THE AMERICAN

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

AND REPOSITORY OF

Science, Literature, and General Intelligence,

DEVOTED TO

PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, MAGNETISM, EDUCATION, MECHANISM, AGRICULTURE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

VOLS. XIII.  AND XIV.

O. S. AND L. N. FOWLER, EDITORS.

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"PHRENOLOGY undertakes to accomplish for man, what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present nature unveiled, and in her true features."—PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

"UNTIL I became acquainted with Phrenology I had no solid foundation upon which I could base any treatment for the cure of the disease of insanity."—SIR WM. ELLIS, M. D., late Physician to the great Lunatic Asylum, Middlesex, England.

"I LOOK upon Phrenology as the guide to philosophy and the hand-maid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true phrenology is a public benefactor."—HORACE MANN.

"LET man confine himself to the phenomena of nature, regardless of the dogmas of metaphysical subtilty; let him utterly abandon speculative supposition for positive facts, and he will then be able to apprehend the mysteries of organization."—DR. GALL.

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131 Nassau-St., New York.

O. S. & L. N. FOWLER,
EDITORS.

A WORD TO THE READER.

In presenting the Phrenological Journal to the American public in a new dress, we have several distinct objects in view, which, we have no doubt, will strike the candid reader favorably. In the present form we give double the amount of reading matter that the Journal in the pamphlet form contained. We have long felt that the Journal was too small a medium to communicate what we desired to do to our readers. The change enables us to obviate that difficulty and effect our object.

HIGH AND LOW POSTAGE.

Under the existing postal arrangements the tax on the Journal, in its former shape, was oppressive, in consequence of which thousands of persons were deterred from becoming subscribers. Thus was the salutary influence of the work more circumscribed than was due to the merit of the subjects it discussed; and although the Journal has acquired a circulation unparallelled in the history of scientific publications in this or any other country, in despite of the onerous burden of postage, yet still its circulation has been too limited (less than 30,000) to extend, as widely as we desired those great reformatory subjects of which it is the bearer. Those difficulties we trust are now at an end.

In the present form, our subscribers will save, in Postage alone, some five or six thousand dollars a year—a saving of no little consequence to those who earn their money by the sweat of the brow. Heretofore subscribers have paid almost as much for postage as for the Journal itself, which is not just; nor will editors now, as before, be obliged to pay postage on our issues, nor we on theirs, which constitutes no small reason for the change.

PROGRESS.

In this day of speed and progress, not only in physical science, but in feeling and thought, there seems to be a demand for a racy administration of science as well as of literature. And in our more attractive newspaper dress, we shall take more latitude in our subjects, and popularise science by giving to it the expansive freedom of the Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

WANTS OF THE READER.

Many persons desire, in connection with the science of man, to read something dedicated to Mechanism, Agriculture, Art, Natural Science, and General Intelligence, who feel unable to take the Journal, and also to supply themselves with all other desirable reading matter; but their interest in Phrenology and Physiology has induced them to forego other important subjects for the sake of the Journal.

OUR ENLARGEMENT.

By combining the discussion of Phrenological and Physiological Science with other subjects, giving as much reading matter on the nature of man as we formerly have done, and adding at least one hundred per cent of choice matter on all other great interests of the age, without increase of price, and with a great decrease of postage—we achieve several important ends which cannot fail to be appreciated as a boon to every reader.

UNION OF TOPICS.

We intend that the manner of treating the science of human nature embodied in Phrenology, Physiology, and Magnetism, shall be in no sense inferior, in amount or style, to what it has hitherto been; in addition to which we shall introduce a Department on Home Education and Social Development; one upon Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and Natural Science generally; and a choice Literary Department, embracing General Intelligence, and that which is adapted to the million, and calculated to inform and elevate the intellect, and refine the feelings.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

All these subjects will be amply illustrated with beautiful Engravings, and thus made attractive as well as highly instructive to all. Every feature of the Journal will have for its object the progressive development of the race, and their highest interest and happiness.

CHEAPNESS OF THE WORK.

Certain it is, that we have furnished more matter of a scientific character, for a small price, than has been given to the world since the invention of the art of printing.

OUR PROSPECTS.

If our circulation shall become a hundred thousand, as we hope and believe it may under the new arrangement; we shall attribute it to the coöperation of the lovers of truth, and to its intrinsic power, presented to the public in a cheap and attractive form. But the only means by which the Journal has paid its expenses and a profit, or can do so in future, at its exceedingly low price, is its widely extended circulation. Pecuniary profit, we repeat, is not the object, and with an ordinary circulation would not defray expenses.

THE GREAT FUTURE.

That the Journal may exist long after our bones are laid in the dust, and our voices hushed in the sleep that knows no earthly waking—that it may go on developing those important truths which called it into existence, is the earnest desire of the Editors and Publishers. If its pages shall teach mankind how to curb and

direct their passions, and to stimulate their virtues into ripeness, and the living temple of the soul can be so perfected as to be a fit casket for the undying mind—if the successive generations of men can be raised on the principles which govern human nature till the world shall be renovated, and man shall have fulfilled his noble destiny on the earth, and if this Journal shall prove to have been the corner-stone in this edifice of human elevation, it will be a fulfilment of the desire of, and a sufficient reward for, those who have lived and labored for it.

To "THE PEOPLE," then, is the Journal consigned with the fullest confidence of their appreciation and support. If the past has been successful, we look to the future for a tenfold wider sphere of usefulness.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

In what pursuit shall I be most successful? This is the question of every thoughtful and considerate young man, and it is easier asked by most persons than answered. To us, however, it is no more difficult than for the mariner with his compass to direct his ship over the boundless ocean, or the telegraphic operator to direct the electric current on the wires, from continent to continent, over or under the sea. We have the compass of the MIND, by which we can direct with unerring certainty, the steps from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood.

We look upon the wreck of a magnificent ocean steamer with sorrow and regret. The loss of labor and of property is immense. Individuals and families are reduced from affluence and position to poverty and beggary. Yet what is this, in comparison to the misguided youth, and the consequent wreck of the HUMAN MIND? The latter is of infinitely the most importance, even as much as the MIND is superior to MATTER, so is the right direction of youth of higher consequence than that of any other earthly consideration. An acquaintance with Phrenology gives the parent and the teacher a compass, or, more properly, the key by which to unlock and lay open to full view the faculties, proceeding from this complicated and mysterious instrument, the BRAIN, from which proceeds every mental emotion, every thought, and every action.

This understood, we have the CAUSES of the good and bad deeds of all mankind.

In future numbers of this Journal we shall endeavor to explain how to apply the principles of Phrenology to all the various pursuits in life, covering each of the professions, trades, and arts, pointing out particular pursuits for each individual.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Every enjoyment, desire, and taste, grows out of the various Mental Faculties, all of which should be properly gratified; and to aid in their development we shall not only treat upon the philosophy of the mind, but, as man possesses mechanical faculties, we shall introduce a department on Mechanics. As Agriculture is the primitive employment of mankind, and by far the greater part of the race are still devoted to it, and as it is *universally necessary*, we shall devote a portion of our space to that interest. Man has also a class of organs adapted to Art; that these may be duly exercised, we shall give space for their gratification. Our HOME Department will be filled with matter of a social and moral tendency, calculated to promote and realize to the reader, the truth of the song—"SWEET HOME."

To develop the Intellect we shall treat on the Natural Sciences, and communicate matter of General Intelligence.

All those topics, then, are in keeping with the philosophy of the human mind, and will tend to its harmonious development; and by their introduction, we expect to render the JOURNAL more useful, and universally acceptable, than ever before.

PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

It is a fact, less apparent, perhaps, to the common observer than to those who are devoted to the science, that Phrenology is becoming interlaced with public sentiment, and imbuing literature with its philosophy—it is an essential aid to clergymen in their public and social ministrations—the physician carries it to the sick room, and there finds its utility in managing the minds of his patients—the teacher gains from it a new inspiration of light for his noble calling—and the mother is just beginning to verify its magic power in teaching her how to mold and direct the young mind for noble effort, virtue, and honor. Young men, anxious to be useful and happy, find it like a guiding light to point the way to success—indeed, few persons are now willing to engage in business or matrimonial partnerships, take an apprentice, or go to a trade, without first consulting Phrenology.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

On the opening of a New Year, it is a time-honored custom to reciprocate friendly greetings, and pour forth joyous wishes for the "Happy New Year!" These wishes are always progressive in their spirit and prospective in their reach, apparently forgetting the past, and streaching onward and upward to a glorious future. May we not send forth the Journal as a messenger of friendly greeting to all our readers? Through it let us bid adieu to the by-gone past, rejoicing in the good which has been achieved, and pointing to the bow of promise which glows over the future. Reader, a happy year to you and yours!—happy in a higher intellectual progress—in moral illumination—in purity of the social affections, and in all that elevates and refines the MAN. May you also be abundantly blessed "in your basket and store," but more especially in those mental riches "which moth cannot corrupt" or thieves purloin, and that give a passport to ceaseless beatitude.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

We forward our January number gratuitously as a sample of our proposed improvements, to all current subscribers—thus, also, furnishing them with the materials required for obtaining new subscribers. None need reject it for fear we shall hold them legally to the year's subscription, because, be it distinctly remembered, our terms are strictly IN ADVANCE. We open new books every year; nor need any expect us to forward more than the first number till they RE-SUBSCRIBE. We deal wholly on the CASH principle, in order that we may deal on the CHEAP principle. This our fixed rule, secures us against all losses, and thus enables us to afford the Journal at a low price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please be particular to write the name of the Post-office, County, and State, and not forget the name of the *writer*, in a plain, readable hand, and thus avoid mistakes and delays. A hundred letters a day to attend to, reqnire carefulness on the part of writers. This is very important where money and names are sent for the Journal.

TO CLUBS.

The Journal will be sent in clubs to different post-offices when desired, and any person removing during the year, though a member of a club, may change the direction of his number to any other place.

SELF-CONSTITUTED AGENTS.

Although we have many regular agents, yet the greater number of subscribers are sent us by noble-hearted citizens, who having derived pleasure and profit from the perusal of the Journal, go about among their neighbors, show them specimens of the work, and obtain their names. To such we owe many thanks.

POST-MASTERS,

Have done much for the Journal, and we hope that, with this new and enlarged volume they may be induced to renew their efforts for its universal circulation. It will be no loss to themselves, and will lay us under a new debt of gratitude.

TEACHERS,

Are a studious, thoughtful class, and, at this day, are men of progress—thousands of whom gladly acknowledge their great indebtedness to Phrenology for their success in their noble profession. They can benefit their fellow men, themselves, and us, by forming clubs for the Journal.

Phrenological Department.

MENTAL ECCENTRICITY.

HARMONIOUS dispositions and character arise from well-balanced developments of temperament and mental organization. Almost every village and hamlet—indeed, almost every family, has its "Merry Andrew;" its air-castle builder; its gloomy, downcast spirit; an irascible, quarrelsome member; a kind, liberal soul, or a griping, penurious son of Shylock. If these opposite *extremes* of character are not found in every family and village, there are diversities of mental tendency from the true standard, approaching these extremes, altogether unaccounted for by dissimilarity of training. Music depends as much upon the quality of the instrument, as upon the mode of playing it. "An old, cracked fiddle" would not yield sweet sounds even in the hands of a Paganini; nor can similar mental manifestations be awakened by the best of training, from minds differently constituted. In the same family, a joke practiced alike on two members, will make one angry, and convulse the other with laughter; one regards it as a rich treat, the other as an insult.

But it is with the family of man at large that we have to do. By mental eccentricity, we mean those bold departures from ordinary mental manifestation which attract attention, and awaken the opinion of the world, that the person is highly gifted, partially idiotic, insane, or vicious. These eccentricities arise from certain faculties, either inordinately active, or predominantly large. Indeed, when both these conditions combine, the mind is warped, if not positively insane. A highly eccentric person is more or less unsound or insane; and most of the vice and misery of man, arise from this want of balance. A single faculty often takes the entire lead of the mind, subverting all other powers to its own gratification; it becomes the central element of the mind, to which all the other faculties minister. These mental conditions are sometimes called, and justly, hallucinations. In illustration of this subject, we will instance a few facts, some of which may be called positive cases of *monomania;* others we shall denominate by the milder term of *special power and excitability of a single faculty.*

Mrs. K., of Connecticut, was a woman of intelligence and cultivation; but having some trouble relative to property, her Acquisitiveness became inflamed, and for many years, up to the time of her death, she was insane on the subject of property. She laid claim to every farm, and all other property in the town, and would propose bargains, adjust prices for rent, and superintend the occupancy of all the stores and farms in the parish. All her intellectual and moral faculties gave their sanction and consent to the claims of Acquisitiveness, and she really believed, and felt, that the whole town was her own. She would converse for hours on all subjects, except that of property, with the utmost propriety, and intellectual and moral connectedness; but touch that subject, and one acquainted with her poverty would at once detect her hallucination. But a stranger would see no abberration at all; because there was nothing wild, incoherent, or unsteady; her propositions and reasonings were just, and her whole manner precisely what it should have been, had she been the sole owner of what she claimed.

In this case it seems clear that only one mental faculty was *warped. Any other system of mental philosophy but that of Phrenology*, fails to explain a case like this.

Another case of diseased or perverted Acquisitiveness, and perhaps also the organs which place a value on *pictures*, we clip from a recent English paper:—

"Christopher Bullen, Esq., of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co., lately died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £7,000,000. Although so very rich, he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied but two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay—so much so, that the parlors and drawing-rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats; the unglazed windows afforded them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged in only one taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain, as they did during his life-time, piled up, with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c., and returned greatly improved in constitution; but the expense distressed him, and it was only by threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician who attended him £700."

This perverted manifestation of the love of property presents a phase of character which reason abhors; and yet it is called an eccentricity. Why not call it insanity? We think there is a manifest propriety in doing so. Any exercise of this power, above what an enlightened intellect, and correct moral and social powers can approve, is wandering from the true design of the endowment, and is, of course, an unsound or insane manifestation of it.

Another perversion of Acquisitiveness is that of theft. This inclination is sometimes exhibited in a vicious form, for the sole purpose of gain, and seems to arise from moral obliquity. Other instances indicate a mania for appropriating, even that which is not needed, and that, too, by persons of wealth and the highest respectability. An ex-governor's wife, of New Jersey, who was rich from infancy, and had always all that heart could wish, would steal from stores every time she went shopping, anything she could conceal, and such articles, too, as she never would use; such as cheap gloves, hose, &c.; and when she came home, would throw them out of her pocket, and never look after them again. Had she been poor, and disreputable, she would have been condemned and punished as a thief.

A young man, whom the writer examined in the Greenfield, Mass. Jail, in 1842, was very religiously devotional; yet on his way home from prayer-meetings, where he said he had enjoyed much in religious exercises, he would steal an ax, a hoe, a cart-pin, beetle and wedges, or anything he could carry, regardless of the fact that he did not need, and perhaps could not sell or use them. He told us that he loved to pray exceedingly, but he could not help stealing. Acquisitiveness and Veneration were enormous in his head; while Cautiousness and Conscientiousness were very defective.

Another man, who was regarded as perfectly honest in the matter of dollars and cents, had a peculiar love for pocket-knives; would steal them whenever he could otherwise he was a very reputable man.

A clergyman, who had ever sustained a blameless religious and moral character, called for an examination, and desired it done in private. At the close, he said:—"I have one trait which you have not specified, and which none but God and myself know. If you will define that, I shall believe your science fully." The reply was, "you have an inclination to steal, but you have too much sense of reputation, caution, and conscience, to indulge the feeling." He burst into tears, and said, "That is it. I can hardly keep my hands off anything I see in the parlors, where I am making my usual parochial visits. If I am for a moment left alone in the room, I feel an imperious desire to pocket a shell, a pair of scissors, or a book, although I may have a dozen of my own at home of equal beauty and value; and often I rise to cross the room, under an impulse to steal, and am obliged to turn my back upon the object, and, by a mental effort, force my mind to another subject."

The following, which we extract from an exchange, shows an excessive activity, or disease of Acquisitiveness and Order; the former producing the miserly disposition; the latter inducing a most fastideous neatness and order relative to dress. That he was a bachelor, probably did not arise from his order, but from a deficiency of the social organs; and, perhaps, he feared the expense of matrimony. It is well for the world that such specimens of humanity choose to live in a state of celibacy, that their eccentricities may not be transmitted to others:—

"An old bachelor lately died in Woodbridge, N. J., leaving a fortune of $80,000. From what I learn of him, he must have been one of the most eccentric and curious chaps that ever lived. His clothes, upon being taken off, were separately folded in papers, and were never allowed the sight of a brush, a silk handkerchief answering every purpose.

"Should he be in the road, and spy a wagon in the distance, he would run for his life, for fear that a speck of dust should chance to fall upon him. The village belles have enjoyed many a laugh at him, when returning home from church, to see him take to his heels and run at the sight of a carriage, or a cloud of dust, and although he would take no notice of them at the time, yet they were not forgotten. He always endeavored to keep as clear of the ladies as possible, and particularly the widows, whom he looked upon as something very dreadful, and was never caught walking in the road with one, if he knew it.

"With all his oddities, he was miserly to a cent. Often he could be seen at the store, exchanging a quarter of a dollar for twenty-five pennies, thereby saving a copper on every twenty-five. These he would not take either without examining every one, to see whether it was bad, rusty, or something else. Many of the articles he bought was by penny's worth, and hence his great use for that coin. When he came to the last penny of his bundle, it was wrapped in two pieces of paper and laid away.

"Thus lived this curious old man, and when he approached death's door he was odd as ever. He could not bear the idea of any one seeing him, or entering his room, for fear that they would soil his clothes, step on his shoes, or do some other damage; and in this state he died, 'unwept, unpitied, and uncared for,' although worth a fortune of $80,000."

The infatuation of the mind for tobacco, tea, and alcohol, is proof of perverted Alimentiveness. Drugs so noxious, it would seem, could never find a peaceful lodgment in the human system; nor do they. The whole nervous system is deranged and perverted—set on fire by them; and yet, when natural appetite is conquered and a depraved one created, we crave these vile stimulants with supernatural greediness. Witness the hundreds of tons of tea and tobacco, and alcohol enough to float them, which are annually consumed in our own country, costing millions of money, and at the expense of shattered nerves, polluted stomachs, and maniac brains, and we have a picture more revolting than can elsewhere be found within the pale of human law. Such are some of the results of perverted Alimentiveness.

Excessive *Hope* magnifies every favorable prospect of its possessor, and leads him to a false and inflated estimate of the future, while it builds a gossimar bridge over every chasm which threatens defeat. Such persons chase the phantom of unreal delight from defeat to defeat, being blinded in judgment by this smiling, yet delusive goddess, whose lips are laden with promises she never can redeem.

Deluded by hope, persons make large promises in their business, and, in all respects, which they never can fulfil. Sometimes the community lose all confidence in their word, and, perhaps, charge them with wilful falsehood, when they are perfectly honest in motive, believing themselves capable of doing what they desire and promise, when a little reflection would convince them to the contrary. Who does not know persons of this sort?

Despondency, tormenting the sufferer through a life of misery, or ending it in despair, is the result of a deficiency of this faculty, and often awakens mirth, in those well endowed by the ridiculousness of the groundless sorrow. To them, however, it appears real, and they should be taught by Phrenology that small hope is the cause of their grief. Many nervous invalids might thus be saved from the grave, or what is worse, a *living death.*

DE WITT CLINTON.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

De Witt Clinton had a large brain, particularly high, and broad between the ears, and heavy in the base, with an unusually full development of the frontal lobe or forehead, a highly organized temperament with a predominance of the vital; was well proportioned in his physical frame, above the medium size, and greatly superior to most men in his general organization.

The balance and strength of his temperament gave a decided advantage over other persons and enabled him to take more extensive views of subjects, and to judge of things with correctness and deliberation, so that his mind was well matured in its plans before he commenced action.

His organization as a whole being on a large scale, gave him a predominant desire to regard all subjects in a large way. His Phrenological organization was most marked, indicating strong traits. One of his leading features of character was Frmness, giving a high degree of perseverance, determination of mind, and power of will. Another was Hope, imparting expectation, sanguine feeling, enterprise, and a disposition to lay out plans with reference to the remotest future as well as to live and labor for that future. Instead of patching up the present for temporary convenience or advantage, he would seem to forget the present and look for remote results.

He was high in the crown of the head. Self-esteem was large, and he must have had an unusual degree of self-reliance, and desire to assume responsibilities, and sustain himself in his undertakings, and confidence in his power to achieve his desires; and instead of looking to other men for a project or pathway to success, he turned within and trusted to himself; hence he was the central element of the organizations and efforts in which he was engaged. He had large Combativeness and Destructiveness, as indicated in the great width of his head in all his drawings and busts; and his whole life proved their influence in the unusual energy and force of character exhibited in everything which he undertook, and the more difficult the labor, and the greater the obstacles he had to overcome, the more these elements served to fortify him in his plans and purposes, enabling him to fall back on his own resources, and to feel *himself competent for the task.*

He also possessed, in a very high degree, all the social faculties—was warm-hearted, devotedly attached to his friends, and capable of enjoying the family and social relations in an eminent degree, and through their influence he formed strong attachments, made many friends, who became so tenaciously attached to him and his interests as to willingly labor in his behalf. These faculties, connected with very large Benevolence, gave him a degree of urbanity, kindness, generosity, nobleness of feeling and gratitude, that necessarily compelled persons to yield to his influence and become his adherents, as well as to shut the mouths of his opponents. But among the strongest elements of his mind were his reasoning faculties. He had unusual strength and comprehensiveness of intellect, originality of mind, and power to comprehend even the most difficult and complicated subjects, requiring unusual forethought and research. His mind grasped first principles with comparative ease, and he was enabled to see further into results, and plan with more unerring success, and divine consequences with more certainty, than the one man in many thousands.

This faculty connected with Constructiveness, which appears large from the front view of his head, gave him great versatility of talent, and ability to apply reflection to the production of mechanical results. He appears also to have had large Ideality and Sublimity, which would tend to give expansiveness to his mind, and power to appreciate subjects of grand importance. The perceptive faculties were mostly large, and had a distinct influence in character, imparting that practical talent so necessary to a reformatory

business statesman; but memory of particulars and common occurrences was not equal to that of first principles and general ideas. Language was large, yet his strength of mind and dignity would not allow him to be verbose, but compact, earnest, distinct, and commanding in his style.

This faculty, joined with his full Mirthfulness, strong social feelings and Alimentiveness, enabled him to enjoy the convivial board highly, and to be able to entertain and render occasions of hospitality pleasant. Order, Calculation, Form, Size, and Weight, all appear to have been large. His power of arrangement, ability to make calculations and understand the relations of numbers and general mathematical talent, should have been prominent, if not superior qualities of his mind.

Secretiveness and Cautiousness both appear large as seen in the middle of the head. He was prudent, rather taciturn about business, and often appeared cold, lordly, dignified, and unsocial, especially when his mind was fully employed. This thoughtful, prudent spirit induced him to take a careful survey of the probable results before he commenced action, and make himself sure that he was right before he made his final arrangements. Hence he was safe as a leader, and worthy of confidence in difficult cases. He possessed a very high degree of moral courage. The moral brain as a whole appears unusually large, and must have had a decidedly elevating influence upon his general character, and the production of strong religious sentiment. This, joined with his powerful ambition, which is indicated by the hight of the crown of his head, as seen in a profile view of his bust, encouraged him in those more noble enterprises which would result in the general good of mankind, and stimulated him to live and labor for the good of the mass, and for posterity, rather than to gratify his individual ambition in securing the approbation of the more select classes of society. His animal brain, however, was large, and probably was a powerful drawback upon his moral feelings. Such a mental organization and temperament as his, would be liable to strong appetites and passions, which once trained to habitual indulgence, would exert an energetic influence and be difficult to control.

The talents of a leader among men, of a philosopher and statesman, are here indicated in an eminent degree. Nature has marked him as one of her noblemen; and his rank among the benefactors of his fellow-men is established beyond dispute. Faults he doubtless had, but they would arise from strong animal impulses not properly directed, more than from obtuseness of intellect, or obliquity of the moral feelings.

DE WITT CLINTON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DE WITT CLINTON.

De Witt Clinton, the third son of General James Clinton, was born on the 2nd of March, 1769, at the family residence in Little Britain, Orange County, New York.

At the age of fifteen, having previously been in the Kingston Academy, he entered the junior class of Columbia College; two years after which, in 1786, he was graduated at the head of his class, and commenced the study of the law with Samuel Jones, then an eminent lawer in New York. It was his custom in College, and it followed him to the close of life, to read with a pen in his hand, and make notes and criticisms on what he read. This practice served to store his mind with facts and principles, with which he was abundantly supplied for all the exigencies of life, in all the varied stations which he was called to fill.

He was but nineteen, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted by his native State; and of that body, graced by the genius of Jay, Hamilton, Morris, Governor George Clinton, and a host of other master spirits, De Witt Clinton was found a close observer of the debates, and entering into the spirit of the controversy. Full of the subject, he gave form to his opinions through the public press, which created no little sensation, and gave bold premonition of his future strength as a thinker and as a statesman.

In 1789 he became private secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton, who was the first Governor of the State of New York after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The station of secretary he held for six years, and was actively engaged in all the political controversies of the times.

In 1797 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1798 to the Senate of the State, and was a member of the Executive Council. Of both bodies he was an efficient member, and took a leading part in the great political movements of the day. In 1802, then only thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and here his talents first found an ample field of action. In consequence of the Spanish authorities in Louisiana having interdicted the depositing of goods in New Orleans by the citizens of the United States, a resolution was introduced into the Senate, authorising the President to call out 30,000 militia to take possession of New Orleans, which elicited the talent and learning of that body. In this debate Mr. Clinton took a prominent part, and his efforts on that occasion, stamped him at once an orator and statesman. Governeur Morris, at that time in the Senate from the State of New York, thus spoke of Mr. Clinton. "I will not pretend, like my honorable colleague, to describe to you the waste, the ravages, and the horrors of war. I have not the same barmonious periods, nor the same musical tones; neither shall I boast of Christian charity, nor attempt to display that ingenuous glow of benevolence so decorous to the cheek of youth, which gave a vivid tint to every sentence he ut-

tered, and was, if possible, as impressive as his eloquence."

In 1803 he was chosen Mayor of New York, and continued to hold that office, with the exception of one or two years, until 1815. The large emoluments, and extensive judicial powers at that time belonging to the office, rendered its possession desirable to the leading men of the State. The power and popularity of Mr. Clinton may be inferred from the fact of his so long holding this important station, and being elected several years during his mayoralty to the senate of New York, where he stamped his great mind upon the power and prosperity of the Empire State by being the author of the most important reformatory and progressive measures, covering the entire range of State legislation.

In 1810, he, with associate commissioners, examined the route for a canal to unite the Hudson River with the western lakes.

In 1811 Mr. Clinton was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and in 1812 was nominated in opposition to Mr. Madison, for President of the United States, and received eighty-nine electoral votes, while Mr. Madison received one hundred and twenty-eight. This was an unwise move on the part of his friends, as it served to set him back in the career of political life; and had his friends been willing to wait four or eight years, the idol of the State of New York might have been triumphantly elected President of the United States.

After the war, Mr. Clinton pressed upon the attention of the people, and the consideration of the legislature, the question of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes. On this great subject he was the master spirit. His mind directed, and his hand guided all the proceedings. On the 15th of April, 1817, the Erie Canal Bill passed, and on the 4th of July the work was commenced.

In the fall of 1817 he was selected by the Republican party as their first man, and almost unanimously elected Governor. In 1820 he was re-elected, and during these two terms the work on he canals was pressed with vigor and success. In 1824 Mr. Clinton was again elected Governor, and was retained in that high office until his death. In October, 1825, the canal was completed, and Governor Clinton passed in triumph from Lake Erie to the Hudson amid the roar of cannon, the waving of banners, and the manifestations of general joy.

This great event was announced by a line of cannon to New York, stationed at proper distances, and intelligence returned to Buffalo from New York, in one hour and thirty minutes, by the same means. Clinton proceeded to Sandy Hook, and there commingled the waters of Lake Erie with the Ocean with great ceremony and a speech. Canal, 425 miles; time in construction, eight years. This was a proud day for Clinton, and for his native State.

On the 11th of February, 1828, De Witt Clinton died suddenly, in the fulness of his strength, and in the rising splendor of his fame, aged fifty-nine. Official duties had employed him, as usual during the day, in the Executive Chamber, and having returned home and written several letters, while conversing with his two sons in his study, he complained of a stricture across his breast, and almost immediately expired.

From all parts of the State, and of the Union, his death called forth the warmest feelings of regret, and all parties paid a noble tribute of admiration to his talents and great public services. Apart from the system of internal improvement, of which he was the foster-father, there is scarcely an institution of learning or benevolence in the State that he did not advocate, that he did not support with his utmost personal and official character.

The monument of his fame is as imperishable as the splendid works which owe their origin to his genius and perseverance. It was his good fortune that his fame rested not on the basis of political triumph, but in the persevering efforts of talent and genius in the promotion of popular and classical education, the diffusion of benevolence, and in the increase of public wealth and prosperity. In the language of one of his friends—"In the great work of internal improvement, he persevered through good report and through evil report, with a steadiness of purpose that no obstacle could divert; and when all the elements were in commotion around him, and even his chosen associates were appalled, he alone, like Columbus on the wide waste of waters, in his frail bark and a disheartened and unbelieving crew, remained firm, self-poised and unshaken."

No man ever did as much for, or received so largely the confidence and honors of the people of the State of New York as De Witt Clinton.

His successful efforts in internal improvement gave an impetus to business throughout the country; gave birth to western prosperity; changed howling forests into a garden; opened an empire to civilization whose infant strength foreshadows results before unknown in the history of mankind. Unlike the warrior whose chaplet drips with gore, Clinton's were bloodless victories which never cost an orphan's tear, or a widow's sigh. His was the triumph of art over nature, of civilization over barbarism, making the desolate wilderness vocal with the hum of peaceful industry; and planting homes for happy millions where the deer disported and the hungry wolf prowled for his prey.

Man, by superior powers, is the lord of the terrestial creation; but the same feelings which constitute his superiority command him not to abuse other beings.—SPURZHEIM ON EDUCATION.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

THE HORSE, NO. 1.

The horse is the noblest and one of the most intelligent of the lower animals. Like the dog, he seems fitted to be the companion as well as the servant of man. As men are unlike in disposition, the same is equally true of horses. While one exhibits great pride, another is dull, tame, and humble—one is kind, another savage—one is bright and intelligent, another stupid, and comparatively unteachable—one is courageous, another is timid and shy, and therefore dangerous to drive. And these differences run through all the faculties common to the species. Nor is it true of the horse only, but is equally applicable to all animals.

Phrenology points out many of these differences, and is an important aid to those who deal in, or train and use horses. If we can learn to detect at a glance, by the shape of the head, the vicious, intractable horse, or the mild, courageous, intelligent, teachable one, this single feature of knowledge would compensate for all the trouble and expense of learning the science.

Width between, and prominence of the eye, indicate intelligence, the faculty to learn and understand our wants, and the adaptation to learn to work, and perform feats, tricks, and the like. All learned horses in the circus are of this description.

Roundness and elevation between and above the eyes indicate mildness and amiability, and a desire to be caressed and to reciprocate kindness.

Width between the ears indicates courage, nobleness, and strength of character, patience and energy.

A timid, skittish horse, is narrow between the ears like the deer, sheep, and rabbit, showing small Destructiveness and Combativeness.

A dull, weak minded, and unteachable horse, is narrow between the eyes, which are not prominent, and flat and contracted above and back of them.

Temperament, of course, is just as influential in the horse as in man, and can be understood with little trouble. We may give an article on this subject in a future number.

In these heads a marked difference will be seen, No. 1, is much broader between the eyes, more full, rounded, and prominent in the forehead,

broader between the ears, and much more full between the eyes and ears, and altogether has a larger brain. This horse can be trusted, and he loves and trusts man. He will stand anywhere, will be animated, not frightened, by noise or show, like military parade and music; will draw or hold back well, the harness breaking and the vehicle hitting his heels will not frighten or make him kick; he can be used or played with by women and children, and is a first-rate trust-worthy, family horse. Moreover he can easily be taught almost anything, and is sufficiently spirited without being fiery or cross. The large nostril also shows good wind and endurance.

NO. 2.

No. 2, shows a marked contrast with the other in almost every respect. His intelligence is confined merely to self-preservation, and he is destitute of kindness, mildness, and tractability: will bite, kick, or run away at every opportunity, or balk if he is irritated, or has a harness-chafe: is easily frightened at empty barrels or anything unsual, yet, whatever he can drive, or frighten and bite, as, for example, a boy, a sheep, or a goose, he is forever tormenting. He lacks every element of nobleness, elevation, and amiability, and is only fit for a mill or horse-boat. For general use he should be avoided.

THE DOG.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

The fact that dogs are capable of a high degree of development is well known throughout the civilized world, yet the marked difference in their PHRENOLOGY may not be so generally apparent. The accompanying illustrations exhibit the difference between the common Newfoundland dog and the wild, uncultivated dog of the forest and the prairie.

All varieties of the dog are capable of culture, yet there is as much difference in their tractability as there is between Anglo-Saxons and native Indians, and the civilization of dogs as well as of men, changes their organization.

In the domsticated dog we find a high development of the INTELLECT and of BENEVOLENCE, while in the wild dog the absence of both these qualities are, to a phrenologist, at once perceptible.

WILD DOG.

How much higher is the development of the head of the Newfoundland above and back from the eyes than in the wild dog. In one the organs of intelligence and kindness are very large, and indicate the highest order of mental capacity and susceptibility to education and the friendship of man. The lap-dog is another instance of a similar development, with larger Combativeness, hence they are more snappish than the Newfoundland. Domestic training and familiarity with man has elevated the character of those animals, and with it their heads.

The wild dog has a broad, low head, flattened on the top, showing very large Destructiveness, Combativeness, and other organs indicating fierce propensities, with very small Benevolence and contracted intellectual organs, making him unfriendly, and ferocious.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY is an exceedingly interesting and useful study. And we shall, in future numbers of the present volume, examine this subject quite thoroughly, and by the aid of numerous engraved illustrations, give our readers a few chapters, which, we trust, will be of no small importance to them.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

The etymology of this term is from two Greek roots which signify "KNOWING NATURE." LAVATER, who has stamped his name upon this subject, defines it as "the art or science of discerning the character of the mind by the features of the face, or the art of discerning the predominant temper, or other characteristic qualities of the mind *by the form of the body*, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features."

It is impossible for a well balanced mind to look upon human beings or animals without forming some judgment of their talent, character, and disposition. This power of discrimination is adapted to the signs of character which are presented to the observer by means of form, motion, and expression. Strictly speaking, every part of the man is to be studied, for every part is more or less indicative of internal emotion.

The brain, being the center of the nervous system, and the organ or organs of the mind should be the first object of investigation, for no external *sign of character* can exist without its corresponding element in the brain. That peculiar states of the mind throw the muscles of the face, and even the whole body into different attitudes, thus giving expression to the emotions of fear, hope, love, hatred, anger, suspicion, pride, vanity, &c., no one can doubt. But Physiognomy, as it is usually understood, namely, mere expression of face, cannot designate between the usual states or elements of the mind, and those which are casual and awakened by peculiar circumstances. We have a friend who has been for many years an assistant keeper of a state prison, whose countenance is expressive of sternness and reserve. You may converse with him, anxiously endeavoring to read his thoughts and the effect of your subject upon his mind without success. He is usually regarded as a cold, sour, unsocial being, because he has this habitually cool bearing. This outward appearance, however, is quite deceptive as to his real character. Circumstances made his sternness and reserve necessary for years, while connected with the prison, but as soon as his duties were closed at the prison, and he went forth into the world again, he was found to be warm-hearted, generous, jovial, and frank; yet the prison life, where he thought it necessary to wear a cast-iron countenance, has marked his expression of face for life. Hence the habitual state of mind leaves its impress as an *effect* on the features. Yet if we would learn the real nature of the mental character of the man, we must look beyond the face.

The amiable in temper may be soured and perverted by circumstances, and the face will indicate the sorrow and sourness of there existing, but belie the true character. Drunkenness will make the most intelligent face brutal, but phrenology is not deceived as to the real elements of character. The Duke of Gloucester is a strong illustration of tremendous Destructiveness of disposition concealed by very large Secretiveness. He says:—

> "Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile;
> And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart;
> And wet my cheeks with artificial tears,
> And frame my face to all occasions."

The smile of such a hypocrite cannot obliterate the enormous Destructiveness, nor deceive the Phrenologist by the soft coat and innocent face of the sleeping tiger.

The *naked skull* of poor Yorick, notwithstanding its yawning eye sockets, and ghastly grin, presents the evidences of his former warmth of affection and his racy wit, although the signs of these emotions in the *face* are obliterated forever.

Few persons are aware that they judge of character and talent as much, or more by the head or cranium, as they do by the face merely. A large, well formed head, aside from any knowledge of Phrenology, exerts its influence on the mind of the observer as much as well defined and expressive features. Harmony is expected to exist between the head, face, and entire body.

The world generally is not aware that professional Physiognomists regard the brain as the organ of the mind, and that they look to its size and form as the foundation of character, and for its outward signs

in the head as well as in the face and body. LAVATER says of one of his portraits, "if ever there was a *forehead* of mature, contemplative, rapid understanding, this is such, which can enter into, and instantly detect the weak side of an argument; of another, "almost an ideal of a forehead of immense *memory*:" again, "I shall demonstrate, that from the mere outlines of the *skull*, the signs of the powers of *understanding*, of its *capacities* and *talents*, may be mathematically defined:" and just the same says Phrenology. Dr. Redfield says:—"Every faculty of the mind, whether perceptive, rational, moral, religious, social, or domestic, has its sign in the brain. The credit of discovering *exact* signs of character in the developments and configurations of the skull, and of thus laying the *foundation* of a true science of Physiognomy is due to DR. GALL. His discoveries commenced where they ought to have done; that is, at the quality of the mind, and part of the body, [the brain] on which the whole superstructure of the science [Physiognomy] is based."

The world, therefore, especially that conservative portion of it which reprehends every theory which they did not imbibe in their school-days, and who have but a vague notion of what physiognomists teach, may here learn from the language of physiognomists themselves, that the form and size of the brain is the foundation of all physiognomy, and that to be of practical value, and founded in a sound philosophy, it must embody as its center and source the system of phrenology. The skull is fixed and not subject to the various changes which the pain of a corn, or the reception of a toy, may cause to appear in the face.

The temporary effects of an emotion may be set forth in the face, obscuring for the time being the natural traits of character, while the form of the head remains the same, offering to the phrenologist equal facility to read the *real elements* of the mind, whether it be lashed into fury and the face distorted by rage, or lulled to a calmness of spirit, and placidity of countenance by all the soothing appliances of peace and love.

DR. VALENTINE HIMSELF.

To illustrate our position, we introduce several likenesses of "the favorite delineator of eccentric characters," Dr. Valentine,* copied from daguerreotypes of his face. First, then, we present the Doctor in his own proper person. His face suggests the idea of penetration, good sense, and general candor.

The Phrenologist recognizes a large and active brain, a keen, capacious intellect, an excellent memory, and remarkable Imitation and Mirthfulness, or perception of the ludicrous, large Human Nature, or perception of character, very large Comparison and Secretiveness; this combination enabling him to assume any character he chooses and to act it out to the life, as will be attested by thousands. These talents would be equally revealed in the bare skull.

We here present him in a borrowed character.

DR. VALENTINE AS MONS. GREENOBLE.

What a contrast in the expression of the face with the original, and yet there is some resemblance. This character is a sympathetic, good-natured, confiding, simple hearted Frenchman with not the first element of general shrewdness. He picked up a shirtless, dirty vagabond in the streets, took him into his lodgings, and in the morning found himself robbed of his clothes and all his valuables.

Here we present the likeness of the same face in the character of a soft, senseless fellow.

Who would imagine that the same original set for the foregoing and the following?

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

Instead of the sensible, intelligent countenance, of the first, the good hearted credulity and simplicity of the second, or the extreme silliness of the third, we have here in the hypochondriac, every line, angle and expression of moping melancholy. Here is an embodiment of sadness—a visage fit to freeze the soul. If we had room to copy the same face in a merry or a ferocious mood, we could show that the same face in more than one instance, can be "framed to all occasions."

To conclude, we remark, that during all these metamorphoses of the same face, and a dozen more, the head remains precisely the same.

The face exhibits ordinarily the present state of the mind, or of each of the faculties in a state of activity—but the less changeable skull is the true mental index of the living, and the only organic memento of the character of the dead.

* For these likenesses we are indebted to F. Burgess, N. Y., Publisher of "Dr. Valentine's Lectures."

COURAGE.

The *Southern Literary Gazette* says, "all virtue to have any value, to be made available to any useful purpose, must be coupled with a large degree of courage. We must be bold and resolute, even to attempt what we think necessary to be done."

We always contended that Firmness, Combativeness, and Destructiveness, were so far from being bad mental elements, that they were positively good in their influence, when coupled with the higher faculties, as Reason, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness. Courage and fortitude arise directly from those three organs, and a Howard, or a "good Samaritan," required them to aid in carrying out their ministrations of mercy; nor can any man who would stem the tide of vice, ignorance, and error, in the reformation of society, achieve his purpose unless his noble spirit is fortified with the power and energy imparted by these faculties.

He who is deficient in these elements, is like a pewter axe for forest service, or a file without roughness. We may weep over the sins and woes of the world till time ends, but if we will not, or cannot mix with our sympathies and sense of justice the fire and force of Combativeness and Destructiveness to give tone and triumph to effort, the world will be little the better for our citizenship.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Animal Magnetism is the conventional name of an imponderable, invisible medium or influence by which one living body may act upon another. Through this influence many remarkable phenomena may be produced, such as depriving the passive body, for the time being, of all outer sensation; permanently removing its local pains; healing, in some instances, its most obstinate diseases; uniting its consciousness and perceptions sympathetically with those of the operator, and developing the interior or spiritual senses to a condition in which they are no longer dependent for the discharge of their functions, upon their ordinary physical organs or vehicles.

The process by which this power is applied, consists of various manipulations, accompanied by a steady and determined will that the result sought for may ensue. Of the details of this process, with their scientific *rationale*, we may, perhaps, speak more particularly in future articles, in which, also, we will consider this science in its adaptation to the production of the various *results* above briefly enumerated, illustrating by such facts as will at the same time show the unspeakable importance of this science to the world. But in this article we will endeavor to entertain the reader with the briefest possible glance at the *history* of the subject of our remarks.

Taught, as this science in its simpler form is, by the fundamental instincts of our nature, there is reason to believe that it has been more or less understood from the remotest ages. Of this fact there are monumental and historical evidences which, though sometimes meagre and obscure, are yet, upon the whole, entirely conclusive. In very ancient times this science was cultivated and practised extensively by the oriental priests and magi. At first, these united with their sacerdotal functions the office of *physician;* and the laying on of hands, and the application of the magical rod or wand, (which served as a magnetic conductor,) constituted for a long time the principal means by which diseases were cured. The same power or influence was also used, by way of inducing certain psychological conditions upon the susceptible, in which the patient, resorting to the temple of health, might *dream*, or converse with the gods, (or, in modern phrase, obtain clairvoyant perceptions,) respecting the appropriate remedies for their own diseases or those of others.

Travelers have informed us that upon the walls of an ancient temple in Thebes, there are human figures represented in various postures precisely such as are assumed in the different and progressive stages of magnetic operations, conducted by the most experienced practitioners of our own day. Moses having been brought up in all the learning of the Egyptians, doubtless possessed the secret of this magnetic power; and in the light of this fact we find a clear exposition of Deut. xxxiv: 9, which declares that Joshua "was full of the spirit of wisdom, *for Moses had laid his hands upon him.*" In modern language, Moses had magnetised him, and by frequent repetition of the operation, had permanently exalted his interior perceptions, as often happens in similar and long continued operations in our own times. Pythagoras, who also received instructions from the Egyptian priests, seems to have been equally acquainted with the magnetic art, and it is said that he could relieve pain and disease by passing his hands slowly over the body, beginning with the head, and retaining them for some time at a little distance from the location of the disease. The knowledge of the same art was attributed to Chiron and Esculapius. Nor was Solon entirely ignorant on this subject, as would appear from a passage in his writings, in which, as translated by Stanley, he says:—

> "The smallest hurts sometimes increase and rage,
> More than the art of physic can assuage,
> Sometimes the fury of the worst disease,
> *The hand by gentle stroking can appease.*"

Hippocrates also was acquainted with a "singular property in the hand to pull and draw away from the affected parts, pains, aches, and diverse impurities, by laying the hand upon the place, and extending the fingers towards it:" and King Pyrrhus is said to have performed cures by similar means a little differently applied. The same power was exercised most efficiently by Appolonius of Tyanna; and it is said that the sybil women cured each other's diseases by the touch, and dissolved each other into trances by conjuring gesticulations.

Owing to the revolutions of empires, and especially to the disastrous inroads of barbarism upon the domains of civilization, which subsequently occurred, this, with all other arts and sciences previously cultivated, was buried in comparative obscurity only to be exhumed by the researches of future generations. Still there is evidence that it was occasionally practised during the dark ages by Catholic monks and others, who were probably prompted by spiritual causes, or by the instincts of nature; and there is also proof that the magicians who abounded in those, and subsequent times, used the art in various forms of application, as among their most esteemed secrets. The same art, perhaps indefinitely conceived, was enigmatically spoken of by Friar Bacon in the thirteenth century. For some two or three centuries, the kings of France and England cured scrofula by the touch, whence this disease was called the "King's evil;" and it was not generally known by those who resorted to them for relief, that the same healing power was possessed by others. The same method of healing was, to an extent, understood and practised by Van Helmont during the forepart of the seventeenth century, and during the middle and latter part of the same century, Valentine Greatreaks, by its means, cured thousands of persons of divers diseases.

But to Frederick Anthony Mesmer belongs the credit of reducing Animal Magnetism to something like its modern scientific form, and of first bringing it fairly before the European public. The details of the processes by which Mesmer was led to his important discovery, cannot be given here. Suffice it to say, that it was suggested by speculations upon the prevalence of a universal ethereal fluid, and by the effects of the common mineral magnet, as applied to certain diseases, the same influence being subsequently, and as it were by accident, found to reside in the human system. In consequence of the limited attention which his discovery attracted in Vienna, where he first resided, he removed to Paris in 1778, where he soon drew around him a host of admiring disciples. The first, and among the most influential of these, was Dr. D'Eslon, who rendered efficient aid in bringing the infant science into favorable notice. The cures, as well as other phenomena, which Mesmer frequently wrought by the aid of the newly-discovered power, were often truly wonderful, and it was not long before his house was literally thronged with patients.

Of course this signal success of the bold innovator did not fail to arouse the jealousy of the Medical Faculty. But instead of candidly investigating the obnoxious doctrine, to ascertain whether it was true or false, they proceeded at once to deprive the magnetic doctor of his voice in the Faculty for a whole year, threatening him with excommunication if he did not recant at the end of that period. But this illiberal proceeding had no influence in obstructing the progress of the truth, or in deterring our philosopher from the prosecution of his labors. In 1784 a mandate was issued by the king requiring the Medical Faculty to appoint a Commission to investigate the matter. The Commission, as was not at all strange, made out a report which was, upon the whole, unfavorable, without, however, denying the phenomena connected with the alleged science. But in spite of these untoward circumstances, the new doctrine spread rapidly over France and Germany, and subsequently extended into England and other European countries, in all of which the numerous experiments that were made triumphantly verified its original pretensions, and something more besides. Since about the year 1835, when the science was brought before the American public by Poyen, it has been steadily gaining converts in this country, notwithstanding it has too often fallen into the hands of the unscientific and the mercenary. True it has, in the phrase of the world, been "exploded," and re-exploded, times almost without number, by committees of grave and reverend doctors; but the efforts to put it down have generally tended only to excite public investigation, and to establish more firmly its claims. It is now known more or less in every city, town, and hamlet in our land: and except by those who have been blinded to its facts and philosophy by an overweening attachment to pre-conceived theories, it is now generally acknowledged that there is "*something* in Animal Magnetism." What that "something" is, may be made more distinctly to appear in the course of future articles.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychology (from *psuche*, soul, and *logos*, a discourse) is a science which contemplates the nature, laws, and operations of the human soul. In its more enlarged sense, it takes cognizance of the Passion, Emotions, Perceptions, and other ordinary phenomena of the interior being, as well as of the more extraordinary and abnormal manifestations, such as Dreaming, Somnambulism, Clairvoyance, Interior and Prophetic Impressions, &c. At this day there is a wide-spread and increasing interest in the public mind with reference to phenomena of the latter class, and the principles which govern them; and such, therefore, shall claim special attention in any disquisitions or narrations which may hereafter be offered in this general department of the Phrenological Journal.

In order to unfold, in the outset, a rational foundation upon which the facts involved in these various ramifications of our subject, may rest, it is necessary that we should first obtain a definite conception of what the soul is, in its essential constitution. On this question, metaphysicians have quite generally acknowledged themselves much in the dark, and their speculations have certainly fallen far short of satisfying the requirements of the general reason of mankind. But not stopping to find fault with their theories, or to excuse ourselves for apparent presumption in offering one essentially differing, in some respect, from them all, we proceed directly to the following considerations:

That we may clearly conceive what the soul is, it is necessary to first inquire, What is the body, its visible vehicle and representative? The body of man, as chemical research has disclosed, is an aggregation of infinitessimal particles of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, calcium, phosporus, iron, and various other, and for the most part, less prominent substances. These elements are combined mainly in the form of oxides, acids, alkalies, and various binary compounds. The whole are arranged together in the form of bones, muscles, blood, lymph, water, nerves, membranes, and various cellular and vascular tissues; and these, again, are so arranged as to form the complete bodily structure, with all its particular organs. While the reader bears it in mind that this intricate and sublime structure is the result of the aggregation of inconceivably small and mutually related particles, we proceed to call attention to another important point.

It has been experimentally demonstrated by Baron Von Reichenbach, that at least all accessible substances and bodies in nature are surrounded and pervaded by their own peculiar, imponderable, or what may, for want of a better term, be called *magnetic* atmospheres. This fact, which has also been asserted and proved by others, and which the expanded reason and intuition will readily recognise as a necessity, is applicable to small bodies as well as large, and to simples as well as compounds, and it must apply, therefore, even to the infinitessimal particles of any aggregated whole in which it is manifest.

Of course, then, each of the infinitessimal particles, as well as compounds, which enter into the human organism, is surrounded and pervaded by *its* own peculiar magnetic essence. This must necessarily intercommingle with the corresponding essences of its neighbors, and by this means the affinities and reciprocity of action is established between them. It is easy to conceive, then, that the magnetic essence of *all* the particles and compounds of the body, associated together, must necessarily form *an interior, magnetic, and invisible body*, in the same manner as the association of the particles themselves forms the outer and visible body. Moreover, as the pervading and surrounding essence of each of these particles must correspond in nature to the particle itself, and may be called the *spirit* of the particle; so this interior, magnetic body, if it could be tested by a spiritual chemistry, would be found to consist of what may be termed spiritual carbon, spiritual nitrogen, spiritual calcium, and so on to the end of the catagory of ingredients composing the *physical* body. At death the particles of the visible body collapse, and this interior, vitalizing and magnetic body, exhales forth in its united form, its various parts maintaining their mutual affinities as before; and could *we* then see it as it is, we would find it to possess spiritual bones, muscles, heart, lungs, nerves, brain, &c., and that it still preserved all the *general* features of its original mould, though in a vastly improved state. We should then see it entering upon a magnetic or spiritual world, abounding with scenery, organizations, and other objects corresponding to its own essence and affections; and then would commence a life seven-fold more intense than that enjoyed while in the flesh!

Such, then, is the *spiritual body;* and while this resides in the physical organism as above described, it answers to our idea of the *soul.* According to this philosophy, therefore, the soul (or spirit) is a *substantial entity*, and not the vague intangibility "without form, extension, superficies," &c., which metaphysians have attempted to define, or rather *un*define. The soul, then, is not *thought* and *emotion*, (it may exist when both of these are nearly or quite suspended, as in case of profound slumber,) but it is rather that which thinks and feels.

Having thus defined what the soul is, let us next briefly inquire, What is the general process by which the spirit performs its sentient, intellectual, and voluntary operations? I answer, in general terms, that the whole of these is referable to *action* among the soul's interior essences, which action is various according to the particular feelings, thoughts, or volitions which occur. The highest and most complex degree of molecular and vegetative action (or motion) is evidently connected with the lowest degree of Sensation. This we may see slightly represented in the sensitive plant; more perfectly in the Zoophite or plant-like animal, more still in the articulated animal, still more perfectly in the vertebrated fishes, and in the highest degree in the various tribes of land animals, with man at their head. Now Sensation (especially in its highest degrees, as enjoyed through the channels of the ear and eye) is only another name for Perception; and the combination of perception constitutes Reflection, which again, in properly constituted interior organisms, as that of man, gives rise to a higher and more interior sensation, or means of becoming *senisble*, viz., the means of becoming sensible of truth. And the whole of these interior operations, or *motions*, constitute Intelligence. And *Volition* is only the re-action from the central faculty of the soul, in response to some sensational or intellectual excitation.

Now, this interior action, which constitutes Sensation and Thought, follows particular *channels* and fibres of the bodily organism. The more exterior of these channels are severally called the nerves of Feeling, of Taste, of Sight, of Hearing, and of Smell. Through these various avenues descend all the impressions which the soul receives from the exterior and visible world. But these nerves all converge into that grand Nerve, called the brain, which is the organ of what may be termed a *sixth*, or cerebral sense, or the sense of the senses. This is divided into numerous compartments called "organs" to each of which is assigned a separate work in the elaboration of the impressions obtained through the five outer senses, or by any other means. These elaborations also converging to a focus, form the central, final, and supreme element of the mental principle, viz., the general consciousness, involving the power of judging, knowing, and loving, to which all inferior sensational processes are but subsidiary.

Now this pivotal and supreme element of the soul's powers, is of itself an interior world, which, in all general *principles*, corresponds to the world without itself, by whose objects and influences it is addressed. These acting upon it through the channels of the senses, and the compartments of the brain, excite its love, and engender in it a *re-action*, termed *volition*, which finds its way into the outer world through other fibres of the brain, and other sets of nerves, termed the nerves of muscular motion. So the whole process of sensation and volition is merely a process of action and re-action between the world without and the world within the physical organism. The necessary brevity of this article compels us to forego illustrations for the present; but it is believed that the intelligent reader will readily apprehend the foregoing statements.

Let it be borne in mind that these sensational, intellectual, and volitionary operations, are operations or *motions* of the internal portions of the soul. But we have seen that the soul is a *quasi magnetic* body which, organ for organ, pervades the outer and visible body; and which, when separated at what is *called* death, will preserve its complete bodily structure, visible only to spiritual eyes. It is the soul, therefore, which *really* possesses the senses, of which the nerves and brain are now only the vehicles; and when this ethereal body shall be liberated from its fleshy prison, it will, by means of its ethereal nerves and brain, be able to exercise all sensational and mental operations in a much higher degree than while in its bodily habitation. Now, if the reader can admit the possibility of an occasional *partial* liberation of this psychical organism from its bodily obstructions, he will readily perceive that in such cases there must necessarily be a corresponding exaltation of the interior susceptibilities, as a proximating to their purely spiritual state, or state of entire disengagement from the body. In this state of partial disengagement, then, there is not only a possibility, but probability of the occasional occurrence of such semi-spiritual phenomena, as premonitions, prophetic dreaming, clairvoyance, &c. In proceeding, therefore, in future numbers, to present many interesting facts of this kind, we shall feel that they rest upon the basis of a sound philosophy; and it will be perceived that while this philsophy is necessary to explain the facts, the facts themselves, established upon an independent basis, afford in their turn the strongest confirmation of the philosophy.

W. F.

That there exists a spiritual state of being, and that "God is a SPIRIT," are matters of universal belief; and that man is endowed with an immaterial principle—an undying soul—which sees and knows by intuition, is to many an experimental reality, a conscious FACT.

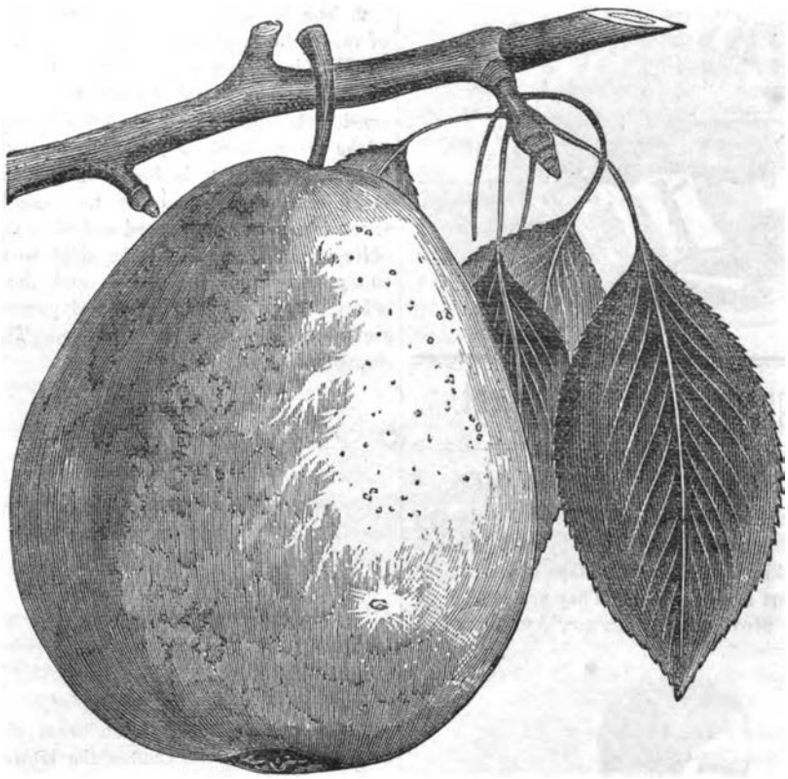
Agricultural Department.

UNDER this head we propose to introduce such matter on the cultivation, preservation, and uses of fruit as will be of interest to all. We shall also present other agricultural topics important to this great national interest,

FRUIT.

In no way can delicious and yet luxurious food be so abundantly, cheaply, and universally obtained as in the cultivation of fruit. However hilly, rugged, and rocky the land, although it refuse the plow and the sythe, there is scarcely an acre in our country which will not produce good fruit of some kind. The marsh, which bids defiance to cultivation without expensive drainage, yields whortleberries and cranberries, each highly valuable in its way. The glen and mountain-side may easily be made prolific in the cherry, peach, pear, and apple; and on the more favored portions of the soil, where wheat, corn, and grass are easily and abundantly produced, will fruit repay the room and labor in a rich reward. It is believed that a good fruit tree will yield more real market and nutritive value than any other crop that can be procured from the same soil. No labor of the farmer, and no use of the soil pays more abundantly than when applied to the culture of good fruit. As a tree of choice fruit covers no more land than a poor one, it is of the first importance to make the best selections, and render the most faithful attention to its full development. Man does not use one half the quantity of fruit that he should do as an article of food. Thousands of farmers live mainly on salt beef, pork, and fish, who might have the luscious luxury of fruit at every meal, every month in the year. Besides, man is adapted in his nature to subsist principally on a vegetable and fruit diet, and would be far more healthy, happy, and long-lived for so doing. As an article of general food, fruit in its vast varieties is without a parallel. Our friends, at a distance from cities, will find it a source of profit, as railroads now bring them so near the market as to enable them to compete with farmers in the suburbs of cities. We have felt keen regret in traveling in different portions of the country to see so little attention paid to the subject of good fruit; and have been still more pained to see orchard forests of miserable, sour, nurly apples only fit for vinegar. Let firewood be made of such miserable trees, or use them on which to graft stocks of choice fruit.

The Spaniards have a maxim, that a man is ungrateful to the past generation that planted the tree from which he eats; and deals unjustly with the next generation unless he plants the seed of that fruit, that *it* may furnish food for those who come after him. Thus when a son of Spain eats a peach or pear by the road side, wherever he is, he digs with his foot in the ground, and covers the pit or the core. Consequently, all over Spain, by the road side and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. This is an easily wrought charity, and an evidence of a noble soul. Let this practice be imitated in our own country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and bless the hand and the liberal charity that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good, or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if *he* will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations. No yonng man should vote or marry until he has planted at least one tree as an evidence of good citizenship. Who planted the elms of Boston Common, and of New Haven, which are so justly celebrated? Surely not the present generation. Let fruit trees be in like manner bequeathed, that unborn generations may be grateful to this.



PEAR—THE FLEMISH BEAUTY.

THE PEAR.*—The pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times. In the wild state it is one of the most austere of all fruits. The really delicious qualities of this fruit were not developed until about the seventeenth century; and within the last sixty years the pear, subjected to constant reproduction from seed by Van Mons and his followers, and to crossing by Mr. Knight and other English cultivators, appears to have reached the summit of perfection in beauty, duration and flavor. The pear is not a native of North America, but was introduced from the other continent. The tree is more hardy and long-lived than that of the apple. Mr. Rose mentions several which are known to be more than four hundred years old. One of the most remarkable pear-trees in this country is near Vincennes, Illinois, which is but about forty years old, over three feet in diameter at one foot above the ground, and which, in 1834, yielded 184 bushels of fruit, and is always enormously productive.

More than seven hundred varieties of the pear have been proved in the Horticultural Society's garden in London; yet only a small portion of these, say about twenty, have been found of first rate quality.

PROPAGATION.—The finer sorts of pears are continued or increased by grafting and budding, which should be done on seedling stocks grown from strong, healthy pears of the common quality, as they are more hardy and vigorous than those raised from the best varieties. Budding is preferable to grafting, and should be done about the first of August. For rendering the pear *dwarf*, the QUINCE stock is used, and bears very early; but the trees rarely endure more than a dozen years in bearing, yet for small gardens and speedy production, it is a good way.

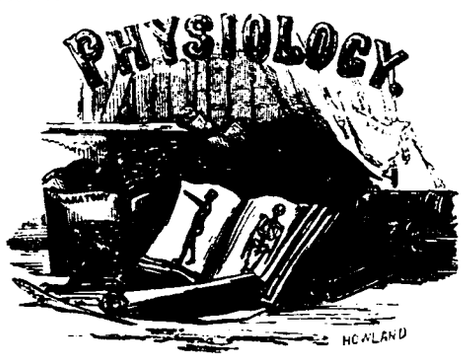
The best soil for this fruit tree is a strong loam on a dry subsoil. That which is damp most of the year is unfit for the pear-tree, unless a hillock be raised for each tree, nor should the soil be very rich, like some of the Western alluvials, as the tree grows so fast as to be tender, and liable to injury from frost.

THE FLEMISH BEAUTY.—A beautiful engraving of which we present to our readers is a most excellent variety. The fruit is large, the skin a little rough, pale yellow, with marblings and patches of light russet; the sunny side reddish brown at maturity; flesh-yellowish white; not very fine grain, but juicy, melting, very sweet and rich. Ripens the last of September. The Flemish Beauty is one of the most superb pears in this climate, sometimes measuring twelve inches in circumference. The tree is very luxuriant and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be picked before it parts readily from the tree, and allowed to ripen in the house, when it becomes very fine; but if allowed to remain on the tree until dead ripe it loses its flavor and soon decays.

* We are indebted to "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America" for the substance of our remarks on the pear.

More than three-fourths of the inhabitants of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

THE PEACH TRADE.—A statement for the present season has been prepared, from which it appears that there were brought to this city, from New Jersey, 1,338,500 bushels. Allowing twenty-five cents per bushel, as the average price, the farmers of New Jersey realized the handsome sum of three hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.



Physiological Department.

FIVE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MEN.

Blumenbach divides mankind into five leading classes or races, each distinguished by such peculiarities in the skin, hair, eyes, and shape of the head as to stand apart from the rest. They are named the CAUCASIAN, MONGOLIAN, ETHIOPIC, AMERICAN, and MALAY.

CAUCASIAN RACE.

1. The Caucasian race is widely spread on the face of the globe, and is remarkable for the highest order of physical beauty and intellectual eminence. The skin of this race is generally fair; the hair is fine, long, and of various colors; the skull is large, rounded, and oval, and the forehead large and elevated. The face is relatively small and well proportioned, the nose arched, the chin full, and the teeth vertical.

In this variety or race of men we find the farthest remove from the animal in brain, features, and hair, with a superiority of intellectual and moral power, love of the arts, science, and poetry. The progress of the human family seems to be made wholly through this race. The chief families of the Caucasian variety are the *Caucasians proper*, the *Germanic* branch, the *Celtic*, the *Arabian*, the *Libyan*, the *Nilotic*, and the *Hindostanic*. These families we may trace out in future numbers.

MONGOLIAN RACE.

2. The *Mongolian* variety, in numbers and extent of the earth's surface which they inhabit, is a family of vast importance. They are the Mongol Tartars, the Turks, the Chinese and Polar races. There is considerable difference in the physical characteristics of the Mongolians. The skin is commonly of an olive tint, the hair is black, long, and straight, beard scanty, the eye black, the nose broad and short, the cheek-bones broad and flat; the skull is oblong, but flattened at the sides so as to give an appearance of squareness, and the forehead is low. They lack originality and power of mind, are more imitative than inventive. Their moral character is decidedly low.

ETHIOPIC OR BLACK RACE.

3. The principal Ethiopic families are the Negroes of Central Africa, the Caffres, the Hottentots, the natives of Australia, and of the Islanders of the Indian Archipelago and the Pacific Ocean.

The black variety of mankind have complexions of jetty hue, black, woolly hair, eyes large, black, and prominent, nose broad and flat, thick lips, and wide mouth. The head is long from the ears back, and narrow; the forehead is low, narrow, and retreating; the cheek-bones prominent, the jaws and teeth projecting, and the chin small. A long, protruding heel, and a flat shin-bone, often distinguish this variety.

In disposition they are easy, indolent, cheerful, fond of sensual pleasure, and lovers of children, fond of gaudy show, but very improvident. In intellect the race varies much, but the majority of its tribes are low in this respect. "This," says an excellent European writer, "may in part be ascribed to want of cultivation, but even while adopting this lenient view of the matter, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact, that the race has shown no inventive genius. They would otherwise have long ago originated the arts of civilization for themselves, as other varieties of men certainly did."

Some of the negro race are exceptions to this general rule, who have exhibited respectable talent and address, but they are less numerous than are men of surpassing genius among the whites.

AMERICAN RACE.

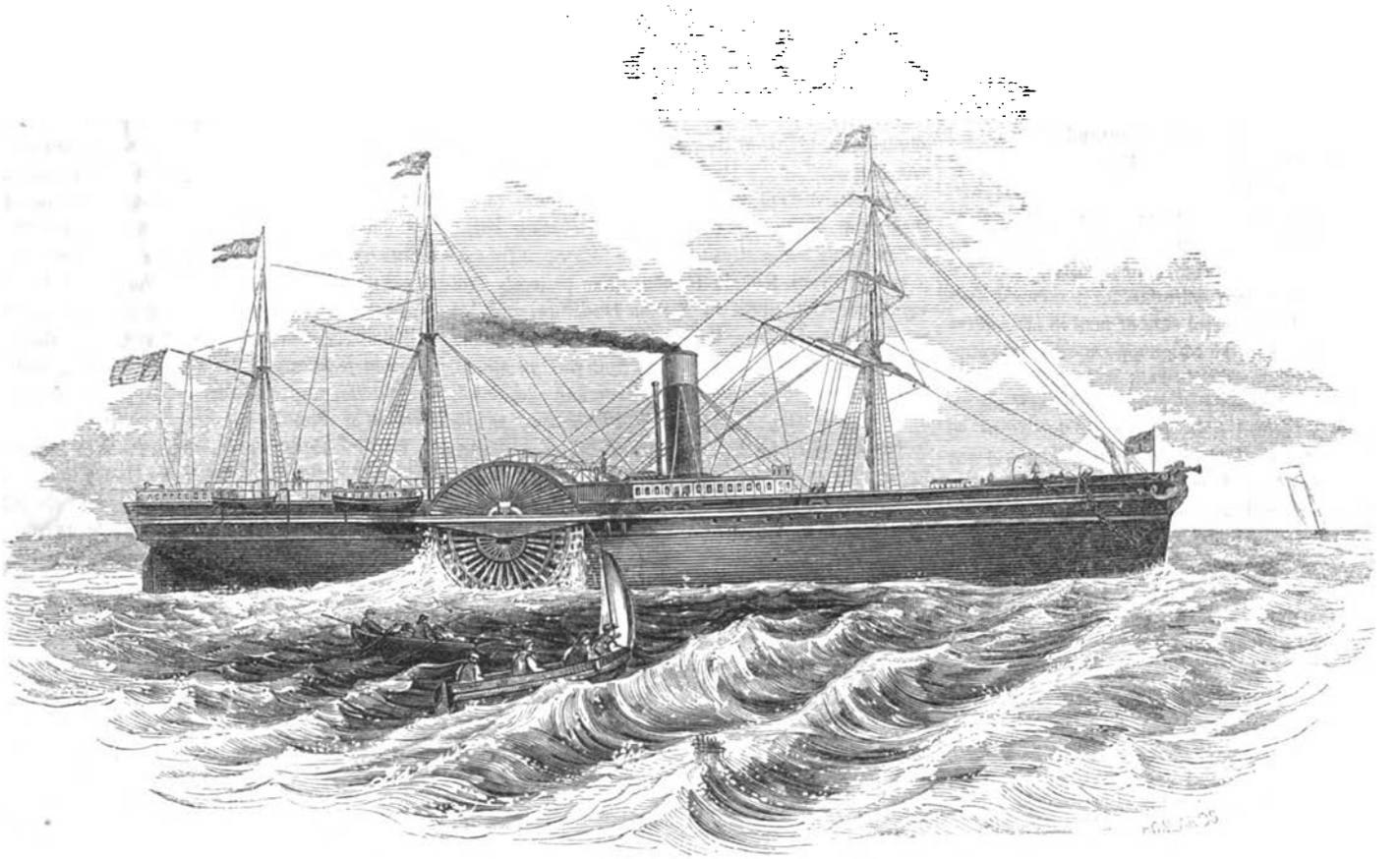
4. This variety of mankind originally occupied nearly the whole of North and South America, south of the sixtieth degree of north latitude. They are of a reddish brown complexion, have long, straight black hair, deficient beard, eyes deep set and black, prominent brow, receding forehead, high cheek bones, prominent aquiline nose, small skull, rising high at the crown, and the back part flat, large mouth, hard, rough features, with fine, straight, symmetrical frames. They are averse to cultivation, and slow in acquiring knowledge, sedate, proud, restless, sly, revengeful, fond of war, and wholly destitute of maritime adventure. The American race is tending to extinction before the march of the Caucasian, and such is the fate of every other variety, where they are brought in contact. The superior swallows up the inferior.

MALAY RACE.

Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Phillipine Islands, New Zealand, and a part of Madagascar and various Polynesian Islands, are inhabited by this variety of mankind. They have tawny or dark brown skins, coarse, black hair, large mouth, broad, short noses, seeming as if broken at the root, projecting upper jaws and protruding teeth. The forehead is broad and low, the crown of the head high. The moral character of the Malays is of an inferior order. They are active, ingenious, and fond of maritime pursuits, and exhibit considerable intellectual capacity. Yet this race is constantly giving way before European civilization. They have faded from Van Dieman's Land, and New Holland will ultimately follow—large as it is, it must obey the destiny of the weaker races.

This subject is one of fruitful inquiry, and is attracting the attention of naturalists everywhere. The Phrenologist readily detects the mental differences in the races, and can predict with great certainty the destiny of each family of mankind, keeping in view the great law of nature that the greater overgrows the less, and gradually obliterates them from the earth. In future numbers we shall revert to the subject.

The preservation of the health is both our glorious privilege and our imperious duty. We should, therefore, study the laws of health, and then implicitly obey them—should make obedience to the conditions of health a matter of conscience, and feel guilty when unwell, and repent and reform. We should allow neither business, nor supposed pleasures, nor duties—nothing whatever—to infringe upon its perfection, but make health paramount—should sacrifice business, property, society — everything — upon the altar of this highest business and duty of life.



THE STEAMSHIP "ATLANTIC."

Mechanical Department.

THE RANGE OF MECHANICAL INVENTION IS A TRUE INDEX OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AND STEAM NAVIGATION.

BY ROBERT MACFARLAIN, OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."

THE accompanying engraving is a view of the Atlantic, the pioneer steamship of "Collins' United States Mail Line." The hull of this ship was built by William Brown, of New York, and the engines were planned and constructed by Allen and Stillman, of the "Novelty Works." Her length is 276 feet; breadth of beam, 45; across the paddle-boxes, 75; depth of hold 31 feet 7 inches; and the diameter of her wheels is 36 feet. Her burden is 2,860 tons; about 500 more than the largest of the English Cunard Line. Her form is peculiar. She has doffed the bowsprit as a useless appendage, and her paddles are placed as far behind the middle of the hull, as those of other steamships are, in general, before it. Her figure-head is a huge, bearded Triton, blowing a sea-horn. Owing to the absence of the bowsprit, and her great bulk out of the water, she looks clumsy, at the first sight, but a closer inspection will soon undeceive the observer. Her model is fine; the bow being sharp, and wave-lined like a razor, while her stern is finely rounded, and her waterrun below is clean and graceful. Her interior arrangements and decorations are unique, convenient, and luxurious. There is a pastry-room and barber's-shop on board, replete with every convenience. There is a great saloon, 67 feet long; and the dining saloon is 60 by 20 feet broad. These saloons are fitted up in superb style. Some of the table-covers are of beautiful variegated marble, and the pannels around are finely decorated with emblems of the various American States. The cabin-windows are of beautiful painted glass, embellished with the arms of various American cities. There are large circular glass ventilators reaching from the deck to the lower saloon. There is a rich and elegant ladies' drawing-room near the chief saloon, and there are berths for 150 passengers. Each berth has a bell-rope communicating with one of Jackson's patented American Annunciators. The convenience, elegance, and comfort for passengers, are unsurpassed by those of any other steamship whatever; to cross the ocean in such a vessel is no *cross* at all.

The engines are huge machines; the cylinders are 96 inches in diameter each, and nine feet long, for length of stroke. They look like monster mash-tuns. There are four large tubular boilers; a peculiar combination, it is stated, of Mr. Collins', whereby a great amount of fire surface is obtained, and a great saving of fuel effected. The engines, without steam, are but masses of cold iron—steam is the animating spirit which gives life and action to the huge iron arms, "cranks, and eams, and battering-rams, which give the waves such pounding."

She can carry 900 tons of coal in her bunkers; and here, be it observed, if it were not for that condensed carbon, coal—if wood was our only fuel, ocean navigation would be impossible. In the engine-room is a signal telegraph, which can be operated by the commander on deck, so as to give the engineer ocular orders "ahead, slow, fast, back, &c." This engineer-telegraph is a happy arrangement—no shouting, and ringing of bells—in giving orders. Captain West, the well-known, experienced, and skilful navigator, is her commander—her ocean-ruler. She employs over one hundred hands; carries a surgeon; and, being a government mail ship, she has a naval officer on board. The Atlantic left New York on her first voyage across the Atlantic, on the 27th of last April, and arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of May. Her appearance in the Mersey took the people of England by surprise. They were not prepared to see a larger steamship built in America than was to be found in all the British empire. During her stay at that city, she was open, for some days, to visitors, for 6d. each; the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Liverpool Institution for the Blind.

A foreign writer, speaking of her on that occasion, said, "Upon the whole, this Atlantic Steamer is really worthy of the great nation from which she has come." Since that time, the Atlantic has been very successful in her voyages. Along with her single consort, the Pacific, she has kept up a regular communication, twice every month, between New York and Liverpool. This displays an amount of energy in her management, which, we believe, is without a parallel.

Having thus briefly described this noble steamship, whose projector is Edward K. Collins, Esq., of New York, the agent of the line, let us take a retrospective and perspective glance at "steam navigation."

The art of navigation is coeval with our diluvial race; and it is not a little remarkable, that nations and races, separate and remote from one another, exhibit a marked similarity of nautical skill, according to their similar states of barbarism, or civilization. The canoe that was disentombed from the sands of the River Clyde, in Britain, in 1848, and which was no doubt a relic of our forefathers' barbarism, previous to the Roman Invasion, has its counterfellow in the log canoe of the New Zealander of the nineteenth century. The nautical skill of a people is not an untrue thermometer to indicate their civilization. The nautical skill of man in his rudest state, is exhibited in the rough log canoe, or the coble of willows covered with bark and cemented with gum. As he advances a step further, he spreads to the breeze a rugged hide, bound by thongs to an uncouth mast, and thus erects his first mainsail out of the quarry of his bow or spear. When he has learned to spin and weave, he unfurls a snowy sail of cotton or canvass; and thus, step by step, we can trace his advancement in civilization by his nautical skill, from the clumsy canoe of his savage state, to the graceful yacht; the trim, swift clipper; the noble three decker; and, to crown all, the majestic and powerful steamship, a representative of his advanced and modern civilization.

When Athens was the school of the world, the Athenians were famous, above every other people, for their nautical skill and enterprise. When Tyre was mistress of the seas, her Tyro-Phœnician mariners carried to every country with which they traded, tokens of a superior knowledge of the arts and sciences. Rome never equaled Carthage, until she stooped from the Forum, and the camp of Mars, to the carpenter's bench, and the dock-yard; and, in connection with this, it is a singular fact, that the first attempts at steam navigation, of which we have any record, were made by Spain, during the short period in which she stood in the first ranks of civilized nations. This was during the reign of Charles V., in 1543. After this, when England began to be a great nautical nation, we find Savery, the Marquis of Worcester, and Dr. Allen, proposing steam as a useful power to propel vessels; and, in 1737, we find Jonathan Hulls securing a patent for this purpose.

After this, the steamboat slumbered until the American Revolution placed the United States upon a sovereign basis, and had roused the genius of her inventive people. Commencing existence as a nation with a civilization equal to the parent country, we find that Rumsey and Fitch succeeded in propelling vessels by steam as early as 1786; indeed, within the last month, as we learn by the *Cincinnati Commercial*, a wonderful relic of John Fitch's invention has been discovered in a garret of the late residence of Col. Kilbourne, near the town of Columbus, Ohio. Col. Kilbourne was a brother-in-law of the unfortunate American inventor, and the relic which has been in his possession for more than thirty years, is nothing less than a model of Fitch's original steamboat. "It is about two feet long, and set upon wheels. The boiler is about one foot long, and eight inches in diameter, with a flue running through it. The cylinder is vertical, and the frame-work that supports it, is not unlike that used on some boats at the present day. It has a paddle-wheel on each side, and everything appears to be complete about it, with the exception of a condenser and force-pump."

But avoiding all discussion of the early inventor's claims, it is well known that there was not a single steamboat in the world in 1806—only forty-four years ago. In that year the waters of no river, lake, sea, or ocean, were disturbed by the paddles of a single steamboat—in that year, neither the adamantine palisades of the Hudson, nor the solitary forests of the Mississippi, uttered a single response to the shrill puff of the steam-pipe, or the roaring surge which follows in a steamer's wake.

In that year, Robert Fulton, after patiently and vainly pressing upon the French Directory, with his model under his arm, the practicability and benefits of steam navigation, turned away from foreign shores, where he had long been a wanderer, and came back to his native land. This was in December. In the spring of 1807 he had his steamboat constructed, fitted with an engine made by the great Watt, and named the Clermont, in honor of Chancellor Livingston, his patron and friend, that being the name of the Chancellor's residence. In the month of August, Fulton had the satisfaction of seeing this vessel move by her machinery from New York to the Jersey shore; and, on that occasion, Fulton and Livingston having invited many of their friends to attend the trial, nothing could exceed their surprise and admiration at the success of the experiment. As the boat moved from the wharf, those who had looked upon the undertaking as "Fulton's folly," were struck with astonishment; and from those who came to witness its failure, to laugh and jeer, were extorted cheers and acclamations, before the Clermont had proceeded a hundred yards from her berth. From that moment, steam navigation has never been suspended, and its advancement, in every respect, since then, is one of the wonders of the present age.

The Clermont made her first trip to Albany in thirty-two hours. This was certainly an improvement on the old-fashioned sloop and scow sailing time; the passage by them being often extended to eight and ten days. Fulton died in 1815. What would he say, if he was now to arise from the grave, and, instead of beholding only the solitary Clermont wending its way slowly to Albany, to see twelve huge steamboats running regularly every day between the two cities, every one of which might lodge the Clermont on its forward deck; and, instead of occupying thirty-two hours on the passage, it is often made in eight—one-fourth of the time occupied by the first steamboat.

The inland navigation of America is greater than that of any other country. It is not possible, at the present time, to tell the exact number of steamboats navigating our waters, but it is supposed by those competent to form a reliable opinion, that there are no less than 2,000 of various sizes. The steamboat has revolutionized commerce. Previous to 1817, about twenty barges, averaging one hundred tons burden each, comprised all the commercial facilities of transportation between New Orleans and Cincinnati. The voyage between these two places was then a six months' one. On the upper Ohio there were then about one hundred and fifty keel boats, each averaging thirty tons burden. At the present moment, there are about six hundred steamboats running on the Mississippi, Ohio, and their tributary rivers, and the average tonnage is about one hundred and forty thousand tons.

On the upper lakes, no steamboat had divided the waters of the Michigan previous to 1826, and it was not until 1832 that the first steamboat appeared at Chicago. At the present moment, nearly the whole trade of these lakes is carried on by about forty steamboats; and on Lake Superior, where there were but two small sailing vessels, six years ago, there are three large propellers now, and the number will soon be increased. On our Eastern, Western, Southern, and Northern waters, may be seen the finest floating palaces in the world; their speed is more than twenty miles per hour; and Scott Russell, that eminent foreign engineer, says "they stand, in every respect—in science, in speed, in beauty, in magnitude, unparalleled by the river steamers of Britain, or those of any other country."

The first regular plying steamboat in Europe, was launched on the River Clyde, by Henry Bell, in 1811; and the first regular sea steamship commenced running between Scotland and Ireland in 1818. After this, sea coasting steamers multiplied with great rapidity in England; but their adaptability to ocean navigation was long esteemed problematical by many, who were termed "the most scientific men of the day." The year 1838 was a new era in steam navigation. On the 23d of April, the Great Western, an English steamship, entered New York Harbor, and from that period there has been regular communication by steam between Europe and America. When we look back to the early Atlantic steamships, we see that it was no easy matter to establish and render ocean steam navigation successful. The Great Western, British Queen, Great Liverpool, and, alas, the unfortunate President, were all failures, excepting the first. In 1841 "Cunard's Royal Mail Line" was established to run between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston. This line consisted of five noble vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, built on the River Clyde. For seven years, they maintained, exclusively, punctual communication, every week in summer, and every second week in winter, between the old and new world. In 1847, America sent out her first ocean steamship, the Washington, which was succeeded by the Herman. These vessels established an American line between New York, England, and Bremen. By way of allusion, it should not be forgotten that France commenced a line of steamers between Havre and New York, in 1846, which turned out to be a very unfortunate affair—they ceased to run in twelve months. In 1849, almost all the old vessels of the Cunard Line were sold, and new ones, of a very superior character, put in their place; the line was also extended to run alternately between Liverpool and Boston, and New York.

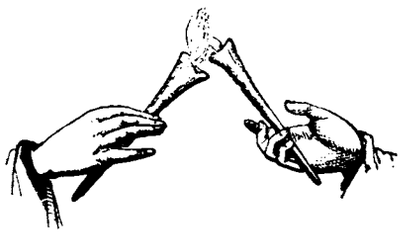
The year 1850 marks a memorable era in the advancement of ocean steam navigation. On the 27th April the Atlantic left New York on her first Atlantic voyage to Old England; and since that time, her three noble partners, the Pacific, Baltic, and Arctic, have taken up their places in the line. These steamships are the largest vessels in the mercantile marine in the world; conjointly, their burden is 12,000 tons. They are truly "Leviathans of the deep."

The discovery of gold in California, by the extraordinary emigration from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, aroused an energy, and called into existance a spirit for rapid transit, which has been the cause of a most extraordinary multiplication of steamships, to

meet the demands of mercantile excitement. Two years ago, there was not a single steamship running on the Pacific; now there are ten regular packets running between San Francisco and Panama. Two years ago, there was not a single steamship running regularly from New York down the Gulf of Florida; at the present moment, there are no less than eleven. The mails leave every week for Chagres, where they are discharged, and transmitted across the Isthmus; from whence, at Panama, on the Pacific, they are carried by American steamers to California. Since the year 1850 commenced, no less than 29 ocean steamships have been finished, or are now being constructed, in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Their average burden amounts to 42,097 tons. These comprise all the Collins' steamers, and the new steamers Franklin and Humbolt, of the Bremen Line. This, to use a common, but pithy expression, is "going it with a rush." Never, since the world began, has there been such activity in our dock-yards and machine-shops. And what is all this going to amount to? Well, the half is no more than told. In Europe, the same activity and progressive spirit is manifested. One single company, the Peninsular and Oriental, have lately ordered fourteen new steamships to be constructed; and another company, the West India and Brazil, will soon, in addition to their present fleet, have five new first-class steamships, like the Asia and Africa, the largest of the Cunard Line. At the present moment, the Atlantic is bridged by five lines of steamships, numbering twenty-six first-class vessels, and, before 1851 closes, it is supposed that there will be at least twenty more running. Next year the Pacific will be bridged, and China and California united by a steam line belonging to New York. All mankind will soon be next-door neighbors; for fleets of steamships cover almost every sea and ocean, and every nation in the world is looking on with wonder at the Anglo Saxon enterprise and adventure of America and England; for these two great nations, divided by the broad Atlantic, are now linked together by a steam bridge, whose number of arches amount only to twelve days. The same mighty agent, which, by the locomotive, conveys with unparalleled celerity and punctuality the news of the day, with almost the same punctuality carries similar intelligence over the rough paths of the ocean, fearless of "the winds, the waters, or the weather." The benefits of steam navigation are inestimable—the steamship is a humanizer. The facilities for travel are greatly extended by steam navigation, and the tendency of the people of different nations meeting and traveling often together, is to promote unity and universal concord.

There has been a manifest improvement in the speed of our Atlantic steamships, in twelve years. The mile-stones of the Atlantic are marked with "the first regular steamship, the Great Western, arrival at New York on the 23d of April, 1838, after a passage of fifteen days from England. The American steamship Pacific, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 21st of last September, 1850, after a passage of ten days 4½ hours, from Liverpool. This is the age of steam. There is a hand-writing waving at the top-mast of every mere sailing vessel, "*mene, mene, tekel upharsin.*" Many of the sailing vessels which are now being constructed, are planned for receiving propelling engines, thus preparing for their submission to the power of steam. Looking at the past, and anticipating the future, it is surely not too much to assert, that in twenty years from the present date, steamships will depart from New York to Europe, and come into it from that continent, every day of the week, with the same regularity that our steamboats now display in running from the City of Knickerbocker, to Old Beaverwyck, on the Hudson.

Our engraving is copied from Currier's lithograph of this steamer.



My light is none the less for lighting my neighbor's.

Educational Department.

EDUCATION.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

NUMBER I.

In discussing the important subject of education, we do not intend limiting ourselves to any fixed rules; but, taking a wide range, purpose viewing it in its most comprehensive signification.

We hope, after glancing at the present condition of society, to demonstrate clearly to our readers a few important propositions.

First. The moral and social evils exisiting in society depend, to a great extent, upon a *wrong* system of education.

Second. Our present system of education is wrong, because it is not in harmony with nature—it does not rightly develop the physical, intellectual, and moral nature of man.

Third. A *right* system of education will do this—consequently, will reform and renovate the world.

There is no subject so worthy the attention of an intelligent community as that of education. There is no subject that has occupied so large a share of the interest of the Learned and the Philanthropist of all enlightened nations; and yet there is no one so little understood by all. It is a melancholy truth, that the moral and social progress of man has never been in the same ratio with his advancement in the arts and sciences. Human ingenuity and invention have been racked in bringing these to perfection; and—look at the glorious results!

The canvass and the marble speak to us in all the touching passions of humanity, until we almost believe that the artists were possessed of Promethean power. Our poets charm us with their harmonious versification. and exalted sentiments, while an angel might listen to the entrancing notes of a Laborde.

The land is full of labor-saving machines, of most wonderful power, that hourly perform the work of thousands, and they are daily increasing. Railroads radiate to every point of the compass, "making the solitary places glad." Steamboats, with their untiring wheels, plough deep into the bosom of all our navigable streams, and, ere long, the whole globe will be traversed by steamboats and steam engines, connecting land and sea, to its remotest corners.

Science, eagle-like, has soared above the clouds, and seized the ligthning by its flaming tongue, compelling it to become a machine of *thought* between man and man. Wonderful!—to compel that fierce power to utter friendly words, that is born of the warring elements, that goes with a leap and a shout on its mission of destruction and death, tearing the gnarled oak as if it were a toy, and rending the bosom of the everlasting hills!

But, while science has done so much—has forced the clouds, winds, waves, and all the elements of nature to do its bidding—*why* has our social and moral advancement been so slow? Is the fault in nature, rather, in nature's God? Has he imperfectly developed man's moral powers? Nay! He has imparted to them the same elements of progress with his intellectual, and vastly higher. Where, then, shall we look for the cause of this wrong, but to our leaders, who say to the mass of mankind, "You are incapable of thinking for yourselves; pin your faith on our sleeves." While the greater part of these have remained inert—have covered themselves with the learned dust of centuries, and rested like a mighty incubus, upon human progress—they have perverted their veneration by *Deifying* man—by embracing principles opposed to advancement, as incontrovertible truths—many of which were adopted for the government of a barbarous people—and adhering to them, with a spirit as indomitable as if there were no *law of progress* written all over God's works, on each atom of our globe, and in burning, shining characters on the vast systems of worlds filling immensity, and how much more distinctly on mind, for which all matter was created.

We grieve over this conservatism; its tendency is to barbarism, its spirit is opposed to an enlightened Christianity. But we can no longer marvel that our social and moral progress has been so slow, when there has been so strong an inclination among our leaders to go back, instead of forward, for light—to pore over musty tomes, and perplex themselves with indecipherable hieroglyphics, when the fair book of nature lay spread out before them.

But while the great moral leaders have been thus engaged, and in disputings about the letter of the law, the people have been catching a portion of its spirit, and are no longer willing to be kept in boudage to old dogmas. PROGRESS! is their watch-word. Progress is Nature's eternal law; and all her forests, mountains, and seas, respond to them in one universal anthem.

Thus we find that the present state of society is highly reactionary, and is becoming more and more so. We should contemplate its chaotic condition with sorrow, did we not see a new and more beautiful creation evolving from the confusion—did we not behold that star that, a few years since, appeared in the east, and that, like the herald of a Saviour, has attracted the attention of the *wise*, shining with undimmed brightness upon the night of metaphysical doubt and speculation, in which the minds of many of the wise and good of past ages wandered without a guide, and were lost in the uncertain lights that flickered around them. This star is attended with brilliant satellites, which, like it, receive all their light from the great Spiritual Sun, the center of the Moral System.

SELF-EDUCATION—VALUE OF BOOKS.

Show us a young man who commences early in life to read valuable books, and store his mind with the thoughts of the choice spirits of the world in all time, and we will point you to wisdom, honor, and happiness as his goal. He is sure of one or all of these conditions The vain, dressy, flippant beau of seventeen, who regards

a knowledge of the dialect of the Opera and Theater, the race-course and sporting-club, as essential to the gentleman; who looks upon science and solid reading as dull, dry, and useless—of such, you may prophecy an empty pocket, an empty head, a hollow heart, a disreputable life, and a disgraceful memory. The reader of history and of science is a denizen of all nations, a cotemporary of all ages, and a minister at the altar of truth. These solid virtues he may embellish with the wreath of poesy and fine art, and stand up a beautiful embodiment of all that is noble and refined in the domain of thought. Knowledge knows no aristocracy, no royal blood, no imperial road to her riches and honors. The most exalted minds, through their recorded thoughts, *books*, will bend over the cobbler's bench, and communicate with and enlighten his spirit, nor frown upon his poverty or despise his company. The following shows, in an attractive manner, the value of the good society of books.

"The Cambridge Leather-Dresser.—For many years, and for many times in a year, I have passed by the shop of a diligent, industrious mechanic, whom I have often seen busy at his trade, with his arms bare, busy at his work. His industry and steadiness have been successful, and he has gained a competency. But he still remains wisely devoted to his trade. During the day you may see him at his work or chatting with his neighbors. At night he sits down in his little parlor, by his quiet fireside, and enjoys the company of his friends. And he has the most extraordinary collection of friends that any man in New England can boast of. William H. Prescott goes out from Boston, and talks with him about Ferdinand and Isabella. Washington Irving comes from New York, and tells him about the wars of Grenada, and the adventurous voyage of Columbus, or the legend of the Sleepy Hollow, or the tale of the Broken Heart. George Bancroft sits down with him, and points out on the map of the colonies and settlements of America, their circumstances and fates, and gives the early history of liberty. Jared Sparks comes down from Cambridge, and reads to him the letters of Washington, and makes his heart glow with the heroic deeds of that godlike man for the cause of his country. Or Alston, the great painter, steps in and tells him a story—and nobody tells a story so well—or repeats to him lines of poetry. Bryant comes, with his sweet wood notes, which he learned among the green hills of Berkshire. And Richard H. Dana, father and son, come, the one to repeat grave, heart-stirring poetry, the other to speak of his *two years before the mast*. Or, if this mechanic is in a speculative mood, Professor Hitchcock comes to talk to him of all the changes that have befallen the soil of Massachusetts since the flood or before—or Professor Espy tries to predict a storm. Nor is his acquaintance confined to his own country. In his grave hours, he sends for Sir John Herschel from across the ocean, and he comes and discourses eloquently upon the wonders of the vast creation, of all the worlds that are poured upon our sight by the glories of a starry night. Nor is it across the stormy ocean of the blue wave alone that his friends come to visit him—but across the darker and wider ocean of time, come the wise and the good, the eloquent and the witty, and sit down by his table, and discourse with him as long as he wishes to listen.

That eloquent blind old man of Scio, with beard descending to his girdle, still blind, but still eloquent, sits down with him—and, as he sang almost three thousand years ago among the Grecian Isles, sings the war of Troy, or the wanderings of the sage Ulysses. The poet of the human heart comes from the banks of the Avon, and the poet of Paradise from his small garden-house in Westminster—Burns from his cottage on the Ayr, and Scott from his dwelling by the Tweed—and, at any time these three years past, may have been seen by his fireside, a man who ought to have been a hero with schoolboys, for no one ever felt so for them—a man whom so many of your Boston neighbors lately strove in vain to see—Charles Dickens. In the midst of such friends, our friend the leather-dresser lives a happy and contented life—not less respected, and far more happy, than if an uneasy ambition had made him a Representative to Congress, or a Governor of a State—and the more respected and happy, that he disdains not to labor in an honorable calling.

My friends, this is no fancy sketch. Many who hear me know as well as I do, Thomas Dowse, of Cambridgeport, and many have seen his choice and beautiful library. But I suppose there is no one here who knows a neighbor of his, who had, in his early years, the same advantages, but he did not improve them—who never gained this love of reading, and who now, in consequence, instead of living this happy and desirable life, wastes his evenings in low company, or tavern, or dozes them away by his own fire. Which of these lives will you live? They are both before you."—*George B. Emerson.*

Home Department.

"THIS, THIS IS LOVE."

We seldom find a more perfect illustration of the faculty of Sublimity than in the first of the following stanzas, or more pure Ideality than in the last two, which we copy from the *Knickerbocker* for December:

A storm-cloud gath'ring in the sky,
Through which the hot-winged lightnings fly,
A meteor flashing quickly by,
The stars above;
A mountain-torrent foaming down,
A sullen wave with crested crown—
These are not Love.

A fleeting thought, a rainbow ray,
That mounts to heav'n in light of day,
But fades, and faintly dies away,
When shadows rove;
A fickle breath, a zephyr's sigh,
That fans the flower, but lets it die—
These are not Love.

The gentle 'rill, that from the springs
Of yonder grove its current brings,'
With golden drops and crystal things,
Ever to move;
With soft emotions fills the breast,
And gladdens the soul, and makes it blest—
This, this is Love!

HOME AND WOMAN.

If ever there has been a more touching and eloquent eulogium upon the charms of home, and its dearest treasure, woman, than is contained in the following extract from the *Christian Inquirer*, it has not been our good fortune to meet it:—

"Our homes, what is their corner-stone, but the virtue of woman, and on what does social well-being rest but our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones, guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner-stones of church and state; more sacred than either; more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay; let every public edifice, our halls of justice, and our capitals of state be leveled with the dust; but spare our homes. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all in the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the church and the state must come for their origin and their support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birthright gave us. One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister dearer and truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth, under the lights of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood, do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us? Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide—but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave, are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection."

The thoughts of little children are often the "inspirations of poetry."

The attention of a little girl being called to a rose bush, on whose topmost stem the eldest rose was fading, but below and around which three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she artlessly exclaimed to her brother, "See, Willie, these little buds have just awaked to kiss their mother before she dies."

Influence of Music on the Human Mind.—The following remarks upon this subject from the *Liverpool Times*, are as applicable to this country as to England:

The influence of music is one of the main elements of refinement and social progress. If it had been more industriously studied as an art, the world would have been more happy, certainly not less wise. Hitherto, it has been the luxury of the rich—we hope to see it the patrimony of the poor. When every cottage rejoices in a piano, the gin-temple will be denuded of its charms. We are rapidly becoming a musical people. The Italian Opera, to which Dennis, the critic, attributed all the national misfortunes of the day, has become naturalized among us. The alien act has been repealed in its favor. No country on the face of the globe spends half so much money for vocal enjoyment as the people of England.

It may be lamented that our singers "native and to the manner born," cannot compete with their continental rivals. But we are progressing even in this respect, and an example so glorious in every phase as the one we are now recording, will not be without its influence on society at home. People must have amusement of some sort, and the character of the amusement must not be overlooked. The lion baiting of the old Roman amphitheater and the bull baiting of more recent times, are sources of enjoyment which modern intelligence abhors.

As a science, nothing contributes so potently as music to the cultivation of the moral sympathies, and the elevation of any science is materially promoted by the honors paid to its most distinguished professor. In this light we regard the success of Miss Lind as something higher than a mere personal affair or a passing compliment.

A refined and generous soul like Jenny Lind cannot fail to find among the great people with whom, for a year at least, she will associate, an apt and hearty recognition of talents and virtues which have charmed what they call the "Old World." To their sympathies we consign her, satisfied that the blaze of her European fame will not be darkened, but, on the contrary, may possibly shine with even increased effulgence on the western shores of the Atlantic.

Home is the garden of the affections.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There are few subjects of contemplation more melancholy than the waste of human love which the aspect of this world presents—of deep, tender love, bestowed in such a manner as meets no return; and what must be the harvest gathered in to a faithful mother's bosom, when she finds she has reared up children who are too refined to share her humble pursuits, too learned and too clever to waste their talents on a sphere of thought and action like her own, and too much engaged in the pursuit of intellectual attainment ever to think of her. Yet to whom do we look for consolation when the blight of sickness or sorrow falls upon our earthly peace, but to a mother? And who but a mother is invited to partake of our afflictions or trials? If the stigma of worldly degradation fall upon us, we fly to a mother's love for that mantle of charity which is denied elsewhere. With more honored and distinguished associates, we may have smiled away the golden hours of life's young prime; but the bitter tears of experience are wept upon a mother's bosom. We keep for our summer friends the amusing story, the brilliant witticism, or the intellectual discourse—but we tell to a mother's ear the tale of our distress, and the history of our wrongs. For all that belongs to the weakness and wants of humanity a mother's affection is sorely taxed; why, then, should not daughters have the noble feeling to say before the world, and to let their actions speak the same language, "This is my earliest, and my best friend."—*Women of England.*

THE WIFE.

If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company—even if that reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated speak not an angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes, and if he is perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. If the wife is careful how she conducts, speaks, and looks, a thousand happy hearths would cheer and brighten our existence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom, sorrow, and discoutent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband, and to make home attractive.

BE GENTLE TO THY WIFE.

Be gentle! for you little know
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief,
And even in a petlish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! none are perfect—
Thou'rt dearer far than life;
Then husband, bear and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife.

We question the virtue, and doubt the success of the young man, who does not fondly cherish a good home!

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

How the world would stagnate, were it not for the follies of the hair-brained and enthusiastic! Happily, they now and then make the sides of the grave and wise to shake with wholesome laughter, even though the aforesaid gravity and wisdom quick subside into compassion—profoundest pity of the Utopians. How many laughs has wisdom enjoyed at the cost of speculative folly! There was one Hervey who avouched a discovery of the circulation of the blood. And the world laughed, and then rebuked him; and finally, for his outrageous nonsense, punished him by depriving him of his practice. There was one Jenner, who, having speculated upon the hands of certain dairy-maids; theorized upon vaccine virus, and declared that in the cow he had found a remedy for small pox. And the world shouted, and the wags were especially droll, foretelling, in their excess of witty fancies, the growth of cow's horns from the heads of vaccinated babies. When it was declared that our streets should be illuminated by ignited coal gas—the gas to flow under our feet—the world laughed, and then checked in its merriment, stoutly maintained that some night London, from end to end, would be blown up. Winsor, the gas-man, was only a more tremendous Guy Fawkes. When the experimental steamboat was first essayed at Blackwall, and went stern foremost, the river rang with laughter. There never was such a waterman's holiday. When Stephenson was examined by the Parliamentary sages upon a railway project, by which desperate people were to travel at the rate of, aye, fifteen miles an hour, the Quarterly Review laughed a sardonic laugh, asking, with a killing irony, "Would not men as soon be shot out of a gun, as travel by such means?" And when, last autumn, the Peace Congress met at Frankfort, did not the wise ones laugh at the tinkering pacificators—the simple ones in broadbrim and drab? They met in St. Paul's Church, (did they pay twopence?) and tiger Haynau listened to them, and was not there and then changed to a lamb; neither was a single piece of cannon turned by the eloquence of the talkers into honey. The wise world has laughed at the circulation of the blood—at gas—at steam—at railways. Why should not the world enjoy its horse collar grin at the preachers of peace? Why should not arbitration (until an accepted principle) be quite as ridiculous (until triumphant) as vaccination? If Jenner was a quack, why should not the dove—the symbol of peace—be pronounced a most fabulous goose? Meanwhile, and only a few hours after the departure of the Peace Congress from Frankfort, England and France are tied together by the electric wire, and the lightning carries messages between the nations—the natural enemies. An electric wire from Dover to Cape Grisnez! What a line of comment on the laughers!—*Douglas Jerold.*

CAPTAIN WARD ON LAKE ERIE.

That is a good story they tell about Captain Ward, the great proprietor of the Ward Line of Steamers. A new steward had been engaged on board the Canada, who was unknown to the captain. Ward came on board at Chicago early in the morning, and, being hungry, sat down to the table, ready loaded with eatables. The strange steward came along, and politely informed the captain that breakfast was not furnished to *passengers.* The captain looked up, and glee sparkled in his eye; "I suppose I can have my victuals by paying for them?" "Certainly," was the ready reply of the steward. So Ward launched out a quarter for his breakfast, of which due report was made to the cashier. Honest steward—good natured captain—you ought to promote him—*Exchange.*

This same Captain Ward is a generous, affectionate, temperate, and liberal minded man; withal, a liberal patron of Phrenology. He is a Reformer of the right stamp. Success to *Captain Ward.*

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

A book has been published in England showing fat people how to become lean, and lean people how to become fat.

This is sheer nonsense. What is the use of the fat and lean changing conditions? One class may as well be fat or lean as another, and avoid the expense and effort of the change. It reminds us of an acquaintance of ours, a young lady, who thought she was too fat to look well, and feared that her success in the matrimonial market would be thereby put to hazard. She was told by a friend that vinegar would reduce her flesh to the proper standard. Full of this new idea, she ate pickles, and drank vinegar, many times a day, until she so deranged her system that she became a mere skeleton, and was ten times too lean for the market; whereas, she had been only about one-tenth too fat.

She lived an old maid, because of her folly in trying to mend nature. We like to see plump, rosy cheeked girls, if they do look a little gross. It is a sign that they have naturally strong constitutions. The mania to be *small* and *delicate*, has crushed the life out of tens of thousands. We go for the fat ones, rather than for the very lean ones, and hope this British book will only be read by the lean, who should be wiser than to take an excess of the medicine, and become too fat.

Man is fond of change, yet few would, after all, "change his neighbor with himself."

MONEY-MANIA.

Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a land holder and cattle dealer, accumulated a princely fortune. He was recently taken down the Illinois River, a maniac, in charge of friends, on their way to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. "His insanity," says the St. Louis Union, "was brought on by the terrible tasks to which every energy of his mind and body had been subjected to for years in the pursuit of wealth. In order to induce him to go without violence, it became necessary to deceive him by the promise of great rewards for accompanying his protectors. Even in this, his all-absorbing passion was predominant. Bonds, to a large amount, were regularly executed, to secure him the compensation."

In this case of insane Acquisitiveness, the poor man could be hired through the very faculty, the excessive activity of which had worked the wreck of all that is noble in man.

Miss Harriet K. Hunt, of this city, will deliver a free lecture before the Ladies' Physiological Institute, at Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield-street, on Wednesday afternoon, October 30th, to commence at three o'clock. Subject, the Temperaments. The very general approbation with which Miss Hunt's lectures on Physiology have been received in different sections of this city, is sufficient to warrant a full attendance at this time.—*Boston paper.*

Woman is beginning to take the right view of what belongs to a good education. She has too long studied

external anatomy, namely, how to cramp the vital organs, and reduce the waist to slender proportions, and enlarge other parts by excessively burdensome and heating artificial additions, until our race has become sickly, and sent its mothers to early and lamented graves; and we now rejoice that woman has begun with some degree of earnestness, to retrieve her steps, and repair her losses, and when she has learned by Physiology the philosophy of life and health, we trust that whalebone and lacing, thin shoes, bare necks and arms, and heavy loading of the hips, will be forever done away.

Miss Hunt is a woman who dare tell the truth, and we trust she will do her whole duty. Mrs. Jones has been lecturing, with great acceptance to the ladies, in Ohio during the past year on this most important subject.

What can be of greater importance to the race, than that mothers should know the laws of health—first to take good care of their own; second, to know how to train up their children according to nature's laws.

A mother ignorant of Physiology will feed and dress her children to gratify her own Approbativeness, or to answer the claims of misguided Philoprogenitiveness, so as to destroy their health and constitution for life, and what is more and worse, tainting successive generations with the results of her own ignorance and vanity.

We have hope for woman, and the race, from the study of Physiology by women. May these lecturers become as numerous as dress-makers and other fashion venders, and doctors and grave-diggers will have less to do, and there will be fewer sickly orphans to fill short graves, or to blast posterity by unhealthy descendants.

A Physiological Fact.—A surgeon in the United States Army, recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the captain of the company, containing fifty-five, in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been men in elevated stations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers. The experimenter believes, if it were not for his pledge of secrecy, that this would be as interesting a history, and would exhibit the frailty of human nature as fully as any experiments ever made on the subject of the passions.—*Exchange.*

This is bringing their trouble to a poor market. It may be better than suicide. A gleaming saber is a more patriotic instrument wherewith "to shuffle off this mortal coil," and perhaps less barbarous than to do it "with a bare bodkin." But the "gibes and jeers of outrageous fortune," are not avoided in the army, and not always thus summarily "ended."

Commend us to Cupid's arrows rather than to those of Mars. If a company of one thousand, more or less, of the residue of the army of Mexico, which we chanced to see in a neighboring city on its return from the field of honor, are a specimen of those who enlist because their love is not reciprocated, we must admire the good sense of the damsels who "said them nay," for a more unlovable tribe, to our notion, could not be found this side of—California.

War is ever at war with man's interests, and a libel on his higher powers of mind. It is the uprising of his animal being. Its beginning, middle, and ending is animal, and only animal. It is begotten by avarice or undue ambition, and its legitimate offspring are the bleeding heaps of the slain, shattered limbs, broken constitutions, widows and orphans, an empty treasury, and a barbarous hatred between nations.

Events of the Month.

Under this head, we propose to give a general summary of such items of the current intelligence of the month, as may be supposed to possess sufficient interest to entitle them to preservation in a permanent form. This will comprise the leading events in Politics, Reform Movements, Literature, Science, and the Arts, and in the General News of the day. The present remarks of the Journal has been prepared several weeks in anticipation of the date, for the purpose of circulating specimen copies, and our record of news, therefore, is not brought up to this time. In future numbers, we shall aim not to be behind the age.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at Nashville, to take into consideration the measures to be pursued in defense of southern rights, in view of the agitation on the subject of slavery, adjourned on the 19th of November. The following resolutions were passed by a large majority of the States represented in the convention, an earnest protest being presented by Major Donelson, of the Tennessee delegation.

Resolved, That we have ever cherished and do now cherish a cordial attachment to the constitutional union of the States, and that to preserve and perpetuate that Union unimpaired, this convention originated and has now re-assembled.

Resolved, That a union of the States is a union of equal and independent sovereignties, and that the powers delegated to the Federal Government can be resumed by the several States whenever it may seem to them proper and necessary.

Resolved, That all the evils anticipated by the South, and which occasioned this convention to assemble, have been realized by the failure to extend the Missouri line of compromise to the Pacific Ocean—by the admission of California as a State—by the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, without giving adequate protection to the property of the South—by the dismemberment of Texas—by the abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of slaves carried into the District of Columbia for sale.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all parties in the slave-holding States to refuse to go into or countenance any National convention, whose object may be to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, under any party denomination whatsoever, until our constitutional rights are secured.

Resolved, That in view of these aggressions and of those threatened and impending, we earnestly recommend to the slave-holding States to meet in a congress or convention, to be held at such time and place as the States desiring to be represented may designate, to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate and act with the view and intention of arresting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not, then to provide for their future safety ane independence.

The dissolution of the Convention was followed by a Union Meeting at Nashville. The principal speakers were Major Donelson, and Hon. Andrew Ewing. Several resolutions were passed against the rights of secession by individual States; condemning the attempts in the Northern States to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and expressing the most earnest wishes for the preservation of the Union.

FEMALE CONVENTION.

A large, and highly interesting convention was held in Worcester, Mass., in the latter part of October, to take into consideration the position, rights, and duties of women in the American community. The convention was organized by the choice of Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, R. I., President; William Henry Channing, of Boston, and Sarah Tyndale, of Penn., Vice Presidents; Hannah M. Darlington, of Penn., and Joseph Hathaway, of New York, Secretaries. On taking the chair, Mrs. Davis read an earnest, judicious, and powerful address to the convention, on the relations of Woman.

The following persons were appointed a Business Committee, to report resolutions, and bring appropriate business before the Convention:—Mary A. W. Johnson, of Ohio; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Mass.; Ernestine L. Rose, of N. Y.; Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston; Lucretia Mott, of Penn.; Lucy Stone, of Mass.; Wm. H. Channing, E. W. Capron, of R. I.; Abby H. Price, of Mass.; William H. Fish, of Hopedale; Samuel May, Jr., of Boston; Susan Sisson, of R. I.; Anna Parsons, of Mass.; Frederick Douglass, of New York.

Letters were read from the following persons, expressing sympathy with the objects and principles of the Convention, and some of them giving their views on the subject:—Elizur Wright, of Boston; Esther Ann Lukens, of New Garden, O.; Lucius A. Hine, Esq., of Cincinnati; Elizabeth Wilson, of Cadiz, O.; O. S. Fowler, New York; Maria L. Varney, Connecticut; Miss Baird, Virginia; Miss Maria Waring, Dublin, (Ireland,) treating forcibly of Industrial Associations; one from Helene Maria Weber, Belgium, on the subject of Dress; one from Mrs. Martha J. Tilden, Akron, Ohio; and one from Mildred A. Spafford, St. Louis; Elizabeth C. Stanton, N. Y.; and Samuel J. May, Syracuse; and L. H. Cline, Cincinnati. In the course of the debates on the resolutions proposed by the Committee, the Convention was addressed by Lucretia Mott, Abby L. Price, William H. Channing, Ernestine Rose, Abby Kelly Foster, C. C. Burleigh, Wendell Phillips, James M. Buffum, S. S. Foster, Harriet K. Hunt, Mrs. Ball, Miss Brown, Sojourner Truth, Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, William Lloyd Garrison, H. M. Mowry, Lucy Stone, Sarah Tyndale, and others. Among other resolutions adopted, were the following, proposed by Mr. Channing, from the Business Committee:—

Resolved, That as Women alone can learn by experience, and prove by works, what is their rightful sphere of duties, we recommend, as *next steps*, that they should demand and secure:—

1. *Education* in Primary and High Schools, Universities, Medical, Legal, and Theological Institutions, as comprehensive and exact as their abilities prompt them to seek, and their capabilities fit them to receive.

2. *Partnership* in the labors and gains, risks and remunerations, of productive industry, with such limits as are assigned by taste, intuitive judgment, or their measure of spiritual and physical vigor, as tested by requirement.

3. *A co-equal share* in the formation and administration of Laws—Municipal, State, and National, through Legislative Assemblies, Courts, and Executive offices.

4. *Such social and spiritual union* as will enable them to be the guardians of pure and honorable manners—a high Court of Appeal, in case of outrage, which cannot be, and are not touched by Civil and Ecclesiastical organizations, as at present existing, and a medium of expressing the highest moral and spiritual views of Justice, dictated by Human Conscience, and sanctioned by Holy Inspiration.

Resolved, That a Central Committee be appointed by this Convention, with *four* Sub-Committees, empowered to enlarge their numbers. 1st, On Education; 2d, Industrial Avocations; 3d, Civil and Political Rights and Regulations; 4th, Social Relations. Who shall correspond with each other, and with the Central Committee; hold meetings in their respective neighborhoods; gather statistics, facts, and illustrations; raise funds for purposes of publication; and, through the press, tracts, and books, guide public opinion upward and onward, in this grand Social Reform, of establishing Woman's Co-equal Sovereignty with Man.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the following persons were appointed to constitute said Committees:—

Central Committee.—Paulina W. Davis, Providence, R. I., Chairman; Sarah H. Earle, Worcester, Mass., Secretary; Wm. H. Channing, Boston, Mass.

Committee on Education.—Eliza Barney, Nantucket, Mass., Chairman; Marian Blackwell, Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary; Elizabeth C. Stanton, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Eliza Taft, Dedham, Mass; Mrs. Addison Brown, Brattleboro, Vt.; Calvin Fairbanks, Hannah Darlington, Kennet Sq., Penn.

Committee on Industrial Avocations.—Charles F. Hovey, Boston, Mass., Chairman; Phileuda Jones, Worcester, Mass., Secretary; Harriet K. Hunt, Boston; Mary Ann McClintock, Waterloo, N. Y.; Elizabeth Blackwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Benj. S. Trenor, Boston; Ebenezer D. Draper, Hopewell, Mass.; Phebe Goodwin, Delaware Co., Penn.; Alice Jackson, Westchester, Penn.; Maria Ware, Dublin, Ireland.

Committee on Civil and Political Functions.—Mrs. Ernestine Rose, of New York, Chairman; Lucy Stone, West Brookfield, Mass., Secretary; Wendell Phillips, Boston; Hannah Stickney, Philadelphia; Sarah Halleck, Milton, Mass.; Abby K. Foster, Worcester, Mass.; Wm. L. Garrison, Boston; Elizabeth Stanton, Seneca Falls, New York.

Committee on Social Relations.—Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, Penn., Chairman; Wm. H. Channing, of Boston, Mass., Secretary; Anna Q. T. Parsons, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Fish, Hopedale, Mass.; Rebecca Plumely, Philadelphia, Penn.; Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, N. Y.; J. G. Forman, West Bridgewater, Mass.; Abby H. Price, Hopedale, Mass.; Mary Grew, Philadelphia.

After an interesting and animated session of two days, the Convention adjourned.

LITERARY.

Letters received from Mr. Mozier, the sculptor, whose busts of *Pocahontas* and *Aurora* have made him known to our citizens, announce that he has left Florence, and will hereafter reside in Rome. He has taken a house on the Pincian Hill, where he will devote his whole time to the service of his art. He has just finished a full length statue representing Rebecca at the Well, and is about commencing a bust of Daphne. We may expect the former work in this country in the course of a year or two.

The French Academy of Sciences has had some interesting communications brought before it. The subject that has excited most attention has been the inquiry made in Algiers by Bernard and Pelouze, upon the fearful poison called the Woorari. The composition of this deadly matter has long been kept a mysterious secret among the priests and sorcerers of the Rio Negre and the Amazon. It was analyzed by Humboldt, and the experiments that have now been made confirm his views. It is a watery extract from a plant of the genus Strychnos. A weapon with the smallest point covered with the matter kills as instantaneously as prussic acid. Various experiments have been tried upon animals, that show how immediate is its action, and the singular changes that result in the blood, which, in a moment, becomes of a death black color, and does not, after death, on exposure to air, recover its usual redness.

Mrs. Bell Martin, the author of the brilliant novel, entitled "Julia Howard," and other popular works, died at the Union-place Hotel, in this city, on the 7th November. She had landed only about ten days before, having been exposed to severe sufferings during the voyage. Her visit to this country, in which she was accompanied by her husband, is said to have had reference to a literary undertaking, the scene of which was to be laid in America. Her sudden decease in a land of strangers has called forth much sympathy.

Rev. Joseph Haven, jr., of Brookline, Massachusetts, has been elected to the Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; and George B. Jewett, A.M., of Lowell, to the Professorship of Latin and Modern Languages in Amherst College. Mr. Haven takes the place vacated by Professor Smith, now of Union Seminary, in the City of New York, and was one of the editors of the *Congregationalist*, at Boston. Mr. Jewett, who succeeds Professor Peabody, was for several years a tutor in the college, and is a brother of Professor Jewett of Brown, now Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. The Lowell *Courier* says of him:—

"In this city, where Mr. Jewett has long been known, as an accomplished scholar and successful teacher, the opinion is universal that a more judicious choice could not have been made. The ripe scholarship of this gentleman, and his generous ardor in the pursuit and communication of knowledge, united with refined manners, and a spirit amiable, open, and dignified, render him singularly qualified for the important station to which he has been invited. Although this appointment inflicts a serious loss upon our community at large, and makes a breach especially in our circle of letters which will not be easily filled, we cannot but feel the highest gratification at the gentleman's elevation to the distinguished honor, to which his talents and accomplishments entitle him."

The Oberlin College has resolved to assume the name, as it has for sixteen years exercised the functions of a college. The trustees have appealed to the public for an endowment. They say—

"In most other colleges tuition bills range from thirty to forty dollars per annum; in Oberlin College tuition has been put at the very low price of fifteen. The reason of this low rate is not any consciousness that we have only a cheap quality of education to offer, but the fact that we offer education to the indigent and the self-relying—a first-rate article to a noble, but often penniless class of young men and women—the hope of the church and of the age. This is truly, not in profession only, "*the people's college*,"—a college for those who are rich, not in stocks nor gold, but in heart, in mind, in nerve for self-denial, toil, and cheerful Christian consecration. Such youth this college has aimed to educate: such in great numbers it has educated for teachers, gospel ministers, and missionaries."

It is stated that Professor Finney will resume his labors, as Professor of Theology, in the Spring. The annual catalogue for 1850–51, just received, contains the names of 534 students, 322 males and 212 females. Of these 23 are in the Theological department, 69 in the College, 25 in the Tacehers' class, and 205 in the Preparatory.

The existence of a third Ring around the Planet Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, has been ascertained by the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge. It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small. It was well observed through the great Equatorial telescope, with powers varying from 150 to 900, the evening for astronomical observations being remarkably fine, perhaps the finest since the establishment of the Observatory, although the sky was so hazy, that to the naked eye only the brighter stars were visible. It will be remembered that the eighth satellite of this Planet was also discovered at Cambridge by Mr. Bond, about two yenrs since.

Besides the libraries connected with Harvard College, which comprise over 85,000 volumes, viz., the College Library 57,200, Law Library 14,000, Theological Library 8,000 and the libraries of five College Societies 11,000, the High School Library of Cambridge has 1,700 volumes, and twenty-six private libraries in that town 61,000 volumes, making a total in the libraries named above of *one hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred volumes.*

FOREIGN.

The proceedings of the Pope in arranging his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England, have been made the subject of warm discussion and general excitement among the journalists and politicians of that country. His Holiness has divided the English territory into Sees, appointing Catholic Bishops and Archbishops for their oversight, and taking the preliminary steps for a complete religious organization, independent of the British Government. The Papal Bull, creating the new bishoprics, is dated September 29, and speaks of England, not as being missionary ground, but as if it were a Catholic country. It sets forth that it is the earnest desire and aim of the Roman Pontiff to extend Catholicity, and to "re-convert the English nation," especially by the foreign education of devout young English Catholics, who, when brought up in the Propaganda College in their ecclesiastical calling, might return to their native land, and there propagate the true faith. The Pope, considering the present state of Catholicism in England, and the enormous number of persons daily converted, judges it proper to recall the vicars apostolic, and a complete episcopal hierarchy of twelve Bishops and one Archbishop is established.

At our last advices, the agitation caused by these measures had, to a considerable degree, subsided, and less apprehension was felt for the stability of the Established Church from the encroachments of Catholicism.

The Duke of Palmella, one of the most distinguished statesmen of Portugal, died at Lisbon on the 12th of October, in the 69th year of his age. Descended in a

direct line from Alphonso II., king of Portugal, and from the ducal house of Holstein, he bore a conspicuous part in the public affairs of his country. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, he distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the attempt of the leading powers to exclude the smaller States of Europe. He succeeded in enforcing the claims of his country, which he represented with eminent ability. In 1820, he repaired to Rio de Janeiro, on the breaking out of the Revolution in Brazil, but not being able to gain the sanction of the Court for his views, he returned to Lisbon. At a subsequent period he was for many years the Minister at London from the Portuguese Government. Throughout his long and eventful life, his influence was deeply felt, and his character greatly respected by all parties.

The Queen of the Belgians, eldest daughter of Louis Phillippe, died on the 11th of October, in the 39th year of her age, leaving three children. She was married in 1832; and, being a Catholic, while her husband was a Protestant, she exerted a conciliatory influence on the affairs of the kingdom. Her personal character was very exemplary.

Educated in the simple tastes and virtuous habits which are rarely found in her elevated position, her subsequent career was marked by the exercise of large and judicious charities, and the manifestations of a sweetness and gentleness of disposition, which, from the moment she became Queen Consort, made her the object of devoted idolatry among the Belgian people. Her beneficence to the poor was as wise in its application as it was unlimited in its extent. No deserving object was ever known to have appealed to her charity in vain.

The Nicaragua Route.—Messrs. White and Vanderbilt, of this city, have returned from England, having accomplished their object, of securing the full co-operation of British capitalists in building the ship canal across the Isthmus, through the Nicaragua route. Under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company, and two leading houses in London, the opportunity will be afforded, at a proper time, of perfect reciprocity.

The celebrated Chinese missionary Gutzlaff, who is now in Berlin, has discovered a province in the interior of China, where the language is identical with that spoken by the Magyars of Hungary. The tribe has no knowledge of Christianity. Two Hungarians are to accompany Mr. Gutzlaff on his return, for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Chinese Magyars.

An American Protestant Chapel is now open to the public in Rome, and divine service is performed by Rev. Mr. Hastings, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was sent out to Rome last year by the Dissenter's Union, for that purpose.

A terrible calamity happened at Constantinople on the 23d of October. The Captain Pasha's line of battle ship blew up in the arsenal, killing upwards of 1,000 people, who were on board. She had only arrived from a cruise two days since, and was landing her powder.

Martin de la Rosa, and Salvador Bermudez, both known as men of letters and liberal politicians in Madrid, have proposed the erection of a collossal monument to Christopher Columbus, on an elevated spot, at Palos de Maguer, opposite the Convent of St. Ann, whence the great discoverer started on his first adventurous expedition for the New World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news of the reception of California into the Union was welcomed by the inhabitants of San Francisco with every demonstration of enthusiastic joy. The intelligence reached that city on the 18th of October, and was at once the signal for a general burst of patriotic excitement. Salutes were fired from the shipping in the harbor; national flags were suspended in all parts of the city; the streets blazed with bonfires and illuminations, and every face shone with the expression of radiant delight.

The news of the admission of California as a State, the passage of the Texas bill, death of Louis Philippe, execution of Prof. Webster, and the arrival of Jenny Lind, reached San Francisco on Sunday, October 18th, per steamer Oregon.

The miners, who have been all summer engaged in damming operations, have been obliged by the freshets to abandon the works, which cost them months of hard labor, and they have generally gone to the dry diggings.

The accounts from the overland immigrants are painful and distressing. About ten thousand persons are east of the Sierra Nevada, and it is feared that many of them must pass the winter in the mountains Exertions have been made by the citizens for their relief.

The whole of the burnt district in San Francisco has been rebuilt, and the improvements of the streets have advanced very rapidly. All the principal thoroughfares will be planked before the rainy season. The wharves are being extended out into deep water.

For the fourth time in eight months, San Francisco has been visited with conflagration. A fire caught on the 17th September, in a little dram-shop in Jackson-street, and spread with fearful rapidity, burning up the printing-office of the "Pacific News," Col. J. Winchester, proprietor, and also the printing-office of the "Picayune," of which P. A. Brinsmade is editor. Some two hundred houses, in all, were consumed, the district being bounded by Pacific-street on the north, Dupont on the west, Washington-street on the south, embracing both sides of Kearney-street on the east, with some six wooden stores on Washington, east of the "Verandah," a large three story brick building just completed, and used as a gambling-house. This building, and the immense fire-proof brick building, called the El Dorado, on the opposite corner of Washington-street, checked the devouring element from laying waste the other large gambling-houses adjoiuing, and on the south side of the Plaza. The whole business part of the newly built city lying below, has entirely escaped this time; but north of this, the fire consumed the "Rendezvous" on the N. W. corner of Kearney and Washington, and the immense establishment adjoining, called the "Bella Union," together with several large establishments in the rear of the above, on Kearney-street, including some of doubtful reputation. The individual losses and suffering must, of necessity, be immensely great; many have lost their all; hundreds are ruined pecuniarily. The citizens had but just completed the former burnt district, and many mechanics, carpenters, and the like, were beginning to fear a dull winter, and low wages, but their fears are now dispersed; the devouring element has consumed several large blocks of buildings, which will, no doubt, be at once rebuilt.

The Hungarian colonists, under Governor Ujhazy, have arrived at their destination in Iowa, and have commenced erecting dwelling-houses, and preparing for extensive agricultural operations the ensuing year. The place which they have selected as a residence is in the county of Decatur, on the Crooked Fork River, a delightful stream, of moderate size, flowing over a bed of sand and gravel, and affording abundant water-power for common machinery. The climate is agreeable and healthy, and the soil fertile. The land has not yet been surveyed for sale, according to the regulations of Congress, and the colonists therefore are not yet in possession of a valid title. It will, no doubt, however, be confirmed at the next session of Congress. The Hungarians had an arduous journey to their new abode, and have since been called on for severe labors, but are in excellent health and spirits. They have given to their settlement the name of New Buda. Governor Ujhazy has received from Kossuth an address to the American people, which will be soon presented to the public.

The statue of John C. Calhoun has been recovered from the wreck of the Ship Elizabeth, under which it has been buried since the 19th of last July. Soon after the loss of that vessel at Fire Island, the spot was examined by Mr. John D. Johnson, who at once conceived a strong hope of the recovery of the statue. With the yacht Twilight, and a company of picked men, he stationed himself in the vicinity of the wreck, and commenced a series of operations for the attainment of that object. By the aid of Mr. Whipple, the celebrated diver, the locality was thoroughly inspected; the position of the statue was ascertained; a coffer-dam sunk around it; strenuous efforts were made to raise the statue from its bed of sand, but for many weeks without success. At last, during a favorable state of the sea, a lever was arranged on the deck of the yacht, so as to give a powerful purchase; the strength of twenty men was applied; a pair of strong grappling-hooks were made fast to the case of the statue; one end was lifted from the sand, and a sling-chain slipped under. The other end was slung in the same manner; a third chain passed around the middle; and the statue was raised to the surface. The case was found to be almost entirely destroyed; the iron belts and clamps with which it was secured having been violently wrenched asunder. On being placed on the deck of the yacht, the statue was raised to an erect position; the fragments of the case removed, and the sand washed from the surface of the marble. It was found to be but slightly damaged. A portion of one arm had been broken off, but, with this exception, it had sustained no injury. The scroll on which the word "Constitution" was inscribed, was preserved. The statue was soon after brought to the city, and forwarded to Charleston by the steamer Southerner. Great credit is due to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Whipple, and the officers of the Revenue Cutter, for their indefatigable exertions in recovering this valuable work of art.

Mr. Junius Smith is devoting his attention to tea culture in South Carolina. The plants are now well established, and are making rapid progress towards maturity. He has received, this year, direct from China, a large quantity of plants, which arrived in good condition, and almost all are living and doing well. He appears very sanguine of succes.

The steam propeller Helena Sloman was wrecked on the 20th of November, during the passage from Southampton to New York. She was exposed to a terrific gale of wind, which tore away her rudder, deranged her machinery, and rendered her wholly unmanageable. After remaining on the wreck for over a week, the passengers and crew were taken off by the boats of the packet ship Devonshire, with the exception of five persons, who, with the mate and three seamen of the Devonshire, were drowned by the upsetting of the boat, in which they were attempting to escape. The number of souls on board the Helena Sloman was 180, the greater part of them Germans.

DEFINITION OF THE FACULTIES

ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMBERS.

DOMESTIC PROPENSITIES.

1. AMATIVENESS.—Conjugal love; the attachment of the sexes to each other, adapted to the continuance of the race. Abuse: Licentiousness and obscenity. Deficiency: Want of affection towards the opposite sex.

2. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.—Parental love; fondness for pets, and the young and helpless generally, adapted to the infantile condition. Abuse: Excessive indulgence; idolizing and spoiling children by caresses. Deficiency: Neglect of the young.

3. ADHESIVENESS.—Friendship; love of company; disposition to associate. Adapted to man's requisition for society and concert of action. Abuse: Excessive fondness for company. Deficiency: Neglect of friends and society; the hermit disposition.

4. INHABITIVENESS.—Love of home; desire to live permanently in one place; adapted to the necessity of a home. Abuse: Prejudice against other countries. Deficiency: Continual roaming.

A. UNION FOR LIFE.—Connubial love; desire to pair; to unite for life; and to remain constantly with the loved one. Abuse: Excessive tendency of attachment. Deficiency: Wandering of the connubial affection.

5. CONTINUITY.—Ability to chain the thoughts and feelings, and dwell continually on one subject until it is completed. Abuse: Prolixity; tediously dwelling on a subject. Deficiency: Excessive fondness for variety: "too many irons in the fire."

SELFISH PROPENSITIES.

E. VITATIVENESS.—Love of life; youthful vigor even in advanced age. Abuse: Extreme tenacity to life; fear of death. Deficiency: Recklessness, and unnecessary exposure of life.

6. COMBATIVENESS.—Self defence: resistance; the energetic go-a-head disposition. Abuse: A quick, fiery, excitable, fault-finding, contentious disposition. Deficiency: Cowardice.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Executiveness; propelling power; the exterminating feeling. Abuse: The malicious, retaliating, revengeful disposition. Deficiency: Tameness: inefficiency.

8. ALIMENTIVENESS.—Appetite; desire for Nutrition; enjoyment of food and drink. Abuse: Gluttony; gormandizing; drunkenness. Deficiency: Want of appetite; abstemiousness.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS.—Economy; disposition to save and accumulate property. Abuse: Avarice; theft; extreme selfishness. Deficiency: Prodigality; inability to appreciate the true value of property; lavishness and wastefulness.

10. SECRETIVENESS.—Policy; management. Abuse: Cunning; foxy; to lie low; keep dark; disguise. Deficiency: Want of tact; bluntness of expression.

11. CAUTIOUSNESS.—Prudence; carefulness; watchfulness; reasonable solicitude. Abuse: Fear, timidity, procrastination. Deficiency: Careless; heedless; reckless.

12. APPROBATIVENESS.—Affability; ambition; desire to be elevated and promoted. Abuse: vanity; self-praise; and extreme sensitiveness. Deficiency: Indifference to public opinion, and disregard for personal appearance.

13. SELF ESTEEM.—Dignity; manliness; love of liberty; nobleness; an aspiring disposition. Abuse: Extreme pride; arrogance; an aristocratic, domineering, repulsive spirit. Deficiency: Lack of self-respect and appreciation.

14. FIRMNESS.—Decision; stability; perseverance; unwillingness to yield; fortitude. Abuse: Obstinacy; wilfulness; muliahness. Deficiency: Fickle-mindedness.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

15. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—Justice; integrity; sense of duty, and of moral obligation. Abuse; Scrupulousness; self-condemnation; remorse; unjust censure. Deficiency; No penitence for sin, or compunction for having done wrong.

16. HOPE.—Expectation; anticipation; looking into the future with confidence of success. Abuse: Extravagant promises; and anticipations. Deficiency: Despondency; gloom; melancholy.

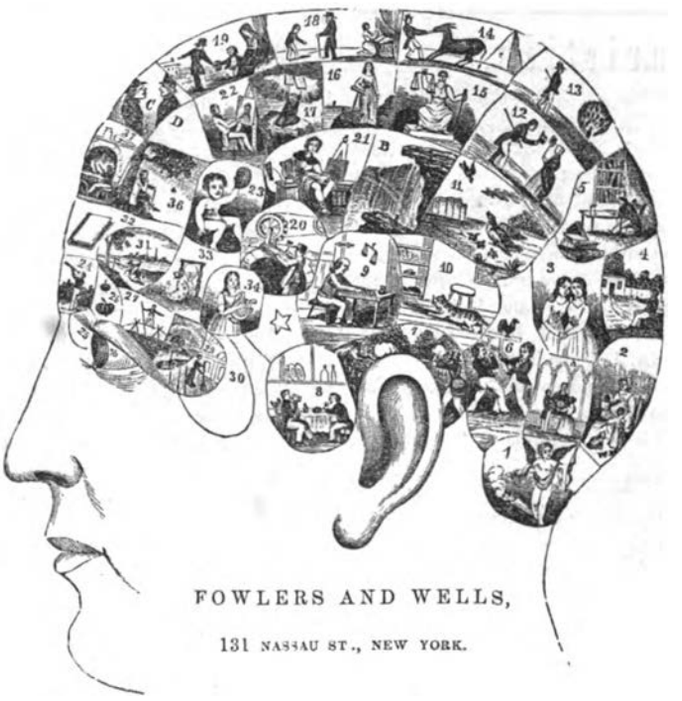
17. SPIRITUALITY.—Intuition; perception of the spiritual; wonder. Abuse: Belief in ghosts; witchcraft, and unreasonable isms. Deficiency: Lack of faith; incredulity; skepticism.

18. VENERATION.—Reverence; worship; adoration; respect for antiquity. Abuse: Idolatry; superstition; worship of idols. Deficiency: Disregard for things sacred; imprudence.

19. BENEVOLENCE.—Kindness; desire to do good; sympathy; philanthropy; disinterestedness. Abuse: Giving alms to the undeserving; too easily overcome by sympathy. Deficiency: Extreme selfishness; no regard for the distresses of others.

SEMI-INTELLECTUAL SENTIMENTS.

20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS.—Mechanical ingenuity; ability to use tools; construct and invent. Abuse: A loss of time and money in trying to invent perpetual motion. Deficiency: Inability to use tools or understand machinery; lack of skill.



21. IDEALITY.—Love of the perfect and beautiful; refinement; ecstacy; poetry. Abuse: A disgust even for the common duties of life. Deficiency: Roughness; want of taste or refinement.

B. SUBLIMITY.—Fondness for the grand and magnificent; the wild and romantic in nature, as Niagara Falls; mountain scenery. Abuse: Extravagant representations; fondness for tragedies. Deficiency: Views the terrific without pleasure or emotion.

22. IMITATION.—Power of imitating; copying; working after a pattern. Abuse: Mimicry; servile imitation. Deficiency: Inability to conform to the manners and customs of society.

23. MIRTHFULNESS.—Wit; fun; playfulness; ability to joke, and enjoy a hearty laugh. Abuse; Ridicule and sport of the infirmities and misfortunes of others. Deficiency: Gravity; indifference to all amusements.

INTELLECTUAL ORGANS.

OBSERVING AND KNOWING FACULTIES.

24. INDIVIDUALITY.—Ability to acquire knowledge by observation, and desire to see all things. Abuse: An insatiable desire to know all about other people's business; extreme inquisitiveness. Deficiency: A want of practical knowledge, and indisposition to notice external objects.

25. FORM.—Memory of the shapes, forms, faces; the configuration of all things; it enables us to readily notice resemblances; when fully developed we seldom forget countenances. Deficiency: A poor memory of faces, shapes, &c.; not a good artist.

26. SIZE.—Ability to judge of size, length, breadth, height, depth, distance, and weight of bodies by their size; of measuring angles, &c. Deficiency: Unable to judge between small and large.

27. WEIGHT.—Gravity; ability to balance one's self, required by a marksman, horseman, or dancer; also the ability to "carry a steady hand" and judge of perpendiculars. Abuse: Excessive desire to climb trees, or go aloft unnecessarily. Deficiency: Inability to keep one's balance; liability to stumble.

28. COLOR.—Judgment of the different shades, hues, and tints, in paintings; the rainbow, and all things possessing color, will be objects of interest. Abuse: Extravagantly fond of colors; a desire to dress with many colors. Deficiency: Inability to distinguish or appreciate colors, or their harmony.

29. ORDER.—Method; system; arrangement; neatness and convenience. Abuse: More nice than wise; spends too much time in fixing; greatly annoyed by disorder; old maidish. Deficiency: Sloveliness; carelessness about the arrangement of books, tools, papers, &c.; seldom knows where to find anything.

30. CALCULATION.—Ability to reckon figures in the head; mental arithmetic; to add, substract, divide, multiply; cast accounts and reckon figures. Abuse: A disposition to count everything. Deficiency: Inability to understand numerical relations.

31. LOCALITY.—Recollection of places; the geographical faculty; desire to travel and see the world. Abuse: A roving unsettled disposition. Deficiency: Inability to remember places; liability to get lost.

32. EVENTUALITY.—Memory of events; love of history, anecdotes, facts, items of all sorts; a kind of walking newspaper. Abuse: Constant story-telling to the neglect of duties.

33. TIME.—Recollection of the lapse of time; day and date; ability to keep the time in music and dancing, and the step in walking; to be able to carry the time of day in the head. Abuse: Drumming with the feet and fingers. Deficiency: Inability to remember the time when things transpired; a poor memory of dates.

34. TUNE.—Love of music, and perception of harmony; giving a desire to compose music. Abuse: A continual singing, humming, or whistling, regardless of propriety. Deficiency: Inability to comprehend the charms of music.

35. LANGUAGE.—Ability to express our ideas verbally, and to use such words as will best express our meaning; memory of words. Abuse: Redundancy of words. Deficiency: Extreme hesitation in selecting appropriate language.

REFLECTIVE OR REASONING INTELLECT.

36. CAUSALITY.—Abilityto reason and comprehend first principles; the why and wherefore faculty; originality. Abuse: Too much theory, without bringing the mind to a practical bearing:—such a mind may become a philosopher, bnt is not practical.

37. COMPARISON.—Inductive reasoning; ability to classify, and apply analogy to the discernment of principles; to generalize, compare, discriminate, illustrate; to draw correct inferences, &c., Abuse: Excessive criticism. Deficiency: To be unable to perceive the relation of one thing or subject to another.

C. HUMAN NATURE.—Discernment of human character; perception of the motives of strangers at the first interview, Abuse; Unjust suspicion; a disposition to treat all strangers as rogues. Deficiency: Misplaces confidence; is easily deceived.

D. AGREEABLENESS.—Blandness and persuasiveness of manner, expression, and address; pleasantness; insinuation; the faculty of saying even disagreeable things pleasantly. Abuse: Affectation. Deficiency: Inability to make one's self agreeable.

TEMPERAMENT.

A knowledge of the temperaments is essential to all who would understand and apply Phrenology. We recognize three, as follows:—

I. THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT, or the nourishing apparatus, embracing those internal organs contained within the trunk, which manufacture vitality, create and sustain animal life, and re-supply those energies expended by every action of the brain, nerves, or muscles. This temperament is analogous to the Sanguine and Lymphatic temperaments.

II. THE MOTIVE APPARATUS, or the bones, muscles, tendons, &c., which gives physical strength and bodily motion, and constitutes the frame-work of the body. This is analogous to the Bilious temperament.

III. THE MENTAL APPARATUS, or nervous temperament, embracing the brain and nervous system, the exercise of which produces mind, thought, feeling, sensation, &c. (For a full description of these temperaments, and their effects on mind and character, see "Phrenology, Proved, Illustrated, and Applied.")

Varieties.

LECTURERS.

We take pleasure in noticing our friends and fellow-laborers in the Phrenological field, who are now earnestly serving the cause of human improvement by lecturing on the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology:—

C. Townsend is in Pennsylvania; H. Wisner in Illinois; P. L. Buell, H. B. Gibbons, and D. P. Butler, in Massachusetts; Dr. Broadbent in Rhode Island; Dr. Trotter in Georgia; Dr. J. Anton in South Carolina; J. Brown, Jr., in Ohio; A. F. Andrews in Connecticut; and Pratt and Stebbins in Wisconsin.

Dr. J. M. Wieting is now lecturing on Physiology in Philadelphia.

Agricultural College.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature of this State to mature a plan of an Agricultural College, have reported on the same. A farm of 600 acres is to be connected with the College, and each pupil is to work on it four hours every day. The cost of tuition and board is reckoned at $100 a year.

To carry out the plan of instruction, as laid down by the Committee, the following Professors are required:—A Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Manipulation; of Natural History and Mineralogy; of Mathematics, Engineering, and Practical Surveying; of Botany and Horticulture; of History, Law, and General Science; and of Veterinary Art and Anatomy. A farmer is to have charge of the farm and stock—a gardiner, carpenter, mason, and blacksmith, constantly employed, with a view of giving practical knowledge of arts so essential in the management of a farm. The course of instruction will occupy three years.

We hope this enterprise may not fail of a trial; to promote the health of students, and store their minds with common sense, practical knowledge, and business habits; also that college students may thus learn how to apply their education to something in industrial life besides making sermons, pills, or briefs, thereby crowding the learned professions, under the mistaken idea that educated men must be provided for in a "profession."

This is one of the errors of the age, which such a college would serve to correct, by making labor honorable in public estimation, as it is in reality. By combining education and industry, both would be advanced. To boys generally, we say, get an education to qualify you for farming, and be proud of it, for it is the noblest of occupations.

Singular.—The Boston Transcript mentions, as a well authenticated fact, that a young lady in that city had a frightful dream last Saturday night, two weeks, that her absent brother had been killed, and she saw his body dreadfully mangled. She awoke, by her cries, a lady who slept next her, to whom she related her dream. The lady endeavored to sooth her fears, and finally persuaded her to retire once more to bed, and try to forget the dream. The next Monday morning the young lady received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that her brother, a brakeman on the Western Railroad, had fallen from the cars on one of the freight trains, and been run over and instantly killed. The accident happened about the time of the dream.

The Portland Pleasure Boat adds:—"The above is *singular* only so far as people are spiritually blind. If mankind were in that state that it is their duty and priv[illegible]in, they would see occurrences, like the above, when awake. But the animal nature rules the spiritual. It is only when it is jaded out, and falls asleep, that the spirit can rise above it, and even then it is fettered in its action by the gross sensuality of the body.

"If all people would live aright, they could, with spiritual eyes, see absent friends, when in trouble, as clearly as they can see their bodies with the outer eye, when near. This is *singular* only because man is not what he should be. The body rules and rides the spirit; whereas the spirit should rule and ride the body."

"A Dream Verified.—A week ago last Saturday night, Messrs. Fuller and Colton, 311 Washington-street, left their store at 12 o'clock on that night for their sleeping apartments in Summer-street. During the night Mr. Colton *dreamed* that their store was broken into by robbers, who were stealing *silk cravats*. So powerfully was his mind wrought upon by this vision, that he became almost crazed, and jumped up and caught hold of his partner, (who was asleep in the same room,) thinking he was the man. Mr. Fuller told him he was crazy; that he was dreaming, &c., and induced him again to go to sleep. In a few moments the same scene was again enacted.

The next morning (Sunday) when these gentlemen went to their store, they found it had been broken open during the night, and fifteen hundred dollars in goods stolen—*and more than a thousand dollars in silk cravats!—Boston Transcript.*

"A careful exploration of one hundred towns in Massachusetts brought to light five hundred and seventy-five cases of idiocy. Of these four hundred and twenty were idiots from birth, and of this number they obtained information respecting the parents of three hundred and fifty nine. In all but four of these examined cases it was found that one parent or the other, or both, had in some way departed from the laws of life and health, being either scrofulous, predisposed to brain affections, intemperate, grossly sensual, or unnaturally intermarried with blood relations."

When will mankind learn wisdom relative to the laws of intermarriage? How long will they for the temporary convenience of marrying a daughter in their own neighborhood, or of uniting some home lots or contiguous estates, poison the blood of their posterity, and thus produce a generation of invalids and idiots? We have sounded the alarm in the work entitled "Hereditary Descent," and in our lectures, and in the pages of the Journal, and trust that these efforts have had a tendency to stay the curse of marrying near blood relations. It ought to be prohibited by law until we shall know so much of the philosophy of life as to obey its dictates without compulsion.

A Cheap Ice-house.—A correspondent of the *Louisburg Chronicle*, over the signature of "A Dutch Farmer," gives the following simple and cheap plan of making an ice-house for farm and family use:—

"Two years ago, I built an ice-house by digging about two feet in the ground, and putting the earth around so as to keep the air out when finished; then put a frame over it, 16 feet by 12, the posts 8 inches thick, boarded with inch boards and filled with tan; a floor on top, about ten inches tan on that, and then a middling steep shed roof boards. I had a partition of boards made through the short way, cutting off *five* feet for a milk-house, and leaving the ice-house 11 by 12, and 10 feet deep.

"There is a door 2½ feet square on the north side near the upper floor, to fill the ice in. The ice is cut into blocks as big as can be handled easily, and some broke fine to fill in and around the sides. I put no straw around the sides, but fill as tight as I can, and then shut it up till April or May, when it has melted away from the sides about three or four inches, then I put saw dust on the top about four inches thick, and let it run down the sides to cover the ice all over with saw-dust.

"We had plenty of ice till winter, after using it the whole summer through. In hay and harvest, we took a can full of water, threw in a chunk of ice, and take it to the field—this will keep cool half a day; and if there are a good many hands, we take some chunks of ice along in the morning to the field, wrapped up in flannel, and that will keep all day; then whenever we get a can full of water we throw in a piece of ice, and in this way we have cool water all day.

"The whole cost of my ice-house and milk-house did not exceed $40, and I would not do without one for five times the cost."

Madame De Stael was not only the most remarkable woman of her time, but in one respect strikingly distinguished above all her sex. She is, perhaps, the only woman who can claim an admission to the first order of manly talent. She was one whom listening senates would have admired, as though it had been a Burke, a Chatham, a Fox, or a Mirabeau. She was one whom legislators might consult with profit; whose voice and pen were feared, and because feared, unrelentingly persecuted by the absolute master of the mightiest empire that the world has witnessed since the days of Charlemagne.

Experiments with the Pear.—Rev. J. P. Richardson, of Otisfield, Maine, in a communication in the *Christian Mirror*, says, that five or six years ago he grafted the St. Germain pear into a forest tree called the "Sweet pear," and this year gathered from it nearly half a bushel of most delicious fruit. The tree as it grows wild is one of the first that blossoms in Spring, and bears a fruit about the size of a choke-berry. The writer of this article grafted one of these bushes with a Bartlet last Spring, and it has grown finely, and thrived better than the original stocks. He also grafted the same pear on a common thorn-bush, which grew very thriftily to the length of eighteen or twenty inches. A small Mountain Ash was also successfully budded with the same fruit.

"The Patent Office.—It appears by the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, just printed, that during the last year there were made 1,445 new applicants for patents. The number issued was 1,076. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year were $80,752. The expenses were $77,700 16, leaving $3,036 to the credit of the Patent Fund."

Who will say that we are not progressing? A thousand new patents in a year! This speaks well for the *Constructiveness* of our *nation.*

To Make Men Equal.—Dr. Lyman Beecher, in one of his lectures, says, "There is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then, for every man to learn, in whatever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor."

The sweetest flowers are those which shed their odors in quiet nooks and dingles; and the purest hearts are those whose deeds of love are done in solitude and secret.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.—The annual report of commerce and navigation gives the following aggregate of the number of steamboats built in the United States since 1824—twenty-five years, in periods of five years each—from 1824 to 1829, 194; 1829 to 1844, 804; 1834 to 1839, 504; 1839 to 1844, 522; 1844 to 1849, 969. Total, 2,493. Two-thirds of these are built in the West; one-sixth of them in Ohio. The largest number of steamboats built at one place, are built in Pittsburg and its neighborhood.

SHIP BUILDING.—As an example of the extent to which this branch of industry is carried on in this city, we will give the following statement of one of our principal ship builders, furnished to the United States Marshal, developing facts in relation to the business conducted by him, for the year ending June 1st, 1850:—

About 385 men were constantly employed during the year for which the report was made, at an average of $1 75 per day. The monthly payments for work performed amounted to $17,517, or $210,204 per annum. During the time mentioned, two steamships, measuring 3,000 tons, and eight ships, of 11,040 tons, were launched by him. There were consumed, in the construction of vessels of various descriptions, 80,000 lbs. of copper bolts, brass work, &c.; 535,000 lbs. of iron bolts, wrought and cast iron work; 60,000 cubic feet of live oak; 6,000 do. locust; 4,000 do. cedar; 175,000 white oak; 90,000 pitch pine; 10,000 white pine; 400,000 superficial feet of white oak plank; 850,000 do. pitch pine; 720,000 do. white pine; 300,000 do. lumber; $10,000 worth of spars; 50,000 lbs. oakum, &c. This is quite an extensive business, we should judge, and appears the larger, when we reflect that it is the business of only one man engaged in ship building. There are, however, a number of ship builders on the East River, from Corlears Hook and upwards, and also in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, &c., whose business will compare favorably with the above. We also learn that several new ship-yards, both in the city proper, and in the neighborhood, are in contemplation by our enterprising mechanics, those now in operation not being sufficient to supply the demand for vessels; a large portion of which vessels our merchants are compelled to order from Maine, and other Northern States, for the simple reason that there are not yards enough to build them here. We are glad to see, as an evidence of our prosperity, more ship-yards established around us, and as our shipwrights now build the best vessels, so we hope soon to see them build the greatest number, of any city on the face of the globe.

Let a man be treated as a brute, and he will become more brutish than a brute, but treat him as a rational being, and he will show that he is so.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—There is a man in the Massachusetts General Hospital, a laborer on the railroad, who was so badly injured by an accident that he was obliged to have his leg amputated; he is supported by his former employer on the following liberal scale—the man when well was paid $30 per month, he is now paid by the same employer, $35 per month.

SUSPENSE.—A writer lately, in attempting to describe the agonies of suspense, calls it the "toothache of the mind."

KNOWLEDGE AND IGNORANCE.—The uneducated never admire—they are astonished. The wise are forewarned, the ignorant fear. An eclipse of the sun induces a philosopher to leave his home and watch its progress; but he savage and the untaught hide themselves in caves and concealed places, trembling like the beasts of the field.

Job's question, in the 38th chapter, 35th verse—"Canst thou send lightnings that they may go and say unto thee, Here we are?" is no longer a problem. The telegraph lightning says a great deal more every day.

The venerable Humboldt is to pass the winter in Paris.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy your raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Peter M. Deshong, a young man who professed to be a great mathematician, and who made a living by teaching his peculiar art of computation to bookkeepers and others, was recently found dead in his berth on board a boat, plying between Kingston and Toronto, Canada. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

A New Yorker offers to present to the great Hungarian leader, Kossuth, one hundred acres of land, near New York City, in case he chooses to come to this country.

Father Matthew is in the South again this winter.

Take our rich men, what were they once? Poor boys, most of them, who, by intelligence, industry, and perseverance, under our equable institutions and laws, acquired first independence, and then opulence. Look into the history of their lives, see how much industry they have stimulated and rewarded, how vast a machinery for the employment and encouragement of their fellows they have put in motion. And are those who are poor boys today, but who hope to become rich men to-morrow, as many of them may and will, ready to make war upon a class to whose condition they aspire? No! Educate and organize industry, and there will be none but rich—poverty and social distinction will cease.—*New Yorker.*

With respect to the goods of this world, it might be said that parsons are preaching for them—that lawyers are pleading for them—that physicians are prescribing for them—that authors are writing for them—that soldiers are fighting for them—but that true philosophers alone are enjoying them.

Wealth and prosperity can be obtained only through industry and economy.

LIBERTY TREE.—*A Blarney Stone.*—David Sears, of Boston, is erecting a block of warehouses on the site of the old liberty tree in Washington-street, and has caused to be sculptured in bas-relief a representation of this celebrated tree, with appropriate inscriptions, to be inserted in that part of the building directly over the spot where the tree itself formerly stood. Mr. Sears has communicated an historic account of the tree to the City Council.

"When I am a man," is the poetry of childhood; "when I was young," is the poetry of age.

A Salt Spring, three inches in diameter, 600 feet deep, and yielding 300 bushels of salt per day, has been discovered in Mercer County, Virginia, about six miles from the Red Sulphur Springs.

ALMOST PROPHETIC.—The old Columbian Magazine, published in Philadelphia in 1797, contains an article, speculative and humorous, in which the writer professed to have dreamed that he perused a newspaper published in 1850, and among other paragraphs, the following:—

"BOSTON, 30th April.—At length the canal across the Isthmus of Darien is completed. It is about sixty miles long, and a half mile broad. First-rate vessels of war can easily sail through; the cost has been $1,000,000. Two vessels belonging to this port, and two to Philadelphia, and one to New York, sailed through, the 20th January last, bound for Canton in China.

"PHILADELPHIA, May.—Delegates from the thirtieth new State, laid off a few months since by order of Congress, lately arrived at Columbia, and on producing their credentials, were received into the Federal Council."

LABOR RIGHT IN ENGLAND.—In England there is a great industrial system, employing 67 per cent of the whole population. Two out of every three are workmen, wealth-makers, gold-finders. Not for themselves are they so busy, so hurried, so unweary. Not for themselves do they start at the sound of the morning bell dinging through their dreams. Not for themselves do they totter home at evening, too exhausted to hasten, and too tired to sleep.

The worshipful minority of employers are one order of beings, and lead one manner of life; the pitiful majority are another order, who lead quite other lives.

The minority now are the monied men—the embankers of gold, the inclosers of wealth, the proprietors of all produce. They have a different culture, different creed, different nobility, and different polity, from the majority. Their literature is statistics—their whole duty of man is to make as many hundreds per cent on their stock, or credit, as can be done inside of open robbery. They examine their bank-books at close of day, as a Catholic does his conscience, and they seldom have to accuse themselves of omissions of their own interest. The Exchange is their Temple—the *Times* their Scriptures—Profit is their God, and Bankruptcy their Devil.—*Exchange.*

THE SECRET OF GREAT ACQUISITIONS.—"The chief art of learning," says Locke, "is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by the continued accumulations of single propositions."

The web of our life is a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.

To Correspondents.

Under this head, we shall answer all professional and business questions of a general character, which admit of brief replies. It frequently occurs that many subscribers write us on the same topic; and as one answer will be sufficient for all, we shall avail ourselves of this channel to meet their claims, and save time to ourselves.

W. C. Our debating society have determined to have a discussion on Phrenology. What Works, for and against, will convey the most conclusive Arguments and Reasonings?

Years ago, there were two or three unimportant books written, by unimportant persons, all of which remained on the shelves of their publishers—not enough being sold to pay for the printing. Among others, we recollect one entitled *The Humbugs of New York.* A man by the name of *Reese*, we believe, wrote it. This little book was "still born," and failed to elicit even a respectable baptism, before it was consigned to an irresurrectionable grave. No attempt has since been made to put out the bright shining light of Phrenology. Among the works on Phrenology, as being most suitable for your use, we would name the following,—Phrenology: Proved, Illustrated, and Applied; Phrenology Defended—Combe's Lectures; The Illustrated Self Instructor, the price of which is $3. Besides the above, there are many others, which prove, beyond all controversy, the sublime truth and infinite utility of Phrenology.

New Publications.

Under this head, we shall, in future numbers, notice briefly such works as may be sent us, by the various *Publishers.* We have, already upon our table several new works, which will be examined and noticed in our next.

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A FEW CANDID OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—No Journal devoted to scientific subjects has ever attained so wide a circulation as this. It is read by more than twenty thousand subscribers. In consequence of its prosperity, the proprietors are about to enlarge it, and it will hereafter appear in the quarto form, with three columns of matter to each page. It is well managed and edited by Fowlers & Wells.—*New York Evening Post.*

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled with articles illustrative of the science to which it is devoted, and miscellaneous pieces of an interesting character, forming a valuable and attractive variety for the general reader. As a medium of conveying plain, wholesome, common-sense knowledge to the million, this Journal has few competitors, and it cannot be read by any one, whether he admits the truth of Phrenology or not, without imparting a plenty of useful suggestions, more than enough to repay the trouble of perusal.—*New York Tribune.*

"If there be a debt of gratitude due to any class of men who affect society, it is those who seek untiringly to better the fortune of afflicted humanity, and make men self reliant, hopeful, virtuous, and obedient to the laws of health and truth. The able and discriminating publishers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, we are persuaded, faithfully endeavor to do this. That they succeed, the present number of their work is sufficient evidence."—*Youngstown Express.*

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December has been received. Its contents are, as usual, full of interest. We commend this work to the favorable attention of our readers. The subscription price is $1.00, and it is richly worth double the money.—*Warren Journal.*

Do you wish to acquire the most important knowledge to be learned in the world?—then "know thyself!" To do this, send for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and read it. No other work now published can be so useful to its readers, and especially the young men and young women.—*New Era.*

The intrinsic value of this Journal as a demonstrator of the science of Phrenology, we can attribute to no other cause than the superior ability of its editors in bringing down to the home and heart the convincing proofs of its truth, and the mighty utility of the daily practice of their teachings.—*Banner of Liberty.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Libraries, Literary Institutions, and public Reading-rooms, may order the Journal at Club prices, and as the new form is well adapted to be placed on file, we hope it may be found at all the principal hotels in the country.

Money on all specie-paying banks will be received in payment for the Journal.

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DEBATE OF THE FACULTIES

ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The different faculties of the mind being capable of independent action, and of forming their own peculiar judgments of a subject, they may be presumed to hold council, and discuss the various questions that come up for decision, not unlike a deliberative body. Certain it is that each faculty has its influence. COMBATIVENESS is checked by CAUTIOUSNESS and BENEVOLENCE modifies ACQUISITIVENESS. That these relations hold with all the faculties, there can be no doubt. Sometimes several, or even all, combine to form conclusions, or effect a purpose. Those actions are most pleasurable and virtuous that are most agreeable to all the mental powers. Nearly all the sins and excesses of men arise from the undue activity of one or more faculties in opposition to all the rest. Whatever is sinful, is opposed to several of the mental elements, and whatever is virtuous, is in harmony with all the faculties of a well-balanced mind. We should learn to listen to these mental debates, that we may form a just estimate of the real motives by which we are actuated in our final resolutions to do, or not to do, certain acts in the great drama of life.

In the form of *allegory*, then, we will proceed to relate one of those debates of the mind, never before reported.

All the members being present, ORDER arose and addressed the assembly, when, by general consent, VENERATION being the most grave member of the body, was called to the chair, on taking which, he said:—

"Fellow citizens, please accept my thanks for this mark of confidence, and the assurance that whatever I may do in this high station, I shall aim at your good, and the honor of Him who presides over all. Let our deliberations be respectful to each other, with a constant remembrance that an all-seeing eye is upon us."

ACQUISITIVENESS took the floor, and presented a petition from several citizens of the republic, praying the honorable body to authorize the sale of *spiritual liquors*, to be used as a beverage. The petition was headed by ALIMENTIVENESS, and, strange to say, it had but one member from any family in the district, and each was called by the same name.

"In support of the prayer of the petitioners," said ACQUISITIVENESS, "I will venture to offer a word. It is well known that a very large number of persons, many of whom are wealthy and influential, are in favor of this traffic, and stand ready to sustain it by their daily patronage. That it is very *profitable*, there is no doubt, and a fortune can soon be made by it. I therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that this house engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors, from and after the passage of this resolution.

"I think no objection will be raised against the measure, as it promises to be very *profitable*, and *that* is a sufficient reason for adopting it. I would argue the point, if the one reason I have given were not to me perfectly conclusive."

This proposition created a great excitement among the members, and little knots of them all over the house seemed in earnest consultation, when CONSCIENTIOUSNESS took the floor and said:—

"*Mr. Chairman*, I go against this measure. It is not just to take money for which we render no equivalent. Ask EVENTUALITY, our historian, and he will tell you that while alcohol has done no good, as a beverage, it has ruined its thousands. Money taken for that, would burn in my hands. 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you,' is my motto."

"I am opposed to the austere doctrines just advanced," shouted ACQUISITIVENESS. "What is that to *us*, if men do *not* get the value of their money? They 'want the liquor, and will have it' of somebody, and 'if we don't sell it to them, others will.' I go for the profit. I am not 'my brother's keeper;' let every man look out for himself. If *money* is to be made from it, let *us* have it. This is *my* motto, and these are reasons amply sufficient for *my* purpose."

SELF-ESTEEM rose and said, "I wish it distinctly understood that I will consent to engage in this business only on certain conditions. The idea of keeping a low tippling house will not do at all; it is too mean. I go with the last member up, on the necessity of getting the *money*, but I want it for power, to raise me above the common rank; but we must keep a first-class house, which will command honorable company. I keep no *low*

drunkery. I go for the customers who can pay largely, and have too much pride to reel in the streets; besides, it seems mean to take the last shilling from the fingers of poverty, and thus ruin the only hope of women and children. It would be humiliating to reflect that our wealth had been filched from the poor, for that which makes them still poorer, and beastly at that."

APPROBATIVENESS took the floor, and with a pleasing face and winning smile, said, "I approve of several suggestions of my friend, who has just honored the house with his remarks, especially those relative to keeping a first-class house. We want the profits for the purpose of living elegantly, but we cannot lose caste by admitting to our society the common drinker, or have the name of keeping a low house. We shall, of course, sell under the panoply of a '*license*,' and, being a lawful business, it must, of course, be respectable. SECRETIVENESS has just suggested to me that a back basement might be fitted up with cheap liquors, and apparently kept by some one else, but, in fact, be under our control, so that the classes of customers might be separated, and thus we would avoid the odium which their custom and degradation might produce."

BENEVOLENCE obtained a hearing, and said, "I think it cruel to poison society by pandering to the depraved appetites of weak men, and entailing on their innocent wives and helpless children the accumulated curses which grow out of this business."

At this, PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, ADHESIVENESS, and AMATIVENESS consulted a moment, and were seen to drop a tear, when CONSCIENTIOUSNESS and BENEVOLENCE, with the chairman, smiled upon them with apparent approbation. In the meantime DESTRUCTIVENESS jogged COMBATIVENESS who whispered to SECRETIVENESS, while ACQUISITIVENESS caught the spirit of their discourse, and suddenly taking the floor, said, "It is double-refined philanthropy to cut our own throats, for the sake of others. We have families to look after, as well as others, and if they are fools enough to abuse a good thing, and ruin their families, it is their concern, not ours. Let us seize upon the business at once, and accumulate a fortune for old age, and for our own children. Besides," turning to APPROBATIVENESS and SELF-ESTEEM, "we want power and respectability, to live in style, and how can it be done without money? The policy of SECRETIVENESS will clear us of the odium, while accumulating a fortune, and who shall call us to account, when we become rich?"

"I wish," said SECRETIVENESS, "to suggest that we can discriminate in our customers, and not sell to the grossly intemperate, and only let the respectable partake moderately; thus we shall do little, if any harm, and with the money we can be charitable, and sustain religious and benevolent institutions, and do far more good than if we remain poor."

BENEVOLENCE and VENERATION seemed to unbend their gravity, and appeared in deep contemplation, when the question being called for, it was carried by the selfish faculties, against BENEVOLENCE and CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, who were the only members voting against it; the intellectual and social members having been hood-winked by the specious reasonings and promises of SECRETIVENESS and his friends.

After the vote was taken, SECRETIVENESS whispered to ACQUISITIVENESS, "Now when the shop is opened, don't be too greedy at first, and try to get rich in a day. Look out for steady, respectable customers, and not start the tippling cellar at once; besides, we had better buy a seat in the church, and give quite liberally for benevolent purposes, and soon our long-faced brethren, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, VENERATION, CAUTIOUSNESS, and BENEVOLENCE will relax their watchfulness, and lose their sensitiveness, and community will respect us; and then we can begin to enlarge our profits; be less discriminating in our customers; open the back shop, and coin the cash with a rush. We will wheedle them into the measure, by seeming to have an eye for the 'public good;' we will silence the priest and the church by liberality in that direction, and then who shall question our rights, or impede our progress to wealth? Now mind, don't be too greedy at first, and the day is ours."

SOCIETY:

ITS ERRORS AND HOPES.

In this progressive age, when the higher faculties of man are beginning to be developed, he seems to be putting forth feelers into a higher sphere of investigation in the empire of knowledge, and nobler efforts to elevate his condition and that of his race. Instead of exercising, as in former ages, his destructive and aggressive propensities to rob and plunder his fellow man, he is putting forth vigorous efforts to win from rude nature the riches of her stores in agriculture, commerce, mining, and manufacturing. Hence continents are redeemed from the unproductive wilderness and made to teem with waving grain and lowing herds, the hum of spindles, and the roar of the forge. The snowy canvas whitens every sea, the steamer threads our rivers, and the headlong train makes the firm earth groan in its haste to obey the bidding of human convenience and profit.

These signs of the times give pleasing evidence of advancement; that a higher class of faculties are taking the lead in human character, working out a nobler civilization. A sluggish, semi-barbarous inactivity, is far more selfish in its results than a spirited enterprise. The former barely subsists, without scattering any good in the pathway of others—the latter can hardly fail, while driving large business operations, to furnish labor for many hands, and bread for many mouths, and although the lion's share of the spoils of trade and industry may fall to the lot of the prime agents, yet such men, and their efforts, are a durable blessing to mankind.

In this din of steam and electricity, men of caliber exhibit a fiery earnestness to become rich; to do which they compass sea and land, subdue all mechanical and scientific agencies to their service in the accomplishment of their great life-object.

Thousands of our race lack the energy, prudence, or forecast of the other class, or are surrounded by circumstances which forbid their entering this race of prosperity with any hope of success, and they are found in the rear, pinched by poverty, ignorant, and discouraged. The successors of such parents, having inherited the mental weaknesses and irregularities of the parents, and the still worse influence of an improper education, embracing slothfulness, improvidence, and, perhaps, even theft, and the whole category of vices. They make a thousand miserable shifts for a miserable subsistence from day to day, with no plans for life, and no ambition to cherish, and they become a burden, if not a curse to the world.

They see themselves in this wretched condition without knowing why, or feeling guilty or blameworthy that they are so, and the galling thought haunts them that they are in some sense robbed of their prerogatives as human beings. They see success, wealth, splendor, and respectability on every hand—forming a glaring contrast to the darkness of

their own condition. Not being guided by an enlightened intellect, correct moral feelings, a high sense of character, and a noble ambition, and feeling that they are shut out from all the legal and honorable avenues to success and happiness, they become outlawed by the struggling emotions of self-preservation, and make war upon the property which they see hoarded around them.

In the United States we have fewer than any other country, of what are called *lazzaroni*. Nearly all our vagrancy is confined to the large towns, and no small portion of this is of foreign production. The abundance of land and great demand for labor, furnish, *in the country*, ample means for at least the common necessities of the poor.

In our large cities it is different. In New York, tens of thousands of persons manage to eke out a miserable existence by subterfuge, beggary, theft, and prostitution. That this state of things is necessary, we do not contend, but that it exists is self evident, which is sufficient for our present purpose.

Our cities pay large sums for pauper taxes, and still larger ones for detecting and punishing crime. Would it not be wisdom and economy to colonize the poor and the vicious, by force, if necessary, upon lands out of the city, where, at less expense, they might be put in the way of earning a good support, and have the advantages of pure air, good schools, and other reformatory influences? This would be a charity, profitable to the giver, and durable to the receiver. Nor would they long require such aid. Soon they would acquire health of body, mental culture, and independence, which would enable them to take rank with reputable men in the various honorable pursuits of life. Let such a chance offer to the city poor, and it would be demonstrated that more than half of them have reformatory elements—and surely the balance could be no worse, but would have opportunity to become much better, without being at all burdensome.

In European countries the poor are much more numerous, and their condition a thousand times more hopeless, than is true of the poor of the United States. In London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and other large towns in the United Kingdom, thousands and tens of thousands, are domiciled, or rather kennelled, in miserable houses in dark, narrow, filthy lanes, and bound down by the stern decree of circumstances to hopeless poverty, rags, wretchedness, and filth. They are in a state of unmitigated bondage, not by statute law, for they are, in the eye of the law, freemen, and have a legal right to be rich—but bound by a stronger law, that of stern necessity, to be poor, ignorant, and debased, and to transmit this sad condition to their children. They merely live, at best, and many of them actually die of starvation, and of those diseases produced by being crowded into dark, damp, pestiferous habitations, in violation of all physical law. At best they only vegetate, having neither the time nor the means, to cultivate taste, morality, or decency, or of acquiring that education which will prepare the mind to carve out a better fate, and guide to a life of comfort on a higher plane of existence. To such, if they have reflection at all, winter is cheerless, and old age appalling.

What vassalage can be imagined more imperative than that whose fruits are midnight ignorance, starving children, shivering limbs, and biting hunger. Haunted by the ghost of starvation, where is their freedom? What has become of their liberty? The pride and mad ambition of kings have wasted the surplus earnings of industry, and a bigotted and selfish state-church priesthood has griped away the tenth part of poverty's pittance, until no tenth is left, and the very soul of poverty grins at its desperate fate, and yields without a hope.

While the more favored class of society—favored with intellect, energy, education, and prosperous circumstances — are acquiring wealth, and living in luxury and refinement, is it more than *justice* to the common brotherhood of the race, that the less fortunate class should be insured by the community, not only remunerative labor to place them above the fear of hunger and a destitute old age, but that they be educated and elevated to a platform deserving the name of humanity? As it now is, "like brutes they live, like brutes they die," having just enough of intellectual cultivation to make their condition a grievous burden, yet too little to enable them to escape from it.

A man has no right, because he has strength of mind and body, to take by force or finesse from the less fortunate, the means of comfortable subsistence. It is barbarous to rob a man of his "one ewe lamb," his solitary acre, or to hedge up his highway to success and independence. Is it not equally barbarous, by might of mind, by planning talent, to take that same acre—to absorb all the avails of commerce and art, and hoard millions under the very eye of sickly poverty, degradation, and beggary—a poverty, too, which perhaps is not the result of weak moral sensibilities, but of a lack of intellectual grasp, tact, shrewdness, ACQUISITIVENESS, and energy? When it is remembered that wealth is often the result of villainy, its possession will not be undoubted evidence of talent, honorable energy, and enterprise.

"The poor ye have always with you," is as true to-day as it was eighteen hundred years ago. It seems to be a law of things, under our present social system, that the talented and vigorous shall become wealthy, and those differently constituted shall become poor. We claim, that justice demands ample provision for the bodies and minds of the poor, and practical benevolence demands it with equal imperativeness.

The system of Free Schools lies at the very foundation of this great work of reform. Give every poor child in the land an education, and you give him the implements of respectability and success. We rejoice that State after State is adopting the free school system, and that the State of New York, by an overwhelming majority, has recently decided in favor of this glorious palladium of liberty, honor, and virtue.

In Europe there is greater need of reform. In Britain, "*ragged schools*" have been established, which are doing much for the poor—but, heavens! what a name to give them, in a country boasting of Christian civilization! How came they "*ragged?*" Who robbed them of the means of decency and intelligence? The very people who now regard it as a praiseworthy charity to teach ragged children the leanest elements of education. We complain of the defective organization of society, not of individual feeling. Man does wrong by custom often, and not always from a want of fellow-feeling. Good men often dodge responsibility in these matters, because no laws and social organizations concentrate effort effectively, and it looks like a Herculean task to work out reform by individual effort. And so it is.

Not until national education shall be adopted, and school teachers be half as numerous as are now the police patrol in the rural districts—not until their laws shall be so modified as to lessen the power or dethrone

the monied aristocracy, which gathers up all the profits of commerce and laborious industry, can the condition of the poorer class be fully reformed. The feudal system has cursed the race. Having outlived the necessity which called it into being, its demoralizing *effects* have been carried along into a higher state of civilization, and are now a burden on the world. It has made a minority the lordlings, and the great productive majority mere dependants and ministers to the pride, vanity, and selfishness of the few.

We have a theoretical republic, but it is not yet practical. The influence of old Feudalism pervades *our* social ideas, so that the rich become richer at the expense of the laboring poor, and though poverty shivers and starves in our midst, we feel no *political* or *social* obligation binding us to their relief. If relief is rendered at all, it is dignified as a noble *charity*, when truth would write it down *justice*, and not charity. God's earth with its fulness was made for all his children, and it is social piracy for those to whom God has given largely of mind and strength, to rob the weaker of the means of comfort and intelligence.

There is a world of missionary labor to be performed at *home*. Within the shadow of costly churches and princely mercantile houses, the wretched victims of ignorance and poverty pine and die. Yet thousands and millions of money are annually sent beyond the seas to reclaim from heathenism those whose moral condition is as good, and whose physical condition is a thousand times superior to that of our city poor.

Christianity should be made practical in its charity—it should begin at *home*, and assuage the prevalence of vice in our midst. This, however, is too much like the nightly, silent dew, that waters the humblest flower and shrub—too unostentatious to gratify a selfish pride which wishes the thunder gust and the lightning to herald its benefactions.

To a perverted ambition, there is something noble in romantic enterprises of philanthropy beyond the seas. We are apt to think we have done "God service," when we send our bibles and missionaries to enlighten the heathen, while in the very core of our own society, on whose ears fall the "sound of the church going bell," we have heathens in great numbers, destitute, friendless, helpless, and Christless, from contact with whom, professed Christianity averts its eye, its hand, and its sympathy. When will a Christian nation obey one of the fundamental elements of man's higher nature, and the concentrated essence of the doctrine of the "Prince of peace," namely, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Acquisitiveness and Ambition have ruled man long enough. A few faculties of his mind have taken the lead and made slaves or silent partners of the rest. It should be known that the exercise of Conscientiousness and Benevolence directed to the elevation of our brother man, affords a tenfold higher gratification to the dispenser of good, than the mere selfish accumulation of wealth, or the indulgence of the lower propensities and a sordid ambition. Until these higher faculties of our nature are drawn out in practical life, and brought to act in conjunction with intellect in elevating the ignorant and vicious, and every son and daughter of the race is placed in circumstances of comfort, with the means of acquiring knowledge, enjoying happiness, and fulfilling an appropriate destiny, can we be truly called civilized, or Christanized in character and conduct.

THOMAS COLE, N. A.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

Thomas Cole was of medium height, and not large in person, and possessed a temperament more remarkable for its activity and ardor, than for physical vigor, power, or endurance. His brain was large and well proportioned, giving general harmony of mind, and serving to exhaust more of the vital power than he was capable of re-supplying, hence he was liable to prostration of body through mental activity. He lived mainly through the mind, delighting more in the refined, ideal and sentimental, than in mere animal joys. His organization, as a whole, was most exquisite—full of feeling and exalted sentiment, combined with general purity of disposition and acute susceptibility.

In his portrait, the head appears high and broad on the top, very long from the ear forward to the brow, and narrow and flattened on the sides above the ears. This form of head indicates a great predominance of the intellectual, moral and sentimental faculties, over the animal and selfish passions. In intellect he must have been remarkably clear, discriminating, critical, and methodical. The observing faculties being large, combined with very large Comparison, imparted a quick and minute perception of things and the power to classify and arrange in a very high degree. Order and Calculation are seen in the great projection of the external angle of the brow, and must have been very largely developed; hence, mathematical precision in the order of his thoughts, and method in his pursuits were distinguishing features in his mind and character. Form and Size were large, as shown by the width between the eyes, and breadth at the root of the nose, giving him the power to retain in his eye and memory the positive and relative magnitude of objects as well as their various shapes, giving the talent for drawing, foreshortening and perspective; added to this, Color was highly developed, giving him a taste for natural scenery, keen appreciation of the nice shades of color, which in combination with prominent Ideality, gave artistic talent in an eminent degree.

Causality was large, hence he had originality and grasp of mind. Few men have the intellectual organs so amply and yet so harmoniously developed. His powers of observation and memory gathered facts for the judgment, while large Comparison enabled him to analyze and criticise thoughts and things with unusual power and effect. Mirthfulness, as seen in the great width of the upper part of the forehead, was large, hence his wit was active, clear, and sparkling, yet because of moderate Destructiveness, seldom or never took a sarcastic turn.

Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness were moderate, as seen by the falling in of the side-head, back of the temples. He must have been frank and simple-hearted as a child, void of deceit, and always truthful. He was unselfish in pecuniary matters, and inclined to set too low a cash value upon his time and efforts. He had large Ideality and Sublimity, giving the keenest relish for grandeur, beauty, and perfection, in nature and art, as well as polish to his language, and purity, elevation and exquisiteness of sentiment.

He had a highly practical taste and temperament, and must have been exceedingly fond of poetry and eloquence, as well as of the beauties of nature and art. He had a fervid imagination, a kind of creative fancy, and was a genius in the production and enjoyment of ideal forms and sentiments. We rarely find so much spirituality of temperament and organization combined with Benevolence, Venration and Conscientiousness. These joined with large Hope and Spirituality, imparted a high degree of

reverence for things pure, holy and sacred, for the ancient and venerable, and an intimate communion with a spiritual and immortal sphere. He had very strong sympathy, kindness and gratitude, and an unbending, uncompromising sense of justice, cheerfulness of feeling, and ardor of hope.

FIRMNESS was also large, or very large. Tenacity of purpose, resolution, and perseverance, must have been a distinguishing trait in his character.

SELF-ESTEEM was too small for his large VENERATION and lack of selfishness. He was sensitive and diffident, even among his equals, and excessively so with those whom he regarded as superiors. APPROBATIVENESS, IDEALITY, and ADHESIVENESS, made him one of the most kind-hearted, affable, sympathetic and tender of friends.

COMBATIVENESS was doubtless full, giving him energy, courage and industry, and joined with his imagination, a high degree of enterprise.

All the social organs were full or large, hence, his friendships were deep toned, pure and durable. A friend once gained was a friend forever. As a husband, father, and friend, he had few equals.

LANGUAGE appears to have been large, and combined with his ready perception, excellent memory, clear sense of elevation and delicacy, warmed by strong attachment, made his conversation and social character highly entertaining, instructive and agreeable. His chief defects of character arose from a lack of SELF-ESTEEM, DESTRUCTIVENESS, SECRETIVENESS, and ACQUISITIVENESS, with too much CAUTIOUSNESS and APPROBATIVENESS, producing timidity and bashfulness, and a lack of self-appreciation, and over-estimate of the importance of others who were really his inferiors. His temperament was too delicate and susceptible to struggle with pleasure and success against the selfishness of men, nor had he vital power enough to fully buoy up his mind and shield him from seasons of pensiveness of spirit.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS COLE.

Thomas Cole was born about 1801, in England, of Anglo-American parents, who had emigrated to England from near Baltimore, Maryland; and by reverse of fortune sent back to America, and from necessity planted in the wilds of the West.

From infancy he was fond of drawing, and passionately devoted to the contemplation of the scenery of nature. An excessive bashfulness, joined to his love of the combination of land, water, and sky, which the ordinary eye may be said not to see, caused him to avoid the society, not only of adults, but of children of his own age—he sought and found in nature the pleasure which seemed denied to him elsewhere.

THOMAS COLE, N. A.

FROM A PORTRAIT BY A. B. DURAND, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

To wander through the forest, or on the beautiful banks of the Ohio, indulging in day-dreams, was the apparently idle occupation of a most active mind—of one who has proved a most persevering and industrious practitioner and student of nature's lessons.

In 1820 a portrait painter, Mr. Stein, came to Stubenville, Ohio, with whom the youthful Cole became acquainted; saw him paint, and thought his works wonderful. From him he borrowed a book on painting, in regard to which, he said, "this book was my companion—day and night—nothing could separate us—my usual avocations were neglected—painting was all in all to me. Not until now had my passion for painting been thoroughly roused—my love for the art excelled all other love—my ambition grew, and in my imagination I pictured the glory of being a great painter. The names of Stewart and Sulley came to my ears like the titles of great conquerors, and the great masters were hallowed above all earthly things."

In 1820 he took up the pallet to paint portraits. He tried his father as a sitter, and the work was called a tolerable likeness. He started on foot for St. Clairville, wading rivers, with a single dollar in his pocket, and after staying three months, paid his landlord with a picture for his bar-room, and a saddle, watch, and gold chain which he had earned by his pencil, enabling him to start for Zanesville, one hundred miles distant, with his solitary dollar. Two months he labored at Zanesville, but found his receipts too limited to pay his bill, for which his crusty innkeeper threatened to imprison him; but some kind friend advanced the money, and the youthful adventurer was permitted to bend his steps for Chillicothe, another hun-

dred miles, with all his fortune on his back, in a green baize bag. Fatigued and heated as he was when he obtained the first view of Chillicothe, he found himself near the banks of the Sciota, and sought the shade of the trees which bordered the river, bathed himself, *washed a shirt*, and sat down to ruminate while it dried. He took courage, a new field of action was before him.

Fortune at first smiled upon the youthful itinerant in Chillicothe. The landlord and his wife consented to take their portraits for his board, but no more sitters came. His efforts to gain something to aid his beloved parents and sisters being poorly rewarded, and his hopes growing fainter that he should be able to minister to their happiness, and hearing that they were designing to remove to Pittsburg, he returned to the arms of those who rejoiced to receive the wanderer whether rich or poor.

His father endeavored to manufacture floor cloth in Pittsburg, and Thomas assisted him in drawing patterns and preparing colors; but for want of capital the enterprise failed. The spring had arrived, and the young painter seemed to awake to the beauties of nature in the landscape, and to feel not only his love for, but his power in that branch of art. He now began, in 1823, to make studies from nature. Every morning before it was light he was on his way, paper and pencil in hand, for the banks of the beautiful Monongahela. Of a tree or shrub, every ramification and twig was studied, and as the season advanced, he studied the foliage, clothed his naked trees, and by degrees, attempted extensive scenes. He had now found the right path, and what is most extraordinary, he had found also the true mode of studying it. But winter came and found the manufactory a failure, and poverty still their attendant. He resolved to go to Philadelphia, which he did on foot over the Alleghanies, where he took an empty room, without fire, slept in the blanket he had brought from home, and suffered from illness brought on by exposure. What he painted was sold at auction for a mere trifle. He has said, "this was indeed the winter of my discontent." His heart sunk when he saw his deficiencies, but instead of study, he must work for his daily bread. Summer came, and Lafayette, the nation's guest, came; and as transparencies were wanted, Cole got some of this work to do.

After passing another winter in Philadelphia, his father having moved to New York, our artist followed him, and set up his easel in his father's garret, and having painted some landscapes, which were placed in a store, Mr. G. W. Bruen saw and purchased one of his pictures for ten dollars. Mr. Bruen sought the young artist's acquaintance, and furnished him means to visit the banks of the Hudson, for the purpose of study and sketching. The results of this visit were three pictures, which were bought by three artists, Trumbull, Durand, and Dunlap for $25 each. Philip Hone soon bought Dunlap's copy for $50. His name found wings through the pen of Dunlap in the public prints, and commissions for landscapes came flowing in from all quarters. He visited England, France, and Italy, to perfect himself in his art, and in 1832 returned to the United States. He came laden with several rare pictures which commanded good prices, and for which he received numerous commissions to copy, and was soon regarded as the first landscape painter in the world.

The best effort he ever made, as an artist, was, doubtless, his "Course of Empire," in five large pictures; but he is more known to the world for his "Voyage of Life."

He has shown a worthy example to young men who are struggling against poverty and other privations. He felt the fire of genius glowing within him, and, like a true man, yielded himself to its promptings, regardless of mere temporary ease or reward, and finally surmounted every difficulty, and recorded his name in the temple of fame in colors as pure, and in an atmosphere as fragrant, as the scenes to which his pencil have imparted immortality.

In the winter of 1848, aged forty-seven, he died in Catskill, New York, at his own house, in the bosom of his family, surrounded by friends who loved him as a brother, and who now mourn his early decease.

His private character is without a blemish. To remarkably strong moral and religious impulses he added rare amiability of disposition, warmth and delicacy of social affection, and uncommon sensitiveness and susceptibility. One who knew him well has said, "great is the satisfaction with which we dwell on the memory of such a life as that of our great landscape painter. Earnestness and sincerity characterized all his early studies. No stain rests on his moral character; no enemy to accuse him of treachery—of having abused any trusts placed in him; his honor, in all dealings with his fellow-men, is unsullied—his domestic life was spotless. His youth was free from sensuality, his genius was never obscured by excess—his conversation never befouled with the slightest approach to obscenity. Though of ardent and excitable temper, never did the harshest provocation draw from him an expression pointed with curses or profanity.

"All who ever conversed with him freely by his own fire-side, or among a circle of familiar friends, unhampered by the restraints of an artificial society, will long remember the playful sallies of his wit and humor—his easy cheerfulness, his thoughtful and poetic reflections—the force, truth, and variety of his conversation on all topics of interest, occasionally lit up with the rarest flashes of genius."

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF

WILLIAM HENRY MARSH.

William Henry Marsh has a most excellent physical constitution, combining activity, power, and endurance. He has a very large brain, but he has such a vigorous body that there is less danger from mental labor than is usual with children having so large a brain.

Action and motion are his life, nor should ample exercise be denied him. Very few children of his age possess an equal degree of mental and physical maturity. He is remarkable for force of character, will, perseverance, warmth of temper and efficiency.

The true way to influence his conduct, is to address his strong affections, BENEVOLENCE and intellect, and not arouse his opposition by harsh means. A course of firm, kind, and reasonable treatment will be, for him, the only true and successful system of training.

Intellectually, he has few equals. His forehead is very large and prominent, indicating an excellent memory, great powers of observation, and strong reasoning talent. TIME, TUNE, and CALCULATION are really surprising, seen by the fulness at, and above, the external angle of the eye-brows. If educated he would not fail to *excel* in the solid sciences and literature, and also in the ornamental branches of knowledge, but more especially in music.

Given at Fowlers & Wells's office, New York, November 12, 1850.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WM. HENRY MARSH, the infant drummer, whose precocious development of musical talent and rythm, has called forth such an expression of astonishment from the press and the musical world, was born at No. 12 Clarkson street, New York, Feb. 25, 1848, that being the birth-day of nine members of the same family, including grandfather, grandmother, father, one uncle, two aunts, and others.

During his early infancy, he manifested an unusual amount of intellect, and music seemed to captivate him, so much so, that fears were entertained that it would injure his health. At eight months old, he showed his appreciation of time or rythm, by regular motions of the hands, during the performance of music. When one year old, he would drum on the table with the knives and forks whenever he heard music, and the correctness of his *time* induced his father to purchase a drum for him which cost twenty-five cents; when it was first sounded he was in a perfect extacy. He immediately commenced using it without any instruction, and in a few weeks produced a very pleasing effect, and soon attracted the notice and awakened the astonishment of all who heard him. Just before he was two years old, while recovering from the measles, and before he could sit up, he would cry for his drum, and lie in his cradle and play upon it, although so weak he could scarcely hold the sticks. At the age of two, having worn out the first one, his father purchased a new drum costing fifty cents, which he was permitted to play upon in the front yard, to the great amusement of the crowds who gathered in the street to listen.

During the last summer he was taken to a military parade, and instead of being attracted by the nodding plumes and gay uniforms of the soldiers, his eye and ear caught and followed the fife and drum which were the first he had ever seen, and he seemed crazy to try his hand on a large drum with something better than whistling to drum by. Although he could hardly wield the large sticks, yet he surprised all the musicians and became the lion of the hour.

A few months since his father was solicited by a member of the corpse to which he is attached, to have him presented. He listened to the drummers a moment, when he commenced on his own, with a regular measured tap, then rattled away, following the music with such animation and precision as to astonish all present. This he continued for three-quarters of an hour, with as much accuracy as a drummer of forty. The corpse voted him a full uniform like their own, in which he has appeared at their annual ball. A few days since his father took him to the street to see a military funeral, and was obliged to carry him in his arms more than a mile, that he might hear the music, for if he attempted to turn back with him, he became almost frantic. The following, from one of the city papers, will explain itself:—

MUSICAL PRODIGY.—Last evening a private exhibition of the powers of an infant boy, two and a half years old, was given before a number of gentlemen of musical celebrity of this city, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Y. Marsh, father of the child. The little fellow is by nature, wonderfully precocious, his head presenting the appearance of matured intellect. His Phrenological developments, in this respect, are said to be remarkably large, and the youngster shows by his performance, that they are. Last evening he performed on a drum with the *sang froid* of an old soldier drummer, and rattled off every tune with the most perfect precision of time and stroke, exciting the astonishment of every one present.

The foregoing sketch was prepared for publication by an acquaintance of the boy, who brought him to us for examination, which was given as above, without any knowledge of his musical demonstrations. We will merely add, that this sketch and portrait are introduced, not because we have the least fellowship with war, or any of its paraphernalia, but to show a strong Phrenological fact. We suppose the child is as ignorant of the war disposition as he is enamored of its music and precocious in its performance. The talent for military music was, doubtless, imparted to this child by hereditary influences arising from attention to military matters by one or both of the parents. Mathematical, musical, military, literary, mechanical, and other predispositions are entailed upon children by the mental states of the parents, and hence the importance of proper associations on the part of parents, in view of the character and disposition of their future offspring.

HORACE MANN'S

OPINION OF PHRENOLOGY.

FROM "THOUGHTS FOR A YOUNG MAN."

Before the time of Lord Bacon, men invented laws for nature, instead of inquiring of nature by what laws she wrought. Since his time, men have condescended to interrogate nature instead of dictating to her; and already we have a physical world as different from that known before he wrote, as we can imagine any two planets to be from each other. A vast proportion of the existing literature has as little relation to metaphysical truth, as the speculations of the schoolmen, before the time of Lord Bacon, had to physical laws. It is not more true that Aristotle and his followers invented laws for nature which she never owned, and explained her phenomena on principles that never existed, than it is that most of those works which we call works of the imagination assume the existence of spiritual laws such as man never knew, and, therefore, produce results of action and character such as all experience repudiates. Hence it is, that I would commend science more than literature as an improver of the mind. Such a state of things needs not to be, and probably ere long will cease to be. Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, have done for Metaphysics, or the science of mind, as great a work as Bacon did for Physics, or the laws of matter. Already their labors are extensively appreciated; they are producing great improvements and ameliorations in penal jurisprudence and prison discipline, in the treatment of the insane, in ethical philosophy, and in education, which lies at the bottom of all—subjects which, as it seems to me, can never be properly understood but in the light of their science. As the science of zoology has hunted krakens, phœnixes, unicorns, and vampires from the animal kingdom; as the science of astronomy has swept pestilential and war-portending comets, and all the terrors and the follies of astrology, from the sky; as a knowledge of chemistry has made the notion of charms and philters and universal remedies, and the philosopher's stone, ridiculous and contemptible; as an improved knowledge of the operations of nature around us has banished fairies and gnomes and ghosts and witches, and a belief in dreams and signs, from all respectable society; and as a better knowledge of the true God has dethroned hundreds of thousands of false gods, and cast them into oblivion; so will an analytical knowledge of the faculties of the human mind, of their special functions and ends, and of their related objects in the world of matter and the world of spirit, sweep into forgetfulness four-fifths of what is now called Literature. But there is no reason why literature should not hereafter be founded on science, have constant reference to its truths, and thus become its most delightful illustrator.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER II.

THE LION.

The kingly preëminence of this monarch of the forest is indicated by surpassing muscular power, magnanimous courage, and nobleness. His figure is striking, his look confident and bold, his gait proud, and his voice terrible. Lavater says of him:—"What majesty in the countenance of the lion! How far from mean, insidious cunning, ensnaring ferocity. It is a ferocity of a different kind, of conscious strength and superiority. *In the region above the eyes* appear *consideration* and *discretion*." The elevation and arching of the forehead indicate intelligence and magnanimity which serve to ennoble the ferocity of the lion. He will not worry or destroy small animals, as will the tiger, fox, and cat, but seems to be governed by a feeling of honor. His ferocity is never malignantly exemplified as if to torture the inferior, it is in self defense and for food that the tremendous energy of the lion is awakened. By his superior intelligence, he is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. Taken young, he fraternizes readily with man, and becomes very fond of him. His consciousness of power, and his native pride of character teach him not to permit rough treatment, and man becoming afraid of that power, ultimately loses control over him. Were man larger and stronger than the lion as he is superior to the dog, then the lion would be alike his pet, friend, and servant. The lion often permits the little jackal and other small animals to live in peace with him, and avails himself of their skill in taking game. The tiger is more cruel, cold, unsocial and selfish, and instead of protecting the jackal from harm, would destroy and make a supper of him the first time a supply of other game should fail.

The lion is as much superior in character to the other carnivorous animals of nearly his own size, indeed, of the feline race generally, as the Newfoundland and Mastiff dogs are more noble than the little, snappish, whiffet.

The lion is said to possess, even in his wild state, an appreciation of man's superior wisdom, and the sentiment of gratitude for kindnesses shown him when in distress. It is related that a lion having a thorn in his foot, carefully approached a person, walking on three legs holding up the lame one, and apparently imploring aid. The person took the hint, drew out the thorn, and the lion gave him such a look of gratitude as he returned to his lair, as to immortalize his name for forbearance, nobility, and intelligence. This same lion is also said to have afterwards been captured and placed under the control of a king, in a cage, or "lion's den." It so happened that this man fell under the displeasure of the king, and was condemned to be cast into the den to be devoured by the lion. The moment he reached the ground, the lion came rushing to seize him, but stopped suddenly on perceiving that it was his old beneafctor who had years before extracted the thorn from his foot, when both parties were free, and he began caressing him like a favorite dog. This fact so wrought upon the superstitious feelings of the king, that he pardoned the man, and gave him the lion as a companion, who followed him wherever he went with perfect docility and enduring affection.

THE FOX.

The fox is the embodiment of selfishness and treachery. Cunning is his leading trait, and all history gives him a bad name. He is sly, artful and intriguing, not only in his efforts to secure game for himself, but to avoid being made game of by others. He cannot be accused of mental dulness, or intellectual inferiority, but he has so little pride and nobleness, and so much finesse, that he degrades himself by acts of meanness, which a lion or a respectable dog would despise. It is very difficult to set a trap which he will not detect and avoid, and when chased by dogs, he is seen to run on ice, in the water, on a log, and often cross his track, and frequently run in a straight line, and suddenly leap off at one side and take the opposite direction, all apparently to bewilder the dogs, and thereby facilitate his escape.

Nor is the fox in much hurry when chased, appearing to depend upon skillful tricks and gyrations, to hinder the dog and make him run two or three times as far as he runs himself; and it is seldom that he will run out of the hearing of the dog, but stop and wait for him. He will often return to an old track and run in the opposite direction to mislead his honest-hearted pursuer.

We knew a young domesticated fox who would gambol during the day among the children and chickens as honestly as a respectable dog, but, although well fed on fresh meat, he would steal out of his kennel, when all was still, and kill several chickens, and bury them in the garden, and having eaten one or two, would return to his kennel and look as honest in the morning as if nothing had happened.

SECRETIVENESS AND CAUTIOUSNESS are very large in the fox, as seen in the great width of his head, and his cunning expression of face; that shrewd smirk, as seen by the position of the eyes and sharp phiz, harmonize with his head and character. We have never seen the skull of any animal which equals that of the fox for its development of SECRETIVENESS. The following, related by an English paper, illustrates this remarkable trait of the fox:

A farmer had discovered that a fox came along a beam in the night to seize his poultry. He accordingly sawed the end of the beam nearly through. In the night the fox fell into a place whence he could not escape. On going to him in the morning, he found him stiff, and, as he thought, lifeless. Taking him out of the building, he threw him on the dung hill, but in a short time Reynard opened his eyes, and seeing all was safe and clear, galloped away to the mountains, showing more cunning than the man who ensnared him.

Throughout the entire animal kingdom there is a perfect correspondence between the character and phrenological development of each species, and of each individual.

MENTAL ECCENTRICITY.

NUMBER II.

CAUTIOUSNESS, designed to warn us of danger, and give prudence in life's chances and changes, is often too large and active, and thus rendered liable to perversion. The person is haunted with groundless terrors, living as if a bolt from heaven was about bursting above them, or an earthquake yawning to engulph them. This condition is often the result of congenital influences, or bad training; but whatever is its cause, its possessor is a slave for life. Many a maniac could trace his insanity to inflamed Cautiousness.

A child in Ohio, of our acquaintance, five years' old, having this organ large, went to a store, several years' since, in company with his sister, and for some trifling matter, was seized by the clerk, carried up stairs, and shut into a dark closet. Half an hour elapsed before the father, who was a physician, learned the fact, and went to the rescue; when, behold, on opening the door, there was the child, with his eyes set in a fit; and during the whole of the succeeding night, he had fits. It has nearly ruined the poor child in health and growth, and seriously impaired his mind. It would have been far less cruel to have destroyed his life at once. Hundreds of similar instances of inflamed Cautiousness might be cited, with like disastrous results. Frightening the over-cautious for sport, as some do, or as a means of government, as thousands do, is a piece of ignorant barbarity, as reprehensible as it is unjust and deplorable.

APPROBATIVENESS cherishes approval, and seeks display and favorable appreciation, but its excess makes one tremblingly alive to every breath of reproach or censure, however low its origin, or unjust its assumption, while it inhales with greediness every oblation of praise, or flattery, however unskilfully administered, or frivolous the priest, or mean the altar on which the incense burns.

At the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum, within the last month, Mrs. Susan Gregg, aged 51 years, died of general debility, arising from tight lacing and insanity. Her figure was what is called genteel, and her vanity on this point probably led to tight lacing, which, in part, was the cause of her death. Her insanity was of a very harmless character, and if allowed to make and wear head-dresses of extraordinary height, she was easily managed. While wearing these monster head-dresses, she imagined she was the queen of the world. Thus a life of ill health, insanity, and premature death, were the fruit of perverted Approbativeness; and this is but a single case among the many thousands which have scourged our race.

Whoever is possessed by this spirit of vanity, makes popular opinion his code of morals, whether just or unjust. Hence it is that wealth, beauty, and accomplishments are often a serious disadvantage, being so many sources of inflamation of this faculty. The faculty should be as little stimulated as possible in the education and social culture of those in whom it is constitutionally strong; for few faculties are so enslaving to the mind, even of the virtuous, as this.

Physiological Department.

SIZE OF THE BRAIN

AN INDEX OF MENTAL POWER.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

NUMBER I.

Throughout creation, at least as far as human discovery has penetrated, including both living and dead matter, other things being alike, SIZE IS THE EXACT AND NEVER FAILING MEASURE OF POWER. Apply this fundamental principle of nature to the brain—subjecting it to the requisite scrutiny, and you will find that it will pass the ordeal of inspection without harm.

The brain is a living organized substance, and is governed by the same laws, and changes from better or worse, by the same means, and modes of actions, with other masses of organized and living matter. To illusrtate this position, let us for a moment refer to the muscular system. That, other things being equal, the size of the muscles correctly indicate the amount of their strength, is doubted by no one. A man possessing large muscles, is always regarded as proportionately strong, unless he be under the influence of some debilitating cause. Enfeebling causes, however, that are in constant operation on us, are both numerous and varied, yet numerous as they are, their influence is limited. Take, therefore, promiscusly from the same crowd, a hundred large men, and a hundred small ones, and the average of strength will always predominate in favor of the former.

Respecting brains, the same is true: take, without selection, a hundred men with large heads, and a hundred with small ones, and the average of mentality possessed by the former, will uniformly surpass that possessed by the latter. And it would be easy to show, on physiological principles, that all kind of agencies, which strengthen or enfeeble the brain, muscles, and other organs are virtually the same. By the by, it may be well here to remark, that it is no very new idea, that a large sized brain is indispensable to mental power; this principle was recognized by the ancients, in their statuary. In all those which represented heroes or athletæs, gifted with prodigious bodily powers, the head is very small, in proportion to the rest of the body. In the statutes of Hercules, the head scarcely equals in size the top of the shoulders. The statues alone of the king of the gods, presents the singular combination of an enormous head resting on limbs of a diminutive size, as if a vast brain had been necessary, to one whose intellect carried him at a glance over the whole universe.*

From what has been said in relation to the size of the brain, as an index to mental power, the reader must bear in mind, that the Phrenologist does not compare general size and general power; a man may have a small head in the aggregate, and a powerful intellect; or he may have a large head in the aggregate, and a feeble intellect. Hence, in judging the powers of the mind by the size of the brain, we must attend to the following conditions, which modify the effect of size, viz., constitution or quality of brain, particular location of brain, health, and age.

The constitutional qualities of brain are of four kinds, and are indicated by the different temperaments of the body, which give rise to different degrees of activity in the brain. I will therefore briefly describe them.

THE PHLEGMATIC OR LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

This temperament is one of comparative dullness, inactivity, and debility. Of those who possess it, the stature is rarely lofty or athletic. The complexion is light; but instead of being delicately or brilliantly fair, its whiteness is dull and dead-like, indicating a languid and scanty circulation of the blood through the skin. The eyes are usually blue, but sometimes gray and hazle. The hair is light, soft, and sometimes flowing. The expression of the countenance is deficient alike in vivacity and strength. The movements of the body are slow and seldom graceful. Persons of this tem-

* Richerand's Physiology.

perament, seldom accomplish much, no matter how nicely their heads may be formed. They lack constitutional vigor, which is always attended with a corresponding mental weakness.

SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.

Individuals who possess this temperament, differ widely from those of the phlegmatic, and many are the very opposite. All here is life and activity. The complexion is fair and ruddy. The skin is amply supplied with well prepared blood. The eyes are blue, gray, or light hazle. The hair is yellowish, flaxen, or auburn, and sometimes sandy and red. The countenance is unusually sprightly and cheerful. The temper, though variable, is rarely if ever gloomy, dull or morose. All things are in the spring time to it. A fulness of life, with something of levity and thoughtlessness, rather than of strength and stendiness, characterize this temperment. Persons possessing it are seldom masterly and profound. They are pleasant companions, but are better fitted to accompany, or follow and execute, than to lead and command.

This temperament and the Lymphatic are embraced in one by the the Fowlers, called *Vital*, depending as it does upon the digestive, the circulating, and respiratory systems.

NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT—EDGAR A. POE, THE POET.

This temperament is less definitely marked, and therefore more difficult of description than either the Phlegmatic or Sanguineous. The complexion, instead of being fair, transparent, and ruddy, or white and inanimate, is light, delicate, and pearly. The hair, eye-brows, and eyes are more frequently dark than light colored. The sensibility is vivid and deep; the looks and expressions have a keenness inclining to intensity. The attention, though capable of rapid transition, is, while *directed* to anything, unwavering and close, and the movements are generally lively and quick. The frame is rarely of large dimensions, and the person is usually inclined to be spare. The manifestations both mental and corporeal bespeak a fitness for rapid and delicate action, rather than for great muscular strength. Poets are usually of this temperament.

BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT—HON. CHARLES S. TODD.

This temperament presents a character far different from those of the foregoing, and of much greater power. It presents nothing fair, ruddy, soft, or delicate. Every feature of it is masculine and staunch, and their combination indicates rigidity, sternness, and strength. The complexion is brownish or olive, according to the influence of the climate and exposure. The hair is black, strong, coarse, and sometimes curly and bushy, the eyes are dark and lustrous, and the expression of the countenance is resolute and manly. The person though never full in flesh, is highly muscular. The stature is rather tall, and the frame close built and sinewy. The temper is exceedingly abrupt, impetuous, and violent. Individuals of this temperament who have large heads, well formed, manifest great vigor in the conception of a project, steadiness and inflexibility in pursuing it, and indefatigable perseverance in its execution. It is to this temperament we are to refer the men who, at different periods, have seized the government of the world. Hurried forward by courage, audacity, and activity, they have signalized themselves by great virtues, or by great crimes, and become the terror or the admiration of the world.

The temperaments are seldom found pure; they unite in various ways so as to form what is called the Nervous-Bilious, the Nervous-Sanguine, &c. The best temperament for physical labor is the Sanguine-Bilious; for intellectual, Bilious-Nervous, combined with a share of the Sanguine.

From the above description of the temperaments, it will be clearly seen, that they have a great effect in modifying the influence of size.

But let us see for a moment what the consequences are. As a general rule, all parts of the brain have the same constitution, and if size be a measure of power, then in each head the larger organs will be more powerful than the small ones. This enables us to judge of the strong and weak points in each head. But if we compare two separate brains, we must recollect that the size of the two may be equal, and that, nevertheless, the one, from possessing the finest texture and most vigorous constitution, may be exceedingly active, while the other, from being inferior in quality, may be naturally inert. The consequence is, that the better constituted, though smaller brain, will manifest the most mental vigor and power.

Agricultural Department.

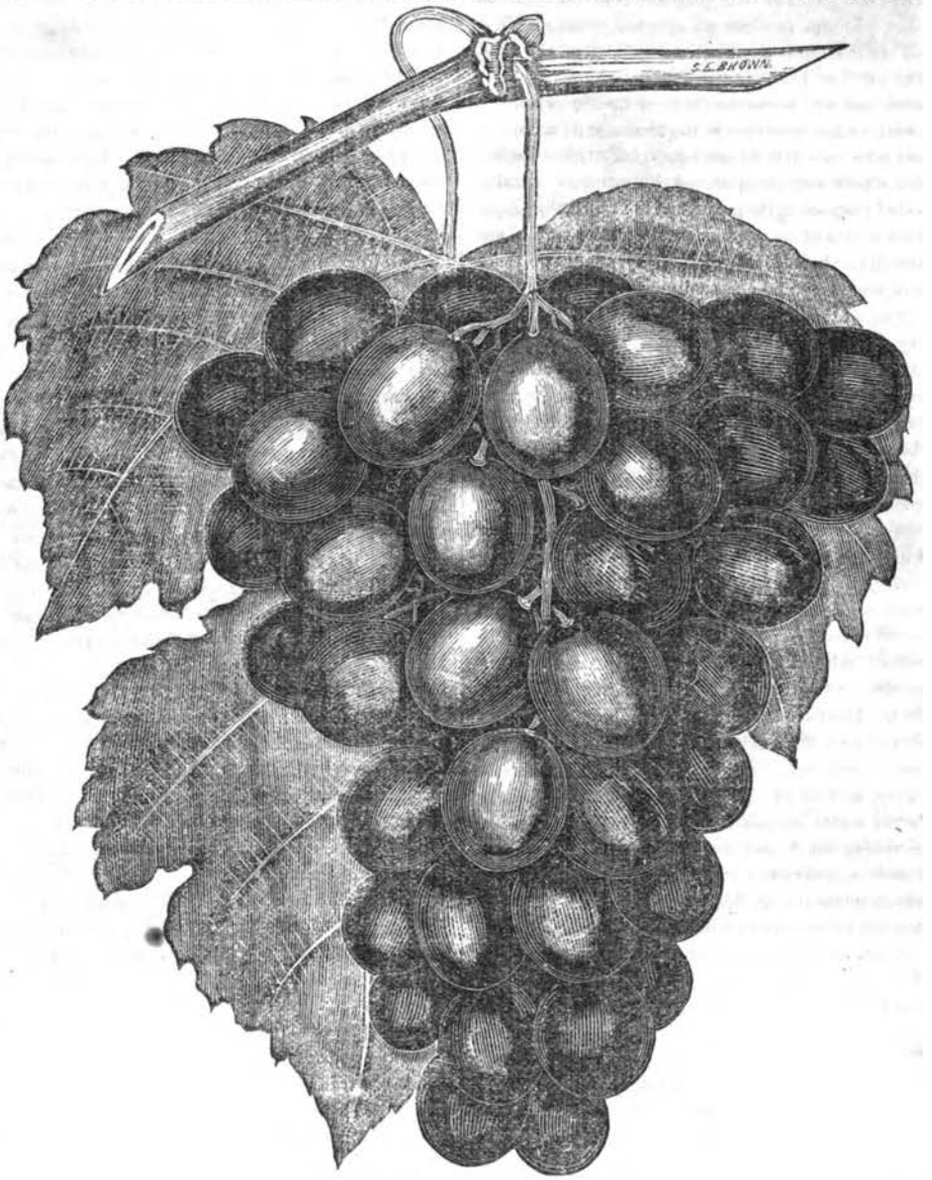
GRAPES AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET—

THEIR CULTIVATION.

Man must eat, or die. Every action of every muscle, nerve, and organ of the entire animal economy, exhausts or consumes a portion of those elements or particles of matter, which enter into their respective formations.

This exhaustion must of course be replaced, else the organs would wither and die. This re-supply it is the office of the food, in part, to provide, through the medium of the stomach. Food contains fibrine, or that out of which muscle is formed, and the materials for constructing nerves, bones, and all the organs, parts and tissues, of the body.

Different kinds of food contain different elements, and in different proportions; so that the question is a most important one. WHAT shall we eat, that is, what kinds of food will best re-invigorate the animal economy? That some kinds of food will nourish the body much better than other kinds, is an undoubted fact, so that the question is a truly eventful one. What are the BEST kinds of food, in the main, for man to eat? This question is answered by the human appetite; for, throughout universal nature, all animals relish best those kinds which are best adapted to feed their respective systems. Judged by this standard, what kinds of food are best for man—that is, what *taste* best to him? The almost universal response is, FRUITS. Almost all mankind love one or another kind of fruit, and, except when the stomach is exceedingly disordered, can eat freely of it with advantage. Nature also, in providing so many kinds of fruits, which ripen in succession, from the strawberry, all along till the late apples—that is, till strawberries come again, enable us to supply ourselves with one perpetual round of fruits; and as they produce more bountifully than any other kind of food, the inference is obvious, that we should eat these fruits, not by stint, but should make them a most important ingredient in our diet. Besides, man has almost a passion for their cultivation, and becomes as enthusiastic in nothing, as in fruit cultivation—another evidence that it should be largely cultivated, and as largely consumed.



ISABELLA GRAPE

This very popular grape, a native of South Carolina, was brought to the North in 1818, by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, in honor of whom it was named. Its great vigor, hardiness, and productiveness, with the least possible care, in high latitudes, have caused it to be widely disseminated. No garden should be without it.

But what kinds of fruit are best? The answer to this question will vary according to the stomachs and tastes of different individuals, but, of all kinds produced in our climate, probably the grape and the apple are the most valuable; yet, as the virtues of the latter are generally understood, and as it is already largely cultivated throughout the length and breadth of the apple-growing regions, while the grape is comparatively limited in cultivation, it becomes desirable to direct public attention to the cultivation of the latter. By taking a little pains, they can be preserved through the winter, and even until April and May, or almost as long as the longest keeping apples, and in properly constructed ice-houses they can be kept the year round.

That, in the main, they relish better than apples, is an admitted fact. Of course, they are as valuable.

They are also easy of digestion, because they consist principally of water, so that a much larger quantity of them can be eaten than of any other kind of fruit, peaches possibly, excepted. Probably in febrile complaints, they have no equal as an article of diet. One of my neighbors remarked, the past season, that in a recent attack of the fever and ague, he kept grapes standing within his reach most of the time, and ate scarcely anything else, but partook of them freely, both as food and medicine, and regarded his recovery as much more speedy and complete in consequence of this regimen than it would have been by any other.

They can also be made to produce almost any desired medicinal effect upon the animal economy.

If constipated, eat their pulp and seed, but eject the skin, and you produce an aperient, relaxing effect. If the system is too much relaxed, eject the seed, but eat that portion next the skin, which is astringent, and will consequently bind up the system, or check undue looseness in the evacuations, for which purpose skin and all are beneficial. Other medicinal effects may be produced by eating or omitting other portions of the grape, and in France, the grape-cure is almost as popular as the water-cure in our country. Indeed, many of our dyspeptics go there and are easily and effectually cured.

One of the greatest faults in the diet of this country, is eating too much sweet, and too little acid. Alkalies and acids, are the most important life agents in the animal economy, unless it be the magnetic forces, and in fact, these forces are developed, the one by alkalies, the other by acid substances, so that the system must positively have acid from some quarter, and grapes furnish this acid perhaps in the mildest ad most easy form in which it can be introduced into the system. They also contain the sarcharine elements which go to form the more solid portions of the body, and their abundant supply of water opens the pores of the skin, and beautifully corresponds with the anatomical fact, that eighty parts of the entire body in the hundred are liquid. It is therefore proper and desirable that grapes should be eaten as abundantly at all our meals as bread itself, and in fact it should take the place of many articles of diet now consumed. Infinitely better would mankind be, if the money expended in raising stock, and furnishing a flesh diet, were mainly appropriated to the production of grapes, and in quantities so abundant that they might be brought upon every table, and eaten with as much freedom as the appetite may crave. Nor can probably as much gusatory pleasure be derived from any other article of food as from grapes.

But it is not our purpose so much to speak upon grapes as an article of diet, as upon their PRODUCTION: for the Journal, in past years, has already recommended the consumption of grapes, so that this article is penned more to promote their GROWTH, for we connot eat them freely until we first produce them; nor is there any danger but that as many will be consumed, as can well be raised.

Many who have grape-vines complain that they are unproductive. The reason is two-fold—one, that they are allowed to make too much wood, so that there is not root enough to sustain all the fruit grown on so immense a top, and the other is that the roots are not duly furnished with all the sustaining elements which they can take up.

The ground in which they are planted cannot be too rich, but the richer it is, the more copiously will the grapes produce. I have set out a great many grape-vines, and had them set out for years without deriving much benefit from them, partly because I did not duly prepare the ground, and partly, because I allowed so much top to remain on. In setting out a vine, dig a large, deep hole or trench, and fill it with the richest compost you can procure. The four most desirable kinds of nutrition are muck, ashes, animal substances, such as bones, flesh, leather, etc., to which soap-suds and charcoal should also be added. In setting out the vines, therefore, after digging the hole at least three feet deep, and any where from six to twelve in circumference, fill it with these various composts, thoroughly mixed up, with the addition of some rich soil, and then set your vines near the top of the ground, and frequently throwing the slops from the kitchen around the roots, it will, from year to year, bear several bushels of the largest and finest grapes, provided it has full access to sun and air.

Yet, to secure these results, it must be PRUNED largely every year, or perhaps, what is better, at the last of June or first of July, bend down and bury all those shoots which are not wanted for fruit the next year, and they will take so vigorous root that the very next year they will bear largely, but if transplanted will bear the second year. Indeed, grape-vines ought never to be raised from cuttings, because their growth for the first two or three years is so slow that the vines do not start with sufficient vigor, whereas, bent down and buried in the ground, in July, part of the twigs of that year's growth, and by fall they will become well rooted, and be very thrifty, so as to furnish vastly better vines for transplanting than can possibly be obtained from sticking out scions. Or if you fail to bury these shoots in July, they can be buried the next spring, instead of being amputated; yet, in that event, they rob measurably the bearing branches of a portion of their sap, whereas, in the former case, they do not. Some recommend cutting off the vines in August, and also picking off the leaves so as to admit sun and air to the grapes; but, I this year saw vines served in this way, standing along side of those allowed to grow without such amputation, and the result was, that the latter ripened their fruit well considering the season, whereas, the grapes on the former were worthless from not being matured. The leaves are the lungs of plants, and it is perfectly obvious, that a full supply of leaves is just as essential to the production of good fruit, as a good supply of roots, hence, the true mode of training is amputation in the spring, or else burying the young shoots in July.

The extent to which this pruning ought to be carried, is much greater than is generally supposed. A large portion of the wood made every year should be taken off—say from three-quarters to nine-tenths, and for this obvious reason, that of most of the last years' wood is allowed to fruit, there is by far too many branches of grapes for the root to support, so that what it does produce will be small and poorly ripened. From ten to thirty feet of new wood, according to the strength of the root, are all-sufficient, and these should be the largest and finest of the last years' growth, while the balance should be unceremoniously amputated.

The best time for this amputation is undoubtedly in the winter, or from any time after the falling of the leaves until February. March may possibly do, yet the vines are then liable to bleed freely, and mid-summer is better than spring. Yet this amputation might, by a great deal of pains, be effected in April or May, provided you burn the amputated ends so as to stop the flow of sap.

Probably the best system of training is to cut back the last years growth to within two buds of the main stalk or old wood, each of which buds will produce from one to four bunches of grapes, and these are enough for any vine fully to mature. Do not be afraid to use the pruning knife. Amputate largely, and even if you cut back more than is necessary, you only prepare the way for a larger yield the next year. One of my acquaintances recommends burying vines instead of amputating them, because, he argues, the vines buried form roots, and thus send their nutrition to the unburied parts—(a suggestion worthy of consideration.)

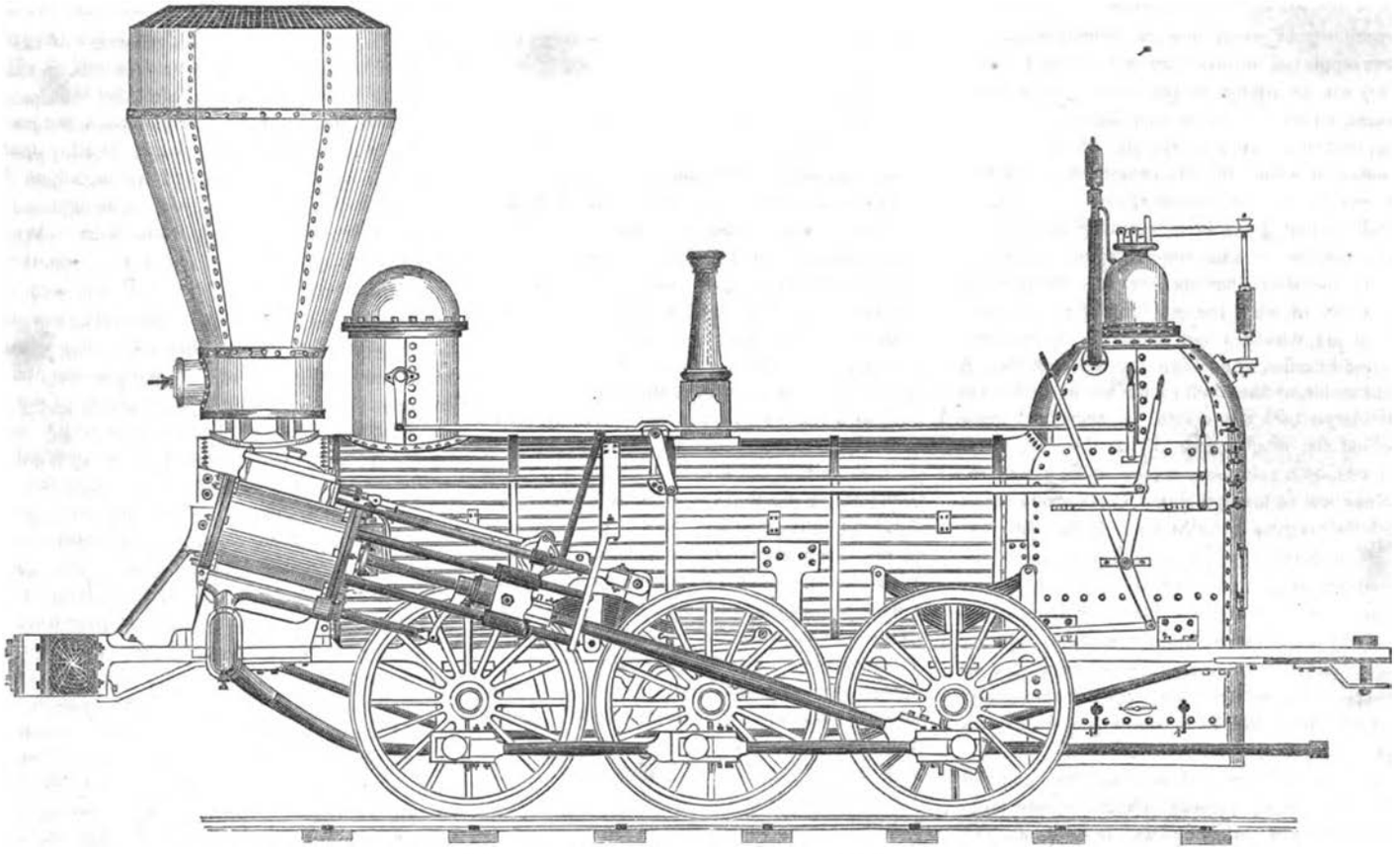
It only remains to discuss the best position for vines, which is obviously on the south side of buildings, walls, etc., so that the heat and sun's reflection may aid in maturing the grape. Indeed, the south, south-east, and south-west sides of most dwellings, and out-houses, ought to be covered by grape-vines; and the outlet of the sink ought to conduct the wash of the kitchen to the roots of the grape, rather than allow it to be wasted—or, if there are several of these vines, a portion of this slop should be carried to each, and all the ashes, both from coal and wood, should be emptied, soon after being taken from the fire, directly around the roots of your vines. We would not imply that grapes will not grow in open culture, yet they will grow better and finer on the south side of houses, and often mature their fruits there, when the seasons are too short or too cold, to mature them in open culture; besides, the severe frosts of spring will sometimes cut them off in open culture, but pass by those trained to the walls of houses, especially those of brick or stone, because the heat of the walls acquired during the day, keeps off the frost at night.

One other important direction, and that is, to take down your vines in the fall, and throw them upon the ground,—bury them if you like, but that is not necessary. Being upon the ground, the snow and leaves will form a partial covering, and so far protect the vines, that winter will not kill them, but the buds will come forward several days earlier in the spring than if they remained trellised upon the arbour, and the advantage of these few days in spring, tells marvelously both on the quantity and quality of fruit in the fall.

May we not hope, that this article will be the means of planting hundreds and thousands of vines, which shall bless, not merely the present, but future generations, with large quantities and rich qualities of this delicious and most useful luxury, and even necessary article of diet.

One additional remark in regard to the production of grape-vines from cuttings. Such cuttings should not, as is usual, be stuck in the ground, but should be covered up wholly in trenches made very rich, for then each eye will send its sprout upward, and its roots downward, and the drought of summer will be far less injurious than if the scion is stuck in the ground in the ordinary way, and in order to render such scions still more sure and thrifty, cover them with sand and powdered charcoal, the former to furnish warmth, and the latter a most important article of growth.

No young man, whatever his situation, should be deemed well educated without some practical acquaintance with agriculture.



THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

Mechanical Department.

THE RANGE OF MECHANICAL INVENTION IS A TRUE INDEX OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

THE LOCOMOTIVE, AND RAILWAYS.

BY ROBERT MACFARLANE, OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."

The locomotive is the most perfect of machines. It is true, that it is not so multiplex in its parts as the marine engine; not so massive in its proportions; nor, like it does it embrace the scientific principles of condensation and vacuum in its operations; but still, for all this, it has some nobler qualities. It approaches nearer to the spiritual and physical combination of the human machine, than any other. In it, we behold what the steam-engine is when "unchained to the rock, and unfettered to the soil."

In this enlightened age, when "many run to and fro, and knowledge is increased," every intelligent man should possess a general knowledge, at least, of its powers, office, nature, and construction. We will endeavor to present an outline of its principal features. The accompanying engraving is a side elevation of an American wood-burning locomotive, the kind which is in general use in our country. The locomotive may be said to be two high pressure engines, with a boiler mounted on a carriage, the driving wheels of which are yoked, by crank-pins, to the connecting rods of the pistons in the cylinders, which receive a reciprocating motion by the steam being let in and out alternately by valves at both ends of the cylinders under the covers, and thus communicating a rotary motion to the wheels, impelling itself and its huge train forward on the railroad with a velocity surpassing that of the eagle in her aerial flight. Both sides of the locomotive are nearly alike. The side represented in the engraving exhibits all the parts on the other side; nothing is left out, as this side shows the shifting levers, which are not upon the other. A description of one side will answer for both. The locomotive consists of three very distinctive parts, viz:—the boiler, the cylinders and their ajuncts, and the wheels. The boiler may be said to be the most important part of a locomotive; for the useful effect of the machine depends on the quantity of steam which the boiler is capable of generating in a given time; and the production of steam depends upon the amount of caloric or heat, which the water in the boiler absorbs to raise it to that point of temperature at which it assumes the vapory form, and expands to more than seventeen hundred times its original bulk. The utility of the boiler depends upon the amount of the heating surface; and the greatest amount of heating surface embraced in the smallest amount of space, is the grand desideratum. To obtain this, all locomotive boilers are built with a great number of lap-welded iron, or brass tubes, extending through the body of the boiler, from the fire-box into the chimney. Their ends are properly secured in plates; the heat from the fire rushes through them, and as they are surrounded with water, they present a great amount of heating surface in a small space. In a large boiler, like the one in the engraving, the tubes are each one inch and three-quarters in diameter inside; there are one hundred and thirty-six in the boiler, and are fifteen feet long. The fire-box is surrounded with water in the side chambers, and a little above the furnace-door, inside, there is a plate, firmly supported by stays, which is called the "crown plate." The water-line in the boiler is a little above this plate, and the large dome behind, on which is placed the whistle, is just above the crown-plate of the fire-box, and answers the purpose of a steam reservoir. The waist of the boiler is cylindrical, the best form for strength, and the shell, or outside, is formed of plates of the best boiler iron, well riveted together. There are two safety valves; the one in the enclosed chamber, on the middle of the boiler, is out of the reach of being tampered with, and the other is on the back large dome, under the command of the engineer. There is a small door in front of the chimney, for access to clean and repair the tubes. The chimney has a spark-arrester in it. This is a

peculiarity of wood-burning locomotives; none are employed on coal-burning engines. It is very uncomfortable to travel by railroad sometimes, on account of the sparks—no arrester being perfect in its construction. It is not long since the writer of this *extinguished* a fellow passenger on the Hudson River Railroad. A coal-burning locomotive recently invented by Mr. Dimpfel, of Philadelphia, promises to supplant the wood-burning engine. No one can be aware of what the comforts of railway traveling are, who has not journeyed in cars propelled by coke, or coal-burning locomotives. A pipe inside of the shell of the boiler leads from the large back dome into the secondary dome behind the smoke-pipe. From this dome it is let out, by a valve, into a pipe leading into the valve-chest of the cylinder. This second dome, and its peculiar throttle valve inside, prevents what is termed *priming*. This priming (the vomiting of the bleaching-keers) is a violent agitation of the water in the boiler, by which some of it passes over into the cylinders, injuring their useful effect. Safety valves are placed on the cylinders, to deliver them from this spray, and engineers are often seen trying their cylinders before they start.

The steam employed is about one hundred pounds working pressure on the square inch. One of Salter's spring balances is used on every boiler, to indicate the power of the steam. There is a pressure of 7 tons and 200 pounds weight on every square foot of the boiler shell. We therefore see what a great power is bound within a steam-boiler, and the reason why its effects are so disastrous, in cases of explosions.

By opening the throttle valve by one of the lever-handles, the engineer lets the steam from the boiler into the valve steam-chest, and then by operating another handle, he lets the steam into the cylinder, under one end of the piston, and the piston moves in one direction, operating, by its connecting rod, the driving wheel, on the main axle of which is an eccentric inside of the wheel, which is connected by a rod and rocking shaft with the slide of the valve, which valve is moved, and as the piston attains near to the end of its stroke in one direction, it shuts off the steam from the passage it first went in at, and lets the steam in by the other passage, under the other end of the piston, while, at the same time, communication is opened by another passage of the valve, which lets (exhausts) the steam out from before the piston, and then the piston moves back again; and thus, by letting the steam exhaust from one end, and push against the other alternatety, a reciprocating motion is given to the piston rods of each cylinder, which by the crank-pins on the driving wheels, give them a rotary progressive motion. There are two slides for every cylinder, so that the engineer can let on the steam to the piston, either to run forwards or backwards. The valve rods are worked by two eccentrics on the main shaft for each cylinder. The exhausted steam from the cylinders is let out by a pipe into the chimney. This creates a great draught, and it is upon the efficacy of this draught, that the whole efficiency of the engine depends. The ash-pan opens forward at the bottom of the fire-box, opposite to the engineer, and as the engine runs forward, and the steam rushes up the chimney, and the air rushes between the grate-bar up through the fire, causing a rapid combustion of the fuel. The long pipe noticed at the side, is to convey water from the tender behind, to supply the boiler. Two pumps, one on each side, force the requisite supply of water, at every stroke, into the boiler. There are try-cocks in the back of the boiler, for the engineer to open frequently, to see that the water is at the proper water-line in the boilers. The engineer can cut off his steam at will, regulate the exhaust of steam into the chimney, and cut it off and let it into the cylinder in any direction, by the handles shown, which are fixed on the right side of his engine. The accompanying engraving represents an engine of 162 horse power, and is capable of drawing 225 tons at the rate of about thirty miles per hour. If we imagine two giants of men in strength, but not in stature, each of 81 horse power, and seated on each side of the boiler, grasping the cranks on the main driving wheels, which are six feet in diameter, and then if they push their arms backwards and forwards, so as to make the wheels spin round 3,334 times in one hour, they would be able to move 675 tons, in that period, a distance of twelve miles. There is certain velocity, however, past which neither the human arm can go, nor the animal horse run. In this respect, the iron horse has a great advantage; no exact limitation has yet been set to his real speed, at least as a point of comparison between the animal and the iron. The axles of the wheels are hung in boxes attached to springs, a great number of which are now made of India rubber, to prevent severe concussions from inequalities of the rails. Every locomotive should have its separate parts put together as well and carefully as those of a watch.

One of the grandest sights in the world is a locomotive with its huge train dashing along in full flight. To stand at night by the side of a railroad, when a large train is rushing along at the rate of 30 miles per hour, affords a sight both sublime and terrific. No wonder the simple backwoodsman declared that the first locomotive he ever saw was "pandemonium in harness." It is extremely exhilerating to witness the iron steed saddled and bridled, issuing with a scream from his dusky stable to run his race. What are all the feats of the turf in comparison with his? Fashion, Bostona, or Voltigeur, would make but sorry competitors with him for a single half hour. And what are all the feats of jockeyism, in comparison with the skill, the intrepidity, and resources of that man with the swarthy brow, who stands on the platform before the fire-box, with his hand upon the handle, to rein in his iron steed at will.

The first locomotive built was a small one, from the specification of James Watt, patented in 1767. The builder was the ingenious Mr. Murdock, the first introducer of gas-light. This locomotive was made in 1784, in Redruth, Wales, and as there was no railroad to run it on, it was often driven on the highway. It is related, that as Mr. Murdock was experimenting one dark night on the road, it ran away; and with its fire under it, who should it come across and in chase of, but the venerable clergyman of the village, who, with a shout, started off at the top of his speed, believing himself to be pursued by the Evil One in *propria persona*. After this, the locomotive slumbered a great number of years, although railroads for horses had been extensively introduced into the mining districts of England. The first real successful issue of the locomotive, was the performance of the "Rocket," at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad, in 1829. This engine was built by the famous engineer, Robert Stephenson, and was the result of a great many experiments. It had a tubular boiler, and used the exhaust steam to create a draught. Without these, the locomotive would not have been successful. Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, invented the tubular boiler in 1805. He was a very ingenious gentleman, and advocated the construction of a railroad through the interior part of this State, long before there was a single canal or railroad in America.

The real era of railroads commenced in 1829, and their progress since then is one of the most remarkable movements that has ever taken place since the world began. It is now only 22 years since the first passenger railroad was opened, and since that time, no less than 20,500 miles of them have been constructed. Great Britain and the United States are the most distinguished for their railroads, especially the former, although the latter will no doubt yet be the greatest for reasons which we shall adduce by and bye. In England, Wales, and Scotland, 6,400 miles have been built, and 2,700 more have been proposed. In the United States, 6,600 miles, at least, have been built, and it is impossible to tell now how many more have been proposed. France has 1,900 miles; Prussia 1,750; Germany nearly 1,000; Austria 750; Russia about 700 laid out. Small railroads, in various countries, make up the rest; but Italy, once the mistress of the world, has no more railroads than our little State of Delaware. There are no railroads in either Africa or Asia, but some are projected in India; one across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt, and one in Australia. These will all be the work of England. The vast tunnels, bridges, engine-houses, stations, &c., which have been built on

the railway routes in England, baffle all description, in respect to their greatness and grandeur; an idea of which may be obtained from the fact, that no less have been invested in their construction, than 150,000,000 pounds sterling, or $890,645,000. The massiveness, and apparent enduring capacity of some of these structures, appear more like the work of the Titans, than men.

The progress of railroads in the United States, when we take a calm survey of them, is enough to excite both surprise and astonishment among ourselves. In 1830, we believe it was, that Mr. Fleming, of New York, was sent over to England to examine the working of the system there, and the result of his enquiry was the building of the old *incline* Albany and Schenectady road. In 1835 this was the only railroad in New York. Now, since that time, what has been done? No less than 6,000 miles of railways lace with iron bands the different states and sections of our country together. Massachusetts has by far the greatest number of miles according to her size and population; and her capitalists own a great amount of stock in other states. She had a thousand miles in operation last year, at a cost of more than $43,000,000. New York has over 1,100 miles in operation, and the cost for equipments, &c., &c., so far as we have been able to gather correct information, amounts to $47,610,000. The grandest work in America is the New York and Erie Railroad. It is built with the broad guage, and to see one of the large locomotives employed on it, dashing along amidst the mountainous scenery, wild and grand, on the route, is one of the finest spectacles in the world. Next year their will be railway communication between New York and Albany, and passengers will be flying along the side of the Hudson River at the rate of 40 miles per hour, calling the fastest steamboat "a slow coach." There are more than 120 locomotives belonging to the different railroads in New York; allowing each to be 100 horse power, they will form a battalion of 12,000 horses; but their effective power is far greater, and a different unit from that of the old "horse-power" will yet be used to calculate their force. A great spirit of railway enterprise is abroad in various states of our Union. Indiana, in the West, and Georgia, in the South, appear to be taking the lead. The United States, both from natural formation of surface, and position on the globe, appears to be better adapted to enjoy the benefits and blessiugs of railroads than any other country in the whole world. Let any person take up a map of the world, and there he will see the continent of America, stretching from the frigid region of the icy north pole, to the 54° of south latitude, and in its position, it stands between the two great oceans, separating Europe in the West, from China in the East. No part of the continent is of greater breadth than 3,000 miles, and the United States lies like a broad central band, forming a genial zone for open and pleasant travel in every season of the year between the Atlantic and Pacific. Our country will yet be the Half-Way House between Europe and Australia, India and China. There are two great schemes now before our country, to unite the older states with their younger sister, California, and our sister territories of Oregon and Utah. The one is the plan of Senator Benton, which has been introduced into the Senate, and the other is that of Mr. A. Whitney, so well known to the public. The former proposes that the road shall be constructed by the price of lands, of a strip 100 miles wide, and the latter a strip of 60 miles wide; the former to be under the superintendence of the general government, the latter, Mr. Whitney will undertake himself. There can be no doubt but that one of these plans, or a modification of both, will be adopted at no distant day, for we cannot do long without a railroad to the Pacific. Such a road is demanded as a necessity, and six or seven years from the present date, we have no doubt, but the hunter on some tall crag of the Rocky Mountains will have his attention arrested some morning by an object in the distance, first appearing like the smoke of a trappers rifle, then coming nearer and nearer, like a snowy wreath of the finest cambric borne on the breeze, and anon he will see the eagle start from his eyry, at the scream of the steam whistle, and the deer rush from his covert at the sound of the iron steeds' hoofs, while he, himself, will throw up his beaver cap and give three cheers for liberty, the Union, and the manifest destiny of human progress.

In twenty years from the present date, we believe, that no less than 40,000 miles of railroad will be constructed in the United States; and the facilities for traveling will be so improved and economised, that hundreds will then travel to great distances, where tens now do so. As our country is yet destined to be a highway for the nations, the influence which we, as a people and nation, will exert upon the people of other nations, and they upon us, will tend to spread intelligence and freedom of sentiment among all nations. Thus, railroads will do good in a thousand ways not yet dreamed of by our most acute philosophers. Under the canopy of our skies we shall yet see the traveler from Pekin, Japan, Burmah, and Borneo in Asia; and the inhabitants of all parts of Europe will come happily to pay tribute to the situation which God hath given us on this earth; and will thank us for bringing them 100 days nearer to their cousins and friends in Australia, India, Java, China, and the Isles of the Pacific. Railroads have called new powers into action, genius which would otherwise have lain dormant, has been aroused, and by beholding the gigantic works, upon the right hand and left, which railroads have called into existence, the public mind has become more massive and acute, while the improved facilities for traveling has thrown strangers more often into one another's company, and taught them—for many occasions arise to do so—how dependent men are upon one another for mutual happiness and comfort. The fine railway carriages constructed now, in comparison with the dumpy kind which were first used on our roads, have increased the comforts of railway traveling more than fifty per cent. In forty years from the present date, or perhaps less, so many improvements will be made, that a traveler will be enabled to step on board of a railroad car in New York, and using his nightcap, like the famous wishing-cap of Fortunatus, he will wake up and find himself transported to the Banks of the St. Lawrence, Erie, or the Mississippi. One great social improvement we hope will soon be adopted by all our railroads during the summer and autumn seasons; we mean frequent cheap excursion trains. This system has been found to work well and happily in England. What a benefit it would be to convey some hundreds of our working people, from our cities, to the wild and grand scenery of the Hudson Highlands, in an hour or two on summer mornings, and then leave them nearly all day to the elevating and healthful enjoyment of "climbing the mountain, and roaming the glen." All these things, keeping in view the good of our fellow-men, have a distinct and definite tendency to the future elevation of our race.

NOTE.—A horse can draw five tons on a good railroad at the rate of four miles per hour. A locomotive drawing 100 tons at the rate of 30 miles per hour does as much as 150 horses. But as compared with common roads, on which a horse cannot draw more than one ton at the rate of two miles per hour, a locomotive drawing only 50 tons, at the rate of 30 miles per hour, does as much work as 750 horses, and this it can do easily on a good railroad.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

PROCESSES AND PHENOMENA.

In our article in the last number of this Journal, we gave a brief sketch of the history of what has been modernly termed Animal Magnetism. We showed that the art or science now designated by that name, was known more or less in all ages, and that the knowledge and practice of its principles have greatly extended within the last three quarters of a century. The present article will be mainly occupied with an attempt to unfold the fundamental principles of its philosophy, and thus to give the reader a rational introduction to its general phenomena.

I am aware that this is a question on which there has been much conflicting speculation, and one on which few persons ever yet profess to have much certain knowledge. But the ignorance and uncertainty existing upon the subject, is, we apprehend, referable to the very superficial manner in which it has been investigated. Because the essences and forces which it involves cannot be laid open by the dissecting knife, or tested by chemical or mathematical processes, it has generally either been placed in the region of chimeras, or doubly mystified by being referred to *supernatural* causes, such as it is not within the province of the human understanding to approach. If, however, the Reason and Intention are left free from the entanglements of the

more exterior modes of thought, and permitted to take the interior or spiritual view of this subject, we apprehend that much of the mystery which has hitherto hung around it, will be dissipated.

Failing to find in the dynamics of the mere tangible or outer body, anything which can afford a satisfactory solution of this subject, we are compelled to have recourse to a *soul*-power. The essential nature of the soul was explained in our article under the head of "Psycology," given in the last number of this Journal. It was shown to be a sort of magnetic organization, pervading, and conforming to the shape of the outer body, and consisting of the associated magnetic aromas, or spheres, of all the infinitessimal particles of which the outer body is composed. As these particles are severally surrounded and pervaded by their own peculiar magnetic essences, so, also, any *compounds* which they form—so, also, the *general body itself*—is surrounded and pervaded by *its* own general and distinctive sphere.

Reichenbach, by a course of ingenious experiments, has not only demonstrated this doctrine of ethereal essences, as surrounding and pervading different bodies in nature, but that when any two bodies are brought into contact, or close proximity, their ethereal essences, or spheres, mutally interpenetrate, and qualify each other. For example, it was found that sulphur sent forth a cold and prickley, and that gold sent forth a warm emanation; but when these substances were brought in contact, or in close proximity with each other, for a few minutes, and then separated, the emanations of each were found to be sensibly changed, and those of the two remained for a time quite similar to each other. They would gradually, however, assume their normal qualities.

That each *human* body is also surrounded and pervaded by *its* own distinctive *aura*, or sphere, which may be termed its magnetic medium, is susceptible of more proof than can be unfolded in this brief article. The most familiar exterior indication of this, perhaps, is in the otherwise inexplicable attraction, or repulsion, which different individuals have for each other, even at their first approach. This attraction or repulsion, as the case may be, is indicative of the affinity, or antagonism of the magnetic nature of any two individuals. For as Reichenbach showed was the case with mineral and other inanimate bodies, so any two *human* bodies, approaching or coming in contact with each other, mutually act upon each other through their magnetic atmospheres. It is owing to this fact, that if a healthy child is permitted to sleep with an old and decrepid person, the former will gradually lose its ruddiness and superabundant vitality, and manifest the infirmities of age, whilst the aged person will appear to receive renewed youth and vigor. For this reason children should never be allowed to sleep habitually with their aged grandparents. This influence of personal contact, or approximation, seems to have been recognized, without, perhaps, being much understood, in very ancient times; and the physicians of King David acted upon its suggestion, in restoring the lost animal heat of their aged monarch. (See 1 Kings, i: 1–4.)

This doctrine of personal magnetic spheres, and of the volatile and penetrating electroid essences of other bodies, involves the *rationale* of contagious and infectious diseases, and of itself suggests that there may also be a *sanitive* influence equally operative in the same way, when the spheres or emanations are of a proper quality. But as the magnetic sphere of the human body is but the expansion of its interior life-essence, so it may be, in a great degree, directed and controlled by the *will*. Here, then, we have the basis of the whole philosophy of what has been termed Animal Magnetism; and we now proceed to briefly describe the *modus operandi*, and some of the results of this power.

In order that the magnetic process may be attended with satisfactory results, the first thing requisite is that the experimenters should be properly constituted, and properly adapted to each other, both in body and in mind. That is, their constitutions, and consequently their magnetic spheres, should possess *mutual affinities*, and they should stand in sufficiently positive and negative relations to each other. For if these conditions are not observed, either no sensible effect will be produced by the magnetic process, or the results that will ensue will be more or less unpleasant and injurious. It is highly essential, also, that both magnetizer and subject, while conducting the operation, should be actuated by some high and noble purpose. This influence of soul upon soul is too important and serious a matter to be made subservient only to the ends of mirthfulness, or to the mere gratification of idle curiosity. There should be a predominant desire to do good—to impart or receive a healthful physical influence, or to unfold those deep and hidden truths which are inaccessible in any other way, and which it would be useful to themselves and to the world to understand.

All these conditions being observed, the will-force will be unobstructed and thorough in its operations, and the recipient of its influence will be entirely passive and undisturbed. A communication, aided by physical touch, or by passes with the open hands over the person of the subject, from the head downward, having been thus established, sphere will mingle freely with sphere, and soul with soul, as by a sort of spiritual chemistry, until the two beings will be in a sense united as one. The process is precisely the same in principle with that by which two inanimate substances placed together mutually interdiffuse and unite their characteristic ethereal essences, as shown in the experiments of Reichenbach, before referred to, with the exception that the influence of one human being upon another is greatly intensified by the exertion of a will-force.

But in order that we may understand more fully the particulars of the philosophy of this iuternal union of human beings, together with the phenomena that ensue, it is necessary to observe that the soul (elsewhere shown to be a substantial, organic and spiritual entity) must necessarily be made up of *parts*, ranging from the most general compounds of essences in the form of *organs*, to infinitessimal spiritual *monads*, if such things can be conceived of. Now an action upon the whole substantial constitution of the soul, must necessarily involve an action, to a greater or less extent, upon each of its parts, great and small; and as when the magnetic relation is definitely established between two individuals, the two stand in a sense *polarized*, or in positive and negative relations to each other, so by the interdiffusion of the essences of their psychical constitutions, even the infinitessimal and spiritual monads of those constitutions must, to some extent, in like manner, be polarized with reference to each other. Thus the various parts, from greatest to smallest, of the psychical constitution of the *subject*, are made to stand in *negative*, and hence *passive* relation to the corresponding parts of the psychical constitution of the operator; and it is only by a unity of these *particular* relations, that the *general* magnetic relations of the two beings are established.

In proportion, as this internal polarization takes place, the *negative* psychical and mental essences, or those in the *subject*, are made to act only in ways which are consistent with the conditions and motions of the corresponding *positive* essences, or those existing in the operator. And as the motions of these psychical essences give rise to all sensation and thought, so the sensations and thoughts of the subject, in the stage of the magnetic operation now described, will be in general correspondence or sympathy with the feelings or thoughts of the operator, or will be subject to his *will*. Suppose, for example, that a magnetized person is pricked with a sharp instrument upon any sensitive portion of the surface of the body. In the normal state of the system the same wound, by disturbing the nervo-psychical essence which communicates directly with the sensorium, would instantly give pain. But now there is a living essence partially pervading those nerves as *superadded* to that which normally belongs to them. This essence being from the soul of the operator, and hence, *positive*, unites its parts with the corresponding parts of the essence proper to the nerves of the subject, and these being *negative* in relation to the former, are held and controlled by them, and prevented from communicating with the sensorium except as the operator wills or permits. Hence, any wound inflicted upon the body of the subject, while in this state, is unattended with any pain. He may have teeth extracted, limbs amputated, and the most difficult surgical operations performed, and all the while be totally unconscious of what is being done.

It were almost a work of supererogation to specify cases in proof of the foregoing statements, as these are of constant occurrence and ought to be familiar to every intelligent mind. As, however, there is still a lamentable ignorance and indifference on this subject in certain circles, I may offer the following merely as specimens of the innumerable cases which might be related:—A dentist of my acquaintance magnetized a lady, extracted a tooth, filled a cavity, and re-inserted the tooth into the jaw, the lady all the while conversing intelligently with him, without feeling any pain. A magnetic practitioner of my acquaintance once threw a lady into an abnormal state, during which she had nearly an entire set of teeth extracted, without manifesting the slightest

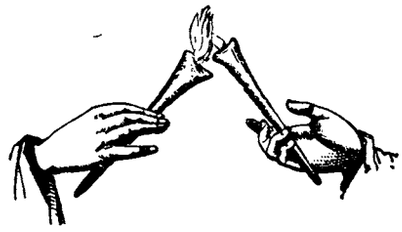
consciousness of suffering. At Hooghly, Hindostan, there is a public hospital under the superintendence of Dr. James Esdaile, in which patients are treated by Animal Magnetism. In a work entitled "Mesmerism in India," Dr. Esdaile reports over seventy cases of surgical operation, some of which were of the most difficult kind, that were performed during eight months by himself and assistants, upon patients in the magnetic state; and in neither of these cases was there any indication of pain. Why will not the surgeons of the more civilized countries, and especially those of our public hospitals, profit by the important hint which these facts afford?

Not only is the sense of *feeling* thus entirely suspended by the magnetic operation, but a similar effect is produced upon the other senses. A pistol may, without any previous warning, be fired off over the head of the subject without causing him any alarm. The most pungent aromatics may be applied to the nostrils without causing him to wince, and a lighted candle may be held closely before his open eyes without causing the pupils to contract. In a word, his sensational life seems to be entirely changed, and is no longer connected with the physical organs except as passages through these are opened to the sensorium by the will or consent of the operator.

Another fact deserves here to be mentioned, as confirming the explanatory theory above advanced. Whilst the patient is reduced to the profoundest state of insensibility, with regard to any external irritants, as applied to *his own* system, if his magnetizer is pricked with a pin, or pinched, or burnt, the subject will experience vividly the corresponding sensations, and *in the same part of the system.* Or if the operator tastes or smells some substance of a decided flavor or odor, a similar transference of sensation ensues. This certainly can be accounted for only by supposing that when the minute confluent parts or atoms of the nervo-psychical essence of the magnetizer are put in motion by the nervous excitation, causing a corresponding sensation, they put in like motion the corresponding portions of the living essences of the subject to which they are *polarly attached;* in which case, the subject must necessarily experience the same sensation which is felt by the operator. In these same principles we find an explanation of the transference even of thoughts and moral emotions from the operator to his subject, of which examples also frequently occur.

The phenomena, of which I have been endeavoring to give the scientific solution, are mostly exhibited only in one general stage of the magnetic condition. There are several stages in the operations of this power, and of some of these the distinctive phenomena are of a much higher character than those spoken of above. But descriptions and explanations of these must be reserved for future articles, as the limits of the present are already filled. I may now, however, add one more remark:—Inasmuch as the soul, or vital part of man, governs the body, so when two beings are psychically or magnetically united, as above described, the operator, if thoroughly healthy himself, may exert a most powerful influence in soothing the pains and curing the functional diseases of the subject. It was mainly in the curing of diseases that this power was employed in ancient times. It was almost exclusively for this purpose that Mesmer and his immediate disciples employed it; and innumerable instances might be cited in which its therupeutic application has been attended with the most astonishing and beneficial results. And in view of all the benefits that have been and may be derived from this power, it is only a matter of wonder and deep mortification that our physicians and surgeons, with a few honorable exceptions, have either failed to bestow the least attention upon it, or have treated it with the most unbounded contempt and hostility! It is gratifying, however, to know that the truth is constantly forcing its way to public attention; and Animal Magnetism, interesting and important in any aspect in which it may be viewed, will yet be taught in the schools, and no medical or philosophical education will be considered complete unless it includes some knowledge of its principles.

W. F.



My light is none the less for lighting my neighbor's.

Educational Department.

EDUCATION.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

NUMBER II.

We said that society is in a highly reactionary condition. It grasps with one hand the most noble and elevating truths, and retains with the other the prejudices and customs of a darker age. There is now existing in the community two powerfully antagonistic principles—the *love* principle and the *force* principle. The former says, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink;" the latter, "Away with him; kill him; crucify him." The "one is of the earth, earthy;" the other "is of the Lord from Heaven." The one belongs exclusively to an enlightened Christian people; the other to a barbarous, savage people. Is it not so? And yet the most powerful and convincing arguments of enlightened nations are still given at the cannon's mouth. Christian and barbarous nations still revenge their injuries in the same manner—by an appeal to arms; the only difference consisting in the manner of attack and the form of the weapon. The savage rushes upon the savage with horrific yells, sending the poisoned darts thickly upon the unprotected body; each warrior killing his single man with one fly of his arrow. The Christain, arrayed in full armor, marches on his message of death to the measure of celestial music; and, while its holy strains are filling the air, sends his accursed bombshells into the very heart of ancient and glorious cities—the archives of the earth—destroying their proudest monuments of art and most sacred relics of antiquity, and—O, my God!—in a moment of time, blotting thousands of thy creatures from existence forever—worse than all, casting a moral blight and darkness over the earth, that the light of an eternity cannot dissipate.

Still, enlightened Christain, like barbarous nations, yield their highest honors to their warriors, raising them to the most exalted positions in Government, to wield all the political and moral power of a community; consequently adding increased glory and dignity to the profession of arms, thereby making a necessity of war—while they leave their veteran statesmen, who, for half centuries have toiled unceasingly for the honor and good of their country, to wear their laurel-wreaths upon their tomb.

The *love* principle is stronger than the *force* principle, and, oh! how sublime, how beautiful in its strength! It is high as Heaven!—who can attain it?—deep as the unfathomable ocean!—who can reach it!—vast as eternity!—who embrace it?—and yet, an infant in its type, it is so humble. We said that the *love* principle is more powerful than the *force* principle; but there is so little of the former in the world, that the latter triumphs—consequently, that "might makes right," has become an almost universal maxim. No marvel then, that the moral power of society is weakened, instead of being made strong, by numbers—no marvel, when each would rob the other of his right, that with an increase of numbers there should be an increase of crime, and and that this vast accumulation should constantly ferment, and throw out from its agitated bosom fierce assassins and bloody rioters—no marvel that the mob should rule in place of law, while the force principle triumphs—while it is educated into the mind of the little infant, from the moment that its plastic nature is capable of thought.

It is the province of education to harmonize these antagonistic principles, to make force subservient to love, by directing the belligerent nature of man against the errors and vices of society, instead of individual members of nations.

How much better were it—how much more consistent—for enlightened Christian nations to meet their enemies with the weapons of intellectual argument. Oh! how infinitely better were it for society, could her vanquished enemies rise unscathed from the field of conflict, only stripped of the false armor with which they arrayed themselves for the combat, than to listen to the groans of men cut off in the midst of their days; and behold "lean and hungry dogs" prowl about the dead bodies of fathers! husbands! and sons!

licking from the drunken earth their precious blood; while its loathing bosom sends forth a deadly miasma, filling the very air of heaven with the foulness of the play.

We have said, and shall endeavor to demonstrate clearly, that the social and moral evils of society grow out of a wrong system of education—out of an imcomplete development of man's physical, intellectual, and moral nature. We must look to the cause of the evil for its remedy—to a right system of education to correct the evils of the wrong.

We often hear it said, "The world is full of errors, and needs reforming, but where can we begin?"

Nature teaches us that the tender sapling can be easily trained into a perfect tree; while the gnarled oak, that lifts its giant arms on high, and strikes its roots deep into the heart of the earth, must wither in its proud deformity, unless blasted at once, by the lightnings of Heaven. Deeply-rooted prejudices and veteran habits cannot be easily overcome; but the old generation is fast passing away, another is filling its place with minds highly impressible, and capable of appreciating and practicing the most exalted virtues. To them God seems to point in his providence, and say, "There is a new race—begin once more."

The call is particularly to parents and teachers. They are to rekindle, in man, the bright spark which emanated from the Deity, but which has become almost extinguished in the rubbish of the world. They are to mold the mind for time! to fashion it for eternity!

Home Department.

MAY BE SO.

"Next time you go out, you'll buy me a wagon, won't you, mother?" said my little boy to me one day.

I didn't want to say "no," and destroy his happy feelings; and I was not prepared to say "yes;" and so I gave the evasive reply so often used under such circumstances, "May be so," and which was meant rather as a negative than an affirmative. The child was satisfied; for he gave my words the meaning he wished them to have. In a little while after, I had forgotten all about it. Not so my boy. To him the "may be so" was "yes," and he set his heart confidently on receiving the wagon the next time I should go out. This happened on the afternoon of that very day. It was towards evening when I returned. The moment I rung the bell at my own door, I heard his pattering feet and gleeful voice in the entry.

"Where's my wagon?" said he, as I entered, a shade of disappointment falling suddenly upon his excited, happy face.

"What wagon, my dear?" I asked.

"My wagon—the wagon you promised to buy me."

"I didn't promise to buy you a wagon, my son."

"Oh yes you did, mother! you promised me this morning."

Tears were already in his eyes, and his face wore a look of distressed disappointment.

"I promised to buy you a wagon? I am sure I remember nothing about it," I replied confidently. "What in the world put that into your head?"

"Didn't I ask you?" said the child, the tears now overflowing his cheeks.

"Yes, I believe you did ask me something about a wagon; but I didn't promise to buy you one."

"Oh yes, mother, you did. You said 'may be so.'"

"But 'may be so' doesn't mean yes."

At this the little fellow uttered a distressing cry. His heart was almost broken by disappointment. He had interpreted my words according to his own wishes, and not according to their real meaning.

Unprepared for an occurrence of this kind, I was not in the mood to sympathize with my child fully. To be met thus, at the moment of my return home, disturbed me.

"I didn't promise to buy you a wagon, and you must stop crying about it," said I, seeing that he had given way to his feelings, and was crying in a loud voice.

But he cried on. I went up stairs to lay off my things, and he followed, still crying.

"You must hush now," said I, more positively. "I cannot permit this. I never promised to buy you a wagon."

"You said 'may be so,'" sobbed the child.

"'May be so,' and yes, are two different things. If I had said that I would buy you a wagon, there would have been some reason in your disappointment; but I said no such thing."

He had paused to listen; but as I ceased speaking, his crying was renewed.

"You must stop this now. There is no use in it, and I will not have it," said I resolutely.

My boy choked down for a few moments, at this, and half stifled his grief; but o'er-mastering him, it flowed on again as wildly as ever. I felt impatient.

"Stop this moment, I say!" and I took hold of his arm firmly. My will is strong, and when a little excited, it often leads me beyond where I would go in moments of reflection. My boy knew this by experience. By my manner of speaking he saw that I was in earnest, and that, if he did not obey me, punishment would follow. So, with what must have been a powerful effort for one so young, he stifled the utterance of his grief. But the storm within raged none the less violently, and I could see his little frame quiver, as he strove to repress the rising sobs.

Turning away from me, he went and sat down on a low seat in a corner of the room.

I saw his form in the glass, as I stood before it to arrange my hair, after laying aside my bonnet; and for the first time my feelings were touched. There was an abandonment in his whole attitude; an air of grief about him that affected me with pity and tenderness.

"Poor child!" I sighed. "His heart is almost broken. I ought to have said yes or no; and then all would have been settled."

"Come," said I, after a few moments, reaching my hand towards the child, "let us go down and look out for father; he will be home soon."

I spoke kindly and cheerfully. But he neither moved, looked up, nor gave the smallest sign that he heard me.

"Oh, well," said I, with some impatience in my voice, "it doesn't matter at all. If you'd rather sit there than come down into the parlor and look out for dear father, you can please yourself."

And turning away as I spoke, I left the chamber and went down stairs. Seating myself at a window, I looked forth and endeavored to feel unconcerned and cheerful. But this was beyond my power. I saw nothing but the form of my grieving child, and could think of nothing but his sorrow and disappointment.

"Nancy," said I to one of my domestics, who happened to come into the parlor to ask me some question, "I wish you would run down to the toy store in the next block, and buy Neddy a wagon. His heart is almost broken about one."

The girl, always willing when kindly spoken to, ran off to obey my wishes, and in a little while came back with the article wanted.

"Now," said I, "go up into my room and tell Neddy that I've got something for him. Don't mention the wagon; I want to take him by surprise."

Nancy went bounding up stairs, and I placed the wagon in the center of the room, where it would meet the child's eyes on the moment of his entrance, and then sat down to await his coming and enjoy his surprise and delight.

After the lapse of about a minute, I heard Nancy coming down slowly.

"Neddy's asleep," said she, looking in at the door.

"Asleep!" I felt greatly disappointed.

"Yes, ma'm. He was on the floor asleep. I took him up and laid him in your bed."

"Then he's over his troubles," said I, attempting to find a relief for my feelings in this utterance. But no such relief came.

Taking the wagon in my hand, I went up to the chamber where he lay, and bent over him. The signs of grief were still upon his innocent face, and every now and then a faint sigh or sob gave evidence that even sleep had not yet hushed entirely the storm which had swept over him.

"Neddy!" I spoke to him in a voice of tenderness, hoping that my words might reach his ear. "Neddy, dear, I've bought you a wagon."

"But his senses were locked. Taking him up, I undressed him, and then, after kissing his lips, brow, and cheeks, laid him in his little bed, and placed the wagon on the pillow beside him.

Even until the late hour at which I retired on that evening, were my feelings oppressed by the incident I have described. My "may be so," uttered in order to avoid giving the direct answer my child wanted, had occasioned him far more pain than a positive refusal of his request could have done.

"I will be more careful in future," said I as I lay thinking about the occurrence, "how I create false hopes. My yea shall be yea, and my nay nay. Of these, cometh not evil."

In the morning, when I awoke, I found Neddy in possession of his wagon. He was running with it around the room, as happy as if a tear had never been upon his cheek. I looked at him for many minutes without speaking. At last, seeing that I was awake, he bounded up to the bed-side, and kissing me, said:—

"Thank you, dear mother, for buying me this wagon! You are a good mother."

I must own to have felt some doubts on the subject of Neddy's compliment, at the time. Since this little experience, I have been more careful how I answer the petitions of my children, and avoid the "may be so," "I'll see about it," and other such evasive answers that come so readily to the lips. The good result, I have experienced in many instances.—*Lady's Wreath.*

Miscellaneous Department.

FOWLER'S LECTURES.

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,
The greatest study of mankind is man."

There is something in the nature of truth, which seems to carry conviction to the understanding. Truth always awakens an interest in the subject discussed. Its simplicity addresses itself to the comprehension of the plainest intellect. It is fiction, not truth, that requires the dazzling and gaudy dress of fancy's weaving, in order to impose it upon the undeveloped mind. In truth there is an adaptation to almost every condition that has not been paralyzed and benumbed by the long imposition of errors and superstitions, sanctioned by a professed sacredness. The mind cast in such a mold, long feels its cramping influence. From no little observation we are of opinion, that there is seldom better evidence of the truthfulness of a subject than the apprent interest of the audience. I refer to subjects intended for man's intellectual comprehension.

The wildest flights of fancy, the highest conceptions of the imagination, may and do interest for a time the listener, whether truthful or not. Addressed to our impulses, they lift us above the selfishness of our nature, and imbue us with a kind of spirituality. But these are evanescent moments and should be regarded as the paintings and ornaments of the human mind, and not as its real and most essential elements.

We have been led to these thoughts by witnessing the deep interest in the admirably useful and enlightening lectures of O. S. Fowler. A course of lectures calculated to leave a deep and abiding impression upon the minds, health and happiness of this city. We fear it is too true, that he has done more to make the citizens of Cleveland acquainted with themselves mentally, morally and physically, in the short space of time he has been here, than all the public teachers together, for years.

There has been manifested throughout the whole course, much of science, much of philosophy, much of useful, practical thought, which has been imparted in a clear, plain, common sense style. Mr. Fowler is truly a reformer, bold and fearless when armed with truth for the cause of humanity.

It does the true philanthropist's heart good to listen to such truths as are calculated to make us not only acquainted with ourselves, mentally, and physiologically, but also with the causes of disease and the best way of preserving our health, as well as the means of restoring it when lost.

That his audiences were deeply interested, was manifest from the fact, that Mr. Fowler generally lectured over two hours, without sleepy heads in his congregation, a fact that all public speakers cannot boast of, though they may not discuss a subject more than twenty or thirty minutes. We say it was the *truthfulness* of Mr. Fowler's subjects that interested his hearers, and not his manner or oratory.

We said Mr. Fowler was a reformer; we add also, he is a progressive reformer. He does not teach that the human mind is retrograding; that the great and wise, and learned, have all passed away, and that we must be constantly looking backward instead of forward and onward. True, he lays the ax at the root of the tree, and grubs up many, *very many* of superstition's household gods, whose devout worshippers heave many a deep sigh and shed many a briny tear, as they are torn from their embrace. But Mr. Fowler having little love or veneration for error, though handed down from generation to generation, lays on and spares not, though his ear is often filled with the sighs and groans and lamentations of the worshippers.

Mr. Fowler may well be proud of one thing, that is, as a general fact, his audiences were composed of the most substantial, intelligent, and honestly inquiring minds in the city. Mr. Combe says, "that common sense is the rarest of all sense." This kind of sense always seeks after truth, health, knowledge, virtue and happiness. To gratify that kind of desire, was Mr. Fowler's object, end and aim, as we understand it. In this, as in all other subjects, truth is mighty and will prevail, breakmen to the contrary notwithstanding. The car is onward, and we bid it God speed.—*Cleveland Ohio Plaindealer.*

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

The leading political topic during the present month has been the correspondence between Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, and Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge to the American Government. The correspondence was commenced by Mr. Hulsemann, who protested, with considerable acrimony, against the proceedings of President Taylor in sending an agent to Hungary in 1849, to obtain information with regard to the Hungarian struggle for independence. Mr. Webster's reply is distinguished for its sententious gravity—its quiet ironical allusions—its lofty patriotic tone, and the triumphant vigor with which it has overthrown the positions of the Austrian minister.

The proceedings of Congress have thus far been of a desultory character, and have resulted in no measure demanding a more extended notice.

The new Legislature of this State convened at Albany on Tuesday, January 7. The Senate, which holds over from last year, consists of seventeen Whigs and fifteen Democrats. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sanford E. Church, (Democrat,) is President of the Senate, *ex officio*, and William E. Bogart, (Whig,) is Secretary. The Assembly is composed of 128 members; 82 being Whigs, 44 Democrats, and two who are not classed with either party. The House was organized by the choice of the usual officers, Henry G. Raymond, of this city, being elected Speaker. The Message of Governor Washington Hunt, is an able and lucid document, breathing a spirit of patriotic conciliation, and couched in temperate language.

The law for the exemption of the Homestead, passed by the Vermont Legislature, of 1849, went into operation in the Green Mountain State on the first day of December. This salutary law, which we regard as one of the many charming evidences of the progress of the age, provides that the home of the family, consisting of house and land, to the value of $500, shall be exempt from legal process of attachment and execution, except for the payment of taxes. At the death of the husband, this property falls to his wife and children, and is not made responsible for his debts, except by special contract. The joint deed of husband and wife is required for the alienation or mortgage of this property. It is liable, however, for debts contracted prior to its purchase, and may be mortgaged at that time by the husband, independent of the wife.

Among the numerous lectures delivered in New York during the past month, one of the most able and significant was by Stephen Pearl Andrews, Esq., the celebrated advocate of the Phonographic Reform. The subject of this lecture, which was delivered in Hope Chapel, before the Mechanics Institute, was "The True Constitution of Government.' It was listened to with profound attention, by a highly intelligent audience, calling forth frequent expressions of applause, in spite of the abstract character of the discussion, and the novel position maintained by the lecturer. He contended that the great progressive movements of modern times have found their point of culmination in the three remarkable manifestations of the Protestant Reformation, Modern Democracy and Socialism. These facts, which he considered in the light of historical criticism, were in his opinion identical in their nature, proceeding from the same origin, and tending to the same results. The principle of each of these phenomena was the awakening of the individual consciousness,—the recognition of the supremacy of the individual man or woman, over all artificial laws, institutions, and customs, whatever. The true organization of government is that which recognizes and protects the sovereignty of the individual, and hence, the approximation to this end is the criterion of all wise legislation. Mr. Andrews developed his views with great strength of argument, and fertility of illustration. His lecture has

since been published in pamphlet, and we understand is to be succeeded by others of a similar character.

The alleged invention of Mr. Paine, of Worcester Massachusetts, by which he claims to convert water into hydrogen gas, is again attracting public attention. This apparatus has been examined by several intelligent scientific men, who, after witnessing the results of his experiments, are inclined to pronounce a favorable verdict on his discovery. This consists in a method of obtaining hydrogen gas from water by means of the common magnet, with mechanical appendages—with the same law that it is done by the galvanic battery, and at a comparatively trifling expense. The gas, at the time of the experiments, made in the presence of competent witnesses, passed into a glass receiver which was open to view, and was then conducted by a pipe into a small glass jar of spirits of turpentine, and thence by another pipe into a burner. A small burner was also attached to the pipe connecting the receiver with the jar of spirits of turpentine. When the gas was let into this burner, it emitted a flame so slight and faint as to be almost imperceptible, although it had sufficient combustive power to set fire to paper and other light substances. But after passing through the spirits of turpentine it burnt with a clear and brilliant flame, with a high degree of illuminating power. How far this inventien is capable of being applied to economical purposes remains to be proved; but that an important step has been taken by Mr. Paine towards a discovery of incalculable importance, seems to be no longer subject to a reasonable doubt. It is announced by recent European arrivals that a similar discovery has been made in Paris, with which a series of experiments have given the most satisfactory results. The process is stated to be one of great simplicity, and completely adapted to practical use.

A large meeting of the friends of the Abolition of the Death Penalty was held at New York, on the 6th inst., with a view to the expression of opinion, on occasion of the assembling of a new Legislature. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring the inadequacy of Capital Punishment as a prevention of crime, and urging the substitution of imprisonment for life, in all cases where it is now inflicted by the laws af the State. The officers of the meeting were Hon. A. D. Soper, William C. Bryant, Freeman Hunt, Philip W. Engs, F. C. Havermeyer, and John M. Hopper. Addresses were made by Rev. William S. Belch, John Cochrane, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, and Horace Greeley, in which the urgency of a reform in our penal laws was forcibly set forth, and the importance of a milder form of punishment than the gallows argued on the principle of justice, humanity, social utility, and Christianity. A memorial was submitted to the meeting for presentation to the Legislature, praying for the repeal of all enactments which ordain the penalty of death.

The Shakers of Canterbury, New Hampshire, have purchased a large and fertile tract of land in the State of Ohio, to which they intend to remove their residence, on account of the odium and persecution which they have suffered from the inhabitants in their vicinity.——The whole number of school districts in Massachusetts is 3,784.——A general Anti-Slavery State Convention met on the 8th instant at Granville, Illinois, in pursuance of a call from a committee at Chicago.——The specie train from Panama to Chagres, with the gold dust by the San Francisco steamers of December 1, was attacked by a band of robbers while crossing the Isthmus; and gold to the amount of $85,000 was stolen. Vigorous measures were at once taken for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the treasure. They proved successful, all but $6,000 having been restored. One of the robbers was severely wounded in the affray.——The remains of Mr. Alfred Stillman, an eminent machinist of this city, who was killed by the explosion of the steamer Anglo-Norman, at New Orleans, were brought to New York on the 7th instant, and buried the next day with appropriate funeral solemnities, a large concourse of people being present.——Mr. McCurdy, the Charge to the Austrian Court, was a passenger by the Baltic which sailed for Liverpool on the 8th instant.——Great excitement has been produced in Mobile by the detection of one of the most respectable inhabitants of that city in a series of large defalcations. This was Mr. Rufus Greene, late secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company, whose frauds on that institution are supposed to amount to more than half its capital, or the sum of $80,000. The accused had maintained the highest character for integrity. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Common Council in the city government, and held the highest position in the Masonic Fraternity of the State. The Company has entirely ceased business, and is redeeming the premiums which have been paid for policies. Mr. Greene remains in the county prison, awaiting his examination.——The first congregational courch in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, took fire on Sunday morning, January 5, and sustained so much damage that it will not be rebuilt. This venerable church was a conspicuous ornament of that beautiful village.——A laborer named James O'Neil, while unloading a heavy bell from a cart, was instantly killed, the bell rolling off upon his body, and cutting it into two pieces just above the hips.——A Mr. Lawrence of Pawtucket, Massachusetts, was stopped on the road between that place and Providence by a robber, who demanded his money. Mr. Lawrence told him that he had no cash about him just then, but would give him his note for any fair amount. The robber no doubt struck dumb at the coolness of the proposal; at once took to his heels.——The owners and crews of fishing vessels from Gloucester and the adjoining district, will receive this year from the Government Bounty nearly $50,000. The Provincetown fishermen will receive upwards of $20,000.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Waterville, Me., on the 3d of January. The noise was like the rumbling of carriage wheels, and lasted about thirty seconds.——About seventy members of the Qubec bar have refused to plead in the Superior Court, on account of a diminuation of the rate of fees. The new tarriff was adopted on trial, the Chief Justice promising, that if it should prove inadequate, the rate should be increased. The lawyers were unwilling to take their chance, and struck.——Several persons have been frozen to death during the severe weather which was experienced about the beginning of the new year.——A discovery of extensive gambling operations, in certain popular restaurants, and coffee houses, has caused much excitement in that city. The police detected between forty and fifty houses, in which gambling was practiced on a large scale, and counted between four and five hundred persons, mostly young men of the industrious laboring classes, staking their hard earnings at the fairo table.

A new invention called "The Centrifugal Sugar Making Machine," for the purpose of refining coarse sugars, has been introduced in Havana, with the most gratifying results. It is said to convert the lowest quality of Muscavado Sugar, into a refined article, of beautiful crystal, and brilliant whiteness, in a few minutes, and at a small expense. This improvement will have an important bearing on the economical interests of the island of Cuba.

The United States ship Preble, Commodore Glynn, has returned to this port, after an extraordinary cruise of four years. She sailed for California in Sept., 1846, as convoy to the New York Regiment of Volunteers, and served throughout the Mexican war, with vigor and efficiency, on the West Coast. She was then dispatched to China, where she arrived in season to aid in procuring a reconciliation between the governor of Canton and the United States Commissioner, between whom a grave difficulty existed. In Feb., 1849, she proceeded to Japan, to obtain the release of sixteen American seamen, who had been shipwrecked on that coast and detained in prison. As she approached the harbor of Magasaki, signal guns were fired from the prominent headlands, to warn the surrounding country of the appearance of a strange vessel. In gaining entrance, she was met by fleets of boats, crowded with soldiers, who continued to pour in, day and night, in one incessant stream. Each squadron was decorated with banners, bearing various symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to the high grounds, surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. Batteries of heavy artillery, numbering over 50 guns, were unmasked at intervals, commanding the vessels decks. In the face of this array, a demand was made for the release of the Americans who had been subjected to a loathsome imprisonment of seventeen months, and treated with great cruelty and ignominy. The summons was at first treated with haughty indifference, by the Japanese authorities, but the firmness of Captain Glynn soon effected a negotiation, and the men were surrendered. During her cruise, which was marked with a great number of incidents of the most exciting character, the Preble visited every important post in the North Pacific and China Seas, upon the west coast of South America, Mexico, and California—traversed various unfrequented parts of the ocean—raised the American flag in several ports which had never be-

fore been visited by an armed vessel—and afforded valuable assistance, in several instances, to the unprotected commerce of our country.

Herman Kriege, formerly editor of a German newspaper in this city, died on the 31st of Dec., in the 30th year of his age. He was of German birth, but familiar with the English and French languages. Devoted to the cause of political freedom, and human progress, his efforts for its promotion were too great for his physical powers, and laid the foundation of the disease to which he at last fell a victim. He was a man of extensive literary attainments, of a clear and vigorous intellect, and of sterling integrity of character.——Adele Lebeman died on the same day, from injuries caused by her dress taking fire, while playing at Niblo's Theater. She has left a reputation of unsullied brightness, and was greatly beloved in all the private relations of life, for her unaffected goodness, and the admirable grace of her character. She was about 23 years of age.

FOREIGN.

The excitement caused by the Papal aggression still continues in England. The city of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have sent deputations to the Queen to express their indignation at the endeavors of the Romish Church to establish a power in England, which is repudiated by the general religious sentiment of the country.

Mr. Cobden has been challenged to a duel by Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, but refused to fight. The quarrel arose out of certain statements made by Cobden concerning a ridiculous speech of Sir Thomas's, a few years since, in the House of Commons. The Admiral insisted that Cobden should take back his words or fight. Cobden treated the whole affair with contempt, suggesting the expediency of choosing his friend, Mr. Punch, for his second. But before making any arrangements, the Admiral gives him the cut direct in a letter which he signs, "Yours with supreme contempt." The bubble thus burst, and no blood was spilt.

The devoted Italian patriot Mazzini, has recently visited Paris. He went in the disguise of a sailor, was received in the house of a leading military man, and had conferences with several friends of European freedom. His purpose was to aid the loan employed in support of the cause of the people of Prussia.——Smith O'Brien has made an attempt to escape from his exile in Australia. He endeavored to go to California, but the plan proved abortive.——Louis Napoleon is involved in debt to the amount of two millions of francs, but his application to the Assembly for relief will probably be successful.——The American Protestant chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the Pontifical Government.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—A new "co-worker" in the field. We are informed by our Ohio exchanges, and private correspondence, that MISS SARAH COATES has been lecturing in COLUMBUS and other places, with great success.

MISS COATES is a daughter of the distinguished DR. COATES, of Philadelphia, who is said to have delivered the first course of popular lectures on Physiology in America, many years ago. We wish this "new edition" great success. We are informed that it is her purpose to visit Michigan during the present winter. Go and hear her lecture.

Varieties.

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.—The OCEAN STEAMER which we gave in our last, has given universal satisfaction. Thousands of our readers who reside in the country have no opportunity to look upon the REAL OBJECT, yet they take great delight in examining even the *minature* of works so VAST and GRAND.

In the present number we give our readers a view of that most powerful of all humanizers—the LOCOMOTIVE.

In our next the TELEGRAPH will be described, with suitable engraved illustrations, by which every one may become acquainted with this wonderful instrument.

THE POSTAGE ON THIS JOURNAL is the same as on all other newspapers—namely, One Cent per number in the State where published, or twelve cents a year—and one and a half cents, or eighteen cents a year, out of the State, and in the United States.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS AND NEW FORM.—While two or three of our old friends seem to regret the change in the form of the Journal, hundreds have expressed great satisfaction. We trust the additional matter which we now give, will satisfy all readers, and induce them to aid us in extending our circulation.

To Correspondents.

J. N. C. Your articles are all inadmissible. The prose contains some good thoughts, but so inelegantly expressed as to do yourself and the Journal more harm than good. In poetry you seem not to be particularly fortunate. Your stanza on Ideality shows that you have too little of that faculty to charm the world. You would do well to tarry at some Poetical Jerico for a time. Let us see how some of it will look in print, and how its rhymes will jingle:—

Ideality pre-*fers*
Refinement of man-*ners;*
It will always *fan*-cy
Things in ele-*gan*-cy.

This is a fair specimen of the forty stanzas. We think there is more *originality* than *beauty* in the rhythm. Your school of poetry would be not only new, but without rivalry or imitation. Nothwithstanding you say in your 22d stanza:—

Imitation will *try*
With all its mim-ic-*ry*,
And sufficiently *learn*
To cut the same pat-*tern*.

But we will risk all attempts to steal the pat-*tern* of your muse.

C. E. Your mode of living is good—persevere. Your article has the right spirit, but is not in proper form for publication.

WM. B. C. The symbolical head does not show all the faculties in their normal action. Its design is to convey a general idea of the nature of the faculties, although some are shown in a perverted manifestation.

T. L., Ulysses, Pa. When one has sent us one or more clubs, additional subscribers may be added at the same rate at any time during the year. We thank you most cordially for what you have done.

E. C. FROST. Those beautiful engravings of the fruit you sent us, are received, which will appear in our columns in due time.

H. S. Your desire to have more "Debates of the Mental Faculties," after the style of those in the February, April, and May numbers of 1850, you will see, by this number, is gratified. It was in type before your letter arrived. Other "Debates" on other subjects will follow this.

P. L. B., of Mass. You are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Student," as well as for the Water-Cure and Phrenological Journals. Your list of names is received. You are on the right track—"go ahead."

H. H. D. Leave off the use of tobacco, tea, and coffee; stop eating highly concentrated food; bathe daily, and rub the extremities, to draw the blood away from the brain; avoid sensual thoughts, exercise in the open air, sleep on a hard bed, and you will avoid what you so much dread, idiocy or insanity.

DEFERRED ARTICLES. From a press of matter we are obliged to lay over several important articles; "Innovation," "Moral Culture," "Progression," and several others.

OUR ENLARGEMENT.

After continuing the *Journal* twelve years in the octavo form, our readers may well suppose that a *change* in its *shape* would cause some to regret; and we will here state, that not a few of our old and tried friends admonished us not to carry out our designs of enlargement, &c., even after announcing them. But we had "canvassed the ground," and considered well, all the possible objections, as well as the advantages which would grow out of the change; and after the most deliberate and careful examination, we determined to "try the experiment." How well it will succeed, the future will show. Thus far, however, without a single exception, the "change" has been regarded AN IMPROVEMENT. To show our readers how thoroughly we were *discouraged* by many, we copy the following letter, from an old subscriber, who had read our journal from its commencement. He said:—

BOSTON, *December 8th*, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—In the December number of the Journal, you mention your intentions to alter the size of it to the quarto form, to save postage, &c. Every well wisher for the universal extension of the noble science, should say ditto to your proposition, if *cheap postage* would have that effect; but my idea is, that it would not. For my own part, if the postage on each monthly number was equal to its annual subscription price, I should not hesitate to take it. I therefore hope you will continue to exercise Ideality, Sublimity, Form, and *Concentrativeness;* and, by all means, continue your Journal in its present *octavo* size. It is convenient for reading and *binding*. You have continued its *uniformity* for so many years, it seems almost like loosening, or turning an old friend from his home; and I really believe a very large proportion of your subscribers would entertain the same idea.

On receipt of the first number in the new form, the same writer observes:—

BOSTON, *December 31st*, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received my Journal for January. I think, *now*, its alteration from the octavo to the quarto form, with the additional AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL Departments, must give the Journal a greater circulation than any other periodical that has ever been issued from the American or English press.

To show how our enlargement is regarded by the "NEWSPAPER WORLD," we copy a few notices which are "akin" with the entire secular press throughout the nation; and that our readers "in the distance" may know how we are regarded "AT HOME," we copy the remarks of our "next door neighbor," THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, which paper is edited by "men" who have been "heard of" away from home:—

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" for January commences a new volume, in a new and enlarged form, presenting a beautiful exterior, as well as an attractive table of contents.

It is a handsome quarto of twenty-four pages, each of three columns, and of a style of typography rivaling the most elegant periodicals in New York. In addition to the discussion of Phrenological and Physiological science, which it has always contained, it now presents a large amount of miscellaneous matter, especially treating of Education, Social Development, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, and General Intelligence, evidently concocted with great skill, and adapted to the demands of the million in an age of progressive intelligence. The present number is illustrated with a great variety of neat engravings, which are intended as embellishments of the work. A journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interest of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practised Editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of One Dollar a Year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation to a much higher figure.

THE PROVIDENCE MIRROR "speaks out" without qualification. Hear him—or, should we say, coming from the "Mirror," *see* him:—

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Fowlers & Wells are always doing something to illustrate the progressive spirit of the age. Some ten years ago we became acquainted with the Phrenological Journal, and it would hardly be recognized with what it has been for the last four or five years. Step by step they have made improvements, until the present time. Now the January number is issued, and, as the later volumes exceeded the early ones, so this for 1851 exceeds all others. It is enlarged and improved in every particular.

Its mechanical execution is faultless, while the matter contained in each number is of much more value than the cost of a whole volume. Not only does this Journal give you Phrenological matter, but it has an Agricultural, Mechanical, Psychological, and Educational department. It embraces almost every department for human improvement.

THE BRATTLEBORO EAGLE looks down from his rocky home and exclaims:—

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND REPOSITORY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The January number of this popular periodical has come to us in a new and improved dress, and is greatly enlarged, so as to give as much reading matter on Phrenology and Physiology, and one hundred per cent of other matter, without increasing the price, and, owing to a change of form, with a great decrease of postage. It is now issued in the quarto form, and beautifully printed—each number containing 24 pages. Price $1 a year.

THE FAMILY JOURNAL kindly notices our improvements thus:—

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL makes a very handsome appearance in its new dress and new form. It also embraces a greater variety of topics than formerly; articles on Agriculture, Mechanics, General Literature, &c., with numerous illustrations. It will be found a very popular family paper.

THE LONG ISLANDER, whose age and respectability are alike widely-known, gives his readers the following advice:—

For those who wish to turn over a new leaf, and begin a new series of readings at the commencement of a new year, we can commend THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Aside from Phrenology, *per se*, they will find abundant sources of instruction in the variety offered with bold discrimination, in the way of miscellany, science, and art, comprising a due share of all that constitutes the real, practical, useful, adapted to the wants of the people. This Journal is not intended as a mere ephemeral production, to be valued only for the momentary gratification of perusing something by way of killing time. The end of the Publishers is higher—to elevate the sphere of usefulness, fitting him for the end he was designed; in short, make every man, as such, more a man, by teaching the way of life here, as conducting to an hereafter.

THE PORT TOBACCO TIMES expresses our sentiments exactly. It says:—

The change from an octavo to a quarto form, we think a decided improvement.

THE FLUSHING JOURNAL, from the garden of Long Island, the land of *nurseries* and *mellons*, we clip this appreciative paragraph:—

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL appears in an enlarged, improved, and beautiful form. The neatness and symmetry of its typographical arrangements reflects credit on its publishers, and its contents will be read with interest by the admirers of the science to which it is devoted.

THE NIAGARA COURIER.—We would that it could convey to the world a few syllables from the voice of the MIGHTY CATERACT from which it takes its name, as well as its own effective voice, when it speaks as follows:—

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL comes to us enlarged in size, and greatly improved in appearance. It contains a large amount of literary and general intelligence of interest to all classes of readers, besides its important information connected with the science of Phrenology. It is abundantly illustrated.

THE PLAIN DEALER speaks plainly, and we like to hear him talk. He says:—

This is a very valuable and well-edited Journal. Its pages are of interest to all, whether believers or skeptics, as regards Phrenology. Its circulation is large, and a glance at its columns would convince any one that a dollar was well laid out in subscribing for it.

THE LIBERTY BANNER, true to its name, hangs out to the world the following:—

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January is on our table, free for the inspection of everybody; and we invite all to come up and look at it. It is now, in its new form, the best monthly for all classes on the American continent. It has been enlarged to double its former size, and rendered much more comprehensive in its range of subjects; and it is in such a shape as to be chargeable with only newspaper postage.

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT most confidently expresses itself in the following manner:—

We are satisfied that the internal evidence of a high order of scientific and literary merit, which its inviting pages exhibit to those who attentively peruse it, is sufficient to induce a large number of the reading community to extend to the enterprising publishers a liberal patronage.

THE ST. LOUIS WHIG, in a more elaborate manner, goes on to say:—

We take great pleasure in recommending this Journal to the public, inasmuch as we confidently believe that its publishers are doing as much, *if not more*, to instill correct principles of MENTAL SCIENCE into the minds of this nation, than any other firm on the Continent. The thorough acquaintance of its publishers with the science they advocate, cannot be called in question. When we take into consideration the deplorable fact, that for the space of four thousand years, man has lived in greater ignorance of himself, than of anything else, we can but approve of, and commend the efforts that are made, through the medium of this Journal, to enlighten our minds on this most important of all themes. Here many of the errors of our system of education are clearly pointed out, and a remedy offered. Here the all-important principles upon which are based our MORAL AND SOCIAL natures, together with the best means of their improvement, are clearly defined, and happily illustrated.

THE DEMOCRATIC REFLECTOR, after other remarks, thus *reflects* "out loud:"—

Its appearance has been wholly changed, and it now gives more matter, for the same price, than previously. The postage is now only the same as on newspapers. The Journal, as the advocate of reform, and also as a family visitor, is worth more than double the subscription price.

THE SATURDAY VISITOR, edited by "A WOMAN," than whom none can better judge of our "good looks," thus warmly greets us. She refers to both the Phrenological and the Water-Cure:—

What a blaze of beauty do these Journals present, in their clear, new type, and fine white paper! One is tempted to read, whether he is in the mood or not, and he seldom fails to find something well worthy his attention. These monthly publications have been much enlarged and improved, but are still afforded to subscribers for $1 per annum.

THE NEW YORK ATLAS has the following:—

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—This most excellent Journal of Science, Literature, and Useful Intelligence, has been enlarged. Every scientific enquirer should subscribe for this able journal.

We have many more of the "same sort;" yet these will suffice for the present. We may add, our SUBSCRIBERS seem as well pleased with the Journal in its new form as the NEWSPAPER PRESS—evinced by the floods of new and old subscriptions which are pouring in upon us.

New Publications.

The Scientific American. The advocate of Industry, and Journal of Scientific, Mechanical, and other Improvements. New York: Published weekly at $2.00 a year, by Munn & Co., 128 Fulton-street.

Than the new developments now being made by our intelligent mechanics, nothing is more significant of our future destiny. Without our mechanics, what would have been our condition, and of what use all literary or other acquirements? When we consider the indispensable necessity of the mechanic, we are free to confess that we owe most of our civilization and advancement to him. Nor is there any one pursuit in life, save agriculture, more useful or important. We could better dispense with our lawyers, doctors, and divines, than with the MECHANIC. For without him we should become barbarians. It is every man's duty to encourage mechanics, and it should be every boy's privilege to learn a trade. This paper is the only one in the United States exclusively devoted to this interest.

The Student, (N. A. CALKINS, Editor,) for January, fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors. For schools this is the most profitable work that can be introduced, as it awakens and sustains the interest of scholars, while it builds up their moral and intellectual character.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Daily, $5;—Weekly, $2;—Semi-Weekly, $3;—Weekly, twenty copies for $20, eight for 10;—Semi-Weekly, ten copies for $20.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is issued every morning, except Sunday, on a large sheet of fine white paper, forming eight pages, of six columns each, or about the size of two average country newspapers. About six of these pages are new every morning; the aggregate of editorials, news, and miscellanies, being greater than that of any other paper in America, and greater than any, but one or two, in Europe, though its price is but *half* that of other first-class dailies in this country, and less than *one-fourth* of the cost of similar journals in England. Two evening editions are issued, to supply each subscriber with the latest news up to the hour when his copy must be mailed.

The TRIBUNE is edited, in chief, by HORACE GREELY, who has special charge of all matters pertaining to the Politics and Legislation of our country. Its Foreign (Old World) Department is in charge of CHARLES A. DANA, aseisted by able correspondents in London, Paris, Constantinople, &c., &c. Its California intelligence, and its City Department, are in charge of BAYARD TAYLOR, assisted by an efficient corps of Reporters. No expense will be spared to render its news from all quarters, by Telegraph, Expresses, Steamships, and Mails, as early and reliable as that of any other paper.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

contains nearly all the non-advertising matter of the daily, except such as is of local interest, or has been superseded by fuller and more exact advices before the Semi-Weekly is issued. It is of the same size with the Daily, and has few advertisements.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is issued every Thursday morning, and contains most of the Daily, with more summary accounts of such Events and Proceedings as cannot be published in full. We mean that no Weekly shall surpass this in giving a full, graphic, and faithful account of what the world is Doing, whereof it is Thinking, and how it is Progressing.

The TRIBUNE is not yet quite ten years old, and has obtained an aggregate circulation of not far from sixty-five thousand copies—about two-thirds of them on its Weekly. Every subscription is paid in advance, and the paper stops when the advance pay runs out, so that no man need hesitate to subscribe from an apprehension of being dunned for arrears, perhaps after he has left the place to which the paper is sent, in ignorance that it is continued. Subscriptions from individuals and clubs are respectfully solicited by

GREELY & M'ELRATH,
Publishers, 154 Nassau-street.

New York, December 1st, 1850.

☞ *Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post-office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought, in all cases, be left with the Postmaster.*

G. & M.

☞ *Clergymen, of all denominations, are furnished with the Weekly Tribune for $1 per annum.*

Opinions of the Press.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The *Providence* (R. I.) *Morning Mirror* says: We think no candid person will fail to recognize a true likeness of the leading American Journal in the following, from the *Boston Bee*:—

"At the head and front of the Journals of New York, we at once, without reservation, place *The New York Tribune*. This may, perhaps, be thought a strong assertion, but we sincerely think a *true one*. *The Tribune* is a paper that presents many sterling merits, which no one of the least discernment can fail to discover, nor of the least candor who will fail to acknowledge. We are well aware that it sometimes takes grounds, and expresses opinions not at once endorsed by the great public, nor perhaps by its own friends—but yet its history and the times have hitherto proved, for the most part, those grounds and those opinions to be correct. It has shown that it has remarkable judgment and sagacity, and that, while its sentiments and doctrines may sometimes, for the hour, appear as unsound and visionary, they are only so because in advance, and slightly above the general opinion.

"Among the chief characteristics of *The Tribune* are judgment, reliability, power, honesty, candor, and great common sense.

The editorials of *The Tribune* are marked by good sense, strength of position, transparency, good temper, and, as a general fact, good logic. They always read like the productions of men of experience, of strong common sense, and invariably are possessed of a manly tone. Politically they are courteous, though sometimes almost fearfully severe; and, if an opponent is to be executed, it is done with as much consideration and leniency as the occasion and person will admit. Its political columns are characterized by the most signal ability, and to-day, probably, carry more weight and confidence throughout the country than any other journal throughout America."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The Tribune is now in its tenth year. It has a corps of twelve Editors and Reporters, thirty-seven Printers, two Proof-readers, thirteen Pressmen, Engineer, and other laborers in the Press-room, four permanent Correspondents in Europe, three at Washington, two in Canada, two in California, one in Mexico, one in Havana, one in Central America, besides others in various cities of the United States. Its entire force, including carriers, &c., 130 persons. The issues of the paper are 18,400 daily, 41,000 weekly, 1,700 semi-weekly, 3,200 for California, 500 for Europe—making, in all, 160,200 sheets weekly, and 8,330,400 annually. It consumes seven tons and a half of paper weekly, and 150 pounds of ink. Among its editors are several names familiar in the republic of letters, such as Horace Greely, C. A. Dana, J. F. Cleveland, Bayard Taylor, and George Ripley.—*Georgetown* (*Ky.*) *Herald*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This valuable weekly commenced its 10th volume on the 7th inst. Here, where more than twenty copies of *The Tribune* are distributed weekly, it would be supererogation to speak of its character as a newspaper. It is already known to everybody. No other paper, with which we are acquainted, furnishes its readers with as great an amount of reading. Neither does it belong to the bigoted partisan class. It is decidedly progressive—reformatory. Though we cannot *always* agree with it, we *know* that the editor, Mr. Greely, is liberal enough to tolerate an honest difference of opinion, what all his partisans *will not* do.—*Richmond* (*O.*) *Clipper*.

☞ THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has seven Editors and five Publishers, and gives employment to as many printers as all the printing-offices in East Tennessee combined. It seems to require a great many men to carry on a printing establishment in New York; but here in the city of Rogersville, (we heard a preacher call our town a city, last Saturday evening,) one editor can do all himself. We are editor, proprietor, manager, book-keeper, clerk, foreman, printer, proof-reader, and *almost* the *devil*. Well, Horace Greely wasn't any better off than we now are, once. That's some consolation, any how! *Rogersville* (*Tenn.*) *Times*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The Tribune* club in this place will bear in mind, we trust, that their year will expire on the 20th of November. We presume that the 20 who have been favored with the perusal of this most excellent journal the past year, will renew their subscription; but there is room for any number over this.—*Wabash* (*Ind.*) *Gazette*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The Tribune* is on its tenth volume. It is a paper adapted to any meridian, and is a useful and valuable one, containing news from all parts of the world, and of that character which makes it almost indispensable. It ranks among the first of newspapers in the United States, and, as an instance of its popularity, it has a circulation of 65,000 copies.—*Kane County* (*Ill.*) *Democrat*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—*The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune* is received by us regularly, and is one of the most valuable, and, to us, advantageous exchanges, we believe we could have from any part of the United States. *The Tribune* is a paper too well known and appreciated in the West to need any commendation from us. Its editor, Horace Greely, with the warm impulse of a most philanthropic heart, is, perhaps, exerting a wider and greater influence than any other man in the United States, upon its future destiny.—*Pekin* (*Ill.*) *Mirror*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has acquired a support and influence among all classes and parties throughout the Union, unequalled by any other journal. In science, letters, progress, politics, foreign news, and domestic intelligence, *The Tribune* holds an exalted position.—*Ovid* (*N. Y.*) *Bee*.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.—*The New York Daily Tribune* was established in 1841. It has always been sold at two cents a copy. Since the commencement of the present year, its size has been doubled, and it now appears in the quarto form, like the large London journals.

The London Times, which is universally conceded to be the most extensive newspaper establishment in the world, contains, as printers usually measure or estimate, one hundred and ninety thousand ems, and is sold at ten cents a copy, or thirty dollars a year. *The Tribune* contains one hundred and seventy-five thousand ems. It will thus be seen that *The Tribune* contains nearly the same amount of matter, at one-fifth of the price. This measure, in both cases, has reference to the reading matter, exclusive of advertisements. *The Tribune* is, emphatically, a *newspaper*.—*Worcester* (*Mass.*) *Daily Tribune*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The publishers of this paper have issued their prospectus for the 10th volume, which commenced on the 7th of this month. *The Tribune*, we believe, has at present a more extensive circulation than any other political newspaper in the United States.

Having had the reading of *The Tribune*, more or less, for several years, we can safely and honestly say, that of all "Whig" and "Democratic" papers with which we have become acquainted, this is decidedly the best.

On all the great and absorbing questions of the day, the editor takes "high ground," far in advance of his party—so much so, that we have often wondered how he could remain in its ranks, advocating, with all his might, the non-extension of Slavery, while the great ones of the party were wielding all their influence either in favor of non-interference or compromise.—*Mt. Pleasant* (*Iowa*) *True Democrat*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This paper, edited by Horace Greely, will commence its tenth volume on the 7th of this month. It has been considerably enlarged, and otherwise improved the last year, without increase in its terms, making it now the cheapest of the class of city journals. *The Tribune* is devoted to the protection of home labor, the freedom of the public lands to the landless, the devotion of the public revenue less to war, navies, &c., and more to education and internal improvement. Besides being an able advocate of these and all social reforms, *The Tribune* has an ample domestic and foreign correspondence, enabling it to give the latest news from every quarter of the globe. Those who wish the greatest variety of knowledge, in the cheapest form, cannot do better than subscribe for the *New York Tribune*. This fact is sufficiently attested by its present list of subscribers, the aggregate of the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly, being about $65,000—the first at $5, the second at $3, and the last at $2 per annum, in advance.—*Amesbury* (*Mass.*) *Villager*.

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AND

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EDITORS.

DEBATE OF THE FACULTIES.

ON THE PURSUITS OF LIFE.

NUMBER I.

The members being assembled in the Rotunda, called Cranium, ORDER took the chair, by general consent, when CAUSALITY introduced the following resolution:—

"RESOLVED, That it is time to make a selection of a pursuit for life, and that this question be now discussed."

"In deciding upon the merits of this resolution," said CAUSALITY, "I think it the part of wisdom to select something which will be useful to mankind, and which can always be relied upon for a support. Anything will satisfy me which will not fail with the change of fashion. Agriculture is good, and can never fail to be needed, nor will it ever be overdone. Besides, the king and the clown alike need bread; so that the vibrations of fashion and fluctuation of opinions, religious or political, can never set it aside. The same is true of blacksmithing, carpentry, shipbuilding, masonry, and manufacturing cloth, leather, iron and lumber and many other substantial trades. Legitimate commerce, and general trade, are likewise necessary, but very liable to be overdone."

IDEALITY arose, and said, "I trust that great care will be taken in this selection; for really I can hardly perceive it possible for me to be contented with any of those common pursuits named by our venerable friend. I most earnestly implore that we may have something ornamental, like sculpture, painting, Daguerreotype, selling fancy goods, or if we must manufacture, let it be watches, jewelry, or that which is decorative and beautiful."

APPROBATIVENESS addressed the chair: "I agree, in the main, with the last member up; but some of the occupations he has named would not suit me. The idea of working in plaster and marble, and looking dusty, like a miller, is horrible. True, we might excel so as to obtain fame, like a Canova or a Powers, when we would be courted by the great, and our name sent down to posterity on the enduring statue and scroll of honor. But should we fail of achieving the highest honors of the art, I would by far prefer to be a genteel tradesman in an elegant store, with aristocratic customers, where we could dress finely, and live in style. That is the life and the business for me. I go for a business of the highest respectability, and one in which our efforts will not be regarded as *labor*.

CAUSALITY whispered a word to CALCULATION, who rose, and said, "Our friend who has just resumed his seat is perhaps not aware of the anxious cares, the searching estimates and calculations, the far reaching plans and harrassing duties which will devolve on us to keep such a mercantile business in successful operation. Financiering and calculating profit and loss, contriving to meet payments, posting books and making bills, running after bad debts, and managing a store full of clerks and selfish customers all day and half the night, is no trifle, but is so much like *labor* that it takes a world of vanity to twist it into any other name. One may bow and smile over a counter to fashionable customers, and be arrayed in nice attire, with hair perfumed, and lily-white hands, loaded with sparkling rings, and perhaps reap a few bargains; but this is the poetry of the business. There are ten thousand annoyances and cares that the inexperienced little dream of, until they become sober realities. Look at the grey locks, careworn features, and anxious, agitated manner of merchants—old before their time—and it takes off some of the tinsel of the commercial pursuit."

"I am informed," said CAUTIOUSNESS, "that ninety out of every hundred who engage in mercantile pursuits, fail in business and die poor; and I shall take time to consider before I engage in so hazardous an enterprise, with the assurance, too, that we must work—yes, *work*—as hard as any mechanic, and that kind of work too which wears out the health, nerves, patience, and sometimes the honesty of the man. I had rather have the dust of the miller, or the soot of the forge, or the clamor and labor of the lumber mill, with the certainty of a substantial competence, than to shine in gay colors a few years among fashionables, and run the risk of being kicked at last into the hovel of pinching poverty by the very cliques, for the gratification of whose pride and vanity we had lived and labored, and to which we had finally been sacrificed."

"But," responded APPROBATIVENESS. "I

am informed by HOPE, and believe it true, that we shall be of the fortunate class who get rich; and SELF ESTEEM says, we can, without doubt, succeed, as he is quite confident that few possess the talent which we can bring into the business. I don't care if we do have balance sheets to make and bank notes to pay, for every one knows it is respectable to be seen and known '*on 'change*;' and as to the night watchings and the drudgery of the business, so much feared by CAUTIOUSNESS and magnified by CALCULATION, who cares so much for that, if one can be called a splendid merchant, and ride in his carriage, and live fashionably? But it should be remembered that a *merchant* does very little *work:* that is done by clerks and porters. It should not be forgotten that we are to be a *merchant*, the owner and proprietor. Then we can wear fine cloth, elegant ornaments, polished boots, and live in ease and respectability."

"Nonsense," said COMBATIVENESS, "give us a business that is manly in its character. I am utterly disgusted with the soft twattle of APPROBATIVENESS about elegance, gentility, and effeminacy. For a white hand, standing dicky, flashy chains and rings, and fashionable dress, he would run the risk of protested notes, bankruptcy, a hungary stomach, and a hovel. I would a thousand fold prefer to grapple resolutely in stern effort, and force from the grasp of relentless fortune an honorable competence, than to smile and bow to win the good graces of the fickle dame. He may rub his white hands, and whisper soft persuasive blarney for success; but I prefer to seize the prize with my hard hand and stalwart arm, and shout my manly triumph with the lion's voice. I am ready, with FIRMNESS, DESTRUCTIVENESS, and CONSTRUCTIVENESS, to plunge into the rugged wilds of the West, and redeem it from solitude; or to build ships, or in them ride the stormy ocean; or in the mine, forge, or factory, force matter into useful forms; anything of an industrial character, that will enable us to drive our way to prosperity, will suit me better than selling shirt buttons, needles, pins and tape. It is not in my nature to wait for a business to come to me. I desire to rush out into active life, and by main strength of muscle or machinery, force prosperity to yield her treasures."

"Well said," responded FIRMNESS, "Give us a business, whatever it may be, that requires, and will repay, manly energy and perseverance. I cannot endure fickleness and irregularity. 'Sure and steady wins the day.' Our friend COMBATIVENESS may rely upon my constancy in aid of his proposition.

SELF ESTEEM rose, with unbending dignity, and having surveyed each member very coolly, proceeded to say, "I have listened to the several suggestions of members, hoping that the choice of a pursuit might be made without any council from me, choosing that those who have the work to do would satisfy themselves as to the kind of business to be done, leaving to me merely the general direction or superintendence of the business when established. Let it be understood, however, that I would much prefer a dignified calling—a large, heavy business, I care not what is its character, whether tilling the soil, navigating the ocean, wielding the sledge, rearing the edifice, felling the forest, or substantial merchandise. Give me as aids, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, FIRMNESS, CAUSALITY, COMBATIVENESS, DESTRUCTIVENESS, and CONSTRUCTIVENESS, as right hand men, and I will engage to make honorable any business which a man ought to engage in. Inglorious idleness, and consequent dependence, I cannot tolerate. To pursue a course requiring us to cringe to public caprice is equally odious. I cannot eat the bread of dependence, nor wear garments spotted with dishoner. I would be a street scavenger rather, and ennoble my avocation by a character above reproach, and an elevated intelligence. No labor which is useful is degrading; and if I could be heard, to make a boot or rule a kingdom should neither elevate one man nor depress another. We lack true personal dignity when we suppose that the honest dust and sweat of useful toil degrades the MAN, or that simpering gentility, in ornamental occupations, necessarily accompanies true HONOR.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

It is an admitted fact, borne out by all history, that a strong people must ultimately absorb the weak. We speak of strength, not as reckoned by numbers, or physical hardihood, or intellectual might merely, but a combination of all these elements, and an addition of high moral force.

The Greeks and Romans had power of intellect to direct their immense physical prowess, and although the world trembled before them and yielded to their sway, yet the violence of the conquests awakened a hatred in the vanquished which prevented the language and religion of the conquerors from keeping pace with their empire. The reason of this was because the moral and social faculties were not engaged in the conquest. Brute force, guided by intellect, awakens dread and fear, but never enkindles those moral and social sympathies which constitute the basis of civilization.

Wherever a conquest has been made without repulsive violence, and the ideas and language of the conqueror have been widely and humanely engrafted upon a people, there their influence and sway have been lasting. Spain, by a subtle policy, extended her empire over half a hemisphere, and held it for centuries, but was careful to imbue the people with her ideas and language, and although her power has been in many places crushed, yet the foot-prints of her civilization, her modes of thought, her maxims, her language, and, of course, a corresponding sympathy and affection, mark her presence and her influence.

Civilization, we regard as the manifestation of all the faculties of man in well directed and harmonious action. No man or nation is truly civilized who does not possess and exemplify all the higher attributes of human nature. There are thousands in civilized society who have little of *true* civilization. Merely animal in their feelings and aspirations, their actions are low, sordid and groveling. Their chief pleasure is in sensuality, and although they exist as human beings, surrounded by a higher sphere of mind, yet all they require to make them savages is an exemption from the overpowering force of law. Indeed they often break through that restraint, and recklessly brave its penalties. The true way to civivilize and elevate these unfortunate members of society, is to melt down the turbulence of their dispositions by a persevering address to their higher susceptibilities, and illuminate their minds by education. This alone will quench the fire of passion, and establish a moral tribunal in their natures.

Those whom we call savages and barbarians are universally under the dominion of the animal propensities. Their moral, social, and *perfective* faculties—including CONSTRUCTIVENESS, ACQUISITIVENESS, and IDEALITY—are feebly developed in head, and uninfluential in character. The bare skull of a savage can instantly be selected, without mistake,

from a hundred of those of civilized men, by the shape alone. Even the domesticated dog, horse, ox, cat and hog, show unmistakable differences in cranial development from those which are wild, corresponding precisely with the differences existing between savage and civilized man.

Man may *exist* merely as an animal, but he never fulfils his destiny until every faculty is brought to its highest state of development and perfection. The first progress made by man towards civilization was, of course, slow, because he had no higher types of the race to develop his powers; but favored by climate and circumstances, he gradually emerged from a merely animal state of being to a higher mode of life. Nor did civilization find its present elevation until, by a mixture of nations by conquests and marriages, a mental organization was produced which combine the force and bodily hardihood of the savage, with the cool reflection of the Saxon, and the artistic taste of more sunny climes.

The Anglo-Saxon possesses the best mental and physical organization that can be found, and his conquests have carried throughout the earth the noblest and most permanent civilization the world has ever seen. Nor does he ever loose a point once gained. Wherever he sets his foot he carries religious freedom, enterprise, useful art, a sound philosophy, a higher type of social order, and firmer security for life, liberty, and property. The conquered usually find their condition improved; new hopes are awakened, new fields of enterprise opened, and he hails his Anglo-Saxon conqueror as an ultimate benefactor. He, therefore, adopts his laws, learns his arts, imbibes his thoughts, and borrows his language in which to express them, and feels the yearnings of higher hopes and a nobler destiny.

The nation which carries into savage countries high toned moral and intellectual power, will impart by culture and amalgamation, the only elements of civilization, namely, the ascendancy of the moral and intellectual faculties.

The state of civilization among the various races of men can never be made equal, and it seems to be the order of nature that the weak gradually yet surely dwindle away, and become lost before the march of a higher order of men.

The North American Indian cannot mix and associate with the white man. Like the deer and buffalo, his favorite game, he retires towards the setting sun, and strews his track with his bones. His name and his deeds pale before the sun of civilization. The exceptions to this rule are among the most elevated of the tribes.

The Hottentots and other inferior races seem incapable of a high degree of elevation. Nor with their inferior organic structure can it be expected. We cannot "gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles." We must first "make the tree good that the fruit may be good also." The crab apple is not reclaimed in a single generation, nor can any better results be expected of the lower types of the human race.

By educating a generation to their highest capacity of moral and intellectual culture, they are enabled to transmit, by hereditary influence, a higher mental type to their posterity than they received, thus sending down the influences of education in organic development. Such children are more susceptible to improvement than the parents, and these tendencies from generation to generation, are thus constantly augmented till the mental character is remodeled, and made capable of appreciating and receiving all that is noble in industrial prosperity, art, science, peace, and enlightened Christianity.

ABUSE OF ORDER.

"O dear, Mr. Sharp, why don't you clean your feet before you come in, really you men are so slovenly you wear one's patience quite out. The kitchen, even, is too clean a place for you. And here comes that pesky dog, with his hair full of dust, littering the house —so it goes, litter and sweep, scatter and pick up, arrange and disarrange, the day through.

"Now, Jane, what is that curtain disarranged for? and here are the books mislaid again; I declare it takes the whole of my time to put things to rights. Who ever saw such a disorderly family. And there, John, you have left a chair out of its place; and here are Charley's play things on the floor, and that morning paper on the window stool, it is a perfect bedlam here; heigh ho, a slave to slovens am I, it is too bad.

"Don't open that window to let in the dust; our carpets and furniture will be ruined. I can't help it, if the air *is* too close; we might as well suffer a little inconvenience that way as to be buried in dust. This living in contact with dust and dirt I despise. I wish our house was in the middle of a ten acre grass plot, that we might not be so annoyed by dust, dirt, and litter.

"Ah, Bridget, everything is again in a muss in the kitchen. Can't you keep things more tidy and prim? I could do it, I am sure. The careless habits of servants annoy me *so* much, and the last is always more disorderly than any of the rest; and just as I get them trained to be neat, they get angry and are off, and I suppose it will be the same with you, just as you begin to learn my ways and to be good for anything."

"Indade, Mrs. Sharpe, you are the sharpest little bit of a woman I ever lived wid, quite entirely; and if it is nateness you want, you will have to look a long lenth before you find me bethers for that same: besides, I have lived in the nicest and dacentest ladies' houses in the city, sure, and I have, and niver a word of fault came to my two ears, fornenst I lived in this house. And no offense to ye, mum, but sure I hope the day will be short that I stay, if I must be scolded and called hard names and the likes, I do, indade, mum."

Thus, excessive ORDER in Mrs. Sharp kept her in a constant tease. She thus drove every servant out of her house as soon as they had become useful; her children feared to move lest they should disturb the fastidious arrangement of something, or scatter their things, or litter the house; and they avoided her company, because they were unhappy in her presence, and sought such society in the streets as chanced to offer, and they became contaminated by viscous associates while they received no marked influence from the mother, but angry essays on *disorder*, and she lived to regret their wayward course and depraved habits. To correct one *defect*, as she regarded it through her warped ORDER, she allowed all their other faculties to go astray. This she did not design or desire, but such was the result.

The husband, too, kind and noble hearted, and not less neat than men in general, who could have been moulded by kindness and forbearance into any desirable habits, left his home and family to avoid the perpetual din of fault-finding, and the extra fixedness and precision of everything at home, and sought company at a genteel hotel. He was a good fellow, full of soul and kind feeling, and having been burned out at home, he the more readily sympathized with the genteel loungers at the hotel. He imbibed habits of idleness and intemperance—neglected his business and his family, and in three years the

sheriff sold him out of house and home. He is now a poor wreck of a noble man; his children are scattered, and his unhappy wife spends her days in sorrow over the wreck of her hopes and happiness, and at night, dreams of cobwebs, dust, and disorder.

A few days since a lady called at our office for a chart, who was described as being extra fastidious and precise to such an extent, that she was supposed by those but partially acquainted with her, to be cold, distant, and unapproachable, and that young gentlemen who admired her talents and attainments would fear to make advances, the whole arising from excessive ORDER combined with IDEALITY. She smiled, and said she knew she was ardent in her attachments, and would give anything if she could be familiar and easy, but, said she, it is out of my power, I seek to do so, but I fail; but never before knew the reason. Her friends confirmed our statement relative to gentlemen lacking courage to address her, and said that several would have preferred her above all others, but fearing a repulse if they made advances, and had become happily settled with others, while this lady, highly respected for her taste, talents, and moral worth, is single at twenty-eight.

We are quite willing that ORDER should be a *law*, and even "Heavens's *first* law," but doubt the propriety of allowing it to be a TYRANT.

MENTAL ECCENTRICITY.

NUMBER III.

A perversion of *Philoprogenitiveness*, or an insane manifestation of it, often produces the most ridiculous and troublesome results. Women have been known to steal, or kidnap children, if they were not blest with those of their own; or fondle dogs, birds, or cats, to a most "wasteful and ridiculous excess." Diseased, or excessive Cautiousness and Philoprogenitiveness, make many a mother miserable, respecting her children, if they are ill or absent, and perfect slaves to them at all times, besides spoiling them by squeamish fears, or over indulgence. Phrenological science would teach such mothers a valuable lesson, as well as the world charity, for the half insane oddities of such cases as the following diseased condition of the maternal impulse:—

"The inhabitants of the house No. 11 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, have as co-lodger an elderly widow, one Madame Deschamps, who has a great passion for cats. The inhabitants of the house were so much incommoded by the disagreeable and unhealthy odors which arose from that domestic menagerie, that they requested the Commissary of Police to abate the nuisance. This officer in vain begged Mad. Deschamps to do justice to her neighbors, in ceasing to offend their olfactory organs by day, and their auricular organs by night, but his requests were in vain. At last, wearied by her obstinacy, accompanied by a posse of officers of police, he went to her apartment to seize the offender. He opened the door and retired; the stench came near suffocating him. But the police are persevering—he returned and entered with his posse. They found Mad. Deschamps in bed—she had in bed with her three cats, which she said were sick, and vowed she had no others; but presently a fatal long-drawn M-e-w was heard under the bed; the curtains were raised, and behold, no less than thirty cats, with straight tails, and sharp teeth, in battle array!

The Commissary ordered the insurgents should be taken into custody—but this was easier said than done. However, after a pitched battle, the cats were conquered, and the whole thirty-three unceremoniously tumbled into a sack, and carried to the pound, amid their caterwauling, and the heart rending shrieks of the bereaved widow."

Another instance of similar character is related of a man in the same city, and is entitled by the narrator "Man's Weakness for Dogs:"—

"In the Rue Jean Pair Mallet, there was a widower, who was a dog-fancier. He was a retired baker, and possessed some fortune. Among his property he possessed a house, which he would not rent, but made it the general receptacle of all the dogs he could find, no matter how ugly they were; and as he was as little scrupulous about the means of obtaining them, as he was of their beauty, he soon procured a large number. The only tenant of the house, besides himself and his dogs, was a *chiffonnier*, who paid him no rent, but brought him all the offal he could find in his daily tours. The retired baker lived in the greatest misery, although possessed of fortune. He had no furniture in his house but one bed, hanging his clothes on a nail. When he went to bed, he called all his dogs to lie around and on top of him, and thus kept him warm.

"When the police cleared out his pets, he was so furious that he tried to commit suicide by leaping from the window. Who shall dare say that man's heart cannot love?"

Now what the writer here calls a "*weakness*," for these animals, is, in reality, an undue *strength* of parental love, which absorbed the judgment, and warped the mind. How much he meant by asking his last question, "Who shall dare say that man's heart cannot love?" is not definite. No one chooses to contradict man's power to love; but this question implies that every species of attachment springs from one source. This is not true. Benevolence produces universal kindness or sympathy; Adhesiveness, fraternal attachment, or love between equals; Amativeness, sexual love, Union for Life, connubial love; Philoprogenitiveness, a love of progeny, or pets, which is the kind exhibited, in a perverted state, by this man for his dogs. Between husband and wife, all these sources of love may be exercised, except the last, and this, by loving a common object, heightens all the rest. To this complex love power, the writer evidently alludes, yet bases his assumption on false premises—on a single faculty, the fountain of only one element of love, which may be strong in a person, while every other love element may be weak.

BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

No person can look at the portrait of Humboldt without being immediately impressed with the fact, that he was one of the most extraordinary of men. His broad, high, and expansive forehead, the large size of his head in general, and the enormous magnitude of the upper portion of it, indicate extensive observation, a mind hungry for knowledge, and capable of mastering the most abstruse subjects; seeking out new truths, classifying and arranging the old, then of generalizing the whole into gigantic systems of thought and philosophy. The base of the head does not appear broad; hence selfishness and severity, with artifice and cunning, do not appear to be influential elements of his mind; hence the calmness, honesty, and placidity of his expression of countenance. The chest appears to have been large, and capable of furnishing an unusual amount of vitality to sustain life and health, and to invigorate the brain to a high degree of mental action and power. Such a head indicates a philanthropist, a moralist, and philosopher, and a master spirit among men, not in the direction of conquest

and blood, but in the pursuits of peaceful arts, the enjoyment of science, and an acquaintance with the whole arcana of nature.

MIRTHFULNESS, IDEALITY, SUBLIMITY, and CAUTIOUSNESS, organs ranged on the upper side-head, appear to be large, giving width and prominence to that portion; hence, with all his daring and enterprise, he would be prudent and safe, and pass through numerous difficulties without harm; and IDEALITY and SUBLIMITY large, would give a love for the vast, the sublime and beautiful in nature; and with large MARVELOUSNESS, a love for the novel, strange and surprising in the phenomena, which science reveals in geology, astronomy and philosophy. ORDER and CALCULATION also appear large; hence, method, precision, and statistical information would be eminently marked in his labors. Such a mind is inclined to theorise and speculate beyond the developments of history and forward to the future. Originality of mind, grasp of thought, and general comprehensiveness of intellect and imagination, should mark such an organization. Such a head is honest, and cautious in its conclusions, though inclined to magnify its pictures, and throw a splendor and distinctness around its productions. VENERATION appears large; hence a high degree of reverence for things sacred, and great love of antiquity. His mind is peculiarly adapted to revel among the ruins of the past, and speculate upon the earth's recorded history, and to stretch onward to the future development of the history of earth and its inhabitants. COMPARISON and HUMAN NATURE, as well as CAUSALITY, are magnificently developed; hence, his power of analysis, comparison and generalization, of abstract thought and criticism, and the power to understand character, motive, and habits of men and animals, is rarely surpassed. The social developments are doubtless large, while the moral, perfective, observing, and reflecting organs are of the first order. INDIVIDUALITY, LOCALITY, FORM, SIZE, COLOR, and LANGUAGE are quite conspicuous; hence his love of traveling and fondness for observation, power to measure magnitude and shape, criticism of colors, and descriptive talent, are unusually prominent. Such a temperament, being a combination of the vital, motive, and mental, and such an assemblage of large organs, united in a single individual, produce a sleepless activity of mind, and zeal, vigor, and enterprise necessary to give them full effect.

BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

They have raised for him a monument, as a man of science and profound research, which will transmit his name to future generations as one of the chief ornaments and benefactors of the race.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

"What a man!" exclaimed Goethe once, after recieving a visit from Humboldt. "I know of no man to compare him to: he resembles a source of ever-gushing sweet waters: he knows everything, and knows thoroughly what he does know."

The poet was right. Alexander Von Humboldt, who completed his 81st year on the 14th of September last, with all the undiminished vigor of his mind, and with a body still hale, is one of the greatest and most comprehensive minds that have flourished in any age, and one of the most important men of our own. He has been most appositely called the Napoleon of natural science, in order to convey the idea that he stands forth without comparison among ordinary mortals.

There have been, perhaps, few men so entirely fortunate as he has been; for nature endowed him with a sane body, and a gigantic as well as a sane mind. It is seldom that a European from a northern clime can rove with impunity among palm-trees; but on Humboldt, neither the heat of the tropics nor the icy cold of the Ural and Altai could exert any baneful influence. From an early period he was independent as to fortune, and there was no adverse circumstance to prevent him from giving himself to the impulse of his genius. Even as a youth, he enjoyed the society of the wisest and best in Germany. To a calm perspicuity of understanding he unites a wonderful acuteness of penetration, and his first impression is unerring. In powers of combination he has seldom been equaled; and besides his collossal memory, that never deserts him, that is equally faithful as it is rapid, his whole intellect is infused with a rich poetic vein, and again so vivid a fancy is all his own, his taste is so exquisite and fine, that he throws the charm of attraction over the very dryest subject he may happen to treat. Geographers unanimously recognize him as their master, historians gratefully confess that their lore is deeply indebted to him, and philologists have received no little light from him to illume what had been hitherto obscure for them in antiquity. Hardly is there one single field of scientific inquiry that Humboldt has not enriched; he has

even enlightened the fathers of the Church on their æthetic side. The Spaniards as well as Germans, so likewise the French and the English, enrol this wonderful man among their classic stylists; for in addition to the most accurate Latin, Humboldt writes Spanish, English, and French, with skill, precision, and force, as his own native language. When he gave lectures thirty years ago in Paris, the French willingly admitted that few of their own great countrymen came up to him in luxuriance, correctness, and clearness.

This man, in the plenitude of his understanding, and with the clearest consciousness, has lived with and through a period of transition such as the world has never seen since the earliest centuries of Christendom. Born in the same year with Napoleon, he knew the Great Frederick: his youth was coeval with the North American contest for liberty; he admired the great Washington: the drama of the French revolution, that convulsed the world, and that shed torrents of blood, he saw, and not remotely, pass before him, with its martial feats and its giants. But while the German empire of a thousand years was tumbling into ruin, and the German land was becoming the prey of the potent conqueror, Humboldt was wandering through the table-lands of the Andes or the low plains near the Orinoco and Rionegro; he was not an immediate witness of the disasters his countrymen bewailed at Ulm or Jena. During the long time of the restoration, he employed his leisure in the composition of those literary works that will remain as patterns in all ages for the natural sciences, for future research in the antiquities of America, and for every branch of geography. He, the man of fourscore years, who has so stirred men by the living word, and so genially promoted study, has seen, too, in the evening of his infinitely rich life, how the German people still struggle for a new conformation—for unity and freedom. So enlightened a soul, so clear a thinker, a head so incapable of all narrow-mindedness, must be devoid of prejudice, must be favorably inclined, from the depths of that soul, to the cause of freedom and progress. Yet for any immediate political activity his nature has been as little disposed as Goethe's was. Humboldt has ever been content with employing his influence preferably in behalf of science, which owes an infinite debt of acknowledgment to him.

There are very few scientific great individuals of the last sixty years with whom he had not personal relations. If anything in him, in addition to the immense comprehensiveness of his acquirements, could raise our astonishment, it would be his almost unparalleled industry, and that wonderful activity that distinguishes this great man. He has enlarged the science of navigation, especially enriching the history of nautics—geology, zoology, botany, are no less indebted to him than the collective physical sciences, more particularly meteorology, magnetism, that science which treats of the distribution of heat over the earth; geography, agriculture, and trade. Almost in every field in the history of nations, in political history, and lastly, in statistics, this German gigantic mind has formed new paths of exploration.

When a young man of twenty, after he had completed his university studies in Gottingen and at Frankfort on the Oder, we find him, in the company of George Forster, descending the Rhine, on his way to Holland and England: he writes his work on the basalts near the Rhine. Immediately after this he proceeds to Freiberg, for studying under Werner, the founder of geological science, and he writes on fossil plants. He then enters for a short time into the Prussian civil service; but the routine of administrative duties not satisfying his ardent mind, he applies with redoubled ardor to the study of animal electricity, goes to Vienna, where he labors intently on botany, then travels, accompanied by Leopold von Buch, and to whom it is still permitted to behold the light of day, through Salzburg and Styria, but he is compelled to renounce the plan of exploring Italy. He however repairs with his brother Wilhem to Paris, where he forms the acquaintance of his future traveling companion, Bonpland; and in 1799 sets out for the court of Madrid, to obtain there the permission of traveling through the Spanish colonies of America. In his eighteenth year he had resolved on visiting the American continent, and what he had studied and labored on up to his thirtieth year he considered as a mere preparation for the accomplishment of a greater task. The youth had indeed had his fancy fired at first by the splendid and luxuriant vegetation of the plant world, by the forests of gigantic trees interwoven with lianas and the foliage of countless shrubs, by the peculiarity of the lofty steppes on the Andes, the boundless extent of the savannahs, of which he subsequently traced so vivid a picture in his Views of Nature. Gradually, however, with his increasing knowledge rose the purely scientific interest, and Humboldt commenced his voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

The hardy traveler, so carefully pre-instructed, traversed the mounts and plains of modern Venezuela, ascended the Orinoco, to where it branches off, and thus forms a junction with the Amazon, exploring Guayana, concerning which another German traveler, Schomberg, has lately given such valuable contributions; he then sailed across the sea to Cuba, the pearl of the Antilles, then back to the continent again, which he mounted along the valley of Magdalena, up to the table-land of the Cordilleras. Thus he scanned the majestic solitude of Quito, and navigated the coasts of the Pacific. He has conjured up for us the departed world of the State of the Incas in his life-breathing pictures and true delineations; thus he wandered through Mexico, and classically described it, returning thence by the United States to Europe. But while he was partly editing, partly preparing his works on the New World, he received, in 1829, the summons to travel, accompanied by Rose and Ehrenberg, to Northern Asia, and he, consequently, at the age of sixty years, visited Siberia and the Altai.

Humboldt's gigantic work on America, comprehends, in the large addition, seventeen volumes in folio, and eleven volumes in quarto. It treats of the geography of plants, of zoology, and comparative anatomy, astronomy, and geognosy; it presents a physical picture of the tropic regions, and especially treats also of their climatology. It contains views of the Cordilleras, and depicts the old Peruvian monuments, gives a political description of Mexico and Cuba as they then were, and concludes with a general representation of those travels that formed an epoch in science, and—if we may use the expression—which form the point of departure for a new "school or viatoril description," which likewise has obtained its worthiest disciples in Germany; for instance, Spix and Martius, Pœppig, Schomberg, Meyen, Erman, Ehreoberg, Rose, Eichwald, and many more.

Humboldt has described the Asiatic journey in the fragments on the climatology of Asia, but then wrote a master-piece of historical development of geographical knowledge respecting the New World, and into the progress of nautical astronomy of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,—a book with which

we, as far as our literary knowledge extends, can compare no other for comprehensive erudition. In the German edition of it we meet the remark, that one copy of the whole collection of Humboldt's works on America, in the large edition, now costs more than 10,000 francs, twice as much as the celebrated description of Egypt, for the publication of which the French Government advanced 3,000,000 francs; whereas Humboldt's voyages, although the 1,300 copper plates, the printing, and paper, cost 840,000 francs, were brought to completion by the patronage of the public alone.

At an age of seventy-four years, when other old men repose, Humboldt began his last work, the Cosmos, the sketch of a physical description of the world, and which is now completed, in the late evening of a busy life—a work whose outlines have been portrayed in the soul of the author for almost half a century. He wished to delineate how everything that is created on the earth and in celestial space had been taken up by him into his conception of a physical cosmical description.

With this work, that is also unique in literature, that has been translated into the language of all civilized nations, the powerful mind wishes to close its honorable scientific career. He has been, we repeat, a fortunate man during the whole period of his life. So propitious has destiny been to him, that it vouchsafed to him a brother, who, in other departments of genius, was nearly quite as great, and, in many respects, even still more conspicuous than himself. Both brothers, Alexander and Wilhem, bound by the strictest friendship to each, have tended to the perfection of one another. Alexander has survived the other; but the names of both these heroes in science are inseparable from each other for all future time. They form radiant stars in the bright crown of German science, and they have diffused the renown and glory of the German name over all the world.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER III.

Phrenology throws a flood of light upon the animal kingdom. In every avenue of nature's work, we find analogies and adaptations indicative of wisdom in the establishment of the laws which govern all things in the wide domain of her administration.

THE TIGER.

See the harmony of organization exhibited in the Feline, or Cat species of animals, ranging from the lion to the domestic cat; embracing the tiger, leopard, jaugar, ounce, lynx, panther, and others. In all these animals we find similar organs, and similar habits and dispositions. All seek a living prey, and feed on flesh, and are dependent upon their own efforts for a supply of food. Their dispositions are cunning and watchful, ferocious and blood-thirsty. Their long, sharp claws, for seizing prey, their formidable canine teeth, for tearing it, and their cutting teeth, which act like shears, to cut flesh, united with tremendous muscular power to wield these terrible weapons with effect, are all perfectly adapted to carry out their dispositions. It is an interesting fact, that ruminating, or cud-chewing animals, and all that feed on herbage, have square headed teeth to grind their food, and muscles to produce a side motion of the under jaw; while the carnivorous, or strictly flesh eating animals, have thin wedge-shaped teeth, which come in contact like shears, and powerful muscles to shut the jaws, they are entirely *destitute of muscles to produce a side motion of the jaws.*

Their claws, by a beautiful muscular arrangement, are sheathed, so as not to touch the ground in walking, and thereby become blunted, and unfit for use; yet, by means of another muscle, these claws are instantly thrown out, at the pleasure of the animal, and make even the little house-cat fearfully formidable. The stomach, and digestive apparatus, are also adapted to an exclusive flesh diet, and the appetite of the animal accords with all these arrangements. All such an organization needs, to make it a terror to the whole animal kingdom, is a disposition to wield its terrific implements. With this disposition they are provided, in the great development of DESTRUCTIVENESS and SECRETIVENESS, which give such width to their heads from ear to ear. How broad the head of the tiger, and yet how low and flat on the top—a perfect Phrenological embodiment of unmitigated fierceness, and a lack of kindness and sympathy.

THE LEOPARD.

The same general form of head is seen in the leopard. This peculiarity of head is also seen in birds of prey, and the same dispositions attend it. As carnivorous beasts and birds have characters and heads bearing a strong resemblance to each other, we ought to expect a similar likeness to each other, of all the herbivorous tribes of animals, and granivorous birds. And such is the fact. Omnivorous, or *all-eating* animals and birds, have heads, dispositions, and appetites occupying a medium between the two extremes. The bear, the hog, and crow, may be named, who eat meat and vegetables with equal relish. The feline tribe eat meat only, and have the destructive propensities strong. The cow and deer eat only vegetables, and have not the disposition to destroy life.

THE STAG.

The deer, goat, sheep, and rabbit, are similar in mental character, and physical structure. They are light, graceful, and nimble in action; timid, to the last degree, amiable and inoffensive. While the carnivorous races are ferocious, cruel, and combative, and have wide heads to correspond, the deer, and animals of similar character, are very narrow at the base of the brain, through the head at the ears, and back of them. In the head of the stag above, which is the protector and most courageous of the flock, we see a vast difference in the width of the head, compared with the most amiable of the carnivorous races.

THE DEER.

The pretty little deer, whose head is here represented, shows a still more delicate organization than the other, and a more narrow head. Though a male, its horns are very small and slight. It stands at the lowest point in the deer species, and is the most amiable and peaceable of all that placable and inoffensive family. It never offends against the peace of inferior animals, or fights, except with the males of its own species, at a particular season. This we regard as the embodiment of innocence, timidity, and amiability. How different from the tiger and the leopard, in head and in disposition! Surely there is design in all this. Circumstances never made the difference. The sharp teeth, sheathed claws, appetite for flesh, and savage disposition of the ferocious tribes; or the narrow head of the deer, with the timid, kind spirit, blunt teeth, appetite for herbs as food, and four stomachs, to receive, soften, and digest it. The dissimilar organization of the two, and the corresponding ferocity and docility of their respective dispositions, are alike the fundamental intention of the Creator. Such a train of uniform causes and effects, acting in triumph over all circumstances, proves that, with them at least, "whatever is is right."

Physiological Department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The great theory of health is to LIVE RIGHT. Pure air, proper food, cleanliness, and appropriate EXERCISE, are the great essentials to health and long life. With these we may literally "throw physic to the dogs;" without them we may blister, and bleed, and dose with all the nostrums of the regular and irregular schools of medicine, exhaust the empire of quackery, and be groaning invalids and crawling wrecks of humanity, until death closes the scene.

Man was made to enjoy life while he lives, and to live to old age. The fact of a clock or watch stopping, involves a charge of a want of skill in the maker, or ignorance and carelessness on the part of the user. Even so, either we are defectively organized in the outset, or badly managed afterwards, or our life would not stop until worn out or "run down" by old age.

Throughout animated nature, exercise seems to be a law of its being, nor can full development and health be attained without it. Behold the caged bird! how it skips from perch to perch for hours, solely for exercise. See, also, the young eagle or pigeon in its native nest. It rises on the edge many times every day, and uses its wings with vigor and earnestness as if in the act of flying. Without this previous education of the muscles it would never attain either strength or command of the muscles used in flying, and its first attempts to cut the air would plunge it from its native crag to a death in the surf, or on the rocks below. The bird, in this exercise, obeys an instinct of its nature without knowing why, and so a child, in like manner, for precisely the same reason, begins to move and labor from a few weeks old until he attains full maturity.

With these obvious laws before us, how suicidal for parents to cramp their children by tight dressing, or by dictation prevent the free use of all the muscles. Organized beings must exercise or die. It is a law of physical organism, that exercise as well as food is necessary to development and strength of muscle. Every motion, every effort of strength invites blood to the part from which fibrine, the matter of which muscle is made, is deposited. Swing up an arm and it becomes soft, and wastes away, and its strength and health depart.

There has been a change of late years in the management of infants in this country. Instead of bandaging the little one so tightly as formerly, very many dress them so loosely as to permit the free use of their motive powers. It is well to place them on a bed, or carpet, and let them roll and kick to their hearts' content. They evince their love of this exercise by good humor and a full improvement of every possible muscular action. Special care should be taken not to compress the chest by dressing or by handling with too firm a grasp under the arms. This serves to cramp the vital organs and promote disease. Nor should the child be early encouraged to walk: as soon as it has acquired strength and balancing power it will walk of its own accord. Most persons discourage creeping —this is wrong. Nothing is better for the child than to "go on all fours." It serves to keep the spine straight—throws the shoulders back—divides equally the weight of the body between the arms and legs, and prevents the latter from becoming crooked—*promotes the development of the chest*, and gives the child more real and general exercise than walking; and lastly, it is nature's way to nurse and develop the infant man.

True, it makes a mop of the child's clothes and wears them out, which is not pleasing to IDEALITY and ORDER; but CAUTIOUSNESS and CAUSALITY say it is better to make and wash clothes for a healthy child, than to make little shrouds and winding sheets; or to wear out weary years in fostering the impaired constitutions of juvenile invalids.

Maternal affection is grossly misdirected when childhood is deprived of natural exercise, and forced into unnatural positions and efforts, merely to make it look pretty, and to have it walk early. Not only are children deprived of proper exercise and badly dressed for health, but they are pushed forward in mental labor and excitement, and the brain thus made to exhaust nearly all the vitality which the little sufferer can manufacture; hence it becomes nervous, irritable, and, perhaps, a confirmed dispeptic before it reaches the sixth year.

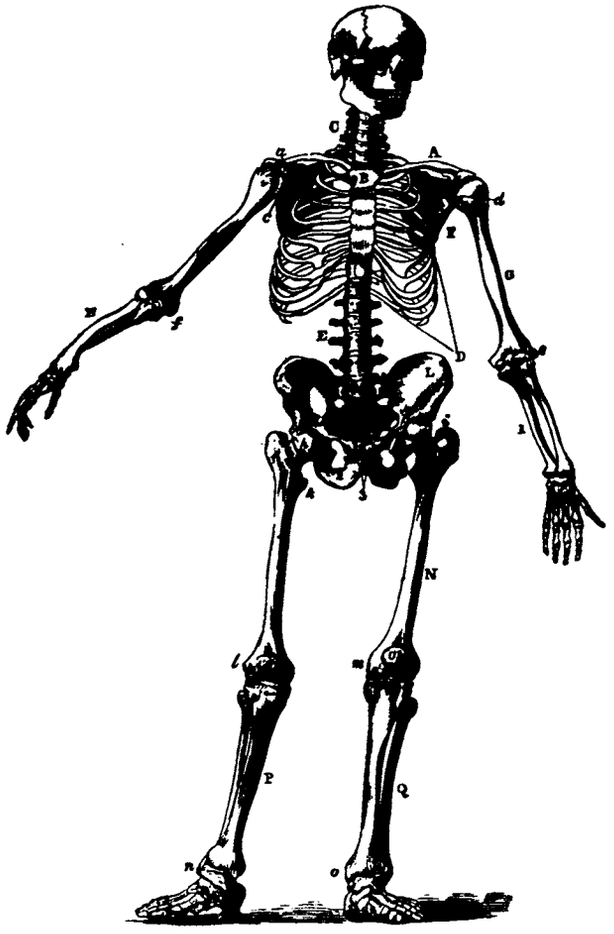
Children should vegetate, and build up a good constitution before the mental powers are much taxed, especially with books.

To give an idea of the philosophy of muscular action, we find it necessary to present a skeleton which is the framework to which the muscles are attached. The bones are the basis of support to the softer parts of the body, yet without muscles these bones could not be moved. No piece of machinery which man has ever constructed is susceptible of such a variety and perfection of movements as that of the animal frame. The human hand surpasses in the multiplicity and niceness of its movements all the combinations of machinery ever invented.

The bones composing the human frame, are more than two hundred in number, and are nicely joined together by ligaments, and a soft, yet tough, smooth substance, called *cartilage*, covering the ends and parts united so that action shall be easy and without irritation. This great number of joints affords facility of motion, and serves also to resist the effect of sudden shocks.

The skull consists of eight bones which serve to protect the brain. In infancy they are not firmly united, but at maturity they are nicely dovetailed together by notches which interlock. A blow on the head is less injurious than if the skull were solid like an egg-shell, and fractures are generally arrested at the sutures, or seams.

The spine consists of twenty-four bones which are admirably fitted to each other, the whole constituting a hollow column through which the spinal cord descends from the brain. The bones of the spine are called vertebra, from a Latin word, meaning to turn. Each vertebra has seven distinct projections for the attachment of muscles.



HUMAN SKELETON.

From the location of these bones they are divided into three classes:—The Cervical, C, or those of the neck, seven in number. The Dorsal, D, or those of the back, and the Lumbar, E, or those of the loins. The Clavicle, or collar-bone, A, uniting the tip of the shoulder and the Sternum, B, constituting a kind of anterior brace to the shoulder which has its opposite on the back in the Scapula, or shoulder blade, F. There are twenty-four ribs which constitute an enclosure for the heart and lungs. These are joined to the spine, and to the *Sternum*, or breast-bone, B, except those called false ribs, five on a side, which are joined to the Sternum by means of cartilage. These are the ribs which are so easily compressed by tight lacing, from which so much dispepsia and consumption have been produced. G. is the Humeris, or arm bone; H, I, the bones of the fore-arm, H, the radius, or bone which enables one to roll or twist the fore-arm and hand, and I, the Ulna, which gives the sweep of the arm from the elbow joint.

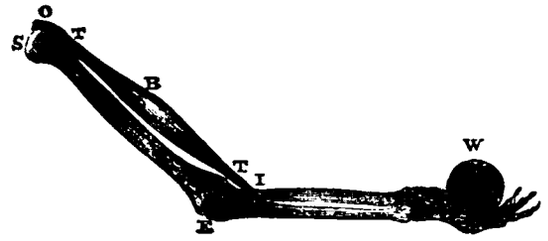
L. The Os Innominata, or unnamed bone, forms a part of the Pelvis or cavity of the hips in which the abdominal viscera rest.

N. Is the Femur, or thigh-bone, the head of which occupies a deep socket in the Pelvis bones—O, the Patella, or knee-pan, which serves to protect the joint, and as a point of attachment for muscles—P, shows the Tibia, or largest bone of the leg, Q, the Fibula, or small bone of the leg.

The bones of the foot are numerous, and so arranged as to constitute an arch, which arrangement not only gives strength to the foot, but such elasticity to the tread as to add grace and speed to the walk, and reduce the shock upon the brain and other parts of the system which is incident to walking erect. The spine of quadrupeds being horizontal, and the brain suspended on the neck, an arched foot is less essential than in man, whose system, being erect, constitutes a column.

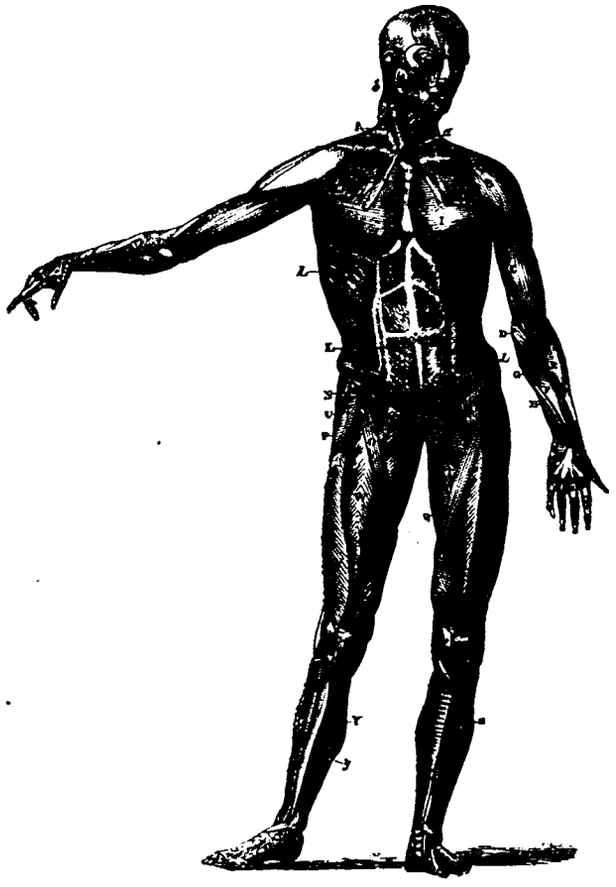
To this bony frame-work the muscles are attached, by the contraction of which all the motions of the body are made. The muscles are those compact bundles of fleshy fibers distinctly seen on removing the skin and fat, and constitute the red fleshy part of meat. Each muscle is composed of innumerable fibers, or threads, and is packed in a membrane, or sheath, of its own, and they may interlace and cross each other and work freely without chafing.

The middle of a muscle is called its belly, which, by being acted upon by nervous energy sent to it by innumerable nervous fibers cause it to contract, and thus produce motion. The following figure represents the bones of the arm with everything dissected away but one muscle, O, B, T,



the function of which is to bend the arm. O, the origin of the muscle at the shoulder. B, the belly. I, the insertion upon the bone of the forearm, forward of the elbow joint. When the belly contracts, the lower extremity of the muscle at I, is brought nearer to the origin or fixed point O, and by thus bending the arm at the elbow joint, E, the weight, W, in the hand, is raised. The tendons, T, T, firmly attach the muscle to the bone.

We here present a full length view of the muscular system.



MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

They are seen in ridges and layers all over the body, sent out in different directions to effect the complicated movements of the system. These are all connected with the mind by means of the brain and nervous

system, and hence it is that the muscular motions are obedient to the will.

A. the muscle called Platysma Myoides. It arises on the shoulder and breast, and attaches to the lower jaw and aids some of the motions of the head, and especially the depression of the lower jaw.

B. Deltoides. Attached to the clavicle or collar-bone, to the spine and scapula or shoulder-blade, and serves to raise the arm and assist in every motion of the arm, except depressing it. Tight dressing of females across the shoulders deprives them the free use of this muscle, than which no one is more useful.

C. Mastoides. Attached to the mastoid process, a bony point behind the ear, and to the Sternum, or breast-bone. It is often called a cord of the neck. Its leading office is to give the head a rotary motion, as when we shake the head.

C. Biceps. Arises in two parts under the Deltoides and passes over the front of the arm, and is attached by a strong tendon to the radius of the forearm, and serves to bend the arm at the elbow. This is the muscle shown in the drawing of the arm, raising a weight. It is the one which swells out so prominently on the arm when we forcibly flex or bend the elbow.

I. Pectoralis. Arises from part of the Clavicle, from the Sternum, and from the six upper ribs, and is inserted by a very strong tendon into the Humeris, or arm-bone three inches from its head. Its uses are to move the arm upward and forward. There is a muscle on the back which acts in opposition to this to produce a reciprocating motion. This principle holds with nearly every muscle in the body, which act like counter-braces, or guy ropes.

K. Obliquus Descendens. This muscle is broad and flat, covering the last two true ribs, and the five false ribs, and aids in compressing the chest to expire the breath, and to discharge the contents of the stomach and bowels.

L. Rectus. Arises from the Sternum and the last two true ribs, and is attached to the Os pubis, or bone crossing in front between the hips. Its uses are to raise the body when we lie on the back, and sustains it when bent backward. There are seen in this muscle several light marks which seem to divide it into three parts. These are tendinous bands.

O. Sartorius, (from Sartor, "a tailor.") Arises from the upper and forepart of the unnamed bone of the pelvis, (see S. in the skeleton,) and passes obliquely over the thigh, and is inserted in the inner and upper part of the tibia, or largest bone of the leg. Its uses are to cross the legs in the manner tailors sit, and hence its name. In standing if you would raise and turn the right foot to the left hand, this muscle performs the act.

P. Tensor Vaginæ Femoris. Arises near the Sartorius, and passes around the outside of the thigh, and is attached by a tendon to the upper part of the tibia. It serves to draw the leg and thigh outward.

Q. Gracilis. Attached to the Os pubis, and passes along the inner part of the thigh, and fastens to the upper and inner part of the tibia. It helps to bend the leg, and assists to bring it and the thigh inward, and acts as the antagonist of P. T. serves a similar purpose of Q.

V. W. X. Arise from the top of the thigh-bone and pelvis-bone, and terminate in one strong tendon which passes over the patella or knee-pan, to which it adheres and fastens to the upper part of the tibia, or shin-bone. Their use is to extend the leg.

Y. Gastrocenemius. Arises in the lower part of the thigh-bone, and swells out broadly, constituting the calf of the leg, and is extended to the heel, forming what is called the tendon Achilles, or heel-cord. It serves to extend the foot—is much used in dancing and walking. It is this which sustains the foot when we stand on the toes, or bear the weight on the ball of the foot.

All these muscles and many hundreds more are organized for the purpose of producing motion, and the exercise of each is designed to give pleasure, as well as to minister to health and happiness. Any system of dressing, therefore that in any degree interferes with their full and unrestrained exercise is a violation of a primitive and fundamental law of our being. Tight strapped pants, and tight coats, make men walk and move with a mechanical stiffness quite unnatural. Tight-lacing, that seven-headed curse of females, with its stays and whale-bone, is a system of prolonged suicide which, at this day, can hardly be excused on the score of ignorance. Muscles are provided to brace the spine, and if we exercise them properly they will do it without the aid of whale-bone or lacing-stays, which weaken the muscles by disuse. How would a horse work or travel, and how breathe and enjoy life with a row of barrel-staves tightly laced around him from shoulder to hip with an inch rope? and yet slender and delicate ladies inflict upon themselves similar treatment, and wonder why their health is so very delicate. Should we treat a beast thus, and expect from him health and effort, every person of sense would regard it as the most ridiculous folly.

Men dress loosely, and can draw a deep long breath with nothing to oppose, and exercise all their muscles freely; add to this, active life in the open air and we have the secret of the superior health of man over that of woman. How long will mankind remain ignorant of the first principles of health? How long shall the shallow judgment of bearded dandies be the criterion of female beauty of form? Slender waists and small chests, in the light of scientific truth are a deformity, which pure air, loose dressing, and abundant and vigorous exercise will serve to remove.

MAGNETISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

In our article on Magnetism in the last number of this Journal, we spoke, in brief, of the strong sympathy which a person in a particular degree of the magnetic state, has with the various *sensations* experienced by the magnetiser. This we referred to the fact that the psychical essence of the magnetiser is, to an extent, transferred into the nervous system of the subject, and that by connecting and establishing *polar relations* with the psychical essence of the latter, it holds the same in subjection to itself, and thus renders its motions and circulations, upon which sensation depends, *coincident with its own.* From this same cause, even the *mental impressions* of the subject will often be modified to a greater or less extent, by the impressions of the operator, or even of surrounding persons, whose spheres communicate with his. Indeed, many instances have occurred within the personal observation of the writer, in which the magnetic somniloquist must have been sympathetically affected by the general mental atmosphere of the whole surrounding community, or been in *rapport* with persons residing a long distance off, and for whose spheres he may have had a particular affinity. For it should be known that to the human spirit, space is scarcely cognizable.

From ignorance of the extent to which this law of sympathy is sometimes applicable, many people have been led into the most grievous errors by directions received from persons in the magnetic state, and whom they erroneously took to be *clairvoyant*. Because they have been told, with astonishing correctness, things which were already known either to themselves, or to some other person (with whom the somniloquist might unconsciously have been in connection) they have been led to place implicit confidence in *other* announcements coming from the same source. The consequences of action based upon such information or advice, have sometimes been extremely mortifying and even disastrous; and the persons thus misled have been involved in extreme perplexity of mind, in endeavoring to account for the fact that so much error should come from the same source which almost miraculously gave forth so much truth! If, however, the principles unfolded in our last article are perfectly understood, this fact will cease to be so mysterious, and people will be placed on their guard against the delusions which may innocently proceed from magnetized persons in no higher state than that which we have described.

Into the minds of Magnetic Somniloquists of this same general class, any idea or impression, however absurd, may sometimes be infused by the direct will of the operator. He may, for instance, be made to lose consciousness of his own personal identity, and to believe himself some other person. Or if any image is vividly conceived in the mind of the operator, or any other person in thorough *rapport* with him, he will perceive the same image, though not a word be spoken. Thus a pocket-handkerchief, or a roll of paper, may be converted into the appearance of a serpent, a kitten, a child, a horse,

or any other object vividly pictured in the operator's mind. An imaginary barrier may be constructed before him, and he will walk to it, but cannot get beyond it. Experiments of this kind are familiar to thousands, and need not be particularly detailed. Of course, such phenomena are no longer involved in any very great mystery, if we admit the polarized unity and interblending of the mental essences of operator and subject, which we have supposed to take place in the magnetic process.

In the more perfect degrees of the general magnetic condition to which all these phenomena belong, there is an ability, on the part of the person magnetized, to detect even the ordinary *thoughts* of the operator, or of others whose spheres communicate with his own, even when no direct effort of the will is made to convey the impression. The writer has, in repeated instances, had his most secret thoughts revealed to him by Somniloquists with whom he has been in connection at the time, and I know of many others who can testify to the occurrence of similar phenomena.

To this it may be added, that the magnetic influence, being of a spiritual nature, and hence exceedingly subtil, is capable, in cases in which susceptible persons are allied to each other by strong spiritual affinities, or when projected by a vigorous effort of a clear mind, of operating at vast distances. Indeed, the space through which it passes seems to cause little diminution of its power, when all other conditions of its operation are favorable. In illustration and proof of this point, I will offer a few interesting facts which evidently come under the head of Magnetism, though this term has not been usually employed in connection with them:—

Mr. J. T., an intimate acquaintance of mine, and whose word is worthy of entire confidence, informed me of the following case in his own experience:—While residing in the Province of New Brunswick, many years ago, he one time, all of a sudden, received a vivid impression that his brother, to whom he was much attached, (and with whom he was doubtless unconsciously in magnetic *rapport*,) was undergoing the process of drowning. He appeared to be in, or near the water himself, and felt vividly the same sensations he supposed his brother felt. He afterward learned that his brother was, that very hour, actually drowned off Sandy Hook, near New York, while on his homeward passage from New Orleans!

It is known that the personal existences of some twins are so mysteriously interblended, as that, if one becomes sick, or experiences any accident, the other will feel it, even though the two are at the time separated by a long intervening distance. In illustration of this fact, Mrs. Crowe, in her "Night Side of Nature," mentions a case very similar to that related above. "A young lady, twin born, was suddenly seized with an unaccountable horror, followed by strange convulsions, which the doctor, who was hastily called in, said exactly resembled the struggles and sufferings of a person drowning. In process of time, the news arrived that her twin brother, then abroad, had been drowned precisely at that period."

But numerous cases might be related in which the sympathy between persons at a distance has been of a much more *mental* character. Take the following:—A. J. Davis, who is already extensively known as the author of a wonderful book, dictated while in the clairvoyant state, was once (being at the writer's residence in Williamsburg) fixing his mind *magnetically* upon a friend, for whom he was seeking some interior advice. This friend was also sojourning with me at the time, but was just then in an office in Fulton-street, New York, and was not aware that Mr. Davis intended to examine his case at that particular time, and did not, in the least, anticipate the results which followed. But it seemed that at the moment Mr. Davis had fairly and interiorly fixed his mind upon him, he was aware of it, and felt constrained to leave his companions in the office where he was, and go to Davis. He said it seemed as though Davis was calling him, or desiring and forcing him to come, and he proceeded with all possible haste, and arrived at my house before Davis had completed the examination. During his passage from the city to my residence, he was almost unconscious of outer things, but interiorly experienced all the sensations and impressions which it afterwards appeared Mr. Davis had concerning him, and in the precise order in which the latter occurred.

Jung Stilling, in his "Theory of Pneumatology," relates a similar case of a woman being drawn from her residence on a stormy and disagreeable day, contrary to her own personal desires, and brought into the presence of a woman in another part of the town, solely by the influence of the will, or the magnetic efforts of the latter.

There is now a little girl in New York, who, when absent from home, often knows the instant her mother desires her to return, and will immediately go, saying that her mother is calling her. Of this fact I am informed by a clerical friend, who is intimate in the family.

It would, indeed, be tedious to record a tithe of the cases which might be collected of this kind of magnetic action, and mental communication at a distance. Suffice it to say, that they may be reproduced, at almost any time, by a person of clear conceptions, and strong powers of concentration, if he can find a properly susceptible person, whose sphere has an affinity for his own.

If proper attention were bestowed upon this psychological law, and this kind of mental susceptibility were duly cultivated, who knows but that free and instantaneous mental communication might be had, under all favorable circumstances, by persons physically separated from each other by long distances, or even by the Atlantic Ocean! Probably the period is not far distant when such a mode of communication will be common, and brought to that degree of perfection in which it can generally be relied upon. It may even, by its commonness, be the means of connecting the nations by immediate fraternal intercourse; and by promoting daily communication with them, it may tend, more powerfully than any other cause, to fuse them together into one vast Brotherhood! If the bare mention of such a thing should seem to the reader perfectly visionary, I would ask, which of the more important improvements of the present day, would not have been considered equally visionary, if it had been suggested one hundred years ago?

The laws and phenomena of the sympathetic transmission of impressions and thoughts, of which we have thus briefly spoken, cannot be too deeply considered, or too thoroughly studied. They not only throw the most important light upon the nature and powers of the human soul, but they form the basis of some most interesting truths, with reference to the soul's connection, and possible open intercourse with a *higher world*, as the thoughtful reader will not be slow to conceive. There are, however, still higher Psychological conditions capable of being induced by Magnetism, and these may be considerad in a subsequent article.

W. F.

A New Form of Magnetism.—It is said that certain clock makers at Bristol, Connecticut, in making some chronometers lately, found it impossible for the workmen to keep awake when they were setting the instruments agoing. It is necessary, in regulating them, to count the beats in a minute by a regulator, and change the hair-spring until both go nearly in time; then the screw in the balance is turned until the greatest maximum is obtained, when they are rated and rate-registered. The workmen find no difficulty with the parts, but when the whole movement is going, any person who sits down and counts the beats, or watches the motion of the balance, invariably becomes drowsy. Attempts have been made with other clocks, but they do not produce the same sensation. The clocks are of polished work, and gilded by a peculiar galvanic process, which, if the facts be as here stated, may have something to do with the effect. What is curious is, that the person who is put asleep continues to count the beatings of the time with his hand or foot. The writer in the *Boston Post*, who gives an account of the matter adds:—

"It affords some amusement to visitors to see a company of men at work, and half of them asleep, yet laboring to keep themselves awake. Experiments have been made with strangers, and it invariably produces the same effect. On Saturday last a collier came to the factory with a load of coals, and was admitted into the finishing room to see the clocks. One of the workmen desired to make the experiment; accordingly the old man was put to count, striking on the bench with his hand in time with the clock; he fell asleep in three minutes, and was kept under the influence for nearly an hour. His dog that had followed him into the room upon discovering his situation exhibited alarm and ran about howling in a most dismal manner; all this did not disturb the sleeper, but the moment the clock was stopped he awoke, and was surprised that so much time had passed. There is some great principle hidden in these phenomena that is truly mysterious—*Exchange Paper.*

Mind or spirit is of itself embodied and living form. It is spritual organism, is in absolute perfection, and from mind itself all form and beauty emanate. The body of man is but an outshoot or manifestation of his mind. If I may be indulged the expression, it is the ultimate of his mind.

Agricultural Department.

THE APPLE.

No fruit has so world-wide a renown as the apple, and none is so universally useful. All our varieties of apples originated in the crab, which seems to bear a very slight resemblance to the Pippin, Baldwin, Pearmain, Seek no Further, or Golden Sweet. These splendid varieties have been produced by long and careful culture, and by crossing. The crab is still wild in most parts of Europe. The apple-tree is very hardy, and flourishes in all temperate climates, and especially in the northern parts of America. No part of the world produces finer fruit, or in greater abundance. The apple requires less careful culture than any other fruit, yet none better repays extra attention.

The tree is comparatively slow in growth, and frequently attains a great age and size. "In Duxbury, Mass., is a tree, which, in its girth, measures twelve feet, and which has yielded, in a single season, 121½ bushels."

This fruit, by a little care in securing the proper varieties, may be enjoyed every month in the year. The earliest may be obtained the latter part of June, and the best keepers will last until that time. As an article of common food, and as a dessert, it is surpassed by no other fruit, and should constitute an important article of diet, as it is exceedingly wholesome, cooling, and laxative, and contains that amount of acid necessary to keep the digestive organs in good condition. Dispepsia, that pervading complaint of late years, might be avoided, if mankind would use less concentrated food, and eat abundantly of fruit, particularly apples.

The *Water Cure Journal* has some very sensible remarks on this subject which we think will interest the reader:—

"We have, more than once, predicted that the time will come when fruit will be substituted for flesh as an article of diet. Our own experience has quite satisfied our mind on this subject.

"The importance of apples, as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country, nor understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, abstractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutrive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerents, tonics, and antiseptics; and, when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor.

"The operators of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and more so than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples, without meat; whereas, a potato diet required either meat or fish.

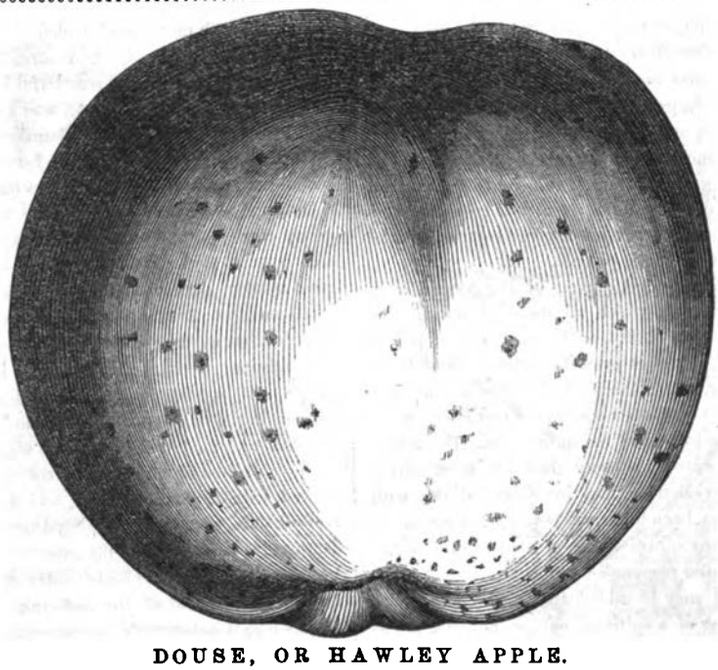
"The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare that they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other, even at the best tables. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent, as an article of food, and frequently dine on sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, red cabbage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish.

"If our friends will only provide themselves with plenty of choice fruit, we will venture that not one *man, woman, or child*, in fifty would care for animal flesh to eat. Who doubts, for a moment, that many scrofulous and other diseases are traceable to a flesh diet? It is well known that *much* of the meat we eat is in a diseased state when slaughtered, and its effect may be well imagined. Yet our *fruit* is always in a healthy state, and cannot generate disease in the human body; but it has a diluting, purifying, and renovating tendency."

The best mode of propagating the apple, is to plant the seed in autumn, in broad hills, in mellow soil, and when the seedling plants are about a quarter of an inch in diameter, they should be planted in nursery rows, one foot apart, the soil always kept loose, rich, and free from weeds, and the ensuing autumn budded about four inches from the ground. We have not room, in the compass of this article, to describe fully the proccess of budding and grafting fruit-trees. This we shall reserve for a separate article, or series of articles, which will be illustrated by appropriate engravings. We will just remark that scions should be cut in February or March, and kept in a cellar, until the time of grafting, which is usually done in April or May. This allows the sap to flow freely in the tree, while the scion being without sap, the more readily receives it from the stock, and thus a circulation is at once established. We have cut scions the first of March, and put them in when the trees were in blossom, and had twenty-nine out of thirty-two scions live, in a single tree which we were reclaiming.

If our friends will cut and store their scions this month, we will give an article on grafting in the April number; and we hope many orchards will this year be changed from vicious, nurly cider apples, to choice varieties for the palate and the market.

Meanwhile, we enter our protest against pruning in winter, as the wounds will dry and crack, admitting water, and producing decay. The leaves should be on, and the sap in the branches. The leaves will shade the parts wounded, and the sap will keep the ends moist and commence the work of healing them over. If the limb be large, a composition should be applied, to prevent drying, and keep out water, and to aid in the healing process.



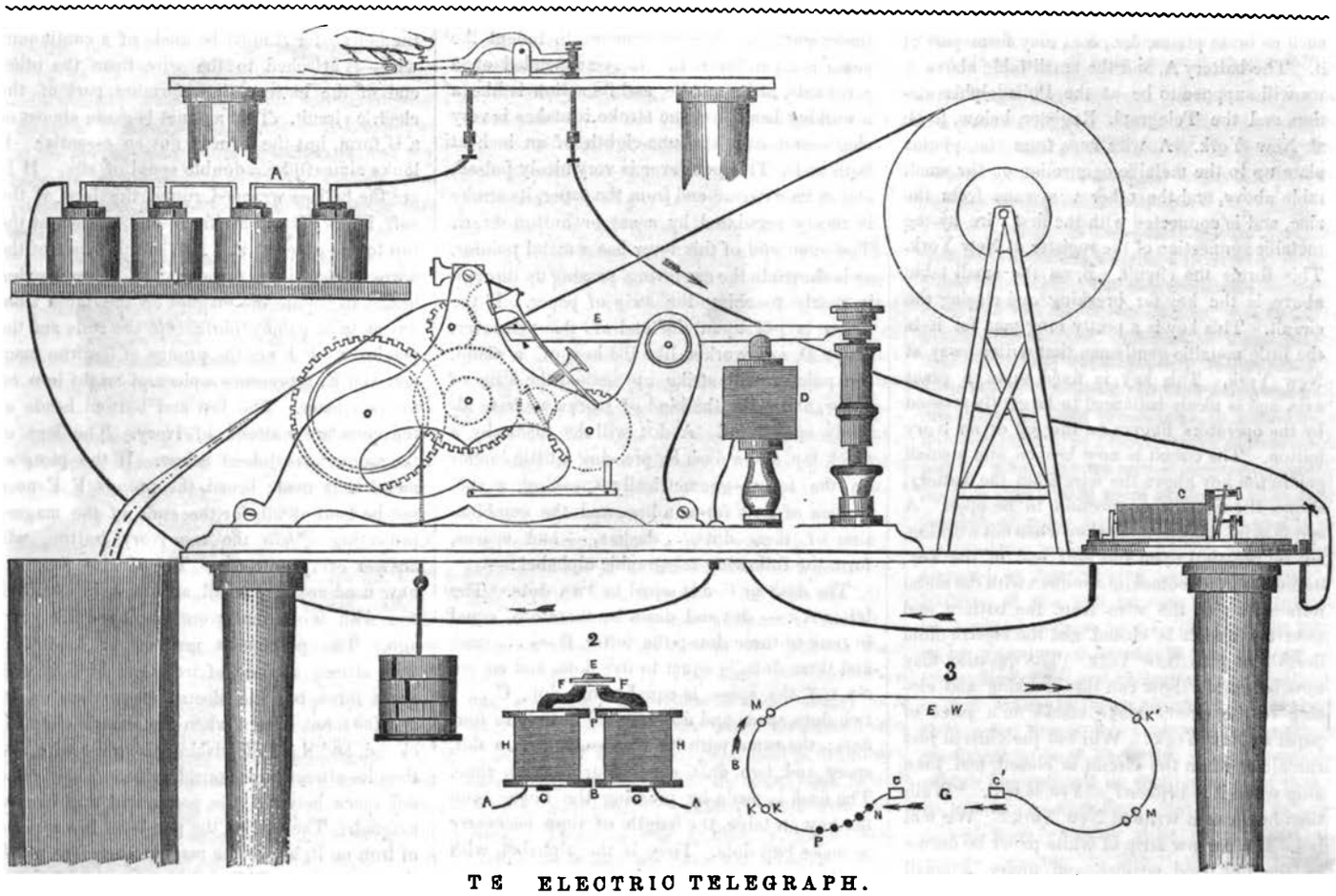
DOUSE, OR HAWLEY APPLE.

Description.—Very large, nearly round, slightly flattened, somewhat irregular and ribbed; yellowish green, usually passing to pale yellow, when ripe; stalk slender, three-quarters to an inch long, set in a wide, deep cavity, and usually scarcely projecting to the rim; calyx in a narrow and rather deep, regular and somewhat furrowed depression, though sometimes but slightly sunk; flesh of a fine texture, very tender, subacid, and of excellent flavor. It ripens from the first to the middle of autumn. The tree, in the nursery, is of a moderate growth, but in the orchard, it forms a well spread and good shaped tree, and produces great crops every year.

For flavor, size, and production, this is believed to be the best fall apple known, either for dessert or market purposes. This fruit was first brought before the public by us in 1846.

A description and outline can be seen in the Cultivator of April, 1847, from which we quote:—"Of all the varieties of apples which have lately been brought to notice, probably none is destined to become more and deservedly popular than the Hawley, or Douse." Also in the Horticulturist of July, 1847, Hovey Magazine for December, 1847, and the Genessee Farmer of May, 1848; the latter, in describing it, adds:—"The first time we saw it, was at the State Fair at Auburn, in 1846, when it was exhibited by E. C. Frost, of Chemung county, as the Douse. His specimens were monstrous, and we well remember the commotion created among the promologists present, to all of whom it seemed unknown."

* For the above engraving, and description of the Hawley, or Douse apple, we are indebted to our friend, E. C. Frost, of the "Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries," Catharine, Chemung Co., N. Y.



TE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Mechanical Department.

THE RANGE OF MECHANICAL INVENTION IS A TRUE INDEX OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BY ROBERT MACFARLANE.

The "Electric Telegraph" is one of the most wonderful inventions of this, or any other age. As a machine, although its operation is exceedingly simple, and its parts far from being complicated or large, its achievements are of no ordinary character, and its powers are more akin to the workings of what is known to us of *spirit*, than concrete matter. It is a dwarf in stature but a giant in power. It is so small that all its parts may be safely packed into a gentleman's coat pocket, and it will occupy no more space on a table than a teapot, yet it will transmit a message from pole to pole, swift as the "twink of an eye." Although the telegraph has been in public operation for six years, not many are acquainted with its nature and operation. To be intelligent in this age, it is necessary to have an acquaintance with the progress of physical science; and certainly mechanical inventions occupy a very prominent position in it. To convey to all, a clear and simple idea of the principle of this invention—the Electric Telegraph—is the object of this article. There are three Electric Telegraphs in operation in America, all of which are the subjects of different patents. The one we have chosen to illustrate and explain, is the oldest, most extensively employed at present, and has no superior. It is the invention of Professor Morse, and is termed "The Electro Magnet Telegraph." The figures in the engraving are selected and arranged to represent and explain a line of telegraph between two separate places; and the parts exhibited are designed to render the subject easy of apprehension.

As steam is the moving spirit of the steam engine, *electricity* is the moving spirit of the telegraph. Electricity is supposed to be a subtile imponderable fluid, pervading all space. It is still, in a great measure, wrapt up in mystery; all we know about it, is by its effects, two of which are distinctively daveloped and termed, its attractive or mechanical force, and its chemical or resolving force. It is generated with great rapidity in a galvanic battery, and it can travel along good conductors at the rate of 200,000 miles in one second. There is one thing very singular about it, viz., the development of its force, none of which is exhibited unless there is formed what is termed "an electric circuit." This circuit may be a metal wire, or metal plates, or what are known as "conductors," which must be connected in some way with both ends or poles of the battery. By breaking and closing this circuit, the force of the electricity is called into action and suspended, and by this means the telegraph is operated, in other words, messages transmitted from one place to another. The electric force employed in this battery is mechanical. Let attention now be directed to a description of the engravings. The four cylindrical vessels, marked A, is the galvanic battery. Any number of cylinders may be employed—from ten to thirty are used in telegraph batteries. A cylinder of zinc and a thin plate of copper or platina, separated by a porous earthenware vessel, and all placed within a glass vessel containing weak sulphuric acid surrounding the zinc, and the platina dipping into weak nitric acid, in the porous vessel, forms a battery and generates electricity. Every one cylindrical vessel shown above is just a duplicate of another, and the whole are united to form a powerful current, like two or more boilers being used for steam. To form the electric circuit, one end of a copper wire is attached to the end platina plate, and the other end of the copper wire to the zinc cylinder. A wire is not required to run round all the circuit—any metallic connection,

such as brass plates, &c., &c., may form part of it. The battery A, and the small table above it, we will suppose to be at the Philadelphia station, and the Telegraph Register, below, to be at New York. A wire runs from the platina plate up to the metallic connection on the small table above, and the other wire runs from the zinc, and is connected with the first wire by the metallic connection of the register at New York. This forms the circuit. B, on the small table above, is the key for breaking and closing the circuit. This key is a pretty long pen, for it is the little metallic gentleman that writes away at New York. This key is fixed upon a pivot axis, and is nicely ballanced to be gently pressed by the operators' fingers on the top of an ivory button. The circuit is now broken, and a small gap in the key above the wire from the battery, shows the metallic connection to be open. A spring in front keeps up the key when not working, but by pressing upon the butt end of the key, its metal surface comes into contact with the metal termination of the wire from the battery, and then the circuit is closed, and the electric fluid fleets along to New York. The question may now be asked, "how can the breaking and closing of the circuit make marks on a piece of paper in New York? Will not the current just run along when the circuit is closed, and then stop when it is broken?" Yes, it will. "Well, then how can it write at New York?" We will tell. If a narrow strip of white paper be drawn by the left hand against, and under a small metal roller with a groove running around it, then by strking suddenly with the right hand a pointed instrument (not sharp enough to cut) up against the paper, into the groove of the roller, and then suddenly dropping the hand, an indent, like . will be formed in the strip of paper. If the instrument instead of being suddenly dropped, is held against the paper for a short time, a mark like —— is made. Out of these two marks, with spaces between them, the alphabet of this telegraph is formed; and we will now show how this is done.

At the right hand of the figure, there is a roll of narrow paper, made for the purpose, like a web of ribbon. This ribbon of paper is represented passing from the roll between two small metal rollers of the register. This strip is drawn through between the rollers by their motion, they revolving towards the paper roll, and like callendering rollers, drawing in the paper. Motion is given to these rollers by a train of clockwork gear wheels, which are moved by the weight seen below the machine. This weight is attached to a cord passing over a small drum, and the motion of the drum, as the weight descends, is communicated to the feeding-in rollers. The upper small roll, represented by dotted lines, has a small groove running around its periphery, and the ribbon of paper, it will be observed, is drawn through against its under surface. The instrument to indent the paper is a pen-lever, E. It is suspended on a pivot axis, at its middle, and its action is like a a walking beam, but the stroke it makes is very short—not over the one-eighth of an inch at both ends. This pen-lever is very nicely poised, and at its extreme end from the paper, its stroke is nicely regulated by a set or button screw. The inner end of this lever has a metal pointer, as is shown in the engraving, passing up through it, nearly touching the strip of paper. If the finger is put upon the end of this pen-lever, above D, and worked like the key of a piano, the pointer will strike up against the strip of paper, and make the kind of marks we have already spoken of. A dot will be made by a quick tap, and a dash by pressing a little longer on the lever—geometrically speaking, a succession of dots forms a line, and the combination of these dots, .. dashes, — and spaces, form the following telegraphic alphabet:—

The dash or line is equal to two dots. The letter A . — dot and dash, is, therefore, equal in time to three dots; the letter B — ... dash and three dots, is equal to five dots, and so on. So too the space is equal to one dot; C .. . two dots, space and dot, is equal in time to four dots; the same with its reverse, R . .. a dot, space and two dots, equal four dots in time. The dash is made by pressing the finger upon the key on table, the length of time necessary to make two dots. Here is the alphabet, with the figures, viz:—

A . — B — ... C . . . D — .. E . F . — .
G — —. H .... I .. J —. — . K —. — L — —
M — — N — . O . . P ..... Q . . — . R . ..
S ... T — U . . — V . . . — W . — — X . — . .
Y .... Z ... . & . ... 1 . — — . 2 . . — . .
3 . . . — . 4 . . . . — 5 — — — 6 . . . . .
7 — — .. 8 — . . . . 9 — . . — 0 — — —

L is a dash of double length, or equal to four dots, and the cypher is a dash of treble length, or equal to six dots in time. It will be observed that no letter or sign exceeds in time six dots, and that Professor Morse has so admirably arranged his alphabet, that the letters most used in the English language, as for instance, E and T take the least time in their manipulation.

The question now to be asked and answered, is, "how is this lever or walking beam pen made to vibrate up and down by the electricity, to indent the paper, and write these characters?" This is done by the electro magnet, which developes the mechanical force of the electricity. D is the "electro magnet." This magnet is represented by 2 below the register. It is made of a piece of soft iron, pure and free from carbon, sulphur, &c., &c., and is wrapped round with very fine copper wire, covered with silk. This coil of the wire is called a *helix*. It is attached to the wire of the battery by a metallic connection, at one end, and the other end of the helix—for it must be made of a continuous wire—is attached to the wire from the other end of the battery, thus forming part of the electric circuit. This magnet is made almost of a U form, but the form is not so essential. It looks almost like a double spool of silk. H H are the helices wrapped round the legs of the soft iron. The wire from one, passes at the top to the other at P. A A are the ends of the wires attached to the coils. C C are wooden heads, to isolate the magnet on the table from any metallic connection, except the coils and the pen lever. F F are the prongs of the iron magnet, and E, represents a piece of bright iron on the pen lever. The top and bottom heads of the coils are buttons of ivory. The legs of the magnet are joined below. If the piece of metal E is made broad, the prongs F F need not be bent at all, for the ends of the magnet projecting above the top ivory button, will answer every purpose. The electro magnets now used are very small and neat, in comparison with those that were employed five years ago. The permanent magnet, or loadstone, will attract a piece of iron and hold it with great force, but the electro magnet has no attractive force, except when the electric circuit is closed, and the fluid rushing along the wire, and then its attraction is considerable. This is the difference between the permanent and electro magnet. The end of the pen lever has a piece of iron on it, above the magnet, therefore, when the operator at Philadelphia presses his hand upon the key B, the circuit is closed, the end of the pen lever above the magnet D is drawn down to the magnet, and the pointer at the other end is thrown up against the strip of paper. If the key is quickly tapped, a dot is made on the paper; if the key is kept down a little longer, a dash is made. Whenever the finger is lifted off the key, the circuit is open, the magnet loses all attractive power, and the pointer then drops and does not touch the paper. As the paper is moving along, spaces are made, when the pointer is down. It will thus be observed, that by tapping on the key at Philadelphia, the circuit is broken and closed to New York, and the electro magnet, D, actuntes the pen lever to produce the characters we have described, which are put together to make words, and the words then put together to make sentences. The electro magnet performs a most important office, a permanent magnet would not answer at all. We are indebted to Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for the discovery of the electro magnet, in 1820. Previous to Professor Morse's application of the electro magnet to telegraphing, the magnet was used to deflect needles, in what was termed the "signalling telegraph. The making of permanent telegraphic marks is altogether better than mere signalling. Even if no one is present at New York to witness the tracing of the

electric pen, the lightning fluid cannot fleet along on its course without leaving a permanent record of what has been whispered into his ear at Philadelphia. We have thus explained the operation of a line of telegraph, and we hope we have done this so plainly, that he who readeth may understand, and be able to tell how

> "Along the smooth and slender wires
> The sleepless Heralds run,
> Just as the clear and living rays
> Go streaming from the sun:
> No peals or flashes heard or seen
> Their wondrous flight betray,
> And yet their words are plainly felt
> In Cities far away."

Although a key is exhibited as placed at the Philadelphia station only, yet there is a key and register placed on the same table at every station; this is necessary for the reception and transmission of messages. Each station has a battery also, and each register a "multiplying magnet" connected with it. This magnet is represented by C, and is placed in connection with the register at the end, where the positive current is received from the battery before it reaches the register. The object of this magnet is like that of a dam for gathering water to drive water-wheel. It is a reservoir and regulator of electric force. Without it, telegraphing between distant places would be out of the question. It will be observed, that the circuit must always be closed to make a mark; therefore if the key at New York, and the key at Philadelphia were both up, the closing of one key would not answer for the transmission of a message; and unless there is some way provided to meet this exigency the circuit cannot be closed. This is done by having a metal button and approaching wires placed under each key, so that when the operator at Philadelphia is sending a message to New York, he disconnects his buttons with the wires; but when he has no message to send, and his key is up, he closes the circuit at his tables by turning his metallic button under the key, bringing it in connection with the two wires spoken of, which are attached to the wires of the line. There is a great deal connected with the harmony of the electric fluid—if we may use such an expression—by the operators. It requires practice and close attention to acquire the knowledge requisite for such an office. No multiplying magnet is required for a short lime; according to the force of the current, so will there be a development of the same at the magnet C. A small spring arm is used to test the force of this current.

It has been stated that there must be a closing of the electric circuit, or there would be no development of electric force. For example, if a metal wire, a mile long, connected the two ends of the battery, and the current was exhibited actuating a pen-lever at the middle of the circuit, if in an instant the wire was broken at the middle, all development of the current would cease at once in every part of the circuit, even at the very end of the battery. Some have compared the wire of the circuit to a tube containing water, which if actuated at one end, transmits action in an instant to the other end; but the comparison is not a good one, for if the tube is broken, no action is necessarily suspended, except for distance. Another view of the electric action is, that no current fleets along the wire—that the arrows representing a positive current moving in one direction, and an opposite current supposed to be moving in a contrary direction, are both purely imaginary—the one a hypothesis, the other an illustration. It is supposed by this class of electric theorists that the wire is not a highway for the fluid, but that the wire itself exhibits electric phenomena throughout its entire length, and that the connection of this wire with the battery produces a new arrangement of its own particles which for the time it is connected with the battery, invests it with new properties, namely, electrical ones. This view of electricity is the same as that held by very many philosophers, but one solid objection to this theory is, that if the conductor—the wire—be thinned off in any part of the circuit, great heat is developed in that particular part; this would not occur if its molcules merely exhibted a new arrangement. There is still a more singular phenomena than any we have yet described connected with the telegraph—this is making the ground-part of the circuit. The line of telegraph represented in the engraving, which unites New York and Philadelphia, is made up of a metallic circuit, and we have stated that there must be an "electric circuit" formed, or the electricity will not be developed. An electric circuit, however, can be formed between New York and Philadelphia with only one wire. This plan is represented by figure 3. The ground, by this arrangement, is made to form part of the circuit. B represents Philadelphia, and the opposite end New York. C is a large sheet of copper, to which a wire is soldered, and connected with N, the negative pole of this battery. This sheet of copper runs down into a wet place in the earth. From the positive pole, P, of the battery, the wire proceeds to K K, the key, then to M, the register, then along the east wire to K—the key at New York, then to M, the register, thence to another metal plate C, buried in the ground. From C, at New York, to C, the plate at Philadelphia, the ground, G, forms part of the circuit. The use of the ground, as part of the circuit, is not a little mysterious—the fact, however, is beyond all question. It is asserted by some that the current from C, at New York, fleets in an instant to the pole from whence it started. Mountains, rocks, rivers, and seas, upon this hypothesis, form no barrier to its instant flight.

> "It wadeth the waters deep, deep, deep,
> And it climbeth the mountains steep, steep, steep."*

Although messages can be sent betwen distant places with one wire, yet for convenience and the quick transaction of business, two wires are employed between important stations, just like two tracks on a railroad.

The system of telegraphing—its practical working—is greatly improved from what it was a few years ago. The relay-magnets, whereby messages can be transmitted at once to great distances, is a most vital part of telegraphing. America is the country where telegraphing is most highly developed. In 1844 there was only one short line from Washington to Baltimore, a line constructed by a Government appropriation, and lo! what have we now in seven short years? No less than 20,000 miles of lines. (The exact number of miles we have not been able to ascertain—one account says 30,000, but one long engaged in telegraphing says, put down the 20,000, and you will be sure not to over-estimate what has been done.) The first line formed by voluntary subscription, was the one between New York and Philadelphia. Dr. Doane, so well known to the public, was a leading man, so was Mr. Norton and a few other enterprising gentlemen of New York city. The construction of this line required no small amount of faith in its ultimate success, few believed that its originators were "casting their bread upon the waters, expecting to find it after many days." Many laughed at the first stock-holders for being so foolish as to deceive themselves; and we have it from one, who, when he was erecting the first poles in New York city, came very near being drubbed by two of our pugnacious citizens, "for making fools of them," as they said, by simply telling them in all candor what the object of his labor was. Wherever we go now, there we see suspended the slender electric cords, and as we gaze upon them, the mysterious reflection arises in the heart, that within their narrow circumferences, messages of love, hope, fear, and woe, are "fleeting onward evermore." The telegraph has wrought great wonders in our commercial and literary community, since it was first established. If it is very cold in Quebec, Halifax, Boston, or Buffalo, to-day, the daily papers in New York, to-morrow, will re-echo the voice of the telegraph, "by the mark 6°, or 10°, or 20° below zero." If a storm is galloping down Chesapeake Bay, in an instant the fact is known at New York. Our Astronomers at Harvard, Washington, and Cincinnatti, make known the result of their observations in an instant, to one another, and then it may be said, "the rolling spheres and earth hold converse nightly."

The telegraph, by the information which it communicates, prevents many accidents, and renders our commercial community more safe in their transactions. It warns distant places of

the escape of criminals, and to the forged draft it presents an insuperable barrier. Friends, separated by many weary miles, can hold converse sweet, and talk of future hopes, or "days of auld lang syne." The poney-expresses of our newspapers are gone forever, and what a sorry competitor does the swiftest iron-horse make with *Frank-lightning* in his wirey saddle.

The history of the telegraph, from its incipient stage to its present beautiful and useful development, has been a step by step advancement. It is not possible to go over the subject minutely, but we must take a glance at it. It is very singular that a magneto, signalling telegraph, was described by Faminus Strada, a Roman historian, poet, Jesuit, and teacher of eloquence, who lived in the reign of Pope Leo the X, in the 16th century, and who has been in his grave for nearly 300 years. In one of his proclusions he describes two friends, who by the help of a certain loadstone, went into their chambers at a certain hour of the day, and each being possessed of a needle, and a dial plate with the letters of the alphabet on it, they could converse with one another. Here is the way their operation is described. "If one had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the word he had occasion for. The friend in the meantime saw his own sympathetic needle move to every letter, and thus in an instant they talked together across a whole continent." This is a very singular record, rather a prophecy of the invention of the telegraph. Had Strada seen Wheatstone's he could not have described it more accurately. An account of this is to be found in the Guardian of Addison, No. 122, published July, 1710, and the copy from which we take the above was published in New York, in 1811. If the modern telegraph could just be operated without wires, like that of Strada, then we would have an invention which would be the climax of all others.

A Voltaic Electric Telegraph was invented by Soemering, a German, to act by the decomposition of water, in 1809, and many attempts were made to perfect a telegraph, up to the time when Professor Morse's first line was established in 1844. The first efforts of the American invention exhibited a very indifferent machine, from that represented in the accompanying engraving. It was first conceived in 1832, but it required great labor, perseverance, and many years of experience and experimenting to bring it to what it now is.

What the future influence of the telegraph may be on the customs and habits of society, it is scarcely possible to conjecture. If we may judge from the past, (not a bad rule,) its influence will be almost omnipotent. The time may yet come, when, so far as letters are concerned, the Post-office may become a dead letter box, when upon the wings of electricity all men will dispatch their thoughts, and postage letter stamps will become as great subjects of wonder in the cabinets of antiquarians, as the Egyptian Hieroglyphics now are.

The other two telegraphs in our country, are said to be in very successful operation. House's Telegraph is far more complicated than the one described, and is no doubt more expensive; but it is a very ingenius and beautifully operating instrument—it prints its messages in plain Roman chaaacters. The chemical telegraph of Bain does not employ any magnet. It marks on a strip of paper, prepared with the prusiate of potash. The pen is of iron, and it is kept in contact with the paper, and by the passage of the current from the point of the pen, a small portion of the iron is decomposed, which uniting with the prusiate of potash, forms the prusiate of iron, and leaves a blue mark on the paper. It is a very simple and beautiful invention also. The gentle hands of females appear to be well adapted for striking the electric lyre. The labor appears to be suitable and light, and in many cases it would be well to employ them.

A telegraph line across the Atlantic has been talked of, and no doubt could be constructed, but those capable of forming a good opinion, believe that the expense of keeping it in repair would far over-top its profits. The earth will no doubt yet be belted by an electric railroad. France and England are now united by electric bands, and their are some who are now alive that will see the electric wires stretching beyond the Rocky Mountains, passing under the sea at Behrings Straits, and then stretching away through Asia, and Europe, to the Volga, the Rhine, and the Thames, until the terminal plates of the battery will look out at one another across the Atlantic, and speak to one another from Wall-street, in New York, to Lombard-street, in London—who does not sigh for the ambitious honor of flourishing the first electric pen at New York, which will transcribe, at the same moment, it may be, its message within the Court of St. James.

* In relation to this theory, a writer in an able article in the *Edinburg Review* cooly disposes of all objections to it, by saying, "electricity, like a prudent general, always takes care that a retreat is provided for, before it begins its march—no electricity will be set free until an unbroken circuit of conductors connect the terminal plates of the battery, and a stratum of moist earth answers for part of the circuit." This theory we must adopt until we get a better, although it is a tough looking one to digest. It has, however, some strong arguments to support it. One is, that the electric fluid, from the positive wire of the battery, will pass through streams, and has been made to pass through rivers, without any wire. But still for all this, the great drawback to uniform telegraphing, isan imperfect insulation and connection of the wires.

Educational Department.

EDUCATION.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

NUMBER III.

We remarked in a former number, that man's social and moral progress had never been in the same ratio with his intellectual advancement; and we are led to inquire earnestly into the cause of this wrong. We cannot charge the blame upon the Creator, for God has pronounced all his works perfect; the fault is then in man.

The Governments of the earth have not been suited to man's nature, as a progressive, moral being. Monarchical Governments are of this character. They check freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; keep the millions in ignorance; trammel them with a national religion, which begets intolerance and its long train of evils; and grind them to the dust with the most oppressive taxation, to support the few, who arrogate to themselves all the glory and honor of the nation, in worse than useless luxuries and the vain and graudy trappings of royalty. The laws of such Governments must, of necessity, be those of strong, unyielding forced, no other could keep a people so oppressed in subjection.

In a Republican form of Government, there are no galling distinctions of rank, that degrade one man in the estimation of another; but the poor is on an equality with the rich, and if he have not so many pennies in his pocket, he has what is better than wealth—self-respect, and an indomitable perseverance. Freedom of speech, and liberty of the press, are the bulwarks of a Republic; they insure its durability, they protect the majesty of its laws; through these agencies, the voice of the people is heard, and wrongs, of whatever character, can be redressed. Here, all religions are tolerated; each man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Thus, we find that a Republican form of Government is adapted to man's nature, as a progressive, moral being.

Republican principles contain the germ of universal freedom. The monarchies of the old world are destined to "overturn, and overturn," until they become entirely revolutionized,

and the whole globe be converted into a vast Republic. This glorious result is not far in the future. Already—

> "Freedom! Freedom! is the answering shout
> Of Nations, starting from the spell of years;"

As freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and religious toleration—those powerful influences that would produce the downfall of a monarchical, insure the perpetuity of a Republican Government—is it reasonable to suppose that the same civil and criminal laws would be suited to such opposite states of society as must exist under Governments so entirely antagonistical in their nature? Certainly not; and yet we retain many such for the government of the people of our glorious Republic. We are aware that the growth of a new system must always be slow; that mind cannot break away at once from old associations; that it is only by acquiring confidence in the operation of new principles, that it will be prepared to take another step forward. Our Republic has already solved to the wondering and admiring world the great problem of self-government; it only remains for her to adapt her laws to the improved social and moral condition of her people. Capital punishment is no better suited to the present advanced state of our society than Judaism—it is a law of force, had its origin in a barbarous condition of society, and was the the mode best adapted to the comprehension of an unenlightened people for redressing wrong, as was the religion of the same people, of the character they could appreciate, literal, but typical of a pure and spiritual worship. After the revolution of centuries, when mind was better adapted to a higher worship, the Creator, in obedience to the sublime and eternal law of progress, "sent the brightness of his own glory, the express image of his person," his only beloved Son, to reveal to man his increased moral obligations; and the whole mission of the Saviour, from the earliest period of his nativity, when all Heaven rung with hallelujahs of "Glory to God in the highest;" and angelic hosts on the plains of Bethlehem, in a grand chorus, responded, "Peace on earth! good will to man!" to the latest moment of his agonizing death, when "The vail of the Temple was rent in twain," and earth, shocked at the ingratitude of her sons, trembled and groaned from her deep center, and offered up to immortality the dead that slumbered in her bosom, was a mission of love—a living illustration of the great element of Christianity, *Love*—"love to God and man." The Redeemer's death was the grand climax of the love principle; the rending the vail of the Temple showed that God was no longer to be worshipped with forms, but with the heart; while the opening graves revealed the truth of immortality!

When God gave us the higher code of laws, he repudiated the old form, that required "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth;" the "Lawgiver" says, "I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; love your enemies; do good to them that hate you; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good" And shall we, who profess to believe in and be governed by these laws, go back to Judaism for a rule of life? "God forbid!"

But does a Christian community overcome evil with good, when it takes life for life? No; it overcomes evil with evil; and consequently presents further motive for the commission of crime. How? Because the punishment of the criminal presents the increased evil of murder and revenge; and as the punishment, in itself, is not adapted to the condition of man as a moral being, it is a violation of a moral law; and the sequel shows how fearfully the violation of this law reacts upon the community. We have but to review the records of criminal jurisprudence, to know that crime has advanced in society in an increased ratio with the number of victims. The reson is obvious; the remedy is not adapted to the disease, and the result must prove fatal. Moral remedies, and *moral remedies alone*, are adapted to the cure of moral evils. It is an eternal law of the Creator; we cannot violate it with impunity. Should we not think it a great absurdity, were a physician to endeavor to cure a fever by flagellating his patient? And is it not equally preposterous to believe that moral evils can be cured by physical punishment?

Corporal punishment in our navy is another crying wrong to man, and its effects upon the sufferer illustrates the same great principle, that brute force is not adapted to man's improvement as a moral being. Brute force applied to man, as punishment for sin, cultivates his animal not his moral nature. We were not surprised to learn, in reading the statistics, recently, of one of our best-conducted naval ships, during two years' cruise, that the number of lashes inflicted upon the unfortunate seamen increased each month, through the whole voyage, in a four-fold ratio! Again we say, man cannot overcome evil with evil; it is directly opposed to the moral government of God, and to man's nature, as a subject of that government.

How long, oh, how long, before a Christian people will learn this vital truth, that the whole spirit of Christianity is opposed to oppression and force; that it is a religion of love, adapted by the Creator to man's nature as a progressive moral being.

Education is a term of very broad signification. It justly covers the proper development of all the bodily powers, together with moral, intellectual and social culture.

MORAL CULTURE.

BY P. L. BUELL.

Of all the subjects relative to the temporal welfare of the human race, no one is of more importance than the proper cultivation of the moral faculties. Sacred and profane history assure us that the calamities which have befallen nations, as well as individuals, have, in numerous instances, been the result of a violation of the eternal principles of justice and truth. When these principles are disregarded by a nation, selfish ambition takes the place of genuine patriotism, and anarchy, misrule, and oppression, are the inevitable result. True morality is the basis on which the pillars of our own glorious republic rest, and if they ever fall to the earth, they will have been secretly undermined by cunning and designing men—great, perhaps, in "literature and science," but destitute of virtue.

In view of this truth, it well becomes us, as citizens of the "model republic," to examine our institutions of learning, and our whole system of education, parental and religious, as well as public, and ascertain if that attention is given to MORAL CULTURE which its importance demands. It is undoubtedly true that the cultivation of the intellect receives more attention in the United States at the present time than at any former period. But while we have been making rapid strides towards perfection relative to the best means of cultivating the intellectual faculties of the young, we fear that the training of their moral powers has been greatly neglected. The mode of conducting our elementary schools has undergone a great change within the past twenty years. It is evident that the change has been beneficial in many respects, but in others we fear it has had a deleterious effect. Any system of education which does not have an influence to make men *moral* and *good*, as well as wise, must surely be faulty. That it does not do this in our own country needs no other proof than a reference to many of our distinguished men, who unite powerful and highly cultivated intellects with gross immorality and vice. If this is not sufficient proof, a weekly review of the crimes and fraud committed, not by foreigners, but by our own countrymen, educated among us, will undoubtedly suffice for evidence on this point.

Man is so constituted, that unless the passions and propensities are kept in subjection to the moral powers, he will sooner or later be obliged to pursue the journey of life through the valley of sorrow and repentance, if he does not forfeit it by transgressing the laws of his country. Unhappiness and discontent are as sure to follow a course of immorality and vice, as that any effect will succeed its legitimate cause. The effects of some kinds of vice are more apparent to human view than others; and some individuals

seemingly transgress the commandments of Jehovah with impunity. But although the outward appearance and conduct of the vicious man may lead us to suppose that his conscience is perfectly at ease, still, if we had the power to fathom the inmost recesses of his soul, we should undoubtedly find that it is frequently goaded with the keenest anguish when reflecting on his past misconduct, and his immoralities, which may be known only to himself and his God.

The fact that the children of good and virtuous parents sometimes become notorious in the annals of crime, very naturally leads those who have committed to them the important trust of training the youthful mind, and directing it in the pathway which conducts to virtue and happiness, to inquire how can the moral culture of the young be so conducted as to secure the object desired? In answering this inquiry we would simply observe, that no one can impart proper moral instruction to the young, without some knowledge of the innate faculties of the mind. If children trained without this knowledge, and exposed to the powerful influence of evil example, as is almost universally the case, become honest and virtuous, it is more the result of *chance*, than the effect of skill in the important work of training the moral powers.

Some metaphysicians of former times have maintained that CONSCIENTIOUSNESS is not an innate faculty of the soul. Believing in such a theory a man could make no effort to train a child to do justly, with any hope of success; for it would be as impossible to teach morality to human beings as to the brute, that is entirely destitute of the moral sense. And it appears as if some intelligent persons of the present day believe that CONSCIENTIOUSNESS is not an innate faculty—for in training those under their charge, they attempt to implant within them the love of the moral virtues by the use of the *rod*, just as they would train a refractory horse, or dog which they might desire to do right. To a want of knowledge, therefore, of the nature of the mind, and especially of the moral faculties, may be attributed the main reason why so many children of the good and virtuous plunge headlong into the whirlpool of crime, and sink amid the surges of infamy. From ignorance on this subject arises, also, the evil of bad example. Some parents, who are considered respectable, honest, and even devout, think they have done their whole duty in respect to the moral training of their offspring, when they have warned them of the evil effects of immoral and vicious conduct. They see no harm in practicing deception in their presence, thinking the good precepts just instilled into their minds, will be amply sufficient to guard them against the vice of lying.

It must appear evident to every virtuous mind that a *reform* in our present system of education is very much needed. An elementary work on MORAL CULTURE, simplified so as to be adapted to the capacities of children in our primary schools should be prepared by some one as well qualified to the task as was Noah Webster to prepare a spelling book. And when such a work shall have been published, which, God grant, may be at no distant day, it should be placed in the hands of children as soon as they have learned to read. This would not only awaken the minds of parents to the importance of the subject of MORAL CULTURE, but the child would learn the philosophy of virtue, and an improved state of society would be sure to follow.

Home Department.

INHABITIVENESS.

BY C. D. STUART.

It scarcely matters where a man is born, whether amid the frost and snow of the Polar Regions, or in those southern climes where the verdure of earth is perennial, he loves, and to the latest hour of his life will love, his native land. It may be bleak and inhospitable; its government may be oppressive, still he clings to the soil on which he was born with an unfaltering affection, and whithersover he may go into other and more beautiful countries, his memory in waking hours and in dreams, wanders to his childhood's home—he cannot forget his fatherland. He loves it though it exiles him, and is proud of its name and fame, while its yoke sits galling on his neck. Love of country is a life-implanted sentiment, belonging alike to the rudest savage and the most polished civilized man.

And it is a beautiful ordinance in our nature that we are all pervaded by this sentiment. From this springs the fraternity of race and nation; the cohesion of individuals into communities, and the inclination of communities to a "local habitation and a name." From this, too, spring the strongest manifestations of brotherhood—man caring first for self, family and kindred, then for the community and nation to which he belongs. Through this isolate fraternity, man, rising in intelligence, extends the brotherhood of communities to the human race. From this, too, springs patriotism, which, without a country endeared by peculiar associations to love and defend, would not exist. If man was bound in mind and heart to no particular spot on earth; if the birth place, the hearths, the altars, and the graves of kindred were no bond, his first and last sentiment would be unmitigated selfishness, and instead of meeting and defying danger by his hearth and altar, he would fly to other spaces of earth He would be continually a wanderer—a nomad—careless where he pitched his tent, or where his grave was scooped.

And since this sentiment is so strong, so essential, and so beautiful, for the development and brotherhood of our race, how steadily intelligent races and nations should strive to render their native lands, their countries, worthy of their love and pride. The Roman of to-day is abject and bowed down, because his country is desecrated and shorn of the beauty and glory which inspired the conquering legions of the Cæsars. He may love his country as devotedly as did Fabius and Brutus, but it is not the love which springs from pride in her power, her virtue and her greatness: it is rather a love compounded of grief and pity, that she has so degenerated. The virtue and patriotism of a people depend much upon the condition of the country to which they belong. It may be easy to-day to impose fetters upon the inheritors of the Eternal City, but the world could not enslave a Roman of the age of Coriolanus. The love of country, simply, is not enough to inspire the noblest patriotism; it must, to stimulate the loftiest virtue and heroism, be love born of a just pride.

Thus writes the Editor of the *New Yorker*. We have seldom seen a better analysis of INHABITIVENESS, together with some of the influences of ADHESIVENESS, except from the pen of a professional Phrenologist. We have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Stuart has studied Phrenology, and is, therefore, qualified to treat subjects connected with mental manifestation correctly.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—Some sweet warbler in the *London Times*, utters the following beautiful sentiment. Lay it to heart, friends. It contains gentle but heart reaching reproof—

"There is a voice within me,
And 'tis so sweet a voice,
That its soft lispings win me,
Till tears start to mine eyes;
Deep from my soul it springeth,
Like hidden melody;
And ever more it singeth
This song of songs to me:
'This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!'"

DON'T FRET.

It is UNAMIABLE. A fretting man or woman is one of the most unlovely objects in the world. A wasp is a comfortable housemate in comparison—it only stings when disturbed. But an habitual fretter buzzes, if he don't sting, and without provocation. "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house."

It is USELESS. It sets no broken bones, stops no leaks, gathers no spilt milk, cements no smashed pitchers, cures no spoiled hay, and changes no east winds. It inflicts nobody but the fretter himself. Children or servants cease to respect the authority or obey the commands of a complaining, worrisome, exacting parent or master. They know that "barking dogs don't bite," and fretters don't strike. So, they go on their own way, when one calm word of rebuke or command, from one habitually amiable and quiet, settles the question. We were once at a panoramic exhibition, when more than a hundred rude boys made such incessant noise as to disturb

the whole company. A gentleman present made frequent attempts to hush them, in vain. Another gentleman uttered the monosyllable, "BOYS!" in a tone of expostulation and authority—the work was done. We have seen a maxim worthy to be inserted in letters of gold on every dwelling:—"Never fret about things you can help, and never about things you can't help." That covers the whole ground. It is worth remembering.

Miscellaneous Department.

IS THE WORLD IMPROVING?

According to the reports of the Prison Discipline Society, the number of state prisoners in Maine decreased, (allowing for the increase of population,) from 1837 to 1844, 49 per cent; in Massachusetts, 16 per cent; in New Jersey, 30 per cent; in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, between 30 and 40 per cent; in New York, 22 per cent; and in New Hampshire and Connecticut the ratio remained about the same. A very large proportion of the convictions for crime, is from the foreign population, and making allowances for the increase from this source, it is estimated that the average decrease of crime in the States mentioned, between 1837 and 1847, was nearly or quite 50 per cent. And yet there are many who are making themselves unhappy over the mistaken idea that the world is becoming every day more and more a Sodom, which is ripening rapidly for the just vengeance of Heaven. No one can dispute the fact that there is crime and sin enough among men to awaken the abhorrence of Heaven and of the pure of the earth, but that the world is becoming worse, we do not believe a word of it. Statistics and figures will not lie—they are above the authority of all the fears or impressions of partial observers.

It is contrary to the immutable law of progress which is stamped upon all that God has made. Vice produces unhappiness—indeed, it is a direct war upon happiness, and man is too fond of exemption from the penalties of natural law, to wilfully incur its penalties with his eyes open. He ignorantly doubts the certainty or probability of punishment, or he would not sin. But light is being scattered—men are coming to know that bad air, improper diet, exciting stimulants, tight lacing, and too little sleep, are injurious to the body; and such a reformation as has occurred in the civilized world within the last twenty years on these subjects has never before been witnessed in the same length of time.

Earth and its inhabitants do not go backward, but are constantly rising in the scale of perfection. Nature abhors retrogression. Mules may be procured, but nature evinces her reprobation of the vile amalgamation by preventing them from reproducing. The white and black races may mix blood, but nature denies fecundity to the third generation of the mulatto, who rarely reach the age of twenty years.

Art, mechanism, and science are opening to the world the means of physical and mental improvement. Education is more general than ever before—the press and the pulpit are illuminating the world, and it were indeed a sorry fact if, under all these facilities for becoming better and happier by having abundant means for such improvement, if man was really becoming daily more wicked and blinded to his highest good.

True, we *hear* of more crime than we did thirty years ago, because newspapers have increased a thousand fold, and the more rapid modes of communication bring states and nations into a more intimate acquaintance; besides, the telegraph heralds a murder or a fire from St. Louis to Boston before the blood of the victim or the ashes of the edifice are cold, and all along the lines a thousand daily presses record the facts, and ten thousand locomotives, steamboats, and stages scatter the paper wings of thought to millions of greedy readers. Is it strange that a few antiquated conservatives should shudder under such a concentrated record of crime, and because they thus hear of more than they did when it took a week to go from Boston to New York, and when not one family in twenty took even a weekly newspaper?

Teach man the laws of Physiology, and he will not carry coals in his bosom—pour liquid fire into his stomach—make a smoke-house of himself—or lace the breath of life out of his lungs. Then the sin and misery of these practices will cease, except among the foolhardy and insane. Teach him the laws of his mental nature, and you awaken a dread of perverted animal feeling, and inspire his moral and intellectual powers with desires after light, truth, and purity.

In proportion as general education is extended, we lessen the incentives to vice, by giving the means to all to become honorable and useful men; besides, the public sentiment is thus rendered more sensitive to every development of crime, and therefore these plague spots appear more glaring on the vestments of society, from the simple fact that a clearer light and broader contrast reveals them.

A boiling kettle always sends the impurities to the surface, but because the scum is thus revealed, it does not prove that there is more impurity than when it slumbered at the bottom, or pervaded every drop of the liquid; even so, if education, general intelligence, and moral elevation, make the seething cauldron of society display what of vice there is, in strong light, it does not by any means prove that man is becoming more depraved. Thank God! man is becoming better, as he is every day becoming wiser and happier.

PHRENOLOGY IN EASTON, PA.

In compliance with an invitation from Easton, Pa., Mr. L. N. Fowler gave a course of lectures at that place in November, 1850, the influence of which may be inferred from the following letter received soon after his return.

EASTON, PA., *Dec. 7th*, 1850.

MR. L. N. FOWLER:—Dear Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Easton, who attended your course of lectures in this place, on "Phrenology," and its kindred sciences, would offer this evidence of their feelings towards you, and their approbation of the subjects to which you have given your attention. We believe the course of lectures which you delivered in Easton, were fraught with valuable information to all classes and condition of men, and will have a beneficial influence upon our citizens. While we would express ourselves as firm believers in the science of Phrenology, and give this evidence of our regard for you as an eminently successful lecturer upon that subject, we may be permitted to add that we have been very favorably impressed with your bearing as a man, and will be happy to have you again visit our town.

Peter Brady.	Henry Snyder.	R. S. Kidsey.
Martin Frey.	Abraham Gosner.	Chs. P. Emmons.
B. B. Thomas.	John V. Hutman.	Joseph S. Yoder.
Peter Bellis.	Daniel Thomas.	William Thomas.
Abraham Sigman.	W. H. Hutter.	J. Sigman.
J. H. Cook.	Henry S. Seip.	Erasmus D. Fish.
James F. Cann.	Joseph Savitz.	Oliver D. Wilcox.
Thomas M. Cann.	George Straub.	J. R. Lovell.
J. C. Hagenbuck.	Alexander Miller.	Jacob Hay.
M. H. Horn, Jr.	J. Murphy.	E. Rockwell.
W. M. Stephens.	C. Weygandf.	Samuel Wilhelm.
Reubin Grop.	J. J. Horn.	Reuben Ruecht.
S. Shimer.	B. M. Youells.	W. H. Schooley.
William H. Pomp.	Lawrence Titus.	A. Ticknor.
C. E. Buck.	J. A. Nightengale.	E. K. Sawalb.
Mahlon Taylor.	Daniel Black.	T. R. Ketchum.
Amos Davis.	George Field.	Samuel L. Cooley.
H. W. Lourey.	John Siege.	George W. Herster.
Thomas H. Becker.		

E. F. Probst, F. L. Crane, } Committee.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

The most important measure of Congress is the passage of the Cheap Postage Bill by the House of Representatives, it being still under discussion in the Senate. This Bill provides for the uniform rate of postage of three cents on all letters not weighing over half an ounce, and of one cent on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, and book, not weighing over two ounces, and one cent for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. Bound books, not weighing over thirty ounces, are deemed mailable matter. The postage on magazines, when prepaid, to be reduced one-half. Several important changes are proposed in the Senate, and we trust we shall be able to record the passage of a satisfactory Postage Law, upon the issue of our next number.

The alleged discovery by Mr. Paine, of Worcester, of a method of converting water into hydrogen gas, continues to call forth a good deal of speculation. A similar discovery is reported to have been made in Paris, with a fair prospect of its being applied to practical uses. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Sanford, the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Sykes, of Philadelphia, and several other citizens of the United States, were present at an exhibition of the process, and were favorably impressed with its results. In order to prepare the gas, steam is passed into an air-tight iron retort: the bottom is covered with a layer of charcoal, an inch thick; and by heating the retort to a bright red, carbonic acid and hydrogen are evolved; the oxygen of the water combining with the charcoal forms carbonic acid, and leaves the hydrogen pure. Both gases are thus conducted into a chamber con-

taining lime; the carbonic acid combines with the lime, forming carbonate of lime; while the pure hydrogen is liberated and passes off for use.

Patents are said to have been obtained for this method in Europe and in the United States, with a a view to introduce the manufacture as speedily as possible. We shall doubtless have more light on the subject, whenever the invention is carried into successful operation.

The Collin's steamer Atlantic, Captain James West, left Liverpool, for New York, December 28, 1850, with twenty-nine passengers, among whom were several gentlemen from Boston and New York, including a son of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister at London. Nothing had been heard from her at the time of our going to press, being her forty-sixth day out; although a strong hope is cherished by many persons of great experience in nautical affairs, that we may yet have tidings of her safety. It is supposed that having met with some disaster at sea, she has put into the Azores, or some other distant port, from which there has not yet been time to receive intelligence. In the opinion of others, she has probably fallen in with fields of ice, or encountered some other equally fatal danger of the sea. The anxiety of those who have friends on board has now become intense.

The 145th anniversary of the birth day of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated by the New York Typographical Society, with appropriate literary exercises, and a public banquet at Niblo's Garden. The occasion called together a large assemblage of persons connected with the typographical profession, publishers, authors, editors, including many distinguished literary men, and a great number of our most eminent citizens. Among the invited guests, who were seated in a conspicuous position on the stage fronting the audience, were William C. Bryant, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, side by side with Washington Irving, and other prominent celebrities. The famous English novelist, G. P. R. James, who arrived at the close of the exercises, was received with expressions of cordial hospitality. An introductory address was delivered by Mr. James White, giving a succint historical sketch of the Society under whose auspices they had met to commemorate the birth of the great Printer and Philosopher. He was followed by the Hon. Judge Edmonds, who delivered an eloquent oration, interspersed with many pleasing reminiscences. One of the most interesting speeches at the banquet, which succeeded the public literary performances, was made by Mr. James, who paid an earnest tribute to the eminent merits of the authors of America, expressing his admiration of Bryant, and Halleck, and Irving, and Bayard Taylor, whom he was delighted to meet on that occasion, and of Ticknor, Prescott, Holmes, and others, whose acquaintance he had made since his arrival in this country. Other speeches were made by Charles King, the accomplished Head of Columbia College, Benson J. Lossing, the admirable wood-engraver and author of the "Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution," George P. Putnam, the enterprising publisher of Irving, Cooper, Miss Bremer, Miss Sedgwick, Dr. Mayo, and other leading American authors, Rev. Mr. Chapin, the highly distinguished pulpit orator, of the Universalist denomination, and Parke Godwin of the *Evening Post*, and author of the beautiful legendary story in honor of Jenny Lind, called "Vala." The banquet passed off to the great satisfaction of the numerous guests, and was wound up with a ball, which continued to a late hour.

The distinguished American ornithologist, John James Audubon, died at his residence, at Minniesland, on the Hudson River, on the 27th of January. He had suffered from impaired health for nearly two years, and his death was not unexpected to his numerous friends. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery of Trinity Church, which adjoins the Minniesland estate. He has left an unspotted and beautiful memory, being no less distinguished for the sweet amenity of his manners, and the sterling integrity of his character, than for his passionate devotion to the pursuit of natural science.

A young man named George Robinett, who has been exhibited as the Giant Boy, died suddenly at the North American Hotel, in this city; and according to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, by the mal-practice of his attending physician, E. G. Latham. The deceased, who weighed over four hundred pounds, had been for some time tormented with an insatiable thirst, drinking six or seven gallons of water a day, without relief. On sending for Latham, he was induced to take some medicine, in a liquid form, a part of which proved to be lobelia, and soon after became delirious, and died in great agony. Latham has been committed to the Tombs, and now awaits his trial for manslaughter.

The committee of the Common Council of this city, on the Law Department, have made a stringent report on the evils arising from the sale of lottery policies. More than five thousand dollars a day is expended in this kind of gambling. They recommend a rigid enforcement of the law, which forbids all kinds of raffling or distribution of money or goods by lot or chance; and makes it the duty of presiding judges to charge every grand jury to inquire into all violations of the laws against lotteries.

Donald McKenzie, who was formerly a partner with the late John Jacob Astor in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, died on the 20th of January, at Mayville, Chatauque County, New York. He was born in Scotland June 15th, 1783. At the age of seventeen he came to Canada, and joined the North-West Company, in whose service he remained eight years. In 1809 he made the overland route to the mouth of the Columbia River—a feat full of perils, and rarely attempted at that time. He remained at Astoria until it was surrendered by McDougall to the British.

A course of lectures has been delivered in this city by C. Chauncey Burr and Heman Burr, on the subject of Imagination, Ghost-seeing, and the Spiritual Knockings. A great number of experiments were introduced in connection with the lectures, showing the influence of the will of the operator over the imagination of impressible persons. These experiments were of a surprising, as well as amusing character, and produced a great effect upon the audience. Mr. C. C. Burr supposes that the Spiritual Knockings are caused by artificial means, and at all times indicate deception and fraud on the part of the mediums. He professes to be able to produce similar sounds with his toe-joints, but his exhibitions of this power did not give universal satisfaction. The most skeptical minds, who have examined this subject, regard the Spiritual Knockings as mysterious as before.

An occurrence of mysterious and tragic interest has recently taken place in Quincy, Mass., of which the following particulars only have come to light. Early in November last two persons appeared in the village of Quincy, the oldest calling himself John Green, and the youngest George Sand, the well-known pseudonym of Madame Dudevant, the celebrated French novel writer. Green stated that he was a shoemaker, and wanted to find work at his trade. He had come from Ohio with his half-brother, who wished to finish his education. He obtained work at boot-making, at which he remained eight days, when, one morning, he complained of being unwell, and did not go to the shop. He spent a short time in reading, and then invited his companion to go to walk, who complied with evident reluctance, telling a female in the family that it was only to oblige John. They stopped at a store in the village, where Green purchased some gunpowder and percussion caps. After they left the store, they were seen passing along with hands joined, and swinging. No one saw them afterwards, nor was their absence accounted for, until the 7th of February, when their bodies were discovered in a piece of woods between Quincy and Braintree by two young men on a hunting excursion. The bodies were covered with ice and snow, and frozen stiff. By the side of the elder, or grasped in his right hand, was a discharged pistol. A powder flask, a quantity of percussion caps, and some shot in a paper, lay on the ground. It seemed, from appearances, that the younger died of a wound from a pistol ball, which entered the head just over the left ear. The body was distorted, showing that the person had died in agony. The death wound appeared to have been inflicted by the hands of the other, who had afterwards reloaded the pistol and discharged it into his own mouth. He apparently fell back, and from the position of his body died without a struggle. A little money and a few other articles, were found upon the bodies, but nothing which revealed their names or the manner of their mysterious death. The younger was discovered to be a female, although dressed in man's clothes. It is stated that they had experienced a great interest in the "Spiritual knockings," and made it the chief topic of their discourse. They had with them several copies of the "Spirit Messenger," also, two copies of the "Univercelum," and the "Great Harmonia," and a copy of "Indiana,"

one of Madame Dudevant's most exceptionable novels. Their bodies have been placed in a tomb at Quincy, to await the arrival of their friends, should any be found.

The Society of French Communists at Nauvoo, under the direction of M. Cabut, have recently established a weekly newspaper in English called the *Popular Tribune*. The condition of the society is said to be highly encouraging. It numbers three hundred and forty persons, of whom one hundred and fifty are men, and eighty-six women. Two years since it commenced industrial operations with a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars. Since that time it has erected a steam-mill for corn and wheat; a saw-mill for its own use, and a distillery for commercial purposes—a branch of business which it would set a good example by closing up forever. Among the trades now in successful operation are those of tailors, shoemakers, smiths, engineers, tinmen, clock and watch-makers, wheel-wrights, carpenters and joiners, coopers, tanners, bricklayers, and others. The society have a store in the city of St. Louis, where the surplus products of its industry are sold. It has its own bakery, slaughter-house, gardens and kitchens. The latter employ two head cooks, three assistants, and six women. The average daily cost of food for three hundred persons based on the expenditure of the last year is less than twenty three dollars, although the bill of fare shows a genuine French taste for good living. In their political bearings the members of this society sympathise with the advocates of National Reform and Free Soil, adhering to Republicanism as much as the best Republicans among the citizens of the United States. As regards religion, they profess to be true Christians, like the Christians of ancient times, whose law was the Gospel. The society has made excellent arrangements for education, two or three schools being already established. As soon as their plans can be perfected, pupils will be received from families in the vicinity.

A new manufactory has been established at Galveston for the preparation of "Meat Biscuit." This is a newly discovered article of food, said to be of great value on account of its nutritious qualities, and for the length of time it may be preserved. The factory contains an engine of ten horse power, which drives the machinery, consisting of biscuit machines to knead, roll, and cut the dough, a grist mill to pulverise the biscuit, and the guillotine for mincing the meat, to facilitate the boiling. The appearance of the biscuit is that of a light colored sugar cake. It is packed in air-tight casks or tin canisters, and retains its properties for a long time without change. The war department has ordered a large amount for the troops on the frontiers.

Francis Bowen, professor elect of history in Harvard College, has been rejected by the Board of Overseers. The first instance on record in which the Board has failed to confirm a nomination for any instructor by the corporation of the college. It is said that Mr. Bowen's rejection may be attributed as much to the indiscreet manner in which he has urged his own suit as to his defence of the Austrian policy in the Hungarian controversy.——The Maryland Reform Convention has adopted a clause allowing only those who believe in God, and in rewards and punishments in this world, or the next, to act as jurors, witnesses, and judges——Henry Long, the fugitive slave, has been again advertised for sale in Georgia by his Richmond purchaser——Frederika Bremer has arrived at Havana——The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed to its third reading a bill for the exemption of homesteads from attachment and sale for debt to the value of $800.——It has been discovered that the usual anesthetic agents, such as ether and chloroform, will remove pain by local application to the part affected.——The Hon. Horace Everett, who for fourteen successive years represented his district in Congress, died at his residence in Windsor, Vermont, on the 30th of January, at the age of seventy-two years. In addition to his political career, he was distinguished for his ardent and successful devotion to horticulture.——Charles Dickens has published a new edition of his "American Notes," in the preface to which he states with gratuitous insolence, that he still cherishes his mean opinion of life in the United States, and that having borne the ill will of their citizens for eight years, he can do so eight more, or still longer if necessary.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have appropriated $3,000 for the expenses of an agent to the Grand Industrial Exhibition at London. He is to be appointed by the Governor, and Council.——The great work of the late John C. Calhoun on the Constitution of the United States, is to be published in this city. The sum of $10,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature of South Carolina towards publishing and distributing the work throughout the State.——The Bath House near the Horse Shoe Fall, at Niagara, on the Canada side, has been destroyed by fire. It cost $12,000, and for some years past has been closed.——It has been decided by the Pension Office, that in case of a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually serving four, and hiring a substitute for the remainder of the time, each is entitled to bounty land accruing to the actual amount of service rendered.——Richard G. Turner, who has been in prison in Baltimore four years for defrauding the Mechanic's Bank of $50,000, has received a pardon from Governor Lowd, after serving out about half his sentence.——The celebrated Indian Chief Wild Cat, who has formed a settlement in Mexico, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Mexican government. He has taken with him a number of negroes and Indians from Arkansas, who are to be provided with implements of husbandry, and a certain portion of land, on condition of their cultivating it, and obeying the laws of the country.

FOREIGN.

The celebrated Oriental traveler Lagard is now at Bagdad, where he is preparing to pursue his interesting researches. He has procured some valuable sculpture for the University of Oxford, which, it seems, have met with great difficulty in reaching their place of destination. They were on a raft, which was wrecked between Bagdad and Busrah, and a month elapsing before their recovery. They were too late for the vessel in which Mr. Lagard had proposed to forward them to England. They are now at Busrah, with other antiquarian specimens, and will probably reach England in the course of the ensuing spring. Mr. Lagard has left Nineveh for Babylon, but has not yet commenced excavations, not having received the necessary documents from the Turkish authorities, and the country around Bagdad being in a state of great confusion. No one can leave the gates without danger of having his throat cut, or at least robbed of even the clothes on his back.

The celebrated Polish General Bem died at Aleppo about the 1st of December. He remained in the Mahometan faith to the last, and was buried with military honors. Next to Napoleon and Wellington, he may be considered the greatest military commander of modern times. He was born in Gallicia in 1795, being fifty-five years old at the time of his death. He had often expressed the conviction that he should die in 1850.——A patent has been taken out in Paris for a new printing machine, which is said to rival the great improvements introduced by our countryman, Mr. Hoe. It strikes off 25,000 impressions in an hour, and reduces the cost of press work about one-half.——A split has taken place in the Society of Jesuits, on the question of maintaining the system of tactics which has been so long in operation. It was decided to stick to the old order.

It is stated that the city of Paris is filled with Italian emigrants, seeking to mend their fortunes from the disasters of the Revolution. Many of them are men of high rank. They are all reduced to the necessity of performing the most menial offices, in order to procure a livelihood. It was their hope that a war would be declared between Austria and Prussia, intending to return to Italy, as soon as that event should take place.——The number of physicians that have died in Paris since January 1st, 1849, is 65. At present, there are in Paris 1,351 physicians and surgeons. In 1849, there were 1,389; of whom 86 have since left Paris. Twelve of these have emigrated to California. Besides the physicians and surgeons now in Paris, there are 178 health officers, 381 apothecaries, and 350 midwives.——Sir David Brewster, the distinguished Scotch philosopher, has devoted some attention to the newly discovered science of Electro-Biology, and has expressed his persuasion of the truth of its principles. After describing some extraordinary experiments made by an operator named Darley, he says:—"They were all convinced, as I was, that the nomena which we witnessed were real phenomena, and as well established as any other facts in physical science. The process by which the operator produced them—the mode by which that process acts upon the mind of the patient—and the reference of the phenomena to some general law in the constitution of man—may long remain unknown; but it is not difficult to see, in the recent discoveries

of M. Dubois Raymond and Matteucia, and in the laws which regulate the relative intensity of the external and internal impression on the nerves of sensation, some not very indistinct indications of that remarkable process by which minds of peculiar sensibility are temporarily placed under the dominion of physical influences directed and developed by some living agent."

An address was lately delivered by the popular English lecturer, George Dawson, who is described as a compound of Carlyle, Emerson, Theodore Parker, and himself, in which he said that "this world was never yet saved but by what have been regarded foolish, extravagant, Utopian, and eccentric doctrines. Conformity is good in its place, respectable, and decent looking; it folds its robes tastefully, and decently lies down to die. But it is these novel ideas, and self-willed, devoted, and eccentric men that save."

Varieties.

THE PRINTING PRESS.—The proprietors of the New York Daily Sun—Messrs. Beach Brothers—recently gave a public dinner to the inventor and builder of one of the greatest machines of the age—namely, a press that will print 20,000 copies per hour! There were several hundred editors, publishers, inventors, and others who were invited to participate in this sumptuous banquet, and the

"Feast of Reason and flow of Soul."

Speeches were made, in which the present age was contrasted with the past—showing how rapidly we are progressing in the arts of peace and knowledge. COL. HOE has won for himself—his country—a nation's gratitude, and a fame which will never die.

In our next number we shall give a description of the "LAST FAST" printing-press, together with a history of the rise, progress, and future, of the art of printing.

PHRENOLOGY IN RHODE ISLAND.

Whereas, the public mind in Georgiaville has been called to the subject of Phrenology for a few evenings past, by a course of lectures from Dr. C. R. Broadbent; and whereas, some expression of sentiment on our part in reference to the science and the lectures is called for—therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the science of Phrenology as the true science of mind—as the only key by which we can unlock the mysteries of man's intellectual, social, and moral nature—and as the only light by which that nature can be developed in harmony with the mind of Deity and the welfare of the race.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the increasing facilities by which this science is spreading itself in the community, and hope the time is not far distant when parents, teachers, clergymen, jurors, and legislators will discharge the duties of their several stations in accordance with those benevolent principles which a knowledge of this science suggests.

Resolved, That the lectures of Dr. Broadbent, in this place, have given general satisfaction, and in our opinion are calculated to do good.

GEORGIAVILLE, 1850.

WOMAN'S TONGUE AND PEN.

Not only can woman grace the social circle with her admirable colloquial capabilities, but she is giving proof of her power to wield the pen most effectually. We doubt if there is an editor in the country who does not welcome Mrs. Swisshelm's "Visitor" weekly to his table, and if he has sense enough to enjoy piquant criticism, sprightly fancy and frank, sterling home thrusts at error, rejoice that woman sometimes has courage to "wander out of her sphere," and show that she has talent.

But the "VISITOR" does not come alone—"THE LILY," as modest in name as it is meritorious in matter, is another evidence that the sphere of woman has been made more narrow than her power to do good. Mrs. Bloomer's paper, "the Lily," is published at Seneca Falls, New York, at fifty cents a year, and if it is allowed to die for want of liberal patronage, we shall pity the bad taste and worse sense of the reading public. It really is refreshing to get Mrs. Bloomer on one side of us and Mrs. Swisshelm on the other—editorially, we mean, of course—and have a nice chat with these heroines of the quill. If their faces and hearts are portrayed by the fair features and warm sentiments of these eloquent companions of ours, we do not blame Messrs. B. and S. for securing a life lease of both. Now don't get jealous, friends, this affection *may* not be mutual.

A NEW RAILROAD has recently been projected, extending north from AUBURN to LITTLE SODUS BAY on LAKE ONTARIO, and south, intersecting the Erie Railroad at OWEGO. It is expected that this new road will be laid during the present year. A better section of country than this whole range from Owego to Lake Ontario cannot be found in the State. Timber is plenty, the soil rich, and capable of producing crops of every variety which can be grown in this climate. The success of the Road is beyond all question. It is presumed that it would soon become a thoroughfare from New York to Canada, bringing the coal mines of Pennsylvania within a few hours of all the ports on Lake Ontario.

General Notices.

OUR BOOKS IN ILLINOIS.—W. O. ESPY, M. D., writes as follows:—

"I am of opinion, that if you had efficient agents at Mt. Vernon, Salem, Nashville, Marion, and other country towns, in the southern part of this State, there might be a great many of them sold."

Of the truth of this, there is no doubt, but who will engage in the work? It would prove both "pleasant and profitable," to those who may undertake it. Our books are not kept by booksellers generally, and hundreds might be sold where they have never yet been introduced. Young men, and co-workers, will you not look into this matter? The field is large, the harvest ripe, and all things ready for the reapers, a great crop may be gathered for the reforms we advocate.

OUR CIRCULATION.—Although our circulation, in its previous pamphlet form, probably exceeded that of any other scientific magazine, we hope, in its present shape, with all our contemplated improvements, to *double* our subscription list. Should all of our old subscribers co-operate with us, it will be an easy matter to give the *Journal* a circulation of *one hundred thousand copies*.

POSTSCRIPT—The Atlantic Safe!

After working off our first form, the joyful news of the safe arrival, at Cork, Ireland, of our favorite STEAMER ATLANTIC was brought to New York, by the British Steamer Africa, which arrived Feb. 15th. The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool Dec. 28th, and on her ninth day out, being within 900 miles of Halifax, she broke her shaft, and finding it impossible with her sails to make headway westward, against the strong head winds, she was put about, and arrived, Jan. 22d, in the port of Cork. This is a noble triumph for steamships. The Africa brought the Atlantic's mails and passengers.

To Correspondents.

A. H. Your article is too long, and has too little thought in it. Our readers want pith, point, and energy in the style. We like the moral tone of the article, but it would cost us more time and labor to trim out the useless words, and remoddle the sentences, than to write a new one.

M. B. You should write the names of subscribers, and especially the name of the town, county, and State *plainly*, so that they may be easily read, and that with certainty, and then we will answer for any mistake that may occur. You are so much accustomed to see the name of your place written that it looks plain to you, although it is the least plain of any word in the entire letter. Moreover, proper names have no connection with the sense of the sentence, and must be plainly written if you would be sure to have it read correctly. If persons would remember that we have hundreds of letters to read every week, and that names occur in them we never heard of before, they would save us the trouble of spelling out "turkey-track" penmanship, by taking at least ordinary pains to write plainly.

Please put your business in first at the head of the letter and not mix it with other pages, and spin your yarn afterwards, and we shall not be obliged to consume the time of business clerks on what more properly belongs to the consideration of the editors.

F. G. T. We don't remember the facts, in regard to which you say our liberality was abused, but the fault was not ours. The list of names sent last year were not refused by us. We thank you for your effort this year, and the Journal will be sent.

S. W. We shall comply with your wishes if possible.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—In consequence of the great length of the article on the "Magnetic Telegraph," a number of interesting articles are unavoidably left out.

New Publications.

The World's Progress; a Dictionary of Dates. G. P. Putnam. New York.

This new and valuable work is designed to facilitate the study of history, in giving dates of events, the birth and death of eminent men, and the progress of the world in arts, arms, literature, and science. Every library, public and private, should have it, and when the world shall learn its value, it will be as common as Webster's Dictionary, in every lawyer's office, editorial sanctum, and clergyman's study. The editor has done the world a service which will be appreciated.

Lectures on Hygiene and Hydropathy. By R. S. Houghton, M. D.

An earnest desire to benefit his fellow men by a clear statement of the principles of his subject, appears to have been the object of this excellent effort of the talented author. Fowlers & Wells, publishers.

Accidents and Emergencies. By Alfred Smee, F. R. S.

This little work, costing but 12½ cents, should be in the hands of every family. Its object is to teach families how to manage themselves in such emergencies as, cuts, burns, injury of the eyes, choking, bite of mad dogs, poisons, drowning, and many other accidents. Many persons die before medical aid can be procured, who might be saved by such knowledge as a child could glean from this excellent little work. Published by Fowlers & Wells.

The Water-Cure Journal, for January, appears in a new dress, enlarged, and every way improved. Its immense circulation has induced the publishers to tender these improvements to their readers for 1851. Terms, $1.00 a year.

English Grammar. The English Language in its Elements and Forms. With a History of its Origin and Development. Designed for use in Colleges and Schools. By William C. Fowler, late Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. 8vo., pp. 675. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This profoundly elaborate and philosophical work, must at once take its place as a standard book in our colleges and higher seminaries, for it is, without question, far superior to any similar publication, in its range of topics, research, and arrangement to facilitate a knowledge of our language. Amusing illustrations, and pleasant associations are so happily interwoven as to greatly aid the memory to fix the principles, and to make the critital study of the language a welcome task. It is brought out in a style highly creditable to the enterprising publishers.

The Propagandist. Stephen Pearl Andrews, editor. John F. Trow, publisher.

We should have noticed before this beautiful little newspaper, devoted to the printing and spelling reform, edited by the oldest Phonographer in the United States, who is too well known to those interested in that art to require any recommendation from us. The Propagandist is printed, in part, in ordinary type, partly in Phonotypy, and partly in Phonography. This last feature renders it especially attractive to all who are interested in learning Phonography. The Phonography in the paper is beautifully executed, by a new art, expressly adapted to the purpose, and which is precisely the desideratum which Phonographers have so long desired. The Propagandist is a quarto of eight pages, issued every other Wednesday, at one dollar per annum. Subscriptions are received at this office.

The Chorus Glee Book; consisting of Glees, Quartets, Trios, Duets, and Solos. By J. B. Woodbury, assisted by Thomas Hastings. New York: Huntington & Savage. Price $6 per dozen.

Shakespear speaks rather disparagingly of "the man that hath no music in his soul," and whether his conclusions are correct or not, "the man that is not moved by concord of sweet sounds" certainly looses one of the best of lifes pleasures. We know of no more pleasant way to spend an hour than to join a few friends in a social song, and of no book containing a better collection to be used on such an occasion than the Chorus Glee Book. Its music is of a high order and the words of an elevating character. Persons whishing anything of the kind, and who that can sing does not, cannot do better than obtain it.

Labor: its History and Prospects. By Robert Dale Owen. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

We have room in the present number only to announce this work by the Hon. Mr. Owen. We shall refer to it again. It is published in a beautiful 12mo. volume, and is sold at twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DEBATE OF THE FACULTIES,

ON THE PURSUITS OF LIFE.

NUMBER II., CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49.

APPROBATIVENESS, somewhat agitated by the speeches of SELF-ESTEEM, CAUTIOUSNESS, and CALCULATION, rose and said—"As there seems to be so much opposition and variety of opinion respecting industrial occupations, and as I cannot consent to pursue low, laborious, and disreputable trades, I will propose what I think will please all parties, namely—one of the learned professions—Divinity, Medicine, or Law. In the practice of either of these professions, a sufficient competency could be realized to satisfy the cravings of ACQUISITIVENESS, and allay the fears of CAUTIOUSNESS; besides, we could move in the 'first circles,' and enjoy a high reputation among men. I am inclined to be nothing less than a genteel merchant, or a professional man of some sort."

CAUTIOUSNESS replied that "The learned professions are already crowded to repletion. Every sick patient might have a drove of Doctors, each eager for the fee, from lack of business. Lawyers must toil until their hair is grey, before they can expect either fame or fortune, except, perhaps, a few who are gifted with rare genius, or those who are capable of a mean, mercenary course to excite litigation, and follow the Turkey Buzzard features of the practice, for the bare purpose of coining money by it.

"As to the Ministry, those who suppose it a life of ease, I think, decide without experience or knowledge. In respect to this world's goods, I have seen them poor, and dependent upon charity for the many necessaries of life, and their pay is often too limited to permit them to live decently without annual donations. If they take a right view of their duties in the sacerdotal office, the fame of which APPROBATIVENESS speaks, and the *gentility* which seems to form so conspicuous a feature in his estimates of a pursuit, should not *rule* in selecting the clerical profession. If a clergyman be honest and true to his trust, his position is no bed of down, but one of labor, anxiety, and responsibility."

"Ha! ha!" rung merrily out from MIRTHFULNESS, as he took the floor, "our grave colleague who has just resumed his seat, may moralize on the professions and pursuits of life until he gets a second growth of hair and teeth, but he can't rub out the fact that APPROBATIVENESS is at the elbow of ministers as well as of other men, whispering in their eager ears 'gentility,' 'respe tability,' 'upper circles,' 'select society,' 'wealthy and popular congregations,' 'Rector or Pastor in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia,' 'Rev.,' 'The Right Rev.,' 'D. D.,' &c. Why, I have seen raw, thick-thumbed country boys, as green and awkward in person as a goslin on snow-shoes, and obtuse in mind as an India-rubber flint, who have been flattered by APPROBATIVENESS into the ministry, who were fit to feed *herds*, rather than the flock divine; thus robbing sheep and goats of a passably good shepherd, to inflict a conceited dunce upon 'the flock of God.' Believing the call to the ministry to be from a higher source than inflated APPROBATIVENESS, the good people have accepted the gift of such a teacher with the best grace which the real facts and their opinion of duty prompted, and the 'professor of divinity,' inspired with simple-mindedness, but with no etheriality of genius, or even respectable talent, has taken the clerical robes and walked into a society which he could neither instruct or adorn. Such, generally make a kind of poor-house of the church, and are obliged to eat a short allowance of the bread of carefulness, gleaned from the bony fingers of pious charity.

"Don't seem impatient for me to close, my dear brother APPROBATIVENESS, I have only touched one of the professions; let me have a rub at the others, and then I will do as I have all along been doing, namely—let you do nine-tenths of all the talking about a pursuit. It does seem that fashion, elegance, and double-refined delicacy, are the chief features

to be sought in a pursuit, according to my good-hearted, smooth-faced brother, with the white hands and mellow voice. But my old friend, CAUSALITY, can generally see ahead, and estimate durable results. I prefer his advice, for I have noticed that when he presides, with CAUTIOUSNESS on the look-out, and COMBATIVENESS, and a few others of the workers, to bring up the rear, we always thrive, and I then have plenty of time to fish up gems of wit and ridicule from the great sea of life, for the amusement of the family. But to return, I would like to see our brother of the satin gloves a physician, dragged out of the arms of the gentle god of sleep at the noon of night, in a cold pelting storm, to seek some den of filth in the city, or struggle with drifting snows among the mountains of the country, or wade in mud for miles, to administer, without fee or reward, to some outcasts of the race. Let this be repeated two or three times in a night, with the day spent compounding drugs, extracting decayed teeth, dressing sore shins, and visiting sick persons of all grades, especially the lower ones; and if his ideas o ease, gentility, and fame, *without labor*, in a profession, did not ooze out at the little end of the horn, I am no judge of his taste, even though he should sport the name of 'Doctor,' and be able to command Latin enough to make the under crust stare. This chasing a NAME, and 'the bubble reputation,' is a little like chasing a rainbow; in the distance it appears real, but follow it, and it will flee.

There is but little poetry in the pursuit of LAW. If one have talent and acquirements sufficient to attract business at once, such as any honorable man would not be ashamed to do, it would be more favorable than can be expected by all. But a man of only fair abilities may sit with his feet in his window, nodding over Blackstone or Chitty, waiting for suits until out in pocket and out at the elbows—until threatened with suits for tailors' fees for suits of broadcloth, now rusty and waiting for an honorable discharge from hard service, full of scars, and grey with age. Under such circumstances have I seen the sprig of the law scudding away through the storm to a scanty dinner of potatoes and codfish, obtained on credit, with nothing to cover his lank limbs but the aforesaid broadcloth of venerable memory, and a shocking bad hat to shield his empty head. How much consolation would the title '*Esquire*' yield such a body, so badly fed, so meanly clad? An empty purse owing full price for such clothes and such food is indeed a sorry state of facts, and a hard 'case;' but it is often the first case the young lawyer gets. Hurra! for one of the learned professions. Ha! ha! I have done."

CONSTRUCTIVENESS took the floor, and begged to be heard. "I have listened with patience to all the propositions which have been brought forward, and I cannot perceive that we are any nearer a decision than when the session opened. I wish to offer a few plain remarks, and trust they will be duly weighed. I regard mechanism as not only the most delightful, but the most useful of all employments. Let the world stop manufacturing, and soon man would be naked, houseless, and reduced to a state of barbarism. Even agriculture is indebted to my labor and skill for tools, and to my aid in using the implements skillfully. Without my services commerce would die, and a narrow river would permanently divide a continent. I build the railroad with its cars, ships for commerce, machinery to manufacture all the elegancies and comforts and conveniences of life; through my efforts the telegraph heralds the world's actual history, and the printing-press multiplies as by magic the records of thought, and illuminates the world: indeed, I make the machinery of civilization, and where I am not extensively employed, man is little more than an animal in power, comfort, and intelligence. Who shall say, then, that to follow my tastes in the selection of a pursuit, our interests and honor, as well as the good of our neighbor, shall not be eminently promoted? APPROBATIVENESS seems to think it more reputable to *sell* a yard of ribbon, a china set, a sofa or a piano, than to make these things from the raw material. To *sell* is to be but a kind of servant to the producer and consumer, a common carrier, a waiter upon the wants of society. Let me elaborate from the mine all metallic substances; from clay, sand, and potash, beautiful porcelain and glass-ware; from the rugged forest and the forge, ships, furniture, houses, and machinery—in short, be a kind of CREATOR, and make the earth active and almost vocal with my achievements. If APPROBATIVENESS chooses to carry my wares to customers, and thus serve the producer and the consumer, he doubtless will be a useful citizen; but it is a magnificent fallacy for him to pretend that his station is necessarily more honorable than mine. I will not say it is less so, but I reckon importance by necessity and utility, and see no reason why honor should not most attach to the highest degree of usefulness. Therefore I go for a mechanical pursuit, as equally honorable, profitable, honest, and necessary as any other, and to *me* vastly more pleasurable."

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS took the floor, and in profound silence he surveyed the assembly. When his eye rested on APPROBATIVENESS, who had figured so largely in the debate, he was observed to quail before that searching gaze. ACQUISITIVENESS seemed uneasy, but a knowing wink from SECRETIVENESS reassured him, and he listened calmly with the rest, as the speaker went on to say—"It is a matter of momentous importance to select a pursuit for life. In doing this, the principles of justice and unbending moral integrity should be its leading element—should master all other considerations. I am utterly opposed to any pursuit which will make honesty difficult, or be likely to blunt its susceptibilities. I have no objections to trade in itself. Exchange is necessary—almost as much so as production; and if honestly conducted, no objection can be raised against it. But it is a lamentable fact that traders who yield to the advice of ACQUISITIVENESS, APPROBATIVENESS, and SECRETIVENESS, who generally are the active agents in trading families, lose gradually their nice sense of moral obligation, and imperceptibly glide into the channel of tact, finesse, falsehood, and practical dishonesty. And many openly claim that it is impossible to keep pace with the spirit of the times as a merchant or trading artisan, without taking every advantage by tact and a smoothe tongue, which can be done without liability to the penalties of the civil law. This is the *abuse* of mercantile life; but when the financiering and selfish members take the lead, and make money and fame an idol of life, a total wreck of abstract integrity may be expected! These temptations I would avoid. Nor is this tendency confined to the avenues of trade, as such, but may be fostered to a certain extent in agricultural and mechanical life, where anything is produced to be sold. The legal profession, as at present managed, is very objectionable. This state of things is brought about in part, perhaps, by the fact that it is overburdened by numbers, and also that victory may be obtained in a cause by trickery and technical flaws, involving life, liberty, good name, prop-

erty, and the eternal principles of justice, without an iota of respect to the truth. Public sentiment sanctions the shrewd manager, who thus practically connives at his client's guilt, or wins money unjustly from an honest opponent. This course gives me constant pain, until, by force of opposition, I am overpowered. But stock-jobbing, speculation, and other species of shaving, although within the pale of civil law, are at war with my sentiments, and shall ever feel the force of my opposition. What is man without integrity? However much he may possess of riches, notoriety, and gentlemanly bearing, if he does not possess the elements of honesty, he is but a man of straw—a deserted temple."

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER IV.

In former numbers of the Journal, we have shown specimens of the noblest of animals; noblest in intelligence and tractability; noblest in power, and even noble in ferociousness. Who does not admire the proud energy of the horse, and perceive in his thundering tread and lofty neighing the superiority of his native spirit; and when he lends his noble powers to the service of man, consenting cheerfully to

"Share with his lord the pleasure and the pride,"

who does not feel a glow of admiration for the affectionate, intelligent, and heroic animal? Although the lion shows himself the king of beasts, and is capable of spreading desolation in his track, as he does terror by his mighty roar, yet man must admire his forbearance and dignity. His very ferocity must be provoked by hunger or insult, and even then it is far from mean or malicious. In contrast with these we have shown those of an opposite character, distinguished for placidity of temper, kindness, inoffensiveness, and amiability. The reader cannot have failed to notice the striking difference of Phrenological development between the tiger and the deer; differences relating rather to the feelings and dispositions, than those of intelligence. In proportion as an animal has intelligence and amiability of disposition, does he approach man in character and organization, and in the same proportion is there exhibited an affinity of feeling, which leads them to fraternize. The dog, the horse, the elephant, become the friends and companions of man; their intellect, half reasoning as it is, adapts them to his use, and enables them to appreciate the wishes of the master, while their social feelings cling to him as a friend.

We now present specimens of animals of a different description, everywhere and always regarded with a revolting dread and inbred hatred by every human being.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR SEA HORSE.

This animal is huge in size, nearly or quite equal to the rhinoceros, and in habit amphibious, living in and near the rivers of Africa. It will be seen that his eyes, ears, and nostrils, are nearly on the same plane, showing that almost the entire brain is in the base of the skull, in the region of the faculties which are purely animal; indicating stupidity of intellect, and unmitigated sensuality and ferocity. In the wide range of animated nature we find a correspondence between the coronal development and the mental elevation of the animal; and nowhere can such a head as this be found with a redeeming trait of character. Armed with such teeth, and with so low a head, we have every reason to infer grossness, foolishness, and malignity; an animal dependent entirely upon blind cruelty, rather than sagacity, for safety.

THE ALLIGATOR.

If there is an animal in the empire of creation whose very appearance instinctively awakens the most utter abhorrence, that animal is the Alligator. What a Satanic grin does the mouth present; how low and flat the head; how debased and despicable is this fiend incarnate; and his knotty, scaly body is in keeping with his low head and terrific expression of countenance.

Fishes of a ferocious and piratical disposition have heads corresponding in shape to the land animals of similar character. The shark is an excellent example in proof of this; the head is very broad and flat. The pike or pickerel is the terror of all fish of his size, and he has the shark-shaped head. The bullhead fish, too, has his counterpart in the bulldog among quadrupeds, and dispositions equally analogous.

THE DEER.

Although we do not claim for the timid and innocent deer a high degree of intelligence and sagacity, yet his head shows a marked deficien y in the organs from which ferocity arises, as seen in the narrowness of the head in the region of the ears. The horns and the ears are near together, which shows the width of the base of the brain, in striking contrast with the broad-headed tiger, leopard, fox, cat, and the hippopotamus and alligator, as illustrated in this article. With such facts before us; such likeness of head and character, as meet us in all tribes of animals, including quadrupeds, birds, and fishes, who can doubt the truthfulness and practicability of Phrenology?

MENTAL ECCENTRICITY.

NUMBER IV.

The following sketch recently appeared in the Staten Islander, and serves to illustrate an innocent species of eccentricity. Neal describes one of his "city worthies" as having a musical mania. In this subject we have a kind of floral mania, which in a man appears like "a wasteful and ridiculous excess." We love to see men fond of flowers. It is a good sign, for we never remember to have seen a very bad man who was very fond of flowers. We have room for only an extract of the biography and examinations.

PETER A. HEFERTS.

The subject of this memoir is perhaps the most distinguished personage at present resident upon Staten Island. It is the inevitable consequence of any distinguishing quality of the mind to leave the possessor more or less liable to the imputation of eccentricity. And this is the misfortune of our subject. His excessive passion for Floral Nature has brought him into notoriety, while his general amiability of deportment, and his otherwise severely disciplined intellect have given him unbounded self-reliance, and gathered about him whole troupes of friends.

With the ladies especially Mr. Heferts is a general if not an universal favorite.

He was born in Germany, in the suburbs of Baden, May 1, 1828, where his father was an eminent florist, and where he lived until he was two years of age. In 1830 his parents emigrated to America, and took up their residence in New York, where Peter continued to reside until the Autumn of 1848, when he finally took up his abode upon Staten Island, and assumed his position as Prince of the Floral Kingdom.

His parents are natives of Germany, and his father has been, for many years, a florist of considerable note. Heferts therefore inherits his taste for flowers in a perfectly legitimate and physiologically accountable manner. He is by trade a house-carpenter, and works day by day at his bench with great skill, taste, and industry. Indeed, he is a superior mechanic. Frugal and abstemious in his habits, he indulges in no excesses, save his excessive love for flowers. After laboring for ten hours at his trade, he will walk two or three miles to his garden and greenhouse, and there spend the most of the night in cultivating the most rare and beautiful varieties of flowers. He enjoys robust health, living for the most part in the open air, taking extraordinary, though not excessive exercise, and subsisting upon the most simple diet.

The great ambition of our subject is to display himself bedecked with the most costly triumphs of the vegetable kingdom. He will adorn himself as he appears in the above engraving, and walk out of a Sunday, from Clifton to Port Richmond, having a smile and a pleasant salutation for every one he passes, and affording delight, not to say merriment to all. He says that Nature is his temple—the greenhouse his convivial board, and the perfume of flowers his intoxication.

With a view of rendering this sketch complete, we had Mr. Herferts to sit for a phrenological examination on Monday last, in the rooms of Fowlers and Wells, and a phonographic reporter took it down for us, word for word. To those who are even slightly acquainted with Mr. Heferts, the truthfulness of the following will appear striking. He had, at our request, divested himself of his flowers, and when we entered the room we apprized the professor only that the subject was an eccentric person, and that we required the examination for publication. The following is the result of the

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The examiner said of Mr. Heferts, "you have an active, ardent, and warm temperament, and a sufficient amount of vitality to invigorate the system, and to supply that nourishment to the brain and bodily powers which are necessary for health and comfort. You have descended from a long-lived family, and have yourself a strong

PETER A. HEFERTS.

hold on life, not only in constitution, but in desire and feeling. You would like to live five hundred years, and run the chance of happiness. The base of the brain is large, giving strong feeling, and deep-toned emotions. A little opposition awakens your courage. Indeed, you always like to do what you accomplish on a strife or emulation. Few persons have as much love of triumph, or as much of a desire to be seen, known, valued, approved, and praised; it is one of your weak points of character—your excessive love of approbation. You like military parades, uniforms, and plumes; that which is gay, elegant and ornamental, such as dress, equipage, highly colored articles, and especially flowers and natural scenery; you would make a good horticulturist, or florist. It is easy for you to act out what you see done, and copy, and conform to those around you; and that greatly aids your mechanical talent, which should be decidedly good. You would like that which is elegant and ornamental in its construction—that which bears finish, and would become an object of admiration. Your force of character would aid you at your work, and enable you to turn off work rapidly. You have the sense of duty, honesty, and integrity, and you swerve from the right only under the influence of some of your strong propensitles, and always regret the wrong when you come to yourself. You should, with this organization, seek an honest and reputable course of life, and be happy only when approved and respected by the moral and genteel. You have the love of acquiring and owning strongly marked, and yet would be likely to be liberal in the distribution or exchange of money for other things, and in acquiring property, would seek to do it by personal effort, rather than by cunning, and the shifts and tricks of trade. You want money for the sake of making a display, for the sake of attracting attention, and elevating yourself in the scale of society, for position and respect, as much as for its own sake.

You should cultivate dignity and self-respect, and check the manifestation of Approbativeness,

that which seeks, almost blindly, to be noticed and approved—it is the faculty which deprives you of independence more than any other one. Your social feelings are rather strong, particularly your love for the ladies; you should be careful, and not allow that feeling to exert too much influence on your mind.

Your happiness would be enhanced by the social relations, as much as by any other means. You can be most usefully and perhaps profitably employed, for yourself and for the community, in something requiring artistic and mechanical talent, and I would recommend you to take hold of some business, if you are not already engaged in it, in which force of character can be used, and take a course in which energy, talent, and ambition, combined, would be likely to produce a high degree of success, because the faculties producing these emotions are the leading elements of your nature, and if you can get them all harnessed to the car of your pursuit, you will be likely to make a prosperous voyage of life.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

He had a physical organization remarkable for its compactness, vitality, power, and activity; as seen in his broad chest, athletic frame, prominent features, and strongly marked outline of countenance. In conjunction with this temperament, he had great FIRMNESS, self reliance, independence, energy, and force of character—hence, perseverance in whatever he undertook, independence of opinion, and executive ability, were leading traits of his character. CAUTIOUSNESS and SECRETIVENESS do not appear to have been large, and hence frankness of expression, and boldness of action, should mark his whole life. But what most interests the Phrenologist in his mental organization, is his immense development of all the perceptive organs, giving a sharpness and severity of expression—a restless energy to his countenance, which must have been almost painful to those on whom his searching eyes might fall. Although the eyes are prominent, showing large LANGUAGE, yet the perceptives overhang them to a remarkable degree. See that bold projection at the root of the nose, between the eyebrows—the location of INDIVIDUALITY, then the general fullness across the brow to its external angle, and we get the great secret of his remarkable genius as a naturalist; the close observation, the ready perception, the critical knowledge of forms, colors, and arrangement of all the minute and varied phenomena of

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

Nature's works, as developed in his researches in ornithological science, and that great monument to his fame, "The Birds of America." LOCALITY, INDIVIDUALITY, EVENTUALITY, and COMPARISON, are equally remarkable, hence the power to classify, analyze, distinguish differences and resemblances, and power to retain facts, a knowledge of places, and desire to travel the trackless forest. CONSTRUCTIVENESS was also large—he would have made an excellent mechanic or engineer. CAUSALITY does not appear large, and unlike HUMBOLDT, he was much more of an observer than a philosopher, he had less power and inclination to deal with principles than with facts. The moral organs were large, particularly BENEVOLENCE and VENERATION, and the spirit of adoration and of kindness, were among his strongest emotions. His HOPE predominated over CAUTIOUSNESS, while his practical talent, energy, and perseverance, made him one of the most industrious and successful of men in whatever he engaged. Such a frontal development marks him as a genius, which his life, as set forth in the following biography, will fully elucidate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN J. AUDUBON.

BY PARK GODWIN.

A few years ago there arrived at the hotel, erected near Niagara Falls, an odd-looking man, whose appearance was quite in contrast with that of the crowds of well-dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed just to have sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair. A worn-out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders; a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a rusty tin box on the other; and his beard, uncropped, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of black hair-locks, that supported themselves upon his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half-civilized and half-savage, had a quick, glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, and a sharp face, that seemed able to cut its way through the cane-brakes, both of society and of the wilderness.

He pushed his steps into the sitting-room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked round for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visitors, but a word whispered in his ear

speedily satisfied his doubts. The stranger took his place among the company; some staring, some shrugging, and some even laughing outright. Yet it has turned out, that there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng; he called himself an American woodsman; he was a true, genuine son of nature, yet one who had been entertained with distinction at the table of princes; learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had been proud to welcome his entrance; in short, he was one whose fame has been growing brighter, while the fashionables who laughed at him, and many much greater even than they, have utterly perished. From every hill-top, and every deep, shady grove, the birds, those "living blossoms of the air," will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle-dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking-bird pour it along the evening air; and the imperial, the bird of Washington, as he sits in his craggy home, far up the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempests and the stars. He was John James Audubon, the Ornithologist.

Mr. Audubon was born about 1780, in the State of Louisiana, not Pennsylvania, as has been many times stated. His parents, who were French, were of that happy nature which disposed them to encourage the early indications of talent in the minds of their children. They soon perceived in the subject of these remarks that love of the woods and fields, which has since made him so conspicuous as a naturalist among men. "When I had hardly learned to walk," says he, in the preface to the first volume of his Ornithology, "and to articulate those first words always so endearing to parents, the productions of nature that lay spread all around, were constantly pointed out to me. They soon became my playmates; and before my ideas were sufficiently formed to enable me to estimate the difference between the azure tints of the sky and the emerald hue of the bright foliage, I felt that an intimacy with them, not consisting of friendship merely, but bordering on phrensy, must accompany my steps through life. None but aerial companions suited my fancy. No roof seemed so secure to me as that formed of the dense foliage under which the feathered tribes were seen to resort, or the caves and fissures of the massy rocks, to which the dark-winged cormorant and the curlew retired to rest, or to protect themselves from the fury of the tempest. A vivid pleasure shone upon those days of my early youth, attended with a calmness of feeling that seldom failed to rivet my attention for hours, while I gazed with ecstacy upon the pearly and shining eggs, as they lay embedded in the softest down, or among dried leaves and twigs, or were exposed upon the burning sand, or weather-beaten rock of our Atlantic shore. I was taught to look upon them as flowers yet in the bud. I watched their opening to see how nature had provided each different species with eyes, either opened at birth, or closed for some time after; to trace the slow progress of the young birds towards perfection, or admire the celerity with which some of them, while yet unfledged, removed themselves from danger to security. I grew up, and my wishes grew with my form, for the entire possession of all that I saw. The moment a bird was dead, no matter how beautiful it had been in life, the pleasure arising from the possession of it became blunted. I wished to possess all the productions of nature, but I wished life with them. This was impossible. Then, what was to be done? I turned to my father, and made known to him my disappointment and anxiety. He produced a book of *Illustrations*. A new life ran in my veins. I turned over the leaves with avidity, and although what I saw was not what I longed for, it gave me a desire to copy nature. To nature I went, and tried to imitate her, as in the days of my childhood I had tried to raise myself from the ground and stand erect, before time had imparted the vigor necessary for the success of such an undertaking. How sorely disappointed did I feel for many years, when I saw that my productions were worse than those which I ventured (perhaps in silence,) to regard as bad in the book given me by my father. My pencil gave birth to a family of cripples. So maimed were most of them, that they resembled the mangled corpses on a field of battle, compared with the integrity of living men. The worse my drawings were, the more beautiful did I see the originals. To have been torn from the study, would have been as death to me. My time was entirely occupied with it. I produced hundreds of these rude sketches annually, and for a long time, at my request, they made bonfires on the anniversary of my birthday."

In his sixteenth year, that is, about 1796, he went to France to pursue his education. He received lessons in drawing from the celebrated David. Although he prosecuted his studies sedulously, his heart still panted for the sparkling streams and interminable forests, for his "native land of groves." He returned home the following year, with a kindled ardor for the woods, and commenced a collection of designs, destined shortly to swell into that magnificent series of volumes which the world has applauded as the "Birds of America." They were begun on a beautiful plantation which his father had given him, situated on the banks of the Schuylkill. There, amid its fine woodlands, its extensive fields, its hills crowned with evergreens, he meditated upon his simple and agreeable objects, and pursued his rambles, from the first faint streaks of day until late in the evening, wet with dew, and laden with feathered captives, he returned to the quiet enjoyment of the fire-side.

Yet the passion for birds did not seem to seal his heart to the influences of a still more tender and exalted passion. He married, and was fortunate in marrying a lady who in vicissitude has animated his courage, and in prosperity appreciated the grounds and measure of his success.

For many years the necessities of life drove him into commercial enterprises, which involved him in a series of calamities. His mind was so filled with nature, that all his speculations proved unprofitable. From observation and study only could he derive gratification. He was compelled to struggle against the wishes of all his friends —except of his wife and children, to their lasting honor be it said—who strove to wean him from pursuits which, in the world's eye, are so barren and unproductive. But their importunities had an effect directly contrary to what they intended. Irritated beyond endurance, he broke at last through all bonds, and gave himself up entirely to his favorite pursuits. He undertook long and tedious journeys; he ransacked the woods, the lakes, the prairies, and the shores of the Atlantic; he spent years away from his family. "Yet, will you believe it," says he, "I had no other object in view than simply to enjoy the sight of nature. Never for a moment did I conceive the hope of becoming, in any degree, useful to my kind, until I accidentally formed an acquaintance with the Prince of Musignano, (Lucien Bonaparte,) at Philadelphia, to which I had gone with a view of proceeding eastward along the coast." This was the 5th of April, 1824.

Let us follow him in his solitary wanderings. Having lived on his beautiful plantation for ten years he was induced to remove to the West. With a mattrass, a few prepared viands, and two negroes to assist him in the toils of emigration, he departed, accompanied by his wife and child, for a residence which he had procured for him in the village of Henderson, Kentucky. They glided down the Ohio River, meeting no other ripple of the water than that formed by the propulsion of their small boat. After jogging on for many days at this rate, they at last reached their habitation in the wilderness.

"When I think of these times, and call back to mind the grandeur and beauty of those almost uninhabited shores; when I picture to myself the dense and lofty summits of the forests, that everywhere spread along the hills and overhang the margins of the streams, unmolested by the ax of the settler; when I see that no longer any aborigines are to be found there, and that the vast herds of elks, deer, and buffaloes, which once pastured on those hills and in those valleys, making to themselves great roads to the several salt-springs, have ceased to exist; when I reflect that all this grand portion of our Union, instead of being in a state of nature, is now covered with villages, farms, and towns, where the din

of hammers and machinery is constantly heard; that the woods are fast disappearing under the ax by day and the fire by night; that hundreds of steamboats are gliding to and fro over the whole length of the majestic river, forcing commerce to take root and to prosper at every spot, transplanting civilization into its darkest recesses; when I remember that these extraordinary changes have all taken place in the short period of twenty years, I pause—wonder—and, although I know all to be fact, can scarcely believe its reality."

At Henderson, he was accustomed to make long excursions, scouring the fields and the woods, and fording the lakes and rivers. We think we can see him now, setting out early in the morning, with no companion but his dog and gun; the faithful tin-box, containing his pencils and colors, slung to his side: now popping down the unconscious warbler that makes the air vocal from some neighboring tree; now hastening to the broad shelter of a venerable oak, to describe the form and paint the variegated plumage of his victim; now crouching for hours underneath some withered trunk, to observe the habits of some shy and timid bird; now climbing the jagged side of a rocky precipice, to find the nest eggs of the eagle that screams and flutters upon the dry top of the storm-blasted beech still higher up; now treading upon the head of the serpent that hisses and wreathes among the thick leaves of the copse; now starting the bear and cougar from their secret lairs in the fastnesses; now swimming with lusty sinew, his gun and apparatus fastened above his head, the troubled waters of a swollen stream; now wandering for days through the illimitable and pathless thickets of the cane-brake, at night sleeping upon the hard ground, or across the branches of trees, and by day almost perishing with thirst; and now hailing with pleasure, at sun-set, the distant but cheerful glimmer of the lonely log-cabin fire.

The incidents, it must be supposed, of expeditions of this sort are many and striking. Exposed to dangers on every side, by floods, by tempests, by fires, by wild beasts, and by the hands of man, his life was a perpetual scene of vicissitudes and adventures. Some of these it may be entertaining to refer to. At one time, in the month of November, traveling through the barrens of Kentucky, he remarked a sudden and strange darkness issuing from the western horizon. At first he supposed it might be a coming storm of thunder and rain. He had proceeded about a mile, when he heard what he imagined to be the distant rumbling of a violent tornado. He spurred his horse, with the view of galloping to a place of shelter, but the animal, apparently more sagacious than the rider, nearly stopped, or rather moved forward slowly, placing one foot before the other, with as much precaution as if walking on a smooth sheet of ice. He dismounted to ascertain what was the matter, when the steed fell to groaning piteously, hung his head, spread out his forelegs, as if to save himself from falling, and stood stock still. At that instant, all the shrubs and trees began to move from their very roots, and the ground rose and fell in successive furrows, like the ruffled waters of a sea. It was an earthquake. "Who can tell of the sensations I experienced," writes our naturalist, "when rocking on my horse, and with him moved to and fro like a child in his cradle, with the most imminent dangers around, and expecting the ground every moment to open, and present to my eyes such an abyss as might ingulf myself and all around me? The fearful convulsion, however, lasted only a few minutes, and the heavens again brightened as quickly as they had become obscured; my horse brought his feet to their natural position, raised his head, and galloped off as if loose and frolicking without a rider."

Not to the fury of the elements alone was our intrepid man of science exposed. Once—and, singular to say, only once, in wandering for twenty years—was he threatened with death by the hand of man. This was, when returning from the upper Mississippi, he was forced to cross one of the wide prairies of that region. Toward the dusk of the evening, wearied with an interminable jaunt over the prairie, he approached a light that feebly shone from the window of a log hut. He reached the spot, and presenting himself at the door, asked a tall figure of a woman, whether he might take shelter under her roof. Her voice was gruff, and her dress carelessly thrown about her person. She answered his question in the affirmative, when he walked in, took a wooden stool, and quietly seated himself by the fire. A finely formed young Indian, his head resting between his hands, with his elbows on his knees, was seated in the center of the cabin. A long bow stood against the wall, while a quantity of arrows and two or three black raccoon-skins lay at his feet. He moved not: he apparently breathed not. Being addressed in French, he raised his head, pointed to one of his eyes with his finger, and gave a significant glance with the other. His face was covered with blood. It appeared, that an hour before, in the act of discharging an arrow at a raccoon, the arrow split upon the cord, and sprang back with such violence into his right eye, as to destroy it forever. "Feeling hungry,', Mr. Audubon continues his narrative, "I inquired what sort of fare I might expect. Such a thing as a bed was not to be seen, but many large untanned bear and buffalo hides lay piled up in a corner. I drew a fine time-piece from my vest, amd told the woman that it was late, and that I was fatigued. She had espied my watch, the richness of which seemed to operate upon her feelings with electric quickness. She told me that there was plenty of venison and jerked buffalo meat, and that on removing the ashes I should find a cake. But my watch had struck her fancy, and her curiosity had to be gratified with a sight of it. I took off the gold chain that secured it, from around my neck, and presented it to her. She was all ecstasy, spoke of its beauty, asked me its value, put the chain around her brawny neck, saying how happy the possession of such a chain would make her. Thoughtless, and, as I fancied myself in so retired a spot, secure, I paid little attention to her talk or her movements. I helped my dog to a good supper of venison, and was not long in satisfying the demands of my own appetite. The Indian rose from his seat as if in extreme suffering. He passed and repassed me several times, and once pinched me on the side so violently, that the pain nearly brought forth an exclamation of anger. I looked at him. His eye met mine; but his look was so forbidding that it struck a chill into the more nervous part of my system. He again seated himself, drew a butcher-knife from its greasy scabbard, examined its edge, as I would do that of a razor I suspected to be dull, replaced it, and again taking his tomahawk from his back, filled the pipe of it with tobacco, and sent me expressive glances whenever our hostess chanced to have her back toward us. Never, till that moment, had my senses been awakened to the danger which I now suspected to be about me. I returned glance for glance with my companion, and rested well assured that, whatever enemies I might have, he was not of the number."

In the meantime, he retired to rest upon the skins, when two athletic youths, the sons of the woman, made their entrance. She whispered with them a little while, when they fell to eating and drinking, to a state bordering on intoxication. "Judge of my astonishment." he says, "when I saw this incarnate fiend take a large carving-knife, and go to the grind-stone to whet its edge! I saw her pour the water on the turning-machine, and watched her working away with the dangerous instrument, until the sweat covered every part of my body, in spite of my determination to defend myself to the last. Her task finished, she walked to her reeling sons, and said:—'There, that'll soon settle him! Boys, kill yon ———, and then for the watch!' I turned, cocked my gun-locks silently, and lay ready to start up and shoot the first who might attempt my life." Fortunately two strangers entering at the moment, the purpose of the woman was disclosed, and she and her drunken sons secured.

But no earthquakes, nor hurricanes, nor the carving-knife of the wild denizens of the desert, could afflict him half so much as he suffered in consequence of an attack by a wild and ferocious animal—neither more nor less than—a rat.

It was a calamity, the like of which is seldom recorded in literary history. Edward Livingston, it is said, having finished his great code of Louisianian law, behe'd the labor of three persevering years perish in an instant in the flames; Thomas Carlyle, when he had finished the first volume of his French Revolution, had every scrap of it burned through the carelessness of a friend; and so Mr. Audubon, having wandered and toiled for years to get accurate representations of American birds, found that two Norway rats had in a night destroyed two hundred of his original drawings, containing the forms of more than a thousand inhabitants of the air. All were gone, except a few bits of knawed paper, upon which the marauding rascals had reared a family of their young. "The burning heat," says the noble-hearted sufferer, "which instantly rushed through my brain, was too great to be endured, without affecting the whole of my nervous system. I slept not for several nights, and the days past like days of oblivion, until the animal powers being recalled into action, through the strength of my constitution, I took up my gun, my note-book, and my pencils, and went forward to the woods as gayly as if nothing had happened."

He went forth, and in less than three years had his portfolio again filled.

[To be Concluded.]

CLAIRVOYANCE.

We have seen, in previous articles, that the first prominent effect of the operations of what is called Animal Magnetism, is to close up the outer senses, and thus to measurably suspend, for the time, the ordinary relations which the soul sustains to the body. Yet in the stages of the magnetic operation heretofore described, the psychical essence is still, to a great extent, imprisoned in the body, where, being pervaded by the corresponding essence, or *magnetism*, of the operator, the main effects which occur are those which may be classified under the head of *sympathy*. When left to himself, however, each person, while in this condition, is capable of thought and volition, which are properly his own, as connected with the highest extreme of his own mental sphere, and sometimes, even in this comparatively low stage of abnormalism, his mental operations are surprisingly exalted.

But when the magnetic operation is carried to a much greater extent than that which is requisite to establish the most perfect sympathy—that is, when the psychical essence of the operator *occupies* or *possesses* the body of the subject to the greatest, or nearly the greatest possible extent—these *sympathetic* phenomena diminish, or entirely cease to be perceptible. The reason of this is obviously because, while the body and brain of the subject are thus pervaded or *possessed* by the foreign essence or magnetism, its own proper essence (or organized psychical body) is set comparatively free from the grasp of the physical brain and nervous system. It can be acted upon to produce the *sympathetic* phenomena described, only whilst it, to a large extent, still occupies its own proper organs, in which alone the psychical essence, or magnetism, of the operator (a person in a perfect *normal* state) could to any great extent unite with it and subject its motions to its own.

But all channels of bodily sense and of cerebral action being closed even to the *sympathetic* effects of the movements going on in the body or mind of the operator, the comparatively enfranchised soul is launched into a new and much higher sphere of existence. This sphere of existence, when perfectly attained, is indeed indentical with the *spiritual state*, with the exception that there is still a sympathetic cord which unites the soul to the body, and enables the former to find its way back to the latter after a temporary absence. In this state, therefore, all the senses, including the reasoning and intuitional powers, are developed in a spiritualized, and hence highly exalted degree. The somniloquist now *feels* the (to us) invisible spheres of persons and things, as sensibly as a person in the merely bodily state could feel a solid wall. He may, by a like interior process, detect the *taste* of different articles, or of medicines corked up and heremetically sealed in glass bottles. Coming into the sphere of a more refined and ethereal light—of light which passes unobstructed through all gross and tangible bodies—he can *see* to almost unlimited distances. He can *hear* even a *thought* that may be addressed to him without the aid of the organs of speech; and if his attention is directed to persons a long distance off, he can hear their conversation. He exercises the sense of *smell* in an equally acute degree. I have had persons in this state to describe to me the odor of things which happened to be in distant places to which I directed their attention, and of which I had not the slightest thought at the time. The *reasoning* powers are often sublimely exalted, and the *intuitions*, at times, seem almost unbounded.

These interior powers when thus developed are vaguely designated by the appellation of "clairvoyance," though this term properly applies only to the *sight*. But it should be observed that the other senses, and the mental faculties, are often equally exalted with the sense of sight, and some of the highest phenomena of this exalted interior condition take place apparently without the exercise of any clairvoyance, or clear-vision. Such are the phenomena of profound intellectual discernments of the interior and hidden mysteries of nature or of the spiritual world, examples of which, as having actually occurred, might be cited almost without number.

There are those who, from the abundance of proof that has been developed upon the subject, feel forced to admit the claims of Animal Magnetism in respect to the *sympathetic* and other phenomena of which we have spoken in previous articles, but who find it extremely difficult to admit this more exalted, and comparatively independent, state of the soul and its senses which we have just described. These same persons, however, generally find no difficulty in admitting a great exaltation of the senses as occasionally occurring in *cataleptics* and persons laboring under other convulsive diseases. Nor do they pretend to disbelieve the statements in regard to the clairvoyance, or sight without the use of the physical eye, as possessed by Jane Rider and by many other natural somnambulists whose cases have been investigated and described by intelligent physicians. These phenomena, having occasionally occurred in different ages of the world, have passed into *tradition*, which, strange to say, obtains more reverence and confidence from some minds than the new though constantly occurring and undeniable facts of our own day! But the reality of clairvoyance, or sight, without the use of the physical eye, being admitted in cases of *natural* somnambulism, we are puzzled to conceive why it is that many people who make this admission, persist so strenuously as they do in denying, on merely *theoretical* grounds, the possibility, or even probability, of clairvoyance in cases of somnambulism induced by the magnetic process. Certainly, if the psychological considerations offered in this and preceding articles involve any truth, there are strong theoretical grounds on which to base a belief in the probability of clairvoyance, even were we entirely destitute of the evidence of direct facts upon the point.

But, as this article will come before skeptics as well as believers in the subject of which it treats, we will here perform what, as it regards many minds, may be considered a work of supererogation—and cite a few from among the thousands of facts which are constantly occurring, in proof of an independent power of clairvoyance as exercised by certain persons while in the magnetic trance.

Sometime in the winter or spring of 1846, I think it was, the only son of a Mr. Bruce, a respectable farmer of Milford, Massachusetts, went to Boston with a load of straw, and was never afterwards seen alive by his parents or friends. Diligent and protracted search was made for him, but without obtaining the least clue by which he might be traced, until about two years after his disappearance, when one of the daughters of Mr. Bruce, being on a visit to Boston, was induced, for some purpose, to call at the house of Mrs. Freeman, a well-known clairvoyant. During the interview which ensued, Mrs. F., being in the clairvoyant ecstasy, told her the particulars of her family bereavement, and of the unsuccessful search that had been made for her lost brother, and stated that the body of the latter then lay entombed in the city burrying-ground on Boston Neck. Miss Bruce, deeply impressed with the developments of this interview, hastened home and informed her father of the same, who returned with his daughter to the city, and the two proceeded together to the house of the clairvoyant. The examination which ensued was more particular than the previous one. The clairvoyant mentioned the number of the tomb in which the remains might be found, stated that the young man had been entombed with his clothes on, which she proceeded to describe, and told the particular position in which the coffin might be found in reference to others in the same tomb.

Mr. Bruce immediately went and obtained permission to enter and search the tomb bearing the

number that was mentioned, where he found all things precisely as the clairvoyant had described. Having fully identified the body of his son, by peculiarities of his teeth, his clothing, and by articles found in his pockets, he obtained permission to remove it to Milford, where he interred it in his own family vault. Mr. Bruce subsequently obtained from the clairvoyant the particulars of the *murder* of his son, with such distinctness as to enable him to trace the probable perpetrators of the crime, against whom legal proceedings would have been instituted had it not been for the sudden death of an important witness.

It deserves to be noted that while describing the position of the young man's body in the tomb, Mrs. Freeman incidentally stated that there was one coffin in the same tomb, (indicating its position,) which contained no body, but only two large bags of sand, the body having been removed for anatomical purposes, by Dr. ———, a certain Sexton being privy to the robbery. A coffin was actually found in the tomb, as described, with two bags of sand it it!

In another instance Mrs. Freeman was consulted by a lady, whose child had disappeared and was not to be found. Mrs. F. told her that while the child was, on the previous day, playing upon a certain wharf, she, unobserved by any one, fell into the water and was drowned, and that by searching, at low tide, near the wharf, the body would be found. Search was accordingly instituted at the place indicated, and the body of the child was soon recovered. Hundreds of incidents, eqnally striking with the foregoing, have occurred in the experience of this clairvoyant, which unmistakably prove her to possess the power of perceiving objects and events distant in point of space and time, without the use of the physical organs, or common processes of discernment. But she is only one among hundreds who, while in the magnetic state, possess the same powers. Take the following additional specimen of the cases which might be cited:—

A young man of the name of Davis, who resided at Pougkeepsie, mysteriously disappeared from his home, and had for a long time been unheard of by his parents and friends. The anxiety of the parents being much excited, a clairvoyant of the same name, but who was neither a relation or acquaintance of the young man, was consulted respecting him. The clairvoyant states that the young man had gone to sea; that in consequence of a fall he had experienced a severe injury of the leg; that he was then in a building upon the sea shore, many thousand miles off, and was at that moment weeping and speaking of his mother, whom he expected never again to see; and that a tall man, with light clothes was standing by his bed-side, conversing with him. He, moreover, predicted that the young man would come home, at about the end of a certain number of months, and that he would come *limping*, owing to the injury to his leg, received by the fall before alluded to. At the end of the time mentioned, the young man actually came home, limping as was predicted. On being questioned, he confirmed everything that had been stated by the clairvoyant concerning his departure, and the vicissitudes through which he subsequently passed, and distinctly remembers the time when, while lying on his bed at the place before mentioned, he wept, and spoke concerning his mother, to a tall man by his bed-side, who, if I remember aright, was his captain or one of his ship mates.

Many volumes, indeed, might be filled with accounts, given on unexceptionable testimony, of the most decided cases of magnetic clairvoyance which have occurred, and are now occurring, in all parts of the civilized world. These cases all concur with each other in the general features of their phenomena, although there has, of couse, been no preconcert among the experimenters, who have resided in places widely distant from each other, and who, in many instances, were skeptical, and ignorant of any specific phenomena which might have been expected to occur, as the resuls of the experiments instituted. Thus, without the aid of any set of propagandists, having mutual understandings with each other, the doctrine of clairvoyance has been gradually and steadily forcing itself upon the credence of mankind by its own intrinsic power, and that, too, in spite of the almost universal ridicule and hostility which have from the first been arrayed against it. Like the simpler forms and claims of Animal Magnetism, it has been "exploded" in almost innumerable instances—is now being "*triumphantly* exploded" somewhere, and by some one, almost every week; but in all such cases the doctrine itself, smiling at the self-sufficiency of its opposers, whose hostility is based only on a total ignorance of its laws, and the conditions of its manifestation, goes on in its uninterrupted course of development, and gains new converts to its shrine. A rabid conservatism, and sensualism, which has ever stood ready to crucify a new thought, has, it is true, well nigh succeeded in hissing it out of the public; but it has taken refuge in a thousand private circles, where its phenomena and laws are being patiently investigated, and its truthful disclosures carefully applied. There are scores and hundreds of private families in which clairvoyance is constantly employed in the diagnostication and treatment of disease, which is among its most legitimate and successful modes of application. For this purpose, many heads of families, without any motives of notoriety or personal gain, habitually induce the clairvoyant ecstasy on their own sons and daughters, and they *know* it is *not* the transparent humbug which sensuous and conceited minds so generally set it down to be.

On the strength, therefore, of such considerations as the foregoing, we shall feel perfectiy justified in assuming that clairvoyance is TRUE,—especially as principles have gradually unfolded themselves in the course of these pychological articles, which seem, in a great measure, to explain its mysteries, and of themselves to establish *a priori*, its possibility and even probability. And its truth being admitted, results the most profoundly important to philosophy, psychology, and theology will necessarily follow. We may find in it an illustration and proof of the important part in the economy of universal nature, which is played by forces and principles which are not cognizable to the external senses, and are introduced by it to a more interior idea of the essential nature and causes of all exterior forms. By demonstrating the existence of interior and spiritual senses, and of corresponding interior and spiritual mediums of their discernment, it proves the superiority of the soul over the body, and that the former is capable of acting at least in measurable independence of the latter. It thus also establishes a high degree of philosophical probability, to say the least, that the soul is of itself a *distinct organism*, and may survive the body. It, moreover, hints that while in this interior and ecstatic state, man may come within the influence of a still *higher* magnetism, even that which belongs to a *spiritual world*, and that he may, through this medium, receive impressions or revelations of truths adapted to the ever increasing spiritual wants of himself and his species. But on this latter subject it is not improbable that more will be offered in future articles. W. F.

Physiological Department.

PHYSIOLOGY IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. L. M. COMINGS.

We have noticed, with more than ordinary interest, a simple petition now before our Legislature, asking that some facilities may be granted towards giving physiological instruction in our Common Schools. It is really one of the encouraging signs of the times, to see even the incipient steps taken by our own State towards measures which are fraught with so great benefit to future generations.

When we reflect that a large portion of the diseases which are so prevalent in our midst, can be traced directly to a disobedience of those physiological laws, which govern our constitution, and when we know that this disobedience is mainly the result of ignorance, we may feel that a remedy can be found in knowledge; and when this is freely dispensed in our Common Schools, we may hope for some relief from these evils, as well as ten thousand benefits which will naturally spring up from this instruction.

This reform must begin with the young, for the old are too far gone, and too strongly bound by the force of habit to be regenerated. Let our teachers be required to impart a knowledge of Physiology to our children, and let this knowledge be carried out in practice by them, and the next generation of men will be greatly improved in health and physical development, and the subsequent generations still better, and so on to perfection. The medical faculty will not fear that a race of doctors will spring up, although it is a startling fact that if the laws of our nature were observed, we should have but little use for the skill of the physician. But we only contend for such an amount of information on Physiology as would preclude those

violations of the laws of our being which tend to our happiness. If, for instance, our youth were taught that from the pores of the skin there issue humors which must either be removed or be absorbed into the system, in the shape of active poison, a practical example would be afforded of the effect of personal uncleanliness. So, if shown that fresh air is more valuable than the most nutricious diet—that indeed it is a food without which vitality must cease, we should not have occasion to decry so much against unventilated houses, and underground dwellings. If our youth grow up in ignorance of these things, and if they are never trained to perceive that many of the forms of disease with which they are afflicted are derived from the habits to which they are bred, we may declaim as we please against their folly, but in reality we have done nothing for its removal.

Of all forms of education, it seems to us that physical training is paramount—that it is the very corner-stone of all education; and as much as we value the elimination of the moral and intellectual faculties, such education is comparatively worthless, seeing that unless the body is nourished, the brain, the seat of the mind, must become inefficient and decline. Let this knowledge then be enforced on the rising generation, and the grown man will recognize the fatalities which have occurred through neglect or ignorance of physical laws.

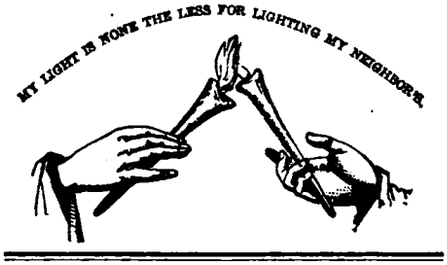
It may be urged in objection that this knowledge will not produce these results, for there are physicians and others who are well read in all the mysteries of physiological science, and yet they live in the daily and habitual disobedience of those laws, that they so well know!! This is undoubtedly true; but we firmly believe in such cases, that this disobedience is the consequence of *early* ignorance. It is hard to break up long-established habits, and if we ever expect to accomplish a moral reform or the physical regeneration of the race of man, we must begin with the young. It is this early teaching in our Common Schools that will induce early and correct habits, that will be lasting, and such as will continue through life.

Look to our health reports and statistics of mortality. What a melancholy picture do they present! It is true, the poorer classes are the more immediate sufferers; yet all who live in the vicinity of a large city are liable to the same baleful influences, the result of ignorance, negligence, and filth. The air that is teeming with malaria is not wholly concentrated over the hovels which disgrace our large cities, but with every fresh current it may traverse the land, until the atmosphere becomes a magazine of poison. Nor is this all—for filth of body and mind are near allies, and habits are formed which degrade a no small section of our fellow-beings almost to the brink of creation.

Epidemic follows epidemic, and the dreaded Cholera spreads over the land. We speculate and theorize about its origin, and recommend remedies for its cure; but let our children, and children's children, be taught to obey the physiological laws of our nature, and we should have no more Cholera to frighten us.

Man is not naturally more filthy in his habits than the other portions of the animal creation. But habits fostered by a long course of bad education, have made that a feature in his character, from which, under better circumstances, he must have shrunk in disgust. Let any one visit the home of the filthy—see the shame which colors the countenance, and hear the apology, if the room be disorderly or dirty: hence we see the remnant of that better feeling which long-cherished vice has not been able entirely to eradicate. Now if this inherent sense of order had been early cultivated by the right kind of education, and that knowledge which would lead to the formation of good habits, far different results would be the consequence.

If this article was not already too long, we would argue the *duty* of our government, from similar considerations, to provide free baths for the people. What an amount of good would result from such a provision! If our youth can be early instructed in physiology, it will induce them at once to seek for fresh air, healthy diet, to form correct habits, and to love personal cleanliness, as they would then know that these things are essential to health and happiness.



Educational Department.

EDUCATION.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

NUMBER IV.

I have said that some of those ideas which we have by the action of our higher intellectual and moral faculties are spontaneous and intuitive—that those first principles and primary emotions which are elementary, essential and common in all thought and action, are not logical or demonstrative but instinctive. I have likened them to those instincts, commonly so called, by which the actions of the inferior animals are automatically directed. Such direction must be provided for the infancy and necessary inexperience and incapacity both of the rational and irrational races. If, for instance, the appetite for food and the art of securing it; adaptation of element and locality to the life, with the caution, cunning, and courage which guard it, were not divinely provided and adjusted in their instant activities to the necessities of every moment, the scheme of creation in every department of sentient existence would utterly fail.

The instincts of animals are, indeed, a kind of mechanism by which the purpose of their existence is certainly accomplished, but their life is not without its modicum of liberty, for their actions are, also, impelled by motives and directed by knowledges; and they vary their actions according to circumstances, within their own limited range of choice, as men do, and as advantageously. In truth, we differ from them, not by universal unlikeness, but by the greater number of faculties which we possess, by the higher nature of those which are proper to humanity, and, by the consequent greater freedom of all. Human nature repeats and reproduces all the powers of all the inferior animals and superadds its own that are peculiar. The faculties which are common to men and animals are very numerous. Let us indicate a few. The functions of the five senses, which are alike wherever they are found; the instincts of intersexual love, which is quite general; marriage for life or exclusive attachment, as in the fox and dove; gregariousness and societary organization, as in the bee; love and care of offspring; fear, cunning, courage, music, perception, cognition, memory, and judgment of the physical properties of surrounding things; understanding of the passions of their own kind and of similar passions in other animals and in men; and in some of them, a devotion to their human masters that might be called the religion of instinct, but that the worshipper is not made in the image of the worshipped, and is not capable of growing into likeness of life and character.

Now all these faculties, and the ideas and capabilities which we have by them, come to us under the same laws and conditions, and answer to the same ends as in the animal world. In us as in them, the primitive impulses and intuitive knowledges which rule and direct the life that is common to all the sentient races, are before and above all instruction, experience, and capacity of reflection.

But the whole of humanity was as certainly and necessarily fore-ordained by a competent intelligence; and men have not invented for themselves any of their elementary faculties. If the sentiment of parental love was given to the human race as to the lower orders, the feeling and the idea do not, in the one case any more than in the other, depend for their existence upon the intellectual perception of the beauty, utility, and necessity of such an instinct. The same is true of conscience, hope, benevolence, faith in, and worship of the supernatural.

We have these also by constitutional provision, and we owe the feelings and ideas to which we give these names to instinctive impulse. But conscience, as nature furnishes it, is not a code; the impulse to believe and worship things which the senses cannot apprehend is not digested into a creed; nor is the simple sentiment of benevolence formed into a policy of philanthrophic enterprises. Like so many springs of the moral mechanism they lie coiled up within us to supply, each its specific kind of energy and action to the general life; but the special direction and ultimate manifestation will be determined by all the causes which influence human agency. General conceptions and tendencies only are secured by the mental organization. The particular ideas and feelings of actual experience are left free to form themselves within these outlines, under the laws which govern the contingencies of rational existence. Conscience gives the general idea that there is right, with the feeling which executes particular judgments in self-approval or remorse; but it does not supply the standard of those judgments. The instinct of supernaturality assumes the existence of beings that live independently of material forms, and the particular doctrines of angels, demons, and deities are received into this general conception, but are not specifically shaped and exactly determined by it. So the sentiment of benevolence gushes out like a fountain from the bosom of the earth, but its particular channels and effects are determined by ulterior influences. Thus justice, mercy, and faith are given; but, "to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God," depends for all practical conditions and ultimate results upon all the circumstances which modify human actions. Only those general conceptions and tendencies are thus intrinsic which ascertain to what class of beings we belong, and the destiny toward which the general current of our life shall necessarily drift. Within these limits the actual history of individuals will be infinitely varied. This theory of the mental constitution assumes the existence of as many unlike kinds of faculty in the mind as there are unlike species of ideas and feelings in human experience; it ascribes the production of every kind of idea to its appropriate faculty, exclusively, and attributes all general *a priori* conceptions to the spontaneous action of each faculty respectively. It refuses the origin of the reflecting powers; to them belongs the primary conception of causation, and the apprehension of all specific causes, but it is the sentiment of worship that impersonates and individualizes a God. The self-evident truth that everything must have a cause, which the inductive faculty teaches, can lead neither mind nor heart up to the *first* cause; the series of links in the logical chain finds no end, and rests in no beginning, but rather denies it. It is the religious instinct which lodges it in a conscious uncaused First Cause.

THE PROGRESS OF MAN.

M. Sierres, in a course of lectures on comparative anthropology, delivered in Paris, has thrown out some interesting views on the relations of different branches of the human race with each other. A cotemporary of the professor has published a summary of the lectures, showing the important influence which the extension of railways will have upon the interesting subject which they were intended to illustrate.

THE EFFECTS OF STEAM.

Hitherto, the different groups of mankind, scattered over the surface of the earth, have lived isolated, kept aloof by governments and political institutions, or brought together only by war. It would seem that nature herself, by the intervention of mountain ranges, rivers and oceans, wished to preserve the distinguishing characteristics between the races, until the highest type should have been developed. It is believed in certain quarters that this condition is accomplished; nations seek to become acquainted with each other; neither the political institutions established by ignorance, nor physical obstacles, exist in the same strength as formerly, to divide them. The author of railways little thought that he had found the lever, looked for in vain by Archimides, wherewith to move the world.

It is scarcely fifteen years since the various governments of Europe began to turn their attention to railways; some have as yet done no more than construct sections of lines, nervous centers as it were, from which life is to be transmitted to every province. In a few years the North Sea will be united to the Mediterranean by a line, which, commencing at Edinburgh, touches Newcastle, York, London, Dover, and, re-commencing at Boulogne, on the other side of the channel, stretches away to Paris, from Paris to Lyons, from Lyons to Avignon, from Avignon to Marseilles. Another line, of which portions are already constructed, commencing at Hamburgh, and terminating at Trieste, links the the German Ocean to the Atlantic. In other directions, the Baltic and Black Seas are brought into communication with the English Channel—the whole forming a quadrilateral web-work of iron, including within its limits nearly all that is valuable in modern civilization, and to which Russia, Spain, and Turkey in Europe will at no distant day attach themselves. Steam will now complete what printing began. In a moral point of view, the long lines of iron are so many conductors by which the thought of one nation will be communicated to another. Traversing the whole extent of Europe, they must produce a complete modification of custom-house law, and lead to a real "holy alliance" between mercantile communities. The great work begun by Gottenburg will now find its essential element of completion in the rapid circulation of men and ideas. Books are nothing in themselves, they exist only for those who read them. A material power is required for their penetration among the gloomy and remote populations which have for ages intrenched themselves sullenly behind their physical barriers. This power exists in steam and railways—the true auxiliaries of printing. How greatly will the intellectual aspect of the continent be changed, when all the capital cities are embraced within the scope of railways! In which respect steam appears to be as much the bond of union between the different sections of the human race, as between distances.

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.—DR. BONFILS and his lady are soliciting aid in the Eastern States for the establishment of a Female high school in Western Missouri. They bring the highest class of commendations for personal worth and qualification for the work in which they are engaged. The object is worthy, and we trust it will succeed. The true way to elevate a nation is to educate those who are to be the mother's, and the work is done.

Every human being who is sent into the world without his consent, has an imperious claim upon the generation into whose hands he falls for food, clothing, shelter, and for such an education as shall qualify him to be virtuous and happy. Education should be as free as the air we breathe—those who rob the child of either, commit piracy on humanity.

Agricultural Department.

GRAFTING.

The process of grafting is exceedingly simple, and except in large trees, may be performed by women, or children twelve years old. We would have our women and girls, instead of shutting themselves up in the house in unwholesome air, employed at profitless sedentary pursuits, learn to cultivate fruit trees, than which nothing could be more pleasant, profitable, and healthful for them.

Grafting-wax is made by melting together three parts of bees-wax, three parts of rosin, and two parts of tallow, and while warm it must be worked in water, like shoe-makers' wax, and pulled like candy. If this compound is too hard it may be softened by working in more tallow.

The scions having been cut in February or March, and kept from becoming dry, the proper time having arrived for grafting, which must be when the sap flows freely, the work should be done with as little delay as possible. This time varies with different trees, and with different localities. As we said in the March number, we have had excellent success with grafting apple-trees in May, when the blossoms were abundant. The cold dry winds of a northern April, before the sap flows freely, when no leaves are present to shield the graft or scion, we think are detrimental to the life of the scion. The scions should be taken from thrifty twigs of the last year's growth, which will be a quarter of an inch and less'

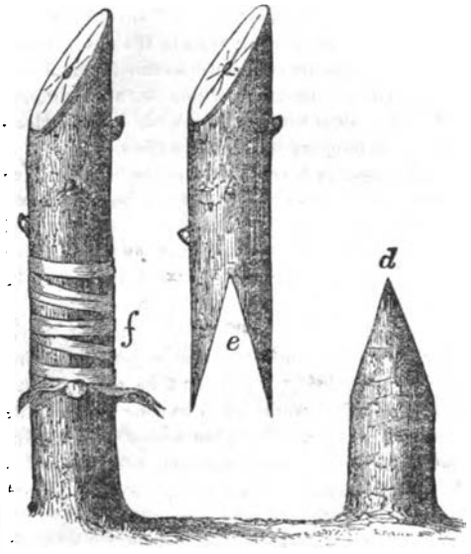
in thickness. It is usual to cut them in slips about three or four inches long, containing three buds.

For small seedling stocks, or small sprouts on larger trees, less than half an inch in diameter, it is well to adopt the *whip* or *splice* method.

SPLICE GRAFTING, FIG. 1.

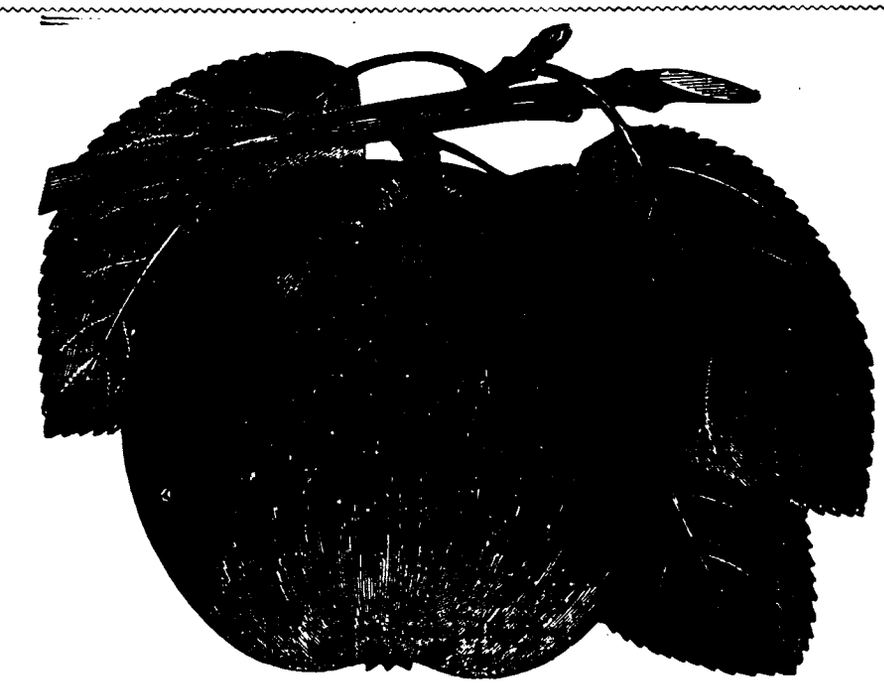
Cut, with a sharp knife, obliquely upward, the stock *a*, without bruising or starting the bark, and the scion *b*, downward, with a corresponding angle to make the two parts fit nicely, care being taken that the inner bark of the stock and scion exactly meet. Then lay the parts together, and bind them snugly with a strand of matting or bass-bark, and cover the splice with grafting-wax or clay, to shield it from the air and water.

It is often necessary to graft on stocks half an inch or more in diameter. In such cases the mode of *saddle* grafting is sometimes employed with excellent success.



SADDLE GRAFTING, FIG. 2.

In this process, cut the stock *d* with a drawing-knife upward, forming a wedge; then split with a fine saw the scion *e*, and with a knife pare away each side to a point so as to fit the stock *d*; place the parts together, as at *f*, and bind them firmly with matting or bark, and cover the whole with clay or grafting-wax. At the end of two months the union will generally be sufficiently perfect to allow the removal of the covering and the ligature, which, if left on too long, will injure the growth.



THE HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH.

This apple is a fine, large, early winter fruit, which originated in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, and is of excellent quality. The tree is vigorous and bears very abundantly, and is worthy of extensive culture. Fruit large, roundish-oblong; skin smooth, with irregular broken strips of bright and pale red, which nearly cover a yellow ground; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and highly flavored.

The third mode of grafting is the more common one among farmers, especially in reclaiming large trees, and is called *cleft* grafting, fig. 3. This is adapted to limbs and stocks from an inch to three inches in diameter. A smooth, thrifty limb should always be selected. It is not a bad plan to trim off a large portion of the tops of old trees, and allow new sprouts to put out, on which, about the second or third year scions can be grafted.

FIG. 3.

With a fine saw, cut off as many limbs of the tree as you intend to graft, two or three inches above where the scions are to be inserted. The falling or leaning of the limb is liable to start or bruise the bark, and by cutting and throwing down all the limbs at once you avoid displacing or breaking the scions. This being done, carefully recut each limb or stock, as you proceed, with the saw, and smooth off its head with a sharp knife, then select a place to split it where the bark is smooth and will be likely to split straight. Make a cleft through the heart of the limb with a knife and hammer, and open the cleft by driving in a narrow wedge at the heart of the stock which will open the cleft for the reception of the scions. The scions are now prepared by sloping their lower ends like a wedge, the outside being a little the thickest. Insert the scion so that its inner bark will correspond with the inner bark of the stock. Shape the scion so as to fit and fill the cleft as far down as it goes. The scions being thus adjusted, carefully withdraw the wedge which stands erect between the scions. Make a ball of wax and lay it on the head of the stock, between the scions, and press in down, and spread it so as to cover the head, and lap over three-fourths of an inch all around upon the bark, and rub it down smoothly, being careful to make an air and water joint around the scions and over the end of the stock. Where the wax passes over the corner of the stock, it should be quite thick, to prevent it from cracking. Then cover the cleft on each side quite below its lower extremity, and the work is done. The next spring cut off nicely the poorest scion in each stock, as one is usually quite sufficient. The second year the balance of the old limbs may be removed and your tree is reclaimed. Care should be taken not to allow sprouts to grow from the old stocks, as more sap will be supplied than the new scions can take up. These sprouts should be rubbed off as often as once a month during the growing season, to keep the tree smooth. This mode of grafting is of course applicable to small trees, and it should be done, say a foot above the ground, so that, should the scions not live the first year, the stock may be cut off again and grafted the next season. It is well to watch the progress of development the first season, and rub down the wax if it should crack or cleave up so as to let in air or water. Clay is often used instead of wax, but though more expensive, we prefer the latter.

For the illustrations, figures 1 and 2, we are indebted to the *American Agriculturist*, published by C. M. Saxton, N. Y.

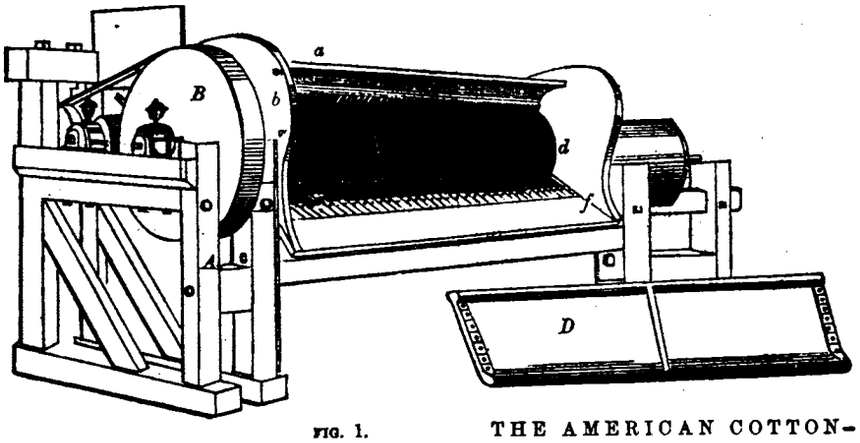


FIG. 1.

THE AMERICAN COTTON-GIN.

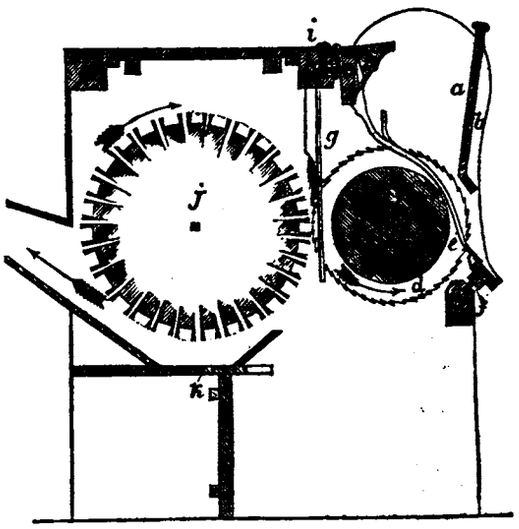


FIG. 2.

Mechanical Department.

THE RANGE OF MECHANICAL INVENTION IS A TRUE INDEX OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

THE COTTON-GIN, AND COTTON.

BY ROBERT MACFARLANE.

The saw Cotton-Gin embraces two principles for the removal of the seed from the wool. The saws playing between metal ribs, drawing in the cotton between them, and thus leaving the seeds behind, like drawing wool over comb-teeth, is one principle; and the other is, the removal of the cotton cleaned from the seeds, by a brush-roller, like a stripper fan-cylinder, which, at the same time, throws the cotton out into the cotton-room, by a spout leading from the gin. This will convey an idea of its principle and action; no machine can be more simple, and perform such results. Description:—Figure 1 is a perspective view, and figure 2 is a vertical side section. The letters refer to like parts on both figures; A represents the frame of the machine, which may be made of wood or iron; B is a band-pulley to drive it by either steam, water, or horse-power; *a* is the box to feed the uncleaned cotton into the saws; it is technically termed the Grate-fall-head. It is made with heads of cast iron, and the lower and back sides are made of metal ribs, termed a grate, represented at *e*. These metal ribs are screwed firmly down to the wood-work in the front at *f*, termed the *breast*, and the saws represented by *d*, project through the ribs from one to two inches. The upper, and back part of the feed-box, called the *hollow*, is hung upon hinges, to be easily raised; *l*, in figure 2, is a seed-board in front, and forms part of the breast. It is hung on pivots at the top, at each end, so that its bottom can be swung out, and the box emptied at any time. Its bottom is fastened by slide bolts. The grate of metal ribs is hung by the hinges to the top timber *h*, of the frame above the saws; C is the saw roller, in other words, a roller on which all the saws, *d*, are secured. It is made of wood, and fixed upon an iron shaft. The wood is turned true, and the saws, which are made of the best steel, are secured in grooves made for their reception in the wood. There is a set of wooden ribs behind the saw cylinder at *g*, and there is a row of bristles (figure 2) to seperate the motes and dirt from the cotton that has been drawn through the metal ribs. The bottom of the said box may be inclined to one side, so as to direct the cotton seeds into the receptacle D. J is a brush roller, running behind the ribs, the whole length of the saw roller. It takes the cotton from the saws, and sends it out by the spout behind, into the cotton-room, as shown by the straight arrow. This brush roller is about twenty inches in diameter, and the wood has slits running lengthwise in it, between the rows of bristles. The brush-roller must always have a greater surface speed than the saws. The air receives a rapid motion by the centrifugal action of the brush-roller. Below, and behind the brush, their is a sliding mote-board *k*, which can be slid backwards and forwards; *l* is a bottom-board. The saws can be set at the proper angle to the curve of the metal ribs, by a sliding butt, extending down, and operated by a set screw, *i*.

The Cotton-Gin is a very simple machine to understand, and the description of it is placed near to the engravings, so as not to require any turning back for reference while we are treating of the culture and history of cotton.

Cotton is the soft and beautiful down which envelopes the seeds of the cotton plant, (the *Gossipium* of Linnius.) It is the natural product, and is found growing in three quarters of the globe, namely, Asia, Africa, and America. It has been termed a tropical plant, and assuredly it is not found in cold climates, but still, the finest qualities of it are not grown in the tropics, but in the southern part of North America. When the Spaniards discovered our continent they found the natives clothed with cotton clothes of various textures. Magellan found some of the natives fishing with nets made of cotton threads; and Cortez found many of the Mexican warriors clothed in thick cuirasses of cotton cloth, some of which were stained with the most brilliant dyes. Previous to the discovery of America, however, cotton and cotton clothes were well known in Europe, having been introduced from the East, and a knowledge of the manufacture of them acquired from the Hindoos. We do not intend to say any more about the cotton of other countries than our own, except merely to mention that cotton cloth was assuredly manufactured in England, in the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1552 an Act was passed by Edward VI, relative to the number of yards to be made in each piece, (24,) and to weigh no less than 30lbs. In 1771 there were 5,101,920 lbs. of cotton consumed in England, all derived from the Levant, and the East, for not a single pound had then been exported from America. Attention had early been directed to the capacity of the colonies of the southeren parts of North America, to grow the cotton, and the capabilities of the colony of Georgia, for this purpose, were distinctly set forth by John Purry, an enterprising Swiss gentleman, who received a grant from the crown of England to occupy some plantations on the Savannah River, and old Purrysburg was named after him. In 1791 the first sixty bales of

American cotton entered Liverpool, and from the quickness of its sale, and the great demand for it by English manufacturers, great attention was soon paid to its culture by American planters; and it has now become, from that small beginning of a few bales, the greatest article of agriculture, for manufacturing purposes, that we have any account of in ancient or modern history. In 1806, nine years after the first sixty bales were sent to Liverpool, 100,142 bales, of 300 lbs. each, were sent to to the same place.

In forty years after that date, (1846,) 2,000,000 bales were raised in the United States, and in 1850 2,090,000 were sold, the value of which has been estimated by an able southern gentleman at $107,000,000. The immense wealth which the cultivation of this plant is the means of bringing into the United States every year, and the rapidity of its increase during the present century, are subjects worthy of attention and inquiry to the profound thinker and those personally interested; and it is no less a subject worthy of attention to those who are curious in such matters. The magnitude and importance of the cotton trade to America and Great Britain is incalculable. If the supply of American cotton was stopped for one year, tens of thousands, it has been stated, would starve in England, as truly as if famine and pestilence would sweep over the land. So dependent for their daily bread are tens of thousands upon its manufacture, that it has been wittily observed by Mr. Punch, "the most effectual way to conquer Old England would not be by wooden walls, but cotton bales." But what is this substance which is of so much importance to two great nations, and to millions of people in every part of the world?

THE COTTON PLANT.

The accompanying engraving represents a kind of cotton called the *prolific pomegranate*, described in the Southern Cultivator, and was grown last year by G. D. Mitchell, at Cedar Grove, Mississippi, and which, he stated, produced 4,897 lbs. to about two acres. This quantity seems to be so enormous, that many will doubt the accuracy of the statement. The engraving represents two limbs of the cotton plant, and will convey a very good idea of its appearance. There are many kinds of cotton, which have different names, according to the locality in which they are grown. Georgia does not produce so much cotton as some other States, but it has long been distinguished for its cotton. In the south-western part of it, the seed is planted about the beginning and onward to the latter part of March, and in some cold springs as late as the middle of April. The average period is the middle of March. It is planted in drills four feet apart, and the stalks are calculated to be ten inches distant. After it comes through the surface of the earth, it looks like buckwheat, until it is eight inches high, after which it branches off like the wild teasal. It stands, at full growth, about four feet high in Georgia, but in the rich Mississippi bottoms it attains to the hight of six and eight feet. Each stalk averages about thirty bolls (some have over one hundred.) The blossom lasts about three days—one day white, one red, one purple, and then falls off in six parts, like the shuck of a walnut, or like the liths of an opened orange. When the boll matures, it opens and lets out the staple to view something like our milk weed. It commences to open in July, and is ready to harvest when enough of bolls are opened to warrant picking. New bolls continue to be developed as the first ones ripen, like roses in our gardens, and the plants are picked over about half a dozen times. It is pulled off by hand, and comes out of the boll easily. A good hand will pick from two to three hundred pounds per day. At the early stage of picking it is not an uncommon thing for one planter to challenge another to test the smartness of their negroes; and in one instance of this kind, one hand picked four hundred and twenty pounds in Texas, during the last season. The picking of cotton is a light and agreeable kind of labor to the negroes, and a first-rate cotton-picker is a no small hero in the eyes of his fellows, and quite an object of interest and pride to his master. It is related that a plain but enthusiastic cotton-planter, after hearing and seeing Strakosch perform, with flying fingers, one of his favorite pieces on the piano, burst out in unrestrained admiration with—"What a glorious cotton-picker he would make."

Various kinds of cotton are named according to localities, such as Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, New Orleans, Sea Island, Upland, &c., &c. There is a very great difference in the quality of cotton grown in one State and in one district. The Sea Island and the Upland are very different. The finest qualities of the Sea Island are unequalled by any other cotton in the whole world. It is used for the finest cotton lace, lawn, &c. The Sea Island cotton is grown upon small sandy islands, contiguous to the shores of Georgia and South Carolina, and on low grounds bordering on the sea. It is fine and silky, of a yellowish tinge, and is long and strong in the staple. There are many qualities, however, in one field. The finest picked kind is bought up for fine warp yarn, and the fine thread for cotton lace. One English manufacturer, Mr. Houldsworth, pays an agent to stay upon the spot, and select the very finest specimens, irrespective of price, that being a secondary consideration.

The Upland cotton is shorter in the staple than the Sea Island, but there are some very fine kinds of it. The mixing of the different staples, to produce a good yarn, requires great practice and skill, and in respect to its cultivation, no plant has received greater attention.

There can be no doubt but the great increase of the consumption of cotton can be traced to the invention of the Cotton-Gin—the simple machine which stands at the head, and illustrates this article. The seed of the cotton plant adheres so tenaciously to the wool, as to be very difficult of separation, and without being separated, it is impossible to manufacture the wool into cloth. Before the invention of the Cotton-Gin, it took a female one whole day to clean one pound of cotton, and the best machine—the roller-gin with fluted rolls—which was in use in 1788, for cleaning cotton, could only finish about thirty pounds in twelve hours. The great consumption of cotton for manufacturing is attributable to its cheapness; but it never would have become a cheap fibrous material by the old processes of cleaning, and our country never would have become a great cotton country, if the Cotton-Gin had not been invented.

It was early discovered by Tench Coxe, Esq., and a number of enterprising gentlemen of the South, that any amount of cotton could be raised in the Carolinas and Georgia, but owing to the difficulty of cleaning it, a great perpendicular stood in the path of its extensive cultivation. In 1792, while the continent of Europe resounded only with the tread of armed hosts in battle array, England, separated from the strife, became the workshop of the world, and the demand for her manufactures was greater than she could supply; so likewise was the demand for cotton. It was at this juncture that a mechanical genius arose to meet, it may be said, the wants of the world. Eli Whitney, a native of Worcester, Mass., a highly educated and ingenious man, while a guest with the widow of General Greene, in Savannah, Geo., was appealed to by the lady to devote his attention to

the construction of a machine to gin cotton, as it was in vain to think of raising it for the market while the means to clean it were so inefficient. Whitney at once commenced experimenting, and after much study and toil completed his Cotton-Gin in the early part of 1793. At its first exhibition, all who saw it were astonished with its power, for it separated more cotton from the seed in one hour than one man could do, by the old method, in many months. Whitney, in 1802, when presenting a petition to the Legislature of South Carolina, respecting his treatment by some men who opposed his just claims, said, "my machine enables one man to do the work of a thousand."

After the cotton is ginned, it is packed into bales of 300 lbs., by a press, of which there are various kinds. When the cotton is taken to the factory, it undergoes a most extensive and thorough cleaning before it goes into the cards, in a machine with huge teeth revolving at a rapid rate, and in common parlance named after his imperial majesty of the lower regions.

After it has undergone the willowing process just described, it is taken to the scutching machine, and still further purified by a severe beating of revolving metal blades, which act upon it with more effect to open up the fibers than ever did a dominie's rattan upon a fractious pupil, when teaching "the young idea how to shoot." From the scutcher it is taken to the spreading machine, which presses it, by rollers, into a continuous roll, after which it is carded, and comes out in the shape of a sliver, after which it is drawn between rollers in Arkwright's throstle frame, and then finished with a twist in the fly frame, in the form of a thread wound on a bobbin. A great number of bobbins—about 1,200 for a course web—are then wound off in a winding frame, and made into a long chain. The chain is afterwards put on a beam, and every thread separated from its fellow. It is then dressed with starch in a dressing frame, after which it is drawn through the heddles and reed—each thread by itself—then put into the weaving loom, and made into cloth, simply by a thread from a shuttle being made to run over and below each thread of the warp alternately, in the same way that the good housewife darns her good man's stockings. The cloth is then taken to the bleachwork, and made white (for in its natural state the whitest cotton has a yellow tinge) by chlorine, after which it is dressed and finished for shirting. For calicoes, the cloth is first boiled in lime-water, then bleached, and then made ready for printing. The colors are put on by running the cloth between rollers which have patterns engraved upon them, and these rollers are fed with colors in the same way that the type in a printing-press is inked.

Any number of colors may be put on the cloth, by running it between a pair of rollers for every new color. After the cloth is printed, it is finished, carried to market and sold; then it is cut up and made into garments to adorn the rich, the fair, the gay, as well as the poor and lowly. There was a time, and it is not long ago, when European kings, queens, and nobles, were proud to wear the expensive cotton fabrics of Calicut. Then the poor had to be content with "the homely weed and the russet gown." At the present day, the genius of man has made so many improvements in cotton machinery that the poorest in our land is decorated with finer and more beautiful fabrics than were worn by the wife of Augustus, when her husband's word was obeyed from the river Thames to the Euphrates.

Cheap cotton fabrics have been the means of conferring untold benefits upon the millions of the world. The habits of cleanliness which have been engendered by cheap shirting—the tastes which have been gratified and inspired by beautiful patterns, and the great amount of wealth, genius, and industry which have been invested, developed, and called into action by the cotton trade, are subjects enough to astound, certainly vast enough to baffle all exact calculation.

The cotton fields of America embrace an area of 500,000 square miles, and there are $500,000,000 invested in their cultivation. The exports of manufactured cotton goods for 1850, by Great Britain, amounted to $350,000,000. The exports of cotton from the United States exceed, in importance, that of all other raw materials; and the mainspring of all this is traceable to the Cotton-Gin, which, at the present day—like the steam-engine, as it came from the hands of Watt—is the same in every essential feature as the day in which it came forth from the plastic hands of the ingenious WHITNEY.

NOTE.—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y., have kindly permitted us to copy the cuts of the Cotton-Gin from their new and excellent work, the "Dictionary of Machinery and Engineering."

Home Department.

One small spot
Where the tired mind may rest—and call it HOME—
There is a magic in that little word—
It is a mystic circle, that surrounds,
Comforts and blessings, never known beyond
The hallowed limit.

HOMES AND HUSBANDS.

A TALE FOR YOUNG WIVES.

The sultry summer day was past, and the cool air of evening was murmuring among the green leaves, and bending the slender stalks of the flowers, as it swept onward to fan the heated brow of the husbandman, who had toiled throughout the long day beneath the glowing sky.

But to none among the band of homeward-bound laborers did the evening breeze seem more refreshing than to three, whose baskets of tools borne over their shoulders denoted them carpenters. They had, in truth, passed the whole of the day on the top of a lofty house, preparing it for slates, and had suffered not a little from the intense heat; and now, with wearied frames, they were pursuing their way home. At the entrance of the village where they lived, Draper, Gale, and Burt separated, each to seek his own dwelling.

There was not a neater or cleaner abode in the village than that awaiting the reception of Draper. Not a speck of dust dimmed the brilliance of the windows, around which fluttered curtains as white as snow; every article of furniture was polished till it shone like a mirror; fresh flowers breathed forth their fragrance from the chimney-piece, a spotless cloth covered the little supper table, and Mrs. Draper and his children were as neat as it was possible to be.

Far different the scene which awaited Gale; his house was in disorder, his children untidy, and his wife absent. The last named evil, however, was soon remedied, for one of the children, despatched in quest of his mother, soon returned with her.

"You here already, Tom!" she exclaimed, rushing in breathlessly, in a gown that had certainly seen quite a week's hard service since it had last been taken into wear, "I had no thought it was so late. But supper will soon be ready. Light the fire, there's a good fellow, while I cut a rasher and wash the lettuce; and we'll soon have supper."

"I am so tired, Mary, that I would rather go without supper than light the fire," said Gale, throwing himself upon a seat.

"Are you? Well, then, don't; I'll soon get it ready myself," said the wife, beginning to bustle about; in the course of which she broke more than one article of crockery, put for the time in some unsuitable place.

"Where were you, Mary?" inquired Gale, after a pause.

"I had just stepped out to see how Mrs. Blain's baby was, poor little dear."

"Mother has been gone ever since tea," said the eldest child, a boy of some six years old.

"You abominable little story-teller, how can you say so? I was gone no time at all!" exclaimed the mother, irritated into boxing the speaker's ears for his interference.

The child ran away crying, and Mrs. Gale went on preparing her husband's supper; more industriously than rapidly, since she had to clean most of the articles she required, ere she could use them. Then, by that time, the children became cross and peevish, because they were sleepy; and when the supper was at length ready, she had to go up stairs and put them to bed; then returning, swallowed her own meal hastily, and, putting aside the dirty plates, declared she must now go and wash.

"Wash!" exclaimed her husband, in astonishment. "I thought you were to have washed the day before yesterday."

"Well, so I meant; but I was interrupted," she replied. "Mrs. Blain came in that day, and Mrs. Strong yesterday; and to day I had not time. And

now I must wash, for neither the children nor you have a clean thing to put on; and, for that matter, neither have I."

"So it would appear," said Gale, glancing at the dark tint of her naturally light gown.

"So it would appear, indeed!" she cried, angrily "I suppose you expect to see me as clean and neat and everything as well done, as if I were a lady, and kept a couple of servants!"

"No, Mary," said her husband, gravely, "I form no such extravagant expectations; all I ask is, that the hours I am working hard to earn our daily bread might be spent by you in some occupation more profitable than gossipping, and so let me find a quiet and orderly house on my return, and a companion such as you used to be in the earlier days of our wedded life."

But the affectionate tone of the last words exercised no softening influence on the roused spirit of the indignant wife; and a quarrel ensued, which ended, as it had often done before, in Gale taking his hat, and finding at the public house the comfort he could not find in his own.

Meanwhile, Draper passed through his trim little front garden, entered his pretty cottage-home, and setting down his basket, seated himself wearily by the window.

"Oh, Draper, I am sure you never wiped your shoes when you came in!" was his wife's salutation, as she entered the room.

"Well, my dear, and if I did not, there could be no mud on them, this weather," he replied.

"No, but I'll be bound there was plenty of dust on them," she retorted, crossly; "and you know how I hate dust. And here—I declare if here is not your dirty basket set down on the clean wax-cloth. Let me slave ever so much, I can't keep the house clean while you are so careless; and you know it is the pride of my life to have a clean house."

"I was very tired, Susan, or I would not have done it," said her husband, apologetically.

"And do you think I am never tired," she demanded; "working about all day as I do, and then sitting down to make and mend for the children!—for I take a pride in seeing my children neat and clean."

"You are, indeed, a most industrious wife, Susan," said her husband, in all sincerity; yet he sighed, for his home, though it was so pleasant to look at, was very uncomfortable.

"I am glad you admit that," said she, shortly. "But come, now, supper is ready." And they accordingly sat down to the neatly-arranged meal that was awaiting them. But all its comfort was marred by the constant faults Mrs. Draper found with all that her husband and children did. They were, at almost every movement, offending against her law of order; for Mrs. Draper's love of cleanliness and neatness was not satisfied by daily and almost hourly cleanings; the slightest infringement of the order that was so dear to her, irritated her beyond measure; and, as it may be supposed, those infringements with a husband and children, were neither few nor far between, anger was rarely long absent from their dwelling.

Mrs. Draper was a conscientious and an industrious woman, and she esteemed it her duty to work hard for her husband and children. That duty she performed to the uttermost; and, if need were, she would have begged for them, or starved for them. But she perceived not how her spirit of house-worship interfered with her duties as a wife and mother. The latter demanded that her house should be a home, the former that it should be an idol; and she bowed unresistingly down before the image she had herself set up, without once suspecting that the magic word "Home," was, in her keeping, but an empty sound. Her children were dull and sullen, because they were always in disgrace; for the playfulness natural to their age was commonly treated as a fault, from its leading them to transgress the strict rules set up for their conduct, and forget the respect due to chairs and stools which were never to be touched or moved, and floors and windows which must not be trod or breathed upon. And her husband, when his many hours of labor were over, and he felt he had fairly earned a happy and peaceful evening—was continually offending against the same laws; therefore, the matter frequently ended by his betaking himself to the public house, where he was an object of consideration, which he never was at home.

And thus, though Mrs. Draper was in general estimation (and especially in her own) an incomparably better wife than Mrs. Gale, they both, by very different means, accomplished the same end, of driving from their houses domesticated husbands, and inducing them to seek a substitute within the pernicious precincts of a public house, where they spent money, the loss of which was seriously felt in their own families; and, what their wives might yet more bitterly regret in time to come, lost their habits of sobriety and steadiness, and listened to opinions and principles calculated to render them less respectable members of society, and to undermine the little influence their wives had left themselves.

Burt, too, had gained his home—a neat little cottage like those of his fellow-workmen. As he stood for a moment in the narrow garden, admiring the simple flowers that bloomed in little beds—as brightly, aye, and as sweetly, too, as prouder blossoms around palace-homes—the door burst open, and two neatly-clad children rushed joyously out to meet him. He raised the youngest in his arms, and rendered the other proud and happy by allowing him to drag in the basket of tools. Within, all was neat and clean, and as orderly as the gambols of the children would permit; and the wife, who advanced to meet him, was as neat and housewife-like a person as the eye could wish to rest upon.

"Well, Fanny," cried Burt, gaily, as he entered, "here I am, tired and hungry, and wanting my supper; do you mean to give me any?"

"Why, if you behave yourself, I think I will, for this once," she replied, in the same tone; "and as it is all ready, you may as well have it now. I should think you needed it after so hot a day."

"Oh, that was nothing to make a fuss about!" he replied, lightly, though he had felt it a good deal, and was now excessively tired. But he knew Fanny too well appreciated the exertions he made to surround her with the little home-comforts she possessed, to render it needful to excite her sympathy by enlarging on any extra disagreeables that might at times occur.

At length the comfortable though frugal meal was ended, and the children put to bed; and then the little wife came gaily down stairs. Burt was weary, and had placed his feet on a chair, but no frown darkened Fanny's brow at the sight; on the contrary, she advanced good humoredly to his side, and inquired whether she should go on with the book she had been reading the previous evening, or if he would rather chat while she worked. But the pleasure of listening to an interesting book was far greater to the weary man than that of hearing the village gossip; and Fanny read on uninterruptedly till bed-time.

Time passed on; and with it Mrs. Gale grew more slatternly and fond of gossip, Mrs. Draper, a more devoted house-slave, and their husbands, as a necessary consequence, grew more attached to beer and ale-house company; while Fanny Burt pursued the even tenor of her way, contented, neat, cheerful, and good-tempered, her house a haven of peace and happiness, to which her husband ever returned with pleasure, and herself most happy in making him so.

(Concluded in our next.)

Miscellaneous Department.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES.

The annual course of lectures before this society, at Clinton Hall, commenced January 8th, and continued once a week, for eight weeks.

The first lecture was given by NELSON SIZER, of New York, on "Practical Phrenology," the object of which was to illustrate the different organs, and classes of organs, large and small, with an explanation of the characteristics connected with each. The developments of carnivorous and herbivorous animals were compared with each other, and with those of man. To those desiring to become practically acquainted with the science, this lecture was one of much interest.

The second lecture of the course was given by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, of New York, on "A Scientific Measure of Honesty in Commercial Transactions." The object of the lecture was to show that the true standard of honesty, in relation to price for things produced, was not what they can be made to bring in the market, but the amount of labor done, or repugnance overcome—in other words, of *cost* in producing it. This he denominated THE COST PRINCIPLE, and affirmed it to be the fundamental principle of true radical social reform, and an exact measure of the equitable determination of wealth.

The third lecture, by BAYARD TAYLOR, on "The Animal Man," was a happy effort to show the physiological importance of a proper bodily development and training, with a view to health, happiness, and long life, accompanied by clearness and strength of mind. It was listened to with intense interest and pleasure, by the large and intelligent audience. We

hope its author will publish it, for it should be read everywhere.

The fourth lecture was by Hon. Horace Greely, on "Self Culture." This was a noble appeal of a self-educated man to the young, to build up for themselves a substantial, useful, self-relying education and character. It was one of Mr. Greely's best efforts, and this is sufficient praise.

The fifth lecture was on the "Philosophy and Cultivation of the Human Voice," including the laws of respiration, by Dr. E. P. Banning. This discourse, while it was a mass of profound thought, was decked with all the gaiety of comedy, and while the audience were kept on a stretch of thought, they were at the same time convulsed with mirth; yet the speaker had the happy faculty of maintaining the most serious and earnest manner. We do not remember to have heard elsewhere a speaker of such gravity and earnest philosophy, who, without an effort, and apparently without design, wielded such power over the risible faculties of an audience.

The sixth was given by Rev. E. H. Chapin, on "The Ideal and the Actual," in which his critical analysis of character and emotion, and his unsurpassed eloquence, held the audience spell-bound for more than an hour.

The seventh was a "Poem on Progress," by Rev John Pierpont. In this was embraced the leading features of the physical, moral, and scientific progress of the last fifty years. The talent, facility of description, poetic fancy, and quaint, yet racy wit, of this eminent man, had in this poem a fine field for action; and those who knew him best, and therefore had high expectations, were satisfied that "the best of *his* wine had been kept till now"

The eighth, and last lecture, was by Nelson Sizer, on "Phrenology at Home," in which its utility as a means of knowing character, and of adapting our conduct to others in social and business life, and more especially in the training of children, was very clearly and forcibly set forth.

This course of lectures has been highly successful, if we consider the importance and reformatory spirit of the subjects discussed, and the substantial intelligence of the large audience in regular attendance.

Thus has closed the second annual course of lectures before the Phrenological Society, and it may, with truth, be affirmed, that for durable profit to the audience, in the scale of personal improvement and edification, this course has not been surpassed in New York; and the thanks of the Society, and the audience, will dwell with pleasure upon those who have so generously and ably ministered to their pleasure and progress.

We have received a series of very flattering resolutions relative to the lectures on Phrenology, by Mr. A. J. Tompkins, in Varna, N. Y. We make room for three of these resolutions:—

Resolved, That in our opinion these lectures are calculated to lessen the woes of mankind, and should be heard by all who regard the health of themselves and children.

Resolved, That we believe his lectures on Phrenology, and its application to education, marriage, the government of schools and families, are calculated to do much good, and are worthy of extensive patronage.

Resolved, That the examination of heads, both public and private, so far as we know, have been very minute, searching, and correct, and well calculated to convince the skeptical of the truth of Phrenology.

J. McGowan, Chairman.

Wm. Scutt, Secretary.

Phrenology in Cincinnati.—In February and March, O. S. Fowler gave a lengthy and very successful course of lectures in the Queen City of the West. One of the dailies thus speaks of his first lecture:—

Fowler's Lecture.—The Melodeon Hall was filled to overflowing on Monday night, the occasion of Mr. Fowler's first lecture to a Cincinnati audience. He has many of the essentials of the orator—the person—the manner—and more than all these, the knowledge of his subject—the true basis of all eloquence.

Education in Maryland.—We have received a circular from East New Market, Dorchester County, Maryland, with the following hopeful lines:—

education—dorchester institute.

"The situation is most healthful, and the greatest care will be taken to secure to the pupils "a sound mind in a sound body."

All the usual branches are taught in this institution, and, judging from the motto quoted, "a sound mind in a sound body," we infer that Physiology will be included. Mr. Thomas B. Sherman is the Proprietor, and Bernard Creeny, Instructor.

"The Old Oaken Bucket."—The N. Y. Age relates the origin of this famous ballad, written, it seems, by Samuel B. Woodworth, when a journeyman printer in an office situate in the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, New York. Near by, in Frankfort street, was a drinking-shop, kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it; after taking a draught he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to anything he had ever tasted! "No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was *one thing* which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draught of pure, fresh spring water, that we used to drink from *the old oaken bucket* that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in the summer." The tear drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True—true!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an hour "*The Old Oaken Bucket*," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

It will be seen, that this was written when liquor-drinking was fashionable. But the temperance reform has rendered the use of the Old Oaken Bucket more of a poetical fact than a poetical idea. "The Old Oaken Bucket" should be cherished by every man, women, and child.

"A Most Remarkable Case.—The *Journal of American Medical Science* contains an account of an injury to the brain and recovery of the man, which draws considerably upon one's faith to credit. The story in brief is that the person injured was engaged in blasting, and was tamping in the charge, when it exploded, and the tamping-iron, three feet seven inches in length, and an inch and a quarter in diameter, weighing thirteen and a quarter pounds, passed through the left cheek, just behind and below the mouth, ascended into the brain behind the left eye, passed from the skull, which it shattered and raised up, "like an inverted funnel," for a distance of about two inches in every direction around the wound, flew through the air, and was picked up by the workmen, "covered with blood and brains," several rods behind where he stood. The man was placed in a cart and was carried three-quarters of a mile. He got out of the cart himself, walked up stairs, and in ten weeks was nearly well, and though he lost a considerable portion of his brains he exhibited no difference in mental perceptions and power than before the accident. This case occurred in Vermont, upon the line of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, in September, 1848, in the practice of Dr. J. M. Harlow, of Cavendish, Vt. The physician, in commenting on the case, says it is unparalleled in the annals of surgery, and that its leading feature is its improbability."—*Phila. Ledger.*

We are well acquainted with several of the leading men in the village where the above occurrence took place, and have been assured by them that the statement relative to the wound and recovery is correct. But that there was no difference in his mental manifestations after the recovery, is, however, *not* true.

We have been informed by the best authority that after the man recovered, and while recovering, he was gross, profane, coarse, and vulgar, to such a degree that his society was intolerable to decent people. Before the injury he was quiet and respectful. If we remember correctly, the iron passed through the regions of the organs of Benevolence and Veneration, which left these organs without influence in his character, hence his profanity, and want of respect and kindness; giving the animal propensities absolute control in the character. The above report probably alludes to *Intellectual* "perceptions," while it erroneously uses the word *mental*, which involves all the faculties, the feelings as well as the intellect.

Mr. Henry Coffin, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., would be glad to hear of Dr. Flower, who occupied the "Village Hall" last summer. It appears that Dr. Flower left P. rather unceremoniously—will he explain?

An editor received a letter in which weather was spelled "wethur." He said it was the worst *spell* of weather he had ever seen.

Reviews.

INNOVATION ENTITLED TO A FULL AND CANDID HEARING. By JOHN PATTERSON. Published for the Author by FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York. Price, 12½ cents.

Such is the title of a modest looking little book, recently published at the Journal office. The author has adopted for his motto those very appropriate words by St. Paul, namely—"PROVE ALL THINGS, AND HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD"—words which it would be well for "our good people" of every faith to read. How many [or how few] are there who can give a *reason* for the various opinions which they entertain, or the *proof* of their CORRECTNESS?

The author discourses at length under the subtitle of

"THE FATE OF PARTICULAR VIEWS."

In which he says:—

There has been much high-handed presumption amongst men in all ages of the world, and there still is. But amongst all the high prerogatives assumed by puny man, none, perhaps, stand out so prominently unbecoming and pitiable, as those of intolerance and bigotry. Notwithstanding the weakness and wickedness of erring man, he always has been, and still is, too ready to exercise a censorship over his fellow-man, in matters of faith and opinion. It is a fact, to be accounted for upon the principles of a true mental philosophy and the effect of habit and association, that every age, nation, and sect thinks its own peculiar views and institutions fixed on a firm basis, and proof against the changes of time. With such a confidence in the perfection of the present, it is but natural that men should oppose all innovation, however truthful and ennobling.

1. *Examples of Past Resistance to Novelty and Change.*

When Christ appeared and inculcated precepts superior to those of the Jewish teachers, he was persecuted for blasphemy. What the Jews could not overthrow by the learning of their priests, they thought to subdue by the power of the secular arm. The treacherous sword of injustice was unsheathed; Jesus was wrongfully accused, condemned, and crucified. His enemies believed their system of worship permanent and immutable, and persecuted what was better, as a heaven-daring innovation, a blasphemous imposture.

Abelard, for maintaining the rights of free inquiry, was condemned in solemn council. Huss, for questioning the spiritual omnipotence of Rome and inveighing against her dissoluteness, was burned at the stake. Reuchlin, for daring to rid the scriptures of encumbrances thrown around them by monkish exclusiveness, was fiercely attacked by the Dominicans.

Farel, Lefevre, Hutton, Melancthon, Luther, Zwingle, Calvin, and a host of others, for lifting up the standard of independence, rejecting the infallibility of papacy, and condemning the unmeaning ceremony and legalized licentiousness of the Church, were hunted down by the mercenaries of the Pope, and menaced with the terrors of the Vatican. It was wrong for the human mind to assert its independence, and attempt to break loose from the restraints which had held the Church and the world in darkness and degradation for centuries. To put down that wrong, the trumpet note of gathering armies echoed, the hierarchy thundered, and the furious clamors of sanctified monkery reverberated from one end of popedom to the other. Rome thought her supremacy eternal, her councils immutable and infallible, for she held the keys of St. Peter. Her authority was omnipotent, her rights unquestionable, and she granted no mercy to the *heretic*.

Socrates taught the Athenians the existence of a Supreme Being, the source of all good and the only true object of adoration. For this, he incurred the vengeance of those who should have rendered him gratitude, and was condemned to drink the juice of hemlock.

When Descartes taught the doctrine of innate ideas, he was declared an Atheist. The University of Paris became alarmed for the being of a God and the purity of philosophy, and with all laudable zeal, valiantly ordered the pestiferous works of the infidel author to be burned. It was but a short time, however, till this same infallible University adopted the very doctrine it had combated so lustily; and when Locke and Condillac attacked it, the cry of materialism and fatalism was turned against them.

The teachings of Aristotle were held for many ages to be as permanent as the rock of truth itself. Francis I. passed a decree against Peter Ramus, interdicting him, "under pain of corporeal punishment, from uttering any more slanderous invectives against Aristotle and other ancient authors received and approved." About a century after, the Parliament of Paris passed a decree prohibiting any person, under pain of death, from holding or teaching any maxim at variance with the ancient and approved authors, especially the infallible Aristotle.

More than a century after this, the medical faculty in Paris became alarmed for the safety of genuine medical science, and the Academie Royal Medicine condemned innoculation as "murderous, criminal, and *magical*." In 1784, a committee, acting under the auspices of this same Academy, and a creature of its own parentage, reported Animal Magnetism a humbug.

Jenner was threatened with disgrace, if he did not cease annoying the quietude and self-complacency of his friends, with the silly, visionary subject of vaccinnation.

Harvey, for discovering the circulation of the blood, and announcing the heretical fact, was treated with scorn by his medical brethren, deprived of his practice, and driven into exile. It is a fact containing an instructive moral, that not one of his contemporaries of the age of 40 years, when Harvey made known his discovery, ever conceded its correctness. They were stable-minded men, and despised to be led astray, like boys, by the glare of novelties!

When Dr. Gall taught the functions of the brain in the manifestation of mind, he became the butt of ridicule, and all the sapient, staunch-minded philosophers of his time, and of all time since, rejected his puerile system with all due dignity. The mind had always displayed its phenomena without being confined to any particular portion of the brain for the manifestation of any faculty, and Gall had no right to change the order of Nature!

When Columbus made application to the sovereigns of Europe for assistance in his project of Western discovery, he met with cold neglect and repeated repulse. The earth was as flat as a board, and how could he get to the East Indies by sailing West? And, as to finding land, that was only the day-dream of a visionary madman. All the philosophy of the past was not to be capsized to suit the fantasy of an adventurer.

When the persevering Fulton proposed to make steam a mighty agent in the propulsion of vessels, his capacious-minded, far-seeing countrymen laughed at him. Steam never had propelled vessels, and, therefore, never could! The conclusion was as natural as to look to the past for all wisdom, and Fulton was nonplussed, ridiculed, and neglected, and, at last, died in indigence.

Galileo followed, and espoused the views of Copernicus. He was reported to his holiness, the Pope, who called him to an account. The theological censors condemned the system as "absurd in itself, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, because expressly contrary to sacred Scripture." Galileo was commanded to renounce his heretical opinions, and henceforth to refrain from teaching or defending them in any way. But the philosopher transgressed, and was again brought before the same faithful repositories and infallible judges of truth. He was declared to be "*vehemently suspected of heresy*," for holding an opinion "declared and defined as contrary to sacred Scripture." "Good Galileo" recanted, and thereby proved himself a worthy Christian, and a sound philosopher! All popedom rejoiced that a heretic had been reclaimed, and the heavens set right again!

Medical science, although so perfect and fully established, as to reject with disdain the foolish caprices of such novices as Jenner, Harvey, and Mesmer, has already taken vaccination and the circulation of the blood into confidence, and is yielding to the claims of Magnetism. In 1831, the Royal Academy of Medicine reversed the decision of 1784, and Animal Magnetism boasts now the greatest names of Europe and America, and has called forth a voice in confirmation of its truth from the distant plains of India.

Although every metaphysician who had written, fancied that he had unraveled the mysteries of mind, and fixed his science on an impregnable basis, yet the world is fast awarding the palm to the simple and comprehensive system of Dr. Gall. Phrenology has no enemies amongst those generous minds whose prejudices have not prevented an impartial and thorough investigation of the facts and principles upon which it rests.

The success which crowned the expedition of Columbus, proved that the romantic vision of a single individual had more reality than the scientfic deductions of the popular philosophy. The realization of that dream, wild as it was held to be, has prepared a theater for liberty and progress, and is proving itself to be an indirect means of consummating the redemption of the human race. Notwithstanding the visionary madness charged upon Fulton by the American press, the world has witnessed even more than the realization of his most extravagant dreams. His chimerical scheme has proved a glorious reality, and has almost annihilated space and time. It has chained the distant regions of the earth together, brought man in closer relation to man, and is withdrawing in part the veil which obscures the Elysian future.

Although the religious and philosophical world had, for the most part, put the earth in the center of Creation, and sent the planets, suns, and stars, whirling round it for more than 5,000 years, and had promptly met the impious innovation of Copernicus and Galileo, yet the intelligent world now laughs at the sanctified complacency and ignorant zeal of the Holy Congregation of Cardinals, while it accords to the innovators a fame no less enduring than the brilliancy of the stars they contemplated.

Now and then a bold spirit has arisen, and has had the honesty, intelligence, and hardihood, to question what time and authority had given the sanction of ages, and of all the great names of the past. But the heretics, innovators, and infidels, have been almost invariably met at the threshold, and thrust out of the temples of philosophy and religion. They have been looked upon with contempt, or hatred, or horror, by almost all their contemporaries. They were usually disgraced whilst living; and it was not till a more considerate and advanced posterity arose, and gave due attention to the innovation, that its worth and correctness were generally ascertained and appreciated, and its author rewarded according to his merits, and crowned for immortality. As the poet has graphically expressed it:—

"The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his kind,
Is wiser than his time.
For him the hemlock shall distill;
For him the ax be bared;
For him the gibbet shall be built;
For him the stake prepared;
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men
Pursue with deadly aim;
And malice, envy, spite, and lies,
Shall desecrate his name.
But truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."—MACKAY.

WHY MEN OPPOSE REFORM.

Under this head the author gives us the "*causes why.*" In such a mirror, men will "see themselves as others see them." And we would advise every opponent to the "Reforms of the Age," to look into it. His motives, possibly in some cases unknown to himself, are therein carefully dissected.

By way of encouragement to those engaged in the promulgation of new views—always unpopular—the author remarks:—

Let the reformer then rely upon the truthfulness of his cause, persevere under all discouragements, keep his temper as far as human frailty permits, and all will be well.

"'Stand like an anvil' when the sparks
Fly far and wide a fairy shower;
Virtue and Truth must still be marks,
Where malice proves its want of power."

Whilst living, the reformer may be disgraced in the eyes of an ungenerous world, but a glorious future awaits him. Glorious, whether we follow him into the next sphere of existence, where there is a crown laid up for him, or amongst the future generations of men, when his worth will be appreciated, and his name associated with all that is daring and noble, good and lovely.

"When thy virtue shall *Truth* proclaim,
Shake from the dust thy forgotten name,
Place thee on high in her sacred book,
Where for ages the world shall look."

The reformer should not regard the vexations of the present, but should dwell in hopeful contemplation on the future. When the storm falls thickly around him, he should set his eye upon the star that twinkles far above it all; allow his soul to catch not the gloom of the present, but always revel amidst the sunshine and the glory of the future; catch the inspirations of *Hope*, and feel with the poet:—

"Thy blissful omens bid my spirit see
The boundless fields of rapture yet to be."—CAMPBELL.

Should be the eagle,

"Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm in his mountain vigor relying;
Breasting the dark storm; the red bolt defying;
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on.
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine:
Onward, and upward, and true to the line."—DOANE.

"THE TRUE MAN IN THE LIGHT OF PROGRESS."

It may not be unprofitable to sketch a few traits of character which distinguish the man who appreciates his true position in the grand march of progress.

He receives no doctrine or opinion upon the mere authority of others.—He feels himself a man, and relies upon himself as one made in the image of his Maker.

"Slave to no sect, he takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God."—POPE.

He condemns nothing unheard.—If he has not the leisure to investigate a question about which men differ, or does not consider it of sufficient importance to engage his attention, he neither espouses nor condemns. He occupies neutral ground until he has reasons either to receive or reject. He is conscious that no other course can have the sanction of honest intelligence; and is aware of the meanness—pities and shuns it—which, from interested motives, or in murky ignorance, opposes progress at every step she takes for the improvement of the human race.

He adopts his views regardless of praise or censure.—He never sets his sails to catch the gale of popular opinion, but,

"In spite of fashion perseveres in good;
In spite of wealth or poverty, upright;
Who does as reason, not as fancy bids."—POLLOCK.

In making up his decision, he never for a moment stops to inquire in what light this conclusion or that may be received by others. He chooses to be right rather than popular—to have the approval of his own conscience rather than the praises of an unthinking world. He feels that

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas."—POPE.

How was it with Jesus? with Galileo? Luther? Harvey? with all true reformers since time began, and the stars first looked down upon man opposing his dearest interest and turning hand against his greatest benefactors. The true man is well aware of all these things, and acts accordingly. His course is straightforward—he turns neither to the right nor the left. He feels that though condemned of men he will be approved of God. If in error, he has the consolation of knowing that he is conscientiously so; and in acting right, according to the best of his ability, he feels that he is doing all that is demanded by a just and gracious God:—

"Who does the best his circumstances allows
Does well, acts well; angels could do no more."—YOUNG.

Towards the conclusion of the work the author addresses himself to the reader thus:—

We live in an age at once important, eventful, and progressive; one which constitutes a great epoch in the cycle which time is now advancing. It casts its brightening glories before, and most significantly reveals to the ken of thinking man the exalted destiny which will be his. It is the soil in which is planted the millennial tree, whose roots are striking deep, and whose branches are rising and expanding to shelter universal man.

There is one great principle which characterizes our times more decidedly than any period of the past. Mind is advancing in all that can promise glory and happiness. It is soaring high into the realms of the material universe, and unfolding its God-announcing wonders; it is piercing deep into the dark recesses of our little world, and reading power, and wisdom, and goodness in the hand-writing traced by the finger of God upon the tablets of his own workmanship; it is disevering matter, and displaying the magical properties of its component parts; it is subduing the long established tyranny of the old elements, and compelling them to yield their power subservient to the good of man; mind is, in short, obtaining a glimpse of the true God through the media of his Word and his Works, and unraveling the mysteries of the nature of man, developing the transcendent powers with which he is endowed, unfolding the laws to which he is subject, physically and spiritually; and, more than all, if anything can be more, is abandoning error—ay, breaking the thraldom of sin, and becoming free to take a high stand in the moral grades of the Universe. Thus progress is onward. Heaven says, "come up higher," and man would obey.

There are two species of progress especially prominent in our times. These relate, first, to the achievements of mind, and, secondly, to liberal sentiment.

Mentality is rising. It is employed upon the noblest subjects which can engage the attention of man. Mind is coming in contact with mind, and new channels of thought are being struck out. Fact after fact, phenomenon after phenomenon, are being collected and generalized, principle upon principle educed, and truth accumulated. From the contact of mind proceeds harmony. Thought is falling in with thought, truth with truth, and the stream has begun to move, and is gathering force, and volume, and purity, as it proceeds.

Thus the portals of light are opened, and those who open their eyes may see. Mind obtains the touchstones whereby opinions may be tried. Error and truth are thus assayed; conscience rejects the former and takes the latter into its embrace. Hence the man of mind and principle abandons old positions, and assumes new ones; whatever he finds wrong he rejects, however orthodox it may have heretofore been considered. Whatever reason and conscience tell him is right, he receives, however heterodox he and others may have formerly regarded it.

Thus the honest thinking man attains to freedom, bursts the bonds of ignorance and bigotry, and becomes *liberalized.*

The liberal sentiment of our times traces its genealogy to the days of Luther. The boldness and success with which that champion of reform opposed the errors of the times, made Leo X. tremble in the strongholds of the Vatican. The orthodox of that day were made to feel that there is a time when corruption must contend for every particle of dominion it is permitted to retain.

Liberalism is gaining ground daily. The ratio of its increase seems to be in geometrical progression. Where, but a few years since, there was nothing heard of but regular orthodoxy, we now hear of *new ideas.* Where the puritanical spirit reigned, independent thinkers are now commanding the public ear; and there are men who dare breathe the names of progress and reform. Independent journals are starting into existence at the voice of reason, and have liberalism and reform stamped upon every column. The champions of oratory are swaying mind *en masse*—snapping, by the magical power of truth, the chains which have bound it to the past, and setting it forward in the grand march of progress. Liberalism, since the dawn of its existence, has ever been kept more or less from a full manifestation of the benign influence which, at any time, it may have been legitimately able to exert; but is now beginning to present a bold, inviting front, and men seem to be rushing almost simultaneouly into its embrace.

Liberalism is the child of intelligence and goodness. A man whose heart throbs with a full flow of benevolent feeling, and whose mind is at once comprehensive, and unshackled by prejudice, policy, or interest, can be no bigot.

Error cannot bear the light. In opposition it sees the certainty of its own annihilation. It hates investigation, and, to put it down, resorts to the suggestions of bigotry and intolerance. The guilty culprit fears the investigation which must be had before the tribunal of justice.

Every act done in the great work of human progress will be as long as the race survives. Every act which tends to the annihilation of error is a little rock started from the mountain top, which gathers force on its way downward, and starts others at every bound, which in turn augment the number, until, before the rushing mass reaches the base, it bears down all before it. Let me then start a little pebble, if nothing more. Every act which tends to the establishment of the reign of truth amongst men, is a germ set in the soil, which, in time, will become a mighty tree. Let me then plant a little acorn, that it may shoot up, and, by the richness of its foliage and the stateliness of its form, add to the beauty and grandeur of the milennial plains.

Thus have we given, in brief detached paragraphs, a little of the spirit of this "New Light." We are not sure that we could better occupy our pages than to copy even more from the same work, but as it is printed in a separate form, and sold for a York shilling, every body should buy it, read it, and live in accordance with the great progressive and humane spirit which it imparts.

"EARLY TEACHING.—Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scarred or crooked oak will tell of the act for centuries to come. How forcibly does this figure teach the necessity of giving *right* tendencies to the *minds* and *hearts* of the young!"—*Christian Enq.*

Yes, and BODIES too. Education should begin with birth—yet this should not be so construed as to refer *only* to the MIND. We regard PHYSICAL EDUCATION quite as important as mental. Sending *little* children to school, confined to a bench all day, and that too with bad air, is not what *we* would recommend. In referring to "*Early Education*," we hope our friends will not overlook the *Physical* well being of the young.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

The Thirty First Congress expired by Constitutional limitation on the 4th of March, at noon, the session having been continued through the whole of Monday night. The close of the session was attended with the usual manifestations of political strategy, which resulted in the defeat of several important measures, by preventing the ordinary course of legislative action. Among the proposals which were lost, were the bill providing for the claims on account of French Spoliations, the bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the Resolution for making Land Warrants assignable, the Resolution on Mr. Ritchie's Printing Contract, the Resolution establishing the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army, and the amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, increasing the compensation of the Collin's Line of Steamers for carrying the mail between New York and Liverpool. The bill for the establishment of a uniform system of Cheap Postage was passed, and is to take effect on the first of July. The postage on letters, according to the new law, will be three cents, prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid, for any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, over 3,000 miles, double those rates. The following table shows the comparative rates of newspaper postage, by the old and the new system:—

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	More than tri-weekly.
Under 50 (new bill).....	5	10	15	25
Present rate.....	12	24	36	48
Over 50—under 200....	10	20	30	50
Present rate.....	19½	39	58½	117
Over 300—under 1,000..	15	30	45	75
Present rate.....	19½	39	58½	117
Over 1,000—under 2,000	20	40	60	100
Present rate.....	19½	39	58½	117
Over 2,000—under 4,000	25	50	75	125
Present rate.....	19½	39	58½	117
Over 4,000.....	30	60	90	150
Present rate.....	19½	39	58½	117

All weekly papers free within the County where they are published. Papers of less than 1½ ounce, half these rates; and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

Over 2,000 miles, it will be seen that postage on newspapers is greater than under the present law.

The postage on magazines and other periodicals is graduated by that of weekly papers.

During the session of Congress, about the middle of February, a communication was received by Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, from the celebrated Hungarian leader, Lewis Kossuth, stating that he was a captive in the Turkish dominions, and requesting the intervention of the United States Government to procure his release. In his letter, Kossuth expresses a strong desire to become an inhabitant of this country. His residence is now in a wretched and unhealthy locality, designated by the Austrian and Russian Governments, doubtless with a view to undermine his constitution, and dispatch their victim by the insidious process of disease. Kossuth is about forty-six years of age. Though showing the effects of his recent misfortunes he is still a noble specimen of a man. Mr. Webster has instructed the American Minister at Constantinople to open negotiations with the Turkish Government, in favor of Kossuth, and Congress has authorized the President to employ a national vessel to convey the illustrious exile to our shores.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence has sailed from New York, with the offerings of American contributors, for exhibition at the World's Fair in London. The whole number who have furnished specimens of American industry and skill is 487. The entire space required for the articles presented by them is 25,000 feet. Of these exhibitors, 189 are from New York; 70 from Massachusetts; 64, Pennsylvania; 39, Ohio; 16, Maryland; 14, Vermont; 24, Virginia; 9, Connecticut; 7, New Hampshire; 7, South Carolina; 6, New Jersey; 6, Tennessee; 5, Rhode Island; 5, Kentucky; 5, Alabama; 4, Louisiana; 3, Indiana; 3, Missouri; 2, Mississippi; 2, California; 2, Michigan; 2, Maine; 2, District of Columbia; 1, Illinois; and 1, North Carolina.

A small portion of the goods has been sent in the steamers to Liverpool. Charles F. Stanbury has been appointed agent, to superintend the delivery of the articles sent in the St. Lawrence. Edward Riddle, of Boston, is commissioned to take charge of the goods after their admission into the Chrystal Palace, and to act as medium between the exhibitors and the Royal Commissioners. After the discharge of her cargo at Southampton, the St. Lawrence will return at once to the United States, and some other arrangement will be necessary for returning the articles to this country. Horace Greely and Zadok Pratt have been appointed delegates to the World's Fair by the New York Mechanics Institute.

An application has been made by Sir George Grey, the Principal Secretary of the Queen of Great Britain, to Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister in London, for facts in relation the Criminal Laws of the United States, to be communicated to the British Parliament. The request was forwarded by Mr. Lawrence to Wm. B. Calhoun, late Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, who has employed Rev. Charles Spear, editor of the *Prisoner's Friend*, as a special agent, for the purpose of furnishing the British Government with the information desired. Mr. Spear has ample credentials from the Governor of Massachusetts, and a letter to Sir George Grey from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Meetings have been held in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, in furtherance of the objects of the missions, and a cordial response given to the call of the British Parliament. Mr. Spear expects to sail for London on the 1st of May, and meantime solicits the co-operation of friends to aid in the accomplishment of his mission.

E. C. Delavan, of Albany, the indefatigable laborer in the Temperance Reform, has presented a block of marble to the Board of Managers for the Washington National Monument, containing the temperance declaration, signed by eight Presidents of the United States. This marble is to receive an appropriate position in the great national structure, and to be so arranged as to enable future Presidents to add their signatures. The declaration already bears the names of Madison, Jackson, and Adams, to whom it was presented by Mr. Delavan, and of the succeeding Presidents who signed it on coming into office, with the exception of President Harrison, whose signature was not obtained on account of his death, which took place so soon after his inauguration. The present form of the declaration, which was prepared before the adoption of the Total Abstinence pledge, is as follows:—

"Being satisfied, from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ARDENT SPIRITS as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it, would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that, should the citizens of the United States, and especially the Young Men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefits, but the good of our country and the world.

JAMES MADISON, JOHN TYLER,
ANDREW JACKSON, JAMES K. POLK,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Z. TAYLOR,
M. VAN BUREN, MILLARD FILLMORE."

The persons whose mysterious suicide at Quincy, Mass., we described in the last Journal, have been identified as belonging to respectable families in Zanesville, Ohio. The man was named John Grieve, the other, who is ascertained to have been his wife, was the daughter of Mr. John Banks. They had been notorious for their eccentric habits for a long time. The wife would often put on a man's dress and appear in that costume at public lectures. She was fond of wearing the same dress when sailing in a boat on the Muskingum, in company with her husband. She is said to have shown more than ordinary intelligence, but her peculiar wildness of disposition disqualified her for the usual duties of life, and led to her tragic end.

The notorious "One-Eyed" Thompson committed suicide on the evening of March 3d, in one of the city prisons, where he had been confined the day previous on a charge of passing counterfeit money. He left a letter for his wife and one for the coroner, stating that his death was caused by taking thirty-two grains of morphine. His suicide was of the most deliberate character, prompted, according to his own confession, by weariness of life, and his inability to give further aid to those whom he was bound to protect. His parting letter to his wife is filled with expressions of ardent affection to his family, accompanied with suggestions for their future benefit. Thompson was evidently a man of more than common intellectual powers. Under more favorable circumstances, the qualities which he posessed might have made him a valuable member of society. The condition of his family has awakened a good deal of sympathy, which has been testified by liberal donations from the friends of "the widow and the fatherless."

Major Auguste Davezac, a well-known ardent politician, died in New York on the 15th of February, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in France, and, emigrating to this country in early life, resided for several years in New Orleans, where he obtained considerable distinction as a member of the bar. He was one of General Jackson's aids at the battle of New Orleans, and throughout his life, maintained an enthusiastic admiration of the character and policy of that distinguished man. He received from him the appointment of Charge d'Affairs to the Netherlands, which office he held from 1831 to 1839, when he returned to the United States and became a citizen of New York. He was a member of the State Legislature from the city in 1841. He was subsequently appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Hague by Mr. Polk, and after continuing in that office for the term of five years, returned to this city, where he remained until his death. He was a man of a frank, impulsive, ardent temperament, a ready, off-hand speaker, possessing a good share of popular influence, and was a general favorite in social life.

A young lady in Chelsea, Massachusetts, was thrown into a trance by an amateur professor of Mesmerism, and became uncontrollable. In a state of delirium she rushed out of the house, ran down upon a wharf, and had it not been for the interference of two young men, would have thrown herself into the water. She was taken back to the house, and put under the care of a physician. Such cases are not of infrequent occurrence, and show the caution with which the subtil and potent agencies of Mesmerism should always be treated. In the hands of incompetent persons they may produce consequences that are disastrous in proportion to their beneficent influence when applied under the direction of science and skill.

The celebrated wire-walker, Herr Reginger, lost his life at Baton Rouge, in attempting to walk the length of a wire stretched from the pinnacle of the State House tower, at the hight of eighty-five feet, to a point five hundred feet from its base. He had proceeded about half the distance, when one of the supports of the wire gave way, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the ground, a distance of more than forty feet. He was taken up with his head terribly bruised, and lingered till the early part of the evening, when he died.——Mrs. Hambledon, an actress in San Francisco, committed suicide on account of an attachment which she cherished for an actor named Coad. Her husband threatened to shoot Coad unless he immediately left the city. He promised to do so; on hearing of which, Mrs. Hambledon took a large dose of poison, which killed her in ten minutes.——Professor Agassiz has returned from his scientific tour on the coast of Florida, having made many interesting discoveries relative to the formation of the Florida reefs and keys. He has detected seventeen different species of the coral insect, each one of which, under his powerful microscope, is magnified to the size of a hickory-nut.——The Episcopal Church (St. Thomas') on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, March 2d. It was one of the oldest edifices devoted to public worship in the city of New York. The fire was discovered about one o'clock in the morning, but before the firemen could reach the spot, the whole interior was in flames. A defect in the flues of the furnace is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.——The death of Jesse Hutchinson, Sen., the father of the celebrated musical family of that name, took place about the middle of February, at the homestead, near Milford, New Hampshire.——The large brick factory of the Village Falls Company at Bath, New Hampshire, has been destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The loss was $20,000, and no insurance on the building. ——A chief of the Ojibway tribe, named Maungwudaus, has been lecturing in the city of Rochester. He made his appearance in the streets, draped in native costume, with a Corinthian capitol of eagles' feathers for a head-dress. He is said to be a noble specimen of the American Indian, and to have excited much admiration as he strode the streets of the city with as proud unconcern as if he had been traversing his native forest.

Samuel G. Goodrich (the celebrated Peter Parley) has been nominated Consul to Paris, in place of Robert Walsh, resigned.——The town of Fayettville, Tenn., was nearly destroyed on the 24th of February, by a violent tornado from the south-west. A number of lives were lost, and several persons dangerously injured.——A murder of unparalleled atrocity was committed on the 25th of February, in the family of Mr. William Cosden, near Georgetown, Md. Mr. Cosden, his wife, and two sisters were the victims. No clue has yet been discovered to lead to the detection of the murderer. ——The Homestead Exemption is to be submitted to the vote of the people of New Hampshire, at the next State Election. The measure meets with cordial approval from all classes of citizens, without distinction of party.——The boiler of a steam ferry-boat exploded at St. Louis, on the 23d of February, causing the death of twenty persons. The concussion was distinctly felt at the distance of five or six squares, and the spray from the boilers was dashed very far from the boat. Large masses of machinery, timbers, brick-work, and ashes, with a number of human beings, were thrown into the air in every direction. Several women were on deck, of whom only one is known to have escaped. The whole scene was one of heart-rending agony.—— A premium of $1,000 has been offered by George Bruce, of this city, to the inventor of a Power-Press capable of throwing off 500 large Imperial sheets an hour, and of being constructed for $500. This would form a most valuable medium between the expensive Power Presses now in use, and the common Hand-Press.

FOREIGN.

Great excitement has been produced at Naples by the rumors of an invasion under the command of Garibaldi, the gallant Italian revolutionist, who is now devoted to the business of a tallow-chandler, at Staten Island. The authorities were thrown into such a panic that on one evening they made a descent on the eating-houses, and other places of public resort, at the head of a detachment of French soldiers. At one restaurant thirty persons, men, women, and children, who were supping together, after the theater, were seized by the police, put under a guard of infantry, and subjected to a rigorous search. Eight of them were afterwards handcuffed and thrown into prison. Several other arrests have taken place on suspicion, and the prisons are crowded with persons accused of a tendency to Republicanism. A uniform system in these cases is observed by the police. The house of the party suspected is visited during the night; every part of it is thoroughly searched; the papers are examined and put under seal; not a scrap of writing escapes; and this process being completed, the victim is taken to prison. He is left in the dark as to his fate; he is not told for what crime he is seized; no one is permitted access to him; and thus plunged in a terrible mystery, he awaits the mercy of his oppressors. The direst scenes of misery are produced in this way, in all classes of society. On one occasion, an aged parent was so affected by the arrest of a favorite son, on whom the family depended for support, that he expired in the presence of the officer, who was about to take him to prison. The officer, moved with compassion, had not the heart to bear away the youth from the dead body of his father. As a reward for his humanity, he was at once discharged from the service by the Government.

At a recent execution in Sweden, an immense crowd of peasantry, from the neighboring provinces, was drawn together by the desire to swallow a drop of the blood of the criminal, at the moment it should spurt from beneath the axe of the executioner,—it being a prevailing superstition, among the ignorant classes in Sweden, that it is a cure for all bodily complaints, and a means of securing a long life. When the scaffold was erected the people gathered round with cups, glasses, bowls, saucepans, and every sort of vessel to catch the blood. The soldiers found great difficulty in preserving order. The moment that the axe fell the people rushed through the line of soldiers. They were driven back by the guards, with the butt end of their muskets. A desperate conflict ensued. The crowd succeeded in reaching the scaffold, but the body had been previously removed by the police, under an escort of cavalry. The portions of the road on which drops of blood had fallen, was taken away with spades, to prevent the people from lapping it up with their tongues. No less than two hundred of them were severely injured in the struggle, and a great number of others were badly bruised.

The funeral of Gen. Bem, whose death was noticed in the last number of our Journal, was solemnized at Aleppo, with the usual Turkish ceremonies. After the washings prescribed by the Mahometan

law, accompanied with the prayers of the mallahs, the body was wound in a sheet and placed in the coffin, at the foot of which hung his red military cap The coffin was covered with a colored shawl. A large concourse of people assembled on the occasion, including the Pacha, the Commandant, the French and English Consuls, and a crowd of officers and soldiers. The procession was headed by thirty mallahs, who set up a melancholy chant. On arriving at the grave a great rush took place, every one being anxious to catch a last glimpse of the coffin. The body was then taken out of the coffin, and deposited in the ground, to the depth of five or six feet, the head lying towards Mecca. The threads which held the winding sheet were then cut, and the grave was filled with large flat stones.

The Catholic Directory publishes the names of twenty-five ministers of the Church of England, three American Episcopal ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, one Genever Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who have become converts to the Roman Catholic Church, during the year 1850. The list is increased by the names of two Lords, three Countesses, two rich country gentlemen, two captains in the army, one member of Parliament, and one Doctor of Laws. ——The painter Nicola Raniere died in the Abrozzi, in December, at the advanced age of 101; another proof of the influence of temperate habits on longevity. He had practiced total abstinence from wine, and all spirituous beverages, through his whole life. His intellectual faculties, and cheerful disposition, were retained to the last.——The Prince of Wallachia has authorized the sale of gipsies, on condition that no families shall be parted, and not more than three families sold at a time.——The Cape de Verd Islands are now threatened with another visitation of famine, which heretofore has caused such wide-spread misery among their population. In September, last, the Island of St. Nicholas was desolated by a hurricane, which swept through its whole extent with destructive violence. This was succeeded by a fever, which committed the most terrible ravages. In a single town, out of 5,000 inhabitants, nearly 700 have fallen victims to the pestilence. The prevalence of the fever put a stop to all agricultural pursuits. The crops which were nearly ready for the harvest, perished on the ground. The people are thus left destitute of the means of sustaining life, and as on former occasions will be thrown on the beneficence of distant countries.——Every kind of intoxicating beverage, whether wine, spirits, beer, or cider, is to be excluded from exhibition at the World's Fair.——A gigantic piece of Berlin Embrodiery will be presented by two ladies of Southampton, representing the sacrifice of Isaac upon the altar. It covers three thousand square inches, and has cost ten months labor.——Mr. Webster's letter to Chevalier Hulsemann has been published at Paris, and is spoken of in terms of strong commendation by the French press.——A violent tornado occurred at Malta on the night of January 9, which was succeeded by a severe shock of an earthquake. The weather had been perfectly mild, when on a sudden the tornado burst forth, equalling the terrific whirlwinds which are sometimes experienced on the African Coast. It passed over in about twenty minutes, without causing any damage either to houses or shipping. The earthquake was felt throughout the island, setting the bells in motion in every house, and in some cases throwing people out of their beds. No unusual appearance was witnessed in Mount Etna, though it threw out volumes of smoke.

Varieties.

HOW I OBTAINED A SUBSCRIBER

IN TOLLAND, MASSACHUSETTS.

On the third day of January last, I called at the house of Mr. William Partridge, in Tolland, Massachusetts, and solicited him to subscribe for the Phrenological Journal. He had formerly been a subscriber for the Journal, and was pleased with it; but plead poverty as an excuse for not re-subscribing.

His son, an intelligent young man of seventeen, expressed a desire to have his father take the Journal, and "on this hint I spake," and advised him to deny himself some luxury or useless article of apparel, and save money enough to pay for it. On this suggestion his mother said, "I wish he would abandon the use of *tobacco*, for it is ruining his health." His father favored the proposition, and told him if he would give up the use of "the weed" he would subscribe for the Journal.

After some preliminary arrangements, the son finally gave his consent to the proposition, took his tobacco-box from his pocket, and delivered the contents to his father, and appeared well pleased with the bargain.

He afterwards told me that his tobacco cost him about three dollars a year; but that was nothing when compared with the loss of health, which a continuance of the habit would have certainly caused. I have conversed with many physicians on the use of tobacco, and they all agree that it is of no use to persons in health. It does not prevent the teeth from decaying, as many persons vainly imagine, nor guard against contagious diseases, as some are foolish enough to believe. Why, then, do so many young persons learn to use tobacco? We answer, it is from a *foolish* ambition, to become like *foolish* men, who have imbibed a *foolish* habit.

An elderly gentleman was walking in Boston early one morning, and saw a lad, about ten years old, smoking a cigar, and strutting along with all the dignified pomposity of a "Parisian fop." He said to him, "My lad, you would look much better eating a piece of bread and butter, than you do smoking that cigar." "I know it," said the boy, but it wouldn't be half so *grand!*"

If parents wish their children to be "temperate in all things," they must be so themselves. P. L. B.

Let others "go and do likewise."—Eds.

Irish Combativeness.—"Och, murther! Nine o'clock at Donnybrook fair, and divil a fight yet! Will anybody have the kindness to tread on the tail of my coat?"

This is the spirit of war on a small scale, yet it is the genuine article after all. Pat had too much good sense to fight without a show of reason. Even so, nations will manage by diplomacy to provoke an insult, to get some nation to tread on the tail of its coat, as an excuse for sacking cities and dismembering an empire. When avarice or ambition is gratified, the one wearing the coat made long-tailed on purpose that it might be trodden upon, "*regrets the unhappy national differences*," and is willing to sheath the sword if he can get half a continent to pay the expense of burning the cities and butchering the wives and children of his brother man.

General Notices.

How long, O how long, will intelligent men write us letters without naming at their head the county and State from which they write, containing money for the Journal? We receive, for instance, a letter from Mt. Vernon, or Centreville, or Washington, without State or county named, when there may be a dozen or more post-offices of the same name. We are obliged to wait for a complaining letter from the correspondent, to find out what *State* his post-office is in. If post-masters would be particular to stamp letters plainly, they would save their patrons and us a deal of trouble.

Please remember, in *all cases*, to name the post-office, *County* and *State*, for we cannot afford to send our Journal, or a package of books to a dozen different "Washingtons," or "Mt. Vernons," to reach the one intended. A little care in this important matter will save our friends all delay or causes for complaint.

An Accident.—While our great Northern mail was crossing the Hudson River in February last, the ice broke, precipitating the mail-bags, with all their contents, into the river, thus giving them "a regular plunge bath." The Phrenological Journal unfortunately happened to "fall in," and got a pretty thorough soaking. Not being accustomed to "cold bathing," it received some damage; and, we have reason to believe, that many copies never reached their destination, in consequence. Subscribers who were thus disappointed will please inform us, and we will at once re-mail the missing numbers.

Our readers will observe the prospectus of the International Magazine, in our advertising department—it "speaks for itself."

How to Preserve the Journal.—The most convenient and safe mode of reading and keeping the Journal in its present form, is to have a case, or cover, made for it, somewhat like a book cover. It may be made of stiff paste-boards, the back made by pasting cloth upon the boards like the back of a book. Let the boards, or covers, be about an inch apart on the back, to contain the twelve numbers. Each number can be fastened in by a twine passed through the middle fold and around the back of the cover, and tied. This will keep the work clean and

straight, and will serve for a number of years. We have procured a quantity of them to supply to those who may send, or call for them, at 25 cents. On receipt of the numbers by mail, they should be pressed with a flat iron, and made smooth, then stitched through the back, and cut open with a sharp knife. By this means, the Journal may ke kept clean and whole for preservation.

We have on hand several very interesting articles which we hope soon to have room for.

Dr. E. G. Vancise, of Bermudian, Pa., will supply those who wish with our various publications.

Announcement.—On the first of May, Fowlers & Wells will publish a cheap school edition of the Constitution of Man, by George Combe. It is divided into paragraphs, and arranged with questions and answers, designed for a class-book in common schools.

The Publishers hope to be able, with the co-operation of their friends, to introduce this work into all the common schools in the United States. The price will be only twenty-five cents for single copies, with a liberal discount to teachers, and those who buy to sell again. Early orders solicited.

The Great "Last Fast" Printing-Press, which we had designed for the present number, will appear in our next. A very large Engraving, which will occupy a full page, is still in the hands of the engraver, and will cost, when finished, not far from One Hundred Dollars. The press, which it represents, cost $30,000, and will print 20,000 copies per hour. It is the most magnificent machine we ever beheld.

To Correspondents.

J. S. B., Port Washington. We thank you, most heartily, for your good efforts in behalf our Journals. Excuse us for declining to publish your communication. We do not like to *refer* even to the person or paper named.

We dislike controversies, especially on subjects where *positive evidence* cannot establish, irrefutably, the truth of the question.

Give us your views on practical subjects, and if consistent with the general designs of our Journal we open its columns to you most cordially.

New Publications.

Andrew J. Davis's new work entitled "The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, being an explanation of Modern Mysteries." For sale at the Journal office. Pr. 50 cts.

Poems of Hope and Action. By Wm. Oland Bourne. New York: George P. Putnam.

Hopeful, indeed, are the poems of this poet-reformer. Mr. Bourne has worshiped at the shrine of the true moral light which is dawning on mankind, and has imparted, in these poems, the spirit of Hope and Progress—a spirit that will encourage those who imbibe it, to become less selfish and better citizens. Such poetry—combining truth, utility, and the highest order of ideality and sublimity—we can safely recommend.

The Living Age. It will be sufficient for us to direct attention to the prospectus of this unequalled Literary Serial. We have come to regard its weekly visits as indispensable. Read the prospectus—then see if you can *afford* to do without it.

Other books on our table will receive attention in our next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE LARGE.

The organ of LANGUAGE is situated on the back part of the plate which forms the upper wall of the eye-socket, and when large, presses the eye forward, outward, and downward, giving a fulness to the eye and the under eye-lid, and causing the eye to protrude beyond the cheek-bone, as seen in the engraving:—

Large observing organs frequently give an overhanging brow, and impart a cavernous appearance to the region of the eye; but the observer should look at the eye, and the appearance below it, and not compare it with the relative position of the forehead above, to determine whether the sign of LANGUAGE be large or small.

LANGUAGE SMALL.

When the eyes appear sunken in the head, like those in the above portrait, it may be relied upon, invariably, as an indication of a barren style of expression. The person will not be easy in conversation; will often hesitate for words; have a dry, laborious mode of utterance; and, combined with a strong intellect, will have good and clear ideas; and with large COMBATIVENESS, struggle forcibly to develop thought, and be irregular and explosive in style.

Many persons are highly social in feeling, and desirous to talk, yet, although they do talk much, they use few and ill-chosen words to express all their ideas. Some have large language, and little intellect, and they repeat their puny ideas in a dozen different forms, and smother them with words. Some persons have very little fleshy matter around the eye, which then appears somewhat *sunken*, indicating a moderate development of the organ in question. With a different condition of the surrounding fleshy parts, the eye would be prominent, and the sign of language full. Some, also, have a very small eye-ball, and then the eye does not appear prominent, or cause any special fulness below it. All these things are to be taken into account, in coming to a determination relative to the talking talent. The organ of LANGUAGE cannot be reached by the examiner, and the power must be inferred by external signs, which are discovered by sight, and not by feeling.

When the eye appears depressed upon the under eye-lid, and causes a sack-like, or swollen appearance of it, the person will be found copious and wordy in conversation; but when this sign does not appear, and the eye seems thrown directly forward, and not downward, the person will be much more critical and precise in the use of words, than copious or flowing in style; will use the right word, or none at all, and exhibit criticism and nice distinctions in terms, and will generally write better than speak. Women usually have the organ of LANGUAGE larger, and the talking talent more highly cultivated than men, because the training of children calls it into use, and because they have larger social organs, which impel them to converse. Emotion is the parent of Sociability, and hundreds of words are spoken as the vehicle of emotion, where ten are uttered in obedience to

reflection. We regret that men generally talk so little. It should be remembered that this is one of the few faculties denied to the beast, and is, therefore, a strictly human and divine power. In savage nations, the vocal signs of ideas and emotions are extremely limited, amounting, in the lowest specimens, to little more than a few inarticulate grunting sounds. As civilization advances, and man enlarges the field of his ideas, and becomes susceptible to more elevated emotions, his style of speech becomes more musical and varied; his vocabulary of words is enlarged, and conversation becomes a pastime, and a source of delight. Let this faculty be early cultivated, and we would not lack, as we now do, good speakers. How many strong thinkers there are, who "are mute and inglorious," because of their want of this faculty. The only way to develop and improve it, is to use it—to talk. Let ideas and emotions have the light; give them wings, and thought will suggest thought, which, by utterance, will become the common property of the race.

Reading aloud in the family, cultivates language, in both reader and hearer; but shaping one's own emotions and thoughts into "words that burn," is the true way. We have little respect for that silent, owl-like wisdom that is miserly of its reflections, nor are we certain that silence is an evidence of sense. True it is, that taciturnity destroys the evidence of ignorance, or an empty brain, but it should be remembered that if talking gives the evidence of a lack of thought, where mental weakness really exists, it is after all the only reliable evidence of talent in those who by talking, give that talent birth.

The number of words one uses in description, are not necessarily chargeable alone to the faculty of language. Those having large perceptive organs, and a good memory, throw around a single idea all the facts and conditions which can possibly appertain to it. Some men are satisfied to utter the noun and the verb—to speak of the *existence* and *action* of a thing; but let the adjective, or qualifying properties of an object be readily and vividly appreciated by a person, and he will not regard, or speak of a horse, as a horse merely, but as having color, shape, size, momentum, and direction to his movements, and so of everything he sees and describes.

Each condition or quality of an object is as much a *fact* as its abstract existence, and these qualifying conditions are often the prominent features of its identity. The American Indian is remarkable for the keenness of his perception, yet he is not loquacious. We remember, when a boy, of hearing an anecdote respecting an Indian, who lost a saddle of venison which he had hung in a tree. On inquiring of a man if he had seen "a little, old, white man pass with a deer on his back, having a short gun, and a little bob-tail dog?" was answered yes; but how did you know that such a man, with such appurtenances, had stolen your venison? "Because," said he, "I knew he must be a short man, for he piled up stones against the tree, to reach the venison; he had a short gun, for I saw where he set it against a tree, by its print in the snow, and the mark of its muzzle made against the bark; he was an old man, because he stepped short; he was a white man, because he turned out his toes in walking, which an Indian never does; and he had a bob-tailed dog, for I saw where he sat down to wait for his master, and made an impression of his short tail in the snow; he was a small dog, because his tracks were small, and his steps short, which sunk but little in the snow."

Who will say that all these words were the result of large Language in the Indian? Each phrase was the outworking of a specific idea, and one was just as important as another, except, perhaps, that a *man* had taken his venison. But *what* man, was the great question, after all; and his close observation enabled him so to note all the peculiarities of the man, his age, gun, dog, &c., as would have enabled him to have known the thief at a glance, without his being in possession of the stolen property. Every word, therefore, was absolutely necessary, to communicate the whole idea.

In the family, then, we are in favor of a free interchange of ideas—copious conversation—the old and young together. Thus the young get the thoughts of mature age, while the questions of the child drive the thoughtful parent into new and unthought-of fields of research; and even the unripe, and, if you please, *foolish* opinions of a child expressed, give the parent an opportunity to instruct him, having thus learned his want of information.

We are out of favor with the old, tyranical maxim which so often greeted our young ears, viz:—"A man has two ears, and but one tongue; therefore, he should hear much and speak little." Suppose every one should adopt and practice the maxim; for example, a husband and wife, living alone. If the husband, because he had only *one* tongue for his *two* ears, should gravely obey it, who would gratify with animated conversation the *two* ears of his wife? And if she, a dutiful and respectful wife, should follow the same course, their respective fountains of thought would dry up. But let a gentle shower of words, filled with sparkling thought, and fervid emotion, be poured out upon the parched garden of the mind, new and beautiful thoughts instantly bud and blossom, shedding their glory and their fragrance, not on themselves merely, but abundantly on all who will partake.

If wisdom is to be indicated by the use of ears, rather than by the tongue, there are animals we wot of, whose wisdom should be transcendent; but, unfortunately for them, we have never been able to discover that the thistle eater had become extra wise by the use of his gigantic ears.

Talking—exchanging thoughts redolent of reason and imagination, where

"Mind with mind doth blend and brighten,"

is the grand agency designated by Creative Wisdom, and sanctioned by reason, for multiplying the general stock of ideas, and promoting taste, affection, moral elevation, and intellectual preëminence.

A ready tongue is the mint which coins ideas into *passable* form. One may have a rich store of thought, but if he lack language to bring it forth, he is like one with a rock of gold or metal in the bar, and for want of a coined medium, he is unable to buy a dinner. By conversation, a thousand can become acquainted with the burning thoughts of genius, and unlike the millionaire who should coin his gold, and freely distribute it, and thereby become poor, the miner of ideas gives all he has to all who hear; each takes the whole, and leaves the giver's coffer's full.

ROBERT NEWELL.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The following examination was made at our office a few days since, without the slightest knowledge of the name or business of the subject, and reported verbatim by our phonographer: since which we have obtained the engraving for the Journal, and a short biographical sketch, written by one well

acquainted with the facts of his life and labors.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

He has a remarkably active, tough, and wiry temperament; his body is well proportioned, and possesses a great deal of endurance; of wear and tear. His brain is large, rather too large for the body, and were it not for a good constitution, the activity of his brain would soon wear out the system. He has a high degree of mental activity and power—his mind is restless, earnest and industrious, and drives the body. He is remarkable for his force of character—he is like a high pressure engine. Few men of his physical strength can do as much labor with the mind or body, and his mental force and resolution keeps up his body and fortifies the mind. He is never more happy than when his hands are full of business—he wants about as much as would fill the hands of three common men, and then it just steadies him. He has confidence in his own powers, and feels able to do all that he desires to do, and rushes boldly into it. Joined with this strength, this ambition, and independence, he has firmness, prudence, and circumspection. He can use policy if need be, though it is more natural to use force and energy to achieve success, as the dog seeks his game, by speed, force, and courage, rather than to do it like the cat, by finesse, cunning, and surprise. He also likes to lead and direct, at least, his own powers and fortunes, and others yield to him, and surrender to him responsibilities and trusts. He has always been a master, never a follower; indeed, he looked to the age of twenty-one with unusual interest *for five years previous*, that he might think and act for himself. In a business capacity, either financiering or mechanical, especially as an inventor, he would be very successful; he would also excel in literatnre and science. He has an excellent capability of gathering information and of transmitting it to others: he seems to see the whole of a subject at once, to grasp it by intuition, and arrive at conclusions without knowing how, and yet, in fact, there is a consecutiveness and logical connection in all the steps of his investigation, but they are so instantaneous that he can hardly mark their progress. In business, in politics, and in general reforms, he is radical. Whatever he sets himself for or against, he makes his mark upon, and he does not like to step

ROBERT NEWELL.

in old tracks. His faith is not very facile, it won't go without reason with it. He likes to know why and wherefore, to take nothing for granted. His religion partakes more of kindness and justice than of faith and adoration. If he were to preach the gospel he would carry it into the workshop, and at the plow-tail, and trace men into the various pursuits of life in his religious teachings. Religion to him is like a coat, to be worn and used all the time—is much more practical than theoretical. As a speaker he would be forcible and fiery, and full of fact and illustration. He cannot speak on a subject without moving men. He is more like Demosthenes than like Cicero—people admire less the style, than they are moved by the spirit of the subject, and yet he could be eloquent. He has more love of beauty and elegance as connected with natural objects than with ideas and sentiments. Expectation with him is founded in conscious power to do, not in confiding and passive anticipation. His pursuits are watched and superintended more closely than those of most men. His business is not like a clock that will go without constant attention, and as a business man, as a lawyer, as a clergyman, or teacher, he would always be on hand, and be the master spirit in whatever he may engage. In respect to particulars and details he has an eagle eye, his perceptives enable him to see everything at once within the range of vision, and to see it as it is. As a manufacturer or trader he would prefer to deal in articles of beauty and elegance, the best articles of the kind, whether in iron, cloth, or wood. He would excel as a surveyor and draughtsman, having most excellent mechanical and mathematical talent. He is a natural financier, and knows how to make much of a little—he can live on a flat rock. It would be a very easy thing for him to get rich as a business man, or to husband a small estate to good advantage. He is more terse, vigorous, and vehement in style than copious and wordy. He has a high temper when aroused, pride, resolution, ambition, and perseverance. "I can't" has been stricken out of his vocabulary for a long time, probably since he was eighteen years of age. Few men can apply their minds as closely to a given subject, and is thorough in all he does, and there is power of patient investigation with all his energy. The social group is well developed. While he loves woman ardently he despises vulgarity and obscenity, and as a parent or teacher he would be severe in reprehending libidinous conduct. His friendship is worth cultivating because it is strong and earnest, his opposition to be

avoided for a like reason. He is patriotic and fond of home. He is not particularly fond of pets—children get but little attention from him till they are old enough to receive ideas. He has the elements of authority and government, and throws out upon society more influence than he imbibes from it, and what he receives he seeks for. He has naturally a strong appetite—is a good liver, enjoys his food well, and if he has never imbibed the practice of smoking, chewing, or any other habit based upon appetite, he has been fortunate.

He has, on the whole, a strong and active temperament and head, and should be known for very marked traits of character and talent, especially force, independence, originality, and inventive and mathematical ability.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ROBERT NEWELL, whose portrait appears above, was born at Newburg, Orange County, in the State of New York, December 15th, 1803, at which place his parents resided until he had attained his thirteenth year, when his father removed to the City of New York. Here the subject of our biography completed his school acquirement, having received a fair English education, a sufficient attainment to qualify him for all ordinary business. Being now aware that the period had arrived when he must make a selection of the business which he should like to become proficient in, he informed his father that his election was that of a *mechanic*. His father acquiescing in his choice, at once placed him with Mr. Wm. Pye, one of the most eminent locksmiths at that time in the United States. With Mr. Pye he remained a number of years, making himself complete master of the business in all its detail and complication. Having reaped the advantage of such knowledge as his employer possessed, who was familiar with the most complex locks manufactured in the old world, (England,) thus giving the subject of our memoir the material which paved the way for the exercise of those inventive powers which place him side by side with some of the most ingenious men of our country. Mr. Newell entered into co-partnership with the Messrs. Day in the year 1833—a firm now well known in the United States and England by the name of Day & Newell, justly celebrated for the great superiority of the locks which they manufacture. But to return to our subject—Mr. Newell, while exercising his inventive talents in the way thus laid open for him, having experimentally proved that the best locks of the age were insecure, laid the foundation of a lock which embraces all the elements of security, and bids defiance to the attempts of the most skilful of those who have sought to open it, and in mechanical arrangement it has no rival in this or any other country. We are informed that it is now in use on more than *three hundred* banking institutions in the United States, and that no bank is deemed secure against burglars which does not have one or more of them upon the doors of its vaults. This lock is called the *Parautoptic Bank Lock*, and is so constructed that it will conform to any given shape of the key. The key, being so made as to take apart in various sections, which may be placed together again as will and fancy may dictate—thereby rendering the holder of the key virtually his own lockmaker, as he can make himself a new lock and key every moment of his life simply by changing the bitts in his key. The Parautoptic Bank Lock is not only proof against *picking*, but cannot be injured by the explosive effects of gunpowder inserted in its keyhole, an important feature, which cannot be claimed for any other lock in the world. Mr. Newell is now having one of these locks made to be exhibited at the World's Fair, which will exceed anything of the kind he has ever offered for public inspection. It will be susceptible of so many changes that a person living fourteen millions of years, and making a change every two minutes of his life, would not complete the whole. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be offered in England as a reward to any person who will pick it.

MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

MR. NOAH was remarkable for his stately and robust form, which in later life inclined to corpulency, which with his florid complexion, indicated a great predominance of the vital temperament. These elements laid the foundation for his glowing and even fervid manner in writing and speaking; for his earnest impulses and general warmth and ardor of character. His head was of large size, and being so amply sustained by a vigorous bodily constitution, enabled him to accomplish a large amount of mental labor. His temperament was in harmony with his very large social organs; prominent BENEVOLENCE and great observing organs, imparting to his character unusual power in the social and friendly relations of life, sympathy and kindness for all, and that practical talent, retentive memory, and off-hand raciness of style which so distinguished him as a writer. LANGUAGE, HOPE, MIRTHFULNESS, and ALIMENTIVENESS were very large, hence his uniform playfulness of spirit, conviviality, and hospitality. His wit and his words were ever ready for friendly cheer, for kind encouragement to the desponding, or sarcasm for the vicious and wayward.

The selfish organs do not appear large, which accords with his many acts of generosity and self sacrifice. He was less a logical thinker than an observer. Few men could collect and arrange facts, or command them at pleasure, as well as he. All the organs of memory, joined with large COMPARISON were particularly prominent; hence his statistical information, readiness of illustration, and clearness, freshness, and force of his editorial and colloquial intercourse with the world. His head was high and long rather than broad, indicating stability, elevation of character, intelligence, sympathy, integrity, reverence, imagination, cheerfulness, and strong social impulses.

The following sketch is taken from the city papers, principally from the *Sunday Times*, of which he was editor at the time of his death. His editorial cotemporaries of all parties and sects, speak of him as a man, in the most earnest terms of friendship and esteem.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH was born in Philadelphia, on the 19th of July, 1785, and was consequently sixty-five years, eight months and three days old, at the time of his death, March 22d, 1851. He was the son of Manuel Noah and Zipporah Noah, of that city, and of pure Hebrew descent, both on the paternal and maternal side; and never has modern Israel boasted a more worthy descendant of that ancient race, who, the Scriptures tell us, were once the favored people of God.

After the completion of his education at the old Philadelphia college, young Noah was apprenticed to a carver and gilder, but his taste and his ambition did not harmonize with his employment. Before reaching his fourteenth year he made his entree into public life as a speaker—having at that age delivered a Fourth of July oration. Following the natural bent of his talents, he devoted himself, when a very young man, to the literary and political pursuits which afterwards became the business of his life. Perhaps the distinguished career of Dr. Franklin, who then resided in Philadelphia, and with whose history and person he was familiar, had some influence in determining the young writer to abandon mechanical trade for a sphere of action in which he was better qualified to shine. When a mere boy it was his good fortune to be present at the opening of Congress in Philadelphia, by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the lesson of "union and harmony" inculcated upon all public occasions by the

Father of his Country, were firmly engrafted upon the mind of the young politician, and remained, amidst all the vicissitudes of party conflict, the polar star of his political course.

Early in the present century he took up his abode in Charleston, S. C., and became the editor of the Gazette. The youthful writer was now fairly launched on the sea of politics, and his controversial talent and effective sarcasm soon gave him a prominent position in the democratic party.

In 1811, during the Presidency of Mr. Madison, he was nominated and confirmed United States Consul at Riga. Two years afterwards, he was appointed by Mr. Monroe as consul to Tunis, with a mission to Algiers, and accepted the office. Having accomplished the object of his mission to Algiers, he passed over to Spain, crossed the Pyrenees, and visited Paris. After a brief sojourn in the French capital he returned to Marseilles, and took shipping thence to Tunis, where he remained until recalled, in 1816. In 1819 he published a book of travels, containing the result of his observations in Europe and Northern Africa during a three years' residence in those countries.

Shortly after his return he became one of the editors and proprietors of the National Advocate, in which he published the well known essays on Domestic Economy, signed "Howard," which were subsequently printed in book form. The next paper with which he was connected was the Enquirer, afterwards the Courier and Enquirer, in the management of which he was associated with Colonel Webb. We will mention, in their order, the names of the several papers of which Major Noah was at various times editor and proprietor, or both, up to the time of his connection with the Sunday Times. They were the National Advocate, Enquirer, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Star, New York Sun, Morning Star, and Weekly Messenger. He presided over the editorial department of the New York Sun for some years, and materially assisted to give it the position it now occupies. The Evening Star was a remarkably successful paper. The witty paragraphs of the Major, together with his playful, but keen political articles, and the air of freshness and cheerful good humor which pervaded the whole paper, rendered it a universal favorite.

In 1821, Major Noah was elected Sheriff of the City and County of New York. During his term of office the yellow fever broke out, and this excellent man, who never weighed shekels of silver and gold against human suffering, threw wide the doors of the debtors' prison and bade its tenants seek safety beyond the atmosphere of contagion. Of course he assumed their liabilities by this generous act, and we believe the entire emoluments of his office were disbursed in meeting them.

Major Noah was admitted to the bar of New York in 1823, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1829. In 1829 he was also appointed by Andrew Jackson Surveyor of the Port of New York, which office he shortly afterward resigned.

In 1841 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Sessions, and for a time the military title of Major, conferred upon him by Governor Porter of Pennsylvania, was merged in that of Judge. He was at that time the only Hebrew who occupied a judicial station within the limits of Christendom. It may well be supposed that he was no Jeffries. The ever-flowing fountain of his benevolence welled over upon all with whom he came in contact, and mercy tempered his charges and his sentences to the full extent that justice would permit. If his kind heart sometimes overpowered his judgment, the failing was one that

"—— leaned to virtue's side."

During the same year that he was elevated to the bench, Judge Noah was made Supreme Court Commissioner.

When a change in the organization of the Court of Sessions took place, Judge Noah resigned his seat on the bench, and, after doffing the official ermine, was again greeted by his old friends as *Major* Noah—a name which had been "familiar as household words" to all New York, and indeed to the whole country, for many years.

In July, 1843, Major Noah became one of the editors and proprietors of "The Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger."

Major Noah was a rapid and indefatigable, as well as an agreeable writer. Besides his innumerable contributions to the daily and weekly press, he was the author of "Travels in Europe and Northern Africa," (already mentioned,) the Howard Papers on Domestic Economy; many treatises on the Prophecies of the Bible and the History and Destiny of the Hebrews; political and historical lectures, essays and orations; and several highly successful dramas. "Paul and Alexis, or the Wandering Boys," at present a favorite on the stage not only here but in England, where it was reprinted, was one of Major Noah's early productions. "She Would be a Soldier, or the Plains of Chippewa," is the title of one of his patriotic dramas, which has enjoyed a wide celebrity. It may be mentioned, as a curious coincidence connected with the history of the piece, that it was played at the Bowery Theater on the night when that edifice took fire and was consumed for the fourth time, and was

also enacted at the Park Theater on the evening when it first fell a prey to the flames. "She Would be a Soldier" was played at the American Museum, during the last illness of its author, for the benefit of Mr. C. W. Clarke.

Of the other dramatic pieces of Major Noah, those best known are "The Castle of Sorento," "Ali Pacha, or the Signet Ring," "Marion, or the Hero of Lake George," "Yusef Caramali, or the Siege of Tripoli," "Nathalie, or the Frontier Maid," "The Grecian Captive," "The Siege of Daramatta," and "Ambition." This list does not by any means comprehend the whole of Major Noah's dramatic productions, but those we have enumerated are the best known. They were all successful.

At the time of his death he was a member of of the Mechanics' Institute, American Institute, Historical Society, and many other literary and scientific organizations. He was also President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and was connected with several other philanthropic and charitable institutions.

Death found him amidst his deeds of charity, with the blessings of the widow and the fatherless, the sick and the needy, clustering around his honored head. His charity never paused to discriminate between Jew and Gentile—it asked not by what course of imprudence or of crime the calamities of poverty had been entailed—it was enough for this good Samaritan that suffering humanity called upon him for aid. He never withheld it. But while his hand was open his lips were closed. He spoke of his good deeds to no man. Often have we seen him hurry away to avoid the thanks of those "who were ready to perish," but never did we know him to turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of even the humblest of God's creatures until he had to some extent ministered to their wants.

Hundreds walked in the long procession which attended his remains to their last resting-place who had been the recipients of his bounty; and while those in his own station of life mourned the loss of the cheerful companion, the accomplished writer, the patriotic citizen, the poor wept for their almoner, and friend.

Major Noah's personal appearance and manners were very prepossessing. His tall, portly figure was the impersonation of vigorous age, and his face, from which good humor and benevolence blandly radiated, was the index of his benignant soul. His conversational powers were extraordinary, his fund of anecdote inexhaustible. There was scarcely one old resident of New York, of any mark or standing, of whom he had not some pleasant characteristic story to relate, and not a politician in the land whose career he could not trace through all its windings. He was looked up to as an authority on all questions connected with the policy of the American Government and the acts of American statesmen during the last half century, and was seldom, if ever, at fault when called upon to settle a mooted point in the political history of of the country.

The *Courier and Enquirer* says of him:—"The great length of time during which Major Noah was connected with the press of this city, has rendered his name familiar to our whole country, and supercedes the necessity of any obituary of mere words. Like all who are connected with the Press in our country, the errors of Major Noah—for he was human—are more widely known than his virtues. But we, who knew him well, can bear witness, that a kinder heart never beat in the breast of man; and that the kindness of his nature exposed him to the designs of more cunning and less scrupulous men. He never saw distress that he did not seek to relieve, and the great aim of his life was to inculcate benevolence, and to induce a care for the masses. His virtues sprang spontaneously from the heart, and will cause many a tear to be dropped to his memory.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

BY PARKE GODWIN.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 87.

It was in 1824, we remarked, that Lucien Bonaparte suggested to him the idea of collecting and making public the treasures which had been amassed in his wild journeyings. For some time, in the depths of the solitudes, his mind brooded over the kindling thought. He resolved upon a visit to Europe, and with that instant action, which has been the secret of his success, he prepared for his departure. He sailed—but maturer reflection taught him to approach the shores of England with despondency and doubt. There was not a friend in all the nation to whom he could apply. When he had landed, his situation appeared to him precarious in the extreme. He imagined, he says, in the simplicity of his heart, that every individual he was about to meet might be possessed of talents superior to any on this side of the Atlantic. Traversing the streets of Liverpool for two whole days, he had looked in vain for a single glance of sympathy. But how soon did the aspect of things around him change! There are kind, generous hearts everywhere; men of noble faculties to discern the beautiful and true, and women of warm, gushing affections. In a little while, he was the admired of all admirers. Men of genius—the Wilsons, the Roscoes, the Swainsons, suddenly recognised his lofty claims; learned societies, without number, extended to him the warm and willing hand of fellowship; the houses of the nobility were opened to him; and wherever he went, the solitary, unfriended, American woodsman was the conspicuous object of a wide remark and love. Under such auspices, in 1831, at Edinburgh, he put forth his first volume of Ornithological Biography. Its striking and original merit procured him subscribers to the remaining volumes, from all parts of the kingdom. At once, he took rank as the most worthy ornithologist of the age—able as an observer and describer to wear the mantle of the gifted Wilson, and, as a painter of animals, to take his place by the side of the equally gifted Barrabaud.

From England, Mr. Audubon proceeded to France, where he received the homage of the most distinguished men of science of that learned nation; among the rest, of that gigantic but graceful genius, Cuvier, the glance of whose eye into the great valley of death, has infused life into the dry bones of a thousand years. And that other distinguished man who for eighty years now, has illustrated Germany and the world by his vast and incredible labor in almost every department of natural science, achieving a fame as brilliant as was ever won by the intellect—Alexander Von Humboldt became his enthusiastic admirer, and sincere friend and correspondent.

When he returned to his native land, it was only to renew with more burning ardor his labors in the woods. His first expedition was to the coast of Florida, where, amid flocks of snowy pelicans and cormorants, tortoises, and flying-fish, he laid up vast treasures of knowledge for his forth-coming volumes. Having examined every part of the coast, and of the different keys, passing even to the Tortugas Islands, he returned to Charleston, South Carolina, anxious to bend his course to the north-east, that he might keep pace with the birds during their migrations. Sickness detained him for the greater part of the summer at Boston, but having recovered about the middle of August, he left his Boston friends on his way eastward. He explored the whole of the State of Maine, the British province of New Brunswick, a portion of the Canadas, and then, when there were no more prizes in those districts to carry away, turned his steps to the dreary shores of ice-bound Labrador. His researches into the habits of the birds, beasts, and men of this hyperborean region were successful, and he returned, rich with materials, to the abode of his family and friends. Of the industry with which he pushed his inquiries, and of the startling and touching adventures to which his various excursions gave rise, his volumes are full of entertaining and instructive proof. Our plan does not allow us, as we should wish, to introduce them here. Let us add, however, that his Ornithological Biography has expanded into five large books; that his "Birds of America" are finished in glorious style, and that his magnificent "Illustrations," being those birds drawn to the size of life, have, for some time, been the astonishment and delight of the cultivated world.

One hundred and seventy-five subscribers to

his great work, at one thousand dollars, (eighty of these, we are glad to say, were his countrymen,) remunerated him for the expense he had incurred in its publication.

In the year 1842, Mr. Audubon began a collection of the quadrupeds of America, similar to his magnificent work on the birds. He had already, at that time, materials enough to make five large volumes, and it was the impression of those who saw his original colored drawings, that the work, when completed, would make a still grander monument to his memory than any that he had yet executed. The animals were drawn of the size of life, with all that accuracy of outline, that grace and vigor of action, and fidelity of form and color which characterized his pencil. To see one of his plates, was to see the animal itself, as he appeared in his native haunts, without so much as a spot or a hair omitted.

Mr. Audubon was an old man at this time, yet he contemplated his prospective journey to the Rocky Mountains with as much apparent ardor and delight, as a school-boy looks forward to the rambles of vacation. It was a journey that involved thousands upon thousands of miles of travel, through an unbroken wilderness, but we remember that when we hinted to him a word or two about the probable hardships of such an undertaking, he replied in his broken English, with a peculiar smile upon his face, and his eye flashing with sudden fire, "Hardships?—why, it's sport, man—sport; it is they who are perpetually stewed within these brick walls, without freedom, health or happiness, who have the hardships of life." But, we believe that some unforeseen circumstances prevented Mr. Audubon from fulfilling his intentions, at any rate, to the extent which was originally in his mind.

A peculiar ease, vigor, and animation, mark Mr. Audubon's written style. His descriptions of birds in their various moods are not the dull and dry details of a naturalist, but the warm, lively, picturesque paintings of a poet. To open at any page of his volumes is to step at once into a region of agreeable forms and enrapturing sounds. He seems to enter into the very spirits of birds themselves, sings when they sing, and rises upon the wing when they fly. And his whole life, like theirs, seems to have been a perpetual and cheerful ascription of praise, to that

> "Power whose care
> Teaches their way along the pathless coast,
> The desert and illimitable air—
> Lone wandering, but not lost."

In person, Mr. Audubon was tall, with a fine elastic form, and most striking appearance. His face, with its aquiline nose and keen eyes, sometimes reminded one of the beak of the eagle. His action was quick, and his conversation lively and spirited. Owing to his French extraction, he spoke with an accent, in a soft and gentle voice, but with great earnestness of conviction. He was noted for the simple-heartedness and kindness of his disposition, his habits were temperate and frugal, and his attachments to the different members of his family profound.

For several years past, Mr. Audubon had lived at a beautiful estate, called Minniesland, on the banks of the Hudson, some eight or ten miles from the city, where the beauty of the scenery, and the kind hospitality of its distinguished occupants, made it an agreeable resort for all who had the honor of their acquaintance. His health, however, for the last two years had been failing. His long and arduous labors began to wear upon his constitution, and on the 27th of January he died. His funeral was as unostentatious as his life had been. He was buried in the family vault of Trinity Church Cemetery, adjoining his own estate. His widow, two sons, and numerous grand-children are left to mourn his loss.

What a life has that been of which we have here given a faint outline! What a character is that of which we have made only a rough sketch! Is not John James Audubon, as we said in the outset, an admirable specimen of the Hero as a man of science? For sixty years or more he has followed, with more than religious devotion, a beautiful and elevated pursuit, enlarging its boundaries by his discoveries, and illustrating its objects by his art. In all climates and in all weathers; scorched by burning suns, drenched by piercing rains, frozen by the fiercest colds; now diving fearlessly into the densest forest, now wandering alone over the most savage regions; in perils, in difficulties, and in doubts; with no companion to cheer his way, far from the smiles and applause of society; listening only to the sweet music of birds, or to the sweeter music of his own thoughts, he has faithfully kept his path. The records of man's life contain few nobler examples of strength of purpose and indefatigable energy. Led on solely by his pure, lofty, kindling enthusiasm, no thirst for wealth, no desire of distinction, no restless ambition of eccentric character, could have induced him to undergo so many sacrifices, or sustained him under so many trials. Higher principles and worthier motives alone enabled him to meet such discouragements and accomplish such miracles of achievement. He has enlarged and enriched the domains of a pleasing and useful science; he has revealed to us the existence of many species of birds before unknown; he has given us more accurate information of the forms and habits of those that were known; he has corrected the blunders of his predecessors; and he has imparted to the study of natural history the grace and fascination of romance.

By his pencil and his pen, he has made the world eternally his debtor. Exquisite delineations of the visible and vocal ornaments of the air, drawn with so much nicety, colored with so much brilliancy, as they are seen in their own favorite haunts, who can adequately describe? We remember well the effect wrought on our mind, when we first saw the whole of his wonderful collection of paintings, as they were exhibited a few years since in New York. It produced an overpowering sense of wonder and admiration. As John Wilson has said of the same scene, shown at Edinburgh, the spectator instantly imagined himself in the forest. The birds were all there—"all were of the size of life, from the wren and the humming bird to the wild turkey and the bird of Washington. But what signified the mere size? The colors were all of life too, bright as when borne in beaming beauty through the woods. There too were their attitudes and postures. Infinite as they are assumed by the restless creatures, in motion or rest, in their glee and their gambols, their loves and their wars, singing, or caressing, or brooding, or preying, or tearing one another to pieces. The trees on which they sat or sported all true to nature, in hole, branch, spray, and leaf, the flowers, the weeds, and the very grass, all American—as were the atmosphere and the skies." It was a wild and poetical vision of the heart of the New World, inhabited as yet almost wholly by the lovely or noble creatures that "own not man's dominion." It was, indeed, a rich and magnificent sight, such as we would not for a diadem have lost.

HUMAN NATURE.

"Great disappointment and exceeding viciousness may talk as they please of the badness of human nature. For my part, I am now in my sixty-fifth year, and I have seen a good deal of the world, the dark side as well as the light, and I say that human nature is a very kindly thing, and capable of all sorts of virtues." *Leigh Hunt.*

Well and bravely said. Those who croak of the badness of human NATURE forget that they are decrying the highest work of creative power. They remind us of the boy that curses the chestnut, because he does not know how to get the fruit without lacerating his fingers with the burr. Human nature, if addressed *in the spirit of humanity*, rarely fails to respond in tones of harmony and relative goodness. But if man assumes the cold austerity of the lower feelings, unmixed with any of the milk of human kindness, it is not strange that the tiger should be aroused; that the burr which covers good fruit should be unwelcome to such unskillful fingers. When it is remembered that man is a compound being, made up of moral feelings and intellectual faculties, as well as animal

impulses, and that these powers, by due training and education from infancy, onward, such training as every human being has a right to claim from society, and as nature indicates by giving parental love, the race would present ten thousand times less vice than at present, and reclaim the bad reputation of "*poor human nature.*" But where the eye of reason has never been opened by education, and the moral susceptibilities are cradled on an iceberg of vice, when all that is animal and selfish in his nature are lashed into fury, by every influences which he feels from the cradle to the grave; is it at all strange that men should look upon human nature, in the abstract, as essentially bad. Why is it that your fair haired little girl, nursed on the lap of maternal tenderness, and warmed and cheered onward by the sunlight of beneficient culture, and the generous appliance, and radiant smile of affection, has her little soul full of joy, innocence, and gladness? Why is it that she is not gross, and rude, profane, thievish, and a terror to the world?

Yet that poor, vagrant, blasphemous, degraded inmate of a female prison, was once as soft and innocent, as fair haired, and as gentle and winning in her budding childishness, as your own daughter.

Is it then the badness of human nature that makes this one wretched? If so, why is not your darling as harsh in spirit—as vicious in conduct? In one case human nature is developed in full, in the other, but the animal is brought out, while the angelic loveliness of nature is blasted.

What folly to break half the strings of an instrument, and make the rest sadly out of tune, and then slander the maker, or curse the instrument, and deny musical science.

When poor, abused, slandered human nature, receives as much philosophical attention in his training as the horse; as much care in his culture as we deem necessary to keep a watch, an engine, or a piano in order, God's work will be deemed as perfect, and as reputable as that of man.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER V.

The dog, more than any other animal, is the friend, associate, and companion of man. The horse is more serviceable, but the faithful dog lives on the smile of his master, and looks up to him as a god. Although in the wild state he is savage, and more or less ferocious, yet there are few, if any, specimens of the canine race that cannot be thoroughly domesticated.

The adaptation of animals to habits of familiarity and friendship with man, depends upon their mental development. Some are naturally more savage and less intelligent than others.

FERAL DOG OF ST. DOMINGO.

This specimen of the dog is of a very ferocious disposition, as indicated by its low, broad head, and fierce expression of countenance. It is a wild hound, of the race formerly used by the Spaniards for their conquests in the Western hemisphere. They have been trained like bloodhounds, for the purpose of hunting criminals and fugitive slaves. They will take a trail or track, and pursue it with unerring certainty, and seize upon the victim with a relentless ferocity, and neither beatings nor wailings will induce it to relinquish the human prey.

This animal stands twenty-eight inches high at the shoulders, and his very appearance, even when tamed, strikes every common dog with dread and terror. In the presence of man or beast he walks and acts without any appearance of fear, but with a consciousness of superiority and power.

ALPINE, OR GREAT ST. BERNARD DOG.

We turn now to contemplate a dog, which enjoys a world-wide reputation for qualities, in the main, directly the reverse of the former, viz., his great services rendered to mankind by activity, intelligence, and strength in administering to the safety of travelers through the snowy passes of the Alps. This race, in organization and character, in form, size, and colors, very nearly resembles the Newfoundland dog, though the expression and shape of the face and ears are more like the water-spaniel. They are trained in the winter time to carry a basket containing food, and thus equipped they sally forth among the stormy passes of the snow-clad Alps in search of travelers who may have lost their way, or fallen beneath the snows of the preceding night, and every winter many human lives are saved by their means. When they find a lost and exhausted wanderer, they present their basket of refreshments, and lead the traveler to their own hospitable home, if he is able to follow, but if not, they return for help, which they pilot to the aid of the helpless or the dead. What an elevated head—what benignity of disposition and unrivaled evidence of intelligence! In size and strength the dog of St. Bernard is not surpassed by any of the dog family, and his intelligence, benevolence, affection, and usefulness endear him to the human race.

With the dog species he will not quarrel and when assailed, throws down his antagonist, and lying heavily upon him, nearly smothers, and thus conquors his adversary.

Phrenology furnishes the most lucid explanation of the different capabilities and tendencies of the animal kingdom, and if man would study these laws, he might select the different animals for particular purposes with unerring certainty. We question the propriety of using dogs like the first to exercise ferocity, yet, while men remain immoral, watch-dogs will be necessary. The latter kind of dogs, however, should be cultivated extensively, instead of the worthless vagabonds that infest the earth, consuming the food which more intelligent, amiable, and useful animals should enjoy. We do not believe, as some do, that a dog is useless unless we have bulls to worry, or fruit and other property to guard from thieves. The noble and affectionate dog that protects our child, or drags him drowning from the water—that clings to us in the hour of danger or solitude, alike in health, sickness, prosperity, and adversity, shall have a warm corner in our affections and at our hearth He is a worthy associate for our little ones, and shall cheer us by his faithful and confiding love on the shady hill-side of declining age.

CLAIRVOYANCE:

ANOMALOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

After presenting the apparently irrefragable proofs of Clairvoyance contained in our article in the last number of this Journal, it seems proper that we should briefly notice the anomalies and uncertainties often attending the attempted development of this power, and from which skeptics derive their chief arguments against it.

It is undeniable that those who are claimed to be the best Clairvoyants, frequently, and, to all appearance, totally fail in their efforts to establish their pretensions, by the exercise of any peculiar interior powers. On the other hand, they have often given descriptions of distant scenes and objects, and uttered other sayings, which afterwards have appeared to be totally false and imaginary. But merely upon the basis of a few occurrences of this kind, it is manifestly unjust to set down the whole subject as a sheer delusion, as skeptics have too often done. Such a mode of disposing of questions would not be adopted, were any other alleged science the subject of investigation. There is, for example, no science more firmly established upon an experimental basis, than Chemistry. Yet who does not know that failures in experiments in this science frequently occur, and that entirely unexpected, and apparently inconsistent results are often given, when the *causes* of the same cannot possibly be determined? Or what Electrician does not know that it is sometimes impossible, from unknown causes, to collect the electric fluid in the Leyden jar? Yet no one thinks of sitting down these anomalies and failures as proof that the claims set up for Chemistry or Electricity are falsehood and imposture. Reasoning candidly, every one will acknowledge that two or three successful experiments, giving positive and uniform results, in these departments of science, establish the *principle* on which these results take place, and are, therefore, worth more than ten thousand failures due to incidental and unknown causes. Now this reasoning ought especially to be applied to Clairvoyance, the results of the experiments in which, owing to the extremely delicate nature of the subject, are especially liable to be modified by accidental and subtil agencies, which are entirely beyond our cognizance and conception. And if one decided shock of electricity is sufficient, of itself, to prove that electricity, under certain circumstances, is capable of producing shocks, then one decided case of sight, without the use of the natural eyes, proves the reality of Clairvoyance, even though *every* subsequent attempt to elicit the same phenomenon, should result in total failure. But we have already seen that cases exhibiting this latter phenomenon, are not one, or two, but thousands; these occurring frequently without design, in all parts of the civilized world, and yet corroborating each other in their main features.

But even the anomalous results of experiments in clairvoyance, would not, in general, appear particular anomalous, if the *laws* upon which the phenomena depend were better understood. In the lower stages of the magnetic condition, there is not claimed to be any Clairvoyance, though a high degree of *sympathy* may be exhibited by the subject, with the feelings and thoughts of the operator. But the best Clairvoyants, owing to various causes, sometimes fail to get beyond the sympathetic condition, or that condition in which the influence of surrounding minds, or the recombinations of the elements of past memories, or other subtil causes, are liable to produce distorted and fantastic visions or impressions, which are either partially or wholly false. But when the precise causes of these visions and impressions can be traced, the latter generally, so far from reflecting any doubt upon the truth of Clairvoyance, are often found to contain more or less of the decided elements of this phenomenon, and thus tend to confirm it. That the curious laws governing certain Clairvoyant manifestations may be the more clearly apprehended, I am tempted to mention the following case in illustration:—

The writer was in consultation with Mrs. Freeman, the Boston Clairvoyant mentioned in our last article, who discovered the remains of the young man who had been missing for two years. I requested her, among other things, to describe to me the situation of my family at home, neither of the members of which had she ever seen, nor had she ever been in the place where I resided. She first spoke of the exterior of a house which answered well the description of mine, and then spoke of several of the inmates, among whom was a colored woman. I instantly recognized these as the members of the family residing in the house contiguous to mine, in the same row of uniform buildings. Concerning these persons, I had not had the slightest previous thought in my mind, and she could not, therefore, have been led to the description by sympathy with my thoughts. This was an unlooked-for demonstration of the accuracy and comparative independence of her perceptions. I now requested her to enter the next door beyond, and describe what she saw. She then gave me an accurate description of each member of my family, and added that there was a *strange lady* there, whose dress and personal appearance she also minutely described. She said that Mrs. F. being seated in the parlor, was at that moment talking to this strange lady about her brother, whom she heard her call Charley, (Mrs. F. has a brother of the name of Charles, though the Clairvoyant could not have known this in any exterior way.)

I noted down all these particulars, together with the hour of consultation, intending to inquire into the facts after I returned home. But on making this inquiry of my family, I was answered that no lady answering the description given—indeed, that no strange lady—had been at my house either on the morning mentioned, or at any time during my absence from home. At first, therefore, I concluded that *that part* of the Clairvoyant's statement was an entire failure, until it occurred to me to inquire of Mrs. F. what her *thoughts* were occupied on while she was sitting in the parlor on the morning mentioned. After thinking for a moment, she distinctly recollected that she was at that time digesting in her mind a letter, which she intended to write to her aunt in Philadelphia—a lady who answered precisely the description given by the Clairvoyant, even to the minute peculiarities of the dress which she ordinarily wore—and that she intended to write something special concerning her brother Charles! She was really, therefore, at that time conversing, *in spirit*, with the lady whom Mrs. Freeman described, and who, to the Clairvoyant, (who saw things *spiritually*,) appeared to be present with her. Had I been more hasty in forming conclusions, without inquiring into the causes of the apparent discrepancy, I should doubtless have set down this portion of the Clairvoyant's description as a total failure, whereas, the real facts, developed by particular inquiries, proved it to be a most decided case of interior perception, and one which could not, in the least degree, have depended upon sympathy with my thoughts.

This case is suggestive of the manner in which many apparent failures in Clairvoyant descriptions take place, which, after all, are no failures at all. If a distant person is described, who, at the time of the description, happens to be deeply absorbed in any fanciful process of thought, the *ideal* images which he evolves from his mind will be liable to appear to the Clairvoyant as *real*, and will be described as actual scenes surrounding him. It also suggests the remark, that Clairvoyants do not see the gross exterior and material *bodies* of things, so much as their interior principles, ideal planwork, or essential, generative types.

Another fact in the above narration shows that although the Somniloquist may actually possess clear interior sight, that sight may not always be directed to the particular object which the questioner wishes to have described. This was the case when the family next door to mine (of which I had not been thinking) was correctly described. If, therefore, the descriptions given by Clairvoyants do not correspond to facts in the mind of the interrogator, it should not always be hastily concluded that they see *nothing*, as more careful inquiry may prove that their visual powers, though directed to a *wrong point*, are nevertheless clear and absolute, and not governed by sympathy with the mind of the questioner. It is upon incidental, and often apparently trifling facts of this kind, that we have to rely mostly for proof of the *independence* of the Clairvoyant power.

Moreover, from the fact that Clairvoyants see the *ideas*, or interior, generative types of things, rather than their external materiality, it results (indirectly) that the distinctions of times and spaces, and relative positions, are, in general, much less obvious to them than they are to us. Herein consists another source of apparent errors which frequently occur in their descriptions of different scenes and events; for they will often say that such and such an occurrence took place at such and such a time, and at a specified distance off, the statement, as to the *occurrence* itself afterwards proving remarkably correct, whilst that as to the time and distance at which it took place, proves incorrect. Thus I have often known Clairvoyants to speak, without the aid of any possible *external* suggestions, of events as occurring at the time the investigation was made, when precisely the same events (from

which their impressions were evidently derived) had happened perhaps two or three days previously, or even did not occur until a day or two afterward. When the latter has been the case, they must have perceived the event by a power of *prevision*, such as I can assert, from most decisive evidences, is by no means uncommon on the part of good Clairvoyants. *Apparent* failures of this kind are certainly no disproof, but, upon the whole, rather a *confirmation* of the idea of Clairvoyance. These anomalies are explained by Clairvoyants themselves in the assertion frequently made by them while in the transic condition, that time and space seem almost annihilated to them, and all things appear nearly as if present.

In illustration of this general subject, I may mention an incident which occurred in the experience of Cahagnet, a French magnetizer. On one occasion, the *somnambule* whom he had entranced, spoke of a little girl as seated on a particular chair in the room, and proceeded to minutely describe her. Cahagnet assured her there was no little girl there, when presently she asserted, "Now she has removed to *that* chair; now she sits on the one next to it; now she has removed to another;" and so on, until she was made to occupy in succession six different seats. Cahagnet at first supposed that this was merely a freak of the girl's fancy, but, on making inquiry, he learned that a little girl, precisely answering the description given, had, unknown to the Clairvoyant, been in that room a day or two previously, and that in her playfulness, she had actually passed in succession from one chair to another, until she had been seated upon each one of those pointed out by the entranced girl.

Many facts of this kind might be added, showing that the spiritual types of material facts are *permanent*, and may be discerned at any length of time after their material manifestation, by good Clairvoyants, who can place themselves *in affinity* with them. Indeed, as these types are eternally involved in the *causes* of their outer manifestation, and are projections of the thoughts or intentions of the Divine Creator, they may, in a sense, be said to exist for an unlimited period, even *before* their material investiture; and it is by coming in communion with these pre-existent spiritual forms, that prophets and previsionists are enabled to predict, with certainty, their material development any length of time before the latter takes place.

With reference to failures in Clairvoyant experiments, it may be added that these also often occur in consequence of the presence of persons whose *spheres* or spiritual atmospheres are uncongenial. This remark deserves to be particularly impressed. I have known the best Clairvoyants, even when they were in their most exalted and lucid states, to be suddenly blinded, or otherwise so disturbed that they could not proceed in any further investigations, simply by certain persons taking a seat before them. Though it is generally skeptics whose spheres thus affect them, there is no evidence that a candid and open skepticism is necessarily generative of such influences. I regret to say that in my intercourse with these magnetically uncongenial persons, I have *generally* found evidence that they belong to that class of skeptics who (though perhaps unconsciously to themselves) would decidedly prefer old errors to new truths, as relating to this particular branch of inquiry. The subject is too *spiritual* for their sensual minds to comprehend or relish; and, coming with rigid and unyielding theories of their own, and with dispositions to "expose" and "explode" all things as "humbugs" which do not tally therewith, they unconsciously throw out a magnetic influence which is absolutely stifling and deadening to the powers of the Clairvoyant, and closes up all of his avenues of perception.

Nor can we wonder at this when we reflect that even while in our ordinary state, we are more or less sensitive to the spheres, or atmospheres of persons around us, and that this sensitiveness is immensely increased by a person being placed in the magnetic state, insomuch that he may then be made to feel either intense pleasure or pain by the mere exertion of the will of the magnetizer, or any other person in rapport with him. Yet people unacquainted with this doctrine of personal spheres, and who have failed to get any definite and correct announcements from Clairvoyants, have often supposed that a consciousness of *their* superior sagacity in detecting deception prevented the professed Clairvoyant from venturing upon any trial of his powers; or, seizing upon some inaccurate expression resulting from the embarrassed and stifled state of the latter's mind, they have, merely upon the strength of this, gone away and denounced the whole affair as a gross imposture. There are many persons of this class who never have witnessed, and, from the nature of their own disturbing mental influence, never can (until they change) personally witness any decided case of Clairvoyance; and, perhaps some such would not be very swift to acknowledge it if they did. It is owing to the general cause here unfolded, that Clairvoyance can seldom be exhibited to a public and promiscuous audience, at which a greater or less number of persons unyieldingly set against the subject, are generally present, unconsciously acting upon, and embarrassing the mind of the Somniloquist.

Persons, however, who are inwardly and perfectly willing to unlearn what they have learned wrongly, and whose minds are always entirely passive, and receptive of any evidence of truth, however conflicting with preconceived views, will almost always find overwhelming evidence of Clairvoyance, if they institute, and persevere in, the proper investigations, however *skeptical* they may previously have been. It is not true, therefore, that *faith* on the part of experimenters or observers, is considered as of itself absolutely essential to the display of the phenomenon of Clairvoyance, though faith is, of course, more frequently than disbelief, connected with that passivity and receptivity of mind which is favorable to the manifestation of this power. There are many, however, even among those who have firm faith in this subject, whose spheres are more or less uncongenial and disturbing to the magnetic Somniloquist.

As contributing to a more definite understanding of the laws which govern Clairvoyance, and of the conditions of success or failure in experiments therein, I have deemed the foregoing remarks necessary. When these laws and conditions are properly understood, of course there will be more certainty in all the results of the application of this power; and the power may then, with correspondingly increased efficacy, be applied to the most useful and important purposes, in remedying the physical and moral maladies of mankind, in harmonizing a distracted and unhappy race, and in bringing a bewildered and misguided world into the light of heaven. W. F.

THE BLIND MADE TO SEE BY MESMERISM.

We copy the following strange but well authenticated relation of the effect of mesmerism on a blind woman, from a London letter in the New York Commercial:—

A case of mesmerism has been published in a quarterly journal called the *Zoist*, which has resulted in the restoration to sight of a person who had been blind for twenty-six years. The patient was a poor woman, forty-five years of age, and the mesmeriser was the wife of one who is "among the very highest in virtue, talent, and rank in our country," but who, although willing, as well as her husband, to verify the facts to all scientific persons who may care about the subject, avoids the needless notoriety of appearing in print. The leading points are simply as follows:—The patient became blind four months after the birth of her first child when she was nineteen years old. She could with one eye discern light from darkness, but nothing more. The disease was opacity of the cornea. A few years after she became blind. She underwent three different operations, on one of which occasion she saw a flash of light. When the last operation was performed, which she thinks was about twenty years ago, the surgeon advised her never to undergo another, for her sight was quite gone. In appearance the eyes were covered with a thick, opaque, greyish-white substance, but in one eye there was a small spot less opaque, through which, when she held her head in a particular direction, she could discern the difference between light and darkness. She was first subjected to mesmerism three years back, the object being to relieve rheumatic pains and giddiness of the head, from which she had long suffered. Of mesmerism she knew nothing, and all that was said was, that it was thought the pain might be relieved by a hand being placed on her head and drawn down to her feet. At first she felt only "a cold thrill run down her arms." Next she apologized for feeling drowsy, and at last, after striving for a few minutes to resist the influence, she fell asleep. On awakening she said "a great pain had been *riz* from her head."

The process was continued daily, and in the course of a little time, during one of her sittings, she said she saw something bright and colored pass before her. It was her mesmeriser's risk, and from this circumstance a hope was aroused that not only might her pains be cured but her sight restored. The attendance upon her was therefore steadily

continued, and mesmerised water was also used to wash her eyes. In six months she could see colors in the shop windows, and walk into town unassisted. Her sleep became less like natural sleep at this time. She saw vivid colors in the dark, when her mesmeriser passed her hands before her eyes, and light seemed to stream from them. She also conversed freely in her sleep. The improvement went steadily on, although subsequently she was not mesmerised more than twice a week, and she can now see as well as other women of her age. She can work in the common way, making articles of dress, walks four miles into town alone, and performs all the ordinary occupations of life. "These things are the more remarkable in her," it is observed, "because she was extremely awkward in everything, and had never performed for herself any of those little offices which blind people are usually taught to accomplish." During the progress of her recovery, the signs were, first that she could close her eyes, whereas she had never since her blindness been able to close the lids over them; secondly, that water frequently poured from them after mesmerising, whereas they used to be perfectly dry; and, thirdly, that the opaque substance which covered them first, became thinner over the upper part of the eye, and thicker beneath, and gradually a small portion of the pupil became visible. The present state of the eyes is—the opacity of the cornea in one eye has disappeared, leaving only a slight cloudiness in one spot; in the other eye the opacity is very much contracted, and occupies only a small space in the bottom part. When in the mesmeric sleep she is insensible to pain, and in her normal state she never remembers what has passed. She has always seen and continues to see, when in perfect darkness, the most brilliant colors stream from her mesmeriser's hand.

Agricultural Department.

THE SECRET OF SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES.

Fixed laws of growth pervade every department of nature—vegetable as well as animal. One of these laws requires that proportion or *balance* be kept up between all the leading functions, alike of the man, the animal, and the vegetable. As in the human and the animal kingdom, breathing must be in proportion to muscular exertion, and eating in proportion to both, and sleep also proportionate to all three, and thus of the other functions. So in vegetable life, the root must be proportioned to the top, and the top to the root. Hence, nothing more effectually stunts a growing tree than to cut off large portions of its top, without equally diminishing its root, and in our large cities, where heavy amputations of tops are perpetrated, it is common to see such trees barely surviving, and making but a miserable growth for several years, or else dying altogether—frequent illustrations of which are seen in Philadelphia.

No experienced grafter will remove more than one quarter of the top of a tree in any one year, because, though the limb removed has its place supplied by the scion, yet the latter can take but little sap compared with the former. To cut off large limbs from growing trees, without cutting the root, is equally injurious. Nature, in enlarging roots just as fast as tops, teaches us, in whatsoever we do with trees, to carry out this general law.

Yet in transplanting trees, how extensively and almost universally is this law violated. By far too little pains are taken in digging up the trees to preserve its roots, especially its fine fibers, which alone draw nourishment from the earth, and yet which are often as unceremoniously cut off as if they were so much waste timber. It is hardly possible to take too much pains in removing trees, to secure all those little fibrils so requisite to start it forward vigorously after transplanting; for if it has a poor year's growth the first summer, it will require several successive years to complete its recovery; whereas, if transplanted with proper care, it will receive no such drawback, and therefore its growth may even be promoted by transplanting. Every tree can and should be so transplanted as not only not to intercept its growth, but even to promote it, and every tree well set out is worth a dozen poorly set, and a sum equal at least to one-half the cost of each tree should be expended in pains, manure, &c., in the re-setting.

But perhaps the most important pains in transplanting appertains to *preserving the balance* between top and root. In taking up a tree, a large portion of its fine roots are usually and almost necessarily cut off. Accordingly an equal proportion of its top should be amputated at the same time. To set a tree having a large top and small roots, produces double exhaustion; first by the mere disproportion, and secondly by the fact that the roots have to establish themselves before they can support the top; and hence, can furnish but little nutrition, while the large top consumes that nutrition rapidly, and is, therefore, obliged to draw on the life-power of the tree itself, which midsummer finds exhausted, and a drought, by still further diminishing the supply of nutrition, kills.

This requisition for amputating large portions of the top enables the cultivator to form just such a top as his taste or fancy may dictate. A beautiful head to a tree is very desirable. Nor should beauty alone be sought, but utility also. Hence, shape the top so that, in its ultimate progress, it will bear a large crop, and the various parts so balance each other as to prevent its breaking down.

The horticulturist should, therefore, make it a point to do whatever trimming may be required, *at the time of transplanting*, instead of waiting until its growth has become re-established; for, to cut off the top after that period, does as much damage as to leave it on at the time of transplanting, or if both top and root are subsequently cut off, so much of the tree and its energies to bear fuit are wasted.

One other point is to set the tree upright; for, if it leans, it supports its heavy load at a great mechanical disadvantage, besides occasioning limbs to break, at crotch or top, which an erect position would save. Besides, how badly a leaning tree looks. Secure erectness not by stones, for this prevents the circulation of its juices, but by piling little earth mounds around it.

BUDDING.

In the April number we gave an article on grafting, with engravings to illustrate the process. We now propose to describe the manner, and explain the philosophy of budding, which is always preferable to grafting, except in large stocks. Yet we most earnestly urge our agricultural friends everywhere, to reclaim their old or large trees, which now bear miserable fruit. A man having a mature orchard, cannot well afford to sacrifice it, and wait to rear young trees, and, therefore, grafting is the most speedy and economical method of getting good fruit, when one has a full-grown orchard of bad fruit.

The proper season for budding fruit-trees is from the first of July to the last of September; the different kinds coming into season, according to Downing, as follows: Plums, Cherries, Apricots on Plums, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, and lastly Peaches.

The proper time for budding, as this will vary in different latitudes, soils, and exposures, is when the bark parts with freedom from the wood of the stocks, and the buds of the current year's growth are plump, and the bark to which they are attached parting easily from the wood.

In choosing buds for inoculation, thrifty shoots that have nearly done growing, from good, bearing trees, should be selected, and to insure buds of sufficient maturity, cut off the outer end of your *stick of buds*, to avoid imperfect ones. These sticks of buds, fig. 1, should be selected early in the morning of the day they are to be used, taking care to keep them in the shade. If they are to be transported to a considerable distance they may be packed in wet grass, moss or cloth. Cut off the leaves, allowing half an inch of the *foot stalks*, to remain as a handle for the bud. Choose a smooth portion of the stock, the north side being preferable, as it is less exposed to the heat of the sun, and if the stock be small it should be budded near the ground. Make an upright incision in the bark an inch and a half long, and at the top of this a cross cut, so that the two shall form a T, as at *a*, fig. 2. This being done, proceed with a sharp knife to cut off a bud, beginning half an inch below it, and terminating


STICK OF BUDS. FIG. 1.

half an inch or more above it, taking a slice of wood from the stick. Let the whole be about an inch and a half in length, as represented in *b*, place the

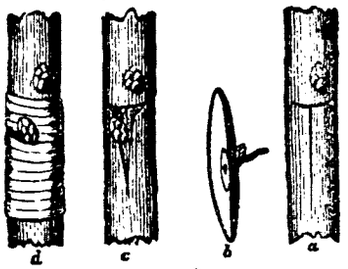


FIG. 2.

shield of the bud between your lips, and with the ivory haft of your budding-knife, or some smooth substance flattened and prepared for the purpose, start the bark up from the stock to admit the bud-shield. Taking hold of the foot stock of the leaf, insert the bud under the bark, being careful to cut off the upper end of the shield of bark to make it fit squarely with the permanent bark of the stock, as seen in *c*. A bandage of soft matting is now wound around, covering everything but the bud, as seen in *d*.

The shield, *b*, is here represented as having its woody part taken out, according to the European method of budding, but the American mode of allowing the slice of wood to remain on the shield, is found to be greatly preferable to the European, as it is less likely to be dried and killed by the heat.

Spring budding is done as early in the season as the bark will part from the wood. Make the incisions in the form of the letter T inverted, (thus ⊥,) as shown by *a*, fig. 3; whereas in summer bud-

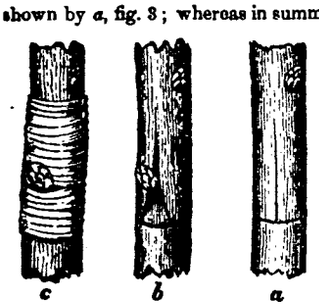
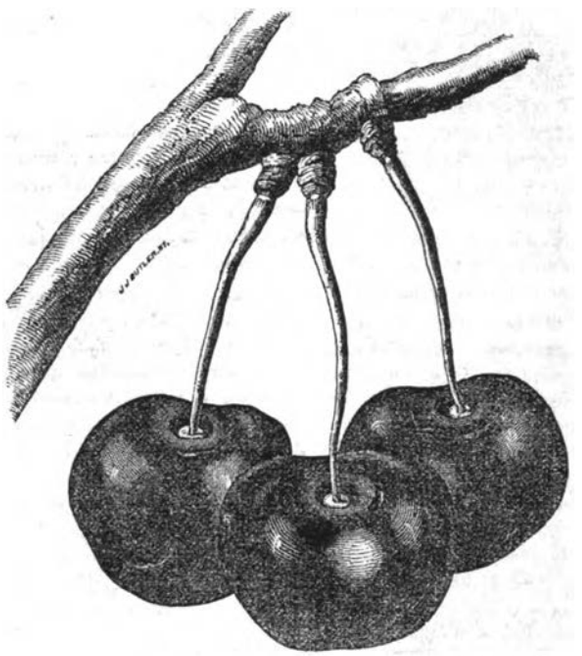


FIG. 3.

ding the incisions form a T in its erect position. The reason for inverting the mode is, that in spring the sap goes up to form a union of the stock and bud, but in the summer or autumn, the union is effected by its descent. Let the contact be made perfect between the horizontal cut of the bark of the stock and the shield of the bud, as at *b*, and wind with matting, as at *c*, without applying either grafting-wax or clay. Two buds may be inserted in one stock at some distance from each other, and on different sides, yet one is all that should be allowed to remain to grow.

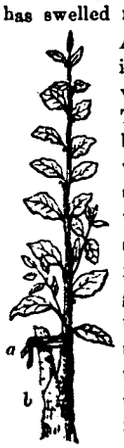
After treatment. If the bud has taken, it will be seen at the end of two weeks to be very plump; if it has failed, and the bark still peals easily from the wood, another trial may be made, but an experienced budder will not in a moist season, lose over 6 or 8 per cent. At the end of one month



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRY.

This splendid variety of the cherry, which is also known by the name of *Circassian Cherry, Superb Circassian, Black Russian, Frazer's Black Heart*, and *Ronald's Black Heart*. It is said to be a native of *Spain*, having been carried to Russia, thence to England. It is also said to have been brought from Circassia to England, by Mr. Ronald, in 1794, "It is distinguished for its large, obtuse-heart-shaped, shining purplish-black fruit, with an uneven surface, containing a rich tender flesh, and hangs in clusters. It is a cherry of great excellence, bears plentifully, ripens early in July, and readily commands in the market double the price of the ordinary kinds." The tree grows rapidly, is very ornamental, and is, on all accounts, worthy of general cultivation. We are indebted for the above engraving to C. M. Saxton, of the American Agriculturist.

the bandage should be losened, and if the stock has swelled much, it should be wholly removed.



TREATMENT OF THE BUD. FIG. 4.

As soon as the buds begin to put forth in the spring, head down the stock within two or three inches of the bud. This will give a vigorous start to the bud, and many "robbers," or sprouts will put out from the stock, which should be kept trimmed off, and the bud will shoot flourishingly upward. Care should be taken not to allow branches from the main shoot of the bud to grow, and to secure an upright position of it, a ligature of the matting may be passed around the sprout, and the upper end of the old stock left for the purpose, as at *a*. When the shoot is sufficiently strong, say about mid-summer, this superfluous portion of the stock may be carefully and smoothly cut away in the line *b*, when it will soon be covered with young bark.

Annular Budding, fig. 5, is applied with success to trees of hard wood and thick bark, or those which, like the walnut, have buds so large as to render the common mode of budding difficult and uncertain. A ring of bark is taken from the stock *a*, and one of equal size containing a bud, *b*, from the scion. If the stock be larger than the scion, an entire ring will not be taken off, but only what may be filled by the ring of bark from the scion. If the ring of bark from the scion be too large for the stock, it will be reduced so as to just enclose the stock. When thus fitted, tie with matting, and cover the wound with clay or grafting-wax, and the work is done.

FIG. 5.

In snowy winters, young trees are often girdled by mice. To save such, it is only necessary, as soon as the sap flows freely in the spring, to apply a ring of bark of proper size to cover the wound; or indeed several pieces may be used, and if made to fit nicely, and tied firmly, and the whole covered with wax or clay, or the earth banked up around the body to exclude the air, a union will soon take place, and the tree be saved.

HINTS to FARMERS.—Tomatoes make excellent preserves.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

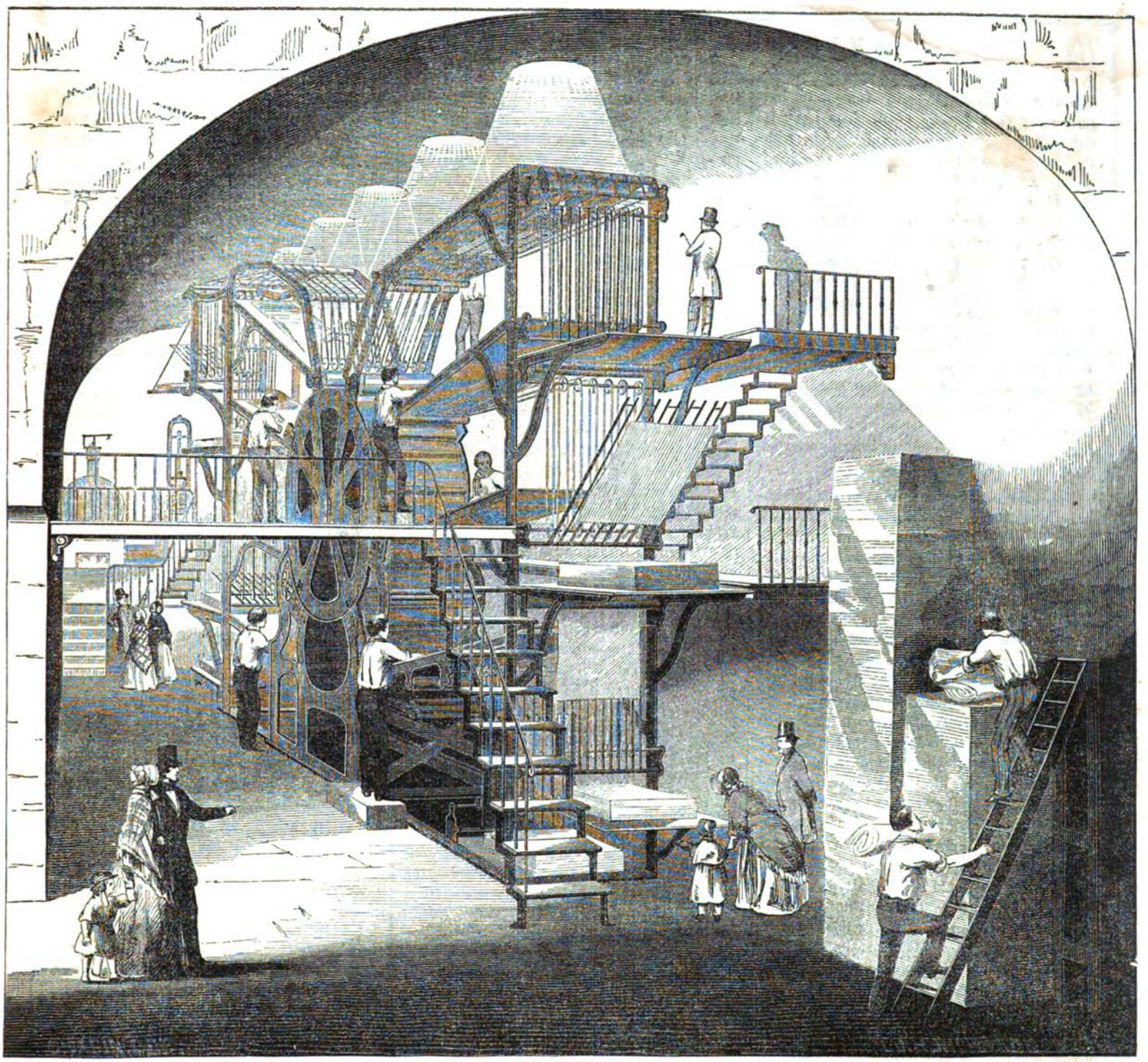
Pears are generally improved by grafting on mountain ash.

Turnips of small size have double the nutricious matter that large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept from grain by a sprinkle of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Cold bathing, pure water, plain diet, a clear conscience, and a clean shirt, are indispensable to health and happiness.



MAMMOTH ROTARY PRINTING-PRESS.

Mechanical Department.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY ROBERT MACFARLANE.

Before proceeding to describe the printing-press which illustrates this article, we will present an outline of the principle features of "the art of printing," to render the subject more intelligible to those who are not acquainted with it. If we take a block of wood with its surface carved into letters or figures, and covered over with printer's ink, by laying a sheet of damp white paper squarely upon it, and pressing it down upon the inked block, the ink will be transferred from the characters of the wooden block to the surface of the paper, and in this consists the first principles of the art of printing. In book and newspaper printing, metal types are used instead of wooden, but the first types employed in printing were made of wood, and in China they are still used. The art of printing, at present, consists in having types made of a composition metal, cast into a single piece for every letter that is seen in a book or newspaper. These letters are put together, one by one, into words and sentences, and punctuated with commas, &c. These words are arranged into lines, and then set up into columns, in an iron frame named a *chase*. The type are all of the same depth, and are wedged up and secured in the *chase*, which is then termed a *form*. The type in the chase, when covered with ink, is ready for printing, and will make an impression on damp white paper, by pressing the paper down on the surface of the metal. It requires a great deal of labor to compose the *form*, and the men who do this are named *compositors*.

The inking of the form; the placing of the paper on it; the pressing of the paper to take an impression, and the removing of it afterwards, are the main features of the art of printing, and these several operations are performed in a more expeditious manner by the press which illustrates this article, than by any other in the world. This mammoth press, the largest ever constructed, was designed and built by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York. It is forty feet in length, twenty feet in hight, and 5 feet in breadth. It has a large central rotary drum, which revolves like a broad wheel. The *form, or forms of type* set up by the composi-

tors, is placed on the periphery of this drum, but only occupies a portion of it. The *chase* is curved, and forms the section of a circle, with the surface of the type forming the outside of the same. The type are secured in the curved chase in a peculiar manner. The column-rules are straight, and run parallel with the shaft of the large drum; the head and dash rules are curved. The column-rules have bottom flanges; they slide in the grooves in the bed of the chase, and are secured by brass dove-tail wedges. The cross section of a column-rule is of a wedge shape, being thinner at the bottom than the top, to wedge in the type at the widest part of the circle which they form with the large drum. This is an essential feature in securing the type, and its application is certainly the result of a very happy thought. The type is firmly screwed up in the chase by set screws.

The surface or the large drum of the press is composed of smooth metal plates, and performs the office of an ink distributor to the small rollers which ink the type. The way the ink is supplied is by an exceedingly ingenious contrivance and arrangement of the machinery. Below the large rotary drum, there is a trough running across the frame, into which the ink is pumped from a reservoir by a force pump, so as to keep the trough always full. Above the ink-trough there revolves a large roller, which takes up the ink on its surface, conveys it to another roller, that one to a third, and it to the smooth surface of the revolving drum, distributing the ink on it. The use of the three rollers to convey the ink from the trough, is to work and spread it smoothly on the distributing surface. As the type in the *chase* stands higher than the smooth surface of the rotary drum, the large ink-roller below would cover the type with ink when it came round to it, were it not for a contrivance of Messrs. Hoe to obviate this difficulty. The large ink-roller below has its gudgeons placed on springs, which press it up against the smooth surface of the large drum, except at the exact time during the passage of the type; then a cam forces down the ink-roller below the surface of the type, until the *form* is past the point of contact. We have thus explained how the ink is distributed on the distributing surface of the rotary drum.

The type on the large drum make eight impressions every single revolution—that is, one side of eight (Suns) newspapers are printed, which is equal to the complete finish of four papers every time the drum goes round; and as it can be driven at the rate of 120 revolutions in one minute, it is equal to the printing of 120X4X60=28,800 newspapers in one hour; or with only 60 revolutions in one minute, it prints 19,400 in one hour. Around the fixed frame, at different but exact points above the large revolving *drum*, there are eight revolving tympan cylinders, or rollers, which feed in the sheets to the revolving drum, and against the surface of which, the *form*, as it revolves, impresses the paper. The attendants push in the sheets, one by one, to the tympans, in each of which is an open section, with fingers worked by a cam, which are open when they come round to receive a sheet; then close upon it, wrapping the said sheet around the smooth surface of the tympan; and at this very period, the type on the large drum has come round, and are acting on the paper. When the type has printed the sheet, the fingers spoken of open like the human hand and the printed sheet is whipped off the tympan and carried away back to the end of the press, there to be taken off and folded neatly down by a vibratory flyer, four of which are placed above one another, (one for each tympan,) at each end of the press. In looking at the press in operation, the removal of the sheets, after they are printed, is the most astonishing part of the whole operation to a stranger. He sees the pressmen handing in the sheets to the tympan cylinders; but after this, untouched by human hands, he sees them coming out printed, and fleeting, one after another, like white winged doves, along to the flyers. The two outside edges of each sheet of paper is held against a smooth, narrow strap on the tympan at each side. Above each tympan cylinder, it will be observed there are a number of small pulleys, with straps running around them, extending the whole length of each tympan, and running on its surface. The straps of these small pulleys run away back over a like set of pulleys, above the flyers. Whenever the type forms its impression on the sheet, the fingers spoken of let the paper free, and then these small straps whip up the sheet, and carry it along, as on a flying railroad, to be folded by the flyer. This explains how the papers are taken away after being printed.

As we have before remarked, it is necessary that the surface of the type should be inked before the *form* comes in contact with the sheet on each tympan cylinder. This is done by two small inking rollers running in proper bearings, and placed between each pair of tympans. These small inking rollers receive their ink from the surface of the large revolving drum.

After the form makes its impression on the paper, which is wrapped around the tympan, it comes in contact with the two small ink rollers, which ink the surface of the type, and fit it to print the sheet on the next tympan, and so on continually. These small inking rollers have their journals fitted on springs, so as to allow them to be pushed up or down (according to their situation around the drum) by the type, and then to be forced back against the distributing surface, to take up the ink for their next performance. The attendants must be very watchful and not allow a single impression to be missed on a sheet, or the type would ink the tympan cylinder, and spoil the next sheet of paper. In this one press, it may be said, "there are eight combined," that is, in respect to its effective power. One, two, three, or more tympan cylinders can be detached, and the rest left free to work. This makes it very convenient, for it requires but a moment's labor to set the press so as to work with any number less than the eight attendants.

In front of the machine there is a counting apparatus affixed, so arranged as to register, in plain figures before the eye, every impression taken, adding up the same as fast as printed. The number of sheets printed, from one copy to one hundred millions, may thus be instantly known at any time, day or night, by looking at the register. In the construction of this press Messrs. Hoe & Co. state that there are employed no less than six thousand bolts and screws, one thousand two hundred wheels, two hundred and two wooden rollers, four hundred pullies, four hundred tape guides, besides an amazing amount of cogged wheel connections, arms, braces, and other connections. There are also required, to give motion to the various parts of the machine, no less than five hundred yards of belting.

Although this machine is so large, strictly speaking it is exceedingly simple in its operations, and it works with a smoothness and regularity that commands admiration. The building of this great press for the New York Sun, was commenced in 1849, and it was completed in 1851. We have described, we believe, the arrangement of the parts and the operation of *this* press, so as to convey a clear and appreciable outline of its powers and action; and in connection with the subject we have now arrived at the point of entering upon a brief history of the art.

The invention of printing forms a most important era in human history. If the art of printing had not been discovered, Europe would now be barbarian—and what would America be? It has been well observed by an eloquent writer:—"If a planet was blotted out from our system, its place could well be supplied by a printing-press." The history of printing is more interesting than that of any other art. Printing is the mother of modern invention and modern civilization. Before printing was discovered, the only method of making books was by writing with the pen. The monks were the only book-makers then, and patient must the pensman printer have been to transcribe page after page of parchment, until it swelled into a large volume of thick angular black characters, oftentimes ornamented with a taste and skill worthy of the highest efforts of art. The old illuminated works were found only in public libraries, and were entirely beyond the reach of the mass of mankind. The discovery of the

art of printing, by cheapening the price of books, and bringing them within the reach of the mass of mankind was a second gospel.

In the early part of the 15th century a young German, named John Guttenberg, residing in Strasburg, while engaged in the slow process of taking off page by page, the writings of others from carved wooden blocks, was inspired with the happy and portentous idea of dividing the block into letters, whereby they might be again put together to form other words. How he elaborated the idea, we have no positive information; but, like all the old inventors, he at first kept the secret to himself. After a few years, he went to reside at Mayence, where he entered into partnership with a wealthy burgher named Herr Faust, and soon entered upon the famous undertaking of superseding manuscript writing. Between the two, they soon hit upon another happy idea, viz: the casting of their types in metal; and to this was soon added another important discovery by Peter Schneffer, a young man who was employed along with them, namely, that of casting composite types from a matrix, an invention which so pleased Faust, that he gave him his only daughter Christina in marriage soon after. The whole initiatory process of printing was then fully obtained. The screw press was then known as a machine, and with it the complete practical part of the art was brought into actual operation. The first book published was the Mazarine Bible, which met with a ready and extensive sale, and so fast were the copies produced, and so uniform were the characters, that none but the Devil was considered competent to make them. Upon this supposition, the book of "Faustus and the Devil" was indited, wherein it is represented that he had sold himself—a common idea in those days—to his satanic majesty. The early efforts of Guttenberg were made in 1440; half a century after that, the art had spread over the most part of Europe. It was introduced into England by Caxton in 1474, and it would appear that, for a long time, until about 1637, the printers were their own type-founders. There has been no improvement in the setting up of types since the days of Faust. The compositor still picks up all his letters separately, and *sticks* them together. Some machines have been projected to supersede this tedious and expensive process, but none has yet been brought before the public to offer the shadow of an apology for a good compositor. If the art of composing the types into *forms* has made no progress, far otherwise has it been with the printing-press. It was long, however, before any improvement was made on it, not, indeed, until towards the close of the last century. Before that time, the old wooden press was alone used, and a clumsy one it was. The first improvement on it was made by the Earl of Stanhope, with the assistance of a skilfull machinist named Walker. Instead of using a screw and a wooden frame, he made his press of iron, and used a bent lever to press upon the platten. The next great improvement was the American Columbian press by Clymer, and after this came the Ruthven, then the Napier; but the grand move from the old flat surface for speed, was the cylinder press, and the application of steam power to drive it. After a great many improvements had been made on presses, the type was still inked (the oldest way was by pelt balls) by an attendant rubbing an ink-roller over the surface of the type for every new impression required.

The first cylinder-press was made by an Englishman, named Nicholson, in 1789; but it slumbered for some years, and for its successful application and introduction we are indebted to a countryman of Guttenberg, named Herr Konig, who went to London with the idea of applying steam power to the common press, and dispensing with a man to ink the type by a hand-roller. He was assisted by a wealthy printing company in London; but all his experiments on the steam-press were fruitless. He then turned his attention to the cylinder-press, and reduced it to practice. His first cylinder-press, with the attendance of only two boys, threw off 1,000 impressions in an hour. This was in 1811, and was, indeed, a great improvement. It was in this same year that a Mr. Francis Shield, from London, introduced the manufacture of Stanhope's improved press into New York. Previous to that, only two lever-presses had been introduced into the United States.

In 1814, steam was first successfully applied to the printing-press, by Mr. Walter, of the London Times. The pieces of this printing-press were introduced by stealth, and secretly set up in a house contiguous to the Times Office, because the pressmen rose up in rebellion against the innovation. One night, when the pressmen were waiting for orders to commence operations, Mr. Walter came in and told them (with a paper in his hands) that the Times was printed by steam. All London was astonished at the result, which was proclaimed in the same columns, which were printed with the same power. It made about 3,000 impressions in one hour; but the press was very complicated. This being the first application of steam to propel the printing-press, it forms an important epoch in the progress of this useful art.

When, or by whom, steam was applied to the printing-press in America, we have not been able to learn, for a certainty; but it is exceedingly creditable to the *newspaper press* that fast printing machines were introduced, both in England and America, by them.

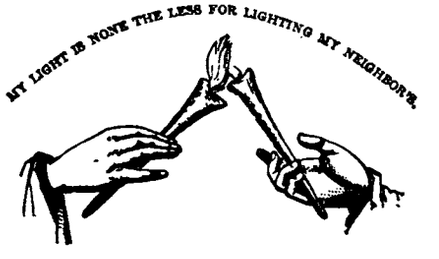
A few years ago, one of our *fast* presses used to print about five hundred copies per hour; consequently it could print about 12,000 in twenty-four hours, if nothing broke down; but, in those days, a few thousand subscribers to a newspaper was considered a respectable list. No sooner, however, did subscribers increase to five, six, seven, and ten thousand, than the old presses and hand-power were found inadequate to supply the demand. It was then that two, three, and four separate presses were kept sweating and driving away, from night till morn, to get the paper out in season. A limit seemed to be set to the expansiveness of a newspaper circulation, by the circumscribed mechanical powers of the printing-press, in America, when the genius of Col. Richard Hoe produced a press which removed every obstacle, and met every demand. This was in 1847, for the Philadelphia Ledger. The first press made on the new principle, the same exactly as that embraced in one we have described, had four cylinders, and could print 10,000 copies in one hour, when worked fast. For the past three years, two of these presses were employed to work off the New York Sun; but the circulation of that paper having become so extensive, the press described was constructed to meet the demand. This press has now been in operation for two months, and works with astonishing precision, considering its mammoth dimensions. The number of men employed in working this machine, is as follows:—one foreman, three assistant foremen, eight feeders, two boys, two engineers—in all, sixteen persons. By the aid of these individuals, the machine performs, in one hour, an amount of labor, to accomplish which, by the old mode, would have required the employment of six thousand men!

The house of Messrs. Hoe & Co. has been famous for the manufacture of printing-presses for a number of years; the business having been commenced in 1808, by Robert Hoe, the the father of the two brothers, Richard and Robert. In 1832, the old gentleman died, and left his sons and Matthew Smith as his successors. These men have grown up with the business, and the business has grown up by and with them. Their four cylinder fast presses are running in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Paris, and the mammoth press is yet destined to roll off its sheets in every city in our country. There is something sublime (we can use no smaller word to express our idea) in gazing upon such a machine in operation. A European gentleman, a short time ago, after gazing at it for a while when in motion, declared "it was worth crossing the Atlantic, to see it for ten minutes." When we see a large machine in motion, such as a huge water-wheel, steam-engine, and this printing-press, we experience sensations akin to those we experienced when first standing beside Niagara's thundering cataract.

The first newspaper printed in the North American Colonies was the "Boston News Letter," and was issued in 1704, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was then post-master and a bookseller at Boston. Sometimes it had one advertisement, and often none. After fourteen years, when three hundred copies were sold, the publisher announced that his weekly half sheet being insufficient to keep up with the foreign news, he should issue an extra sheet each fortnight; which expedient, he announces, after a year, has enabled the "News Letter" to *retrieve eight months of the thirteen that he was behind in the news from Europe;* so that those who would hold on till the next January, (five months,) might expect to have all the arrears of intelligence from the Old World, needful for to be known, in the parts. After sixteen years, the publisher gives notice that copies of the "News Letter" would be "printed on a whole sheet of writing paper, one-half of which would be blank, on which letters might be written, &c."

It is impossible to estimate the benefits conferred upon community by improvements on the printing-press. If John Campbell was to revisit this earth, and see, as he might, this mammoth press in the vaults of the New York Sun, rolling off 20,000 impressions in one hour, with intelligence in its columns from Europe of events which occurred only eleven days before, and news from all parts of the United States, 3,000 miles distant, of the events which occurred only one hour before, he would, no doubt, fancy himself fallen by mistake upon some other planet; and we can well imagine how Rip Van Winkle-like he would look when informed that all the difference consisted in living here in 1704 and 1851.

The improved printing-press has reduced the price of literature, and inversely has increased its value by bringing the newspaper, magazine, and book within the reach of farmer, mechanic, and artisan. Every improvement which lessens the price of books and papers, tends to elevate our race, by facilitating the spread of knowledge over a more extensive area. The poorest man in our land, who can read, according to our way of judging, is richer than the proudest noble of the middle ages, who knew nothing of the blessing nor the sweets of sitting down and reading a book or a newspaper. Oh! what a world of happiness is opened up to the poorest man by education, and the invention of printing. Look at the shepherd on the mountain-side, the woodsman in the depths of the forest, the hunter by the lonely river in the far West wilds, and behold the companions with whom they can hold communion—David, the psalmist, Shakspeare, Milton, and the giant ones of the earth. Cheap, moral, healthy, and useful literature is one of the grandest means ever devised for elevating our race. Without the printing-press, what would we be, or what could we do? The question is not difficult to answer. We would be as ignorant as the tribes of the desert, and no better in morals, manners, or condition. There would be exceptions to this conclusion, as the Greeks and Romans were of old; but taking a broad view of the subject, the conclusion is not unwarranted. It is to be hoped that the time will yet arrive, (may it soon come, let us labor for the good time,) when all subjects will be discussed by all our papers and magazines with fairness, impartiality, good temper, and good sence; and when in every cottage, from the Himmaleh to the Rocky Mountains, will be found books and papers of sterling worth, appreciated and perused by the humblest dweller in the domicile. To bring about such a happy result, the printing-press is one grand means to labor with—it is the Archimedean lever, on the long end of which all authors and editors should bear down with all their moral and intellectual weight to elevate the world.



Educational Department.

EDUCATION.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

NUMBER V.

Since the inauguration of the mechanical philosophy metaphysical theorists have been endeavoring to derive all general ideas from the particular ones which they seem to include. In the field of physical experiment items and atoms are painfully gathered into aggregates, and general inductions are made from special instances. Observing that mental activity in childhood begins, in point of time, with the perception of external material things, and that practical knowledge is conquered only by patient observation and thorough experience, they hastily conclude that the most general conceptions, or abstract ideas, of *every kind*, must be somehow elaborated from the most particular; and so the external senses come to be the only orthodox inlet of truth to the mind. Locke taught that all ideas of reflection are derived from ideas of sensation, and so laid the foundation of the grossest form of materialism. Under the rule of this system, whatever opinion or feeling could not justify itself by the judgments of sense was condemned, and life and spirituality perished out of philosophy, and even religion grew shy of its vital assumptions.

It was a very bad logical blunder to make any one mental faculty do the proper work of another, as it would be to employ the eye to hear with, or the foot in the offices of the hand. To ascribe the religious sentiment to the reasoning faculty and try its truth by the testimony of reason, was indeed unmatched in error and mischief, until an equal absurdity was achieved in the philosophy of the senses. The visible and tangible forms of things were observed to differ, and as it is true that only the tangible corresponds to the occupation of space by natural objects, metaphysicians drew the conclusion that the touch modifies the function of sight, and rectifies its impressions. A straight stick thrust obliquely into water, appears to the eye bent at the surface of the water, while the touch is not so deceived, but it is plain that the vision is not thereby corrected, as it is said to be, for the most enlightened philosopher will see it still just as much bent as will the most ignorant child. It is, indeed, very absurd to suppose that any faculty, sensitive, affective, or reflective, can take the place and perform the function of any other; each was appointed to minister to the general end in its own way, and no other is employed or permitted by the laws of our constitution to replace it. The eye is not untrue in its own office because the touch takes a different impression in particular circumstances. When a hawk strikes his prey in the air, vision measures distance and direction perfectly where touch could give it no aid and no previous instruction; moreover, the eye distinguishes colors, which the finger is utterly incapable of. Every faculty is properly addressed to its own office, and must not be subjected to the incompetent criticism of any other. Reason has no just authority against the teachings of feeling. Our loves and hates must not ask its leave to be, though they should accept its light in the manner of their action. Intellect did not discover emotion; reason did not produce fear or anger, or gratitude, or pity, or devotion, or remorse, or hate: and how can it nullify either of them without stultifying itself.

It results that every kind of feeling is the function of a special faculty—that each bears a divine warrant for its own exercise, and, that the existence of each argues the existence of a correlate object, and either proves it or disproves all design in the creation.

Whatsoever is positive in our mental structure corresponds to and implies something real in related existence; as the eye-ball intimates light and the lungs air.

The fact that the intellect does not and can not generate the general idea of divinity and of a spiritual hierarchy, is the reason why neither

the Jewish nor Christian Scriptures, nor, indeed, the oracles of any other revelation that is either true or probable, attempt the logical demonstration of those first principles of religion. "In the beginning God made ——." There! the assumption of a Divinity in its own proper self-reliant majesty is addressed with authority to the expectant instinct of worship in humanity, and the didactics of the theological system which occupied with the specific attributes and administrative functions of the Deity are steadily restrained from arguing his existence.

A pretended revelation attempting a logical demonstration of the being of God would doubly ignore its own claims to credit—for it would address faculties incapable of the proof and so disprove its alleged divinity, and it would be ignorantly attempting that by indoctrination which already exists by intuition and can be had by no other means.

The faculties which relate us to supernatural beings, give us our properly religious ideas and conceptions, but the intellect, with the moral feelings and the propensities, modifies and forms them in particulars. Our Divinity will take the character of everything in our humanity. The God of a just, benevolent, and affectionate man is a very different being from that of a revengeful, austere religionist. Oracles and sacred books, however reverently received will not secure uniformity of apprehension; they will more or less modify the conception, but under the general law, every creature brings forth after his own kind, and the intellect is so little adequate to the original production of this great idea, that it has, in fact, less influence upon it than any passion or propensity of our animal nature. The impulses which generated the mythology of Greece are active in every age and under every form of faith.

The necessity, and, therefore, the existence of such *a priori* general ideas, in the intellectual and higher moral and religious faculties as our theory assumes and affirms, is further apparent from these considerations:—

Human nature is put under the law of indefinite development. The mind is not brought into being in the full maturity of its powers; its end and beginning are not joined in stereotyped perfectness of capacity and action—it has a future stretching ever forward into the infinite; and it claims eternity and the universe for its sphere and range. In the endless and boundless unknown it must be directed by the light of such certainties of knowledge, and such tendencies of affection as rule in the system to which it belongs. It must have capacities adapted, and activities correspondent to the scheme of things which lies in the scope of its relations and experiences; and it must carry with it for direction as much of the universal truth and eternal life as will ultimately achieve its own destiny; or else, the highest parts of the creation are left to organize lawless confusion into order, without light, power, or determinate drift. A state of things conceivable only of a chaos, but absolutely imposaible in a creation.

Unity of the supreme power, unity of the general system of existence, imply impulses and attractions in every atom and every agent which shall at all events achieve the grand design of the universe. If the animal must be born fully provided for the limited range of its routine life; if the faculties which are conversant only with the facts of physical being that lie within the immediate reach of the sensitive organs need to be furnished with powers and appetencies whose apprehensions answer truly, without previous instruction or experience, to the facts of their existence; much more do those powers and tendencies of high humanity need to be furnished with divine instinct, impulse and guidance, whose appointed office it is to comprehend all the truth of fact and principle in nature, and to feel the sympathies and reciprocate the loves of the whole conscious creation, and know and enjoy the Creator forever. The understanding must be fitted to apprehend causes and relations just as they stand in the omniscient philosophy; and the affections and sentiments must go out after their objects with the regards which the creative purpose assigns to them by the laws of universal harmony. And how else than by such previous adjustment even in the constitution of the individual could the demands of selfishness be balanced by the concessions of benevolence—the instincts which cherish the life, with the impulses which devote it to the race—and the relishes of appetite with the luxuries of the soul, in such symmetry, self-adjustment, and unity of action and end?

The harmonies of relation which traverse the whole creation and accomplish its unity are effected by the correspondences distributed throughout the various orders of being. Each class or kind is adapted and adjusted to all that is below and around and above it by characters common to all. Our union with our own race is in possibility exact and perfect. The less nobly endowed species are associated and harmonized with us in those things in which they have likeness of nature. To the extent of the parallelism and correspondence unity is secured, and there is no antagonism in that in which we transcend them: we only depart from and do not conflict with them, for all in us which excels them is at harmony with all in us which resembles them, and therefore with them also. In like manner our union with all that is higher than we, is limited to the points in which we resemble them, and beyond, there is no conflict for there is nothing to oppose.

For all the purposes of coherence in the general system of being—for all the necessities of the general government, and, to effect that ultimate harmony which the completed plan of Divine Wisdom supposes, our intellectual action must be determined in essential correspondence with the universal truth, and our affections impelled into substantial conformity with the all-pervading goodness. Right and wrong, truth and falsehood, good and evil, must be recognized in all worlds. From center to circumference of sentient being, thought must answer to the attraction of Divine truth and feeling have polarity to the Divine goodness—the broad basis of all knowledge must be laid in intuitive truths inwoven with the very texture of the intellect, and emotion must be trained upon the framework of the universal loves.

Right may be confused with wrong in form and ultimate fact, but in essence it must be, and be felt to be, antagonistic, else all appeals to it must be unavailing for development and for duty; and good must be distinguished from evil and have constancy of character, or all discipline of reward and punishment must utterly fail; and there could be no reliance in legislation, no calculation in conduct, no science of character. The mental and moral constitution, to be the subject of a uniform and permanent moral law, must be as stable and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be identical in the Egyptian mummy and the latest born individual of the race. This can be obtained in detail only by ideas and feelings fundamentally alike in all, and the actual uniformity seems explicable only by the assumption that they are imbued by creation into the functions of the soul and are so far the transcript and image of the Divine wisdom and love. All of which is only saying that the Infinite Providence has not taken care to feed the birds and clothe the lilies, and utterly abandon the noblest part of all his works to the blind hazards of chance.

The liberty in human agency, and its compatibility with determinateness of nature and the government of constitutional law, will receive special attention in its convenient place. We must prepare the way for this and kindred questions by first settling that of mental analysis and organic instrumentality, or, the physical department of mental philosophy.

Education is a term of broader signification than is commonly supposed. If we may judge of the meaning people attach to it by their practices, we should suppose that the training of the intellect covered the whole ground, or that man possesses no other faculties requiring education. Educate the feelings, moral and social, of the child, and he is qualified for happiness; add to this, intellectual culture, and he becomes wise as well as happy. The harmonious development of the body, and of all the faculties of the mind constitute education. Nothing short of this deserves the name.

Physiological Department.

THE EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY:

ITS APPLICATION TO EATING.

Nature is one perpetual round of luxuries. Her every part and parcel is expressly and explicitly adapted to every other part, and all created with special reference to the highest happiness of all sentient beings. Man, too, was created solely to be happy, and to make happy—is himself ordained and adapted to be supremely and almost infinitely blessed, and to dispense nothing but enjoyment to all forms of creation below him. To prove this principle in all its sweeping import, is not now our purpose, nor is it necessary, for universal nature is that proof—all-pervading, and ever-enduring.

Consequently, that is the most perfect man, and most perfectly fulfills the ends of his Creator, who enjoys most; and that is the poorest, most unworthy, and insignificant specimen of humanity, who enjoys least.

But these doctrines, having long ago been put forth in the pages of this Journal, and in the writer's Phrenological works, the delightful task now proposed is their detailed application to the every-day affairs of life, and we may set out with this general guide—that whatever is true by wholesale, is equally true in its minutest and most extensive possible applications.

As every bone, muscle, physical organ, and mental faculty is created expressly to subserve this end of unalloyed happiness, of course that *condition and action* of each of these faculties, is most perfect, which yields the largest harvest of this enjoyment; and the object of this series of articles is to ascertain in what particular form and manner this general law applies to the specific functions of mind and body, and guides us in their exercise.

Another converse starting point is, that every action of every organ and function in man, which eventuates in *un*happiness, is wrong; and we may arrive at this conclusion by another mode of reasoning, namely:—that as all happiness is consequent on the observance of Nature's laws, and as all misery is but the natural result of violated law, therefore every function which is painful, is the wrong action of that faculty which causes such pain. Let the reader please observe distinctly, in this connection, that all happiness is identical with goodness—that is, law obeyed; and all misery with badness; that is, law violated. Hence, in inquiring how we can render ourselves the most perfectly happy, we are but inquiring how we can most effectually obey the laws of nature—that is, how we can make ourselves the most perfect human beings possible; and, in ferreting out the causes of our misery, we are virtually only inquiring what natural law we have broken.

But to our subject—the application of this general law to eating. Consequent on the law above stated, is this most important rule, namely:—that when we so eat as to *enjoy* our food in the most perfect manner possible, we therein, and therefore so eat as to *feed our bodies* in the very best possible manner, and thereby prepare our mind likewise for the highest order of efficiency and action, as well as pleasure. In the order of nature, eating is a pleasure—that is, Nature has appended happiness to this function. In that same order, certain kinds of food are more delicious than other kinds. And why more delicious? This law answers, "because better adapted to the wants of the body." Thus, chips and gravel-stones are not palatable, because not adapted to sustain life; whereas, wheat, fruits, saccharine substances, &c., confer a high order of gustatory pleasure, because specially adapted to sustain life, and promote its functions. And as this law is true in the main, it is equally so in the detail; and hence, inasmuch as the system needs different aliments, at different times, and as the appetite craves different articles of diet, under different circumstances, we have a right—*a priori*, to infer that what the system really needs, at any given time, appetite will crave, for the time being; and the inference from all this is, that natural appetite is an infallible director as to WHAT we should eat, and WHEN, and HOW MUCH, and HOW, and applies to all the possible DETAILS of this eating instinct. And, reader, is not this rather a delicious doctrine? As far as it is true, we are not only not called upon to *deny* ourselves one single gustatory luxury, but are invited not merely to a perpetual repast of dainties, but to feast from day to day, from year to year, and from the cradle to the grave, on those very things which taste best. Shall we not, then, leap with joy, in view of this law, and religiously fulfill it alike for its pleasures and its profits? Would that every reader's mouth might water with desire to enjoy those heaven-flavored luxuries to which this law is perpetually treating us. Let us, then, proceed to inquire how we can treat ourselves most effectually to nature's sumptuous dainties.

First, as to the SELECTION of our food, let us consult appetite before each meal is prepared, and prognosticate, as near as may be, what dish will relish best—a plan, by the way, which renders it unnecessary to serve up, like Vitellius, thousands of dishes at a single meal, but will greatly simplify the preparation of our food. As far as appetite is unperverted, this mode of procedure will predicate beforehand what is best for us; or, in case we sit down to a table where several dishes have been served, by looking at, and duly considering before we eat, this law will tell us which we can best relish; or if appetite shall not have been duly trained to guide us before we begin to eat, tasting daintily a mouthful of this dish, and then of that, will enable a trained appetite to fix specifically, and always with certainty, upon that particular dish which is the one most needed by the animal and mental economy.

Our last volume contained an article on the training, discipline, and cultivation of the appetite—an article which assumes a far higher grade of importance, when placed along side of this law, than when standing alone; and may we not ask every reader to stop where he is, and begin to discipline this faculty? Most men eat like the hen, picking up and swallowing down, kernel after kernel, as fast as possible, without stopping to taste its flavor, but mindful only of *quantity*. But is not this a very low order of appetite? How much pleasure, think you, that hen takes in filling up her crop? A little, to be sure, yet but little. Suppose that corn pulverized, and eaten by that hen by morsel, and each morsel tasted, how much more would she enjoy it? Suppose, again, if that were possible, that this hen enjoyed a keen, nice sense of flavor, and would feast that sense on every morsel, one by one, how incomparably would she thereby add to her gustatory pleasure? That man or woman, therefore, who sits down to the table in a hurried, flustered state of mind, so crowded by business that he must eat in five minutes, and be off—shovels in mouthful after mouthful, and swallows as he shovels, and then away he goes to his work, is practically a double fool—first, in so effectually deranging his system, by eating so miserably; and secondly, by denying himself that high order of eating pleasure which Nature allows him to take, if he will but fulfill her requisitions. Supposing that man to eat that same food morsel by morsel, and stop to smack his lips over every morsel, extracting from it all the gustatory pleasure it could yield him—to say that he would enjoy eating a hundred fold more, is not exaggeration, but fact; and to say that he would not only feed himself many fold better, but accomplish more business during the balance of the day, besides adding many days to his life, is not overstating the value of this mode of eating. Then, hasty and imprudent eater, do stop for once, and eat one meal right; and to do this, first dismiss every idea of hurry, eating as though you had nothing on earth to do, after you had done, and cared for nothing in life but to enjoy that one meal, determined to make the very most out of it possible. Then consult appetite, and tell her to select the most savory dish she can think of, telling her that you will treat her to it. Then serve up that dish, in Nature's simplest, and, therefore, most inviting style, and then eat it, item by item, in the real Epicurean style of enjoying, to the fullest extent, every item as it passes through the gustatory apparatus, grinding all of it into fine pumice, and mixing it with that saliva which extracts its relish, and communicates that relish to mouth

and palate; and then enjoy the very swallowing, as well as the chewing and tasting; and by pursuing this course a few days or weeks, you will so effectually train appetite, as that it will not only infallibly select the very best kinds of food your system requires, but also make you a hundred fold happier in the mere partaking of that food than now.

"But," it may be objected, "I cannot *afford* thus to indulge myself; I am not rich enough; I have not the time, &c." As well say you have not time to live, as that you have not time to eat. As if a man should say, "I am so desperately hurried, I have not time to eat, have not time to sleep, have not time to breathe—would not that very want of time shorten his time? The way to get time to do life's business, is to take time to keep the body in the most vigorous state possible; and that man who takes from one to two hours every day, or as long a time as may be required duly to feed himself, will, on on that very account, save much more time than he loses, because right feeding will give him that clearness of mind which will enable him to transact business so much faster and better than he would do if half fed, and, therefore, clouded in intellect, feverish and irritable in feeling, weak in muscle, flustered in nerve, confused in mind, and, therefore, only half able to half do what he otherwise would be abundantly able to do just right. Know, then, O fast-eating gormandizer, that the first requisite, even for business despatch, is that sprightly, and yet collected—that calm, yet refind state and action of mind, to which a right state of the body is indispensable, and that such right physiological condition depends as much on right eating, as on any other cause, except right breathing; so that the very way to despatch business rapidly, is to eat slowly.

In regard to fast eating, more than to anything else, does "haste make waste," and slowness promote fastness. Fast eating is probably a little better than no eating at all, but not much; and, in general, those who have not time to eat their dinners slowly, had better go without them altogether; for, since most men eat too much, as well as too fast, occasionally skipping a meal will enable Nature to dispose of her surplus nutrition.

No one can really relish the flavor of food, without eating deliberately. Thus, if one man eats his dinner in three minutes, another in thirty, and a third in sixty, the middle one will enjoy it ten times as much as the first, because he tastes that food ten times as long; and the last twenty times as much; and, for a like reason, will also enjoy much more per minute, because the first cannot stop to relish flavor, only quantity; whereas, the slow eater enjoys even quantity ten or twenty times more than the first, because he enjoys the feeling of quantity quite as much, and from ten to twenty times as long.

Sometimes when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste, I feel like exclaiming, what a pity that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by surfeiting, until he becomes a poor, broken-down dyspeptic!

Let your present sufferings teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin on, and suffer on, and be miserable still; and let it be forever remembered, that no man does, or can suffer, until, and unless he has sinned.

'But," it is objected, "I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, but find myself unable to do so." Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing tendency by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down at the table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour, dismissing everything else—put yourself into a calm state, and, stopping short, eat not a mouthful, until your flurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement, then why feed yourself, when over-excited, either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if it takes you an hour; then begin by eating very small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and, smacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to admire and enjoy each mouthful; and this rich taste of your food, will, of itself, draw off your mind from your business-haste; whereas, if you sit down in a hurried state of mind, and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertantly, but effectually, contains another, to prevent over-eating, namely:—stop eating as soon as your food has *lost* its rich, fine, luscious flavor—that is, as soon as you have to coax appetite by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c.—a rule directly in the teeth of that very bad dietic habit of eating pastries, pies, rich puddings, &c.; lastly, always begin your meal on the daintiest article; partly, because appetite is then fitted to enjoy it most, and partly, because after appetite has once been sated, to rekindle it by rich food, is doubly bad; first, on account of the richness of the food; and secondly, because of its being eaten when the stomach is already overloaded; a remark which must strike the *common sense* of every one, who has this scarce article—at least an article seldom brought to the table.

A man in health ought always to rise from the table with some appetite. If either the body or the mind be less fit for action after eating than before, that is, if the man be less fit either for labor or study, he has exceeded the proper quantity.

Home Department.

HOMES AND HUSBANDS.

A TALE FOR YOUNG WIVES.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 87.

One day Fanny was busily engaged in weeding her little garden, and tying up the flowers, when Mrs. Gale passed by; and seeing her, paused to "chat a bit."

"You have not seen the new clock Burt bought me on my birth-day," said Fanny, after some conversation, during which she had finished her gardening, and Mrs. Gale had leaned over the little paling.

"No, I've not; but as I have a minute to spare, I'll come in now;" and Mrs. Gale accordingly came in, leaving the gate open for the free ingress of the pigs and fowls. Fanny quietly closed it ere she followed her visitor into the cottage.

"Upon my word, it is a very pretty clock—I wish I could afford such an one!" said Mrs. Gale. "And how nice you have everything about you," she continued, looking round on the neatly-furnished little room; "I wish I could have everything as comfortable."

"I am sure I do no not see why you should not," said Fanny; "your husband has the same wages as mine, and our families are of the same size."

"Ah! but your husband does not spend so much of his money at the public-house as mine does," replied Mrs. Gale.

"No, he never enters it."

"And yet, when we were both married," resumed Mrs. Gale, "people said I made the best match of the two, because Gale was a steadier young man than Burt. I can't think how you manage to keep him at home."

"By making it neat, and clean, and comfortable," said Fanny, who was quite aware of the style of her companion's housekeeping: "by letting him find his supper waiting for him, and his wife and children ready to welcome him and keep him company."

Mrs. Gale stood for a moment, silent and self-convicted. She felt that she could not say the same; that none of these home-luxuries awaited her husband. She knew that he usually found a disordered house and children, an unready supper, and oftentimes an absent wife. Latterly, her husband's conduct had caused her much anxiety, and the newly-awakened thought, that her own had been the cause of it, cost her a bitter pang. She said little to Mrs. Burt; but, bidding her soon "good day," sped home, resolving as she went, that if her husband's reformation depended on hers, it would be set about without delay.

That evening at the usual hour, the three carpenters returned to their homes; Burt jesting on his way, for his heart was light as he thought of the glad faces awaiting him—the others dull and weary, for they were exhausted by their day's work, and had no bright home-thoughts to cheer them.

At length Gale parted with his companions, and sauntered slowly homeward, knowing that, however late he might be, he usually arrived too soon. At

last he reached his home, but stood still in astonishment at the scene before him, almost doubting whether he had not entered the wrong door. The room was swept and dusted, and everything put in its place; the supper was ready, and the children neat. But the next moment his wife entered, and then he knew his home again; for her own dress was a matter that amid all her reformations, Mrs. Gale had quite overlooked. But those she had effected sufficed for the time; for, pleased with the unwonted comfort, her husband remained contented at home.

A proud and happy woman that night was Mrs. Gale; she looked upon the victory over her husband's erratic habits as already gained, and that it needed but her own pursuance of her new course to secure its continuance. Great, then, was her disappointment when the following evening saw Gale desert his altered home for the public-house. She had never calculated on the influence of habit; and in the bitterness of her heart, looked on the scheme —in the hope of whose success she had worked all day so cheerfully—as an utter failure.

The next morning, as soon as her children were despatched to school, Mrs. Gale took her way to Mrs. Burt's cottage, to communicate to her the hopes and fears of the last two days.

But the ever-hopeful Fanny bade her again take heart, and continue on the rightful course she had entered, without fear but that in the end her object would be achieved.

"You must not be down-hearted," she said, "because your husband goes to the public-house once —no, nor twenty times. We all know and feel how difficult it is to renounce any habit, and all you must hope for is to break him of it gradually. Only go on in the way you have begun," continued Fanny, cheerfully, "and I do not doubt that, before long, your husband will sit at home of an evening as happy and contented as mine does."

"Do you really think so!" said her visitor, wiping away her tears.

"To be sure I do," said Fanny, gaily. "And now, in the meantime, I'll tell you what I'll do; I know you are a good reader—I'll lend you a book that has interested Burt and me greatly; read a little of it to Mr. Gale of an evening, and trust me, if, before the book is ended, you do not see the good effects of it; and when it is ended you shall have another."

It needs not to detail the thanks of Mrs. Gale for her neighbor's encouraging words, nor the length to which her gossiping propensities would have extended them, had not Fanny gently hinted that, if either of them intended to maintain the character of good housewives, it would not do for them to spend the morning thus. Her good resolves thus brought to mind, Mrs. Gale hastily departed. Fanny looked after her for a moment, and the sight recalled something of importance she had omitted to mention. She called after her instantly, and then ran down the street.

"Whatever you do, Mrs. Gale, do not forget to put on a clean gown and cap before evening."

Then, speeding back, she went to work with redoubled diligence, to repair the loss of time her visitor had occasioned.

Mrs. Gale took both pieces of Fanny's advice—she put on the clean gown, and she read the book, and they both answered excellently; though it may be doubted, interesting to Gale as was the latter, whether it would have been so efficacious without the former; for personal neatness has a far greater influence than people not practising it can well imagine.

Fanny Burt proved a true prophet, for though, for the first few months, Gale went sometimes to the public-house, and his wife had frequent lapses into her old gossiping and slovenly habits, yet, at the end of a year or two, both seemed thoroughly reformed; and they were as happy and peaceful in their neat little cottage-home as any wedded couple in Stunbury.

Meanwhile, months came and went, and brought no spell upon their wings for Draper's happiness; the spirit of cleanliness, perverted into a demon, still reigned paramount over his dwelling; still did he go abroad as much as might be to escape its iron rule; and still did the demon's prime minister look upon herself as a meritorious and ill-used woman; and, in the irritation of mind caused by her husband's absence, and the loss of money it entailed, bear more hardly than ever on her children's little faults against neatness and order.

One evening there had been the usual display of great anger for little sins, that, beneath most roofs, had been deemed none at all, when Draper, weary of the share that fell upon himself, pushed back his chair, and, rising, turned to leave the house.

"And now," observed Mrs. Draper, drily, "I suppose, because you are not allowed to make everything in a muss without my making any observation on the subject, you are going to the public-house, to spend there the money I work so hard to save!"

"No," replied he, quietly, "I am only going down to Gale's." And, in truth, his steps had often turned thither of late, as Gale's stay-at-home habits were growing stronger; for Draper missed his old companion in their former haunts; and besides, was not sorry to pass a comfortable evening elsewhere than in a public-house.

"To Gale's, repeated his wife, contemptuously. "Truly, you have a good taste, to choose a dirty house like that; I am no longer surprised that my particularity is disagreeable to you."

"Mrs Gale does not keep a dirty house now; it is as neat and clean as any one need wish to see," replied Draper; "and, what is more, though it is so, she does not make a god of it, and sacrifice her husband and children to it, but lets them live in it in peace, and quietness, and good temper."

Peace, and quietness, and good temper—how those words echoed in Mrs. Draper's ears long after her husband had left the house! They would not leave her, but recurred again and again to her thoughts. We have before said that Mrs. Draper was a conscientious woman, and unfeignedly anxious to do her duty by her husband and children; and the thought of her husband's last words suggested to her, that to her overstrained love of order she had sacrificed their comfort, and by her want of peace, quietness, and good temper, had driven her husband from his home, was a serious shock to all the feelings of self approbation in which she had, though in vain, endeavored to find happiness. Her faults were very different from those of Gale's once untidy wife. Mrs. Gale's were so prominent that they were easily rendered obvious, even to her own eyes, and could bear no other aspect than their own repulsive form; but Mrs. Draper had long believed her faults to be virtues; she had regarded herself as a pattern wife, and so arduously fulfilled her duties, as far as she discerned them, that it was indeed difficult to believe she could have made so serious a mistake.

But peace, quietness, and good temper, conscience whispered to her, were not to be found in her dwelling. There was an error somewhere—she had been always used to ascribe it wholly to her husband, but could it be possible that it existed as much, perhaps more, in herself?

Mrs. Draper took council with none save her own heart, and her own conscience: but in the end, they guided her aright; though painful, indeed, was the effort required to follow their dictates, and much it cost her to sacrifice, even in part, the habits of over particularity which had grown upon her until they almost seemed a portion of herself. But hard though it was to pass over in silence many things which fretted and grieved the spirit of house-worship she had so long obeyed, she was well repaid when her husband drew his chair to the fire of an evening, instead of seeking comfort and society elsewhere. It was true that he sometimes put his foot on the brightly-polished fender, and at first it required an effort to restrain the complaint which sprang to her lips. But she found that the morning's rubbing made it just as bright as though no foot had rested on it, and she felt her heart all the lighter for the knowledge.

Yet, sincere as was Mrs. Draper's desire of making her house comfortable, it was a thing of time to gain the needful conquest over herself; nor was Draper to be won at once to a change of habits. But time and good intentions on both sides, brought back the peace and happiness which seemed to have deserted their dwelling; and at length the faces within it grew as bright as the tables which were ready to mirror them, for the neatest cottage in the village became one of its most cheerful and best-loved homes.—*Christian Parlor Magazine.*

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

The death of three veteran and distinguished members of the American press, John S. Skinner, of Philadelphia, Isaac Hill, of Concord, N. H., and Mordecai M. Noah, of New York, took place during the latter part of March, within a few days of each other. Mr. Skinner was for many years the editor of the "American Farmer," the oldest agricultural journal in the United States, and at the time of his death conducted "The Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil," a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of American industry. For a long time, he was at the head of the Post-office in Baltimore, where, by a singular coincidence, he met with the accident that occasioned his death. He was leaving the Post-office, where he had been for the transaction of business, and by mistake opening a door which led to the cellar, he was precipitated to the foot of the stairs, received a severe fracture on the skull and died in a few hours. He was a native of Virginia, in early life a disciple of the Jeffersonian school of politics, subsequently devoted to the Protective policy, and always an ardent patriot and an honest man. His generous disposition and native frankness of manners made him a universal favorite in social intercourse, and won him a large number of devoted personal friends.—Mr. Hill during a long period of years had sustained a prominent part in the politics of New Hampshire, and by his energy, diligence, adroitness and zeal, established an influence in that State, such as was wielded by no public man among his contemporaries. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass. In the latter part of his life he devoted much attention to agricultural pursuits, presenting the results of his experiments in a journal called "The Farmer," which he conducted with signal ability and tact.—A biographical sketch of Major Noah is given in another department of the present number, accompanied with a portrait. It is said that he has left a copious record of his autobiography, which, with his power of description, his retentive memory, his fertility of anecdote, and his racy, vigorous, common-sense style, must prove a work of peculiar interest.

Five young ladies embarked as teachers for Oregon, in a recent trip of the steamer Empire City to Chagres, under the protection of the Hon. S. R. Thurston, member of Congress from Oregon. They are from different States, three from New York, one from Maine and one from Vermont, and belong to four different religious denominations, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Methodist. They have started on their beneficent mission, at the instance of Gov. Slade, General Agent of the Board of National Popular Education.——The questions of Land Limitation and Homestead Exemption have been postponed by the New Jersey Legislature till the next session. Meantime, they will doubtless be made the subjects of popular discussion, until the public mind shall be prepared to act on them understandingly.——Martin Farquhar Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," and other works which have found many readers in this country, arrived in New York about the middle of March, and is now making a rapid tour in the United States. He has been received with great attention and hospitality.——The Minnesota newspapers speak of great suffering by famine among the Indians in the upper part of that country. Above Crow Wing, it is estimated that more than five hundred have died in consequence of privation. ——A series of resolutions have passed the Legislature of Virginia, condemning the disunion measures of South Carolina, and disavowing any action by the people of the State intended to destroy the integrity of the Union.——A law has been enacted by the Legislature of New Jersey, providing that ten hours shall be considered a legal days labor in all manufacturing establishments, and that no children shall be employed in them under the age of ten years.——The mining operations during the winter in the vicinity of Lake Superior have been attended with extraordinary success. Sixteen mines have been opened on the Ontonagon River, and the number will be greatly increased before the close of the summer.——A branch of the German Communists residing in the vicinity of Buffalo has been established in Haldimand County, Canada. The colony consists of fifty members, who occupy a domain of seven hundred acres. They are said to be an orderly and industrious body of people, and to have attained a considerable degree of prosperity.—The Canadian Government have acknowledged the claim of William Lyon McKenzie for $1,000 and interest for public services prior to the rebellion in which he took such a conspicuous part. Mr. McKenzie has just been elected to the seat in the Canadian Legislature, vacated by the death of David Thompson, Esq., a member from the County of Haldimand.——The Industrial Congress, whose sessions have excited a good deal of interest during the past winter in New York, have published a circular to the laboring classes in all parts of the world, inviting them to appoint delegates to a General Convention in London, to be held the present month, for the purpose of considering the evils which grow out of the existing relations of labor and capital, and of consulting on the general principles, which may afford a remedy.——The Free School principle has been adopted by the Trustees of Toronto.——The route to California by the San Juan River will be completed by the middle of July. Three iron steamers, each 110 feet long, and capable of carrying from 200 to 300 passengers, are to be placed on the river and the lake. Two will run from San Juan to the rapids of Castillo Viejo, and one from the rapids to the city of Nicaragua. A good road has been connected from that city to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, a distance of twelve miles. On the opening of the route, steamers will leave New York and San Francisco direct for central America.——The State of Wisconsin, on the 1st of last June, had 22,034 Farms, 56,281 dwelling houses, 1,273 manufactories in various branches, and 305,538 inhabitants. The average number of deaths which took place during the preceding year was about one in a hundred—a small proportion showing the healthiness of the climate and the hardy character of the population.——John B. Gough has been lecturing on Temperance in Ohio, Kentucky and other Western States. He obtained six thousand signers to the pledge in Cincinnati.——Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan has lectured on Land Reform in Cincinnati.——Ralph Waldo Emerson has produced a good deal of sensation by a course of lectures in Pittsburgh. ——Hon. Orville Hungerford, formerly member of Congress from Jefferson Co., N. Y., recently died at Watertown, aged sixty-one. He was a man of extensive business relations, and greatly esteemed for his personal character.——The Hungarian colonists in Texas have met with a most cordial reception from the citizens of Galveston.——A new system of postal arrangements has been established between the United States and Canada, by which mails are interchanged at several central points, the postage between any office in the United States and any office in Canada being ten cents, for a distance not exceeding three thousand miles from the Canadian line.

The latest news from California represents the prospects of the miners as being decidedly favorable. The operations at the quartz mines are highly successful, and the discoveries of gold at Trinity Bay are confirmed. The Legislature has failed to elect a Senator in place of Col. Fremont; and after one hundred and forty-four ineffectual ballotings, the joint Committee adjourned. A dreadful tragedy has been enacted in Sacramento City. A man who had taken the life of another in a street brawl, without provocation was tried before a Lynch jury and hung on the spot. Another desperado narrowly escaped the same fate at San Francisco. He was saved by the firmness and decision of three of the People's jury, and handed over to the legal authorities for trial.

The new silver three cent piece, which was ordered to be coined by the last Congress, in reference to the change in the Postage law, is nearly ready for circulation. It is a neat and convenient coin, and will, to a certain degree, take the place of copper change. The proportions of which it consists, are three fourths silver to one fourth copper, so that it presents nearly the appearance of standard silver. The size is between a gold dollar and a half dime, but it is so much thinner than either, that it can easily be distinguished by the touch. A capital C, with three numerals indicates its value. The thirteen stars of the original States encircle the edge, and on the reverse is a star, with the American shield in the center, and the inscription "United States of America" 1851.

A Fugitive Slave named Thomas Sims was arrested in Boston, on the 3d of April, by the Deputy United States Marshal, assisted by a portion of the City Police. As soon as the cause of his apprehension was discovered, the cry of kidnapper was raised; a general bustle ensued; and the prisoner drawing a knife, inflicted a severe stab upon one of the officers. He was, however, secured and lodged

in the lock-up of the Court-House. Meantime, a collision took place between one of the Marshals, and Mr. Samuel E. Sewall, an eminent lawyer at the Suffolk Bar, who was arrested and subjected to a temporary confinement in the watch-house. An alarm of fire being raised, Mr. Fletcher Webster, son of the Secretary of the United States, supposing it to be for the purpose of collecting a mob for the rescue of the fugitive, assaulted a watchman who was ringing the bell of King's Chapel and attempted to drag him from the rope. The watchman called for assistance, when Mr. Webster was secured, and locked up in jail. On the next morning, the fugitive was taken before the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. George T. Curtis, and his examination commenced. He was aided by Messrs. Rantoul, Sewall, and C. G. Loring, who appeared as his counsel. During the examination, a meeting of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law was held on the Common, and adjourned to Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made by Mr. Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev. Nathaniel Colver and others. An ineffectual attempt had previously been made to procure the permission of the Legislature to hold the meeting in the State House yard. After various attempts to oppose legal obstacles to the surrendering of the prisoner, and a protracted examination and argument before the Commissioner, the case was decided in favor of the claimant, and the fugitive was delivered to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be conveyed to his owner in the State of Georgia.

The next meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science will be held at Cincinnati early in the present month. This is the first session of the Association at the West, and the interest of the occasion, will doubtless draw a large number of visitors to the Queen City. The passage on Lake Erie and the Ohio Rail Roads, will be granted to members of the Convention at a reduction of one half from the stated prices, and the hospitality of friends in the city, will be extended to the visitors during the session.

The new Constitution which has been submitted for acceptance to the people of the State of Ohio, by the Convention appointed for the purpose, is deeply imbued with a liberal and progressive spirit. It provides for the maintenance of religious freedom, of liberty of speech, and of the press, of equality of political rights, and prohibits imprisonment for debt. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, are to be chosen by the people for a term of two years. The members of each branch of the Legislature are to be chosen for the same term of time. The judiciary is to be chosen by popular election, most of the judges holding their office for five years. Elections in all cases are to be by ballot, and the right of suffrage accorded to every free white male citizen. The State is to provide for the support of Common Schools, and Institutions for the Blind, Insane, and Deaf and Dumb. No Lotteries, nor sale of Lottery Tickets, are to be permitted in the State.

George McDuffie, one of the most distinguished men in the political history of South Carolina, died on the 11th of March, after a protracted illness, which had been gradually undermining his constitution for several years. His entrance into public life, was as a member of Congress in 1821; he held this office until 1835; was then elected Governor of his native State; and was subsequently returned to the Senate of the United States, serving six years in that capacity; when increasing ill health compelled him to retire from the field of politics. Devoted to the principles and measures, which found such an ardent advocate in the late Mr. Calhoun, his public career was marked by energy and frankness; while in private life, he won the esteem of his acquaintances by the integrity and generosity of his character.

FOREIGN.

A terrific explosion has taken place at a coal mine near Paisley, Scotland, destroying a number of lives. The pit, in which it occurred is the deepest in Scotland, being 1,050 feet in depth at the perpendicular shaft. An angle of one foot in five is made by the ascending shaft, so that the workings are about 780 feet below the surface. The explosion took place on the usual pay day, when a large number of the men had commenced work at an early hour. About sixty-three men and boys had descended before five o'clock, when the report was heard at the neighboring town of Paisley. A general rush was at once made to the spot, which presented a scene of awful desolation. One of the cages had been blown up to the height of the framing of the pit, thirty-feet above ground, and after jerking the rope from the pulley at the top, had fallen back into the shaft. The wood-work was blown from the bottom of the shaft and scattered in a shower of splinters a hundred yards from the top. The pit was so choked up by the ruins, that it was difficult to reach the bottom, and afford relief to those who might remain alive. It was not until the next evening, that the shaft was opened, when two men were found alive, but almost entirely exhausted. They were immediately brought to the surface, and means applied for their restoration. They were unable to give the least account of the explosion. It was found that the dead bodies could not be recovered without great difficulty and danger. There was no hope that any in the pit remained alive.

A discovery has been made of several volumes of manuscripts relating to America, in the library of the Dominican friar at Rome. Among their contents are the narratives of Catholic Missionaries who visited this country during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.——The sales of season tickets to the World's Fair, amounted to about 5,000 on the 12th of March, and they continued in steady demand.——The personal property of the deceased General Bem, was sold at auction on the 23d of Jan. at Aleppo. Every one was anxious to possess some memorial of the great soldier, and the most trifling articles were accordingly sold for a high price. An odd cotton sock, worth 4d, sold for 9s; a cotton coat, worth 25s, sold for 55s; a pair of fur-lined inexpressibles, worth 30s, sold for £6; common cotton nightcaps, worth 3d, brought 16s; a broken common China cup, value 2d, sold for 20s; an old pillow case, value 1s, brought 5s; a cravat, value 7s, realized 20s; a pair of leather straps, value 1d, sold for 9s! &c. The last days of Bem were troubled by poverty. He had made no provision against a rainy day, although in the course of his military career, he had frequent opportunities for amassing wealth. He was indebted to the amount of about $8,000, chiefly to creditors in Paris.——Joanna Baillie, the celebrated dramatic author died at the advanced age of 88, on the 23d of Feb. She was distinguished no less for her active common sense, the strength and purity of her affections, and the unpretending simplicity of her manner, than for her brilliant inventive genius and her graphic skill in the delineation of the passions.——The question with regard to an edition of the Bible in Diodati's Italian translation, has excited a good deal of attention since the restoration of the Papal Government. This edition was printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, under the Republican Government, and afterwards deposited for safe keeping at the American Consulate. The Pope demanded the confiscation of the Bibles, as an illegal publication. After much discussion, a compromise has been effected, through the mediation of Mr. Cass, the United States Charge at Rome. The Pope abandons the demand for a confiscation, and agrees to take the Bibles at a fair valuation. They have accordingly been sent to the Quirinal Palace, to the number of nearly 4,000 copies, where they will be effectually suppressed by the Papal authorities.——Two Chinese merchants have arrived at Berlin on their way to England for the purpose of visiting the World's Fair. They took the overland route through Russia in preference to a sea voyage by junk, on which some of their associates have embarked.

The yearly sales of penny periodicals in London are as follows: The Family Herald, 175,000; London Journal, 170,000; Reynold's Miscellany and other works, 55,000; Lloyd's Miscellany and other works, 95,000; Willoughby's works, 5,000; Collin's do., 3,000; Bergers do., 3000; Penny Illustrated News, 5,000; the Lamp, &c., 10,000. Some of the publications sell for three half-pence, and their reputed circulation are these: Chamber's Journal 80,000; Chamber's Paper's 6,000; Eliza Cook's Journal, 15,000; Leigh Hunt's Journal, 6,000; Howitt's and People's Journal, 6,000; St. James and St. Giles, 3,000. Of the two-penny publications, the following are only a portion: Knight's Cyclopedia of Industry, 4,000; Knight's Cyclopedia of London, 3,000; Knight's Railway Excursion, 3,000; Knight's Half-Hours with the Best Authors, 3,000; London Labor and Poor, 18,000; Household Words, 80,000; Holyoake's and Watson's publications, most of which are sold for two-pence, nearly 12,000.——In Holland there are 125 monthly and 14 weekly periodicals. Of these 32 are devoted to Protestant theology, 6 to Catholic, 5 to theology in general without distinction of doctrine, 1 to Judaism, 4 to

Law, 4 to Industry and Commerce, 3 to Military Science, 3 to Architecture, 3 to Naval Affairs, 2 to Natural History, 4 to Botany and Agriculture, 8 to Medicine and Surgery, 1 to veterinary Science, 24 to Philological subjects, 8 to Education, 3 to History, 3 to Geography and Travels, 18 to Literature and Criticism, &c. One of the Protestant Theological periodicals is published in French; the rest in Dutch.——An interesting collection of Autographs was sold at auction at London on the 2d inst. A Letter of Beethoven brought $13: One of Edward Burke on the Catholic question, $10 50; one of S. T. Coleridge, $14; a collection of letters by Philip Doddridge, most of which had been published, $65; 48 Official letters of Marshal Ney, $25; a Letter of Pius IX. $8; a Signature of Archibald Angus, who married the widow of James IV. of Scotland, $5 60; a Letter of the Regent Morton, $8; A letter of Cardinal Betoun, $8; the Original Manifesto of the old Pretender James III. to the English people, shortly before the attempt of the Prince Charles Edward, $55; a private Letter of the same personage, $15.

General Dembinski was at Constantinople on the 1st of March, having left his fellow-prisoners at Kutayah, expecting the intelligence of an amnesty from the Emperor of Austria. Dembinski was received by the French embassy with cordiality, and was visited by all the refugees of distinction in Constantinople, both Poles and Italians. On the evening of his arrival he was serenaded by a company of refugee musicians called Garibaldi's band, who in the interval between the airs, shouted "The Republic forever! Down with the Austrians." Dembinski was about to embark by the next mail steamer for Paris.——The celebrated Danish naturalist, Oersted, died at Copenhagen on the 11th of March, at the age of 77. He was distinguished for his successful researches in Electro-Magnetism, of which science he was the original discoverer.——The consumption of German beer in Munich, amounted in 1850, to 30,000,000 quarts. A small tax is imposed on this favorite beverage by the city, which affords a sufficient sum for all the municipal expenses.——A large mine of oxide of zinc has been discovered in Baden, supposed to have been worked by the Romans a thousand years ago, and to have been neglected from that time to the present.——M. Guizot is said to be preparing for the publication of a new journal, which is to be under his exclusive control. It will advocate the policy of fusing the present Conservative parties. ——The London Commissioners of Police have issued a general order prohibiting the playing of organs in any of the thorough-fares of the Metropolis.——A collection of romances and tales purporting to have been written by the Emperor Napoleon, when a youth, is about to be published in a Paris newspaper. It is said that there is satisfactory proof of their genuineness. Doubtful.

JENNY LIND.—In compliance with an almost universal desire on the part of our readers, we shall in another number, present the portrait, together with a phrenological description of this unequalled vocalist.

Reviews.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUAL INTERCOURSE.—Being an explanation of modern mysteries, by ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. New York: FOWLERS and WELLS, Publishers,—Price 50 cents,—mailable.

[Various opinions have been entertained in regard to the writings of Mr. A. J. Davis. Those who enjoy a personal acquaintance with him, entertain the highest respect both for his integrity and intelligence. Those who know him through his writings, while they may differ with him in opinion, cannot for a moment doubt his sincerity. Those who know him *not*, and only judge him by themselves, by hearsay, or by some other equally unreliable principle, may, and often do, judge him wrongly.

Before pronouncing an opinion, it would be well for all who are interested in the matter, to first *inform themselves* as to the truth of his declarations, or "revelations." It will, as a general thing, be safe to receive that which seems probable, and hold the judgment in suspense, until further investigation may enable the party to prove, or *dis*prove the point in question.

It is always just and generous to hear both sides of a question before deciding, nor should any man be condemned unheard.

Deplorable it is, that we have had so few independent and original thinkers. Many persons form their opinions according to party creed, or the dictum of "our Doctor, Priest, or Professor," right or wrong, and never venture beyond them on any account, fearing the annihilation of present political, religious, or social privileges.

But to the book before us. We shall, in the present case, introduce a portion of the first chapter of Mr. Davis' new book to our readers, which we submit to their impartial unprejudiced minds.]

The intelligent individual needs not to be informed that this Age is one of unparalleled mental activity. He who reads the popular publications of these times, and has traveled far from the home of his birth, is not startled at the announcement of any new discovery in science, in philosophy, or in theology. And discoveries are being unceasingly unfolded. Realities, more wondrous and magnificent than the tales and romances of oriental lands, are being daily evolved from the deep foundations of nature; and the familiar developements of modern sciences exceed, in their availability, to universal man and in their powers of accomplishment, all the mythical achievements of magic and all the traditional wonders of enchantment.

Moreover, this Age, when compared with any of the previous periods, which, like mile-stones, mark the advancements of Time, and the events of the past, is emphatically one of THOUGHT. The past is stained with blood; because desire and selfishness have wielded the scepter of power; and passion, not being well disciplined and subjugated to Reason's admonitions and Nature's immutable laws, has ruled the world instead of wisdom; and thus *feeling*, more than judgment, has guided the kingdoms and nations of earth into a vast labyrinth of anarchy, superstition and mystery. Surely, it seems strange to affirm, and it is a thing heartily to be deplored, that mankind have been victims to an excess of *feeling*—especially, when almost always those in power are complained of as *wanting* in feeling. It is not, in fact, that influential minds are without feeling, but that its excess and misapplication are vicious; it is with them that undisciplined and ungoverned sentiment which in the heart of the mother causes her to "spoil the child;" she is not wanting in feeling for her offspring, but that undisciplined feeling, in its excess, sets judgment aside, to make room for the unbounded sweep of impulse; it is that uncontrolled, unholy, and selfish passion which generates a frenzied fanaticism and devastates an empire.

But I am deeply moved to gratitude in view of the fact that, without any diminution of affectional and charitable feeling among mankind, this Age is one of Intelligence; and that passion which is as blind and dangerous with its impulses in *favor* of, as in its *opposition* to, any person or object, is now being subjugated to the wisdom principle. Love and wisdom, or affectation and judgment, are becoming more as ONE—the former supplying the soul with warmth, zeal, and impulse; the latter governing those zealous impulses, rendering the mind harmonious and happy, thus gradually bringing nations into religious unity and political confederation. But here I must utter my impression that many men have not yet acquired sufficient wisdom to keep them from rushing impetuously, like a tiger from his cage, into the commission of horrid crimes and murderous deeds; they start up at the war-shout, and their voices echo to the call for blood; and, though prudence and deliberation begin to adorn the career of public, influential characters in our own legislations,—though many of their acts are tinted with the conservatism of wisdom,—yet, should the nation become excited upon some great question of national policy, there is not sufficient wisdom and knowledge of nature's laws among the masses to save the Union from a most disastrous termination! It is well to know our internal weakness, both as individuals and a nation, in order to be prepared for all emergencies. As "knowledge is power," so is wisdom a sure safeguard against *all* error and misdirection. If we allow wisdom to guide us, we shall inevitably be conducted into the presence of Truth, Contentment, and Peace.

It is undeniable, I think, that *Truth* is seldom, if ever, attained when the mind, which is seeking it, is actuated by motives of unkindness, or selfishness, or unrighteousness. Truth must be sought for its own sake; not to sustain any position which an individual may have, in haste, or from the impulsions of desire, taken, and, perhaps, upon some new but unwarrantable basis. The wise man, and the man of integrity and honor, never pollutes his intellectual endowments with attempts to sustain *any* doctrinal position which he may have assumed, merely *because* he assumes it, nor from pride of opinion, or highmindedness; but he yields his personal desires and material gratification to the higher aspirations of his nature—is willing to sacrifice his reputation, his life even, upon the altar of Truth—and is ready to be led, by reason and wisdom, into any region of thought whatsoever.

[The work under notice, contains Chapters on TRUTH AND MYSTERY—GOD'S UNIVERSAL PROVIDENCE—THE MIRACLES OF THIS AGE—THE DECAY OF SUPERSTITION—THE GUARDIANSHIP OF SPIRITS—THE DISCERNMENT OF SPIRITS—THE STAATFORD MYSTERIES—THE DOCTRINE OF EVIL SPIRITS—THE ORIGIN OF SPIRIT SOUNDS—CONCERNING SYMPATHETIC SPIRITS—THE FORMATION OF CIRCLES—THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD—A VOICE FROM THE SPIRIT-LAND—THE TRUE RELIGION."

These subjects are all treated in the most serious, yet agreeable manner, and no person can cease from their perusal without having an increase of Faith, Hope, Charity and positive Knowledge. We commend the volume to all who desire information on these vastly important, but misunderstood subjects.]

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WORKS ON HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PHRENOLOGY, whether published in Europe or America, may be obtained at the office of this JOURNAL.

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The unprecedented demand for the Journal, will force us to commence a new volume in July. New subscribers who wish it, can now commence this year in July, instead of January. Each subscription will be for one year, as heretofore; commencing either in January or July.

THE GREAT HARMONIA.—The second volume of this work, by A. J. Davis, will be published in June next—price, $1 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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☞ [For table of contents see page 143.]

JAMES WATT.

JOHN SMEATON.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

This faculty gives to man the constructing talent. Without it, he would stand up in the wilderness, naked and houseless. The range of mechanical invention is a true index of human progress. A nation's power, wealth, and happiness, may be very correctly measured by their progress in the mechanic arts. The lowest types of humanity are ever found comparatively destitute of constructive talent, and in proportion to the cultivation of this faculty in a nation, do they rise in the scale of being and advance in true civilization. The outworkings of CONSTRUCTIVENESS constitute the great humanizing agencies, which mark the human race and give man power over the elements of nature, and control over the superiority of brute force, and, combining with the intellect, make him lord of creation.

Let the reader open his eyes upon the world, and contemplate the objects which constructive talent has produced, and he will see little but the rugged mountain, the roaring cataract, the rolling ocean, and the fruitless tree, that the plastic hand of art has not molded into forms of beauty and usefulness.

The wild rose is relatively meager of beauty compared with the one which cultivation has developed, and the miserable crab-apple, the wild pear, the cherry, and the strawberry, must be transformed by the hand of art before they become in a high degree delicious luxuries. Nature produces her fruits in much higher perfection with the aid of mechanical effort to give them development. Yet when we look at the ten thousand comforts which constructive talent produces in the wide range of art, we see nothing but the achievements of this humanizing faculty. Our houses, with the luxuriant appliances of

furniture, economical and ornamental—our clothing, in all its variety of convenience and elegance—our ships and steamboats—our carriages and railroads for distributing the wealth of commerce, and making us denizens of the whole broad earth; our printing-presses for multiplying thought and illuminating the world; the lightning-rod to send the fiery thunderbolt harmless to our feet; the telegraph to herald more swiftly than light itself the messages of love and mercy around the world; in short, the elaboration of every agency of exalted civilization, unite in one harmonious chorus to render homage to the faculty of CONSTRUCTIVENESS, guided by intellect, as their father. The populous city, the hum of the factory, the roar of the forge, all testify to its power—all proclaim its invaluable importance.

We regard the inventor of useful machinery which multiplies human power a thousand fold, as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The inventors of the art of printing and the printing-press, have disenthralled the human mind, and opened upon the world a flood of light that eternal ages alone can comprehend.

Man might ride the dull ox or ass without bridle or saddle, and acknowledge no indebtedness to CONSTRUCTIVENESS, but the moment he constructs a harness and a vehicle to make the fiery horse his courier, he wanders from the path of simple unaided nature, and employs mechanical skill to multiply his power and his comforts. The steam engine, that revolutionary agent, which creates power, not from the sentient muscles of the noble horse or patient ox, but which subdues the warring agencies of fire and water to be a source of power, is a magnificent achievement of art for human improvement, and when this great agent is harnessed to the rail-car, and made to drag mountains of merchandise and multitudes of men at the rate of sixty miles an hour, or to snort over the ocean, defying winds and storms to stay his progress, we can in justice do no less than to revere the names of Watt, and Fitch, and Fulton, as in the highest sense benefactors of their race. They, and other great inventors, should be gratefully remembered when the names of kings and conquerors are forgotten, or remembered to be despised.

The portrait of James Watt, the inventor of the condensing steam engine, which has revolutionized manufactures and navigation, is distinguished for a very large forehead, indicating good perceptive, mathematical, and reasoning organs, combined with large CONSTRUCTIVENESS. These faculties gave him originality and inventive genius, and his mental temperament imparted a decidedly studious and reflective disposition. He evinced these tendencies while a boy, and never ceased experiments, until his invention of great improvements—we might almost say creation—of the steam engine made his name immortal.

The organ of the constructive faculty, which leads to mechanical invention, is situated on the temples, upward and backward from the external angle of the eyebrows, and when large gives width and fulness to that part of the head, as seen in the portrait of John Smeaton, which also adorns this article. CAUSALITY, IMITATION, ORDER, CALCULATION, FORM, SIZE, and WEIGHT, are also great aids to an inventor, and these organs are all very large in the portrait of Smeaton. "This eminent man was born an engineer; his playthings were not those of children, but the tools men work with, and he had always more pleasure in observing artificers work, than in joining in juvenile amusements. He was desired by his father, who was a lawyer, to follow that profession. He commenced to attend the courts at Westminster, but disgusted with what he called 'the sordid employment,' and following the impulse of his genius, he began his brilliant career as an experimental philosopher, engineer, and mechanic. By his unremitting industry he stood without a rival in his profession, and was called upon for his advice and direction in the greater number of the public works, which during his life were undertaken in his own and other countries.

The steam engine had a great share of his attention; and if there is nothing which can be pointed out as having been added to it by his invention, he is probably that individual to whom is due the greatest share of the merit of giving the most perfect form and proportion to those materials supplied by his predecessors and cotemporaries." He designed and constructed the Eddystone lighthouse on a sunken rock in the English Channel, which has breasted the surges for more than ninety years, and is regarded as a rare work of inventive genius.

Watt paid him the very highest possible compliment for his great mechanical skill in improving the steam engine invented by Watt himself.

If we honor any class of men, it is those who, by mechanical talent create those means of wealth, comfort, and elegance which bless the world, and we would urge upon parents the importance of teaching all children some useful mechanical art. No education should be regarded as complete, until the head and the hands have acquired dexterity in useful or ornamental mechanism. To young men with or without fortunes, we say, by all means learn some trade or art by which you can honorably earn your bread and a respectable place in society, if fortune should prove recreant in other pursuits, or if inherited riches should "take wings and fly away."

USING THE ROD ON CHILDREN.

BY P. S. KENNEDY.

The custom of correcting children with the rod is as barbarous as the age in which it originated, and mankind are now beginning to see that it is as useless as it is barbarous. Yet there are many parents and teachers who continue to use the rod.

It is no uncommon thing to hear a parent or a teacher, in speaking of a certain boy, say, "he is the worst child I have ever seen, and I have tried my best to whip it out of him, but he continues to grow worse every time he is whipped." "Well," says one, "if he continues to grow worse from whipping, why do you persist in whipping him?" "Oh, he is so bad, if I did not whip him there would be no living with him at all."

I once heard of a physician who gave his patients a certain kind of pills from the effects of which they all died. He was one day asked why he continued to give his pills when he saw that his patients continued to die. "My God," said he, "if they die with them, what would they do without them?—die, of course!" He seemed to have no idea that it was the pills that killed them. So it is with parents—they seem to have no idea that it is the whipping that makes their children worse. They reason like the physician, "My God, if my children are bad with the whipping, what would they be without it?—worse, of course."

An acquaintance of mine has a son about ten years old, whose organs of COMBATIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS are remarkably large. He becomes enraged at the least irri-

tating circumstance, and will fight his brothers and sisters without mercy.

I was one day in conversation with his father on the management of children, when he remarked that his William was the worst boy he had ever seen. Said he, "he sometimes becomes enraged at his brothers, and it is with difficulty that I can keep him from stabbing them with his knife, and," continued he, "I have whipped him a hundred times for it." "Well, friend," said I, "do you know you but add fuel to the fire you wish to extinguish every time you whip him." "Why," said he, "if I didn't whip him he certainly would kill some one before long." He had fretted him so often, and exercised those organs so much, that it was now almost impossible to govern him by any means. I told him he should never show anger towards a boy of such a disposition—that it only added new fuel to the fire that was now blazing too high. He can be cured only by keeping him in a good humor, and exercising the moral sentiments toward him." He would not agree with me in my mode of treatment at all.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER VI.

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

We appeal again to the arcana of nature, and present to our readers other specimens of the canine race, which is so widely diversified. So many of the dog tribe exist that it has been a great perplexity for naturalists to class them, or to decide, with any degree of certainty, whether they all sprung from one parent stock, or from as many different ones as we now find of leading families in this interesting department of natural history.

Certain it is that, between the agile and attenuated greyhound and the thick-set surly bull-dog or mastiff, there is a sufficient difference in form, habit, and disposition, to warrant the opinion that, instead of one common origin, there may have been at least a dozen.

This dog is scarcely, if any, inferior in natural powers of intellect to the Newfoundland dog, and superior in having that long course of training to certain duties, which require patience, vigilance, and sagacity, till some persons maintain that these aptitudes to serve man have become innate. And this is true. Oxen and horses from parents which have been trained to work, are more easily broken to the harness and the yoke than others. "Second nature," or a high degree of civilization, is as much *innate* in the child of the cultivated Anglo Saxon, when received through hereditary transmission, as are the mental tendencies of the savage child. So the shepherd's dog doubtless inherits intelligence from the results of the training of his progenitors.

D'Azara says, "his civilization is, no doubt, older than the shepherd state of man, and we see in his conduct an instinctive impulse of order and of care, which is strongly impressed upon the sedate and self-possessed expression of his countenance. We have witnessed, with astonishment, with what rapidity, by a few words, or a sign from his master, a dog of this breed would fly over a vast surface of open country, single out, drive together, and bring up a particular class of sheep from among a large flock, and lead them to our feet. All this was effected without confusion in a few moments, and without the least violence. We have witnessed the care they take of their charge, and with what readiness they chastise those that molest them, as in the case of a cur biting a sheep in the rear of the flock, and unseen by the shepherd. This assault was committed by a tailor's dog, but not unnoticed by the other, who immediately seized him, and dragging the delinquent into a puddle, while holding his ear, kept dabbling him in the mud with exemplary gravity; the cur yelled, the tailor came slip-shod with his goose to the rescue, and having flung it at the sheep-dog and missed him, stood by gaping, not venturing after his goose, or to interrupt the proceedings, until the castigation was over, and the dog had followed the flock."

The phrenology of this dog is no less interesting than are the developments of his history. He has a highly mental temperament—a point we have not yet entered upon in our articles on "Animal Phrenology"—and like the Newfoundland and spaniel dogs in perfection of physical organization, has similar general developments of brain. In the drawing before us, we see a large brain, when the size of the body is considered, with great elevation in the forehead and tophead, in the region of the organs of intellect and those which give elevation of character, kindness, respect, patience, and integrity.

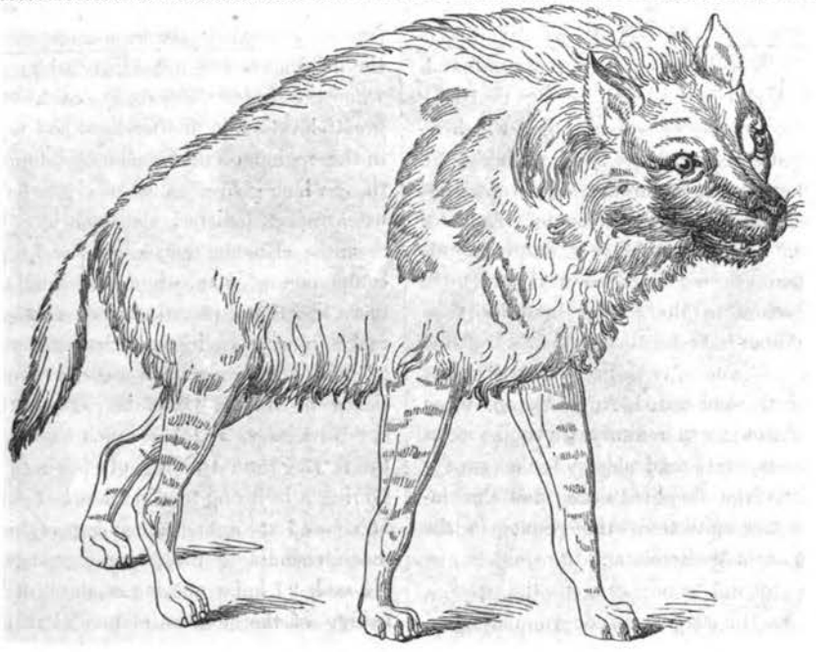
These elements make him the friend and companion of man, while they qualify him to receive that civilization or education which makes him happy in the society of, and useful to, man. A young man, a friend of ours, residing at Akron, Ohio, is engaged in the sheep business, and has much experience in the rearing and training of shepherd dogs. During a lecturing tour in Ohio, last summer, he showed us a fine sheep-dog of his, very much resembling the foregoing engraving. He said, "I know nothing at all of the phrenology of the dog or of men, but I have noticed one thing relative to the tractability and usefulness of shepherd dogs; namely, when they are broad through the head at the ears, and their heads run straight back from the nose, and do not rise high in the forehead, they are surly, savage, and stupid, and not worth training; but if the sides of the head be flat, and the forehead and tophead high, they are not cruel, but amiable, intelligent, and useful."

Now this is a perfect phrenological description deduced by observation and experience.

THE STRIPED HYENA.

We turn now from the pleasurable contemplation of man's favorite animal, the dog, to the hyena, the very name of which is associated with all our ideas of cold-blooded cruelty, and meanness. We cannot forget the horrid nursery stories of our early days, relative to the nocturnal depredations of this rapacious grave-robber, and even while we write, the cold chills of dread and detestation creep over our nerves, at the retrospection, as when our life was young and unsophisticated.

The very contour of the body of this animal is revolting—it indicates a combination of strength and ferocity—while the head and face bespeak him a concentration of selfishness and unmitigated enmity to all that lives. While the stupid crocodile suggests satanic malice without intelligence, the hyena evinces hellish rapacity with intelligence to guide it. Combativeness, Destructiveness, Alimentiveness, and Secretiveness, are the predominent mental qualities; while Self Es-



STRIPED HYENA.

TEEM, APPROBATIVENESS, BENEVOLENCE, and ADHESIVENESS, appear very deficient. Those strong faculties, acting without restraint, make him unremittingly ferocious, greedy, and sneakingly cunning; while these weak ones, joined with the strong ones, render him unapproachable by kindness, and dead to every emotion of nobleness, desire to mingle in friendly communion with man or beast, and destitute of the disposition to please. The lion, and even the tiger can be tamed by man, and be made to reciprocate his caresses, and seem pleased with his attentions; but the hyena is, among animals, an Ishmael, (whose "hand was against every man,") combined with more than the abominable filthiness of the turkey buzzard. They are singularly coarse and ferocious in character, with sanguinary and revolting habits, with constitutions capable of enduring the extremes of temperature, the most noxious states of the atmosphere, and adapted to gorge on the grossest animal substances; prey, dead or alive, fresh or corrupt, being alike devoured by them. They are provided with a most enduring constitution, a hide peculiarly hard, and jaws and teeth of such strength that they break the leg-bone of an ox with the greatest facility. Acting often in concert, they dread neither the presence of the lion or the tiger, and stand in awe of man only in the day-time.

Their structure is equally repulsive; with a large broad head set on a stiff neck, with high fore-legs, a short body, low hind-quarters, a long bristly mane, running from the nape of the neck to the tail, and that organ itself ill-formed and short, a wallowing gait, great personal uncleanliness, a horrible voice, long mouth, terrible teeth, and the tongue covered with sharp points; no beast of the forest offers a more disgusting or frightful aspect. Nor is this impression diminished by their malignant eyes, which gleam in the dark like burning sulphur, and the offensive odors of their carrion breath, complete the character.

THE NAKED HYENA.

This detestable specimen of the hyena tribe is a perfect personation of low malignity, with even less intelligence than the striped one. See the low head and cold, intense rapacity expressed in the countenance. In that head is seen the treachery of the snake, the ravenous selfishness of the tiger, and a total want of benevolence and affection. In the hyena family we recognize an incarnation of satanic meanness and malice, with no redeeming trait but intellect, and that suborned to the basest purposes.

By nature, hyenas are the scavengers of the earth, feeding on dead carcases of elephants or whales; prone to attack horses, cattle, and camels, devouring dogs and everything that comes within their reach, but always greedy to roam in burying places and dig out the dead.

All these qualities combined, caused the ancients to promulgate the most awful opinions respecting the hyena; that to deceive mankind, they could imitate the human voice in distress and thus delude men into their power. Hyenas exist in every part of Africa, and of Southern and Middle Asia.

HENRY VIII., KING OF ENGLAND.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

Henry the Eighth had a very strong vital organization, giving power to the mind and furnishing the stimulus for great mental vigor. He had a very large brain and an immense amount of mental power. His intellectual organs were very large, giving natural talent for scholarship, philosophy, criticism, and statesmanship of a high order. The base of his brain, as seen by the great width of the head, was enormously developed, giving unusual CONSTRUCTIVENESS, excessive ACQUISITIVENESS, tremendous DESTRUCTIVENESS, COMBATIVENESS, SECRETIVENESS, AMATIVENESS, and all the selfish and animal propensities. These made him violent in temper, treacherous, hypocritical, rapacious in respect to property, talented in invention, voracious in appetite, and controlled by the most ungovernable passions, and the most consummate selfishness. His FIRMNESS, SELF-ESTEEM, and APPROBATIVENESS were enormous, giving insatiable ambitition, an unyielding will, and unbounded pride.

The moral organs, as a class, do not appear to have been more than average, and by no means sufficient to grapple with the controling energies of his selfishness. He was capable of being an excellent mathematician, linguist, and general scholar. Under favorable circumstances, and removed from temptation, he might have been a useful citizen. Such talent and such rapacious selfishness should never be permitted to enjoy the prerogatives of a king, and an unrestrained indulgence of the passions. His biography, while it shows him a man of talent, and ca-

pable of a high degree of valuable service to the world, proves him to have been a man whose unbridled selfishness was the center of his existence, to gratify which he would trample on justice, mercy, and all the nobler attributes of humanity, and grind his people to the dust to foster his pride, and add to his own personal agrandizement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY VIII.

Henry the Eighth was a monarch of England from 1509 to 1547, inclusive, being a period of thirty-eight years. His personal character, as well as his phrenological, was most remarkable. His propensities, however, were strongly inclined to the animal. He was voluptuous, sumptous, resolute, powerful, and the most arbitrary prince that ever sat upon the English throne. He was literally greedy of another's, and profuse of his own.

He was fond of pageants, extravagant shows, masquerades, banquets, bear-baiting, gaming, and other vices of his age. Twenty-two thousand persons are said to have been executed during the reign of Henry the Eighth on accusation of theft alone. His lavishness, profusion, and tyranny, surpassed all bounds. He declared himself the head of the church, then sacked it, and obtained immense treasures. There fell 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2,374 chauntreys and chapels, and 110 hospitals. The yearly revenue amounted to £1,600,000. An immense sum, too, accrued to Henry from the furniture and bullion found in the abbeys. The abbots mostly acceded to the rapacious demands of the tyrant, and yielded to his sway. Three held out, and as a consequence, lost their heads at the hands of the executioner.

An idea may be formed of the luxury and profusion that King Henry indulged in, from a description of the banquets served up for his nobility. We find dishes consisting of pikes, salmon, sturgeon, haddock, trout, porpus, crabs, lobsters, codfish, then mutton, beef, deer, goats, geese, swans, capons, hens, chickens, malods, heron, cranes, peacocks, coynes, byturs, curlews, partridges, quails, plovers, pidgeons, woodcock, and all manner of small birds, fyers, eggs, pastry, salt meats boiled, fowls stewed, with liquors and pruens. Each common person was allowed one capon and one quart of wine, a distinguished person was allowed two capons with half a flagon of wine, while an abbot received three capons and a whole flagon of wine. The fish were roasted in sweet herbs and wine, or fried in oil. The herbs were seasoned so well with liquors, that the hall was full of pleasant odors. It was said that there was hospitality from one end of the island to the other. The clergy especially were fond of good living, jolity, and conviviality.

He first married Catherine, an amiable lady, of Aragon, daughter of the king of Spain. He then repudiated her, compelled a divorce of his lawful wife, and fell in love with Anne Boleyn, a maid of honor to his queen. Anne was mother to the celebrated Queen Elizabeth of England. After marrying Anne Boleyn, he was struck with a sudden passion for Jane Seymour, maid of honor to his illegitimate wife, Anne Boleyn, and caused her to be beheaded as an insidious adulteress. Jane Seymour having died, he next sought a wife in the person of Ann Cleaves. This new queen was procured by Cromwell, a minister of state, as a lady of beauty, but she proved less handsome to his eyes than she appeared on canvass. Nevertheless he married her. He then plotted the destruction of his minister Cromwell, who negotiated the marriage, which he accomplished. In the meantime Henry married Catherine Howard, neice to the Duke of Norfolk. He repudiated his last wife, Ann Cleaves, and she was compelled to retire from the court, and leave him in possession of Catherine Howard. He then beheaded Catherine Howard, under pretence that she had led the life of a prostitute. The next wife he sought was Catherine Parr, the widow of Lord Latimer. This woman was prudent and amiable, though not handsome; yet she had more influence over him than either of the young beauties who preceded her. Henry had now become diseased from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. His wife, Catherine, would spend hours on her knees soothing his pains, and cleaning the nauseous ulcers with which his legs were covered. But this was not sufficient, and he began by accusations against her, but before he accomplished his object he found his life drawing to a close, and on the 18th of January, 1547, the world was rid of this most sagacious, most profligate, and most deluded king that ever scourged the English nation. Henry left only three legitimate children. These were Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, all of whom in their turn sat upon the English throne.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

In the year 1544, Henry the Eighth invaded Scotland, burned Edinburgh, Dunbar, Thaddington, and many other towns, and laid waste the country.

At the time Henry reigned, the church was governed by two Archbishops—Woolsey, the Archbishop of York, and Cramner, Archbishop of Canterbury. Cramner was a Protestant. He encouraged and supported the king in his divorce of his wife, Catherine of Aragon. It was through Cranmer, however, that Henry declared himself the head of the Church of England, and thus established the Protestant Religion in England. Woolsey applied to the Pope in regard to the divorce of Catherine, and remonstrated with him against giving it; but the the king swore revenge, and he was arrested, and died with grief and mortification. The king sequestered the whole of his property, and he was immensely rich. The walls of his palace were hung with cloths of gold and silver, he had a thousand pieces of fine linen in his wardrobe, and everything else was sumptuous in proportion. This was one of the men who governed the English Church at that day, and who preached the doctrine of humility of the Saviour of mankind. The power of Henry the Eighth for good or for evil was immense.

He did more for the commerce of his kingdom than any prince had ever done before him, and many statutes were passed in favor of navigation during his reign. He constructed many harbors, particularly Scarboro', Southampton, and Dover. He widened and deepened many rivers, and removed shoals. He built new forts in different parts of his kingdom, and appointed commissioners to superintend his navy. He founded storehouses and docks for his marine at Deptford and Woolwich. He fostered the naval strength of his kingdom. He encouraged manufactures, and limited the rate of interest to 10 per cent per annum, which before was enormously high. He reduced the English weights and measures to a standard. He carried on wars with France and other parts of the Continent, and wherever he sent an expedition, the armies of England were crowned with glory. He finished the chapel of King's College at Cambridge, and built many palaces, at Nonesuch, Whitehall, Richmond, and Hampton Court.

It was during the reign of Henry the Eighth that the Bible was first translated into the English language, as well as the homilies of the Church, and the forms and services used by the clergy. It was printed by his royal license in the English language, and distributed to every parish church in England. He encouraged the art of printing and the publication of books. It was during his reign that laws were passed so as to give tenants their lawful rights under their leases which were granted them by landlords. The writ of ejectment was brought into operation, so that a tenant could bring a writ and recover possession of the lands when sold by a landlord. He encouraged agriculture, the arts, manufactures, physic and surgery, and built large ships and vessels for government service, and bestowed favors upon the land and naval officers. Yet he was arbitrary and violent in the extreme when the powers of his Parliament opposed his views. He declared himself independent of the Pope, and established the Protestant Religion in England, for which he deserves the thanks of the whole world. He suppressed all the monasterial establishments (more than 700 in number) in England. It was doubtless a selfish and tyranical act, intended as a means of power and personal aggrandizement, yet the result has been *all the religious liberty the world has since enjoyed.* He did not intend it as a benefit to the human family, but to enhance his own power.

He dispensed with the laws when he needed a revenue, and called no Parliament together, but raised supplies of money by dint of prerogative and precedent. The king, however, in his day was fond of tournaments and tilts, as well as hawking and hunting in the fields. He encouraged the women of his courts to ride on horseback, and to train themselves in athletic occupations. They became expert with the bow; they threw the spear, and were taught to wrestle with men. The king, however, with all his love of feasting and sport, was cruel in the extreme.

The day that Anne Boleyn, the mother of the great Elizabeth, was beheaded, the unfeeling monarch wedded Jane Seymour, and caused Sir Thomas Moore, his minister, to be beheaded, because he did not favor his views on the subject of the divorce with his first wife, Catherine.

The vices of this prince, says an elegant modern writer, were more beneficial to mankind than the virtues of others. His rapaciousness, his profusion, and even his tyranny, by depressing the ancient nobility, and by adding new power and property to the Commons, laid the foundation of British liberty. His other passions contributed no less toward the downfall of Popery and the establishment of religious freedom in the nation. His resentment led him to abolish the power, and his covetousness to seize the wealth of the Church; and, by withdrawing their support, made it easy in the following reign to overthrow the whole fabric of superstition.

Educational Department.

ADVANTAGES OF MORAL CULTURE.

BY P. L. BUELL.

The advantages to be derived from the proper cultivation of the moral faculties are very numerous, and well worthy the attention of the Christian philanthropist. There seems to be a longing among all classes for an improved state of society; but it is idle to expect any great reformation for good, until moral training shall receive more attention than it does at the present time.

If all men were honest, a few plain, simple laws would be sufficient for the government of mankind. The expenses arising from the administration of government are greatly enhanced by the dishonesty of individuals both in high and low places. The dishonest politician will advocate the passage of laws to punish crimes in others of which he has been guilty himself; whereas, if all were honest the laws would not be needed. If all were temperate there would be no need of laws regulating the sale of ardent spirits, or of punishment for drunkenness, and of the ten thousand crimes of which it is the father. Moreover, laws for the punishment of crime do not prevent it. Facts will undoubtedly soon convince the world that "capital punishment" does not lessen the amount of capital crimes. It is of but little use to argue upon the subject, unless facts can be produced to substantiate the premises on which the arguments may be founded.

From a want of morality in legislators, and from ignorance relative to the innate faculties of the mind, laws have been enacted contrary to the "eternal principal of justice," and, consequently, tyranical and oppressive. Proper moral culture would obviate this evil, and thus prove of immense advantage to the human race.

Again, the advantages of moral culture appear evident when we consider the effect it produces on our social relations. Families, as well as nations, suffer when any member swerves from the line of integrity. If temporal happiness was alone considered, it would amply compensate parents to use all the means in their power to train their children to the practice of virtue. Worldly bliss is a stranger in those families where the laws of morality are violated.

Many parents seem to imagine that if they can leave their children wealthy, happiness will be sure to follow; and laboring under this false impression they bend all their energies to the acquirement of riches with which to endow their children, and pay little or no regard to the training of their moral faculties. It needs but little foresight to prediet the result of such education and training. Contentment springs from the legitimate gratification of *all* the mental powers, without which man cannot be happy in the present life. It should be remembered that the best legacy a parent can bestow upon his child is a good moral education; for that will lead to peace of mind, if the fickle goddess, fortune, should prove recreant to her trust. If novelists would portray the evils of immorality in a social point of view, with the skill that they have done the bliss which is sure to exist in those families where the laws of God are regarded, they would not be obliged to go to Arabia to find a subject, which, if clothed in the language of the beautiful, with *truth* for its polar star, would be a blessing to society. Truth, thus set forth, "would be stranger than fiction," and a thousand times more beneficial to the rising generation than tales of "Arabian Nights," or teeming volumes of modern romance.

War, which is a curse to any nation, is the effect of unhallowed ambition, or a wicked spirit of avarice or revenge. Wars, it is true, have been engaged in for the ostensible purpose of advancing the cause of religion, but that is not the way which Christ taught his followers to promulgate the doctrines he commanded them to teach. Correct moral culture would lead mankind to study "those things that make for peace," and use all justifiable means to settle

disputes without recourse to arms. All interpretations of the New Testament which justify war are false in theory and repugnant to the best interests of society. The reign of the Messiah as predicted by the prophets was to be accompanied with peace, when "swords should be changed into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks," and universal love prevail throughout the whole habitable globe. This the gospel will eventually accomplish, for the groundwork of its teaching is "love thy neighbor as thyself," and "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." These heaven born truths will finally triumph over those which have their origin in the selfish nature of man; for truth is eternal and the promises of Jehovah are sure.

Phrenology is the handmaid of religion, and when its principles shall have been fully understood, it will be considered a mark of weakness, as it is in reality, to violate the moral law. The advantages of moral culture appear in their most attractive forms, when seen in the heavenly light of social and national peace. Let discord prevail in the domestic circle, or in the family of nations, and a lasting farewell may be taken to everything that is ennobling in man. Then it is that human beings seem fit representatives of *Pandemonium*.

Pauperism is caused mainly by a violation of the laws of morality. An ancient writer remarked, "I have been young, but now am old, yet I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." The man who is truly moral, will be frugal and industrious, and these qualities combined will, as a general fact, ensure a competency, which is all that mortals should desire. Immorality begets idleness, and idleness is the forerunner of poverty, and one of the first steps towards crime, the prison or the gallows. The moral are taxed to support the immoral and vicious, and it therefore seems to be a dictate of reason for legislators to establish laws, the tendency of which will be to train the youthful mind in the principles of virtue. It is far better, and a thousand times more agreeable, to train the young in the way they should go, than to mete out to the old transgressor the punishment due to his crimes. If this earth is to be redeemed from the thraldom which now enslaves it, and a pristine Eden restored to man, the moral faculties must be so educated that every one shall possess that acute sense of justice and right, which will supercede the necessity of human enactments. Every large city in the world expends more money and effort to guard property, and detect and punish crime, than it would cost to mold the rising generation to the practice of honesty. If the police force could be exchanged for Howard-like teachers, we might soon have our jails for colleges, and ministers of criminal law for professors.

Physiological Department.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN.

BY PROF. I. M. COMINGS.

In the most dangerous forms of inflamatory disease, when the prospect of recovery is gloomy, what physician has not noted with peculiar satisfaction a change in the skin? We consider this moisture and perspiration as the effort by which nature relieves herself and ejects the poison from the system. This is often effected in the course of one night, or in a few hours, in a surprising manner.

When the sensibility of the surface is impaired—when the myriads of orifices, designed for the continual purification of our fluids, are obstructed, if not closed—when the subtle nervous texture is nearly deprived of its energy, so that it becomes an impenatrable coat of mail—is there any reason to wonder that we are so often harrassed by a sense of constraint and and anxiety, and that the uneasiness in many cases terminates in gloom and melancholy?

If the skin becomes disorganized, we find that the free inlets and outlets of the electric, magnetic and other matters which affect us at the change of the weather, are inactive. If the theory of the external and the internal currents of electricity be correct, we shall find that the action of these currents depends very much upon the healthy action of the skin; and it may be shown in some future time that the changes in the atmosphere, and its electrical phenomena, may contribute to the diseases which afflict us. But this is a subject for another article.

When we take into account the acrimonious fluids which are retained in the body, in consequence of an imperfect state of the perspiratory system, and when we reflect upon the effects of this morbid secretion upon the most sensible nerves and membranes, we can better comprehend how cramps, spasms, the torturing pains of rheumatisms and a great variety of cutaneous affections have become so prevalent, obstinate, and general.

The just proportion of the fluids, and the circulation of the blood, are determined in no small degree by the skin, so that if these fluids become languid, the whole momentum of the blood is repelled towards the interior parts and some organ becomes deranged, as we have described above.

In view of the remarks we have made, who can come to any other conclusion than that bathing is one of the best, if not the very best remedy for disease, whether it be the body or the mind. The various applications of water serve not only as cleansers of the skin, enlivening and rendering it more fit for performing its offices, but they refresh the mind, and spread over the whole system a sensation of ease, activity and pleasantness. Bathing removes stagnation in the larger as well as smaller vessels, gives uniform and free circulation to the blood, and preserves that wonderful harmony in our organs on the disposition and health of which our comfort depends.

There is such an intimate relation subsisting between our interior and exterior vessels, that almost every error of diet, or irregularity of the organs *within*, shows itself on the surface of the body, particularly in the face. It is quite common for us to notice the countenance of a person and predict from its appearance that there is some morbid cause concealed in the body, and this, before the individual himself has any symptoms to cause alarm; a few days or hours, however, justifies our prognosis, and the patient is seeking the aid of the physician.

Nature has wisely ordained that the first appearance of internal irregularity should be indicated by the countenance. But we often refuse to avail ourselves of these beneficent intimations, and many women are accustomed to resort to the use of pernicious substances for beautifying themselves, instead of promoting a healthy state of the skin.

Grenville has well described this in the following lines:

"The secret venom circulating in her veins,
Works through her skin and bursts in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their freshness lose, and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face."

If our fair readers desire the glow of beauty on their cheeks, and the tints of rosy health in their face, they must keep the skin in a healthy state, by frequent and regular bathing, and by a close adherence to all those laws of our nature which promote this great object. It will be in vain to attempt to improve the skin without attending to the purity of the fluids which are deliniated by the surface. We should smile at at a person who should attempt to cleanse an impure tongue by constantly scraping it, when a disordered stomach was the real cause of this impurity; so it is necessary for us to attend to our diet and habits as well as to bathing.

THOUGHTS FOR A YOUNG MAN.

THERE is one error in regard to health, so common in all ranks of life, that special pains should be taken to prevent young men from incurring its mischiefs. Almost every man has his own *pet* indulgence. This he defends by saying that, however injurious it may be to others, it is harmless to himself; and he refers to his past experience to justify his future indulgence:—affirming that he has tried it for years, he knows it has been innoxious, and he will, therefore, persist.

Now, this reasoning, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, is the shallowest of fallacies. In the first place, a man can never know how well he would have been, but for the indulgence he defends. He wants, and must necessarily want, as an object of comparison, and as a ground for his inference, that other self, which, but for the

indulgence, he would have been. In the next place, and principally, every well-constituted person is endowed with a vast fund of health and strength, at his birth; and if this has not been impaired by the ignorance or folly of his natural guardians, he brings it with him upon the stage of life. This fund of natural, inborn health and vigor may be increased, or kept at par, or squandered. The case may be likened to a deposit, in a bank, of a hundred thousand dollars, for a young man's benefit. He may make a draft upon it of five thousand dollars a year, and may repeat his draft annually, for twenty years; and because the draft is always answered, the drawer may say, "I know that this expenditure does not impair my fortune; my credit continues as good as ever, and the last time my check was presented, it was promptly honored." True. But the self-same act now cited to prove the exhaustlessness of the fund is the very act that drew the last cent of the deposit, and balanced the account. It is false logic, when the inference uses up the premises, and the syllogism seems to stand stronger until it stands on nothing. Yet such is the argument in defense of every indulgence and every exposure that militates against the laws of health. He who draws upon a supply that is not infinite will sooner or later reach the bottom. Let this be received as an anxiom, that no law of health, any more than a law of conscience, can ever be broken with impunity. To affirm that any violation of a law of health will not be followed by its corresponding injury, is as philosophically absurd as to say there may be a cause which produces no effect.

A young man, in the city, and, in some avocations, in the country also, who has only a limited stipend for the supply of all his wants, is sorely tempted to indulge himself in what meets the public eye, and to scrimp himself in needs of a more private character. An unhealthful sleeping-room may be endured, that a showy dress may be displayed. A month of penurious living is the penalty of an expensive entertainment. A day of indiscreet and perhaps baneful pleasure absorbs what would have sufficed to spread comfort over weeks. In former days, under the despotism of a custom as cruel as it was ridiculous, a young man, with a few spare dollars in his pocket, was expected to spend them in the sensual pleasures of a wine-bibbing entertainment, instead of spending them for the godlike joy of succoring distress, of reclaiming from guilt, or of rescuing innocence from perdition.—*Horace Mann.*

HEREDITARY INFLUENCES.

DECLINE OF ROYAL AND NOBLE FAMILIES.

It has often occurred to us that a very interesting paper might be written on the rise and fall of English families. Truly does Dr. Borlose remark, that "the most lasting houses have only their seasons, more or less, of a certain constitutional strength. They have their spring and summer sunshine glare, their wane, decline, and death. Take, for example, the Plantagenets, the Staffords, and the Nevilles, the three most illustrious names on the roll of English nobility. What race in Europe surpassed in royal position, in personal achievements, our Henrys and our Edwards? And yet we find that the great-great-grand-son of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, following the craft of a cobbler at the little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the year 1637. Besides, if we were to investigate the fortunes of many of the inheritors of the royal arms, it would soon be discovered that 'the aspiring blood of Lancaster' had sunk into the ground. The princely stream flows at the present time through very humble veins. Among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., king of England, entitled to quarter the royal arms, occur Mr. Joseph Smar, of Halesowen, butcher, and Mr. George Wilmot, keeper of the turnpike-gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley; and among the descendants of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Cloucester, fifth son of Edward III., we may mention Mr. Stephen James Penny, the late sexton at St. George's, Hanover Square."—*Burke's Anecdotes of the Peerage.*

[It requires but little philosophy to explain why royal blood becomes plebean, or low, in capacity. They, the nobles, to keep up the possession of joint estates, and to marry within the pale of high blood, marry near relatives, consequently, that great law of nature which forbids this system, both in the lower animals and in man, expresses its disapprobation by weakness of mind and body; hence, blood royal descends to a level, nay, below the common level in a few generations, and finally runs out by early death or a lack of fruitfulness. Royalty of blood, according to the immutable laws of physiology, consist in perfect health, and a well-balanced temperament. Such persons are adapted to the highest order of wisdom, power, purity, morality, elevation, and true refinement. Nature knows no other aristocracy or royalty of blood, and those who claim it through artificial distinctions, and to keep it free from plebean contamination by constant intermarriage with blood-relations, experience the just reproof of nature by weakness of mind and body, and short life. Second cousins, even, ought never to intermarry. It is not safe or wise. Let all avoid it, or run the risk of bad consequences. A cotemporary justly remarks on the cause of our rapid growth as a nation:—

"It is an admitted fact in physiology that frequent intermarriages tend to deteriorate the human intellect, and cause man to approximate the brute creation. One great cause of the activity of the intellects of our people, our perseverance, energy of character, and other attributes which distinguish us as a nation, may be attributed to the fact that our people intermarry with the sons and daughters of the nations of the world, of whom some of the noblest, bravest, and best, annually land on our shores. In our veins courses the blood of all nations. We are continually grafting on our human tree the stock of other nations; thus mixing up in the very springs from which the vital principle within us is supported—the blood—all the opposing habits and qualities of our race, and the result is an improvement."

[It should not be forgotten, however, that our people are coming to be too excitable, that our women, especially, take too little vigorous exercise, and are thereby sinking in the scale of physical power. An exchange, in speaking of English and American girls, says:—

"The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement; which tend to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttle-cock, and all this without having it forever pressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as the American girl; as a general thing she does not; but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture, and though maturity comes later, it will proportionally last longer. Eight hours of mental application each day for girls between ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution."

PHYSICO-PSYCHOLOGY.*

In the course of articles in previous numbers of the Journal, we have several times alluded to the recent researches of Baron Von Reichenbach in the departments of magnetism and allied subjects. Hitherto all that has been known on this side of the water of these researches by merely English readers, has been derived from the very few copies of Professor Gregory's abstract of the same, which have found their way to this country; but by the enterprise of Mr. Redfield we are now furnished with an English reprint of the Baron's complete work. To the contents of this remarkable volume we propose, now, to give the reader a more extended introduction.

And first, a word relative to its author. Reichenbach is known to the scientific throughout the European Continent as a chemist second only to the great Liebig himself, and as the discoverer of many interesting and valuable compounds, such as creosote, parraffine, eupion, &c. Speaking of the scientific disclosures which form the subject of this volume, Professor Gregory says:—"It was not possible for any experiments or discoveries to be presented to the scientific world by one more entitled to confidence in every point of view." Thus much by way of forestalling any suspicions of quackery or charletanism, which these remarkable disclosures might otherwise excite in the bosoms of those *soi-disant* philosophers who may not have yet suspected that there are a few things in heaven and earth "not dreamt of in their philosophy."

Reichenbach, it appears, commenced the series of researches of which we can now take only the most comprehensive survey, by some experiments to ascertain the action of magnets upon the human system. He found that magnets capable of supporting about ten pounds, if drawn downward, without contact, over the body, would produce certain marked sensations in a certain proportion of individuals. Occasionally, in twenty persons, three or four were found who were sensitive to the influence; and in one instance, out of twenty-two young ladies, who were subjected to experiments, no less

* Physico-psychological researches on the dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, Crystallization, and Chemism, in their relation to Vital Force. By BARON CHARLES VON REICHENBACH. The complete work from the German Second Edition, with the addition of a preface and critical notes, by JOHN ASHBURNER, M. D. New York J. S. Redfield.

than eighteen felt more or less sensibly the passage of the magnet.

Females, children, somnambulists, and persons laboring under convulsive and other nervous diseases, were generally found most susceptible to these influences, though occasionally vigorous and healthy men and women, in the prime of life, were found more or less impressible. The sensations produced are described as being generally "rather disagreeable than pleasant, combined with a slight feeling either of cold or warmth, resembling a cool or gently warm breath of air. Sometimes they feel sensations of drawing, pricking, or creeping—some complain of sudden attacks of headache," &c.

On some of the more sensitive of Reichenbach's subjects the action of the magnet was so intense as to produce fainting, attacks of catalepsy, or spasms so violent that they might possibly have endangered life. Of this an example was afforded in the case of a young lady (Miss Sturmann) of nineteen, suffering from a tubercular affection of the lungs. Reichenbach held a large magnet, capable of supporting ninety pounds, at the distance of six paces from her feet, as she lay on her bed, with her physician standing by her side. While the armature was attached to the magnet, she felt no peculiar sensation, but the instant it was removed she fell into tetanic spasms and complete unconsciousness from its action. The girl slowly recovered her senses, and her physician advised that the experiment should not be repeated. Another lady, subject to attacks of catalepsy, could instantly detect the approach of an open magnet, though the latter was brought, without her knowledge of the intention, near the head of her bed on the opposite side of the wall. While the armature was attached to the magnet she would perceive no peculiar influence, but the instant it was removed she would speak of its action upon her. This experiment was repeated until there remained no possibility of a doubt as to the reality of the result produced.

The magnets were found to powerfully attract the hands of the cataleptic patients, even during the unconsciousness of their fits.

In the class of patients employed by Reichenbach in making most of his experiments, there is usually an extraordinary exaltation of the sensuous perceptions. The experimenter profited by this fact in making some beautiful discoveries, the nature of which will be seen by what follows. Having been introduced to a yonng lady (Miss Nowotny) subject to various nervous diseases, in whom this exaltation of the sense of sight occurred to such a degree that she could clearly distinguish colors and the furniture and clothes in her room in the darkness of night, the author relates what ensued as follows:—

"Recalling to mind that the Northern Light appeared to be nothing else but an electric phenomenon produced through the terrestial magnetism, the intimate nature of which is still inexplicable, in so far that no direct emanation of light from the magnet is known in physics, I came to the idea of making a trial whether a power of vision so exalted as that of Miss Nowotny might not perhaps perceive some phenomena of light on the magnet in perfect darkness. The possibility did not appear to me so very distant, and if it did actually present itself, the key to the explanation of the Aurora Borealis seemed in my hands.

"I allowed the father of the girl to make the first preparatory experiment in my absence. In order to profit by the greatest darkness, and the maximum dilatation of the pupil, from the eye having been long accustomed to the total absence of light, I directed him to hold before the patient, the largest existing magnet, or nine-fold horse-shoe, capable of supporting about ninety pounds of iron, with the armature removed. This was done, and on the following morning I was informed that the girl had really *perceived a distinct and continuous luminosity* as long as the magnet was kept open, but that it disappeared every time the armature was placed on it.

"To convince myself more completely, and study the matter more closely, I made preparations to undertake the experiment with modifications myself. I devoted the following night to this, and selected for it the period when the patient had just awakened from a cataleptic fit, and consequently was most excitable. The windows were covered with a superabundance of curtains, and the lighted candles removed from the room long before the termination of the spasms.

"The magnet was placed upon the table, about ten yards from the patient, with both poles directed toward the ceiling, and then freed from its armature. No one present could see in the least, but the girl beheld two luminous appearances, one at the extremity of each pole of the magnet. When this was closed by the application of the armature, they disappeared and she saw nothing more; when it was opened again the lights re-appeared. They seemed to be somewhat stronger at the moment of lifting up the armatnre, then to acquire a permanent condition, which was weaker. The fiery appearance was about equal in size at each pole, and without perceptible tendency to mutual connection. Close upon the steel from which it streamed it appeared to form a fiery vapor, and this was surrounded by a kind of glory of rays. But the rays were not at rest; they became shorter and longer without intermission, and exhibited a kind of darting rays and active scintillation, which the observer assured us was uncommonly beautiful. The whole appearance was more delicate and beautiful than that of common fire; the light was far purer, almost white, sometimes intermingled with iridescent colors, the whole resembling the light of the sun more than that of a fire."

The same experiment with this patient was subsequently tried with a weaker magnet, without informing her of the change. She now did not see the phenomenon in the same manner as at first, but only perceived what she called two fiery threads. "These," the author remarks, "were evidently the edges of two poles of the magnet, which were all that her eyes could perceive of the weaker luminosity." The ninety pound magnet was then opened before her, and she at once recognized the former luminosity, of the form and color already described.

With the recovery of the health of this patient, the sensitiveness of her vision ceased, and she was no longer available for these experiments. But the author found several other subjects who answered the purpose equally well, and one of them even much better. "This person," (by name Miss Barbara Reichel,) "united in herself the rare gifts, that she saw the magnetic lights as strongly as any exhausted, helpless, sick patient, while she was outwardly healthy, active, and sensible,".... and with her he "could follow every investigation quietly to the end." "She saw," says the author, "the magnetic light not only in darkness, but in the dim light which I required to perceive all objects, and thus manipulate, to modify and repeat the experiments." ...."When a magnet was laid before her in darkness, she saw it emit light, not merely when open, but when it was closed, like a horse-shoe, by the armature." But the luminous appearance on the closed magnet was not concentrated at any particular points, but was spread all over the surface, and was upon the large magnet not longer than about a finger's breadth.

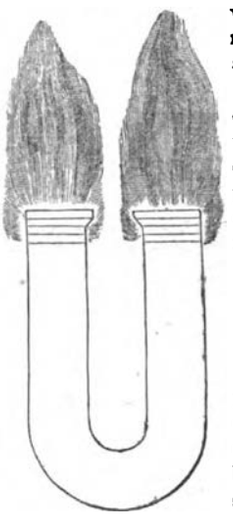


FIG. 1.

A further description of the magnetic lights we give in the author's own language, accompanied with illustrative cuts which we copy from the book before us:

"When the horse-shoe was opened, it exhibited the beautiful appearance represented in fig. 1. The drawing was prepared by Miss Reichel herself, as well as she could execute it; but she lamented that she was not able to attain an exact imitation of nature. While an arm of the horse-shoe measured ten inches, the flaming light reached up almost to an equal length, and arose of greater breadth than the steel. At every break formed by the layers of the magnet, smaller flames stood around the edges and angles, terminating in sparkling brushes. She described these little flames as blue, the main light as white below, becoming yellow above, passing then into red, and terminating at the top with green and blue. This light did not remain still, but flickered, waved, and darted continually, so as to produce, as it were, shooting rays. But here, also, as had occurred in the observation of Miss Nowotny, there was no attraction, no intermingling of the flames, nor even an indication or a tendency to this, from pole to pole; and as there, too, no observable distinction between the condition of the two poles of the horse-shoe.

"Figure 2 gives a side view, in which a separate tuft, of a lighter, flame-like appearance, spreads out from the edge of each component layer of the magnet. This was necessarily omitted in fig. 1, for the sake of distinctness."

"Along the back and inner sides of the steel,

weaker lights streamed out universally, like those which have been partially described by Miss Maix; on the inside they were all curved upward, but on the outside they were only turned upward for a short space, then were straight for a moment, and next took the directly opposite direction downward. They were shortest at the lowest part of the curvature of the steel; therefore, on the magnetically different space. These shorter, weaker rays are very delicate, and also more fixed. They are drawn from a single layer of steel, in figure 10.

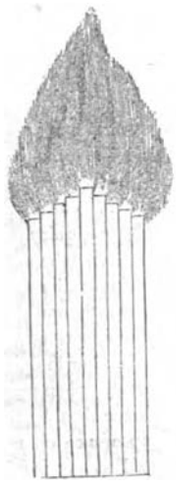


FIG. 2.

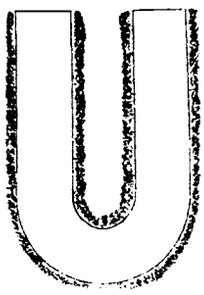


FIG. 10.

"The condition of the luminosity along the four longitudinal edges of each of the nine layers of steel, fitted upon one another, is worthy of remark. At places where the edges of two lamellæ are accurately and closely fitted along side one another, and almost form a continuous line, they were still clearly distinguished by the emission, on each side, of lines of flame, which one must necessarily suppose were confluent at the bottom. Directly above their point of origin they diverged, consequently converged toward the other lateral radiation of the same lamella.

"I laid before her a straight magnetic rod. It was about one and a half feet long, quadrangular, and about one and a half inches broad, like common bar iron. She made from this the drawing subjoined in figure 4. At the pole directed toward the north, therefore at the negative end of the magnet, she saw a large flame; at the opposite, positive end, a smaller, about half as large, waving, dancing, and shooting out rays, as in the horse-shoe, red below, green in the middle, and blue above. From each of the four edges of either polar extremity issued a strong light, each independently flowing out at an angle of forty-five degrees to the plane of the base, and having a somewhat rotatory motion, not exhibited by the chief central, flickering flame; thus there was a two-fold distribution at each pole." * * * *

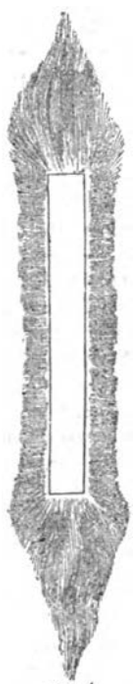


FIG. 4.

By the next experiment, the particulars of which we need not here detail, Reichenbach ascertained that the electro-magnet exhibited precisely the same phenomenon as the steel magnet, in respect to the emission of flaming light. "But," says he, "the reciprocal action exerted by the two flames upon each other, was remarkable. The flame of the steel magnet was completely turned aside by that of the electro-magnet, and that as distinctly as the current of a blowpipe directs the flame of a candle. To shorten, as much as possible, the descriptions which are tedious to read, and at the same difficult to comprehend, I briefly direct attention to figures 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Figure 5 represents the steel magnet with its luminosity alone; figure 6, *a* and *b*, the electro-magnet underneath the poles of the latter, with the outline; figure 7, beside it; figure 8, close above it; figure 9, high over it, and showing the remarkable divergence of the flame of the steel magnet.

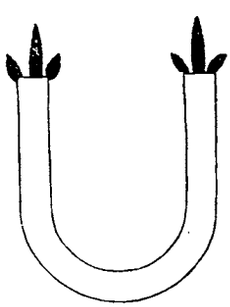


FIG. 5.

But in order to obtain still farther assurance that this was real light which, though invisible to himself, was said to stream from the magnets, the experimenter, with the aid of another scientific gentleman, instituted the following additional test. A very sensitive daguerreotype plate was prepared and placed opposite to an open magnet in a closed box, enveloped in thick bedclothes, so that ordinary light could not enter. After the lapse of sixty-four hours, the plate, when exposed to mercurial vapor, was found distinctly affected, as by light. Another plate, similarly prepared, was at the same time deposited in a dark box *without* a maguet, and after a similar length of time, this was found entirely unaffected.

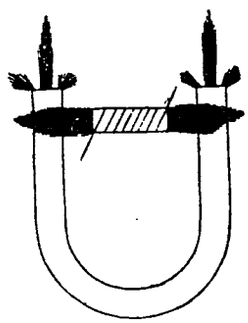


FIG. 6. *a*.

FIG. 6. *b*.

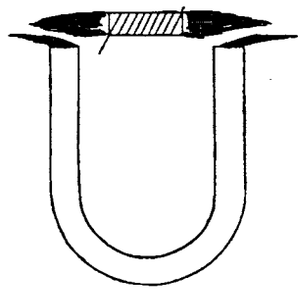


FIG. 7.

In addition to this seemingly decided proof of the reality of the alleged magnetic light, the author developed another confirmation by means of the following experiment. A large burning glass was procured, and placed, in a completely darkened room, before an open magnet, the flame of which was ten inches long. It was found to concentrate the light upon the wall, the luminous picture, as seen by Miss Reichel, contracting as the lens was drawn backward from four to six feet, which proved to be the focal distance. As

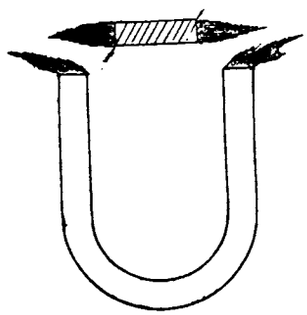


FIG. 8.

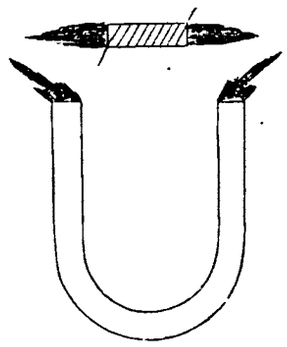


FIG. 9.

the glass was moved up and down or sidewise, the girl always pointed out the places where it was ascertained that the focus of luminosity ought to be, according to each particular position in which it was held. After all these demonstrations, the reality of the magnetic light, with its alleged and varied phenomena, could no longer remain a subject of doubt.

But these discoveries of the Austrian Savan, remarkable though they are, are of small importance compared with those to which they directly led him. Contrary to his strong prejudices against anything which seemed even to hint the truth of Animal Magnetism, so called, he was compelled to admit that of which he daily had proof, that his more susceptible patients could easily distinguish a glass of water along which a magnet, unknown to them, had been drawn, from any number of others not subjected to this process, and this, too, without failure or hesitation. The water thus magnetized had also the property of attracting the hand of his patients while in a cataleptic and otherwise perfectly insensible state, though the attractive force was not so strong as that possessed by the magnet itself. He found, also, that all kinds of substances were capable of receiving and, for a time, retaining, the influence of the magnet passed over them, so as to be easily, and without fail, distinguished by his patients; and at length he found that numerous bodies exerted this influence *of themselves, and independent of any previous preparation by the magnet.* This property was found to reside most distinctly in crystals, and all kinds of living vegetable and animal organisms. A large rock crystal drawn along the arms of his patients, would affect them all more or less, precisely as they were affected by the similar passage of the magnet, and in some of them it would even produce spasms. They all described the passage of the crystal over the arm as being apparently accompanied with a

strong *aura*, which was either cool or warm according as either end of the crystal was presented.*

By numerous experiments, conducted with his usual caution, our philosopher ascertained beyond all doubt, that crystals, vegetable and animal organisms, and especially the *human hand*, either directly emitted, or by their action indirectly *caused* the emission of light analogous to that seen to stream from the poles of the magnet. The flames issuing from large crystals were described as somewhat in the form of a tulip, and singularly beautiful, surpassing those of the magnet in splendor of color and regularity of form. One of his patients used, when ill, to lie awake nights, enjoying the sight of the beautiful flame emitted by a large rock crystal which had for that purpose been left upon her stove.

The most careful and delicate experiments, however, failed to detect the least power in crystals and other bodies emitting light and acting as they did on the human nerve, to attract iron filings, or to produce the least deflection of the magnetic needle. It was, therefore, concluded that the magnet possessed two forces—one which was properly magnetic and attracted iron, and one which, in common with that inherent in crystals, acted upon the living human organism, on which magnetism proper was supposed to have no effect. The effects produced upon his patients by the experiments above described, were, therefore, decided to be due to the force which had no influence in attracting iron, and which was not, therefore, really *magnetic* in the ordinary sense of that term. This force, therefore, stood forth, in the author's idea, as a newly discovered imponderable agent, to which he gave the name of "Od," a German termination of no very great definiteness, and to a merely English reader quite insignificant.

But we have already extended this article much beyond our prescribed limits. We may, in a future number, resume the subject, and refer to contents of this volume, and deductions derivable from it, which in our judgment are of still more interest. But there is one point to which we would call special attention at this time. By proving that the *human hand* emitted flames which to the sensitive were distinctly discernable in the dark, and that, even when unaccompanied with special volition, it acted, without contact, upon the delicate human nerve in a manner precisely analogous to the action of magnets, crystals, &c., our author has succeeded in placing the doctrine of Animal Magnetism, so called, upon the indisputable basis of physics. We commend this volume to the perusal of all who are interested in subjects of this general class, as admirably supplying the long missing link between Physics and Psychology, and as unfolding much important and practical information relative to the laws both of mind and body, as well as of physical nature in general. W. F.

* The results of these experiments may remind the reader of the magic virtues so generally ascribed by the ancients to certain stones and crystals, and suggest that the superstitions of the ignorant in carrying these about their persons as *talismans* to protect them against the evils of life, may at least not have been without some foundation in truth. And with all due reverence we may ask, who knows what influence the twelve *crystals* worn in the breastplate of the Jewish high priests had in magnetically opening their interior natures, and preparing them for the reception of divine wisdom, as they went into the Holy of Holies."

CAUSALITY AND MARVELLOUSNESS.

To those who are not familiar with the phrenological nomenclature, the names of the organs at the heading of this article might not readliy lead to the conclusion that they are the germs from which spring REASON and FAITH. Still it is a truth that without CAUSALITY we cannot reason, and without MARVELLOUSNESS we cannot exercise faith.

"Reason and Faith," says an old divine, "resemble the two sons of the patriarch; Reason is the first born, but Faith inherits the blessing." With due reverence to this opinion of an ancient divine, and respect for the ingenuity of his comparison, we shall be obliged to differ with him in the result of his conclusions. The germs of the faculties from which spring Reason and Faith are innate in the human mind; but children exercise faith long before they reason. A child, before it has become initiated in the deceptive practices of *refined society*, places implicit reliance in the assertions of his parents and associates. His Faith is naturally strong and active; and were not his keen susceptibilities of man's truthfulness so early and frequently blunted by the deceptive practices of mankind, it would be impossible for him to become an infidel. Infidelity therefore, arises, not from any natural defect in man's mental nature, but from errors in education and training; and a perverted state of society. This assertion will need no further proof than what is contained in the proverb of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This proverb would be a dead letter, if children could not be so trained as to exercise that "Faith," which "is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." But the scripture saith, "*all men have not faith.*" This is true, still it does not conflict with what we have laid down as truth, namely, that children are naturally inclined to believe the assertions of others, and can, with proper training, be made to exercise innate faculties of the mind, and a consequent lack of imparting the right kind of instruction to all the mental faculties; many errors have been committed in directing the rising generation in the pathway of truth. The faculty of MARVELLOUSNESS is almost entirely neglected by those who impart instruction to the young, and if exercised at all, receives a wrong bias; and the consequence is, "all men have not faith."

At the present day, in our own country, there seems to be a disposition among certain classes, to condemn, without investigation, every thing new in science and philosophy, that clashes with their preconceived opinions. This may not be the result of a deficiency of CAUSALITY and MARVELLOUSNESS; still it would seem to indicate that they are not duly exercised. MARVELLOUSNESS large and active leads to a love of the new and wonderful, and CAUSALITY being in the same state, gives a desire to investigate every thing that is presented to the mind, the truth of which is not fully established. There are facts recorded in the Bible, the truth of which cannot be proved by human reason alone, and can only be duly appreciated through the exercise of an unwavering faith. Man was not endowed by his Creator with faculties that enable him to acquire infinite knowledge, consequently the faculty which leads to faith was implanted in his mind, that he might exercise confidence and trust in HIM who orders all things well. To men unacquainted with mental and moral science, it appears strange that the children of pious parents should become infidels. But to those who investigate the subject with the light that Phrenology throws upon it, the seeming difficulties in the case vanish like imaginary spirits at the dawn of day. It is a generally admitted fact, that the intellectual faculties are highly cultivated, to the almost utter neglect of the moral sentiments. Children, while receiving their education, are seldom taught to exercise faith; and perhaps their teachers are ignorant of the fact that those under their charge possess a germ, which, with proper training, will lead to a belief in those things that are above the comprehension of reason. And may we not reasonably ascribe the prevalence of infidelity in the world to a want of the proper training of the faculty of MARVELLOUSNESS! If this be true, and we think no candid mind will dissent from it, then the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge, relative to the innate faculties of the mind, will appear perfectly obvious. The ministers of our holy religion should aid, rather than discourage and retard the progress of that science, the tendency of which is to fit the mind for the reception of religious truth, and to gain possession of that "faith which works by love" and purifies the heart.

The Rev. Mr. Warne in speaking of the organ of MARVELLOUSNESS, says, "This faculty is really indispensable to man, in his present condition; for without it he would be incapable of religious faith Such 'faith is the realization of things hoped for; the confident expectation of things not seen;' i. e., not submitted to the evidence of the senses, nor capable of appreciation by them."

It has become an axiom, that man's physical and mental nature are constituted in harmony with the world which he inhabits, and that he is happy or miserable in proportion to the knowledge he gains, and the obedience he gives to the laws of his being. And here CAUSALITY finds ample scope for its exercise. To investigate the causes that produce the misery which we know exists in the world, and to devise ways and means by which the condition of the race can be meliorated, is the appropriate exercise of CAUSALITY. But this faculty finds many obstacles to obstruct its progress—difficulties arise which are hard or even impossible to be solved, and seeming improbabilities are set down as devoid of truth. But it should be remembered by such cavillers, that "we now believe a thousand things we cannot fully comprehend," and that it is a dictate of reason to exercise a "reasonable faith."

There is a great deal of error in the world, and it would be the height of folly to give credence to every new theory in science or philosophy, advocated, many times, by men more ambitious to be-

come notorious, than to advance the cause of truth. Reason, therefore, should be the guide of faith, and guard it against embracing those errors which prove destructive to present and prospective enjoyment. While we endeavor to avoid giving credence to "idle tales" and "delusions of science," let us also remember that inspiration declares, "he that judgeth a matter before he heareth it is not wise."

P. L. B.

Agricultural Department.

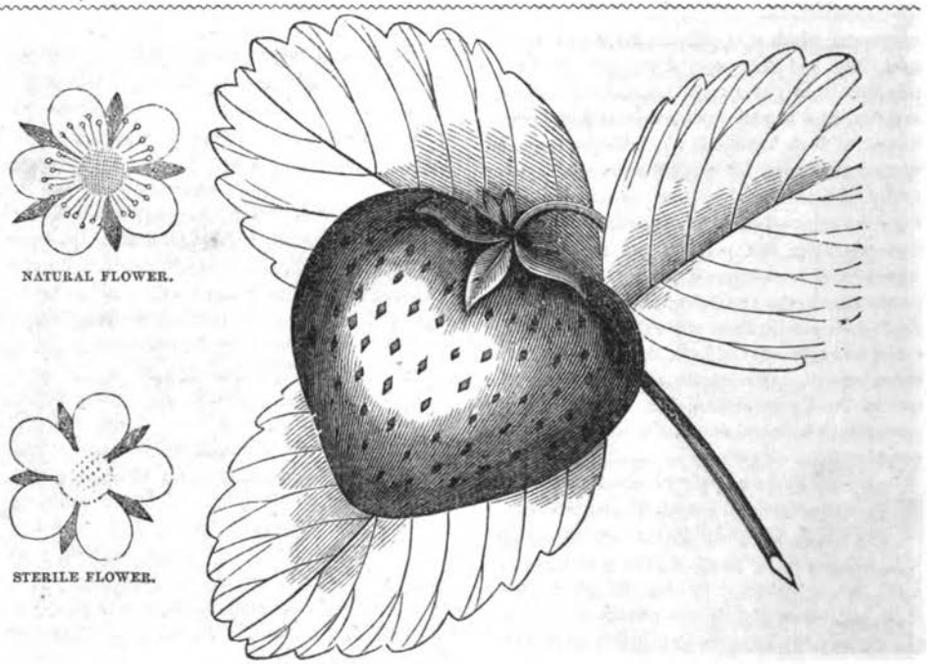
THE STRAWBERRY.

This delicious gift of nature is, without question, the reigning prince of berries. Its flavor, its color, its melting sweetness, and its undisputed wholesomeness, impart to it a pre-eminence of popularity with the universal palate. It is easy of cultivation, and every man who can command a few feet of ground can, in the season, preside over this luscious repast, fresh from nature's "horn of plenty." Nor should any cottager, much less farmer with his large kitchen garden, be without this most delicious fruit. Many of our friends make the strawberry a source of great profit by cultivating it for the market. Nor will we say positively that Major Ripley, of the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, picked his four hundred quarts, in the summer of 1848, from six square rods of ground only, yet we honestly think, from personal inspection, that there could have been very little more. At all events, nothing is more profitable in market value, but our object is to incite every reader of the Journal to plant and cultivate a square rod or two, to aid materially in making his table tempting and his home a paradise. With an abundance of summer and winter fruit, and soul to cultivate it, the man must be less than human who does not regard his home as the most delightful of all places.

No wonder that children fight, whose "teeth are set on edge" by crabbed, sour apples, frost peaches, choke cherries, and sour cider. On the contrary, give them the pleasure of aiding in the culture of every desirable variety of berries, the blushing peach, the golden pear, the clustering grape, and apples that might well tempt the taste of all the sons of Adam, and if such a family in the voluptuous fruition of such dainties cannot regard their home as a "Paradise regained," and conduct accordingly, they have little appreciation of the good things of earth, or gratitude to the Divine Almoner of choice benefactions. Who ever saw a frown on a human face with a plate of delicious fruit before him? What child will not smooth an angry brow, and smile through the tears of sorrow at the sight of a cluster of tempting Isabella's, the full orbed peach, the melting Vergaloo, or

"A dish of ripe strawberries, smothered in cream."

To parents, then, we say, if you would promote the health and happiness of yourselves and children, and deeply plant in their souls a profound love of home and the home virtues, and stereotype for life on their affections the enduring idea that "there is no place *like home*;" then make every nook and corner of your home domain verdant with the foliage, sparklingly beautified with the blossoms, and fragrant with the odor of trees and shrubs burdened with delicious fruit.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING.

This splendid Strawberry was raised by Messrs. Hovey, of Boston, and for this climate is one of the finest of all varieties. It bears the largest and most delicious of fruit, frequently measuring under ordinary cultivation, three or four inches in circumference, or an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter. To produce berries of *mammoth* size, take large, thrifty plants, and transplant them in rich, deep soil, one foot apart and keep all the runners trimmed off, and the ground loose. The next season clip off all but two or three of the first blossoms on each plant, taking care to have a few plants of another variety of the same class, with staminate flowers, in their vicinity. See natural and sterile flowers. For illustrations we are indebted to the *American Agriculturist*.

A thing called home, a kind of artificial box, standing in the broad glare of the sun in summer, and a solitary breast-work for the rude winds of winter to howl around, and by courtesy called a *house*, is no home—it is a slander on that sacred name. Give us, rather, a cot "seven by nine" if need be, with a tangled network of trees and vines, through whose green leaves the shimmering sunbeams "play hide and seek," whose branches make a happy home for the lovely songster, and bend with fruit to gladden summer and cheer the winter—there will we plant ourselves, there cherish the heart's best affections—dandle our nurslings—there ripen into "the sere and yellow leaf,"—there yield up our spirit, and depart from an earthly paradise to a celestial sphere.

Culture.—The best soil for the strawberry is a deep, rich loam, which must be thoroughly prepared by deep tillage and abundant manuring, to ensure a large return of excellent fruit. Early in April or in August, having pulverized and enriched the soil, strike out the rows three feet apart with a line. Strong young plants should be set about a foot apart in the rows. They will soon send out runners which may occupy every alternate space between the rows—the other space should be kept free from runners, as an alley from which to gather the fruit, and be kept free from weeds. As soon as the crop is gathered allow the runners to take possession of the alleys for the next year's crop, carefully digging the ground under the vines, and mixing with it a dressing of manure. In this way the beds which are occupied by the plants are annually reversed, and the same ground may be continued productive for many years. To obtain the finest specimens of strawberries they should be planted in rows two feet apart and the plants two feet asunder, so that they may have an abundance of light and air, with ample opportunity for the roots to extend. In this mode the runners must be kept down by cutting them off several times in the year. Before the fruit ripens clean straw is usually laid around and under the plants to keep the fruit clean. This manner of culture admits of the most thorough tillage, as the ground can be manured and kept loose at pleasure.

A top-dressing of leaves or compost late in the fall serves to protect the plants from the rigors of winter, and promotes their health and vigor of growth.

In very cold regions, and wherever it is desirable to accelerate the ripening of the fruit in open culture, the plants should be set in rows under the protection of an east and west wall or building, or a bank of earth, to break off cold winds. This will bring them forward to maturity ten days in advance of those plants in the open field. Those desired to be later in ripening may be set on the north side of similar fortifications.

THE CURCULIO,

AND MODE OF DESTROYING IT.

A pure and powerful human mentality is dependent on a right and powerful physiology, and this on a right diet more than any other cause, except right breathing, and to a right diet, fruits are the second indispensable requisites, the cereal grains being the first. Whatever, therefore, appertains to the REARING of fruits, comes to be a *prime* object of human attention.

But one of the greatest preventives, at least of the more delicate summer fruits, such as apricots, plums, nectarines, cherries, &c., is that little insect, the *curculio*. This is a small insect about a quarter of an inch long, of a dark brown color, its wing-sheaths being variegated with lighter colors, the body resembling in shape and size a ripe hemp seed, its head projecting like a beak from the body, with which it punctures the fruit.

The ravages of this insect, in most portions of our country, render the plum and apricot crop an utter failure, as well as greatly diminishing the cherry, and impairing both apples and pears, as well as peaches. Yet these fruits are as important in their season as grapes or apples in theirs. It is not the economy of nature that man should be sacrificed to insects. Shall insects take out of the mouth of man food required for human perfection or enjoyment? Yet hitherto the curculio has just about robbed humanity of these luxuries, and the great inquiry now is, by what means can it be destroyed or brought under human control—destroyed it should not be, because it is required to check that surplus which generally sets, and which, allowed to remain upon the trees, would destroy them. There is obviously in nature's arrangement a mode of subjecting the curculio to man's control, so that, in common with steam and wind, he shall be man's *servant*, instead of master; and whatever nature requires she provides for, and the object of this article is to point out a simple mode of thus using the curculio to our advantage, instead of allowing our gustatory pleasures to be curtailed by its ravages.

Our first remark is general, appertaining to the best mode of destroying or subjugating *all* noxious insects, and *one* means, wholly overlooked—it is that of *prevention*, by destroying the *parents* more than of the progeny. For several years a little black worm wholly destroyed my grape crop. Its parents were bugs, which produced these worms just as the grape blossoms began to put forth; when the worm, coiling itself around the blossom, would spoil a bunch of grapes in a short time. As soon as I learned the cause, I looked over my vines every other day, scrutinizing every leaf and sprout, and exterminating every worm found. This might have occupied twenty minutes every other day for two weeks, but was effectual, for not a worm was left to hatch, and accordingly my vines from that day to this have been *completely rid* of this insect. They obviously reproduced two or more generations the same year, and by taking them in season, I cut off all succeeding generations. But to effect this, the work must be *thorough*, and *every* worm must be destroyed before it hatches. They were easily observed by the little holes they had eaten in the leaves, or the withered appearance of the grape bunch where they were or had been. And I usually found them along a few of the vines only, showing that the parent had followed single shoots, rather than passed promiscuously from branch to branch.

For several years I have pursued a like course in regard to those large caterpillars which destroy the incipient foliage of our apple and cherry trees, and it has been several years since I have seen a single nest of this kind of worm on my premises.

I have been less fortunate with that smaller caterpillar which appears later, because I have been less energetic, but am perfectly satisfied that in one year I can rid my entire premises of this nuisance. True, parents will come from other quarters, but not in any troublesome abundance, because the little white miller which lays the eggs flies comparatively little. Of these, also, several successive generations appear the same season, and exterminating the first, cuts off the subsequent ones, and this is the work of comparatively few hours, of course depending on the size of your place. It may require an hour or two, or perhaps a half day in a week for three or four successive weeks, yet how trifling the cost and pains compared with the result! I have pursued a like course in regard to other insects, and in every instance have subdued them.

But now for the curculio. Last year I probably spent the half of a day, aided by three or four half grown boys and girls—for my daughters aided me in this matter—and the result was that while most of my neighbors were unable to raise any plums at all, all my trees old enough to bear were loaded as fully as I could wish, and some of them too full. What I did, and all I did, were these two things—Mornings, before breakfast, and also after showers, I threw *slacked lime* upon my trees broadcast, the wet upon the leaves causing it to stick fast, and it was curious to see, after such a sowing, the ants and other vermin come rushing like race horses down the body of the tree, and delightful after a few days to see the leaves resume their usual bright and healthy color, which before this they had begun to lose. Lime, thus employed, is a complete antidote to the ravages of ants as well as curculios, and the cost and trouble are trifling.

The other mode was the use of the *sheet*. I had four breadths of cotton cloth, about three or four yards long—according to the size of the trees to be operated on—with the middle seam sown only half way up. I then stationed a holder of this sheet at each of the four corners, putting my most active boys at the forward corners, myself having the wash-pounder, on which was tied two or three india-rubber shoes, to prevent the trees from barking, when one boy, taking one portion of the divided end of the sheet, and another the other, would pass them each side of the body of the tree, and perhaps a couple of girls at its two other corners, so that it could be passed under a tree in a quarter of a minute, then gently pounding the tree or its limbs, or both, so as to produce a sudden jar, the curculios would fall upon the sheet, and all five of us would then crush them in our fingers, and gathering up the fruit already stung, which might be jarred off by the operation, and throwing it into a pail to be destroyed. We killed two birds with one stone—exterminating the *curculio and its eggs*. I could thus search from twenty to forty trees per hour, and I think four such searches during the season—perhaps six—an outlay of time utterly insignificant in consideration of the value of the crop. My opinion is that once in three days, or even once a week is sufficient, because not enough curculios will hatch out in the intermediate time to do much damage. I shall hereafter apply this mode to the young apple trees, and larger cherry trees, and confidently expect thereby not only to save this year's crop, but to subjugate the curculios for years to come, because, when nearly or quite exterminated for a given year, it will take several years before they will again multiply so as to do much damage.

It should be added, that the curculio, like most other insects, breeds several generations per season. At first they take plums, apricots, nectarines, and cherries, but if exterminated here, subsequent generations are cut off; yet when not exterminated here, the second crop is just about ready for the chestnuts or walnuts, or for peaches and apples when they are so far grown, as to be near ripening—and in the fall those that are not hatched remain over for the next season, whereas, if you kill the spring crop, you thereby prevent the fall crop, and hence rid yourself for subsequent seasons also. True, some may come from your neighbor's orchards, but not enough to do any material injury, and they also can be caught in like manner.

I found last year that my grapes had been seriously injured by insects puncturing individual grapes, and the worm passing from grape to grape in a given bunch, and I intend hereafter to destroy all such grapes, instead of, as usual, throwing them upon the ground, thus allowing the young to breed for another season.

The simple, single thought which this article was written to express is, the destruction of the *parents*, or *preventing insects from breeding*, and if, in any one year, this idea should be generally practiced upon throughout the community, as applicable to all injurious insects, these pests of the orchard would be at once brought under control.

Home Department.

WOMEN, AND THE

KITCHEN GARDEN.

That female life, in the middle and upper circles, is now comparatively objectless, need not be argued. Honorable individual exceptions there are, but we speak of the mighty mass. We would not now reproach that listless *ennui*, into which she too often relapses, but inquire how it can be obviated. That one of the first instrumentalities in elevating woman consists in giving her something to *do*, need not be argued, for, take great men and women, and little ones, and all the intermediate

grades, who have little to do, they do little, no matter what may be their original capacities, and great men owe their greatness quite as much to that pressure of business weich taxes their energies as to the energies themselves. If, therefore, something can be contrived which shall thoroughly interest woman, and give her agreeable employment, a great step toward her improvement will be thereby accomplished.

Among other occupations will she not find much pleasure and health in the KITCHEN GARDEN? An abundance of those productions which it furnishes is indispensable to the comfort of every family, to say nothing of the costliness of purchasing what is absolutely requisite for a family in this line. Now men will rarely turn aside from other matters to make a first-rate family garden, and it has long struck me that this came properly within woman's sphere. That it is her place to prepare vegetables for the table is obvious. Then why not pick as well as dress? And why not plant and tend as well as pick? Why not, by this means, not only help her laborious husband support the family, but also furnish that family with items of luxury which they cannot obtain from any other quarter; for the husband, even if he plants a garden will not always properly attend it, and too generally neglect it altogether.

One additional argument in favor of this suggestion is derived from woman's *imperious need of out-door air and exercise.* Of house air and house work many women, at least of the laboring classes, have too much already, but to work within doors, is about as injurious as beneficial. Muscular exercise demands a proportionate supply of oxygen. To work within doors then, unless special pains are taken to ventilate the house is peculiarly exhausting, and often worse than no exercise at all, because it spends the life power without allowing a re-supply; whereas, the same work performed in fresh air, would fully arterialize the blood and re-invigorate the system. Does it require any argument to prove that woman needs more out-door exercise than she now has? Would she not be every way more healthy, and fulfil all the duties which now devolve upon her with far greater efficiency? And how shall she get this exercise? Objectless walking, or walking merely for exercise, or without any stirring motive, does not accomplish the true purpose of such exercise; on the contrary, to be beneficial it must interest the mind, and thereby call out the muscles. Admit that dancing and some other forms of exercise, if generally practiced would answer a good purpose, yet even that, taken for the mere sake of the exercise does not quite fulfil the physiological conditions requisite for health, though of course infinitely better than no exercise. But if woman should once break over those artificial usages which shame her if seen out-doors, would she not find in the kitchen garden scope for the exercise of both mind and muscle, including that fresh air requisite to render exercise beneficial? Not that she should neglect her household duties; nor need she, for two or three hours per day would keep a good sized family garden in a prosperous condition, and this is as little out-door exercise as any female should allow herself to take.

Is there not another argument for this view in the fact that she will thereby not only save the husband's purse, but also often be enabled to treat him to those dainties which, coming from her, would be peculiarly acceptable, and thus enhance their mutual love—she increasihg her love by fondly proffering pleasing dishes for his palate, and he reciprocating that love by means of the *gratitude* which such a course would enkindle within him?

In many of the Bible stories is to be found a vast amount of practical human nature and common sense; and the story of Isaac, and the blesings he pronounced upon Jacob, are in point—for, in order that he might bless his darling boy, it seemed requisite that he should have a most *delicious feast.* This feast, it seems, was promotive of that superior state of mind requisite to render the blessing efficacious. Accordingly, Esau was directed to procure the daintiest kind of game, and dress it in the most delicious manner. But, while Esau was gone, Rebecca killed the best kid of the flock, cooked it in the best manner, feasted her husband, and thereby secured the blessing to her favorite, Jacob.

Another point in illustration, is to be found in Leah, and those mandrakes, by means of which she hoped to enhance Jacob's love, namely, by *pleasing his palate.* Let a hard-working husband come home from the toils of the day, having patiently undergone those toils that he might earn money for his wife and children, and as he sits down fatigued to the supper table, let his wife say, "here, husband, are some strawberries. I planted the vines, and have nursed them, and it gives me great pleasure to set them before you." Or make a like remark of raspberries, blackberries, currants, peaches, grapes, or pears, would he not eat them with a sweeter relish, and be much happier and more affectionate to his family the balance of the evening, on account of this mark of affection on her part? Gratitude is a fundamental basis of love. By these, and like means, can a wife win upon the gratitude of her husband, and thereby either restore or re-kindle that love; if this be true of fruits, is it not equally true of garden luxuries? Let a wife always serve up to her husband corned beef and cabbage, or pork and potatoes, with very little from the vegetable kingdom, or let her buy vegetables of the gardener or market-man at a considerable expense, and they will not relish as if she procured them by her own industry, nor can they ever be as fresh or delicious as if she herself picked them the very day of their preparation. But let another wife take the entire charge of the kitchen garden, and be emulous to serve out to her husband agreeable dishes from the luxurious lap of Nature, and unless he have the heart of a stone, he will be grateful to that good woman who thus gratifies so important a department of his nature, and that gratitnde will re-enkindle his love.

Suppose, moreover, the wife should not only raise strawberries or other berries enough for family use in their season, but should preserve them in various forms so as to continue the delicacy through a large portion of the year, or serve up some other like gustatory gratification, would she not thereby win upon the affectionate regards of the entire family, day by day, and year by year, and herself be a thousand fold repaid for her labors, by the efforts of husband and children to seek *her* good as cordially and efficiently as she sought and secured theirs?

To these views what rational objection can be made, except that her DRESS unfits her for these labors? That here is an objection is not a matter of doubt, but an objection based, not in the *nature* of things, but in that false state which it should be the object of every sensible man and woman to remedy—a subject which we will not now discuss, for it is foreign to our present purpose.

You will hear more from us on this subject hereafter; meanwhile, let those who approve of the subject matter of this article, forthwith put it in practice by selecting their ground, taking the gardening implements in their hands, and giving *personal* superintendence and labor to the accomplishment of so desirable an end. Let us see who will take the *premium* for the best kitchen garden got up by female labor. Let a generous emulation on this subject be inspired in our women.

WILL YOU LOVE ME WHEN I AM OLD?

BY ABBY ALLEN.

WILL affection still enfold me,
As the day of life declines;
When old age, with ruthless rigor,
Ploughs my face in furrowed lines:
When the eye forgets its seeing,
And the hand forgets its skill;
When the very words prove rebels
To the mind's once kingly will?

When the deaf ear, strained to listen,
Scarcely hears the opening word;
And the unfathomed deeps of feeling,
Are by no swift current stirred;
When fond memory, like a limner,
Many a line perspective casts,
Spreading out our by-gone pleasures
On the canvas of the past?

When the leaping blood grows sluggish,
And the fire of youth hath fled;
When the friends which now surround us,
Half are numbered with the dead;
When the years appear to shorten,
Scarcely leaving us a trace;
When old Time, with bold approaches,
Marks his dial on our face?

When our present hopes, all gathered,
Lie, like dead flowers, on our track—
When the whole of our existence,
Is one fearful looking back;
When each wasted hour or talent,
Scarcely measured now at all,
Sends its witness back to haunt us,
Like the writing on the wall?

When the ready tongue is palsied,
And the form is bowed by care;
When our only hope is Heaven,
And our only help is prayer:
When our idols, broken round us,
Fall amid the ranks of men—
Until death uplifts the curtain,
Will thy love endure till then?

Miscellaneous Department.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

BY S. OSGOOD.

The great future of American society rests with the youths who are now under training in our schools and colleges. With them lies the practical determination of the important questions between capital and labor that agitate public opinion. With them all should be hope and resolution. We must confess that such is by no means the case with multitudes, especially in our great cities, who find themselves with an imperfect education and improvident habits, burdened with large families, and sadly stinted in means of living. For the youth who are every year leaving our public schools, the mechanical trades hold out encouraging inducements. Let them use every opportunity of carrying on their work of education, and learn to apply science to their various arts, and with energy and frugality they may secure positions on an average as promising as are opened in any business or profession. Let them, on the contrary, pass their first years idly or prodigally, and entail upon themselves the burdens of improvident marriage, and they will find themselves increasing the great multitude of those who live from hand to mouth, and whose lives are cursed from having each day burdened by the cares and debts of yesterday.

In this country, education, without lowering its high classical and scientific standard, should ever become more practical. All the enterprising youth of the nation should, in some measure, share in the privileges of the improved industrial culture which are now dispensed in our best colleges and scientific schools. We honor industry in all its legitimate forms, and always feel like taking off our hat to every man who holds the implements of honest labor in his hand. Industry will have its true dignity, when better culture guides and elevates its votaries—when the vast developments of science and achievements of art shall become the property of energetic and enlightened workmen, by virtue of their individual and associated enterprise.

More than we were prepared to believe, industrial interests are to govern the world. Merchants and manufacturers are the princes of our civilization, and can outbid the time-honored professions in their offers of emolument and sometimes of honor. The displays of mechanical skill and invention are eclipsing military parades and naval pageants. The great festival of our age is to be in honor of industry, and England invites the world, not to a tournament or the jubilee of a victory, or the anniversary of a Magna Charta, but to an exhibition of the perfection of her peaceful arts in friendly co-operation with the arts of all nations, freely welcomed to her shores. In this festival we rejoice, both for what it will be, and what it will promise. The better ages of peaceful co-operation will come—the ages when the beautiful and sublime inventions of art will be, as never before, bonds of friendly union and agencies of benignant power. The mighty engines already constructed are teachers of associate order, and call men to combine judiciously and efficiently, that they must thus wield forces too vast and costly for the use of the isolated individual. There is power in ideas, but not much power until they arm themselves with appropriate weapons. Liberty languished until printed books carried thought on every wind. The sciences and arts developed within a century, are the appropriate armament of a peaceful humanity. Enough of true progress has already been made to give a character of sobriety to the most earnest hope.

If, in fifty years more, a great industrial pageant is celebrated on our globe, we believe that our country will be the scene, and that the proofs of industry in agriculture, mechanics and manufactures, will surpass all the wonders that England can now gather; while the trophies of invention and energy will be also triumphs of humanity, cheering marks of the progress of our race in fraternal sentiment and co-operative order.

WHO ARE PHRENOLOGISTS?

The question, who are Phrenologists? is one which well becomes an enlightened public to ask. And in answering it, we will say first negatively, that no one is a Phrenologist, in the broadest sense of the term, who is not governed in his conduct by the eternal principles of *truth and justice*. Phrenology teaches that the animal propensities, the abuse of which is sin, should be under the control of the intellectual and moral faculties. A man may understand the first principles of Phrenology, and be skilful in describing character, by applying those principles in the examination of heads, and still, by his dishonest course of life—by letting his passions have dominion over his reason and morality, forfeit all claim to the ennobling appellation, Phrenologist.

As the term Christian, when taken in a general sense, may include all who are born in a Christian country, so the term Phrenologist, when used in the same manner, may include all who have studied Phrenology, and believe it to be founded in truth. But as being born in a Christian country does not always make a man a true follower of Christ, so a mere knowledge of, and belief in Phrenology does not make a person a Phrenologist, in the sense in which we use that term, and in the sense which it ought to be used, in all coming time. By this rule of judging, we shall be compelled to say that a man may go so far as to give public lectures on Phrenology, and, in fact, understand the science well, and still not be a real *bona fide* Phrenologist.

Who, then, are Phrenologists? We answer, those who embrace it for the love of truth, and are governed in their conduct by its heavenly teachings. They find in it lessons of morality coinciding with those penned by the finger of God on tables of stone on Sinai's Mount. They ascertain the *cause* of their "easily besetting sins," and strive, with all the power of moral, rational, and accountable beings, to resist them. They exercise their intellectual powers in devising ways and means to meliorate the condition of man, and their benevolence in relieving the wants of the destitute. They toil, not for themselves alone, or for those with whom they stand immediately connected; but for HUMANITY. Their aim is PROGRESS, not in science merely, but in everything that will perfect and ennoble man.

When Phrenology was in its infancy, and a novelty, many embraced it to accomplish some purpose of sordid selfishness. They used it merely as a means to obtain money, caring little or nothing for the advancement of the science, or the cause of truth. When the novelty of the science died away, their gains became "small by degrees, and beautifully less;" and they were Phrenologists no longer. They studied Phrenology, not because they were in love with it, but because they could use it as a means to replenish their pockets, and, perchance, gain notoriety. But the day for such selfish adventurers has passed by—the science is no longer a novelty, and it cannot be used by "*ignorant pretenders*" as a means to gratify their base desires.

From what we have said on this topic, it will be seen that the term Phrenologist means something more than "one versed in Phrenology," as Webster defines it. In short, "one versed in Phrenology" means him who lives in accordance with its doctrines, and strives, with an energy which knows no failure, to keep his passions in due subjugation to reason and morality. P. L. B.

OUR CAUSE IN ALABAMA.

The *South Alabamian*, of recent date, contains the following:—

"The inhabitants of our village have, for some time past, been perfectly electrified and aroused from their stupor by the presence of Dr. Trotter among us, who has initiated us into the mysteries of the sciences of Phrenology and Electro-Magnetism. We have heard many lecturers on these sciences elsewhere, but we must say that none have so forcibly convinced us of their truth as Dr. Trotter. From the manner of his teaching and the vividness of his illustrations, we are satisfied that he has made these sciences a considerable study. After teaching the first class in this place, Dr. Trotter organized a society, entitled the 'North American Scientific Phreno-Magnetic Society, No. 12,' of which he was unanimously voted an honorary member, and, at the solicitation of the members, consented to teach a second class. We would suggest to our fellow-citizens, now that a society has been organized, to use their utmost endeavors to maintain it."

PHRENOLOGY IN CRANSTON.

We publish, by request, the following resolutions passed at Dr. Broadbent's lectures in Cranston.

Whereas, by special request of a few of the inhabitants of Spragueville, Dr. Broadbent, of the city of Providence, has just concluded a course of lectures on Phrenology, together with experiments in Mesmerism, which justly merit some token of our approbation.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Dr. Broadbent, for the very simple, yet lucid and comprehensive manner in which he has treated the interesting and useful science of Phrenology, making its prominent outlines palpable to the commonest understanding, and simplifying its more abstruse mysteries to those already somewhat acquainted with the science.

Resolved, That the complete satisfaction ex-

pressed at the public examinations, setting forth, with remarkable and astonishing accuracy, the mental and physical peculiarities of those persons selected by a committee, who were chosen for that purpose, carried a more permanent and lasting conviction, in regard to the truth of the science, than any other fact that could have been introduced.

Resolved, That by these lectures and experiments, we have been amused, interested, and benefited, and will gladly avail ourselves of the first opportunity to indulge in a second mental and scientific feast, whenever the Doctor's prior engagements will allow him to administer it, and we bespeak for him, and his subjects, an unbiased hearing.

ASHWORTH MOADSLEY, *Chairman.*

James Wood, Dennis Leach,
Robt. Westall, Edward Phillips,
Thos. Rowcliffe, *Committee.*

PROVIDENCE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—By vote of the Providence Physiological Society, the following resolutions were adopted, and directed to be sent to the Phrenological Journal for publication:—

Resolved, That we have listened to the lectures given by Mrs. Johnson on the subject of Anatomy and Physiology, with deep interest, and that we consider her instructions on the nature of the different organs, their functions, diseases, &c., as invaluable; having been presented in a lucid, dignified, and thoughtful manner.

Resolved, That Mrs. Johnson's lectures take high rank as scientific productions, and indicate a mind accustomed to rigid investigation, and careful, patient thought.

Resolved, That as she goes from us, we recommend her to the public, as one who fully understands her mission, and a woman every way worthy the patronage of the public.

MARY EDDY, Sec. R. M. C. CAPRON, President.

OUR ENCOURAGEMENTS—We are in daily receipt of letters from all parts of our country, which breathe the warmest spirit of commendation for the Journal, and of the truths of which it is the messenger. An old subscriber from Georgia writes:—"I consider the Journal the most valuable and useful of all the publications of the age, and the correct guide to moral and intellectual glory. Would to God that it were in my power to place it in the hands, and its rich contents in the minds, of every youth in our broad land; for, by so doing, I would confer upon them the highest moral gift of the nineteenth century."

A. A. SMITH, of Pa, who sent us a club of 32 subscribers, says, "I look upon the Phrenological Journal as my 'friend and foster father.' Until I became, to some extent, acquainted with the science of Phrenology, as regards many things, I was enshrouded in thick darkness—in a deep mystery—which nothing else could reveal. In my present employment, (teaching a public school,) I find the science of Phrenology to be of incalculable service; for by it, my mind is brought into a more intimate relation with those of my pupils. I am thus enabled to manage my school without having recourse to any of those severe corporeal punishments so often resorted to by many teachers of our day. Thus I make the school-room a pleasant and profitable place, (I believe,) both to myself and pupils.'

The subject of Phrenology, *we* think, concerns every one. That it is founded in exact science admits hardly of any question, and that the earnest study of this interesting branch of physiology *would* result in the benefit of the species we consider a fact long since demonstrated. Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, of New York, we look upon in the light of benefactors of their species, and it would certainly seem as if their philanthropic career—for philanthropic it certainly has been—commenced in a true appreciation of the principles and aims of Phrenology. No men living enjoy a profounder acquaintaince with the science, and no men living, in our opinion, have evinced a more decided sympathy with their race. It would seem to follow that Phrenology and philanthropy are at least "sisters," if not "twins," which fact, in itself, should afford a sufficient motive to the careful study of the former. At all events, every one, male and female, ought to ascertain, if possible, of what he or she is capable, and we know of no better way of finding out than by applying to Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau-street, New York.—*Rahway Register.*

Rev. E. S. W., in a letter to us of recent date, says:—"Deep is the interest I feel in Phrenology. I am more indebted to it than to any other science. As a teacher and minister of the Gospel, I feel that I could not do without it. Phrenology should be made a general study as much as mathematics, or the physical sciences."

This man teaches Phrenology, among other sciences, in a literary institution, and has just sent us a list of nearly fifty subscribers for the Journal, half of whom are his students. We hope the day is not distant, when those who have the important responsibility of Education resting upon them, shall adopt this only true and practical mental philosophy. Then will the world make substantial progress in self-knowledge, virtue, and intelligence.

PHRENOLOGY IN ILLINOIS.—A letter from Russellville, Illinois, informs us of the delivery of an interesting course of lectures at that place by Mr. Anton on Phrenology. Several commendatory resolutions were passed, both to the lecturer and to the truth of the science. As a part of the result of his labors, our friends, H. P. Howard and M. Heath, send us thirty subscribers.

S. H. G. sends us a long list of subscribers from Versailles, Illinois, and says:—"This is the largest club ever gotten up here for anything of the kind, either newspaper or periodical."

This shows that the people of Versailles are capable of appreciating valuable reading. There is too great a proportion of community whose brains are so completely bewildered by reading the tales of Romance and silly love stories that are contained in most of the publications of the day, that they cannot comprehend the few good things that are in circulation.

M. D. CROOKS, one of our agents, sends us a list of subscribers from Taylorsville, Illinois, and writing from Springfield, Illinois, says:—"The science of Phrenology is beginning to be appreciated. The people are determined to investigate for themselves, and I think that there will be a club of twenty or thirty more subscribers forwarded from Taylorsville. I hunted this city over for some of your publications, but not any of the works published by you could be found. This certainly speaks well for the scientific character of the citizens of Springfield."

S. R. writes us from Lockport, Illinois, as follows:—

The new features of the Journal for 1851 will be the means of increasing its circulation at least one hundred per cent in this part of the country.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHICOPEE, MASS.—We have on file a series of resolutions, highly commendatory of the lectures of friend H. B. Gibbons, in Chicopee, and a generous tribute to his talents as a Phrenologist, and his bearing as a man. He is now in Western, Mass.——We have also received a series of commendatory resolutions relative to Dr. Judd's lectures in Delaware Co., Ohio, on Phrenology and Physiology, signed by Rev. Francis Greene, as chairman of the meeting.

MRS. THOMPSON IN ALBANY.—It gives us pleasure to state that our friend and co-worker in the good cause, is located at No. 518 Broadway, in Albany, where she applies the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology to the delineation of character, the promotion of health, balance of constitution, and physical education. She is a woman of talent—is amiable and ladylike in manners, and is well versed in her profession. She deserves, and, we doubt not, she will receive a liberal patronage.

PHRENOLOGY IN MAINE.—We have received a flattering report of a committee relative to the success and skill of Dr. D. W. Judd, as a Phrenologist, who has just closed a course of lectures in Norway, Maine.

GRAVEL WALL HOUSES.—We will say to those who desire more information on the subject of the "Gravel Wall mode of Building," than they can get from the last year's Journal, that we shall give an article, as soon as we get all the facts, so that we can speak from experience, embracing the process from the beginning to the completion of the house. We hope this will spare us the trouble of replying to so many letters on this subject.

THE COLLINS FERRY TO ENGLAND.—The steamship Arctic performed her first trip to Liverpool in ten days and sixteen hours. This, for a voyage which might be justly termed experimental, with stiff machinery, poor fuel, and all the thousand disadvantages incident to a new ship, is an extraordinary performance. We must look out for rare speed in the Arctic, when she gets "her wheels greased"—a passage in *nine days*, for instance, would not be an unpleasant text for a paragraph. Perhaps we shall be able to write it in the course of the next year.

Reviews.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to PHYSIOLOGY, HYDROPATHY, and the LAWS OF LIFE. New York: Published Monthly at One Dollar a Year, by FOWLERS AND WELLS.

The popularity of this Health Journal is only equaled by the vast superiority of the WATER CURE over every other system known in the healing art.

OUR PEOPLE have tried this new method of curing diseases, and have pronounced an unalterable verdict in its favor. INTELLIGENT PHYSICIANS everywhere are applying successfully the principles of Hydropathy in a great variety of cases hitherto considered hopeless. To put man in right relations with the natural laws in all respects, is a fundamental principle in Hydropathy. A proper diet, with air, exercise, bathing, sleep, clothing, etc., etc., are all duly considered and set forth in the WATER CURE JOURNAL.

We cannot do better in this connection than to copy the following from a Syracuse paper, written by J. C. Jackson, M. D.:—

"Do you read the Water Cure Journal? If not, let me advise you, and all who may read my letter, forthwith to subscribe for it. It is a monthly Journal, published at *one dollar* a year, by Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, of New York City. It is devoted to Water Cure treatment, Physiology, and the Laws of Life. It is most beautifully illustrated with engravings, printed on the richest whitest paper, and presents an aspect altogether delightful. Of all the periodicals it is my province to look over, I know of none which for beauty of workmanship exceed it, and very few which equal it. It has, without exception the least number of typographical errors in it of any publication in my range of reading.

It has a very able corps of writers—men and women. They are well read and experienced practitioners, and withal have the facility of communicating their ideas in our mother tongue, an art unhappily unknown to most practitioners in the healing sphere.

The most prominent, perhaps, are Drs. TRALL, NICHOLS, SHEW, KITTREDGE, Mrs. NICHOLS, ANTISELL, HOUGHTON, etc.

There are some female writers working their way slowly but surely into eminence through its columns. It has by far a larger circulation than any *Medical* Journal in the world, having reached the number of 25,000 subscribers, and bidding fair to double its list this year.

It ought to be in every family. Every young man ought to take it.

'Old men and matrons,
Young men and maidens,'

would gather from its columns—if they would be its attentive readers—how to preserve health, how to avoid, and how to cure disease. There is not a doctor in all this broad Union, that might not learn wholesome truths of this same Journal in the way of *treating disease*. Your man of wealth, who lives in violation of physical law—your minister of the gospel, who coops himself like a caged squirrel—your editor, who racks his brains till they run nothing but sap—your man of business, who works like an *express engine*, and eats as he works, and sleeps as he eats, *always in a hurry*—your indulgent father, and fashionable mother, and spoiled daughter—all, all may gather from its pages words of LIFE.

What *no other Medical Journal* has done, the WATER CURE JOURNAL does. It addresses itself to the *masses*. All its processes it makes as plain as possible. Its writers take pains to show how water may be applied in *health*, so as to preserve it, thus giving the most indisputable proof that they are honest, and also how water may be applied in sickness. Thousands of its readers save long doctor bills by the instructions it furnishes. But this is not all—they save their lives and the lives of others thereby. And yet *this is not all*. It teaches them how to cure curable diseases by a safer, surer way than that of taking nauseous drugs.

Of medicine in its best estate one may well be jealous. To take it in most instances, is to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. It is a two-edged sword, and makes terible back-strokes at times.

To know how to meet disease in its earliest assaults, and safely, surely, and efficaciously deliver one's self from his grasp, is

"A consummation
Devoutly to be wished."

This, the Water Cure Journal teaches. Do not mistake me. I am not to assert that physicians are *not* necessary. They are necessary—just as necessary as any other class of professional men, whose services are needed by reason of the imperfectness of the people. In any or every sphere of life where men are only half developed, they need teachers. But the true teacher lives out his teachings in his own life, and thus commends his philosophy by his example.

Again, *do not mistake me*. I do not assert that the Water Cure Journal teaches that all diseases are curable under the hydropathic treatment. Its writers maintain, and on all proper occasions are ready to show by reference to *facts*, that whatever disease can be cured by the internal administration of medicine, can be as safely, surely, and much more speedily cured by water treatment. It matters not how recent is the disease, or how chronic in character.

An indirect testimony to the superiority of the treatment which the Water Cure Journal advocates is found in the very great change among medical men in the quantity of medicine given. Much less is administered. Homeopathy, leaving out of the calculation its worth in other respects, has been of incalculable service in forcing medical men to use knife-blades instead of *spatulas* in measuring doses. And the Water Cure Journal is abroad to teach the "common folks" that not infinitesimal doses are needful if the right applications are made.

There are two things I want to call your attention to before I close.

1st. The great change that has come over the people in their understanding of the structure and functions of the human body. Twenty years since the most intelligent men, not physicians, were as ignorant as lamp-posts in respect of the building which God had so curiously fabricated as a home for the soul. Legal gentlemen of high distinction were not unfrequently puzzled to manage a case involving mal-practice. They hardly knew the spleen from the liver, and would look wondrously wise when a doctor spoke of the diaphragm.

Now, men, women, and children of intelligence claim general knowledge of the organism of MAN. As a consequence, physicians cannot deal out their old, poor, worn out Latin with as much pomposity as formerly. The English language is quite common in the sick room. To this state of things the Water Cure Journal, by its proprietors and contributors has done much.

2d. The Water Cure Journal has never prostituted its columns to the advertisement of the various vile compounds that are puffed as panaceas in almost all the newspapers in the Union. Its matter for its readers is as healthful as its appearance is neat. So take hold as opportunity offers, and give it a circulation in the West. Depend on it that wherever it goes it will scatter blessings like leaves from the Tree of LIFE.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN, considered in relation to the Natural Laws, by George Combe, Adapted to the use of Schools. 12mo. New York: FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers. Price 25 cents.

We can give our readers a very general description of this masterly work, by copying the following from the PREFACE.

"The great object of this Treatise is to exhibit several of the most important natural laws, and their relations and consequences with a view to the improvement of education, and the regulation of individual and national conduct."

"The education of children should embrace their physical, moral, and intellectual natures, and the laws which govern these; also the importance of obedience to them, and the consequences of disobedience. Too often education is merely an intellectual one, and the child is left without a proper cultivation of his moral and physical natures.

With the physical nature of man, and the causes of health and disease, children should grow up familiar. They should be taught that violations of these laws by dissipation, excessive indulgences of appetite, or in any other manner, will surely bring punishment. With some it may possibly be delayed for many years, owing to the strength of the powers of nature with which they have been blessed, yet it will surely come as drugs in the cup of life. These thoughts should be indelibly stamped on the minds of youth, and in no better way can this be accomplished than by making it one of the subjects to be studied in our common schools.

The moral and intellectual natures, and the laws which the Creator has assigned them, should be known to all, that every man may forsee and avoid the misery resulting from their infringement.—Children should be taught to behold the wisdom and goodness of God, as manfested in His works and laws.

As health is of the greatest importance in the economy of life, as obedience to the moral laws is absolutely necessary to happiness, and as an understanding of the intellectual laws of our being is so important to their full developement and the greatest usefulness to man, so should the study of these laws be made one of the leading pursuits in the education of the young.

Every Parent, every Teacher, and every Guardian of youth, should acquaint themselves with the principles developed in this work.

The present edition has been abridged, and so arranged, as to be adapted to schools, (Common and Select.) It may also be read with great profit, by every young man and woman in or *out* of School.

THE PUBLISHERS, confidently hope, that every friend of Physical, moral and Intellectual education, will aid in placing this edition of the CONSTITUTION OF MAN, in the hands of all the RISING GENERATION.

NEW PRINCIPLES OF REFORM.

A little book has just been published in this city by William J. Baner, and is now upon our shelves, entitled "The True Constitution of Government, in the Sovereignty of the Individual, as the Final Development of Protestantism, Democracy, and Socialism," by Stephen Pearl Andrews. This is the first of a series of publications announced under the *promising* title of "The Science of Society," by the same writer. This is the beginning of the public announcement of certain fundamental and revo-

lutionary principles of social reform, which it is alleged differ essentially from all other systems, such as those of Fourier, Owen, &c., being more in accordance with the condition of the world as the world is, and having been practically tested in every important particular before the announcement of them as principles to the world. This reform is denominated "Equitable Commerce," and had its origin with Josiah Warren, of Indiana, who founded a village in Ohio some four years ago, to put them in practical operation, the success of which, it is said, has been in striking contrast with all former attempts at social reform by organizations of various sorts. Some of the citizens of New York have beome so much interested in the theory and practice of this new reform, that they have secured five hundred acres of land on Long Island, to form a similar village in the vicinity of New York. It is not a system of association or communism, but just the opposite. Every individual holds his own property just as in existing society, and carries on his own business in his own way, just as he chooses. Indeed, in the absolute "Sovereignty of the Individual," is one of the principles of the new society, and the one which is explained in the little work above mentioned as introductory to the series. But while this is the case, it is alleged by the partizans of this new theory, that there is discovered a simple principle of commerce which, adopted and acted upon by any set of neighbors in the exchange of their mutual products, and then extended from village to village, will absolutely abolish poverty, put every man, and woman, and child into his or her right position, at that occupation which he or she most desires, and is best fitted for, banish hostile competition, and substitute genial and co-operative relations on all hands, institute the reign of equity, peace, and refinement, and, in a word, put all mankind in that condition which the world is beginning so ardently to long for, in which the individual can be integrally developed, physically, intellectually, and morally.

This is certainly a very large pretension, and, *if true*, the largest discovery that has been made yet. Mr. Andrews' principal work in exposition of this doctrine, on the "Cost Principle," the principle above adverted to, is not yet published. In the meantime, his little work on the "Sovereignty of the Individual," is attracting a good deal of attention. It has been reviewed pro and con by the press of this city more *in extenso* than any work of its size, which has appeared for a long time past. It is certainly a very bold and original statement of doctrines in which we think our readers would take a decided interest, whether they approve all the conclusions of Mr. Andrews or not. The price of the work is only twenty cents, and no one who wishes to be "posted up" upon the progress of ideas in this age should allow so striking a symptom as this little treatise to pass without examination. We know that the appearance of the treatise on the "Cost Principle" is looked for with a good deal of interest.

The *Evening Post* says, speaking of the work already published, "This is a pamphlet by an original and vigorous thinker. Writers on the radical side of the question have been accustomed to assert the rights of the individual man with great vigor and strictness, but none of them that we are acquainted with have gone so far in this respect as Mr. Andrews.

Many, even of the most fearless Democrats, will not go with Mr. Andrews in his extreme application of his fundamental position, yet all, we are persuaded, may be instructed by his reasonings. The new principles of political economy to which he alludes, as the necessary means of giving practical efficiency to his opinions involve questions of the deepest import and moment, and require the most careful study before one would be justified in pronouncing a definitive judgment as to their merits. In the meantime, let us say that they are stated with great clearness, and argued with no little subtlety and force."

The *Tribune* says, "We are not prepared to give our assent to all the statements and reasonings of Mr. Andrews in the tract before us, but we have no doubt he has opened an interesting path of inquiry, and has clearly produced ideas which, sooner or later, must force themselves on the attention of the public. The fairness and ability with which he has treated them are patent to the most cursory reader.

"It should also be understood that the author claims to be in possession of exact scientific principles which will solve the social problem we have alluded to, of which the introductory portion only is here presented. The whole science will be unfolded in the course of the series. He disclaims the intention of dealing in mere aspirations after social progress, and demands the examination of his principles as being adequate, in their co-relations with each other, to the solution of the great question of modern times."

Events of the Month.

Our latest advices from California are, with some exceptions, of an unusually favorable character. The mining operations have been facilitated by a recent abundance of rain; an increasing attention is paid to agriculture, which promises to become a profitable branch of industry; and business of every description is prosecuted with great activity. The difficulties with the Indians, which have been the source of so much annoyance and distress, are subsiding, and peace will probably soon be firmly established between the emigrants to California and the native tribes.

A misunderstanding which arose between the Collector of the port of San Francisco and the acting Postmaster, has caused a good deal of excitement in that city. The Collector gave orders that the mail-bags should be examined by the Surveyor of the port as they landed from the Panama steamer, and on attempting to discharge this duty, he was violently resisted by the officers of the Post-Office. A brisk contest ensued; the bags were overhauled; but nothing of a suspicious character was discovered.

Numerous cases of Lynch Law have occurred, and they appear to be on the increase in the mining districts. A paper has been signed in one place by five hundred persons, who pledge themselves to mount their horses on a moment's warning, when a charge of theft is alleged, and if satisfied of the guilt of the accused, to hang him to the first tree, without further legal ceremonies. As a preventive to this informal execution of justice, the legislature have enacted a law, making grand larceny, or stealing to the amount of more than $50, a capital crime, preferring to inflict the penalty of death by judicial sanctions rather than by private violence.

The claims to the land on which the city of Sacramento is located have been sustained by the District Courts, and no further attempts have been made to dislodge the suitors.

The tax on foreign miners has been repealed by the Legislature. This measure will add to the productiveness of the mines and the wealth of the country, by restoring many thousands of Mexicans, Chilians, and other foreigners, on whom the enactment operated as a prohibition.

The quartz mining continues to be prosecuted with the most satisfactory results. New veins are opening of unparalleled richness. The quartz is crushed by expensive machinery, the owners of which divide the avails with the miners who get out the rock. One of these veins at Nevada, which was sold for $130,000, yielded an amount of gold in a few days worth $14,000, with the value of $30,000 more in the dirt ready for washing.

The latest accounts from the Gold Bluff fully confirm the favorable representation which has been received before concerning that region. Experiments have been made of treating the black sand with quicksilver, by which returns have been given of gold amounting from $5 to $7 in a pound of sand. A large quantity of the surface sand was recently displaced by a violent storm, and the substratum, consisting of clay, pebbles, and debris, when sifted and washed yielded from three to eight ounces to the pailful.

A very rich coal mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Benicia, which promises to be a valuable addition to the mineral resources of the country.

A Pennsylvania farmer named Alexander has commenced a series of operations on the swamp lands in the Sacramento valley, which present a remarkable instance of agricultural enterprise and energy, and bid fair to be crowned with abundant success. The ground is thoroughly drained by a trench of four feet in width and three and a half feet in depth, surrounding the whole farm, and dug with great regularity at an expense of $1,500. The soil taken from the ditch, consists of stratum of rich black loam, about eighteen inches thick, of a light spongy texture, beneath which is about the same depth of yellow loams, lying on sand. Mr. Alexander employs two large prairie plows, which turn a furrow twenty inches wide and seven deep. The cost of plowing is from $10 to $15 per acre. But the greatest expense is for seeds, which are sold at an enormous price, in the present imperfect state of cultivation. The onion seed alone used by Mr. Alexander amounts to $1,000, at the rate of $24 a pound. Twelve dollars a pound is paid for

turnip and cabbage seeds. With the variety of other seeds, the whole expenditure for this item has been over $2,000. His outlay for potatoes, of which he has planted three and a half tons of the California variety amounts to about $600. The probable avails of this operation, with eighty acres under the plow, judging from the yield of last year under no superior advantages, and allowing for the abatement in prices, on account of more abundant supplies, are estimated at not less than $1,000 to the acre.

The entire population of California is now set down at 314,000, of which it is reckoned that 100,000 have been engaged in mining during the past year. Supposing this number of men have worked three hundred days, producing on an average, three and one-third dollars each in a day, we have an aggregate of $100,000,000. This amount of gold is believed by competent judges to have been actually taken from the mines during the past twelve months. The product of the coming year, it is estimated, will reach a still higher figure. With the enlarged experience of the miners, their more intimate knowledge of the country, and the improvement in the method of washing, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the avails of their industry will amount to the sum of $150,000,000.

Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, late delegate to Congress from the Oregon Territory, died on the 9th of April, on his passage from Panama to San Francisco. His health had been failing since his departure from New York, but no apprehension of danger was awakened, until the day before his death. His remains were taken to Acapulco for interment.

A more violent gale than has been known on the Lakes for several years took place on the 1st of May at Buffalo. The water in the harbor rose to a great height, overflowing the low land in the vicinity, filling the cellars, and almost submerging the docks. A great deal of damage was done to the shipping on the Lakes, and to property in Buffalo. The works of the Erie Railroad Company in the harbor was severely injured, and a delay of several days occasioned in their completion. A number of vessels were driven ashore, and several have not yet been heard of, which it is supposed have foundered with the loss of all on board.

The South Carolina States Rights Convention assembled at Charleston on Monday, May 5, and adjourned after a session of four days. The names of four hundred and thirty-one delegates were enrolled on the journals, and the convention organized by the choice of Hon. J. R. Richardson, late Governor of the State, as President. Resolutions were adopted expressing the determination of the State of South Carolina to relieve herself from the aggressions of the Federal Government and of the Northern States,—asserting the right of secession as essential to State sovereignty and freedom,—and referring to the Convention of the people and the Legislature for the adoption of measures for defending the rights of the State. An Address to the Southern Rights Association of other Southern States was reported and accepted, urging the importance of immediate and combined action for the support of Southern Rights, but declaring that although left alone in the struggle, South Carolina had decided to vindicate her liberty by secession. A counter report was presented by a minority of the Committee, in opposition to separate State action and in favor of leaving the whole question to the decision of the Convention elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

A newspaper has been established at Rutherfordton, N. C., by Gen. Byrum, a reform member of the last Senate of that State, devoted to the various measures of the National Reformers, and the policy of the National Industrial Congress. It is called the Peoples' Advocate and Constitutional Reformer.——A new trial has recently been made with Prof. Page's Electro Magnetic Locomotive, which was attended with very satisfactory results. The experiment took place on the railroad between Washington and Bladensburg, which distance was accomplished in thirty-nine minutes, at the maximum speed of nineteen miles an hour.——A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered by Mr. E. Anthony of New York for the most valuable improvement in the art of photography which shall be made during the present year. The lists are open to the artists of Europe as well as those of this country, and no restriction is imposed as to the branch of the art in which the improvement is effected. The Committee chosen to examine and decide on the claims of competitors consists of Prof. Morse, Prof. Draper, of the New York University, and Prof. Renwick of Columbia College. ——A vessel arrived in New York on the 4th inst. freighted with animals for Barnum's Grand Caravan, which is about to be exhibited throughout the United States. Among this extraordinary collection of wild beasts are nine living elephants, a Burmese bull, sixteen serpents of the most enormous dimensions, including a couple of boa constrictors, of twenty-four and sixteen feet in length, a myriad of monkeys, a porcupine, and numerous other curious specimens of forest life in the East. One of the elephants is a calf only nine months old, which was weaned from its dam on the passage. It is only three feet high, and frisky as a kitten. A native chief of Ceylon has charge of the elephants. ——The number of adult persons in Virginia who cannot read or write is estimated at 83,000. In Indiana, it is stated that there are no less than 75,000 persons over twenty-one years of age in the same predicament.——During the recent severe gale on the Atlantic coast, a quantity of linseed oil was thrown ashore by the breakers, in the vicinity of Plymouth. It was in forty gallon casks, fourteen of which were rolled on the shore without injury, but several casks were dashed to pieces on the rocks. The casks that were sound contained about thirty gallons each, which proved to be in good condition. Their appearance was such as to indicate they had been in the water a number of years, their outer surface being a good deal decayed, and four ridges of iron rust on each, in the place of which were once iron hoops. It is supposed that they came from the brig Hollander of Boston, which was sunk in Massachusetts Bay about ten years since on her passage from Rotterdam. The breaking up of the vessel by the gale probably released the casks from the hold, and being lighter than water, they rose to the surface. ——Father Matthew has delivered several addresses as Nashville, Tenn., to large audiences. He is at present in feeble health and cannot engage so actively in the Temperance cause as he might desire

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Da-o-ne-ho-ga-web, a celebrated chief of the Seneca Indians, died at Tonawanda in the month of April. He was a zealous opponent of the encroachments of the whites, and was especially hostile to the land speculators, with whom he often came in collision in the courts of justice, and in one or two instances compelled some of them to leave the Indian territory. His name is attached to several important treaties at Washington, and he was regarded by the Six Nations as their greatest chief since the death of Red Jacket. He was through life a man of strictly temperate habits. His death was announced to the different tribes of the Six Nations by runners, who raised the cry of lament, according to the Indian custom, and communicated all the particulars of his decease. A string of black beads, which is always carried by the runner, in token of the death of a great chief, was passed from hand to hand around the Council, who exhibited the most lively expressions of grief.

Another enterprise for the invasion of Cuba has exploded during the past month, producing no small degree of excitement throughout the country. The plot appears to have been laid with considerable skill, and was sustained by confederates of courage and ability, and, as it is supposed, in some instances, of high standing in society. The first step towards the detection of the plan was taken in New York on the 23d of April. Information was given to the United States Marshal that a vessel fitted out with munitions of war was at anchor in the bay, awaiting the arrival of several hundred men. He chartered a steamboat for the service, which, in company with a revenue cutter, and a large police force, proceeded down the bay in search of the suspected vessel. She proved to be a large but dilapidated steamer called the Cleopatra, and was found lying at a pier on the North River. On searching this boat a large quantity of coal was found on board, with a quantity of empty water casks, but no firearms nor gunpowder. She was placed under the charge of the United States officers, a guard of marines from the Navy-yard were stationed on board, and no person permitted to approach her from the shore.

A number of persons were subsequently arrested and held to bail, under the charge of being concerned in the proposed expedition. Among these, were Captain Lewis, formerly of the Creole, the steamboat employed in the last Cuban Expedition, John L. O'Sullivan, a well known literary man, once prominently connected with the New York periodical press, and Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots.

During these proceedings in New York, a similar movement was carried into effect in Savannah, though without any immediate results. The United States Marshal left that city for the South on the

27th of April, in the steamboat Welcha, and after a cruise of three days, returned with information collected at various points where she had touched on her trip. There were various rumors of armed encampments at different parts of the coast, but no discoveries were made. It was universally believed that the preliminary measures had been taken for a descent upon Cuba, but that the main body of men concerned in it were dispersed. The public opinion between Savannah and Jacksonville was said to be almost unanimously in favor of the contemplated enterprise. It was thought that the leaders of the expedition would gather their followers at some point beyond the limits of the United States, and there organize them in such a manner as circumstances should suggest.

The Inauguration of the Erie Railroad took place at Dunkirk, on the 15th ult., in the presence of a vast assembly of people, who had been drawn together by the event, which marks one of the most splendid trophies of industrial energy and skill, of which the present age can boast. The occasion was honored with the presence of Mr. Fillmore, the President of the United States, Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, Mr. Hall, the Post-Master General, and a large number of invited guests. The President, with the members of the cabinet who accompanied him on this exciting tour, was received on his arrival in New York, with a grand military and civic display, under the direction of the municipal authorities. A sumptuous dinner was provided at the Irving House, which gave occasion to numerous effusions of patriotic eloquence. The next day, nearly five hundred guests of the Erie Company, including the President and Heads of Departments, were carried over the road by a special train to Elmira, where they passed the night, and proceeded on the following morning to Dunkirk, the western terminus of the road. The festive ceremonies of the occasion were performed with distinguished eclat, presenting a worthy commemoration of the completion of the stupendous work, which has constructed a solid pathway of iron from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the distant inland lakes.

FOREIGN.

The most interesting European event of the past month is the opening of the Great Exhibition of the World's Industry at London, which took place, according to previous arrangements, on Thursday, May 1. The ceremonies were of a grand and impressive character. After the Crystal Palace was thrown open to the immense crowd of visitors, who soon filled every portion of its vast area, the Queen of England made her entrance, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the assembly. Precisely at 12 o'clock she took her seat on the platform, which was surmounted by a magnificent blue canopy. Prince Albert was on her left. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal completed the group. The Duke of Wellington, who that day entered his eighty-third year, was in attendance. After the performance of the National Anthem, a report was presented by Prince Albert to the Queen, who read a reply which had been prepared for the occasion by the Ministers. The prayer of inauguration was then offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which the Hallelujah Chorus was sung by a full choir, conducted by Sir Henry Bishop. A procession was then formed, preceded by the State heralds, the architect and all the officials engaged in constructing the Crystal Palace, the foreign commissioners in charge of the contributions of different nations, the royal commissioners on the part of the British Government, the foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, presented a conspicuous appearance, and Her Majesty's Ministers, with Lord John Russel at the head, while the members of the Royal Family closed the procession. The Queen announced the Exhibition opened, amidst the flourish of trumpets and the salvos of artillery, which declared the fact to the multitudes on the outside.

The display of industrial products was the object of universal admiration, fully equalling the high-wrought anticipations that had been formed. The articles from the United States presented a national collection of great interest. Among them were a variety of specimens of grains and raw materials, choice minerals, a splendid display of carriages, and several admirable daguerreotypes. The statue of the Greek Slave by Powers was the principal attraction of the Exhibition in the department of sculpture. It is computed that the sale of season tickets amounted to £50,000, which, added to the subscriptions, will make about £130,000. The cost of the Exhibition will not be less than £200,000.

The King of Naples has not only prevented his subjects from taking part in the London Exhibition, but he will not permit any of them to visit the Great Fair.——Mr. Charles Frederck Meyer, one of the wealthiest merchants of Sweden, has just died at Copenhagen, aged eighty-one, and has left a fortune of 22,000,000f., which goes to his five children. He was possessed of 32 vessels, two dock-yards, a spinning manufactory, and a sail-cloth manufacfory; he worked mines of copper, iron, and alum; he was the chief of a bank at Carishamm, and the principal partner in one of the most important banking houses at Hamburgh.——Ida Pfeifer arrived lately in Berlin from a voyage round the world, performed mostly by land. The unwearied traveller, who was compelled by the war now raging in Kaffraria to abandon her visit thither, intends to go to the Guinea Coast to collect natural specimens for the European Museums.——A horrible accident took place at Cologna, on the 1st of April. A military magazine, where cartridges were being prepared, exploded, while upwards of a hundred men were at work in it. Thirty-six sufferers, sadly scorched and mutilated, were conveyed to the hospital; an officer, two corporals, and seven men were buried under the ruins.——The Sultan has refused to accede to the demands of Austria, to exclude M. Kossuth and seven of his companions in exile from the benefit of liberation and the Austrian Ministers referred to Vienna for fresh instructions.——The King of Sardinia intends visiting England during the Great Exhibition.——A number of young men dressed in red uniform and furnished with apparatus for cleaning clothes and shoes, have been stationed in the vicinity of the Exhibition Building and West end thoroughfares. They are all lettered, and wear badges inscribed "The Shoeblack Society."—The have been selected to these offices from the London Ragged Schools previous to being assisted to emigrate.—— The country papers from the four quarters of the Kingdom continue to report the progress of the flight of farmers across the Atlantic. The movement is compared to that of an army retreating before the enemy. At every port the best portion of the inhabitants are hurrying away, and if there be no check there must be, in a few years, a fearful blank in the population.

Varieties.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.

Whatever is developed in art or science which is calculated to promote health and maintain convenience, we hail with pleasure. A little article has just been invented by Mr. Charles Atwood, of Birmingham, Connecticut, in which is involved more substantial importance to the people of the United States than the conquests of the Mexican war and all the gold of California. And this article, gentle reader, is an improved "Hook and Eye" for ladies' dresses. A word of explanation will make our position clear.

All former hooks and eyes were liable to unhook, to prevent which the dresses were made too tight for health. The peculiarity of the new article is, that it goes together with a kind of spring, and it is quite impossible for the dress to unhook, even if it be loose enough to overlap a finger's length. This will do away the necessity of making dresses tight to prevent unhooking, and for this one reason, viz., that the dress can be made as loose as is desirable for comfort and health and not unhook, that this new invention is in our opinion so great an achievement. For ages our women have been dwarfed and murdered piecemeal by tight dressing, and although much of the enormity of corsets has been dispensed with, yet the dresses have continued to be made as tight as they could be hooked, partly because if they did not come together with a snap they would not remain hooked.

The "Patent Locked Tape Hooks and Eyes," of Mr. Atwood, must supercede all others at once, and while it ought to make his fortune, it will bless and benefit our race by leaving without excuse those who have dressed tightly because their dresses would unhook if loose, and enable little girls to be dressed loosely during growth and development, without the annoyance to decency of having their dresses constantly unhooked.

The hooks are locked on a piece of tape at proper distances, and the eyes upon another, and the whole is to be sewed upon the

garment. Farewell, then, to tight dressing—its last excuse is now set aside by this new and important invention.

Rev. John Pierpont, who "has a way" of making people understand what he means, in writing upon the Telegraph, in his poem on Progress, concludes thus:—

A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten:
The lightning courier leaps along the line;
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine;
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

We have received an account of an interesting instance of somnambulism, in the case of Miss Eliza Buskirk, in Adams Co., Ill., in which she arose in the night, cooked breakfast for the family, set down with them and ate, cleared away and washed the dishes, and started to go of an errand to a neighbor's, when the family seized and prevented her. She awoke in a great fright, returned to bed, and slept till morning.

Western Liberal Institute.—This is the name of a school established at Marietta, Ohio, less than two years ago. It is one of high order, embracing both an academic and collegiate department, affording equal advantages to both male and female students. They have a very large class, of their most talented young men and women, in Phrenology, who have already become very enthusiastic in the science. Phrenology is the mental philosophy of the school. They have a small class in Upham's, but the students take little interest in it, and no wonder. One might as well try to press wine from chestnut burrs, as to get clear ideas of mind from any system of mental science except that which is based on phrenological principles. This school founded on correct principles—education of a high order—should not be denied to females. We predict for this model school abundant prosperity and usefulness. We shall be glad to hear of the future progress of this institution.

Improvement in wagon springs.—We had thought that the pleasure wagon had arrived at the pinnacle of perfection, but we are happily disappointed. The omnipotent spirit of progress in mechanical art invades even that paragon of perfection, the buggy wagon. Mr. Sprout's patent spring, brace and reach, for light or heavy wagons, possess double the strength, and double the elasticity, of steel applied in the form of the "Elliptic,' so much prized by those who remember when there was not a spring wagon in America. The old elliptic spring will soon be hustled away with stage-coaches and post-riders, to the tomb of obsolete ideas. See advertisement in May number.

Newton said, "Endeavor to be the first in your trade or profession, whatever it may be." And this, by the way, is the secret of success and excellence. It matters comparatively little what the trade, occupation, or profession may be, provided it is healthful and useful.

Female Doctors.—The *Philadelphia Ledger* contains the following:—

Miss Harriet K. Hunt, a lady of Boston, applied to the Medical College of that city for admission to the medical lectures of the institution, but was refused, on the ground that it was inexpedient. She made a second application by a very able letter, in which she considered the broad subject of the necessity of a good medical education for woman. The subject was considered by the directors of the institution, who voted that she should be admitted to attend the lectures on the same terms as other tudents, provided it did not conflict with the statutes of the college. The gentlemen students were very much excited by the act of their teachers and sent in a protest against it. Miss Hunt, entirely out of courtesy to them, in consideration of the state of disaffection and insubordination in the present class, decided to postpone her attendance on the lectures until the commencement of another term. The *gentlemen* students are a gallant set of fellows, and ought to feel proud of their opposition. They are the only ones who will be likely to feel the same gratification on account of it.

[It's of no consequence—the women have combined, and they *will* study medicine—and, ultimately, do all the doctoring, in spite of this resistance. These young men may as well submit with becoming gallantry.]

The Agencies of Propulsion.—Mr. Ewbank, in his Patent Report, vigorously and carefully scrutinizes the agencies of propulsion employed in the great Ocean Steamers now traversing the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific, and *proves*, if there be such a thing as abstract scientific demonstration, that by a simple modification of the paddle-wheels, a very great increase of speed in the movement of these Steamers might at once be attained. He shows that there is an actual waste of power in a paddle-wheel, equal to the aggregate thickness of the paddles or buckets, and that any attainable diminution of that thickness, would secure a corresponding increase of speed. He shows also, that the efficiency of the paddles is increased in proportion to their length or distance from the center, illustrating and confirming his positions by drawings of various birds and fishes, showing that the swift birds have all long pointed wings, while the slow and heavily flying birds have wings much shorter and squarer. So the swift fishes agree in having a wide caudal fin with a slender conformation above it, while the comparatively clumsy fishes maintain nearly the same size from the body to the extremity of the caudal fin.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tanning Interest.—It appears that the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, of Green Co., New York, has been the most extensive tanner in the United States, if not in the world. He has employed, and fully paid, 30,000 men, and tanned one million sides of leather; built a village, with storehouses, workshops, churches, where all the mechanical interests may be found in operation. He has represented his district in Congress, and is, in every sense of the term, a "go-a-head," hard-working, always-busy man. His portrait, biography, and Phrenological developments, were given in vol. x., 1849, of this Journal.

General Notices.

A NEW VOLUME.

In consequence of the unprecedented demand for the Journal for 1851 our back numbers have been exhausted, and as the work is not now stereotyped we are obliged to commence a new volume in July. All new subscribers will commence in July and continue one year from that date. Our present list will close with December. This arrangement will give us two volumes a year, one commencing in January and the other in July, which will enable us to supply all our subscribers.

Postmasters and Publishers.—We give below the extract of a letter received from the Postmaster-General, in answer to a letter of inquiry whether postmasters have the privilege of franking leters to publishers containing remittances for subscriptions:—

"All postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $200 a year are privileged to send and receive, free, all letters written by themselves, and all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce.

"Postmasters who have the privilege of franking these private written communications can frank letters to publishers of newspapers, covering money for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers, as agent for the publisher, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them.

NATHAN K. HALL, Postmaster-General."

To the above, we add, that it is lawful and proper for postmasters to *frank* letters relating to the non-reception of periodicals, or to the changing of residences. All Postmasters are authorized agents for our publications.

The Steam-Engine.—In our next number we shall present our readers with an engraved view of that almost omnipotent piece of mechanism—the Steam-Engine! A complete history of this greatest of human achievements cannot fail to meet with a living response from every reader.

Our Illustrated descriptions of the Steamship, the Locomotive, the Magnetic Telegraph, the Cotton-Gin, and the Great Printing-Press, which have appeared in former numbers, seem to have awakened the mechanical faculties of all classes. We predict that the present half century will develop even mightier results in the World's Constructiveness than has yet been known—even in all past ages.

Our Three Monthlies.—[The *objects* of these serial publications are pretty well understood by most of our readers—and their *utility* has been variously estimated. We cannot withhold from our readers, the following, from the New-York Courier, of recent date:]

"The American Phrenological Journal—The Water Cure Journal—The Student.—These three excellent periodicals are published by Fowlers and Wells, to whom the people of this country are greatly indebted for the circulation, in a cheap and popular form, of an immense amount of information on subjects intimately connected with the welfare and happiness of the human race. We doubt if the Tract Society have ever accomplished a tithe of the good by the dissemination of their little religious publications, that the Fowlers have done by their philosophical pamphlets and papers. Whether phrenology be a true science or not, or hydropathy a cure for diseases are not questions we are disposed to argue just now; but we know from a close and continued examination of the popular publications of Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, that they contain a great amount of most serviceable information in relation to the true laws of life; by an acquaintance with which, we may learn to extract from our earthly existence, the highest degree of enjoyment that it is capable of affording; and we doubt not that our countrymen have been greatly benefited by their exertions. The Phrenological Journal and the Water Cure Journal and the Student are carefully edited, and very neatly and handsomely "made up," printed on fine white paper, and appropriately embellished."

Phrenological Works in Canada.—All the publications of Fowlers & Wells will be delivered in most of the settled parts of Canada, at publishers' prices, by Messrs. Cridge & Maclear. Any books or journals can be procured by addressing, post paid, Alfred Cridge, Bellville, or Thomas Maclear, Toronto.—1t.

Webster's Quarto unabridged Dictionary, price $6, for sale by Fowlers & Wells, New York.

Thoughts on the Death Penalty. By Charles C. Burleigh. Price 25 cents, mailable. For sale by Fowlers & Wells, New York.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND WATER CURE JOURNAL.—These two monthlies, sisters in beauty, excellence and usefulness, for the present month, have reached us. We know not how to speak our full appreciation of such publications. Messrs. Fowlers & Wells of N. Y., are doing the community an essential service by their indefatigable and well-directed efforts in the cause of human happiness and virtue. Their teachings on the great subjects of life and health and the true developments of man's physical and moral nature, meet our almost unqualified approbation. They have adopted the true philosophy, and we wish them abundant success in their labors of love in behalf of humanity. Either of those Journals can be had for $1 per annum. Address Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New-York.—*The Georgia Citizen.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With the next number, VOLUME FOURTEEN of the Phrenological Journal commences.

Those who become new subscribers beginning with the July Number, will continue one year from that time, and those who begun with January will close their volume with the year 1851.

We hope to receive twenty thousand new subscribers to begin with our July volume. If our friends and agents will it, we shall have them. Now is the time to begin the work.

Encouraged by the triumphant support which the Journal has received from all quarters in its new and enlarged form, we are making costly arrangements to increase its value, and enrich and beautify its pages.

THIS JOURNAL will be sent in clubs to different post-offices when desired; as it frequently happens that old subscribers wish to make a present of a volume to their friends who reside in other places.

FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS in the advancement of the Science of PHRENOLOGY will see to it, that every family in the land is provided with a copy of this Journal.

MONEY on all specie-paying banks may be remitted by mail in payment for the Journal.

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CLUBS may now be formed in every neighborhood throughout the country, and be forwarded at once to the publishers.

REMITTANCES IN DRAFTS on New York, Philadelphia, or Boston always preferred. Large sums should be sent in drafts or checks, payable to the order of FOWLERS AND WELLS.

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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, is a work which every one should read, containing, as it does, an elucidation of character,—the principles and workings of which will be found no where else. Whatever may be the variety of opinions concerning phrenology—there can be but one as to the importance of self-knowledge, and through the medium of this periodical, much that is highly conducive to that end will be found.

The form of this journal and the more scientific arrangement, render it exceedingly attractive.—*The Globe, Toronto, C. W.*

HON. H. B. STANTON, will please accept our thanks for public documents.

His views on "LAND REFORM," as reported in his recent speech, coincide with our own. We shall, at another time, give our readers at least a synopsis of this able speech.

C. H. PORTER, has sent us Documents relating to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, of Westborough, Mass., January, 1849, '50 and '51—printed by order of the Legislature.

We have examined these Reports with unalloyed pleasure. This most excellent Institution has conferred on our whole community a great good.

Homeless and vicious boys are taken from sinks of infamy and crime, and placed here, under the most kindly influences—educated and reformed in every respect. This is one of the most commendable and humane provisions ever made by any Legislature.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1852.—Illustrated with 32 engravings, and containing an unusual amount of interesting original matter, is now in press. Price, 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred. Mailable.

Dr. N. D. LABADIE, of Galveston, Texas, will supply our works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, Magnetism, Psychology, &c. We have shipped him a quantity of our PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS, those indispensable aids to every student in Phrenology, which he will be pleased to furnish.

IN AUSTINGBURG, OHIO—Mr. E. S. ALVORD, has also a lot of our works, with which he will supply our friends in Ashtabula County.

GOLD DOLLARS, half or quarter Eagles may be remitted for Journals or Books, at single letter postage. These small coins should be carefully enveloped in thin paper, in order to prevent them slipping out of the letter, before reaching its destination.

TEN DOLLARS will secure twenty copies of the Water Cure or Phrenological Journals for one year. It will be the same to the publishers should twenty copies in all be ordered of these Journals, at club prices.

ALL LETTERS and other communications relating to this Journal, should be post-paid, and addressed to FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New-York.

To Correspondents.

C. P. HUGHES. Your letter of May 20th had no address of town, county, or state, and the post-mark was so obscure that it could not be read. Of course we cannot answer. We regret that *correspondents* make such mistakes, and then blame *us* for not replying.

BLAKE'S paint, for the inside of houses, is too dark in color, and not quite smooth enough without polishing. The chocolate colored variety would do well, we think, on a kitchen floor. Mr. Blake has recently, however, discovered a mode of refining the material so that it may be mixed with other colors, and it presents a smoother surface. A good way would be to put on a coat of this paint, and over it lay any oil color desired. This would make a fire proof body, while the outer coloring would give beauty.

QUERIST.—N. A., appended to Thomas Cole's name, means that he was a "National Academician," of artists, just as W. Scott, with U. S. A. attached to his name, means that he belongs to the United States Army.

E. W. H., Palmyra, N. Y.—The same faculty which enables the bee and the dog to find their way home, also enables the hog, when carried in a box for miles, to lay a straight course for home as soon as set free. This faculty is LOCALITY, which gives the intuitive knowledge of direction. Man seldom exhibits such perfection in this respect as do some of the lower animals. We trust to roads and guide-boards for direction, but the Indian will thread the trackless forests for a thousand miles, and hit every village and tribe on his zig-zag way, though separated by hundreds of miles. The less artificial the life, the more perfect are the manifestations of the perceptive instincts.

T. T. S. Your name is on our subscription books, and has been every year since 1842, and your Journal is regularly mailed, and you should receive it every month without fail. Uncle Sam's agents may not all be faithful, or some of them may have fallen so much in love with the Journal as to borrow it on its way, and *forget* to send it on after reading. But it teaches honesty as well as to study man, so that we hope it will reform them if they continue to read its pages. We have re-sent the numbers you say have miscarried, and trust no further difficulty will occur.

H. G. We cannot publish his character, he is known only to a few, and his denomination is so small and peculiar in its tenets, that his biography would contain little of general interest, and be too sectarian. We have nothing to do with sects as such in the Journal, and its topics are designed to be of interest to all, and objectionable to none.

"Cannot the mental faculties be improved and invigorated by some chemical means?" A SUBSCRIBER.

The organs of the brain and body can be improved by exercise. They may be invigorated or excited by stimulants, but not *improved* by any other means than exercise, and that of a normal and healthy character. The laws of temperance and industry are the means, and happiness the end.

B. A. You ought to have been educated with reference to the cultivation of the organs of Memory and Observation, and less by an address to reflection merely. The best book we have, and probably the best that has been written on the cultivation of the organs of practical judgment and memory is "FOWLER ON MEMORY," which we send you, as the best work for the development of your mind.

MRS. P. W. DAVIS, President of the Woman's Rights Convention, has prepared a work of eighty pages, giving a complete account of what was said and done at this convention. Letters from distinguished men and women, relating to the subject, are included in this report. To those who doubt the capacity of women we recommend this interesting document.

M. M. J. Never mind those who rail against Phrenology without knowing anything about it. Every new truth, from the days of Galileo to this hour, have been equally opposed by men reputed for wisdom; but truth asks no favors of the bigot who shuts his eyes and fights it. Coming generations will pity their ignorance and folly. We have just published a little work by J. Patterson, called "INNOVATION ENTITLED TO A CANDID HEARING," which, besides containing a fund of valuable historical matter, shows up this class of disbelievers in the true light. You would do well to obtain and lend it to them.

P. S. R., of Ky. Instead of publishing anything relative to Professor Webster, we prefer to let his name and memory sleep forever in quiet; nor could we publish his developments if we would, as no authentic likeness or bust of him exists.

B. J. Your article is too local in its application. Our readers are wide spread, from Canada to California, and we desire articles only of universal interest.

R. L., of Preston. If you will inform us in what State you reside, we will comply with your wishes.

J. R. McC. If you will give us your address, which you failed to do in your letter, we will answer your inquiry.

J. G. M. A long course of right mental action will improve, elevate, and refine the whole man—physically and mentally.

T. H. F., Va. We *do* intend to visit your State, professionally, ere long. At present, we are occupied in other fields. Until we can be with you in person, our publications must suffice.

New Publications.

Episodes of Insect Life. By ACHETA DOMESTICA. Beautifully illustrated. New York: J. S. Redfield.

We have been laboring in our quiet way for a number of years, as our readers very well know, to cultivate a taste for reading which should be elevated above the Magazine love tales, novels abounding in sickly sentimentalities, French morals, and exaggerated and mutilated pictures of life in its most hideous phases, and we hail with no little satisfaction the publication of the book with the above title, published by our neighbor Redfield, as an ally worthy the highest consideration. "Episodes of Insect Life," gentle reader, is a book which, to our mind, far exceeds in interest any book on Natural History we have ever read. Full of freshness, of facts, of fancies, and abounding in the poetry of her subject, the fair authoress—for we see it stated in the English Magazines that the work is the production of a lady—luxuriates among lady-birds, crickets, moths, aphides, caterpillars, gnats, &c., &c., till we are fairly carried away with the charms with which she invests her subject, and resolve to get our bait boxes and other appliances together, and start off on an entomological excursion. The manner in which the publisher has performed his part of the work, affords abundant evidence that he is over head and ears in love with his subject—a more beautiful book has never issued from the American press.

The signs of the times, comprising a history of the Spirit-Rappings in Cincinnati, and other places, with notes of Clairvoyant Revealments. By W. T. COGGSHALL.

Copies of this work have been sent us on sale. Price 25 cts, mailable.

Green's Report, No. I., on Gambling Houses in New York. New York. J. H. Green, 24 Beekman-street.

This is a neat 12mo. of 96 pages, and shows in glaring light the dens and deeds of darkness perpetrated by those who have become hardened in this most appalling vice. It should be read by all who are the least inclined to tamper with the allurements and insane exhiliration of this crying sin, which is becoming so rife in this age. As the author is himself a reformed gambler he ought to know every rope in the piratical ship of gambling—which fact invests his account of its practices and evils with much interest.

The Student: A Family Miscellany and Monthly School Reader. [See advertisement for terms.]

This is the most valuable and instructive periodical for the young with which we are acquainted. It is all and even more than its title indicates, and we most cordially recommend it to every parent who would have his children love useful reading. We are happy to know that it has already gained a wide popularity, and is rapidly extending its beneficial influence among the youth of our land.

The Great Metropolis, or New York Almanac for 1851. New York: H. Wilson, 49 Ann-street.

This Annual has again made its appearance in its usual neat style. Besides an almanac and diary for the year, it contains a bird's-eye view of the city, with cuts and descriptions of the principal public buildings, corporations of the city, police, banks, insurance companies, churches, &c., &c. It contains a great deal of information for the price, which is only 25 cents.

An Introductory Lecture, delivered before the Class, at the opening of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. By J. S. Longshore, M. D.

An octavo pamphlet, with twenty-eight pages, containing an interesting discourse, on an interesting subject. Of course the author devotes a portion of his space to the recommendation of Female Midwifery, and to the importance of Female Medical Education.

Comstock's Phonetic Telegraph. This interesting monthly, devoted to the alphabet of sounds, and the writing and printing reform, is still struggling on, under the guidance of its enterprising and indefatigable editor and proprietor. It is doing good service in a great and good work, than which none other relating to the English language is more important. Success to all sorts of Telegraphs, and this one in particular.

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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To teach man his duties to himself, his neighbor, his children, and his God—to teach him his capabilities, and how to make the most of them—his faults, and how to correct them—to teach him that

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Will be unfolded, and a rational explanation given of [illegible] phenomena and uses as a curative agent, and those interes[illegible]ing Psychological facts which seem to open to the world [illegible] new field of interest in the empire of mind.

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Every individual who is interested in human progr[illegible] and in the advancement of science, is earnestly invited t[illegible] aid in extending the circulation of this Journal everywhe[illegible] throughout the land.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We consider it the most valuable publication issued from the American press. It certainly gives more matter of a scientific character for the price, than any other work in the United States—no man who is rearing a family should fail to secure for their use a copy of it.—*Kosciusko (Ia.) Repub.*

No scientific journal has ever acquired such an unbounded popularity as this. Its able and deeply interesting articles upon Phrenology and kindred sciences, are read and pondered by the million. Its inestimable value as a demonstrator of the Science of Man, is fully appreciated by those who carefully peruse its pages, and we hesitate not to say that its influence for good is beyond all calculation. A cheaper and better publication cannot be found. Subscribe for it. —*Portage Co. (O.) Whig.*

How the publishers can afford to get up such a valuable and interesting publication, each number containing 24 pages, at $1 a year, we can't imagine. A single number is almost worth the money. A person reading this work will learn two very important things, of which too many men are entirely ignorant, namely, what they are made of and how to live.—*Easton (Pa.) Argus.*

Five or six years ago we used to be a constant reader of the Journal, and since that time we find it has been very materially improved. Of all the monthlies it is the leading advocate of reform, and taking into consideration its price and value it is altogether the cheapest.—*Literary Casket.*

It presents a rich treat for readers who have any desire for important information. We almost wish that every family was compelled to have one of these journals in their house. It would be the cheapest way of "educating the people" in many important matters, that could be devised. —*Providence Evening Mirror.*

It would almost seem to be an act of supererogation on our part to attempt a description of it—it must be seen and read to appreciate it properly. From its past reputation we are assured of its future success. No Library is complete without it.—*Catoctin (Md.) Whig.*

The object of this work is to unfold to man the duties he owes to the Creator, to his neighbor, and to himself. And this is done on such general principles as incidentally to give the reader a knowledge of almost everything. We can cheerfully recommend the work to the public.—*Ohio Times.*

We are confident we shall do a good service to our readers in recommending to them this work. The tendency of it is of the most beneficial and moral kind.—*Portsm. Inq.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—No man can arise from its perusal without becoming a wiser and a better man. It aims not only to promulgate the principles of phrenological science and reform, but to diffuse intelligence among all classes. It should grace every counting-room, office, parlor, and shop in the land.—*Syracuse Standard.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has a plenty of lively readable matter, and may justly be styled "metaphysics made easy." It often cuts a Gordian knot with its sharp edge, which the scientific "abstractionists" have puzzled over for ages without success.—*New York Tribune.*

Few periodicals in the world convey more wholesome common sense knowledge to their readers than does this.—*Ann Arbor (Mich.) Paper.*

The publishers spare no pains in getting up a fine paper. We hope it will increase and extend its influence over the whole country.—*Cattaraugus Chronicle.*

No other scientific paper has a tithe of its variety. Almost everything good connected with the science of man is embraced in it, and ably treated in its columns.—*Old Colony Memorial.*

The Journal has a circulation already of nearly 30,000, and well does it deserve this evidence of popular appreciation. —*Salem (O.) Bugle.*

The number before us is worth more than the subscription price for the year.—*Alabama Beacon.*

The Journal is burthened with a variety of the most useful and interesting matter. To form an idea of the richness of this work it should be seen and read. Whoever does so will subscribe for it.—*Southern Advocate.*

The Journal is better worth its price than any publication we know of.—*Sheboygan Mercury.*

It is the best Reform Magazine on the Continent.—*Wo[illegible] Liberty Banner.*

This is decidedly the best Journal we know of for the instruction of a family.—*Maryland Banner of Liberty.*

We doubt if there is another work of equal value published anywhere for the price.—*Portland Transcript.*

We cordially commend the Journal to popular patronage. —*Fall River News.*

The postage on this Journal after the 1st of July, under the new law, will be—within 50 miles 5 cents a year, 300 miles 10 cents, 1,000 miles 15 cents, between 2,000 and 4,000 miles 25 cents.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AND

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FOWLERS AND WELLS, PUBLISHERS,

131 Nassau-St., New York.

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QUALITY AND TONE OF MIND.

In judging of character, the quality of the organization is a matter of the first importance. Two persons may have heads shaped precisely alike, and if one have a fine, delicate temperament, the other a coarse, gross organization, there will be as much difference in the tone of those minds as there is in the quality of mahogany and hemlock timber: one will have refinement of mind, and elevation of feeling and sentiment; the other will be low, sensual, and animal in his desires, pursuits, and susceptibilities.

In the beautiful portrait of Linnæus, the world-renowned botanist, and florist, we perceive a very delicate and susceptible temperament, and a most refined quality of organization. This is, eminently, a feeling, sentimental, and exalted constitution, which always imparts purity, sweetness, devotion, exquisitness of taste, and elevated mental tendencies; and, combined with his large intellectual and moral developments, which usually accompany such bodily conditions, he had a remarkably clear and active mind, great moral worth, and such an enthusiastic love of the beauties of nature, as to bring him into intimate fellowship and sympathy with the floral kingdom. It is everywhere a mark of purity of mind, and amiability of disposition, for a man to be fond of flowers. We do not remember to have known a very bad man who was decidedly fond of flowers. There is so much of pure, poetical feeling; such innocent taste connected with a love of floral beauty, that it cannot well exist in a corrupt and depraved mind. In the portrait of Linnæus we see great delicacy of features, a mild, animated eye, soft, fine hair, the brain narrow at the base, and elevated and expanded in the top and fore-head. The middle of the forehead, at number 37, shows great Comparison, which made him critical, and aided him in his nice classifications. What a contrast is seen in the portrait of King Louis XVIII.

LINNÆUS.

LOUIS XVIII.

This King of France, possessed an animal temperament, and his whole organization was gross and coarse. It will be seen that the base of the brain, compared with the upper portion, was very large, indicating that the selfish and animal propensities were ruling elements of his nature. He was remarkable for devotion to the pleasures of appetite, and in connection with general sensuality and voluptuousness, he may be said to have lived to eat, and revel in animal indulgencies. Such a check indicates predominent power and activity of the stomach, and digestive system; and his head, just forward of the ears, was very broad. Alimentiveness, organ No. 8, was excessively developed. His intellect was comparatively weak, and took a low direction, and the moral organs too small to exert a controlling or elevating influence in his mind. With his gross temperament, and excessive animality, his character and conduct were a disgrace to his exalted position, and to the human race. No government but a hereditary monarchy, would tolerate such a man as a ruler.

THE SIZE OF THE BRAIN AN INDEX OF MENTAL POWER.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

NO. II.

The SECOND condition of size is the location of the brain. Anatomists usually divide the brain into three parts, the *cerebrum*, or brain proper; the *cerebellum*, or little brain; and the *medula-oblongata*, which lies below the cerebrum, and level with the cerebellum, and gives birth to the spinal marrow. The cerebrum consists of two hemispheres, separated by a strong membrane, called the *falciform process* of the *dura mater*, which passes from the middle of the forehead to the back part of the head. The cerebellum is separated from the cerebrum by a membrane called the *tentorium*. Each hemisphere of the cerebrum is divided into three lobes, the anterior, the middle, and posterior. The anterior lobes, which are situated in the forehead, are the seat of the intellectual faculties; the upper part of the middle lobes, are the seat of the moral powers; while the lower part of them, and the whole of the posterior lobes, are devoted to the propensities. Now, either of these lobes may be small or large. In such a case, there will be either perfect or imperfect manifestation of some of the mental faculties. If, for example, the base of the brain be very large, and the anterior lobes decidedly small, although the head as a whole may be large, there will be a lack of intellect. In such a head there will be much more animal than intellectual, more physical than mental power. On the other hand, where the anterior lobes are very large, and the other parts small, there may be intellectual power, but not force enough to use it to advantage. If the intellectual organs and propensities be large, and the moral organs small, there will be power, both intellectual and physical, but it will not be directed into its proper channel,—hence, the individual will be dangerous in the community. If all the lobes of the brain be very small, there will be a deficiency in all the mental manifestation, intellectual, moral, and physical. In order, therefore, to have a good head, each part must be full.

Pope Alexander VI. had brain enough, and so had Melancthon. Contrast their heads.

In the one, we have a fine development of the moral and intellectual lobes, while the propensities are small.

MELANCTHON.

In the other, we have enormous propensities, considerable intellect, and small moral organs. Hence the difference in their characters; the first, the highly intellectual and moral associate of Luther in effecting one of the most glorious reformations that ever dawned on the world. The latter, a cunning, selfish, and cruel tyrant.

ALEXANDER VI.

We regard it therefore, an established principle in the physiology of the brain, THAT THE LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MASS OF BRAIN, FURNISHES A DIRECT INDEX TO THE MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

The THIRD condition of size is AGE. The effect of age, or periods of life, on mental manifestations, is known to every attentive observer; and to the Anatomist and Physiologist its effects are equally well known. And, indeed, he finds that the brain has as many ages, if not more, than Shakspeare gives to man. There is, for instance, a brain of infancy and childhood, another of boyhood, a third, of juvenility; a fourth, of early manhood; a fifth, of mature manhood; a sixth, of declining manhood; a seventh, of early old age; and an eighth, of the childhood of extreme senility. And each of these differ, more or less, from all the others. So do the manifestations of mind, all the different periods of age through which the brain passes, differ from each other, in a corresponding manner and degree.

In infancy and childhood the brain is superabundant in fluid substance, and, therefore, tender and feeble, defective in organization, and altogether immature. "At this period," says Meckel, "the brain weighs about ten ounces, and so abundantly is it supplied with blood, and so rapidly does it increase in size, that at the age of seven it weighs about three pounds. Its consistency, during this period, is also gradually increasing, it is, thereby, becoming firmer, more consistent, and less vascular; the difference between the medullary and cortical portons is more prominent; the former is less red, the latter, deeper colored; the convolutions better marked, and so the peripheral surface more extended. But the mental faculties are yet in a weak and crude condition. In boyhood and juvenility, the brain is vastly improved in condition and strength; and the mental powers too, in early manhood their improvement is still higher, and by the prime of life, they, like the organs of the body generally, are in their prime.

The next change exhibited by the brain and the mental phenomena, is when they enter upon the declivity of life; and that portion they also pass over in the same harmony, in relation to the mutations sustained by them, with which they had previously made their ascent. Every deterioration which the lapse of time produces in the brain, is accompanied by a like deterioration of mental action. And thus proceed the kindred changes until death arrests them.

There are, however, some exceptions to this rule, but generally speaking it is the cerebral and mental history of all whose lives have been protracted to the period of old age. In estimating the powers of the mind, by the size of the brain, this condition should never be neglected.

The FOURTH condition of size is HEALTH. It not unfrequently occurs, that disease has made such havoc in the brain, that the natural tone is entirely lost. Intemperance and

other vices have such an influence upon it, that it gradually loses its power, until insanity, or idiocy is the result. In other instances the digestive apparatus is so feeble that it is not able to supply the brain with its appropriate nourishment, either in quantity or quality, consequently its operations are impeded, and its manifestations are feeble. Such cases may be regarded as exceptions to the general rule of size being a measure of power.

Notwithstanding the exceptions which I have named, to size being a measure of power, when applied to the brain, yet so indispensible is it to the manifestation of mind, that when the circumference of the head, taken above the eyes, does not exceed THIRTEEN INCHES, imbecility and idiocy always attend, according to Gall: and Dr. Voison, a celebrated French physician, found on careful examination, that idiocy was complete when the measurement varied from ELEVEN to THIRTEEN INCHES, while that from the root of the nose over the head, to the spine of the ociput, measured only between EIGHT and NINE INCHES. In the full sized head, the former measurement averages TWENTY-TWO inches; the later, THIRTEEN. In the heads of very distinguished men it passes this average, thus, the *skull* of Spurzheim measured TWENTY-TWO and ONE-QUARTER, and THIRTEEN and SIX-TENTHS inches, respectively. It should be remembered, however, that a person may have a large head and still be idiotic, the deficiency existing in the structure, not in the size of the brain.

That size is a measure of power when applied to the brain, (other things being equal,) is now admitted by the most distinguished Physiologists of the age. Magendie, Carpenter, and Solly, all agree THAT THE VOLUME OF THE BRAIN IS GENERALLY IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE CAPACITY OF THE MIND; and it is surprising that any individual, who has paid the subject the least attention, should be found, in the present age, to controvert so obvious a proposition.

THE BRAIN—ANIMAL AND HUMAN.

The brain is observed to be progressively improved in its structure, and, with reference to the spinal marrow and nerves, *augmented in volume* more and more, until we reach the human brain; each addition being marked by some addition to, or amplification of, the powers of the animal—until in man we behold it possessing some parts of which animals are destitute, and wanting none which they possess. It is a remarkable fact, that man seems to pass through every gradation of animal existence. His heart is at first a mere pulsating vessel, like that of an insect; then a sack like that of a fish; then two sacks like that of an amphibious animal; then a regular double heart. So the human brain at one period presents appearances analogous to the brain in fishes: then to that of birds; then to that of the mammalia; and finally becomes, by the addition of new portions, a proper human brain, and is such at birth; and, according to Sœmmering, has no convolutions till the sixth or seventh month of gestation, being in this respect like the brain of mature fishes and birds, in which convolutions are never found. Convolutions then begin to appear and gradually enlarge to adult age.—*George Combe.*

JOSEPH PAXTON,

ARCHITECT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Paxton's portrait shows a combination of activity and strength, a sharp yet compact organization, admirably fitting him for clearness and positiveness of mind. His head is high, showing expansiveness and elevation of sentiment, perseverance and dignity, and a profound respect for whatever is noble, imposing, and beneficent. The region of SELF-ESTEEM is by no means deficient, although the abundance of hair on the forehead and back-head leaves an apparent flatness in the crown, yet if the outline of the cranium be traced, the regions of FIRMNESS and SELF-ESTEEM appear large. But what most forcibly strikes the Phrenologist, is the great prominence of the brow, and the fulness at the external angle of the eye, in the region of ORDER and CALCULATION; this class of organs gives great practical talent, system, taste, mathematical ability, and power to attend to details. The temple is very full, showing great CONSTRUCTIVENESS and IDEALITY, which, joined with large CAUSALITY, and very large COMPARISON, impart the inventive, artistic, taste and talent. Then his MARVELLOUSNESS, which appears very large, makes him expand his investigations to the regions of the original, unknown, and that which excites the wonder and admiration of mankind. He cannot operate in a beaten path—his mind instinctively wanders out of it, and above it. INDIVIDUALITY, at the root of the nose, and all the organs in the arch of the brow, with COMPARISON and IDEALITY give him his taste and talent as a florist and horticulturist.

For the accompanying portrait we are indebted to the kindness of our friends, Messrs. A. Palmer & Co., publishers of the "North American Miscellany."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

We present our readers with the portrait of Joseph Paxton, a man whose name will hereafter stand enrolled among those whose works have done honor to their time and country. Mr. Paxton, who, as all his friends know, and as all the admirers of his character and genius will be glad to learn, is in the very prime and vigor of his age, and bids fair to enrich not only science but literature, with many contributions worthy of his now great name, has acquired a reputation as wide as the civilized world, by the conception of the great idea of the "Crystal Palace," a building to which history offers no parallel, either in the past or the present. Whether we consider the noble and humanizing purposes to which that building is consecrated, the appropriateness, the elegance, the vastness, and the beauty of the design, or its simple, but most admirable novelty, we must acknowledge Mr. Paxton's high claims to the grateful appreciation of his contemporaries, and to that enduring place in the national annals which is the best reward of all true greatness in any and every department of public usefulness.

Mr. Paxton, like most other men of note, is "self made." He owes his high position to his own intellect and industry; and can say of his own courage and perseverance, and of the assiduous cultivation of his mind and heart, that they alone raised him from the humblest rank of the honest working-men of his country, to the enviable position in which he now stands.

Mr. Paxton, whose original profession, as is well-known, was, as it still is, that of a landscape gardener, was first employed in a responsible capacity by his Grace, the Duke of Somerset, at Wimbledon. From that situation he passed, about twelve or thirteen years ago, as we are informed, into the service of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; but that nobleman was not slow to perceive that Mr. Paxton possessed administrative faculties, and a knowledge of and skill in financial arrangement of a high order, in which capacities, we believe, he has been of essential service in the management of the Duke's estates, both in England and Ireland.

There are, indeed, few instances of scientific application which present so many points of interest as the circumstances by which this gentleman has earned his fame as the architect of the Great Exhibition Building. With the name of Mr. Paxton have long been associated the glories of Chatsworth, and the sole contrivance of the

JOSEPH PAXTON.

vast conservatory, which the King of Saxony graphically compared to "a tropical scene with a glass sky." The house built from Mr. Paxton's design, for the flowering of the *Victoria regia*, was, however, the immediate parent of the Great Exhibition Building. A design for the latter structure had already been prepared, but had failed to impress the public with its fitness for the purpose; and Mr. Paxton, apprehensive that an irreparable blunder would be committed in the intended building, proposed to the Executive Committee another design. Certain difficulties lay in the way, but Mr. Paxton was not to be deterred; his mind was made up; "and" said the Duke of Devonshire at a public meeting held at Bakewell; "I never knew Mr. Paxton resolve to undertake what he did not fully accomplish." On the morning of the 18th of June, whilst presiding at a railway committee, he sketched upon a sheet of blotting paper his idea for the great Industrial Building. He sat up all that night, until he had worked out the design to his satisfaction; and the elevations, sections, working details, and specifications, were completed in ten days. Next morning, Mr. Paxton started from Derby, by railway, for the metropolis; and in the same train, and carriage, was Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer—a member, moreover, of the Royal Commission, and who, at Mr. Paxton's request, examined the plans.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed the engineer—"worthy of the magnificence of Chatsworth!—a thousand times better than anything that has been brought before us! What a pity they were not prepared earlier!"

"Will you lay them down before the Royal Commission?"

"I will," was the reply.

Next day the Royal Commission met; but Mr. Stephenson had not an opportunity of submitting Mr. Paxton's plans to his colleagues and Prince Albert; the office was, however, delegated to an able hand, Mr. Scott Russell, one of the secretaries of the Commission. Mr. Paxton next waited upon Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, to explain the details. The scheme was referred to the Building Committee, who could not entertain it, as they had devised a plan. However, Mr. Paxton appealed to the public judgment in the illustrations and pages of this journal, and the practicability, simplicity and beauty of the scheme instantly became popular. Thus encouraged, Mr. Paxton next procured a tender to be sent in to the Building Committee, for his design. This was prepared by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and at length Mr. Paxton's plan was tendered by them as an "improvement" on the Committee's design, and their offer proved to be the lowest. It will be recollected what followed: the Crystal Palace was eventually chosen unanimously, not only by the Building Committee, but by the Royal Commission; and the many thousands who assembled within the fairy-like structure at its inauguration, on Thursday last, must have been impressed with the soundness of this decision.

Such is a brief *resume* of the circumstances which led to this fortunate adoption of Mr. Paxton's design: a more fitting temple for the world's industrial treasures could not be devised; and it was but a just recognition of its author's great share in contributing to the success of the Exhibition, that he led the inauguration pageant on Thursday, May 1st.

Mr. Paxton is a distinguished Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and has produced a Botanical Dictionary of accredited worth, besides editing the "Flower Garden," and other botanical and horticultural works. The gardens at Chatsworth form an excellent finishing school for young men; and many foreigners having received here instructions in horticulture, have invested Mr. Paxton's taste and skill with European celebrity.

The accompanying portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a photograph by Kilburn.

London Illustrated News.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

He has the indications of a tough, hard-working, enduring natural constitution. He is made up on the large and strong principle, and had his life been devoted to physical labor, he would have had uncommon hardihood and power of body, but having been devoted to mental labor, he has thereby refined, softened, and elevated the tone of his organization, so that the mental temperament decidedly prevails, giving him clearness and activity of mind, while the motive and vital systems give him patience, steadiness, and strength, so that he is comparatively cool, and has command of his powers, both physically and mentally, and is, therefore, rarely thrown off his balance. His Phrenological organization is most favorable for general uniformity of mind and character. His head is large—most of the faculties are full and well developed—his forehead is very high and broad—none of the intellectual organs appear defective. His great natural abilities, with equal opportunity, would render him as successful in one department as in another. His perceptive organs are all very large, and give him great facility in acquiring facts, instituting experiments, and judging correctly of the quality, condition, and relation of things. The middle range of the intellectual faculties being large, give him the capacity to retain knowledge, and keep the experience of the past in his mind with all the clearness of the present, so that it is unnecessary for him to learn his lesson more than once.

The reflective organs, in the upper part of the forehead, are decidedly prominent, and furnish the strength of mind, power of research, ability to investigate, capacity to understand and combine, joined with the ana-

lytical, descriptive, criticising cast of intellect, for which he is so distinguished.

Constructiveness is also large, which, combined with his highly developed intellect, gives unusual ability and talent to construct, direct, experiment, work, and put into execution his various plans. He has very large Language, which enables him to explain, teach, lecture, write, illustrate, and make any subject, in which he is interested, glow with a life-like reality. His moral brain is particularly elevated and expanded, the influence of which is to give a high tone to the mind, desire to be useful and benefit mankind, and to live with a consciousness of his dependence upon a higher power. His religious susceptibilities are strong, enabling him to balance and regulate his passions and animal impulses, and add greatly to the strength and perfection of his character.

Firmness is decidedly large, joined with a large crown to the head in the region of Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, and Conscientiousness, giving unusual stability of character, strength of purpose, self-reliance, perseverance, integrity, circumspection, and consistency of conduct, rarely to be found. Approbativeness is very large, which is a powerful spur to the other faculties of his mind. He not only has an eye on the development of new truth, and is exceedingly anxious to make as great advances as possible, for truth's sake, but is withal very solicitous to elevate himself and to gain notoriety, and distinction among the wise and learned. This would also render him very polite, affable, and anxious to please, and willing to serve others, for the purpose of making friends, and rendering himself agreeable; hence, as a teacher, lecturer, or writer, he aims not only to impart new truths, and agreeable entertainment, but to so present his subject as to win applause and secure approval and general popularity.

This faculty, joined with his Benevolence and strong social feelings, make him conciliatory, and strive as far as possible to render himself agreeable, while they enable him to elicit the friendship and coöperation of others. He is highly interested in the family and domestic circle, soon becomes attached, is warm-hearted, and well qualified to grace the social circle, to entertain, and make his friends happy. His executive powers are all prominent, giving force and energy of character, which is a powerful aid in carrying into execution his plans and purposes, which, in connection with his ambition, will, and intellect, disposes him to rely on his own resources, and fortifies him in all his undertakings, making him feel competent to grapple with anything he may desire to accomplish. Secretiveness and Cautiousness are apparently full, which give him tact, management, power to conceal, and control his feelings so as not to say or do indiscreet or imprudent things. His developments as a whole are very favorable, and not often are we called upon to analyze a mind which is so well balanced, where all the powers can be so favorably presented, a character so harmoniously developed, rendering his labors so efficient and useful, at the same time crowning himself with favors and praises, with so little existing to mar his usefulness and influence. He could not easily be a bad man. Such minds are self-poised and mold their own circumstances.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Professor Benjamin Silliman was born on the 8th of August, 1779, in North Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut. Both his father and grandfather were educated at Yale College.

His grandfather, Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, graduated in 1727, and was for many years a Counsellor and Judge of the Superior Court, in the Colony of Connecticut.

His father, Gold Selleck Silliman, Esq., graduated in 1752, and was a lawyer of distinction at the Fairfield Bar. In the war of the Revolution he, in part or wholly, relinquished his profession, and engaged actively in the cause of his country.

Professor Silliman entered the Freshman class in Yale College at the Commencement in 1792, and graduated in 1796, at the age of seventeen. On leaving College he taught school for a short time in Wethersfield, and then entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in the County of New Haven in the spring of 1802.

In 1799, he received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and was then appointed tutor in Yale College, and from that time to the present has been connected with it as an instructor.

He was elected to the professorship of chemistry in 1802. At this time his knowledge of the science was derived from reading only, and he spent two winters in Philadelphia attending

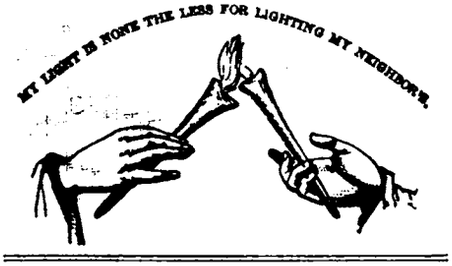
lectures, and performing experiments by himself. He was inducted into the professorship of Chemistry in 1804, and gave a short course of lectures in the summer of that year. In the spring of 1805, he went to Europe, and spent fifteen months. During this time he attended full and able courses of lectures in London and Edinburgh, besides gaining additional knowledge in mineralogy and geology, and also attending the courses of distinguished medical professors. Since the establishment of the medical department in Yale College in 1813, he has given instruction in pharmacy.

He founded "SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL" in 1818. He has been an indefatigable student, and has probably done as much or more than any man in the United States towards raising science to its present state of culture.

Professor Silliman has appeared as an author at various times. In 1810 he published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland," and "Two Passages over the Atlantic in the years 1805 and 1806;" and in 1820, "Remarks made on a short tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1818," both of which works have passed through several editions. In 1830 he published "Elements of Chemistry, in the order of the Lectures in Yale College," 2 vol., 8vo. He has also published, with notes and appendices, several editions of Henry's Chemistry, and Bakewell's Geology, beside several smaller productions.

In talent his main forte is as a lecturer and a practical man—rather to simplify and reduce to practice the inventions and ideas of others than to originate. His talents as a *writer* must be inferred from the *extent, success, character, and celebrity* of his *works*. He possesses a *social* character of the highest order, equally distinguished for his affability, "suavity of address, marvellous currency of talk, and an infinite composure over *exploding retorts*." As a mineralogist and geologist he holds a high rank, and the Cabinet at Yale, which he was chiefly instrumental in collecting, is one of the best in the country, and will remain a lasting monument of his untiring industry, research, and skill.

Although Professor Silliman has been a most attentive and laborious student in his peculiar department of science, and contributed so largely to its stores of knowledge, and to elevate it in all our seats of learning, he has also been an attentive observer and warm supporter of the great elements of progress in other branches of learning. When the gifted and immortal Spurzheim landed on our shores to bless our country with the light of the true science of man, Professor Silliman extended to him his hand of welcome, as a benefactor and man of genius, attended upon his teachings, and lent him the aid of his friendship, and his pen to testify to his skill, and to call around the great reformer the attention and respect of the western world. It can hardly be expected that a man with Professor Silliman's great care and responsibility, in one almost endless field of research, should devote much time to the cultivation and development even of a science as important as that of Phrenology. But as an evidence of his sagacity to appreciate the new mental science, and his manliness and candor in readily yielding to its support the weight of his great name, he wrote an elaborate article in favor of Phrenology in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," ten years ago, creditable alike to his candor and talents, an extract from which we insert on page 11.



Educational Department.

EDUCATION!

NUMBER VII.

BY WILLIAM ELDER M. D.

The different tissues and organs in the human system bear each a more or less relation to the mental actions. The Brain seems to be the nearest, the first link in the series of instruments by which the soul maintains its present intercourse with surrounding things.

It is the seat of consciousness. All impressions made upon the the external senses, and all affections of the body generally, are perceived or recognized there as in the center of animal life. The nerves, which are the organs of sensation, meet and deliver their impressions there. Whatever interrupts this nervous communication, and so disconnects any part of the body from the brain, renders consciousness of its conditions, changes and affections impossible. If the optic nerve be cut, tied or compressed, vision is interrupted, whatever be the condition of the eyeball; and no violence inflicted upon a limb, if its nerves are in like manner interrupted, will reach the seat of consciousness and be felt by the mind.

Moreover, if the brain itself be compressed by fluids, tumors or depression of the surrounding bone, or its own blood vessels be turgid to the extent of suspending its functions, though all the rest of the body is in perfect health, the torture of the rack cannot awaken the subject to any sense of pain, any perception of surrounding things, or consciousness of his own existence.

Again: the brain is the immediate instrument and seat of the mind; for all its volitions proceed thence. As in the former instance, whenever a sensitive nerve is interrupted, sensation and perception by it fail, so whenever a motor nerve is divided, compressed or otherwise rendered incapable of its office, no exertion of the will can produce any motion in the muscle or member which that nerve supplies. Organic life may continue in the part for any length of time, but its obedience to the will is wholly prevented; the limb or muscle is thenceforth beyond the control of the mind.

The Brain being thus the treasure-house of sensations, the place where all communications from the external world are gathered to a point, and all the changes in the body recognized; being the point, also, whence the mandates of the mind issue—the council-chamber and throne-room of the soul's sovereignty—it has all the conditions, and answers every requirement which should constitute it the immediate organ and instrument of the mental faculties.

In popular apprehension and language, the intellectual powers are ascribed in a general way to the head; and to this reference to them everybody's experience testifies with unequivocal clearness. All the facts by which the locality of such functions may be ascertained, connect themselves with the brain, at least as clearly as vision is felt to be by the eye, or hearing by the ear. The ordinary and moderate activity of neither is felt at all, so as to be referred to them distinctly; but unusual intensity of effort, and that feeling of fatigue which follows long continued action of the reflecting faculties, locate themselves as distinctly in the brain as intense action and fatigue of these senses are felt in their respective organs. Moreover, the intellectual actions indicate their corporeal locality, with the greater certainty, because, it is not confused by any of their secondary or reflected effects upon other parts of the body. The perceptive and reflective powers employ chiefly the voluntary apparatus of the body, (the muscles and members of the face and limbs,) in their service; and the sympathetic motions and sensations which thought excites are seen and felt almost exclusively in those outward organs, and in their attitudes and gestures; but they are so remotely connected with the animal life, and so distinctly subordinate to the mind, that their amputation, or other incapacities of action, are known to be no hindrance to its functions. Their affections are so plainly symptomatic only, that they are in no danger of being mistaken for signs of the immediate presence of the primary impulse. The finger that assists in delineating a thought is not suspected of being the thinking instrument; and the eyebrow corrugated in the effort to recover a lost idea, is too plainly a symbol of the natural language to be credited with any nearer office in the services of the memory.

But it has happened, because emotion manfests itself often with great force in the viscera of the chest and abdomen, that popular opinion

has located the affections there; and following this notion and addressing itself to it, Poetry has almost consecrated the prejudice; and even Science with some formality of effort, but without any success, has occasionally attempted its justification.

I feel strongly tempted to undertake the explanation of this much-honored conceit; for its grounds and reasons are full of interest and beauty; but, I must content myself with disproving it. This, however, must be deferred until another number,

Physiological Department.

VITIATED AIR IN PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

BY PROF. L. M. COMINGS.

In looking over the report of the Paris Academy of Sciences for 1843, we noticed some remarks made by Le Blanc on the purity of Atmospheric Air which it may not be unprofitable to introduce in an article for the Journal.

This gentleman directed his remarks principally to an analysis of the air in rooms, hospitals, and all places and situations, wherever it is vitiated by the congregation of persons. He shows that the air of an empty room, the doors, and windows of which are not closed, is precisely the same as that out of doors. He also states that he found the same to be the case in the *closed* Greenhouses of the Jardendes Plants, this is a seeming contradiction; but he explains it by the absorption of the carbonic acid of the air, by the plants contained in them and the giving out again of this air purified, by the plants which had absorbed it.

In one of the wards of the Hospital of La Pitie, the doors and windows having been closed, the quantity of carbonic gas was found to be tripled, as compared with what it was before the room was closed. In one of the sleeping rooms of the Salpetriere, the quantity of carbonic acid in the morning, the doors and windows having been closed during the night, was eight times greater than in the open air. In the great Lecture Room of the Sarbonne, after a lecture of an hour and a half, one per cent of oxygen had disappeared, and been replaced by one of carbonic acid. The quantity of carbonic acid in one of the Ecoles d'Ailes, of Paris, after it had been closed for three hours, while the pupils were taking their lessons, was found to be precisely the same as in the experiment at the Salpetriere. At the Chamber of Deputies, he found the quantity of carbonic acid gas to vary from two to four parts in a thousand. The latter amount approaches the limit at which respiration becomes oppressive and injurious.

These rooms were of ordinary tightness and ventillated as much as most of our Halls, Meeting Houses, &c., so that it is very evident, that the air becomes vitiated to the same extent in most of our assemblies, especially in this cold climate. But we can come at an approximate mathematical certainty in regard to this impurity, for our physiologists have shown by very careful estimates, that an averaged sized man consumes about 45,000 cubic inches of oxygen and gives out about 40,000 of carbonic acid in 24 hours.

Now when we take into the account, our close rooms without fire places, air-tight stoves, the escape of coal gas, or the vitiation produced by the continual burning of dust which comes in contact with the hot stove, or the decomposition produced by the burning of gas, for it is proved that one burner will produce more carbonic acid than six or eight candles. What can we expect but diseased lungs, phthisis and pulmonary complaints? It is true that some improvement in some places has been made in our public rooms but still there is a great neglect on the part of our architects and builders in not furnishing suitable ventillation to our large halls.

Other experiments have been made, besides those above adduced, to prove the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled from the body. Professor Sharling of Copenhagen, a few years since employed the following means, and obtained the results as described below. The subjects of the experiments were confined in an air-tight box wherein they were perfectly at ease, being enabled to speak, eat, sleep or read without inconvenience; a constant current of atmospheric air was admitted into the box, and the deteriorated gases abstracted by means of an air pump. The air withdrawn was conducted into a proper arrangement of bottles some containing sulphuric acid, others a solution of caustic potash. The quantity of carbonic acid, both previously and subsequently to each operation was carefully ascertained by being recived into three graduated tubes, the results were as follows:—

The Prof. himself, aged 35, exhaled 7 and seven tenths ounces during 24 hours, seven of which were spent in sleep: a soldier 28 years old, exhaled 8 forty five hundreth ozs; a young woman aged 19, exhaled 5 and eighty-three hundredths; a boy aged 9 and a half years exhaled 4 and sixty-nine hundredths ozs; a girl 10 years old 4 and forty-two hundredths ozs.

From these experiments, Prof. Sharling deduces that males exhale more carbonic acid than females and children comparatively more than adults. He also finds that less of the gas is given off during the night than during the day, and that in certain cases of disease which he does not specify, less carbonic acid is formed than during the healthy state.

From experiments made in England, it was found that when the atmosphere was deteriorated by burning charcoal, death was produced when 3 per cent of carbonic acid was present in the atmosphere. In all such cases of death from stoves, carbonic oxide was found in the air and its deleterious effect was attributed to that gas. Dr. Thompson of Glasgow has stated that one per cent of this gas will destroy an animal in two minutes; but this is at variance with the statement of Nysten.

Le Blanc, found that a candle was extinguished in air containing four and a half or six per cent of carbonic acid. In such an atmosphere, life may be kept up for some time; but respiration is oppressive and the animal is affected with very great uneasiness. Air expired from the lungs contains about 4 per cent of carbonic acid and hence this atmosphere is noxious; birds have often been killed with three per cent, and yet we have seen statements which affirmed that upwards of 3 per cent had been detected in some of the London theaters. These facts, are pregnant with importance, in reference to our health, and to the continual liability we are under every day of being exposed to this vitiated air, in our public assemblies.

PHYSICO-PSYCHOLOGY.

REVIEW OF REICHENBACH'S "PHYSICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON THE DYNAMICS OF MAGNETISM," &C.

[CONTINUED FROM THE JUNE NUMBER.]

Our first article, in review of this interesting book, was devoted mainly to a consideration of the new discoveries of the author relative to the properties of magnets, crystals, &c., in. acting upon the human nerve, and emitting light. We have thought it proper to speak briefly of one more feature of the author's discoveries, in this department, which presented itself at a more advanced stage of his investigations. The phenomenon to be refered to was mainly connected with electro-magnets, or magnets whose force was temporarily induced by the current from a galvanic battery. The flames from the poles of a large electro-magnet, under strong action from a battery, were found to be much larger and brighter than those emitted by the permanent steel-magnet; and what was most remarkable, opening a new field of speculation, was that after the galvanic circuit was established, the magnetic flame, at first presenting only one color, would gradually, and slowly, resolve itself into distinct stratifications of color, presenting, in fact, a perfect iris, with the red below and the violet above. This phenomenon, as an invariable result of like processes under like circumstances, was ascertained beyond all doubt, but we have no room for the details of the experiments. Guarding against variations in the appearances of these colors, which he found to result from the varying distances from which they were viewed, our philosopher was now prepared for another interesting step. Having previously found that a magnetic bar, with poles in the direction of the dip, always emitted different colors from those it gave in the meridian, he carried out the suggestion as follows:—

"I fixed," says he, "the same two-feet long mag-

netic bar by its middle, in a Guidino's holder, which had a joint at the top, rendering it moveable in all directions. I brought it lengthways into the magnetic meridian, conformably toward the north pole, at first turned to the north, and afterwards inclined at about 95°, in the dip of Vienna. Starting from this, I made the northward pole pass through the complete vertical circle, which could be described around the axis of the magnetic bar in the plane of the meridian. I carried this into effect in the dark chamber,—first in the presence of Josephine Zinkel, who observed the changes developed from the west [south !] onward in the progressive motion of the northward pole." The girl saw the odic flame run through the series of colors represented in figure 20, commencing in the perpendicular direction downward at 0°.

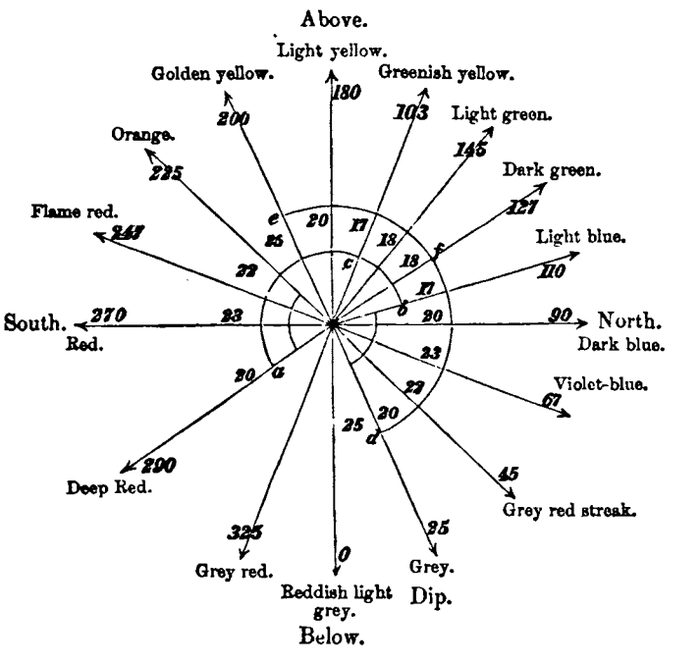


FIGURE 20.

"Examining the order of the colors," continues the author, "we discover a new iris, and in fact one with the colors lying in a circle. It is peculiar that the very direction in which the greatest magnetic intensity occurs, namely, the magnetic dip, or inclination of 65° to the horizon, is exactly that in which all the colors disappear, and nothing but dark grey remains. Is this grey to be taken as white, that is, a compound of all the colors; or as black, the absence of all ?" * *

"Those colors which lie in the lower half of the circle, namely, within 90° on each side of the dip point, display remarkable difference in intensity of light from those of the other, upper half, occupying 90° on each side of the golden yellow. The upper half, in the arc *a c b*, appeared bright, very luminous, fresh, and brilliant, while the lower was dull, opaque, and emitted little light. The greatest intensity of light lies in the golden yellow; the greatest obscurity, in the grey of the line of dip. One might call the upper half the day side, the lower, where almost all the colors are veiled with grey, and overcast, the night side. The yellow color, therefore, which we otherwise know to be the most intensely luminous in the spectrum, represents noon, blue and red, the two twilights; grey, the night. The earth's surface corresponds to the heavens in its influence upon the odic flame of the magnet."

The author expected a great change in the colors of these luminous appearances when the south pole of the same magnetic bar was used in the experiments, instead of the north pole; but the result did not confirm his anticipations, the changes being very slight, and consisting, for the most part, in a retardation of the points at which the specific colors of the luminosity were developed.

The Baron next proceeded to investigate the behavior of the bar-magnet while revolving through a verticle circle, in the plane of the *magnetic parallel* of his residence. The arrangments otherwise being the same as before, the results obtained in numerous repetitions of the trial, are represented in figure 22.

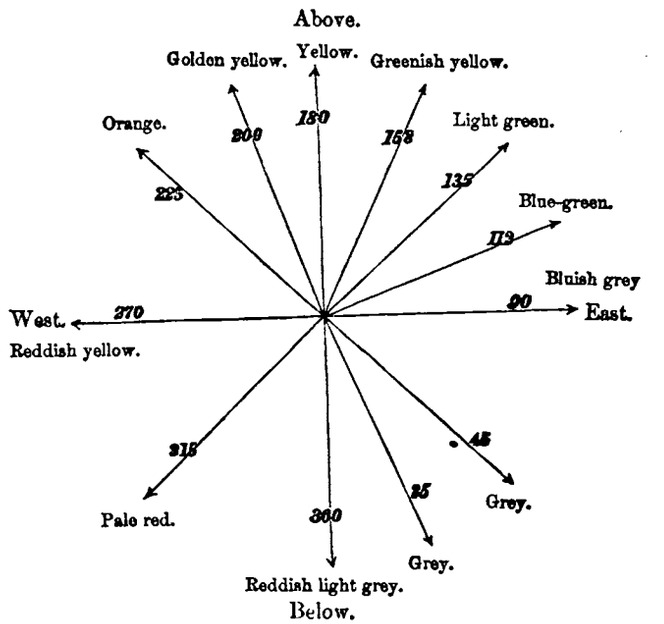


FIGURE 22.

The next experiment was by causing the magnetic bar to revolve in a *horizontal* circle. It gave results embodied in figure 25.

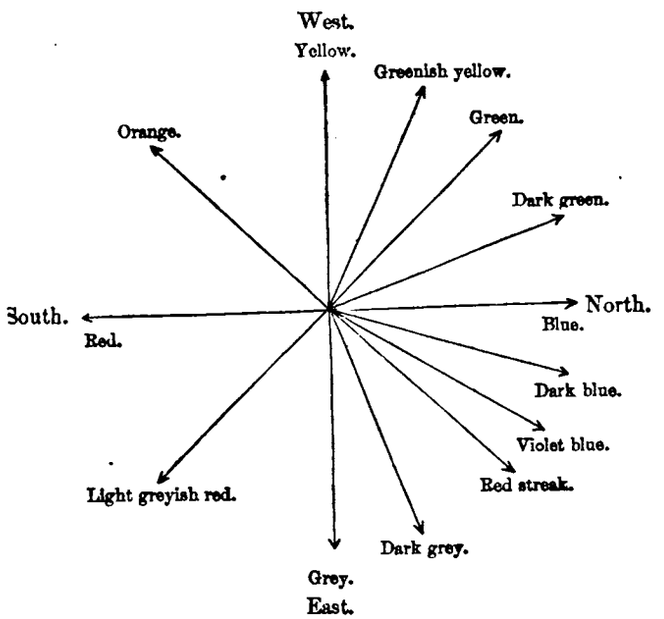


FIGURE 25.

A subsequent experiment of the author was with an electro-magnetized circular disk, which presented, at one view, all the varying phenomena of luminosity obtained by the varying positions of the magnet, the colors gradually melting into each other, and presenting a perfect circular rainbow. The several definite colors of the luminosity were always in the same positions with the identical colors as given by the bar-magnet.

From the circular disk our philosopher proceeded to experiments with an electro magnetized metallic *sphere*, hollow in the middle, and a little over a foot in diameter, and obtained results singularly beautiful in other respects, and seemingly decisive upon the great question of the origin of the *aurora borealis*. While under the action of the galvanic current, this sphere, or "*terrelle*," was shown to a number of intelligent persons, whose organs of

sight were more or less sensitive to the odic luminosity. These gave mutually corrobborative descriptions of the luminous phenomena which appeared, though by some this was witnessed in much greater intensity than by others. From among the several descriptions we select the following, as being rather more definite than the rest, but in other respects much the same :—

"I was able," says the author, "to examine these phenomena most accurately and circumstantially through Josephine Zinkle....She saw the globe in a white light before the voltaic current was completed. When the connection was made, and the internal iron bar converted into an electro-magnet, it displayed a bright light, decorated with the most beautiful colors, which always drew expressions of admiration from the beholders. Josephine Zinkle detected all the same phenomena as her predecessors :—the pole of the globe, toward the silver side of the battery, blue; that toward the zinc side, red; the light most intense at the poles, forming from them great stars, with apparently innumerable points, or rather raidiant thread-like prolongations, running over the globe, toward the equator, in various colors,—blue on the north, yellow on the west, red on the south, and grey on the east, and thus following the order so often observed; the whole of the east side was darker, the entire west side brighter, &c. She also perceived the band [previously described by others] which runs round the globe at the equator. She described it as a luminous streak passing horizontally round at the greatest circumference, and thus dividing the globe into two halves, upper and lower.....It is not sharply defined at the two edges, but has countless strong short teeth, like a fine comb, at right angles to the equator, and, therefore, pointing to the poles." * * * * * * *

"The preceding were merely the characters of the *odic incandescence* of the globe; we have now to examine those of the *odic flame*. A flame flowed out from each pole, perpendicularly to the surface of the globe, upward, two inches in hight, and about an inch and a half thick, which then expanded and overspread all sides of the globe parallel to its surface, became broken up into rays and streaks, and flowed out at once into the air in filaments of odic flame, like the filaments of the odic incandescence on the globe, and parallel to them, but only to a distance of a radius of about three inches from the poles. The entire diameter of the flaming appearance, over each pole, was rather more than six inches, beyond which distance it was lost in the air. The observer compared the whole flame to a loosely bound sheaf of corn, standing upright on the ground, with the ears and stalks hanging over in curves all round, so as to lie horizontally to one another over the band. The streaks of flame were not steady, but flickered and scintillated constantly backward and forward, becoming shorter and longer, and shooting out in rays like the electric flash on the positive electrified conductor. *The resemblance of this phenomenon to the polar light of the earth* is too manifest to any one who may take the trouble to read these lines. The iron sphere became in this way a *terrelle* analogous to Barlow's."

As shown in our previous article, the so-called odic flame, though invariably accompanying, was found to be not identical with, that enveloping *aura* of the magnet which has the peculiar property of attracting iron. These odic flames were emitted alike by crystals, by vegetable and animal organisms of all kinds, and especially by the human hand;—it was also generated by chemical action, heat, light, &c. But though when obtained from either of these latter sources, it was not accompanyed by the slightest perceptible force of attraction for iron filings, or for the magnetic needle, it always exerted the same influence, in proportion to its quantity, upon the sensitive human nerve, producing cataleptic spasms, and other effects identical with those accompanying the processes of Animal Magnetism, so called. The terrestrial globe being an electro-magnet on a large scale, (whose odic luminosity as the foregoing experiments seem to render more than probable) constitutes the phenomenon of the aurora borealis; the question naturally arises, may not the electro-magnetic (and hence odic) currents which are constantly passing between the equator and poles of the earth, be attended with more or less influence upon the nervous constitution of man, producing health or disease, according as specific conditions are observed or disregarded? That the reader may have a solution of this important question we are prompted to submit some interesting facts which occurred to Reichenbach, at an earlier stage of his investigations.

M. Schuh, a scientific gentleman, who sometimes assisted Reichenbach in his experiments, had contracted the singular habit of regularly turning himself in bed every morning when he awoke, so as to place his head where his feet had been during the night, after which he always went to sleep again. "This sleep was always more refreshing than all the preceding night's sleep, contrary to the general rule, according to which the earlier sleep, especially that before midnight, is the most strengthening. When he had not this after sleep, he felt weaker all day; and thus this strange custom had, for a long time, been a necessity to him. I inquired," continues the author, "about the position of the bed, and learned that the head was turned toward the south, and the foot toward the north. By my advice he assumed the opposite position when he went to bed at night; that is, with the head to the north, and the feet to the south. From this day forward he never found the morning after-sleep necessary; the sleep was good and strengthening; and he thenceforward discontinued the custom."

Subsequent observations and experiment proved that positions in reference to the magnetic meridian had still more decided effects upon those cataleptics and other sensitive persons through whom our author made most of his discoveries. One of them, (Miss Nowotny,) was found to have instinctively chosen a sleeping position almost exactly north and south, with her head toward the north. It had been necessary to take down a stove in order to allow her bed to be placed as she desired. She was with great difficulty, even for the sake of the experiment, persuaded to lie for a short time with her head toward the south; and when she finally did so, she soon began to complain of discomfort, "turned over restlessly; her face became flushed; her pulse rose, became fuller; flow of blood to the head increased the head-ache; and discomfort of the stomach soon ensued. The bedstead of the patient was quickly turned round again, but stopped when moved a quarter of a circle. She now lay in the magnetic parallel, with her head to the west. This direction was completely unbearable to her, and still more adverse than the south-north position she had just left." On being restored to her accustomed position, with her head to the north, these uncomfortable sensations immediately decreased, and in a few minutes had left her entirely. It was observed that during her altered positions, all her diseased conditions assumed a different form, and the effects of the action of the magnet and other things upon her, were the reverse of what they had been.

After speaking of the repetition of these experiments upon the same subject and upon other persons, with like results, the author says: "All these patients now recalled to mind how uncomfortable they always were in church, although they knew not the reason why. Catholic churches are all built from west to east, so that the congregation, before the altar, are in the west-east position; therefore, in that direction which is the most unsupportable to the sensitive. In this situation, therefore, they all often fainted, and were obliged to be carried out of the church. Miss Nowotny subsequently could not bear to walk in the garden or in the streets from west to east, for any length of time."

This sensitiveness to different points of the compass was more fully explained by subsequent researches. By a series of interesting experiments, which we have no room to describe, it was fully demonstrated that the human system, in respect to its inherent so-called odic influence, is *paralized*, both vertically and transversely, and that its different general divisions are in positive and negative relations to each other, and to the different poles and quarters of the earth. Now, as it is known that two positives or two negatives in magnetism repel each other, whilst a positive and negative attract, the same law may, in some sense, be supposed to hold in reference to this new imponderable, which accompanies magnetism. The reader, then, will have no difficulty in conceiving why different positions of the human system with reference to the magnetic meridian, should, in the sensitive, affect the vital currents and produce the symptoms which Reichenbach discribes in the subjects of his experiments.

The physiological bearing of these facts appear to us of great importance, and the subject certainly deserves the careful investigation of medical men. Who knows but that many who are now subject to broken and unrefreshing slumbers, to head-aches, convulsions, catalepsy, or other derangements of the vital forces, might be relieved, either wholly or in part, simply by a change in the position in which they are in the habit of lying or sitting? And might not the suggestion here afforded, relative to the propor sleeping position, be, with great benefit, carried out in hospitals, and especially in

lunatic asylums, where persons sensitive to the influence would be most likely to be found? Doubtless the majority of persons, especially those in perfect health, would be unable to detect any peculiar influence as arising from any particular position of the body during slumber; yet if these alleged discoveries of Reichenbach are real, a habitual violation of this magnetic law, for a long series of years, might be expected to effect, in some degree, almost every one, as to the health both of body and mind. I am induced to bring out this point thus prominently, because I have myself, (as I conceive,) derived considerable benefit, within the last two years, from an observance of the law here unfolded, and found that a position with the head to the south is generally attended with unrefreshing slumbers, which are succeeded with a heavy sensation in the head, and a diminuition of the natural activity both of the mind and the body. Let observations as to the effects of these positions, on different constitutions, be made, and their results be recorded for the benefit of mankind.*

We will introduce one more point, and then take our leave, for the present, of these interesting researches. It was discovered, beyond doubt, that the odic influence was generated by the light of the sun, the moon, the planets, and the fixed stars. The mode of experimenting, with reference to this question, was briefly as follows:—A young woman (Miss Reichel) nearly in perfect health, but whose vision and other senses had from childhood been exceedingly acute, was placed in a darkened recess or closet. Through the keyhole of the door, the end of a wire, thirty feet long, was extended to her. After some ten minutes, and when she had become quite accustomed to the wire, and the darkness, the other end of the wire was successively attached to different metallic plates, which were pushed out into the rays of the sun, or any other luminary whose influence was designed to be tested. In less than a minute there would arise before her eyes, from the end of the wire, a slender column of flame, which, in some instances, extended to the hight of a foot, and was about three-quarters of an inch thick. This flame invariably disappeared when the plate was withdrawn from the rays of the sun, or other luminaries; and as the young woman, from her position, could not know what change was made in the oft-repeated experiments, but could only describe their effects when she had anything to describe, the operator justly considered the test as entirely conclusive.

The young woman also observed that a perceptible *aura* was emitted from the end of the wire, which was cool when the light falling on the metallic plate was from the sun or stars; warm, when it was from the moon or planets.

The inquiry subsequently suggested itself to our philosopher, whether particular portions or *constellations of the heavens* might not exert an influence upon this exceedingly sensitive subject, sufficiently distinct to be discernable. He conducted her several times, at different hours of clear calm nights, to the top of a hill in the neighborhood of Vienna; and, on careful observation, she declared that she felt decidedly different influences as coming from different quarters of the heavens. In general it appeared that soon after sunset, the west, and before sunrise, the east, were especially cool; the variations of temperature revolving horizontally from west to north, and thence to east, as the hour advanced. She spoke particularly of the milky way, the group of Pleiades, the region of the Great Bear, and some other groups of stars, as affecting her with a cooling sensation, and said that all the stars together "acted upon her, in combination, like a rather weak magnet, not merely in front, but behind, upon the spine; principally, however, upon the head, where she was most highly sensitive to all magnetic influences." From the whole of these, and other facts disclosed in his investigations, the author concludes that we not only stand connected with all terrestrial matter, by a hitherto unsuspected reciprocation, but that "the stars, also, are actually not altogether without influence upon our sublunary, perhaps even practical world, and the proceedings of many heads."

All popular and long-cherished ideas, into whatever *excesses* they may have been carried, may be suspected to contain within themselves a germ of truth; and here we find the germ of truth which, perhaps essentially misconceived, and misapplied, has served for the development of that age-lasting structure of predominant fancy and superstition, *Judicial Astrology*.

We commend the work, a very small portion of whose contents have thus been brought under review, as among the most interesting and important scientific publications of the day. W. F.

* I am authorized to say that the proprietors of this Journal will be happy to open their columns for the record of any interesting facts tending to the illustration of this subject.

Agricultural Department.

THE CHERRY.

The Cherry was originally from Asia, and was brought into Italy, sixty-nine years before the Christian Era. The seeds of the cultivated Cherry were brought to America, from England and Holland, soon after its settlement. As a pleasant and refreshing fruit, the early season at which it ripens, its juiciness and delicacy make it a general favorite. Nor is man the only being which entertains this opinion, as is evinced by the ravenous cravings of birds for this fruit. While the large and fleshy kinds are very sweet and luscious, others which are more tender and acid are of great value for tarts, pies and many kinds of Cookery. They are stoned and dried, for exportation and winter use.

The Cherry-tree is very luxuriant, and its rapid growth, smooth bark, cleanness, natural beauty of form, without the necessity of much pruning, render it the most desirable of all fruit trees for shade and ornament, and is, therefore, chosen by farmers generally, as a shade-tree. The larger growing sorts of the black cherry, form large, beautiful, spreading heads, and attain the height of fifty or sixty feet. Its early and beautiful blossom, its fruit being the first of the season to ripen, with the rapidity and elegance of its growth, should make this tree supplant the awkward sycamore, and the filthy poplar, as a shade. The aristocratic and venerable gothic elm, and the fresh, cheerful maple, we love to witness in parks and public grounds; but around the farm-house and the villager's cottage, we would see the cherry, the pear, peach and apple—shade, ornament and utility, combined. The cherry, besides its rapidity of growth, requires little care, and from its hardiness, flourishes in almost any climate, however rigorous. It will thrive on a dry gravelly loam. If placed in a very moist and exceedingly rich soil, it is comparatively short lived. To obtain the best fruit, a deep mellow soil, of good quality, should be employed. In very warm valley regions it should stand north of hills, buildings or walls to prevent it coming forward too early in the spring.

The finer sorts should be propagated by budding on seedlings of the common black mazzard. To raise these stocks, select fine fruit, allow it to lie two or three days, wash away the pulp and plant the seeds about an inch deep. They will come up in the spring and be ready to transplant in the nursery the following autumn, or spring, about one foot apart in rows. The seedlings should be budded in the month of August following, very near the ground.

The Cherry, as a standard tree, needs scarcely any cultivation. Old trees should have manure occasionally. Little pruning is necessary, which is confined generally to dead limbs and crossing branches. The trees should stand twenty feet apart for vigorous growers. The best varieties of the Cherry live about thirty or forty years, while common kinds often attain twice that age. The Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Knights' Early Black, Oxheart, American Heart, Yellow Spanish or White Bigarreau, and Tradescant's Blackheart, are among the best varities.

Much difficulty is experienced in successfully grafting the cherry, and it should always be performed very early in the Spring before the frost leaves the ground, and before the buds are at all swollen. After this period failures are frequent.

Budding succeeds only with thrifty stocks and well matured buds, which should be done from Midsummer to a month after, as the bark will then peel well. A good share of wood should be cut with the bud to make it live.

FRUIT FOR MARKET.—The man who wishes to make a business of marketing fruit, and obtain a regular income, must plant many kinds. Some kinds will succeed best this year, and others next. An individual in western New York sold, the Newark Advertiser says, in 1840, twenty-five hundred dollars worth of peaches, from about twelve acres. Fruit was scarce that year, and peaches sold at a high price. A large cultivator of the grape, on the Hudson, sometimes sells $5,000 or $6,000 worth of grapes. Another individual, of Monroe Co., N. Y., sold in 1845, four hundred and forty dollars worth of Northern Spy and Roxbury Russet apples, from one acre. A general assortment of the best kinds of fruit will be likely to furnish every year, with good culture, one or more highly profitable crops. In the neighborhood of a large city, fruits always meet with a ready sale and they are highly conducive to health.

PHRENOLOGY.

BY PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

[Some years since there appeared an able article on Phrenology in the "American Journal of Arts and Sciences," from the pen of its editor, Professor Silliman, a few extracts from which we give to our readers. We only regret that our space forbids our copying, at this time, the whole article, as it would occupy several pages.]

It appears to me that Phrenology involves no absurdity, nor antecedent improbability. The very word means the science or knowledge of the mind, which all admit to be a pursuit of the highest dignity and importance, both for this life and the life to come, and the appropriate inquiry of the Phrenologist is, whether the mind, with its peculiar powers, affections, and propensities, is manifested by particular organs corresponding with the conformation of the cranium, that defensive armor by which the brain is protected from external injury.

In what part of our frames is the mind manifested by any visible appearance? All will answer, in the features—in the human face divine. But whence comes the intellectual and moral light that beams forth from the eye and from the features? Surely, not from the eye itself, although it is the most perfect and beautiful of optical instruments; not from the fibers of the facial muscles; not from the bony skeleton of the face; not from the air-cells and blood-vessels of the lungs; still less from the viscera and limbs; and with equal certainty, not from the cavities, the valves, and the strong muscular fabric of the heart itself, which is only the grand hydraulic organ for receiving and propelling the blood.

Most persons are startled, when told that the physical heart has nothing to do with our mental or moral manifestations. What! does not its quick pulsation, its tumultuous and irregular throb, when fear, or love, or joy, or anger animates our faculties—does not this bounding movement, shooting a thrill through the bosom, nor the attendant blush, or death-like paleness of the features, prove that the heart is a mental or moral organ? Certainly not; these phenomena only evince that by means of our nerves, the divine principle within us electrifies, as it were, our muscles, and thus accelerates or retards the current of the blood through the arteries, as well as the movement of the muscles themselves, and especially of the heart, which, in relation to the circulation of the blood, is the most important of them all. The physical heart is no more to the mind and the affections, than the hose of a fire-engine is to the intelligence that works the machine, whose successive strokes impel the hurrying fluid along, in a manner not unlike that which attends the circulation of the blood in the arteries.

Where, then, shall we look for the seat of the mind? We are compelled to return to the head, from which intellectual citadel we should never, for a moment, have departed, did not some individuals affirm that they are not sure where their minds reside. Such a doubt fills me with amazement, for I am as distinctly conscious that my mental operations are in my head, as I am of my existence, or that my eyes present to me the images of external things; nay, more, I am equally certain that no merely intellectual or moral operation has its seat below the bottom of the orbital cavities; that all the wonderful and beautiful structure beneath the base of the brain, quite to the soles of the feet, is composed merely of corporeal members, of ministering servants, that obey the will and execute the mandates of the heavenly principle, the representative of the Creator residing within the beautiful dome that crowns our frames, and which, like the lofty rotunda of a holy and magnificent temple, covers the inhabitant beneath, while it looks upward to heaven with aspirations toward its divine author and architect.

The residence of the mind being in the brain, it is not absurd or irrational to inquire whether it can be read in the form of the cranium. If, as has been ascertained by physiologists and anatomists, the bony matter of the cranium is deposited upon and around the membranous envelopes of the brain, which is formed before the skull, then the latter, adapting itself in its soft and yielding state, must of necessity take the shape of the former. If the different faculties, affections, and propensities of the mind are distributed in different organs contained in the convolutions of the brain, and if the energy of the faculties is in proportion to the size and development of the organs, then the external form and size of the cranium will indicate the powers and affections within.

Many persons are alarmed lest Phrenology should produce an influence hostile to religion, by favoring materialism. It is supposed that our organization may be pleaded in bar against our moral responsibility, since, if we have strong dispositions to do wrong and no power to do right, we are like machines, and are not responsible. When there is no intellectual power, as in the case of an idiot, or a subversion of reason, as in the instance of a maniac, it is agreed by all, that the individual is not amenable to human laws. This opinion has no reference to Phrenology, and is embraced by all mankind.

Phrenology stands not in the way of moral and religious influence; but, on the contrary, if the science be true, it indicates, in a manner most important, where and how to exert the discipline of self-control, as well as the right and power of controlling others.

Phrenology is not a substitute for revealed religion—it does not present itself as a rival or an enemy, but as an ally or ministering servant. It is obvious that if all which is claimed for it be true, it is capable of exerting a most important influence on the faculties and moral powers of our race, and with experience for its interpreter, it must form the basis of intellectual philosophy.

The organization of the brain, illustrates the wisdom of the Creator in common with the wonderful structure of the rest of the frame; and, indeed, it has still higher claims to our admiration, inasmuch as the faculties of the mind are more elevated in dignity than those of the inferior members. It appears, then, that Phrenology is neither an unreasonable, an unphilosophical, nor an immoral or irreligious pursuit.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER VII.

THE APE, BABOON, AND MONKEY.

The terms, ape, baboon, and monkey were formerly applied indiscriminately to any of the four-handed animals. The ape family should be properly divided into four sections; namely, *apes*, or such as are destitute of a tail, the Orang-Outang and Chimpanzee being at the head; *baboons*, or those with muscular bodies, elongated, or dog-faces, and short tails; *monkeys*, whose tails are generally long; and *sapajous*, or monkeys with *prehensile* tails, that can be twisted around objects, and thereby answer to the animal the purposes of an additional hand.

No race of animals make so near an approach to the human species, in form, action, and general anatomical structure, as the one under consideration. They are found only in the warmest parts of the world, and chiefly in the torrid zone. They abound in Africa, from the Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, in all parts of India, in the south of China, in Japan, and in South America. In the higher specimens of the ape, as the Orang-Outang, we see the whole exterior strongly impressed with the human likeness; of a size equal, and of strength often far superior, to man. They walk upright, their posteriors are fleshy, their thighs rounded, their legs furnished with calves, and their hands and feet bear a strong resemblance to the human. Their feet, however, being less fleshy and rounded, and the thumb or large toe being shorter and farther removed from the rest, has a less resemblance to the human foot, than is true of the hand. It seems better adapted to grasp the limb of a tree, in their arboreal life, than to walking erect. They find it necessary to use a staff to steady them in walking.

The Orang-Outang, or "wild man" of the woods, is a native of the deepest forests of Sumatra, Borneo, and Malacca, and is remarkable for its size, swiftness, address, and ferocity. In youth it has a rounded forehead, but as it advances to maturity these marks of superior mental power are less manifest. In a state of captivity, having been taken young, they become comparatively docile, but in their adult state, when fully developed, they become mischievous and dangerous.

Dr. Clarke Abel gives a graphic account of the capture of one of these animals, which conveys a good idea of its powerful frame and arboreal habits. He was discovered by a ship's company on the Island of Sumatra, and on the approach of the party, he came down from a tree and made for a grove at some distance, "walking with a waddling gait, sometimes accelerating his motion with his hands." On approaching the trees, "he gained, by one spring, a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the swiftness of a common monkey, his progress being as rapid as that of a swift horse. After receiving five balls, his exertions relaxed, and, reclining exhausted against a branch, he vomited a quantity of blood. The ammunition of the party being exhausted, they were obliged to fell the tree to obtain him. But what

was their surprise to see him, as the tree was falling, effect his retreat to another, with undiminished vigor! They were forced to cut down all the trees before they could force him to combat his enemies on the ground, and when finally overpowered by numbers, and nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear, which would have withstood the strength of the stoutest man, and broke it like a reed. It was stated by those who aided in his death, that the human-like expression, and his piteous manner of placing his hands over his wounds, distressed their feelings, so as almost to make them question the nature of the act they were committing. He was seven feet high, with a broad expanded chest, and narrow waist. His chin was fringed with a beard that curled neatly on each side. On the whole, he was a wonderful beast to behold. His hair was neat and glossy, and his whole appearance showed him to be in the full vigor of youth and strength."

THE ORANG-OUTANG.

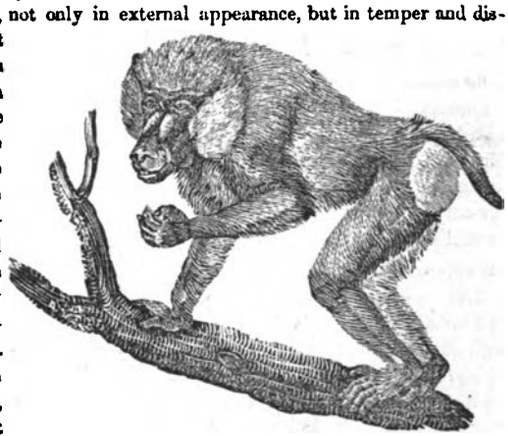
The Long-armed Ape, in general form, is the next below the Orang-Outang in its resemblance to mankind; is remarkable for the extraordinary length of its arms, and has a more beastly face, feet, and legs. When standing erect, his hands reach to the ground, and all parts of the body being covered with a rough, black hair, and his face, which is flat and of a tawny color fringed with grey hair, combine to give him a very singular and somewhat hideous appearance. In disposition he is, in general, mild and tractable, and measures from three to four feet in hight.

THE LONG-ARMED APE.

The Barbary Ape. This species of the ape has a large head, pouches in its cheeks in which it can carry food, a prominent nose, an ear like a man, and generally goes on all fours. It grows to the hight of nearly four feet, is remarkable for its docility, and by discipline is made to exhibit considerable intelligence. The face is of a swarthy flesh-color, and his hair an olive brown. It is common in Barbary, the lower parts of Africa, and also on the rock of Gibraltar. This has been the "show-man's ape" from time immemorial. Though often morose and sullen in confinement, it is social, active, and courageous in its wild state, and remarkably attached to its young.

THE BARBARY APE.

The Baboon family forms the next link in the chain of gradation, and differs from the ape, not only in external appearance, but in temper and disposition. Without any approach to a chin, they have a long face and muzzle like a dog, and while the nostrils of the Orang-Outang open about midway between the mouth and eyes, those of this species are generally placed at the extremity of the jaws. They have large cheek-pouches, tails, and sharp claws, yet the position of the eyes, combined with the similarity of the arms and hands, give to these creatures a striking resemblance to humanity. They are fierce, untractable and formidable, and excessively libidinous in disposition. They are about four feet high when erect, and have a very large chest. They are formed for strength, armed with dangerous natural weapons, and being wild, restless, and impetuous, are among the most formidable of animals; nor can they be restrained in confinement any longer than force is continued; allowed to have their will, they become gratuitously cruel, mischievous, and destructive. They congregate in great numbers, and maintain their position against large parties of men. A troop of them will form a chain extending from their haunts to the garden or field they desire to rob, and toss the fruit from hand to hand till it is lodged in their home in the mountains.

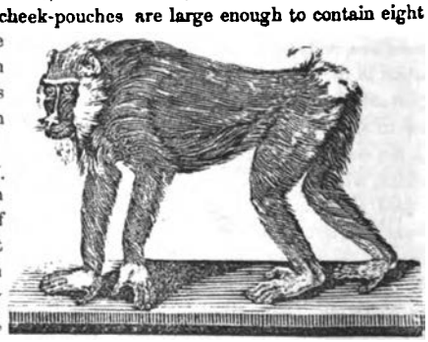


THE BABOON.

Ribbed-nose Baboon. This singular specimen of the baboon is remarkable for its great strength and size, it being about four feet high. Its nose is long, like that of the hog, and marked with ribs on each side of a violet-blue color; a vermilion line arises above the eyes, and passes down on each side over the tip of the nose. Inside, the ears are blue, which shades off into purple and vermilion. The hair on the forehead is long and turns back; its beard dark at the roots, orange in the middle, and yellow at the end; the back and legs covered with short, brown hair, its tail is short, nails flat, and the feet and hands black and naked. Its cheek-pouches are large enough to contain eight hens' eggs at once, which are removed one at a time, broken at one end and eaten. It walks on all fours, and rests as seen in the engraving.

RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

Small Ribbed-nose Baboon. This animal is about fifteen inches high, its face is flat, of a fine blue color, eyes bright hazel, the cheeks marked with ribs bounded with thick, bushy hair of a greenish color, speckled with black. The hair on the forehead is very long, and runs back to a point on the shoulders; it has a short thin beard of an orange color; the hair on the body is brown, mixed with shades of green; its hands and feet are naked, and it differs from the large ribbed-nose principally in smallness, and most surprising agility.



SMALL RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

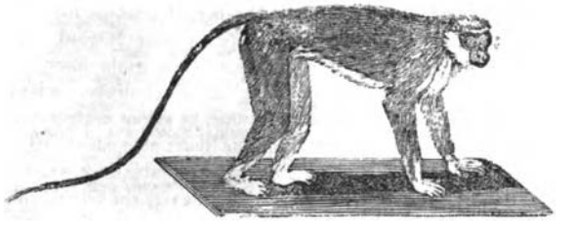
PIG-TAILED BABOON. This is a gentle, mild, and tractable animal, very brisk and frolicksome, but has none of that impudence and petulence so peculiar to the majority of his species. It has flesh-colored face and ears, and is least in size of the baboon kind. Its muzzle is large and thick, the hair on the head and back of a deep olive tint; it has hazel eyes and cheek-pouches, and very well formed hands, but its feet and legs are decidedly animal. It is a native of Sumatra and Japan.

PIG-TAILED BABOON.

DOG-FACED BABOON. This animal has a very large head and face, a dog-like nose, and a longer tail than any of its kind, and from this affinity to, is often classed with, the monkey. Its face is naked, of an olive color, and the body covered with long bluish-grey hair, freckled with dark spots; on the lower part of the body it is short. The hair on its head is long, separated in the middle, and hangs down on each side of the face. It inhabits the hottest parts of Asia and Africa, lives in troops, and commits great depredations in gardens and cultivated fields; is above five feet high, exceedingly strong, vicious, and impudent. In tracing the gradations of animated nature, there is such an imperceptible gliding of one species into another, that there is great difficulty in fixing the boundaries of one class, so that it shall not run into another.

DOG-FACED BABOON.

GREEN MONKEY. The monkey falls below the baboon in size and strength, and in bodily resemblance to the human race. This monkey has a fine coat of green hair, while his throat, belly, and limbs are white. Like the most of its family, it is brisk and frolicksome, and has a remarkable tendency to imitation. Its home is in the East Indies and Cape de Verd Islands. Its body is thirteen inches, and its tail eighteen inches long.



GREEN MONKEY.

VARIED MONKEY. This monkey is more frequently exhibited than any other, and is, therefore, better known than any other of the tribe. It has a short, thick nose, lead-colored face, beard long and greenish-yellow, back and sides brown, top-head bright yellow and freckled with black; legs, feet, and tail black. It is very tame, gentle, and familiar, and shows some attachment to those with whom it is acquainted. All the baboons and monkeys before described, have cheek-pouches sufficient to contain food for a day or two, or to serve as a receptacle for food or anything they may wish to hide or carry away.

VARIED MONKEY.

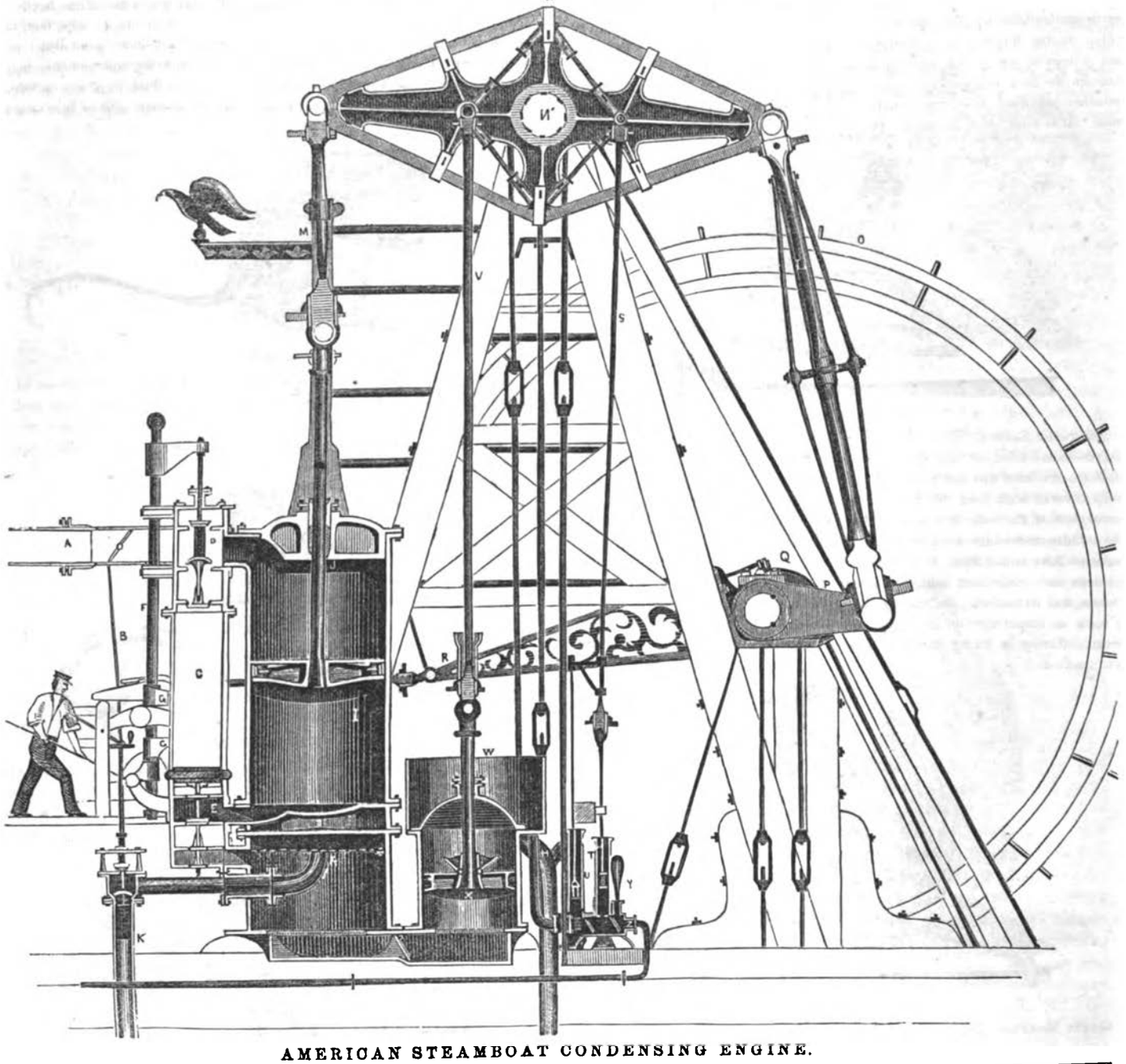
THE STRIATED MONKEY. The head and body of this monkey do not exceed twelve inches in length. Its face is naked and swarthy, ears large and like the human, body beautifully marked with dusky, ash-colored, and reddish bars, its tail with alternate rings of black and ash-color, its nails sharp, and its fingers like those of the squirrel.

STRIATED MONKEY.

MICO, OR FAIR MONKEY. This is the most beautiful of this numerous race. Its head is round, its eyes vivacious and spirited, its face and ears a lively vermilion color; its body covered with long hair of a bright silvery whiteness and uncommon elegance, tail long and of a shining chestnut color. This is a native of the banks of the Amazon.

MICO, OR FAIR MONKEY.

We have now laid before our readers some of the more important specimens of the ape, the baboon, and the monkey, but there are very many more, varying in size, color, and habits. They are regarded by naturalists as standing at the head of the animal kingdom in intelligence, as they certainly do in physical organization. This adapts them to a greater variety of motions, and to perform such manual operations, in obedience to intellect, as are totally denied to every other species of animals. To class these animals, especially those below the Orang-Outang and Chimpanzee, and determine which is most like the human race, is very difficult. One has a human face, but an animal body, another has a dog's face and head, and a fine human hand; one has good hands and arms, but inhuman feet, another has many marks of humanity, but the likeness to man, as a whole, is destroyed by a long tail.



AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CONDENSING ENGINE.

Mechanical Department.

THE STEAM-ENGINE.

BY ROBERT MACFARLANE.

The steam-engine is the greatest invention ever given to the world, always excepting the art of printing; and if the latter invention gave power to the human mind to achieve new triumphs over ignorance, the former has made the very elements which seemed to defy man, subservient to his will. The power of steam surpasses all the wonders ascribed by our old legends to the genii of the spirit world. It guides the spindle and directs the loom; it hews our wood and draws our water; it forges the huge shaft and fabricates the tiny needle; it makes the pins which fasten our handkerchiefs, and the pens which write our letters. It is the Behemoth of the mechanical world; the huge metal bar of many inches in diameter is drawn by its power into threads more attenuated than those of the gossamer's web. Chained to the car, it enables man to "ride upon the wings of the wind," and it thrusts its mighty trunk down into the deep mine, and from the secret recesses of our globe draws forth its own food. In none of its diversified applications, however, is its power more apparently valuable and important, than in steam navigation. The winds, the waves, and the tide may oppose the noble steam vessel, but onward she plows the billow like some huge Amphibia of the Oolitic age.

The engraving which illustrates this article is, a vertical section of "The American Steamboat Condensing Engine," showing the important interior parts, so as to render an explanation of them as familiar as possible to many who are not acquainted with the same. It is chosen as applied to the Steamboat, because this application of it, is so well known. The moving

power of the engine does not lie in its huge shafts, beams and rods, but in the steam; the different parts of the machinery only direct this power to drive the huge paddle wheels. Steam is the product of heat and water—it is water expanded into 17,000 times its original bulk by heat, and the economy of condensing it in a steam-engine, after having pushed one end of the walking beam upwards, depends upon the nature of steam which can *suddenly* be condensed into its original bulk by cold water, thus creating a vacuum behind the piston and removing all atmospheric resistance to the force applied. The different parts are referred to as follows: A, is the leading pipe from the boiler to supply the cylinder with steam. There is a valve in this pipe to let on and shut off the steam; it is named the throttle-valve, and is operated at pleasure by the engineer pushing up or drawing down the rod B. C, is the steam-chest or box. It is a long cylinder of less diameter than the large one. Every person will have observed two tall cylinders in the engine room of a steamboat in front of where the engine stands; one of these is the steam-chest C, the other (not shown in this view) is the exhaust. The steam-chest is a reservoir to let the steam into the large main cylinder I, the exhaust is to receive the steam after it has acted on the piston. In the large cylinder I, there is what is named the *piston* secured to a strong round metal rod J. This rod passes and works through a stuffing box on the top of the cylinder cover, and is attached by gib and key to the connecting rod M, and that rod is attached by the same devices to the walking-beam N. The walking-beam is secured on an axis which has its bearing in the strong angular timber frame one side of which is shown. The walking-beam is simply a mechanical device (and the best yet contrived) for transmitting the power of the steam from the piston-rod to the crank to turn round the wheel shaft. Having established this connection, it will render the subject easier of comprehension, to go back and describe the action of the steam. The piston is made of large round plates of metal packed in such a way as to slip up and down smoothly in the cylinder, and not allow any steam to escape up from below it, or down from above it. When the piston is moving up, the steam has been let in and is pressing it from underneath, while the steam that pressed the piston down in the former stroke is rushing out before it into a vacuum. The steam is let into and out of each end of the cylinder and opened and closed at the exact periods by valves, (C, only lets the steam into the cylinder,) D, E, are steam ballance-valves, and the dark passages, one at top and the other below, leading into the steam-chest, C, show how the steam gets in. At the present moment the ballance valve D, is up uncovering the steam port, hence the piston is descending and the lower steam valve E, closes the lower steam port. When the piston has performed its downward stroke, the valve D, will close and the one E, open and then the piston takes the contrary direction. The piston would not move backwards and forwards, however, unless the steam escaped from before it. This is done by the exhaust valves, (not seen,) but which are formed and worked in the same way as the steam valves, only the the exhaust communicates with the condenser, while the steam-chest communicates with the steam-boiler. This arrangement and operation are very beautiful. The way whereby the up and down reciprocating motion of the piston rod is converted into rotary motion to drive the paddle wheel, is by the walking-beam N, the connecting-rod L, and the crank P. This crank is just like a handle on the paddle wheel shaft, and the motion of the connecting-rod is akin to that of the human arm turning a wheel with a crank handle. There are four valves, two for the steam, one up, and one down, and two for the exhaust arranged in the same way in a different chest.

The way these valves are operated, is exceedingly simple. There are four upright metal rods placed on a line in front of the steam-chest C, and the exhaust-chest. Each rod works one valve; F, is the one which works the upper steam valve D. They are separate and worked singly. Each shaft has a horn or toe on it and there is a cross shaft with four curved horns on it, one for the horn on each valve lifting rod. To start the engine, the engineer, as is represented in the engraving, puts a lever, or as it is termed a starting bar into a hole in the rock shaft below and the toes on it lift up the valve-rods and allow the steam to enter and escape from the cylinder I, so as to give motion to the piston, up and down. After a rotary motion is given to the wheel shaft, the valves are worked by the engine itself. This is done by the rod R, which is attached to the wheel shaft by an eccentric Q. This gives the rod a reciprocating motion, and it is hooked over the main rocking-shaft to lift up the valve-rods. This rocking shaft will be seen in front of the steam-chest of every steamboat engine; it has two toes on it; one on each side. There is another rocking shaft just like it, so that the two look like one across, only there is an eccentric rod on each side, one working the steam, the other the exhaust-valves. G, G, are toes on the valve-rods. The exhaust, as has been said, is connected with the condenser K, which has a pipe K, passing through the bottom of the boat into the water, and it rises to be on a level with the water line of the vessel. As the steam rushes into the condenser from the exhaust chest, it is met by jets of cold water, and it is here suddenly converted into its original bulk, thus creating a vacuum equal to a pressure of steam of about 13 lbs. to the square inch. The water which rises into the condenser by the injection pipe has to be pumped out by an air pump. X, is the piston of the air pump, and W is its floating top. This pump is worked by a rod V, seen extending upwards and attached to the walking-beam. The waste water is discharged by the pipe H, through the bottom of the boat; a portion of the injection water is returned to the boiler by the feed pump, T, the pipe from which, as seen extending underneath, enters the boiler. This feed pump has an air chamber V, like any force pump; U, is a bilge pump for passing foul water out of the hold of the vessel. These pumps are all worked by long rods attached to the walking-beam, and thus the connection is simple and easy. The mode of working the pumps by the rods attached to the walking-beam, is allowed to be the most perfect of any, hence, the beam-engine, when of great dimensions, is considered to be best. O, is the paddle wheel.

A very good understanding of the action and arrangement of the steam-engine should be derived from the foregoing description. This engine is the same in principle as a large stationary land engine, only the pipes to receive the water, and to pump out the waste, pass through the bottom of the boat in the one case, while in the other, they communicate with a resorvoir of cold water and a canal to carry off the hot condensed water. The exhaust valves of the engine are operated upon in such a way as to be opened a little before the piston arrives at the end of the stroke—this is named the lead, the object of which, is to allow the steam to act more sudden and direct upon the piston. The eccentric which works the exhaust, is therefore placed a little in advance of the eccentric which works the steam rock shaft, so that the steam has commenced to escape on one side, before it enters on the other side of the piston. In working this engine, the steam is not allowed to be entering into the cylinder from the steam-chest during the whole ascent or descent of the piston; it is cut off by the valve closing after one-half the stroke has been made, (sometimes one-third,) when, owing to the elastic nature of the steam, it still presses on the piston, expanding as the space is made for it to do so; this is named "working the steam expansively," and is the means of saving much fuel. There are two cranks, one on each side of the crank-pin—only one is seen in the engraving,—and the connecting rod L, of the walking-beam is secured between the two. Each crank is one-half the length of the cylinder, so that it takes one stroke up and another down of the piston to make one revolution of the wheel-shaft. It will be observed that when the piston has attained to the end of each stroke, it has no power to turn round the crank; and it is also obvious that while the piston has a twofold motion in opposite directions, the wheel shaft moves continually in one direction. The point at the end of each stroke, is termed the *dead* point; a fly wheel is employed to overcome that difficulty in a stationary engine; the paddle wheels of the steamboat serve as flys for their cranks. The

whole motions of a steam engine are graceful and exceedingly simple; but its efficacy depends upon having all its parts well constructed, proportioned and kept in good order. Great attention must be paid to the valves—every one of them must be kept in good order or the power of the steam may be completely nullified. In steamboats, only one large engine is used; in steamships two are employed.

There are three kinds of steam-engines, viz: the low pressure condensing engine; the high pressure condensing engine, and the high pressure non-condensing. The simple difference between the high and low pressure is in the pressure of the steam. The boilers of the low pressure have a pressure of 10 lbs. of steam on the square inch; the high pressure is often 100 lbs., and on the western rivers the pressure is common at 150 lbs. The explosions of steam-boilers are rare in low pressure engines; but no wonder they are so frequent on our western waters, where the boilers have to stand such a pressure. There are, also, different forms of the steam-engine; some are horizontal—this is the most common stationary kind; there is a kind now coming into extensive use termed "oscilating engines." These have their cylinders secured on trunions; they vibrate like a pendulum. Rotary steam-engines have been numerous in modification, but not useful in appplication. A steam-engine, like the one in the accompanying engraving, is about 600 horse-power. Having described the nature, construction and operation of the steam-engine, a brief history of its progress will not be uninteresting.

The mechanical force of steam was known to Hiero of Alexandria, and pointed out by him 120 years before the Christian Era. He constructed a rotary engine, but it never was applied to any practical purpose, it was merely a philosophical toy. It is singular that it never was attempted to be applied to any useful purpose until about two hundred and thirty-five years ago, and it was not improved until more than a century afterwards, so as to be employed economically. In 1615, Soloman de Caus, a French engineer, published a work and described a method of raising water by the force of steam; in 1646, the celebrated Marquis of Worcester published his "Century of Inventions," in which he also describes a mode of forcing up water by heat; in 1690, Papin, an able French engineer, living in London, made two very important improvements, one was to apply the steam to the piston of a pump, underneath it, and the other was to condense the steam in the cylinder of the pump, thus forming a vacuum under the piston, and the atmosphere pressed it down. Papin also invented the safety valve of the steam boiler. In 1711 Newcomen, an ironmaster of Dartmouth, England, and Cawley, a glazier of the same town, constructed an engine upon Papin's principle, only they condensed the steam under the piston by the application of cold water to the outside, which was an invention of Captain Savery. This engine was used for pumping water. All the valves were worked by hand and it was not until 1718 that devices were invented to make the engine open and close them. This invention is attributed to a lazy boy named Humphrey Potter, but it would appear as if this story had more of the air of fiction than fact. The celebrated Smeaton, who built the Eddystone Light-house, afterwards made some improvements, but it was still a single acting and atmospheric engine for half a century afterwards, until the great Watt directed his mind to its improvement.

Let us be somewhat particular about his merits, as they are not generally understood. In 1763, James Watt, a mathematical instrument maker, aged 28 years, was directed to repair a working model of Newcommen's engine for the Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow, Scotland. This model never worked well, but he soon remedied its defects, and in doing so, he made the grand discovery of condensing the steam in a separate chamber, but communicating with the cylinder. The condensing of the steam in the cylinder by the old plan, cooled it down and caused a great waste of fuel; the condensing of the steam in a separate chamber at once reduced the fuel to one-third the quantity. To this improvement he soon added another; that was the air pump which enabled a more perfect vacuum to be formed; then after this he applied the steam to both sides of the piston in the cylinder alternately, just as is represented in the engraving, thus changing the character of the engine entirely—making it truly "the steam-engine," a thing which it never was before. These three improvements produced five times the effect by the same quantity of fuel that had been used before. Being a man of exquisite taste, and a most neat handed and fastidious mechanic, he soon improved all the parts of his engine, especially the packing of the piston and his valves.

After this he invented the parallel motion described by the walking beam, connecting rod and crank; but perhaps the most refined, at least the most philosophic improvement, was his application of the "governor," to regulate the throttle valve, (no governors are employed on marine Engines.) He also invented the Boiler Float, to open and close a valve by the rising and falling of the water to feed the boiler by a self-acting process. It was not until 1759 that an engine of proper dimensions was constructed to test the great value of his improvements. It was an eighteen inch cylinder, and worked very well. It was not until 1775, however, that full success dawned upon his efforts He was then taken into partnership with Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, England, and they commenced at once constructing engines for pumping the Welsh mines. A great number of those mines had been suspended, but they were now resuscitated; and the full value of the improvements made in the engines, and the generosity of the inventor may be learned from the fact, that Boulton and Watt constructed many engines upon the simple terms of receiving one-third of the fuel saved by these improvements. James Watt so perfected the steam-engine during his life, that it may be said nothing has been added to it since; in fact, it does not yet work up to his theoretical deductions. James Watt was so modest, and so generous and kind in assisting his fellow man, that his memory is both honored and revered by the mechanics of all nations. He built the engine of the Clermont, the first successful steamboat in America, and the engines of our steamboats still preserve the original character of their progenitor. Many great men have lived in the world, and their names blazon many pages of story, but that of the great improver of the steam-engine is but casually mentioned. Many men have left what historians and easayists term "their impress on the age," but no man of modern times, and none but one of ancient days have left such an impress upon the world as Watt. On the top of every escape steam pipe, on steamship and steamboat, (though not employed for that purpose,) may be seen the form of a thistle, as a monumental tribute to the native land of this great man. His genius belongs to the world, and while he lived, his heart beat warm for all mankind. He was born in Scotland, he was highly honored by France, his bones repose in England, and the first engine he built for a steamboat, was given to America.

The steam-engine has been the means of conferring untold benefits upon our race. Without it, the steamboat and locomotive would be unknown, and mankind in civilized countries would be far behind their present state of civilization. It has lifted millions of our race from being the mere slaves of severe manual toil, to more manly positions. The hand and feet no more labor like those of the ox and ass, but at more lightsome employments in which the mind is not crushed by subserviency to the degrading toil of the body. The steam-engine, by doing the severe slavish work of millions, gives them leisure to devote their minds to other and more noble pursuits, while at the same time it adds to the abundance of those things which benefit the very persons for whom it travels on the railroad, or drives the weaver's shuttle.

At the present moment, the steam power of Great Britain is equal to four hundred million of horses; the steam power of the United States, cannot be a great deal less. When we take into consideration that some single locomotives are seven hundred horse power, and some engines in our steamships, one thousand horse power,

each, we will not be surprised at the great amount of such power now employed. When we reflect, that it is now more than two thousand years since it was first attempted by the Grecian philosopher to apply steam, and that it is only about one hundred years since it really came to be applied usefully, and when we reflect upon the mighty wonders it has performed and is still performing—since Watt arose—the great and somewhat romantic question arises in the mind, "what might the world have become by this time had the wonderful capabilities of steam been known and rightly applied by the ancients." There seems to be a prevalent idea abroad, that the steam-engine has attained to perfection, and that some other power is now demanded to supersede it. It is true that the steam-engine is unaltered in a single principle since the days of its great improver; but it has by no means attained to perfection, especially in the matter of economy in fuel. A few years ago, our Docks were covered with pine wood piled up like crag on crag, to supply our steamboats with fuel; no wood is used now—coal has taken its place, with a saving of more than fifty per cent. What future wonders the steam-engine may achieve, we cannot tell; but looking to the past, the future is brilliant with hope. The steam-engine has built a bridge from America to Europe of a ten days' span, and in a few years, it will link the Atlantic which laves our Eastern with the Pacific which washes our Western coast, by a tri-day's summer journey.

Home Department.

INTEGRITY.

[As an illustration of Conscientiousness and Benevolence, we introduce an interesting chapter in the life of a merchant, from an English exchange, which proves the great truth, that "honesty is the best policy," and that in the end, unbending integrity and honor is the sure pathway to success. The world has virtue enough to appreciate truth and honesty, and sufficient justice to reward it. We cordially commend this story to all young persons who are beginning the great career of life on their own account.]

"By-the-by, James, have you advised Messrs. Lawrence and Parkinson of the error in the last chest of indigo we had from them?" said Mr. Watson, a much respected merchant in Glasgow, to his principal clerk.

"No, sir," replied the young man, smiling and looking very clever and knowing; "the mistake being their own, and in our favor, I thought it as well to let them find it out themselves. They wouldn't have put us right under similar circumstances."

"But, James, if they never find it out, what then?" inquired Mr. Watson.

"Why, then, sir," said the former, again looking particularly knowing, "we shall be gainers by the sum of £7 10s.—the amount of difference between Lawrence and Parkinson's invoice, and the actual weight of indigo."

"What, James!" exclaimed Mr. Watson, with gravity approaching to sternness; "and do you imagine I would pocket £7 10s., or any other sum so gained—that I would take advantage of an oversight on the part of those with whom I deal, to rob them?"

"They would not hesitate to do so by us, sir," replied the young man, blushing, and a good deal disconcerted that he was advocating an unjust cause."

"I do not believe they would, James," said Mr. Watson. "I have dealt with Messrs. Lawrence and Parkinson for many years, and have ever found them honest and upright in their transactions. At any rate, what they would do under similar circumstances can be no rule for me. I know what I ought to do, and that shall be done. Take a sheet of paper, James, and write as I shall dictate. But, pray tell me what is the amount of the error in the weight of the indigo?"

"Twenty pounds, sir," replied the young man. "They have invoiced us 108 pounds instead of 128."

"So," said Mr. Watson, who was now engaged with his pencil in calculating; "twenty pounds at 7s. 6d. is £7 10s. Now, then, James, write. Date. Gentlemen—I have your favor of the 24th inst., with invoice of chest of indigo. Amount, £40 10s. On re-weighing the chest, I find you have committed an error against yourself of twenty pounds; the chest weighing 128 pounds, instead of 108, as invoiced. Say, twenty pounds at 7s. 6d. is £7 10s., which makes the whole amount £48, instead of £40 10s., and the former sum I now remit you, which please acknowledge at convenience. I remain, &c."

On the third day after the occurrence, Mr. Watson entered his counting-house with an open letter in his hand, which he threw down before his clerk, with an air of honest exultation, saying, "there, James, read that. There's a letter worth a thousand pounds of indigo; at least, so I value it; and his honest countenance beamed with rectitude.

James read—"Dear sir, we have to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., with remittance of £48 for chest of indigo, shipped for you per Isabel of Liverpool. We note your correction of error in weight of said chest, and beg to express a deep sense of obligation for your honorable conduct in the matter, although it is but what we should have expected from the scrupulous integrity which has marked your dealings with us. We deem it but right to add, that the error would never have been known to us had you not pointed it out. We are, &c."

While Mr. Watson's clerk was reading the letter, a gentleman, a merchant in that city, with whom Mr. Watson was slightly acquainted, entered the counting-house and requested a few minute's private conversation with the latter. They retired into an adjoining room. "Mr. Watson," said the visitor, whose name was Bremner, "finding that I can do no good here, I intend shortly proceeding to South America, to which I have been invited by a friend, who has gone there before me. With this view, I am now converting everything I have into money, to carry out myself and family, with some small matter in the shape of an adventure. To accomplish this object, I am obliged to make large sacrifices in the disposal of my effects. Most ruinous! But I cannot help myself, and am without any other resource—any other means of raising money. Now, sir, my purpose in calling on you is to say that I have a quantity of rosin to dispose of, which, as I must sell at a loss, you may have at a bargain if you incline to become the purchaser, and I shall be greatly obliged to you besides."

"I will call at your warehouse in an hour hence, and take a look at the article, Mr. Bremner," said Mr. Watson, but without adding more.

Punctual to his appointment, Mr. Watson called at the time specified, examined the rosin, and being satisfied with the quality, inquired the price.

"I must, of course, make a sacrifice," replied Mr. Bremner to this inquiry. "I cannot expect you should, under the circumstances, give me anything like full value for the article. Let us, say, then 3s. 6d. per cwt.

"Send the rosin over to my warehouse, Mr. Bremner," said Mr. Watson, "and call on me to-morrow forenoon, at eleven o'clock precisely, for settlement," and without a word of further remark, left the premises.

On the following forenoon, at the hour appointed, Bremner called for payment for his rosin, when, on counting over the sum handed him by Mr. Watson, he found it to exceed, by £9 odd, the amount of his account.

"You have made a mistake, Mr. Watson," said Mr. Bremner. "Here is £9 5s. more than I have a right to."

"No mistake at all, sir," replied Mr. Watson; "I have been looking over the prices, current, and find that the value of such rosin as that you sold me, is 5s. 6d. per cwt., and it is at that rate I propose to pay you. I cannot take advantage of your circumstances, Mr. Bremner, to take your property below its fair value. I could not do so to any man. I have ever reckoned it a species of dishonesty, exceeding almost all others in meanness and heartlessness, to take advantage of a man's necessities to rob him by giving him less for his goods than they are worth."

"But, sir," said Bremner, with honorable feeling, "I offered you the rosin at 3s. 6d. It was a bargain."

"I deny that, my good sir," replied Mr. Watson smiling. "There always are, you know, two to a bargain. Now, although you said 3s. 6d., I did not. I said nothing at all on the subject. So put up your money my friend, and say nothing more about it."

Overcome by such an unusual instance of justice and generosity, Bremner's heart filled; a tear started in his eye; he seized Mr. Watson's hand—pressed it. He could not speak for some seconds. At length he uttered a half audible "God bless

you," shook the hand he held warmly, and rushed out of the counting-house.

It was about fifteen years after the period when the little incidents just recorded had taken place—incidents, we may add, of frequent occurrence in the life of the worthy person whose humble history forms the subject of this paper, that he entered his counting-room one day with an air of despondency in his look and manner that was quite unusual with him, for he was naturally of a remarkably cheerful temper, and which at once gave his confidential clerk—the same of whom we have formerly spoken, and who was still in his service—notice that Mr. Watson had heard some unpleasant intelligence of some kind or other; and it was so. Throwing down a letter which he had got that morning at the Post-office—"There Mr. Wood," said he, "that is the result of my unfortunate speculation in those unlucky consignments on Hobart Town. The market there is overstocked by large and unexpected arrivals of goods of the same description with those I sent out, and the consequence is, they are selling below prime cost. It is ruin—utter ruin." And Mr. Watson, leaning his elbows on the desk, covered his face with his hands, and in this attitude gave way to the painful thoughts to which the bad news of the morning were but too well calculated to give rise. In the meantime, Mr. Wood proceeded to the usual perusal of the letter which had been laid before him, and found it to be from Mr. Watson's agents at Hobart Town, intimating that they could not dispose of his consignment. Had it arrived but eight days sooner he would have cleared several thousands by the speculation.

"Very unfortunate," said Mr. Wood, throwing down the letter.

"Yes, very unfortunate," repeated Mr. Watson, raising himself up from the desk as he spoke. "However, I shall be able still, thank God, to pay all my debts, although there will be little left behind. Nobody but myself will suffer by my unfortunate speculation. The satisfaction still remains with me of thinking that I have not, as many others have, been gambling with other people's property."

In saying this, however, the worthy man had not reckoned on the possibility, or rather perhaps, likelihood of any further misfortune of a serious nature. He had not dreamed of the possibility of the bank of ——— stopping payment; yet it did stop payment, and that within eight days after Watson had received the letter above spoken of from his Hobart Town agents, and by this additional misfortune he was the loser to the amount of £5,000. In these unhappy and most unexpected circumstances, Mr. Watson found it necessary to call a meeting of his creditors. Letters were accordingly written to them all, and a day and a place of meeting appointed.

The largest of Mr. Watson's creditors, was the South American house, Messrs. Damson, Rippant & Co., who were the onerous holders of his acceptance to the amount of £8,490, the parties to whom the acceptances had been originally granted having become bankrupts and fled the country. Being wholly unknown to, and never having had any transactions with the firm above named, Mr. Watson looked for no indulgence at their hands. On the contrary, seeing the largeness of the sum he owed them, and the character (as it had eventually turned out) of the original drawers, he thought he had reason to fear that they would be disposed to treat him harshly, and that they would be difficult in the matter of settlement. By and by the day of meeting arrived, and Mr. Watson resolved on attending personally, in order to afford whatever explanation might be demanded. The creditors had all met when he entered the room, and the way in which he was received was very remarkable, and it may be added very unusual under the circumstances. Instead of the cold, stern looks, and constrained civility, which in common cases await bankrupts on such occasions, Mr. Watson was received with smiling countenances. Hands were extended towards him from numerous points around the table, at which the persons composing the meeting were seated, and many encouraging greetings and gracious invitations from individuals to seat himself beside them, marked the high opinion which was entertained of his character by those assembled on the present occasion. The hour of the worthy man's misfortune was, in short, the hour of his triumph. Most of those present were known more or less intimately to each other, but there was one amongst them whom nobody seemed to know, and who had that sort of air about him that marks the entire stranger. This person was observed to look at Mr. Watson with much earnestness, and much apparent interest. But he said nothing, and did not seem disposed to interfere, in any way, with the proceedings.

Having exhibted the state of his affairs to the meeting, and made an offer of compromise, Mr. Watson said those present would see from the statement submitted, and which he trusted he need not say was a faithful one, that he could not possibly offer more than the sum proposed, with any reasonable prospect of its being realized. They would observe, he said, the payment of this compromise included the necessity of his parting with the last remnant of his property. But he gave it up not only without hesitation, but with the utmost readiness. With one exception, all present at once acceded to Mr. Watson's proposal of compromise—most of them without even looking at his statements, so high was the opinion entertained of his integrity.

It was not without emotion that Mr. Watson rose to thank the gentlemen around him for their ready acquiescence to the terms he had offered them. Having expressed his gratitude in such broken phrases as his agitated feelings would permit, Mr. Watson proceeded to say that he deemed it but proper to state that he had still to obtain the sanction of his largest creditors, the Messrs. Damson, Rippant & Co., and if that firm refused their consent, which he thought by no means improbable, sequestration would be taken out, "and the result of this proceeding, gentlemen," he said, "will be utter ruin to me, and serious loss to you."

At this moment the unknown gentleman rose from his seat, and looking towards Mr. Watson with a smiling countenance, said, "Sir, allow me to assure you that you have nothing to fear from the house of Messrs. Damson, Rippant & Co. Of that house I am a partner, and I am here as its representative—a circumstance with which there is connected a little history, which I beg to relate. Mr. Watson, gentlemen," he said, now addressing the meeting generally, "may have forgotten, but there are others who have not, that, about fifteen years ago, a gentleman merchant, in this city, came to him, and under the pressure of peculiar and urgent circumstances offered him a quantity of goods, at a price considerably below their value. Mr. Watson bought the goods, gentlemen, but mark the issue. Instead of taking those goods at the low rate which the seller's necessities had compelled him to offer them, as many who call themselves honorable would readily have done, he handed him over their full value. The person, Mr. Watson," now looking towards the latter, "to whom you acted thus honorably, was, you know, a Mr. Bremner. Well, sir, Mr. Bremner is now the principal partner in our house. He usually resides at Valparasio, but happened to be in London when your letter, announcing your misfortune, reached us. Having a live'y recollection of the incident I have just related, and entertaining the highest opinion of the integrity of your character, as expressed to me in this letter, Mr. Bremner wrote to me—I chanced to be here at the time to attend this meeting, and to offer you not only any indulgence you may require regarding the bills now pending in our possession, but any further assistance which your circumstances may demand. As to your offer of compromise, that we do at once."

Overpowered by this unexpected testimony to his integrity, and the personal kindness it included, it was some seconds before Mr. Watson could make any reply. Nor, when he was able to do so, did he say much, for he was no speechmaker. He, however, did say enough to convince all who heard him, that if he could not speak elegantly, yet he could feel deeply, perhaps the better gift of the two.

Having obtained the consent of all his creditors to his offer of compromise, and having paid the latter, Mr. Watson, in a very short time, found himself in possession of a full and free discharge from all his debts. Three weeks afterwards he received the following letter from Hobart Town:—"Sir, we are very happy to inform you that in consequence of destruction by fire of a large store, in which was an immense quantity of goods of the description with yours, and which are all consumed, we have sold your consignment at an advance on invoice price of nearly two hundred per cent. We have but time, (ship being about to sail.) to advise you of this, but shall, within a week or ten days, remit your proceeds with account of sales."

By this unexpected occurrence, namely, the destruction of the store, Mr. Watson was a gainer, by £7,000. On receiving his remittances, he called his creditors, individually, and having made known to each how strangely his fortune had been bettered paid him down the full amount of the debt for which he had ranked on his estate when insolvent.

He that never changes any of his opinions never corrects any of his mistakes.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

A serious riot took place at Hoboken on Monday, the 26th of May, on occasion of the celebration of the national festival of Pentecost by a large company of Germans. After passing the day in various sports and amusements, towards the close of the afternoon they were assaulted by a gang of rowdies, who broke up their refreshment-tables, destroyed the property of the vendors, and frightened the women and children of the party. The Germans resisted the attack and drove the assailants from the ground, who took refuge at a small public-house in the vicinity. A regular fight now commenced. The Germans succeeded in clearing the house of their opponents, and began to destroy the furniture. The keeper of the house, with his wife, was forced to retreat. He then seized a double-barrelled gun, and fired on the disturbers. The shot took effect on two Germans, who were supposed at first to be killed. The house was riddled from top to botton, and all its contents demolished. The fighting continued during the evening, and a great number of persons were severely injured. It was at last quelled by the exertions of the police, aided by two military companies from Jersey City.

A frightful tragedy occurred on the 7th of June, in Roxbury, Mass. A young man of respectable appearance called at the house of Dr. Cumming, a physician of that city, stating that he wished to obtain advice concerning the state of his health. The Doctor being absent on his regular visits, his wife invited the young man to take a seat in the parlor, and await his return. He complied with the request, and taking off his cravat, began to complain of a pain in the side. A little daughter of Dr. C. at that moment ran into the room, when the man drew a razor from his pocket, and rushing upon the child, cut her throat from ear to ear, in the most shocking manner. On hearing the screams of her child, the mother sprang forward to protect her, but was badly cut in the hand while struggling with the assassin. She then fled from the house, accompanied by a female domestic, who was attracted by the noise, the man pursuing them with frantic violence. The neighbors now took the alarm, and rushed to the spot, when the man cut his own throat, and died at once in the street. He was supposed to have been from the State of Maine, and was, no doubt, insane.

A large Convention on the subject of Woman's Rights assembled at Akron, Ohio, on the 28th of May. The following persons were elected officers of the Convention:—

President—Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Morgan County. *Vice-Presidents*—L. A. Hine, Mrs. Ackley, Mrs. Swift, Miss Webb, Mrs. Celia M. Burr, Mrs. Mary Conner, Mrs. Mary Whiting, and Mrs. Severance. *Secretaries*—Mrs. H. M. Tracy, Mr. Marius R. Robinson, Mrs. Sallie B. Gove.

Business Committee—Mary A. W. Johnson, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. A. Brooke, Mary Stanton, Dr. Webster, Mrs. Swisshelm, Jacob Heaton, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Townsend, Dr. K. G. Thomas, L. A. Hine, Maria Giddings, Mary Gilbers, Betsey Cowles, Jas. W. Walker, Cordelia Smalley.

On taking the chair, the President made an able and appropriate address, stating that what woman now asks is a restoration of those rights which have been extorted from her, in order that she may develop her nature and fulfil her mission. If it be said that woman's position is now all that her natural wants and emotions require, let it be answered that this large assemblage proves the contrary, and that woman possesses aspirations that are not met. If it be said that we are a body of discontented spirits, seeking to overturn established order, and disturb the public peace, let it be answered that all progress has grown out of discontent, and all reformers charged with disturbing the public peace. Jesus Christ was discontented with the then existing order, and was martyred as an enemy of order. Letters were read from Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Vermont; Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. N. Fowler, M. D., of New York; Mercy L. Holmes, on behalf of the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Logan County, Ohio; Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Mrs. P. W. Davis, and Mrs. Wilson. A strong report on the Relation of Woman to Education was read by its author, Mrs. Emily R. Robinson.

Among those who took a prominent part in the debates of the Convention were Mrs. Swishelm, Mrs. Coe, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Tracy, and Miss Sarah Coates.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention, embodying the views of the members, of which the most important are as follows:—

Inasmuch as it is self-evident that Woman has been created with as high intellectual and moral endowments and subjected to similar necessities as Man, it is also self-evident that she is possessed naturally of a perfect equality with him in her legal, political, pecuniary, ecclesiastical, and social rights; therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That the inequalities which manifestly exist in the privileges of the sexes, as bestowed or allowed by institutions or customs, demonstrate, in their creation and perpetuation, the practice of criminal injustice on the part of Man, and in her unresisting toleration of them, a reprehensible submissiveness on the part of Woman.

2. *Resolved*, That as the unjust distinctions between the sexes, which vitiate all known civil and ecclesiastical institutions, and so large a proportion of legislative statutes and social usages, have received an apparent consecration, in the opinions of a large majority of mankind, by their antiquity, and the blinding influence of custom, we can rely alone for their correction upon such means as will enlighten public sentiment, and improve public morals; and this we can only hope to achieve in a gradual manner, though in a constantly increasing ratio.

3. *Resolved*, That as the religious instructors of the people exercise a most potent influence in moulding public sentiment, we call upon them, as they would desire to promote a religion which is pure and undefiled, to afford special instruction in those principles of natural justice and equity on which alone all true religion rests, and to point out the violation of them in those oppressions which are endured by the female sex.

4. *Resolved*, That as the periodical press possesses an equal, if not superior influence with the pulpit, in giving shape to that public sentiment which sustains all our political, ecclesiastical, and educational relations, and general usages, we ask the conductors thereof not only to tolerate, but to promote, and urge, through their columns, the investigation of this subject.

5. *Resolved*, That as the main hope of a beneficial change, and effectual reform of public evils, depends upon the direction given to the mind of the rising generation, we urge upon all teachers, upon all parents, and especially upon mothers, the duty of training the mind of every child to a complete comprehension of those principles of natural justice which should govern the whole subject of Human Rights, and, of course, Woman's Rights, and to an accurate perception of those departures from them in human institutions and laws, which necessarily oppress the female sex primarily, and thereby injure man as well as woman ultimately.

6. *Resolved*, That we demand an immediate modification or repeal of all constitutional provisions and legislative enactments which create a difference in the privileges of individuals in consequence of a difference in sex.

7. *Resolved*, That Labor is a physical and moral necessity, binding upon all, of both sexes; but as many females—especially the seamstresses—might improve their condition by the formation of Labor Partnerships, in which each can obtain all that their labor can command in the market of the world, we earnestly invite their attention to this subject, and solicit, on their behalf, the sympathy, encouragement, and patronage of the public.

The convention was in session for two days. The discussion called forth, during that time, was of a very interesting character, and showed a high degree of ability.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of science, which took place during the month of May, in Cincinnati, was an occasion of great interest for the scientific men in the West. The sessions were held in the Hall of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, which was well filled with intelligent and attentive audiences. No previous meeting of the Association has called forth more animated discussions, or presented the cause of science in a more favorable and interesting light. The most important communications were by Professor Agassiz, showing the results of his researches upon the Coral Reefs of Florida, and in the various departments of Natural History,—by Professor Peirce, of Harvard University, explaining the theory of the fluid constitution of the Rings of Saturn, with the discovery of an additional number of those satellites,—by Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, upon the belt of heated water which has been demonstrated as

surrounding the globe,—by G. W. Foster, United States Geologist, announcing the discovery of an ancient continent in the region of Lake Superior,—and others, who offered papers of great scientific value, but of less popular interest. A liberal subscription was opened by the citizens of Cincinnati for the publication of the transactions of the Association.

The Real Estate in Virginia, according to the census return, amounts to $278,000,000. The slave property, $147,000,000; other personal estate, $530,000,000.——A colony on the Fourier system has been established near Victoria, Texas, by Gen. John D. Wilkins, an intelligent and wealthy planter of Louisiana. Each member is required to invest the sum of $400, on being admitted to the colony, and receives a share of the avail in proportion to his labor.——The Legislature of Massachusetts has rejected a bill for the abolition of capital punishment. The vote against it in the House was 172 to 97.

The latest accounts from Lake Superior represent the improvements now taking place in that region, as of an important and encouraging character. Business of every description has commenced with great activity. Every boat from below is crowded with passengers and freight. Three light-houses, for which appropriations were made last summer, are about to be erected, one at Cape River, one at Eagle River, and one at the mouth of the Ontonagon River. The ancient light of the sailors, the moon, and the aurora borealis, by which they steered their course along those wooded shores, will soon give place to more certain guides. The old mines have been vigorously worked during the winter, giving a large product of valuable minerals. Several new mines have been put in operation, and others, which have been discovered in the course of recent explorations, and which present a rich promise, will soon be opened. The Cliff Mine, it is supposed, will ship 1,000 tons of ore during the present season of navigation. The North American and North-West Companies will also ship a large amount, the mineral being of a superior quality, and in a purer state, than any yet taken from the mines. These companies are preparing to erect extensive machinery, with every prospect of a flattering result. The social condition of the country is also making rapid advances. More atttention is directed to agriculture, fertile farms are brought under cultivation, new and convenient houses are erecting, roads are greatly improved, and the mining districts are now able to depend on their own resources for the principal articles of consumption.

The Mexican Government has made urgent complaints against the United States for neglecting to protect their territory against the depredations of the Indians, according to the provisions of the Guadaloupe treaty. In consequence, vigorous measures have been adopted for the security of the country. Two thousand troops, of the United States regular army, have been stationed on the Mexican frontier; General Persifer Smith assumes the command in Texas, in place of General Brooke; General Hitchcock succeeds General Smith on the West Pacific Division; and Colonel Sumner succeds Colonel Munroe in New Mexico. These officers sustain a brilliant reputation in the army, and have been selected on account of their peculiar fitness for the responsible and difficult service to which they are assigned. The Secretary of War has issued orders requiring a vigorous administration of military affairs at the different stations, and to spare no effort for the protection of the person and property of Mexican citizens. All the troops adapted to service on the frontier, and not on duty elsewhere, have been ordered to the Texan and American lines.

The new Constitution for the State of Maryland, as framed by the recent convention, has been accepted by the people, by a handsome majority. Among the provisions of the Constitution, are the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the prohibition of lotteries, and the exemption of the homestead from legal process to the amount of $500. The Governor is to be elected for a term of four years, and to receive an annual salary of $3,600. The Judges are to be elected by the people. No person who has been engaged in a duel, either as principal or second, can be a candidate for office, nor can clergymen be elected to the Legislature.

The prospects of the grain crop in all parts of the country are highly encouraging. The Wheat District of Ohio promises an abundant harvest. In Western New York, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the appearances are equally favorable. In South Carolina, the Tennessee Valley, and the northern part of Georgia, the cotton crop has suffered considerable damage from the coldness of the season.

An order has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, requiring applicants for a re-issue of Bounty-Land Warrants, in lieu of original, that have been lost or destroyed, to enter a case at the General Land Office, in order to prevent fraudulent claimants from obtaining a patent. Public notice of the fact must be given in the newspapers, stating the intention to apply for a duplicate of the warrant, with a minute description of all the facts in the case.

The Quarterly Report of the Chief of Police shows that the whole number of arrests in the city during the quarter ending March 31, was 7,966; 356 less than the previous quarter. During the quarter, 15,298 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the Station Houses, 568 lost children were restored to their parents, and 251 stores and dwellings, found open, were closed by the police. Beside these, 145 sick or injured persons were aided; 52 fires extinguished by policemen; 272 cattle, and 101 horses found astray, and restored to their owners; and the sum of $9,564 48 taken from lodgers and drunken persons and restored to them. Ninety-nine complaints were made against policemen for neglect of duty, and 2,765 days were lost by the police from sickness. The Chief renews a former recommendation for the establishment of a River Police.

FOREIGN.

A terrible earthquake was experienced at Valparaiso on the 2d of April. The first alarm was given at about seven o'clock in the morning, when the heaving of the earth and the rocking of the houses, aroused the inhabitants from their beds, who rushed into the street, in night dresses, and with bare feet, completely overcome with terror. The sick were conveyed on beds to the public square; groups of people thronged the streets, not daring to enter their houses; and a universal panic pervaded the city. All the houses were more or less injured; heavy articles of furniture were thrown out into the rooms; some dwellings were prostrated to the ground; but the loss of life was comparatively small. It was the severest earthquake that has occurred in Valparaiso for the last thirty years. The loss of property is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

A large coach-maker in Paris has received a commission from the Turkish Government to build fifty omnibusses, for the conveyance of passengers across the Desert.——The Court of Common Council, of London, have presented an address to Lord Palmeston, requesting him to use the influence of the British Government, with the Sublime Port, to procure the release of Kossuth and his companions now in captivity at Kutahia.——The Great Peace Congress is to assemble in London on the 22d of July, and to continue in session for several days.——The Irish exiles are said to find some consolation in their banishment. O'Brien has accepted a situation as tutor, in the family of a gentleman, and Meagher is about to be married to a farmer's daughter, near New Norfolk.——A large number of Prussian officers have combined for the purpose of emigrating to this country. They are aided in the undertaking by the King of Prussia.——A recent decision of Lord Justice Campbell has established the right of foreign authors to claim protection for their publications under the English law of copyright, on works first issued in England.——A uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Austrian Empire is now under discussion in the Vienna Chamber of Commerce. Such a system would be attended with great commercial benefit.——A gentleman at Dundee, who has tried the pendulumn experiment in proof of the rotation of the earth, declares that instead of showing the fact in question, it tends to the magnetic meridian. His conclusions have been confirmed by other scientific experiments.——A writer in the London Morning Chronicle recommends the formation of an Anti-Hat League, for the suppression of the unsightly, uncomfortable, and unhealthy head-covering now prescribed by fashion.——A frightful loss of life has been occasioned near Seville by the explosion of a steam boiler. This took place in the garden of the Duke of Montpensier, at Alcola del Rio. The steam engine was to have been used for purposes of irriga-

tion. On heating the boiler it immediately exploded, overthrowing the building, and burying under the ruins some sixty or seventy persons, who were present at the experiment as operators or spectators. Eight dead bodies and sixteen wounded had been removed from the rubbish when the accounts left.

Queen Victoria has purchased, at the Great Exhibition, a magnificent tiara of sapphires, and a brooch composed of two large rubies, set round with diamonds, made by the celebrated Parisian jeweller Lemoneire.——One hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees have left Havre for New York, intending to make this country their permanent residence.—— The Papal Government has issued a decree imposing summary punishment on every person who shall endeavor to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco.——The celebrated English novelist, Thackeray, is now delivering a course of lectures in London, on the English Humorists of the last century. The course is to consist of six lectures, embracing the following writers:—Swift, Pope and Gray, Addison, Steele and Congreve, Fielding and Hogarth, Smollett, Sterne and Goldsmith. The lectures are attended by the most intelligent people in London, and excite a great deal of admiration. ——The cost of the present Caffir War, during the first month of hostilities, amounted to £260,000, and it has since cost over £80,000 a month.

The Duke of Saldanha has been completely successful in his revolt against the existing Portuguese Government, and is now Prime Minister of the kingdom. He entered Lisbon with about 3,000 troops, where he met with a highly enthusiastic reception, the inhabitants disturbing the silence of the night by their loud and protracted congratulations. The Queen and King are kept in the back-ground. They receive little attention in the theaters and public places, while Saldanha, and his followers, are everywhere hailed with tumultuous greetings. Saldanha has stated to the English Minister at Lisbon, that he has no desire to compel the abdication of the Queen, but is determined to maintain her constitutional throne.

A rumor has been started that the Anstrian Government has at length been induced to release Kossuth and his companions from their detention in Turkey, on condition that they shall immediately depart from Europe, and pledge themselves not to return without the express permission of the Cabinet at Vienna. This account, at the present writing, has received no authentic confirmation.

The usual half-yearly document relative to railway accidents has been printed by order of the House of Commons. In the half year, ending the 31st of December last, there were 123 persons killed, and 188 injured. Nine passengers were killed, and thirty injured from causes beyond their own control; eleven passengers killed, and nine injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; forty servants of companies, or of contractors, killed, and eleven injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; twenty-six trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the company; and five injured by crossing or walking on railways; one suicide. The number of passengers conveyed during the half year, amounted to 41,687,919. The length of railway open on the 30th of June last, was 6,308 miles; and on the 31st of December the length was 6,621 miles; making an increase of 313 miles.

An American gentleman (Mr. Wm. Robinson) has obtained the privilege, for fifty years, of erecting and managing lines of magnetic telegraph in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. A company has been formed, including some heavy capitalists of this city and Stockholm, and the work of erecting the lines is at once to be commenced. There is reason to expect that a similar privilege will be obtained from the government of Denmark; and in all it is expected that some three thousand miles of telegraph communication will be conferred on the Scandinavian peninsula by Yankee enterprise.

After the pontifical authorities, by means of foreign troops, had regained possession of the city of Rome, in the summer of 1849, they appointed a commission to examine the accounts and registers of the republican city government. That commission has made its report, and in it are the following words:—"When we undertook to examine the expenditures of the first six months of 1849, which include the period of republican administration, we supposed we were entering upon a perfect labyrinth; but to render homage to the truth, we must declare that we have found nothing which was not regular, and nothing which was marked by an arbitrary character." The republican city government left in the treasury, at the moment of its resignation, the sum of $56,000, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the siege.

Miscellaneous Department.

PHYSIOLOGY IN PITTSBURG.

The following Constitution and the correspondence relating to valuable presents from ladies of Pittsburg to MR. O. S. FOWLER, during his recent course of lectures in that city, will explain themselves.

Pittsburg, *May 22nd*, 1851.

MR. FOWLER—DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, and by order of the Society, I furnish you with the following copy of the "Constitution and By-Laws" of the "Pittsburg Physiological Society. Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH C. DAKE, *Sec.*

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This organization shall be called the Pittsburg Physiological Society.

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer; together with a Board of Managers, consisting of four, who shall supervise the general interests of the Society. All these shall be chosen quarterly, by nomination.

ART. 3. Individuals may become members upon the recommendation of the Board, and approval of the Society, by paying into the Treasury, quarterly, the sum of twelve and a half cents.

BY-LAWS.

1st. The meetings of the Society shall be held every Thursday afternoon, from three to five o'clock.

2nd. The exercises of each regular meeting shall be in the following order:—

1st. Prayer.
2nd. Reading of the Minutes.
3d. Reading Text Books, and discussion of the subjects under consideration.
4th. Appointment by the Board of two Readers for the ensuing week.
5th. Transaction of business relating to the interests of the Society.
6th. Adjournment.

3d. Members entering during the exercises shall dispense with all ceremony in the exchange of social civilities.

4th. The Books brought before the Society, and subjects to be considered, shall be chosen by vote of the Society.

5th. No conversation will be permitted during the time devoted to reading; but the Reader may be stopped, at any time, by questions or remarks relating to the subject.

Pittsburg, *May 6th*, 1851.

MR. O. S. FOWLER—DEAR SIR:—Please accept the accompanying articles, as a token of our united respects for yourself and wife, and our hearty approval of your course among us; your lectures will long be remembered with pleasure, and we hope with profit by us; and permit us to assure you, sir, you have our warmest wishes for your success, wherever you may labor, in the good cause of human improvement.

Signed by order of the Committe:—

MRS. WATTS,	MRS. SANDS,	MRS. WALLACE,
MRS. WADE,	MRS. CHURCH,	MRS. FENER,
MISS HAGEN,	MRS. DAKE,	MRS. NEEPER.

Pittsburg, *May, 22nd*, 1851.

To the Members of the Pittsburg Physiological Society:—

Many thanks for your valuable presents; also for coupling my wife's name with my own. I prize them much for their INTRINSIC value—I prize them more for their source—the free-will offering of WOMAN. But most of all I prize them as tokens of approbation and encouragement, expressed touching my labors in the SOCIAL department of humanity. Never again can encouragement be as opportune. In Cincinnati I had made a bold movement, that of delivering lectures before given only to my own sex —the first step of this kind ever taken. My anxiety respecting the result was extreme, never before as great on ANY subject—anxiety not as to whether my views were correct, for that I KNEW, nor as to their UTILITY, for I no more doubted their utility than that of the sun—but as to whether they would be sustained—whether the people were RIPE for them—whether the time had come when their promulgation would be sustained. The women of Cincinnati said yes, by their GOLDEN present, and still richer personal tokens of gratitude. All my audiences said YES, my own judgment and conscience said yes: but I still trembled for the ark. I own my hesitancy might betoken a lack of moral courage. Only myself can appreciate HOW much I had staked: your letter and presents came just in season, I was near a final decision. Received at any

time, they would have been a valuable encouragement, but received just antecedent to my final determination, and aiding therein, they were peculiarly acceptable. NEVER AGAIN WHILE I LIVE can any presents, any encouragement be as opportune—as useful. No steps as eventful, is it possible for me ever again to take. Never again can I need encouragement as I *then* needed it. To receive this inspiring "go on, sir," at this nick of time, from the soul of woman—and SUCH women—for your equals, as a body, I have not seen in Pittsburg—was an epoch in my eventful life. For them you have my warmest thanks and friendship, for you all personally, and for your society as such. For them, accept my whole-souled gratitude, along with the consciousness that your encouragement, thus tendered, will tend to spread abroad these doctrines faster and farther than without it they would have been spread,—for it has deepened my zeal, and strengthened my hands in their promulgation, and thus helped to usher in that millenial glory of which I deem no other instrumentality equally promotive.

God bless you, individually and collectively,

Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Wade, Miss Heyden, Mrs. Sands, Church, Dake, Wallace, Fener, and Neeper. } Yours truly, O. S. FOWLER.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, BY MRS. THOMPSON.—[We copy the following from the "New London Democrat" of May 18th, referring to a course of lectures delivered by Mrs. Thompson in that place.]

"We take pleasure, great pleasure, in saying, they were the ablest series of lectures to which we ever listened on the subject of Phrenology. As a writer and speaker, Mrs. Thompson is surpassed by few of her sex. She realizes more fully our idea of what the female speaker should be than any other we ever met. She evinces a thorough acquaintance with her science, and has an easy, interesting manner of communicating it to her audience. Endowed with a highly philosophic and brilliant mind, a fine, healthy imagination, with an excellent command of language, she is admirably adapted to her work.

"But fitted as Mrs. Thompson is for the discharge of her duties as a public lecturer, it is clearly evident from her retiring nature, that nothing but an ardent devotion to the interests of the science to which she is giving her time and labors, and a desire to impart a knowledge of its truths to others, would induce her to assume the task. We are confident Mrs. Thompson is destined to rank among the most popular lecturers of our time.

"We understand another course will be instituted on her return to our city, next fall. Our citizens, remembering the enjoyment conferred upon them by the present course, will look forward to the coming one with much interest. At present she is in Albany, whose people are soon to share the favor we have enjoyed. And we would bespeak for Mrs. Thompson, from the citizens of Albany, and all other places she may visit, a liberal patronage, assuring them they will receive more than they give.

"It is with some degree of pride that we refer to Mrs. Thompson, as a resident of New London. The presence among them of a woman of her superior talents and high moral worth, is an honor and blessing to any people. Mrs. Thompson can have the felicity of knowing that, where she is best known, she is most esteemed. While we express our regret at her long absence, she has our best wishes for a pleasant and profitable tour."

[MRS. THOMPSON has a Phrenological Cabinet, with which to illustrate her lectures. She is now located at No. 518 Broadway, Albany, where she will apply Phrenology professionally, when desired. A supply of our various publications may be found at her rooms.

OUR JOURNALS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Henry Green, of the "Wolverhampton (England) Herald," in a private letter to Mr. John W. Leonard, of this city, says:—"I thank you for the papers you have sent me, particularly the PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS. I was not aware that America turned out such exceedingly beautiful works as these. Not that I thought America incapable of doing work as well as we; but I was struck with the *superlative excellence* of these Journals."

[We acknowledge the compliment, and rejoice that we have impressed our English cotemporary so favorably. In the course of our progressive improvements, we hope ultimately to attract the attention of the world. Not merely through the "good looks" of our publications, but by the power of mind, reflected through the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology.]

Varieties.

PUBLIC GRATITUDE.—A New York paper states that in the poor-house of this city is a man dying by inches of old age and neglect, whose *portrait* can be seen in the Governor's room at the City Hall, in a painting placed there as an honor to an honored name, and a relic of the most glorious pages of American history.

[In an age of gold, a man is allowed to perish from the memory of society if he chance to fall into the vale of poverty. He may have been a public benefactor, and become poor, or he may have yielded to Benevolence and friendship, and by endorsing to save friends and their families from ruin, thereby ruined himself. But the man who gets rich is respected, nor does the public ask whether he acquired it by selfish scheming, by grinding the face of the poor; or if he has accumulated his wealth by robbing seamstresses of their just due, or by selling adulterated rum to the slaves of appetite, sent hundreds of poor wives and ragged children to the alms-house. The question is, "Is he rich?" no matter how he got it, he is sure of general respect. When the higher faculties are recognized as they should be, honor, justice, and benevolence will be the standard of respectability. "A jewel in a swine's snout" leaves him a swine still, and wealth without integrity is but gilded poison.]

[THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS are almost universally in favor of the Journal and the doctrines it advocates. These kindly expressions nerve and cheer us in the good work. The following is from an excellent paper published in Lowell, Mass., called the "*Art of Living.*"]

"It were an idle task for us to write a formal commendation of what is so much superior to our editorship, both in age and literary facilities, as the Phrenological Journal. It is not for the sake of the publishers of this journal, therefore, that we venture a remark in reference to one department of their enterprise. We have no doubt that their subscription list is large enough to secure *their* interest; but for the welfare of society we believe it should be augmented.

"A great many at the present day have the spirit of reform without being fully qualified for their work. They *feel* like "working out their own salvation," and are *zealous* for the moral regeneration of society. Yet, from their ignorance of Human Nature, they are often in the position of one "who beateth the air." Much of their labor is in vain, because they go not rationally to work. We wish we could induce such persons to study Phrenology. The science is just what they need to set them right, and make them efficient teachers in the school of Humanity. A great deal that we hear said about Education, Morality, and Government, is perfectly absurd, and known to be so by every Phrenologist. Yet how few, comparatively, have any claim to this appellation! Not a moiety of our school-teachers or legislators, and not a hundredth part of the mothers in our land, who are the real educators and therefore governers of our Race, have any practical knowledge of the great Science of Man.

"Against these gloomy reflections it is pleasing to observe the steady advance of Phrenology, since its first promulgation in this country, and to mark in its accelerating strides the prediction of its ultimate prevalence. Twenty-five years ago this science was hardly thought of in America. Now not only can the student collect a large library of relevant books, together with a respectable cabinet of illustrations, but we have also a quarto-monthly journal, in the thirteenth year of its age, ably conducted and read by more than a hundred thousand persons. We regard this journal as among the best pioneers of Human Progress. The science it inculcates is sure death to bigotry; and the generosity of its publishers, in furnishing 288 quarto-pages, richly mentalized and embellished, for the low price of one dollar, is both a good indication of the humanizing tendency of their favorite study, and a flattering harbinger of "the good time coming," when the principles of Phrenology shall be known and read of all."

WHO CAN BEAT IT!—There are seven Post-offices within a circle of eight miles from this, (Morris, N. Y.) Our villiage contains only five hundred and twenty inhabitants, and we poll on an average about four hundred and thirty votes in town. There are four daily, eighteen semi-weekly, one hundred and eighty-five weekly, and one hundred and sixty-five monthly papers taken regularly from this Post-office, making *thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty* papers in a year, and we speak of it with a deal of gratification as also showing the intelligence of the community, that, of this number, *ninety-six* monthlies are from the well known publishers, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, N. Y.

[It will be seen by the above, which we clip from the Morris, N. Y. Advertizer,—and we must confess our satisfaction in reference to it—that where people read most, and are, therefore, among the more intelligent, our publications are in greater request than any other. We speak not in self-glorification, but to show that the themes on which our monthlies treat are of the highest practical importance, and are very cheap for the amount and quality of matter they contain. The people who love valuable ideas on the great subjects pertaining to mental and physical happiness give unmistakeable evidence of their wisdom in drawing largely on that bank that pays best.]

THE JOURNAL IN THE WEST.—Allow a *Horticulturist* to express his grateful feelings for the interest you manifest in the cultivation of *fruit*—and long may the "Great West" continue to receive light and truth from your valuable publications.

Yours, T. MCWHORTER.

General Notices.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

On the first day of July the new Postage Law goes into operation. By this law the postage on the Journal will be—within 300 miles only 10 cents a year; 1,000 miles, 15 cents; 2,000 miles, 20 cents; over 4,000 miles, 30 cents. Our friends who desire to order books by mail, will not forget that if they *prepay* the postage, or send us the money to do it for them, the postage will be *only one-half* as much as if not paid in advance.

A SUGGESTION TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The publishers will take it kindly if subscribers will, when writing, express their views in regard to the general course of the Journal. They hope to receive the free and candid criticisms of their readers. Likes and *dis*-likes will be equally considered. By this vast combination of INTELLECT pouring in upon us their disinterested impressions, the Journal cannot fail to reflect back upon the readers, the best thoughts of all.

OUR NEW WATER-CURE ENCYCLOPEDIA.—THE PROSPECTUS of this great work may be found in the advertising department.

AS A GUIDE for the use of FAMILIES and PHYSICIANS, it cannot be surpassed. In fact, it is Hydropathy condensed —*multum in parvo*—[much in little.] "The Water-Cure made easy"—"every man his own doctor"—Physiology and Anatomy "boiled down"—and adapted to the tastes and comprehension of all—"great and small"—"the wise and otherwise."

The ENCYCLOPEDIA is elegantly illustrated with hundreds of engravings, showing every part of the human body, and is most beautifully printed. All who obtain and read this work will find it not only a source of instruction, but a money-saving business, for it will teach all how to preserve health, prolong life, and increase human happiness.

New Publications.

Report of the Massachusetts Female Medical Education Society, to the State Legislature.

A highly creditable school—it appears by this report—has been in operation for two and a half years. Its objects are to promote the education of females as professional attendants upon their own sex, especially in obstetrics, and the treatment of the diseases of women and children generally. One great advantage which female practitioners have over men, is the unreserved frankness relative to female diseases, and the necessary absence of that timid delicacy, which must ever exist between the sexes. If women of energy and practical sense can be well educated in this great department, as doubtless this school will do it, we regard it as a movement of progress worthy of the age.

Life of Clement Phinney. By D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First F. W. Baptist Church, New York. New York: L. Colby.

This is a well-written book of about two hundred pages, containing an interesting biography of one of the pioneers of the denomination to which the author belongs, and has one new feature which will, ere long, be demanded by the public; namely, a careful Phrenological analysis of the character, in connection with the life and labors of the subject. In addition to this, the author brought the lithographic portrait, which adorns the work, to our office, without hinting the name or profession of the original, and obtained a description of the developments, which are inserted verbatim, furnishing, with the author's analysis, double evidence of the truth of Phrenology, and its essential importance, as connected with biography.

To Correspondents.

E. G.—If you will look at the new postage law you will see that *prepaid* letters are only three cents, whereas unpaid letters are, as before, five cents.

We have received letters rom the following persons, which remain unanswered for want of sufficient directions.

SARAH E. CARTER, no post-office named.

A. A. SMITH, MOON TOWNSHIP, no State given.

H. C. STODDARD, AUBURN, no State given.

M. F. G.—You neglected to put the name of either *town*, *county*, or *State* in your first two letters, and this is the reason why your Journal was not sent before. Be careful hereafter, to give the *full* address at the head of your letter, for this is one of the most essential parts of a letter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA:

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

Hydropathy and Hygiene:

AN ILLUSTRATED WORK,

EMBRACING:

I. Outlines of Anatomy. Illustrated.
II. Physiology of the Human Body. Illustrated.
III. Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health.
IV. Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery.
V. Theory and Practice of Water Treatment.
VI. Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, Including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all known Diseases.
VII. Application to Surgical Diseases.
VIII. Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery.

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

The object of this work is to bring together, in the most condensed and practical form, for public use and professional reference, all the facts and principles in medicine and its collateral sciences, pertaining to the Philosophy of Life and Health, and the Water-Cure Treatment of Diseases. It is, therefore, designed as a guide to students and families, and a text-book for physicians.

Especial attention will be devoted to the consideration of Hygienic Agencies, each of which constitutes a fundamental principle in the Hydropathic System, and all together forming a perfect and harmonious whole, embracing all the laws of constitution and relation by which diseases are cured, health preserved, and longevity attained.

While the general rules which govern the application of water as a remedial agent are kept prominently in view, every malady recognized by physicians as a distinct disease, will be particularly described and its appropriate treatment specified.

A leading feature in its therapeutical department is the endeavor to supply a bedside adviser for domestic practice or home treatment. The experience of a quarter of a century, and the results of many thousands of cases of nearly all forms of acute and chronic diseases, treated hydropathically in different parts of the world, afford ample data upon which to predicate correct and intelligible rules for the management of the great majority of ordinary complaints, by non-professional persons, without the attendance of the practicing physicians.

The time will surely come, and the physiological salvation of the human race requires that it *soon* come, when all *well* educated persons will understand for themselves, *all* the departments of the Healing Art, and be as competent to take care of their own health, and defend their own lives against morbific causes as they are to procure their own food, raiment, houses, and lands.

With the hope of being instrumental in hastening a "consummation so devoutly wished," the author and publishers have spared neither labor nor expense.

This work will be issued in eight numbers of one hundred or more pages each. The price of the entire work will be Two Dollars; each number Twenty-five cents. Orders may be post-paid and addressed to the publishers, Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

N. B. Number One now ready. Succeeding numbers will be issued as rapidly as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Hydropathic Encyclopedia is a very neat, comprehensive, illustrated work, forming one of the most complete outline displays of anatomy that has ever been published in a popular form.—*American Courier.*

The Science of Human Life never occupied so many minds as it does at the present time, as is evident from the fact that the publications of Fowlers and Wells on the subject are circulated by tens and twenties of thousands throughout the whole country; and we doubt not the present work by Dr. Trall will be extensively read.—*N. Y. Organ.*

It is just such a work as should be in every family of the nation.—*American Advertiser.*

It is really an interesting work, containing everything on the preservation of health that can benefit humanity.—*Yankee Blade.*

This work will prove a great aid both to the physician and the patient.—*Vermont Banner.*

We have received the first number of this valuable work. Every family should purchase it.—*Warren Ledger.*

We would advise all who are anxious to preserve their health, to subscribe for it.—*Wyoming Mirror.*

The work is a useful and valuable one. It contains numerous illustrative engravings, and in every way commends itself to the public.—*Weekly News.*

TO THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL.

With a view to double the size of the Journal, without increasing its price, the publishers determined to avoid the extra expense of stereotyping it, and in January last, brought out an edition of over thirty thousand copies, under the supposition that it would supply all subscribers during the year.

The enlargement of the work enabled us to increase the amount of Phrenological and Physiological reading matter, and by the introduction of a wider range of subjects, such as Mechanical, Agricultural, Educational, and Literary, and by giving an increased number and variety of expensive engravings, the Journal in its new dress and enlarged dimensions has so won upon the affections, and awakened the interest of the people, that they have exhausted the entire edition in less than six months.

The work not being stereotyped, we are compelled to commence a new volume in July. Those who begin their subscription with the July number will continue one year. Each volume will be complete in itself—one commencing in January and the other in July.

The great objects of the Journal are to develop

THE TRUE SCIENCE OF MIND,

And in the light of Phrenology to give those practical rules for self-improvement which will teach every one how to suppress their excesses and improve their deficiencies; thereby securing harmony of character and happiness.

THE MOTHER

Occupies the most influential station on earth. By shedding light on her pathway, defining her duties, and aiding her in the great work of molding the young mind, the Journal will continue to be an invaluable public benefactor.

PHYSIOLOGY,

Embracing those immutable laws which govern the body, has too long been neglected. Thousands of professional men are groaning invalids, deprived of their usefulness, from ignorantly violating the laws of their being. While grasping for intellectual pre-eminence, they have neglected their bodies, broken their constitutions, and their mental cultivation is mainly lost to themselves and the world. As the first condition of happiness and usefulness is a sound and healthy body, the Journal will clearly define the laws of life, health, and physical development, embellished with ample illustrations, which cannot fail to instruct and profit every class of readers. In short, the objects of the Journal are

TO PERFECT THE RACE,

By teaching man his duties to himself, his neighbor, and his Creator—especially to explain and enforce the laws of life and health—to guide to proper mental activity—to teach how to increase the tendencies to virtue, and restrain those which lead to vice—to point out the pathway to success in such professions and pursuits as are adapted to the different classes of minds—to aid the mother in the fulfillment of her high responsibility—to be a fountain of wisdom and a foster-father to the young man, and to give such practical hints on the social, moral, and physical relations of life as to be to every reader an ever-welcome monthly visitor.

THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS,

Will render essential service to the race by extending the circulation of this Journal among their friends. If all who are profited by its perusal would spend a few moments in recommending its claims, it might soon be placed in the hands of every family in the land, to work out its reformatory results upon millions instead of thousands.

OUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS,

Have earned our lasting gratitude, and that of tens of thousands of readers, by their generous aid, as voluntary agents, in obtaining subscribers. Hundreds of men and women, whom we have never seen, have sent us large clubs of subscribers, and to this instrumentality does the Journal owe much of its unprecedented circulation. May we venture to solicit a continuance of such favors? We will prepare the repast—it is for our friends, and the lovers of humanity everywhere, to invite the guests to the feast.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

One copy one year....	$1 00	Ten copies one year.	$7 00
Five copies one year..	4 00	Twenty cop's one y'r	10 00

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Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

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AND

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PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

EDUCATION is the training and discipline of the primary faculties. In its broadest sense, it involves not only the training of the mental powers, including the intellect, the moral sentiments, the animal propensities, and the social feelings, but also the development of the bodily organization, and the training of the muscles to act in obedience to the mind. Education is of two kinds—proper and improper. The direction of the faculties decides the character of the education. The appetite may be trained to crave noxious drugs or stimulants; the love of property may be educated to take a miserly direction; the energetic faculties to quarrel and fight; ambition and pride, instead of being directed to true dignity and sense of character, may be perverted to vanity, ostentation, and haughtiness. These modes of action, induced by training and habit, constitute an illustration of perverted education, and may be justly called unnatural. In one sense, discord may be *natural* to an instrument carelessly or ignorantly put out of tune, although there exists an evident design, in its structure and adaptations, to produce *harmony*, which is, in reality, the true *nature* of the instrument. If a good instrument, in good tune, be badly played upon by unskillful hands, discord is the result. Injudicious training of originally well-balanced minds, awakens discordant characteristics, and the mind soon becomes untuned and perverted, so that arduous and well-timed effort is necessary to restore it to its original harmony of action.

A person may possess bodily strength, and be unable, from a want of muscular training, to walk or work. One may have all the physical powers necessary to play the pianoforte, or to wield the implements of art, and, although the mind may know what motions should be made to effect results, yet the muscles, not having been trained to obey the will, cannot perform what the mind knows how to do. But when the muscles are trained to the instrument, a mere sight of the notes, sends the hands unconsciously to the proper keys, as by instinct, without reflection. So of the process of walking or feeding one's self. The same is true of reading. We are not conscious of seeing each letter in every word; but a typographical error, as a letter left out, or a wrong one in—the top of the letter d, or h, for instance, broken off, stops us at once. We thus detect the fact that every word and letter must be perfect, to enable us to go on—in other words, we unconsciously see every letter, and spell every word. This is true when the perceptive organs are equally developed. If FORM be much larger than INDIVIDUALITY, a person may see the general *form* of the word; and, although a letter may be absent, or a wrong one present, he will pronounce the word correctly, and not detect the error in the spelling. Such persons would require the addition of large INDIVIDUALITY to be good proof-readers.

Before Phrenology was discovered, no system of mental philosophy existed that would enable a person to declare to a stranger, "you can succeed in mathematics;" to another, "you are capable of excelling in music, or the languages, or drawing, or mechanism, or poetry, or oratory;" and to state the contrary to another class; or, to one man, "you are turbulent;" to another, "you are amiable and yielding;" to one "you are an abstract reasoner;" to another, "you are a dealer in facts;" to one, "you are greedy of gain;" to another, "you are unable to appreciate property-value;" to one, "you love children;" to another, "you have general kindness, but are deficient in parental love."

From the earliest history of man, these diversities of character have been known to exist; yet, with all the labor of metaphysicians, they have never been able to point to a given individual, and say, "you can do *this*, but cannot do or appreciate *that*." Their modes of mental investigation did not comprehend this principle. They have never attempted it, nor have they even deemed it possible. They looked within, studied their own con-

sciousness, and what it revealed to them they supposed was possessed by all. What they found weak or deficient in themselves, they regarded as an equally weak element in all mankind. Whatever strong emotions they felt, their systems recognized as equally strong in all.

As a consequence, each system of mental science was but a mirror of the mind and character of its author, and, therefore, those theories differ as much as did the men who conceived them, and were just as far from the true mental standard, and as little applicable to the various classes of minds, as their author's minds varied from that standard.

He who reads only his own mind, warped, it may be, by inherited defects, or unbalanced by improper education, is no more qualified to expound the laws of the universal mind, than would be the perpetual resident of a small rocky island, or an alluvial plain, to give the topographical features of the earth, by taking the sphere of his own narrow observation as a standard for the whole.

Taking all the mental philosophers, they might, collectively, have been in possession of each of the individual faculties in a high degree of development—one having one faculty strong, and another one another, while each had some weak points; so that, reasoning from their individual consciousness, the whole of them, collectively, might have described all the faculties—each being correct respecting *one*, and incorrect relative to others. But, as no one had a perfect development, each system would contain both truth and error. Thus, every system requires to be sifted to find the whole truth. As there was no standard but CONSCIOUSNESS by which to try these contradictory systems, and separate the chaff from the wheat, and as the student had no better rule to discriminate, and was, therefore, no better qualified for the task than the founders of the systems were to judge correctly, the world was left in darkness respecting the true philosophy of mind, or was obliged to accept the light through many-colored mediums. Some of them magnified certain parts, and diminished others, with countless aberrations and refractions, so that the picture of the human mind was warped, caricatured, distorted, and made to grossly belie the divine original.

Without some fixed rule for the study of the universal mind, some standard by which to read all the elements of character in individuals and nations, we are like the navigator, who should attempt, under a cloudy sky, to traverse every sea and ocean, without chart or compass. The mariner might circumnavigate the globe, having only the sweep of his vision as a guide to his course through the pathless waters, without knowing his real position, or being able to pursue the same track again, or to map out his course for others to follow.

One of the grand errors of metaphysicians has been to describe mixed elements of mind—the combined results of several primary faculties—and to regard them as single powers, or to take the modes of activity of one faculty in combination with others, and regard them as so many special faculties. Thus, each of the faculties which they recognized, were continually involving several, or running into and overlaping them. Their mode of describing the faculties reminds us of a land-owner, who should deed to twenty men an acre each, from a ten-acre lot, each having a claim for just twice as much land as could be found, without trespassing upon his neighbor.

Again—they err in speaking of the *faculty* of memory, when there are no less than twelve distinct faculties of memory: one for words, or verbal memory; one for forms; another for magnitude, for places, dates, facts, colors, numbers, &c. They speak of the faculty of judgment, when we have nearly as many faculties of judgment as of memory. The same is true of love. With such a system of mental science, education is a matter of empyricism and guess-work.

But a new era dawned on mental philosophy, when Dr. Gall discovered Phrenology. When he discovered the relation of the brain to the mind and the organs of the various faculties, and also the means of determining, by the size of each of the organs, the various powers of each person, he opened the gateway to the field of mental investigation, and let in such a flood of light upon the laws and operations of the mind as to astonish a generation of bat-eyed metaphysicians; while many who were not committed to impracticable theories which they could not understand, eagerly hailed the new doctrine as a system of natural truth, of the highest practical value.

Phrenology points out the peculiar constitution and capabilities of each person, and decides with certainty who are qualified for mechanics, and who would fail of sucess in that department. It discriminates those who are proud or humble; the turbulent and the peaceable; the courageous and the cowardly; the generous and the selfish; the thrifty and the shiftless; the affectionate and the cold-hearted; the hopeful and the desponding; the cautious and the reckless; the cunning and the artless; the talker and the taciturn; the reasoner and the weak-minded; the idealist and the practicalist; the witty and the sedate; those who are distinguished for the various kinds of memory, and those whose minds are blank by means of forgetfulness. Phrenology teaches, therefore, the *modus operandi* of domestic training; scholastic education; [illegible] theory of prison discipline; the [illegible] of insanity; and lays the foundation for a code of civil law adapted to human nature; and last, though not least, it gives a nobler elucidation of man's innate moral powers than had before been known to mankind.

Man is but half educated, at best, and that education is badly conducted, because the elementary principles of the mind have not been generally understood. Thousands have spent the seed time of their life sweating over the classics or mathematics, or vainly endeavoring to become qualified for a profession, or labored to learn a mechanical trade, and each have failed to win respectability and their daily bread, and are, therefore, made wretched for life. These same persons might have shifted pursuits, and each become eminent, could they have had, in childhood, an analysis of their characters and talents, and been directed to appropriate occupations. How many men utterly fail to succeed in one pursuit, after having devoted a thorough apprenticeship, and ten of the best years of their lives, and then adopt a business requiring the exercise of another class of faculties, and triumph over the want of training and experience, and run rapidly up to distinction!

Some ten years since, a carpenter in a neighboring State obtained a phrenological examination, and was told that he could excel as a painter, and was advised to lay aside his plane and take up the pallette. He did so, breasting the ridicule and pity of his friends; and having ceased to be an ordinary worker in wood, has become the most eminent artist of his native State. In a business aspect, he has made an excellent exchange, for his coffers are now well supplied; and as to position, he has outstripped his senior brother, who was his business partner, alike in wealth, cultivation,

and standing. He blesses the day he submitted his capabilities to the inspection of Phrenology. He is now far better suited with his pursuit; it pays him better, and is more in harmony with his taste.

Another fact bearing on education, which has just come to our knowledge, is worthy of record. We have the fact directly from Mrs. Shurlock, who was fourteen years matron of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and being a woman of superior intelligence and discernment, her statement is of the highest value. In 1839, while Mr. Combe was lecturing in Philadelphia, he visited the House of Refuge to study the character of the institution, and was requested to examine the heads of several of the inmates, and give his opinion of each in writing. One, named Hannah Porter, he described as being naturally tidy, and a lover of order, and also capable of excelling in music. After the subjects had retired, and he descriptions were read, Mrs. Shurlock remarked to Mr. Combe, that he had made a signal failure relative to Hannah; "for," said she, "she is the most slatternly person in the house; and, notwithstanding all our efforts to reform her in this respect, she continues in her disorderly and uncleanly habits. She has been turned away time after time, from good families where she has lived, because of her filthiness; and she is regarded as incorrigible by all who know her. Relative to her musical talent, although nearly all in the institution sing daily at family worship, she has never been known to sing a note, and seems to take no interest in it." "I cannot help it," calmly responded Mr. Combe; "she has large ORDER and IDEALITY, and is capable of exercising taste, and being neat; she has TIME and TUNE large, and is capable of learning music. She has the developments, and *they can be called out.*"

After Mr. Combe retired, the girl was called, when the matron read the description to her, and remarked, "Now, Hannah, the gentleman says you *can* be neat, and learn music; and I wish you to try, and prove whether he is true in his opinion, or not."

Mrs. Shurlock tells us that the girl did try to sing, and, in less than twelve months, became an excellent singer, and the *leader of the choir* in the Chapel of the Institution. She also, in the same time, became one of the most neat and orderly in the great household; and these habits still continue with her, years after her marriage and settlement in life.

Without this examination to encourage the girl and her managers to make the proper effort to call out and train these faculties, she would doubtless have remained a careless slattern, and, in respect to music, been mute for life. Now the musical talent gives soul and harmony to her existence, and her neatness and order are a blessing, and source of respect to herself and family. The good philosopher was browbeaten for his supposed error, by such a flat contradiction to his description as her former life and character presented, and he had nothing to console him but his belief in the justness of his conclusions; and it is a source of pleasure to us to record his triumph, as it will doubtless be to him to read these lines, in view of the great practical advantage derived from his predictions, which, *at the time*, gave him no little discredit.

When parents and teachers understand the primary elements of the mind, and learn to apply Phrenology as a guide in training and educating the young; and when legislators and ministers of justice and of theology avail themselves of its light in framing and executing laws, and in moral training, our race will be elevated to a standard of intelligence, morality and happiness hitherto unknown.

Phrenology informs us what are the native talents and weaknesses of children, and also teaches the *proper mode of awakening* dormant powers to activity, and how to *depress* those which are too strong. It also teaches not only what is the disposition of every individual, but what motives to present to these different dispositions to bring about harmonious mental action, and how to induce obedience, and impart instruction successfully to children who are the most unlike in character and talents, even though they belong to the same family, or stand in the same class in school. A teacher or mother who understands the true mental philosophy, can play upon the diverse minds of children, or a child with contradictory traits, with as much facility as the skillful pianist can range at will over the flats, sharps, octaves, accords and discords of his instrument.

Law pervades and governs all nature; not less the workings of the human mind than the operations of the solar system, and universal mechanism. This philosophy of mind is simple, and may be understood by every teacher and intelligent mother, nor can we hope for human perfection until its truths are widely known and applied.

EDWARD SPRAGUE.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The temperament of Mr. Sprague appears to have been a combination of the vital-mental, giving health, warmth, activity, good digestion, and circulation, and an admirable adaptation to physical enjoyments, together with clearness and force of mind. His intellect was well balanced. The perceptive organs were large, which aided him to collect data for his reasoning organs, and his memory being good, he could retain his ideas, and the results of experience, so that his mind was well fortified, and ready for any occasion, or emergency, within the scope of his powers. MIRTHFULNESS appears very large, especially in its lower part, hence he was exceedingly humorous and witty. ORDER, TIME, TUNE, and COLOR were very large, hence, he was punctual, systematic, fond of beauty and music. His large social organs, joined with BENEVOLENCE, ALIMENTIVENESS, MIRTHFULNESS, and LANGUAGE, made him generous, friendly, social, hospitable, talkative, merry, playful, and entertaining. CAUTIOUSNESS and SECRETIVENESS were large, hence he was discreet, prudent as to the future, fond of sly jokes, and better qualified for a lawyer or a physician than a clergyman, as SELF-ESTEEM was too small to give true dignity; and he was too vain, merry, and animal in his tendencies to have a highly spiritual and elevated tone of character. His IMITATION, MIRTHFULNESS, and SECRETIVENESS being large, would lead him to play the buffoon rather than to exemplify the dignity of the sacerdotal office. He was naturally companionable and cheerful, and hence would have excelled as a physician; he was shrewd, clear-headed, and understood human nature, hence, as a lawyer he would have been popular and successful.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please accept the accompanying daguerreotype, taken from a lithograph likeness of Rev. Edward Sprague, who preached many years in the town of Dublin, N. H. It is said to be a very accurate likeness. He has been dead many years, but the memory of him is still green among all who knew him.

He originated in Massachusetts, and received a liberal education. The information which I have of his character is rather limited, but can be relied on, what there is of it. He was notorious for his wit and excentricities; also for his kindness, and the goodness of his heart. He was extremely fond of company, and never failed to entertain it agreeably. He was an enormous eater. At a time when the corn crop

was cut off by an early frost, over a large portion of New England, some apprehension was felt in Dublin, that many would suffer in consequence, for the want of food. Mr. Sprague sent a team to Boston, and bought sixteen barrels of flour, as he said, "for his *own* use!" but it is likely he had an eye to the wants of the needy all the while; as he was rich and generous.

He was very fond of pictures, of which his house was filled. He kept his carriage, and seldom rode behind less than four horses, which must have appeared droll, in the poor little town of Dublin, away in the country, among the mountains.

His parishoners were rather poor, but they maintained their dignity by *agreeing* to give him a salary of two or three hundred dollars a year. He let them arrange that matter all their own way, the consequence of which was, they were always in debt to him; but notwithstanding that, they loved him so well some of them would raise the question, once in a while, of raising his salary, as so good a man ought not to preach for so little. At length a meeting was called to act upon the subject, at which Mr. Sprague was present. He seldom troubled himself about the salary any way, unless he could make a joke out of it, as he did in the present instance. He made himself busy in hinting to one, that it ought to be raised; to another, that it was too high already, &c.; taking care not to commit himself—until he had got the meeting in a foam, and then quietly awaited the result. The question was raised and discussed, and about to be acted upon, when Mr. Sprague arose, with one of his peculiar looks of alarm, put on for the occasion, and said:—"My *dear* friends, I *beg* of you, I *implore* you, not to raise my salary, for it almost kills me to get the present one," and sat down with the air of a suffering man. They never said anything after that about raising his salary.

L. B. L.

REV. EDWARD SPRAGUE.

JENNY LIND:

HER PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

JENNY LIND has a temperament indicating a predominance of the vital and mental, with a sufficient degree of the motive to give endurance and toughness of constitution. The vital gives warmth of emotion and susceptibility, while the mental imparts clearness and vigor of mind. The brain, as a whole, is well balanced, giving uniformity of character, and a self-poised, self relying equanimity, which makes her consistent with herself. The harmony of proportion between the body and the brain, enables her to use mental and physical exertion to great advantage, without becoming diseased and debilitated in body, or warped in mind.

Her moral and social organs, in size and activity, predominate, in her character, over the selfish elements, and, in obedience to these, she lives more for others than for herself. Instead of absorbing and hoarding the joys of life, she instinctively radiates the light and warmth of her joyous nature upon others.

Her very large social organs make her a warm-hearted and devoted friend; her parental love is decidedly a leading feature in her character, and also her love of home, as evinced by her efforts to bless her native land, in the education of the young. Her moral organs being large and active, give her such purity and elevation of mind as to win the respect and confidence of the world, and raise her above the temptations which surround her public career, and quite above the suspicions alike of the ascetic and the vulgar. These organs are seen in the elevation and roundness of the top-head. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS being large, imparts a high sense of justice and duty. Very large HOPE, joined with equal FIRMNESS, were evinced in breasting the difficulties and discouragements of her early years, and infuse a cheerfulness and self-reliance into her whole character; while prominent BENEVOLENCE makes her delight to do good, and gives that earnest sympathy and tenderness of feeling which shine so conspicuously in her character. VENERATION and SPIRITUALITY give a decidedly religious cast to her mind; yet her benevolence and social impulses give to it a practical liberality which leads to good works. COMBATIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS are fully developed, giving energy, thoroughness, and ability to repel aggressions with effect. CAUTIOUSNESS and SECRETIVENESS are not ruling traits, yet strong enough to give prudence and self-control, without timidity or duplicity. The upper part of APPROBATIVENESS is very prominent, giving a noble ambition, and the desire to triumph in all she attempts, while the element of boasting and vanity, indicated by the lower portion of the organ, is by no means strong. Her intellectual organs are quite prominent, imparting an excellent memory, quick and ready perceptions of practical subjects, unusual criticism, perception of character, of Order, Time, and Tune. The reader will observe a great prominence of the outer angle of the eye-brows—a great distance from the eye itself, upward and outward to the brow, and this prominence is extended upward, constituting a bold ridge, which makes the forehead in that region appear deformed. This is the region of ORDER, NUMBER or CALCULATION, TIME and TUNE. Her special talent in music may be referred to these developments.

Her extraordinary musical talent, however, is the result of a favorable organization as a whole, both of body and mind, giving sound, strong lungs, and vitality, with mental control over them; an ardent, susceptible mind, fully appreciating all social and moral considerations, joined with an intellect most favorable for correct perceptions, arrangements, and powers of execution, as well as very large TUNE and TIME. Her whole soul and body enter into the composition to make up her musical talent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

To attempt, in the brief space which we generally allot to this department, to write a complete biographical sketch of this unrivalled Queen of Song, which shall do justice to the subject, and the expectations of the public, is quite out of the question. Our main object will be to glance at the leading events of her life, and especially her early struggle in overcoming the difficulties of her course. Shall we

attempt to describe her vocal powers? This has been so often done by the best musical critics of the old and the new world, none of whom have, in our opinion, transcended the reality, that nothing is left for us on this topic. To be appreciated she must be heard, nor can any description, however laudatory, raise expectation to the level of her achievements. No age has had but one Cicero or Henry in oratory, but one Angelo and Raphael in art, but one Milton or Shakspeare in Poetry, but one Hannibal, Cæsar, and Napoleon in warfare, but one Paganini and Ole Bull in instrumental music, but one Handel in composition, but one Catalina, Malibran, and Jenny Lind in song. Each has blazed in their respective firmament, to the astonishment and admiration of the world. Each name has found its glory smitten summit, and stands unrivalled in the archives of its age. Few persons of eminence can be subjected to the ordeal of criticism, in all their character, without the development of such blemishes as deface the picture of admiration, which an appreciation of their excellences presents; but in respect to the subject of our sketch, the more we become acquainted with what is disconnected with her sphere in the empire of song, the more we are led to admire a character which is made immortal with the rarest gifts of genius that ever enrapt the world. She seems unconscious of her power, and her spirit floats on the fountain of melody, as the ship is borne on the bosom of the ocean. What in others appears the result of labor and art, in her seems but the spontaneous outgushings of the soul. The critics say, she is an *artist*, but we regard her music like the sparkling fountain, or the sunlight, a *necessity*. The one bubbles to the surface, and the other illuminates the universe, because they cannot help it; and Jenny Lind warbles the gentlest strain, or reaches the sublimest cadence of song, each inspired by such a rich, spiritual life, that herself appears merely the casket of the precious treasure.

But, while, in most public characters we can see a brazen selfishness, or an austere ambition, bedimming the glory of their highest efforts, we perceive in Jenny Lind the artless virtue and simplicity of a child, and find nothing to do but to inhale the spiritual ambrosia, eliminated from this favorite altar of song.

Jenny Lind was born of obscure parents in the city of Stockholm, the capitol of Sweden, October 6th, 1821, and is consequently now nearly thirty years old. Her parents have been placed in opulent circumstances, in a charming home in Switzerland, by the sole exertions of their child. When but three years of age, song was her ruling passion, every melody she heard was retained with a wonderful accuracy: no work engaged her hands without an accompaniment with her clear, sweet voice. At the age of nine years, Madame Lundberg, a Swedish

JENNY LIND.

actress, while passing, heard the child sing from an open window, and attracted by the beauty of her voice, introduced her to Crœlius, a teacher of music, who, struck by the rare promise of future eminence, which her fine intonation and correct ear foreshadowed, undertook her instruction. High as his hopes may have been, he little thought that his pupil was to become the great exemplar of music, nor did he dream that her voice was to enchant listening Europe, and captivate the broader realm of the Western World. Proud of his young pupil, Crœlius presented her to Count Pucke, who decided to give her higher instructions, under other teachers, and pursuing her studies with unremitting ardor, she was at length permitted to sing in public, and from that moment she became the musical prodigy and favorite of Sweden. She was invited to sing at Court, before the King and Queen, and incense was, on all hands, lavished upon her, which would have turned the head of one less possessed by the soul of her art, and less intent upon progress. She seemed to see the eminence towering above her, and felt that she deserved little praise for performances so far below the exalted pinnacle which her high ideal so clearly pictured to her imagination.

At thirteen, the Count Pucke decided that she should appear on the stage. The terror of the child may be imagined, when she for the first time stood behind the foot-lights of a large theatre, and looked an immense audience in the face from the lyric boards. Reassured by the applause, which welcomed the little favorite, she gathered courage. As the curtain fell, after the first act, the astonished audience summoned her before it. Blushing, and tremulous with emotion, the child obeyed; bowing, yet almost frightened by the plaudits that received her. That moment confirmed her choice of her profession, and the delighted musical world has fully endorsed her decision.

The following season, another opera was produced by the managers for little Jenny, and it met with triumphant success. Her future seemed strewn with flowers; but, alas, her great efforts, for one of her age, caused her voice to give way. With horror, she felt the bitter truth. Day by day, in the seclusion of her little chamber, she tried her voice, and found it no longer obedient to her will. Her old friend, and first instructor, whispered to her that her voice might return, and to this hope she clung with the pertinacity characteristic of true genius.

For two years she was haunted by the thought that her hopes of distinction might be gone for-

ever, yet she did not forget the words of her old friend. One day as she was singing alone in her chamber, mournfully and sadly, as she now always did, her voice, as it seemed to her, was freer and clearer. Could it be true? Again and again she tried it, when the conviction strengthened. Childlike, she leaped, clapped her hands, wept and laughed at the same breath. She ran to her parents, sang to them, asking if they did not discover the improvement in her voice. Her father laughed at her. His unpracticed ear could detect no difference, but she felt conscious of new ease and freedom. She threw herself into her mother's arms, and whispered that she would yet be able to make them wealthy. Nor did she dream of more than a cottage and an income of perhaps a thousand dollars a year. To her this was *wealth*, and for this her ambition and filial love panted more for her parents than herself. How low was then her estimate of wealth, who has since had three thousand dollars laid at her feet for a single concert!

She felt that her voice was returning, but a long time elapsed before she dared to offer to sing in public. This return of voice we regard as the result of the change that puberty produces in the human voice. She sighed for better instruction. Her old master had done for her all that was in his power as a teacher. She had a desire, but not the means, to procure a residence and instruction in Paris. Crœlius, backed by the tears of Jenny, ultimatety wrung the unwilling consent of her parents to a separation from their idol, and by the pecuniary aid of the admirers of genius, she was enabled to quit Stockholm for Paris; but she left her parental roof for the first time in tears.

Emanuel Garcia, brother of Malibran, who is the most eminent musical instructor now in Europe, was her pnrposed teacher. She carried to him a warm and powerful letter, from a gentleman connected with the Court of Sweden, who was well known to Garcia. He read the letter, seated himself at the piano, and asked the trembling girl to sing—before such a judge as Garcia, who would not tremble? He felt the defects of her voice—more palpable from her agitation and the tremendous results depending upon those moments. He told her that her voice was too feeble to ever think of the stage, and advised her to renounce the idea. She returned to her room, and seating herself at the piano, repeated the air she had just sung in Garcia's presence. She listened to her voice, as it rose over the instrument, *and she had faith in it.* Her courage returned to her, and she felt the intuitive conviction, that she should obtain the physical means to give birth to that soul of song which has since charmed two hemispheres.

To the astonishment of Garcia, on the morrow she again stood before him; and ere long, by indefatigable effort, became his favorite pupil. Not a lesson was lost upon her—her voice gradually improved. He fully appreciated her genius, and frequently said to her, "Had you the voice of Mademoiselle Nissen," (then a German pupil of his, and since distinguished,) "you would be the greatest of living singers; or had Nissen but your energy and ability, I could prophesy the same of her."

Her year with Garcia drew to a close, and she longed for his opinion, and he gave it, "She had made great progress under his tuition, and should her voice fully return he would prophesy her success, but of this he could see no prospect." This was a crushing declaration for her hopes, from so true a friend, and one so competent to judge as Garcia. With a sorrowful and bitter resignation she returned to Sweden, but all was for the moment forgotten as she threw herself into her mother's arms, and could sob out her fears and disappointments, nor feel them checked as they struggled to her tongue.

She sung at a few concerts in Stockholm, and her partial townsmen were lavish in praise of her improvement, but she felt that she was no longer a star of the first magnitude—she was not again fully herself in voice, and her advance in the science made her feel this the more painfully. In her youth she had swept the lyre as no other one had done—she now felt that her wings were clipped while the spirit sought to soar—her hopes were swept away with her youth, and she felt that she could not remain at home. She applied for an engagement at Berlin. Meyerbeer, who had known and admired her talents in Paris, was now the official manager of the Court Theatre, and he at once engaged her.

On her arrival at the capital of Prussia, she found that Nissen had just come out, and was the newest star, and in the ascendant of popularity. The modest stranger took her place as a second-rate singer—created no excitement—but soon became a favorite with the management. For more than three months did Jenny continue to sing second to Nissen, making no striking impression upon the public. One musical professor and critic spoke very warmly of her in one of the public journals. He pointed out the ease and mastery of her execution, while he lamented the deficiencies of her voice. But her triumph was at hand.

One evening at a concert in the theatre, given for a charitable purpose, one short air was all that was given to Jenny. When she entered the theatre her face was radiant with joy—all her friends were surprised at the change in her appearance. They questioned her for a solution of the mystery which puzzled them, but she replied only with an affectionate smile. The first notes she struck, on entering the scene, apprized them of the deep meaning of her joy. Her voice had returned as fresh and strong as it ever had been, and that voice none of them had ever before heard. "They were astounded. The side scenes filled with the listhers, and when she had finished the brief air she had begun, the plaudits of the house were shared by the warmth of those who had loved her for her gentleness, and her modest, and unassuming temper. From that hour Nissen was forgotten. The audience felt that the voice of Jenny was as much more exquisite, as her skill had always been greater in its use." The public demanded an engagement, in a higher character, for Jenny, but the intrigues of Nissen, and the engagements existing, deferred this for some time. Jenny's name was withdrawn from the bills—she no longer appeared as second to Nissen—but this was all she had yet gained by her success. The public were no longer charmed by Nissen, whom they had applauded—the journalists loudly clamored for the reappearance of their newly-discovered favorite. Nissen had been engaged as *prima donna*, and her friends made every effort to prevent the reappearance of Jenny. Popular feeling arose like a flood that could no longer be resisted, and Nissen was forced to yield to its sway. Jenny was engaged. Meyerbeer's opera of *Robert le Diable* was placed in rehearsal. The part of the *Princess* was allotted to Nissen, that of *Alice* to Jenny. As the parts were nearly equal, the two singers, with peculiar earnestness prepared to study and rehearse their respective parts. With Jenny it was with hope and confidence, but not thus with Nissen. She could not forget Garcia's wish, that she had Jenny's talent, or that Jenny had her voice. She had heard from Jenny *more* than her own voice, obeying a talent of which Garcia, their mutual friend and teacher, had so often expressed his high appreciation.

The partial loss of Jenny's voice had driven her to the severest study and discipline, to use it to the best advantage, and her self-relying perseverance had for years been taxed to give her strength of character, while her genius, like volcanic fire, had been denied a medium of development. That voice, now being set free, backed by her genius and acquirements, it was folly for any singer, much less Nissen, to enter the field as her rival.

The evening at length came. The house was crowded to its utmost; every sound was hushed; Nissen brought forth all her strength—but when Jenny unbarred the gates of her spirit, and poured forth a gushing flood of song, her triumph was complete—indisputable. When the curtain fell upon the last scene of the opera, she was recalled before it more than twenty times—the audience rose to receive her, and boquets by scores were thrown on the stage. From that evening, not a day has passed which has not rewarded her toil and triumph with a

new laurel. Such were the trials, and such the triumph, of the early days of one who has received more, and purer homage, than any public character, living or dead.

As soon as her success was sealed, and the season closed, she returned to her native Sweden, and to the arms of her parents, to make an oblation of her triumph on the altar of national and filial affection. Her return was hailed with the wildest demonstrations of universal joy, and, as in her own country, she has been feted, and made the guest of kings, nobles, and the sons and daughters of genius, in every country and clime where her voice and her unalloyed virtues have charmed the universal mind. She was soon called to London, and the principal cities of Europe, and not only there, but in her recent visit to this country, the universal appreciation of her powers has fully endorsed the taste and discrimination of the Prussians, when they caught the first perfect notes of the lovely songstress, and at once pronounced them sublime.

Her fame was not confined to Europe, but had extended to the Western World, and thousands were eager to listen to her strains. In harmony with this sentiment, Mr. P. T. Barnum conceived the idea of bringing her to this country. It was a greater speculation than any other man would have dared to hazard, as it involved obligations for salaries and other expenses, of more than half a million of dollars. The sequel has proved that Mr. Barnum had justly calculated her power to charm, and the taste of the American people.

On the 19th of August, 1850, she, with her suite, sailed from Liverpool for New York, in the steamer Atlantic, and arrived on the 1st of September, amid the booming of cannon, and the shouts of welcome from a hundred thousand people. Her first concert, at Castle Garden, on the 11th, was perfectly triumphant—no less than 8,000 auditors were crowded within its spacious walls—the receipts being the enormous sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Of this sum she received ten thousand dollars, all of which she gave to the public and charatable institutions of the city of New York. In our Eastern, Western, and Southern cities, the *furor* to see and hear Jenny Lind has been even equal to that of New York on her first appearance. This was not the spirit of man-worship, or blind adulation, but the spontaneous reverence which human nature ever awards to modesty, virtue, and unparalleled genius. A flood of wealth, we rejoice to know, has been showered upon her, and her generous spirit has bestowed the most liberal donations on objects and institutions of charity wherever she has been. She devoted, we believe, her labors for a year in her native land, and has pledged the avails of her tour in the United States, to the establishment of *free schools in Sweden.*

Eleven of her public charities, during her American tour, amount to more than fifty thousand dollars, besides she has given large sums, in a more private manner, which cannot here be estimated.

"She is, essentially, one of the noblest, most self-denying, and most charitable of living women. None who have met and known her can doubt this, or fail of appreciating her warm and kindly nature. No bigot in her goodness, she is a cosmopolitan in her loving kindness and tenderness for her whole species; she stands completely alone; and it will be long ere we again receive, on these shores, one marked with the same excellencies, and characterized by the same virtues." She carries to her home the profoundest respect and admiration of the freest and most generous people she has ever visited.

Not in her bounteous charities does her character shine in its purest light, but in her ripe and unobtrusive sympathy with the poor and neglected, and the childlike simplicity and modesty with which she ministers to their happiness.

A single incident will suffice to give an idea of her character in private life.

While in England, Jenny arrived at the city of Lincoln the day before the engagement for her concert. After the rehearsal she set out on one of her customary rambles, in the vicinity of the city, and becoming fatigued, she entered a humble dwelling by the roadside, and asked permission to rest herself.

The good woman of the cottage handed her a chair. All in the room bore evident marks of poverty. Three fine boys were playing on the floor, and another child lay in the cradle. Jenny began to question her hostess, and learned that her husband, who was a laborer, died a a few months before, after a long illness, leaving her in destitute circumstances.

Jenny bent over the cradle, as a tear fell from her eye, and lifting the child in her arms, caressed it, while the poor woman began to talk of other matters. She had heard of Jenny Lind's expected arrival in the city, and asked her guest if she had ever heard her sing. "Yes, very often," was Jenny's reply. "Ah," said the poor widow, with a sigh, "how happy should I be to hear her, but it is not for the poor like me." "I too can sing," said her visitor, "and if you would like it, I will sing you one of Jenny's favorite songs;" and hardly waiting a reply, she commenced one of her charming melodies.

The poor woman loved music, and when the song was finished she expressed her great delight. Jenny rose and exclaimed, "Now you too may say that you have heard Jenny Lind sing." As she said this, she took the woman by her hand, slipped into it a five-pound note, and immediately left the cottage.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

NUMBER VIII.

THE MEXICAN WOLF.

The dog, the fox, the wolf, and hyena, and several other species of the canine genus, seem to bear more or less relation to each other; and yet if we compare the best specimens of the dog, with the worst individuals of the wolf or hyena families, the difference is so great, as to apparently contradict all affinity. With the exception of the hyena, the wolf is the most merciless and rapacious of all the caninė race. The wolf has more cruelty than the dog, yet not half the animal courage and nobleness. He prowls stealthily in the night-time, and meanly steals, fearing the light of day and the face of man.

In stature, the Mexican Wolf is about equal to the common, twenty-nine inches high at the shoulders, but the *head is broader*, and the disposition more ferocious. As compared with good specimens of the dog, their character is one of vigilant malignity, fear, cruelty, and treachery. They grovel with the nose in the earth, instead of digging with their paws, when they wish to conceal a part of their food. The parent wolves punish their whelps if they utter a scream of pain; they bite, maltreat, and drag them by the tail, till they have learned to bear pain in silence. The wolf never offers battle to dogs, as long as he can escape, but if confronted, he endeavors, by hasty snaps at the fore-legs, to cripple his assailants, when he resumes his route. Inferior in wily resources to the fox, he is, nevertheless, endowed with great sagacity, his hearing is acute, and his powers of scent are very delicate, and his habits always cautious.

The enormous armies of continental Europe have furnished food to millions of wolves, which have followed their train, gorging themselves on the offal, and dead men, and horses, incident to warlike operations. Sometimes, impatient of the tardiness of the armies to slaughter each other, they have, when pressed by hunger, and fortified by

numbers, assailed the outposts, and committed fearful depredations on the men and horses.

The ferocity of these animals is often of a very treacherous character. It is related of a butcher of New York, that he had brought up, and believed that he had tamed a wolf, which he kept more than two years, chained in his slaughter-house, where it lived in complete superabundance of blood and offal, and, therefore, by no means provoked by hunger to acts of violence. One night the butcher, having occasion for some article which he thought he could find in the dark, went in without thinking of the wolf. He wore a thick coat, and while stooping to grope for what he wanted, he heard the chain rattle, and was instantly struck down by the animal springing upon him. Fortunately, a favorite cattle-dog had followed his master, and he rushed forward to defend him. The wolf had hold of the man's collar, and being obliged to turn upon the dog in his own defense, the butcher had time to draw a sticking knife, with which he ripped his assailant open. It is probable that a tame wolf would not defend his master against either wolves or other ravenous beasts, and if he fell a victim to their rapacity, it is quite probable that he would contend with the rest for his share of the dead body of his master, and feast upon his remains. The noble dog, on the contrary, has been known to lie on his master's grave, almost constantly, for nine years, until death mingled his dust with that of his beloved lord.

The wolf, phrenologically considered, appears destitute, in a great degree, of those faculties of affection which distinguish the dog, and make him cling to man. He is, emphatically, a *savage*, and not susceptible of a high degree of civilization. This is not chargeable to a want of intellect in the wolf, but to a deficiency of BENEVOLENCE, and excessive malignity of disposition. The same is true of the hyena, in an increased degree. No training of these animals, or of the fox, will in a single generation allay their ferocity, or obscure their treachery. They are too destitute of those human feelings, by means of which the horse, dog, and elephant, appreciate man's nature, and become his friend, companion, and servant.

We now introduce, in contrast with the wolf, a species of the animal kingdom, which is the natural prey of the wolf, and the entire range of carnivorous animals.

THE PALLAH.

This is a species of the antelope, and is remarkably graceful, easily tamed, but extremely timid, and possesses great swiftness. It will be seen that the head is very small at the base and back portions, and so narrow between the ears, as to make them appear to arise from one place on the head. On the contrary, savage, blood thirsty animals, such as the tiger, wolf, and hyena, are very broad between the ears, in the region of DESTRUCTIVENESS; indeed, the entire base of their brain is larger than is that of the herbivorous tribes of animals. Nearly every animal which is not armed with weapons of defense, and dispositions to use them, have what answer nearly as good a purpose, namely, excellent hearing power, indicated by their trumpet ears, and keenness of smelling, to warn their excessive CAUTIOUSNESS of approaching danger, and unparalleled speed to flee from it, with a light frame, and large lungs, to give fleetness and wind for the flight. From the rabbit, to the largest deer, we find similar developments and dispositions, and in their common enemies, ranging from the cat to the lion, in the feline race; and from the fox to the ravenous wolf, in the canine race; we find the elements of ferocity and cunning adapted to entrap, or hunt down, their innocent victims.

This interesting field of investigation is open for all, and if no other proofs of Phrenology existed, comparative Animal Phrenology would be such a wall of truth as to fortify the science against the combined assaults of all opponents. We may boldly challenge the world to meet us in this field of inquiry, without even going to Human Phrenology for a verification of the truth of the discoveries of Gall. But when we open that "enlarged and improved edition" of the book of nature, and study human organism, we find a perfection, copiousness, and beauty, which challenges all contradiction, while it commands the highest admiration of every candid observer.

TRAINING AND TEACHING IDIOTS.

[In 1846, the Legislature of Massachusetts authorized the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, of whom Dr. S. G. Howe was Chairman, to inquire into the condition of Idiots in the Commonwealth, to ascertain their number, and whether anything could be done in their behalf. An appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars annually, for three years, was made, for the purpose of finding out by actual trial, whether the bodily and mental condition of IDIOTIC PERSONS could be improved by instruction. We make a few extracts from Dr. Howe's Report to the Senate of Massachusetts.]

I am happy to be able to say that these hopes and expectations have been fulfilled. Among the children taken and kept under instruction and training, several, who were in a state of hopeless idiocy, have gained some really useful knowledge; most of them have become cleanly, decent, docile, and industrious; and all of them are happier and better, in consequence of the efforts made in their behalf. The enterprise has been carried on with an earnest perseverance, which entire faith in its final accomplishment was sure to give. That faith has now become assurance; and this assurance is partaken by the parents of the unfortunate children, and by many who have watched the trial. If this assurance could become general, the permanency of the establishment would be secured, and the experimental school would become a permanent institution.

Whatever progress they may have made, and whatever acquirements they may have gained, their knowledge is still, and must remain, a *minus* quantity, when compared with that of other children. Whoever compared the children in our school with those even of an inferior common school, will find the brightest of the first to be inferior to the dunces in the other.

Most of these youths were, three years ago, in an utterly helpless and hopeless condition of idiocy. Some of them sat or lay in drivelling impotency, unable to do anything but swallow the food that was given them. They were void of speech and understanding. They were filthy in their persons and habits, and given to debasing practices. They were unable to dress themselves, or sit at table and feed themselves. They passed their time in idleness, without a thought or an effort for bettering their deplorable condition. Some of them were noisy and destructive in their habits.

A great change has now come over them. They have improved in health, strength, and activity of body. They are cleanly and decent in their habits. They dress themselves, and, for the most part, sit at table and feed themselves. They are gentle, docile, and obedient. They can be governed without a blow or an unkind word. *They begin to use speech*, and take great delight in repeating the words of simple sentences, which they have mastered. They have learned their letters, and some of them, WHO WERE AS SPEECHLESS AS BRUTES, CAN READ EASY SENTENCES AND SHORT STORIES!

The general course of training and instruction, which was described in the last report, has been

followed during the past year, and with the same marked success. A plain but plentiful diet; abundance of sleep; cold bathing, followed by friction; walking and running in the open air; gymnastic exercises, for giving muscular strength and activity; amusements of various kinds; such are the means relied upon for promoting and maintaining the bodily health of the pupils. An improvement of the physical condition, and a nearer approach to a normal state of bodily health, naturally begets greater freedom and precision in the action of the mental powers; just as repairing and cleansing the works of a watch, causes greater precision in the motion of the hands.

George Rowell is a congenital idiot. He entered our school in December, 1848, being then seven years and six months old. His head was very small, especially in the upper regions. The greatest circumference, over the occipital spine and the frontal sinuses, was only 14 inches, 91 hundredths. The greatest length, measuring from ear to ear, over the top of the head, was only 10.44 inches. From the root of the nose to the occipital spine, over the head, 10.13 inches. He was small of stature, being only three feet nine inches in hight; and he weighed only thirty-two pounds. His temperament was decidedly nervous, his organization fine, his complexion fair, his hair fine and light, his eyes dark and bright, his lips and nostrils thin, his chest and abdomen narrow, his extremities slender and bony, his fingers delicate and well proportioned.

His health was feeble, and he was subject to epileptic fits, which recurred frequently. His father, in writing about him, says "he was sickly, sometimes having two fits in a night." He was, to all intents and purposes, as dumb as a brute. He could be made to understand simple directions, by signs and sounds, but hardly more than a dog; and his memory was so feeble, that he forgot them at once.

Such was this boy two years and a half ago; nor was there any reasonable hope of his improvement. In the language of his father, "there seemed no hope of his learning to speak, or read, or take care of himself." But now a great and happy change has come over him. He is decent in all his habits, and cleanliness has not only become a custom but a want. He is neat in his dress; he sits at table, and conducts himself properly, using a knife and fork, and eating as other children do. He makes his bed, sweeps the floor, assists in scouring knives, and does various little *chores* about the house, with great good humor and sufficient skill. But the most gratifying result is, that he BEGINS TO SPEAK! About this beginning there are some interesting phenomena. His case shows, very strikingly, the great importance of the early and ceaseless prattle of little children. They are training themselves for speech, by subtle exercise of the nice little muscles of the lips, the tongue, and the the throat; and the words which they catch are repeated over a million of times, until they acquire such pliancy, such swiftness, and such dexterity, as would appear to us marvellous, had we not acquired the same, without knowing how long we were about it, or what it cost us.

George, however, does not now need any urging to talk; the *innate disposition* to do so was always there, as it is in every human being; and, now that the *faculty* has been awakened, with the awakening comes the desire of exercising it; his tongue has been loosed, and every hour, almost every minute, he keeps it in motion. He still finds great difficulty in articulating any new word, but this will be overcome rapidly.

He has learned to read simple sentences, and does read understandingly, and with great pleasure and pride, such books as Bumstead's Primer. That he understands what he reads, and that it awakens in his mind the same feelings and affections as it does in other children, the following anecdote, related by Mr. Richards, will show:—

"One day, in reading about a little girl who fell into the water, George looked up, with a countenance full of anxiety, and exclaimed, inquiringly, *girl—fell—water?* Yes, said I; and he seemed very sad, till I told him to read on, when he came to the sentence, 'the large black dog jumped into the water and pulled her out.' He seemed to fear that it was not so, and said, inquiringly, *pulled—her—out?* Yes, said I. Then repeating his question, as if it were hardly possible, he said, *pulled—her—out?* Yes, I told him, pulled her out of the water! He immediately dropped his book, and, turning round, threw his arms round the neck of a little boy who sat near, and hugged and kissed him, crying and laughing alternately for joy."

This boy was lately allowed to make a short visit to his parents; and when, at the expiration of the time, his teacher went to bring him home, the father began to thank him, and to tell him how much he was pleased with his progress. "George, now," said he, "*plays* with the other boys; he plays *like* the other boys." He would have gone on, but he could only put his handkerchief to his eyes—he could say no more.

It is true that the class of pure idiots, to which George belongs, is small; it is true, also, that his organization is a remarkable one; the high nervous temperament, the fineness of which is so apparent in him, gives him great advantage. His dwarfed brain is so active, that it enables him to do what, with an ordinary one of the same size, he could not do. It is like a machine, which makes up in speed what it wants in power. Nevertheless, there he stands, redeemed from his degradation, claiming kindred for himself and his class with humanity; and if others can be elevated as much in five years as he has been in two and a half, they surely ought to be.

[We rejoice at the triumphant success of this experiment, and trust that no means will be wanting to shed the light upon the darkened minds of idiots, not only of Massachusetts, but of every State in the Union. When, however, we reflect upon the principal causes of idiotcy, we would sound the alarm, to prevent this dire calamity, while at the same time we hail with joy any attempt to improve those already existing. The principal causes of idiotcy are self abuse on the part of parents in early life; excessive indulgence after marriage; INTEMPERANCE, drugging of parents or children—excessive nervous excitement—exhaustion of the vital powers—prostration of the healthy tone of the constitution, from various causes. When parents will study the laws of Physiology, or rather when they shall be taught in our common schools as an indispensable branch of education, and thus all who are to become parents shall be made acquainted with the organic laws which govern reproduction as well as those pertaining to health; then, and not till then, may we hope for a freedom from congenital idiots, and warped, unbalanced minds, and dwarfed, unhealthy bodies, in the rising generation. In the production of the commonest vegetables, the most illiterate farmer thinks it necessary to select good seed, proper soil, and to plant in the right season, and give good culture. In rearing animals, also, he studies to conform to natural laws. But relative to the human form and immortal mind, mankind practically repudiate and transgress all law; and vice, deformity, insanity, and idiotcy, are the results.]

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

By particular request, we will here unfold some general and specific rules for the guidance of those who may be disposed to reduce the science of Animal or Human Magnetism to practice. But first, a few words relative to the

PREREQUISITES FOR A MAGNETIZER.

In order to become a successful, genial, and health-giving magnetizer, it is of first importance that one should possess a vigorous and healthy physical constitution, and a high development of the moral faculties. If the person be in ill health, or has any physical deficiency, his magnetic influence will not only be correspondingly feeble, but an attempt to operate will be more or less injurious to himself and his subject. In himself it will produce an exhaustion, from which he can with difficulty recover, and his subject, by a law of sympathy, will temporarily receive all the effects of his maladies. If the magnetizer, on the other hand, be *morally* deficient, in any striking degree, or if he perform the operation with impure motives, or low and grovelling feelings, his influence will necessarily be more or less disagreeable to a pure minded subject, and if the latter be very sensitive, it may even throw him into convulsions. The best practical magnetizers are those who, besides possessing a firm and vigorous constitution, are characterized by a high degree of benevolence, a calm religious devoutness and faith, and a firm and steady power of will. From the judicious operations of such a person, the most happy results may be expected, not only in imparting health to the diseased, but even in the elevation of the moral characters of susceptible persons who may be under his charge.

But no susceptible person should ever, for once, submit to the magnetic operation of one possessing a low, and grovelling, and sensual character. It should be distinctly understood, that the magnetic process is a process of *spiritual impartation*, by which not only the virtures, but the vicious inclinations of the operator may, to an extent, be imbibed; and the operator who is narrow-minded, and selfish,

or is addicted to low and sensual vices, should be avoided as one would avoid a serpent. Upon the magnetizer rests great responsibilities, and no one should inconsiderately tamper with a power that is available for so much good or evil, as is the one under consideration.

RULES FOR SELECTING A SUBJECT.

If the object be to develop clairvoyance, or the interior power of perceiving and reasoning, the person selected for the subject should possess a high development of perceptive and moral faculties, with a special fullness of the brain in the region of COMPARISON, BENEVOLENCE, VENERATION, and MARVELLOUSNESS or SPIRITUALITY. CAUTIOUSNESS and CONSCIENTIOUSNESS should also be sufficiently large, to guard the subject against self-deception, and the liability to deceive others.

Of those possessing these high qualities, with a willingness to submit to experiment, the next question that will arise is, which is probably susceptible? But this question cannot always be answered without actual experiment. In general, however, persons with coarse hair, dark piercing eyes, dark skin, and hard prominent features, are not easily affected; while those most susceptible to the operation are ordinarily characterized by fine hair, mild blue, or hazel eyes, with large pupils, a rather full habit, with thin skin apparently drawn tight over the flesh, and moist cool hands. By repeated operations, however, almost any one may be rendered more or less susceptible, and may be relieved of aches and pains, if he cannot be entirely thrown into the sleep-waking state.

OPERATIONS FOR PRODUCING SOMNAMBULISM.

After selecting a subject who is perfectly willing to submit to the operation, and is interested in the results which may follow, let subject and operator be seated in an easy position, in front or by the side of each other. Let all external disturbances and obtrusive thoughts be now discharged, and let the mind, both of operator and subject, be intent only upon producing the proposed result. Request the subject now, in a calm and soothing, and at the same time a firm and confidence-inspiring tone, to give himself up entirely to your control, and to submit passively to any influence of which he may become sensible, being firmly assured that there is no danger. Join your hands to his, the left to the right, and in such a way as that the most sensitive parts of the palms or fingers may rest together, or place the balls of your thumbs upon the balls of his, and let your fingers come round over the root of his thumbs, so that their points may rest in the palms of his hands. For the purpose of quieting wandering thoughts, request him now to fix his eyes steadily upon some particular mark, (say a button on your vest,) until he feels an inclination to close them, which must not be resisted. Seated in this position, fix your mind upon him, with a firm and steady will that he may sleep, or that his outer senses may be closed. After being seated in this way for some ten minutes, or until he closes his eyes, disengage your hands quietly from his, place them lightly upon his head, and slowly draw them downward over his person, with light contact at the points of the fingers, as far as his knees. Then throw them outward in opposite directions, giving them a shake as if to shake off an invisible fluid adhering to them, and bring them upward in a *circle* again to the top of the subject's head. They must not be brought up directly in *front* of the subject, as the effect of this would be to *un*magnetize him. If the subject proves very sensitive, and shows a disposition to twitching and convulsive movements, the passes should be made without contact, but with the points of the fingers an inch or two from the subject's person. If the operation is successful, he will soon fall into a stupor resembling a natural sleep, from which he will arouse with a new set of senses developed in a greater or less degree of perfection. For a description of the phenomena accompanying this state, whether sympathetic or clairvoyant, I must refer to articles in the last volume of this Journal.

If, however, the first operation proves unsuccessful, or is attended with very little effect, let not the magnetizer be discouraged. Let the operation be performed the next day, so nearly as possible at the same hour, and, if convenient, at the same place, and if this does not succeed, let it be, in like manner, followed up day after day; and at the end of half a dozen sittings there will probably be evidence of the progress of the results from day to day, and that the object sought for may certainly be attained by a repetition of the trials for a sufficient number of times. I have known somnambulism accompanied with perfect lucidity, to be attained after from thirty to fifty unsuccessful trials. If, however, in six or seven sittings, under favorable circumstances, no visible effect is produced, the case might as well be abandoned.

The duration of the sittings in preparing a subject, may range from twenty minutes to three-quarters of an hour, seldom over that. But after the somnambulic state has been once produced, it may, in general, be reproduced in from one to five minutes, and in some subjects it may be produced simply by the will, and at almost any distance. A subject should seldom be kept in this state for more than an hour and a half. Some will not bare to be kept in it, with the mind constantly active, for more than half an hour. The moment the subject begins to complain of fatigue, be that sooner or later, he should be restored to his normal state, if it is desirable to preserve his powers unimpaired.

In no case, moreover, should the time of the magnetic subject be employed with frivolous questions or conversation, or with useless or cruel experiments, for the purpose of gratifying a vain curiosity. In this way have some of the best clairvoyants been spoiled; and it should be remembered, that this exalted interior power is not intended for man's mere amusement, but should be employed in the examination and treatment of the diseased, or in the unfolding of those hidden mysteries of the natural or spiritual world, concerning which it is permitted man to inquire.

Should the subject, while in the magnetic state, experience nausea, or local pains, as is sometimes the case, these may be removed by a few transverse passes over the seat of the difficulty. And should he exhibit a tendency to convulsions, there should, in no case, be the least alarm on the part of the magnetizer. In such cases there is seldom much pain experienced, however violent may be the contorsions; and the patient may usually be relieved by a few passes from head to foot, *without contact*, or at a distance of several feet, and by being commanded in a firm, yet soothing tone, to be quiet. But if the magnetizer is naturally and magnetically adapted to the subject, and the operation has been performed with care, these convulsions will seldom if ever occur.

The somnambulist may be restored to his normal state by reverse passes, or passes made *upward* over his person, with or without contact. Care should be taken to remove every vestige of the influence before he is left to himself, as he might otherwise experience heavy and disagreeable sensations for hours afterwards, or might even spontaneous fall back into the somnambulic state, causing alarm to his friends, who, not having the communication, have not the power to relieve him. The influence should, in like manner, be thrown off at the termination of every sitting, whether somnambulism has been induced or not. But should it be found impossible to restore the subject to his natural state, (a case which seldom occurs, and never unless there has been some violation of prescribed conditions,) there should still be no alarm, as it may be relied upon that the patient will himself in time return to the normal state, if left undisturbed in charge of a suitable person who is not *anxious* for him. But while his friends are standing around, with minds anxiously *fixed* upon him, it may be impossible to restore him, because they themselves are unconsciously holding him in the magnetic state.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

Usually, persons can be most advantageously magnetized for the relief of aches, pains, or seated diseases, while in a state of magnetic somnambulism. In this state the magnetic influence has more power upon the system, and may be concentrated with more force to any particular point. Besides, if the patient is clairvoyant, he can usually prescribe the most effectual mode of treatment, and his mind, (and hence nervous fluid,) following the passes of the operator, will, of itself, do much to accomplish the sought for result. But some of the most remarkable cures have been effected where there was seemingly no tendency to somnambulism.

The rules of proceedure in this treatment are very simple. They are the same, with only such variations as common sense will suggest, whether somnambulism exists or not. If the patient, for instance, is to be relieved of the *headache* or *tooth-ache*, let the hand or hands be placed upon the seat of the difficulty, and kept there until the nervous communication is established; then let them be drawn gently downward, as far as the neck or shoulders; then let them be thrown outwards, and shaken, and then brought upwards in a circle, and placed again on the seat of the pain. Thus let passes continue to be made, and if the difficulty is of a nervous origin, relief will generally ensue in the course of five or ten minutes.

If a local *inflammation* is to be removed, let the hands of the operator be kept constantly wet with cold water. Let them, as above, be placed upon the seat of the difficulty, and then let downward, and transverse passes be made. If a general fever is to be allayed, let the patient be magnetized as thoroughly as possible in the ordinary way of magnetising to produce somnambulism, with the exception that the hands of the operator, while the passes are being made, should always be kept moist with cold water. In all difficulties where there is excess of heat, it is advantageous to keep the hands moist and cool in this way.

If any local obstruction is to be removed, let a few passes first be made downward from the head, for the purpose of calling the vital action to the spot. Then let the whole mind be concentrated upon the seat of the difficulty, and downward passes, with gentle friction, be made, as though there was an intention to draw away something, and cast it from the system. Catamenial, and other obstructions of long standing, have, in this way, often been speedily removed.

If local weakness, or paralysis, is to be remedied, passes should first be made from the head down the spine to the part affected, over which frictions should be made, and the mind and magnetic action concentrated upon it, with the idea of giving strength.

MAGNETIZED WATER.

Mesmer, and some of his earlier followers, frequently employed magnetized water, with the happiest results, in the cure of various diseases. Of late years, however, this agent has not been so frequently employed, I suppose, owing to the difficulty which most people have in perceiving the *rationale* of its operations. But if anything were needed in addition to innumerable facts which might be cited, to prove its efficiency in certain cases, it is afforded in the recent physical experiments of Baron Von Reichenbach, in which it was indubitably proved that an *aura* proceeding from the human hand may be absorbed and temporarily retained by water, which receives from it certain marked properties of acting upon the human nerve. Water may be magnetized by grasping a tumbler containing it in both hands, fixing the mind intently upon it, making passes over it, and occasionally breathing upon it, vigorously willing that it shall have the required medicinal properties, which latter must be clearly conceived in the mind. This operation requires not over five minutes. Water prepared in this way may be made to act as a cathartic, an emetic, a sudorific, or almost any other medicine, provided the patient is magnetically susceptible; and I have known somnambulism and clairvoyance to be quickly produced by drinking two-thirds of a tumbler of magnetized water, prepared *without the knowledge* of the patient.

INFLUENCE OF MENTAL IMPRESSIONS.

The efficacy of all these processes will be immensely increased, if you can succeed, by any means, in strongly impressing, or *magnetically fascinating* the mind of the patient with the idea that the results sought for will, and must follow—because this impression or fascination has the effect of concentrating the whole nervous, sanitive force of the patient's system, to the point where it is required to perform its work. This is the secret of the "electro-psychologists," or "biologists," so called, some of whom believe that a pressure upon a particular nerve adds great efficacy to the operation, by giving them control of the patient's mind. Cases of long standing paralysis have often been almost instantly restored by this process; and deeply-seated spinal and other diseases have been speedily eradicated by it.

There is scarcely any disease which may not, in some degree, be alleviated by some one or more of the foregoing magnetic processes, properly followed up by a suitable operator; and no benevolent person should be without some knowledge of these therapeutic forces which nature herself has provided.

CURE OF BAD HABITS.

Not only has magnetism been instrumental in the cure of numerous physical maladies, but it has also been effectually employed in the eradication of morbid appetites and passions. In numerous instances persons have been cured of deeply-rooted habits of chewing and smoking tobacco, and of drunkenness, not to speak of minor irregularities of habit. The way in which this is done is very simple. While the person is under the magnetic influence sufficiently to be easily controllable, or while he is under that state of fascination called by some the "psychological state," let him be firmly and earnestly assured that he will never have any more love of rum, or tobacco, or whatever may be the obnoxious article in which he has indulged, and that the taste of said article will thereafter instantly produce nausea. If the impression has been firmly made upon the interior of his mind, the effect will be to change the organic predisposition of that mind, and hence to suspend the obnoxious habit for months, or until the force of that habit has had time to naturally decline by disuse.

In the foregoing remarks, I have, of course, only given the *general* rules for the application of the magnetic influence. The processes herein recommended may be considerably varied, according to the pleasure of the operator, or the nature of special cases. Every one who has a *benevolent desire* to employ this agent in the relief of disease and suffering, will *instinctively* fall into methods which *with him* are most effectual; but the foregoing methods may be always safely followed, and with the generality of operators they are about as effectual as any.

I will close with a word of personal caution: if the operator finds himself inclined to sympathize with, or to receive in his own system, the pains of his paitient, he should keep himself constantly active, and never allow himself to become passive, during the operation; and after this is closed, he should rub and shake his hands and arms, and exert his will for a few minutes, to throw off any influence which his system may have imbibed. It is also useful for him to subject himself to the magnetic operation of another for a few minutes. If these precautions are not observed, the neglect may occasion the operator hours, or even days of suffering, as the writer can testify from repeated and very decisive experience. W. F.

Agricultural Department.

THE PEACH.

This most delicious fruit is a native of Persia and China, and was brought to Italy by the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, about the twenty-fifth year of the Christian Era. It was cultivated in Great Britain about the middle of the sixteenth century, and brought to this country about the year 1680.

In no country is the peach so abundantly grown as in the United States. It succeeds well in favorable localities, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. The most extensive peach-growing regions of the United States are in New Jersey, Delaware, Western New York, and Northern Ohio, but we have seen as fine peaches, and as abundant crops in New England as anywhere else in the Union.

In England and France it does not thrive except it be sheltered by walls. China and the United States are the only temperate climates where the peach and the apple both attain their highest perfection in the open orchard.

In general, the peach-tree is short lived, but to atone for that, it is of very rapid growth, is easy of cultivation, and bears very young. In favorable soils, they live for thirty years, and some are known to be one hundred years old.

No section of our country should be without peaches. In high and low localities, a hill is generally better than a valley for the peach tree, as it is less likely to grow rapidly, and therefore becomes more hardy, and because a hill is less frosty than a valley. The early starting of the tree in the spring often exposes the fruit to late frosts. This may be obviated by covering the roots, after an ice storm, with straw, chip rubbish, tan, or anything that will act as a non-conductor of heat, and keep the frost in the ground. A situation on northern slopes, or hillsides, prevents the trees from an early advance, and consequent liability to spring frosts.

A friend of ours, in Simsbury, Conn., has a large peach-tree standing on an embankment four feet high, on the north side of his house, which has always borne abundantly for the last thirty or forty years. When peaches fail everywhere else, this may be relied on for a crop. The roots are shaded by the house, and the embankment freezes three or four feet deep, and retains the frost very late in the season. When other trees begin to put forth leaves, this tree scarcely shows the least swelling of the buds; but although the fruit may be a week or two later than if the tree had a southern exposure, no late frost destroys the fruit, and it never fails to yield a very large and excellent crop.

In very warm, rich soil in gardens, yards, and sheltered places, the peach-tree grows too vigorously, and too late in the season, to allow the wood to mature, which makes it necessary to head in the shoots before the growing season is over, that the

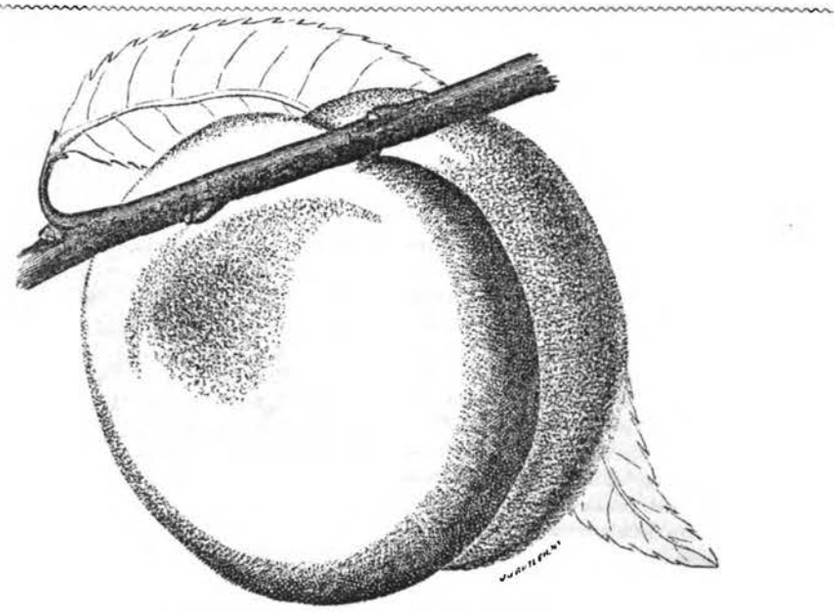
wood may harden. This will prevent the tree from winter-killing. It costs so little to cultivate the peach, and it so soon comes to bearing, that every family should devise means to raise a supply of this queen of fruits. If one mode of culture, or one locality fail, try another. If the soil be too rich, excavate for the trees, and fill with lighter, harder, and leaner soil. If the locality be too sterile, prepare a bed of warm, enriched soil, in which to set the tree, and by some means, or by *all* means, secure a few trees for a family supply of this luscious fruit.

We deem it necessary, only, to encourage the culture of the peach in all climates, soils and situations in our country, for no one needs a eulogy of the deliciousness of the peach to incite the desire to possess it. Any praise of ours would be "wasteful and ridiculous excess." That desire exists with all. In many situations, the way to succeed, is the only question. Knowledge, energy, and patience will triumph over every difficulty, and rock-ribbed Vermont, the sunny South, and the broad alluvial West, may alike revel in the lusciousness of the blushing "Rareripe," or the soft cheek of the melting "Malta." If man were true to himself and to dame Nature, he could make a "garden of Eden" of our broad land, in its abundance of healthful and "tempting" fruit. This we shall hail as a land-mark of refinement, of happiness, and of a higher civilization. Let us sigh less for "flesh pots" from the reeking shambles, the spices of India, the unhealthy berry of Java, and the nerve-shattering shrub of China, and seek from the bounteous lap of the fruit-goddess her annual round of blessings. From her hands let us take the delicious repast. Every day in the year her horn of plenty overflows, and our mouth waters at the contemplation.

While we write, we have on our table a gorgeous bunch of Hovey's finest seedling strawberries, and one of the soundest and richest Roxbury Russets, which was gathered from the tree last October, and gives good promise to last till October again, if we do not consign it to the fate which soon awaits the strawberries before us.

Propagation.—The peach is the most easily propagated of all fruit trees. The stones, planted in autumn, will vegetate in the spring, and grow three or four feet high, and may be budded in the following August or September. In two years it will yield a small crop of fruit, and the next season will bear abundantly. It is a common mode to bury the peach stones in thick layers, in some warm corner of the garden, and in the spring take them up and crack the stones, which are usually in part open, and plant the pits about an inch deep in the nursery rows where they are to grow.

Grafting the peach is not very successful; and budding, which must be done in a careful manner, is the usual mode. The same rules govern the budding of the peach that apply to other trees, but requires extra care. The buds should be inserted quite near the ground. The next season the main stock should be removed or headed down in March, and in good soil the tree will grow to the hight of five or six feet, when it may be transplanted as a standard tree.



RODMAN'S CLINGSTONE.

This peach is considered by many equal to the Oldmixon, but ripens later, and is generally found in our markets when most other peaches are gone; it is consequently the more appreciated and sought after by cultivators of peaches, as an advantageous kind to cultivate. On the whole, it may fairly be regarded as one of the best varieties of the peach. It is of large size, of globular form; its color, pale yellow, with a rich and spreading blush; its flavor sweet, rich, and choice. It ripens in September.

In cold soil and high latitudes, the plum stock is successfully used in which to bud the peach, and in England this mode is universal. It makes a hardy, but a dwarf tree. Care should be taken to get pits from healthy trees, which are in no degree affected with the disease called the "*Yellows*," as it will affect the young trees.

Soil.—Although thousands of acres of light, thin, sandy land in the Middle States are devoted to the growth of peach trees, they require a top-dressing of manure to sustain them in vigorous bearing, but the trees are very short lived. The poorest soil for the peach is a heavy, compact clay. A pit may be dug, and sand, compost, chip manure, and other light, warm substances put in as a seat for trees. Slight mounds may be raised on wet soil, and, by careful tillage, with light manure and sand, good, healthy trees may be obtained. The very best soil for the peach is a deep, rich, sandy loam; but where this does not exist, effort should be made to secure a similar soil for the tree to stand in, by artifitial means. On very light soil, the roots of the trees are too near the top of the ground to admit the plow without injury. A top-dressing of manure may be harrowed in, and the soil thus kept sufficiently loose, without injury to the roots. In heavy soil, where the roots run deep, cultivation with the plow is highly beneficial. Summer crops may also be taken, without injury to the trees, nor do the trees for two or three years detract much from the crops. The peach pays better for thorough tillage than most people are aware, if we may judge from the almost universal neglect of them. Thousands of localities have been condemned for peach growing, simply because no attention has been paid to their proper cultivation.

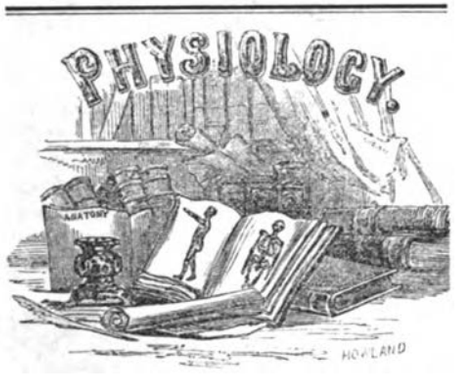
The Borer.—This is the great bane of the peach tree. The egg is 'aid by a wasp-shaped miller, at the roots of the tree, which, when hatched to a worm, bores into the bark, and sometimes passing between the bark and wood, completely girdles the tree. The depradations of this worm may be known by the exuding of gum around the roots. Every spring and fall an examination of each tree should be made, and with the point of a knife the worm may be found and destroyed. The best preventive against the borer is a quantity of air-slacked lime, or unleached ashes, laid close around the trees.

Some people fear to use ashes around their peach trees, or lime that has not been robbed of the most of its alkaline properties, but in this opinion they are erroneous. A young man in Pennsylvania, a few years since, came in possession of his father's property, and turned off a widow who had resided for a long time on one corner of the estate. He desired to pull down the cottage, and the poor widow, who had reared her children there, and nurtured a little orchard of choice peach trees, felt highly indignant at being obliged to quit all her endearing associations, and especially the orchard; and the more so, as the new landlord refused to make her any compensation for her improvements. She determined that he should not enjoy the profit of her peach trees. With the intention of killing them, she poured hot lye around the roots of every tree. But instead of seeing them wither and die, she was surprised to see them bearing finer fruit, and more abundantly than ever before. Her effort for revenge turned out a benefit, and she became wiser, if not better.

The Yellows.—This disease is so called from the leaves turning yellow. No cure is known for it, but the tree should at once be torn out, root and branch, and burned, as the disease is known to be

infectious. It is generally, if not always, propagated in new localities, by planting seeds or budding from unhealthy trees. Great care should be taken to guard against this evil.

PRUNING should be done as early in the spring as may be—say the first of March. The first bearing year the proper mode of pruning is *shortening in*, or cutting off half the last year's growth all round the head of the tree, and also of the inner branches. This course should be pursued during the life of the tree, and is practiced by the best fruit-growers in this country.



Physiological Department.

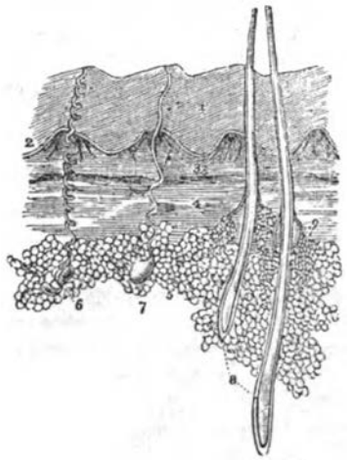
THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN.

BY PROF. L. M. COMINGS.

Having, in a former number of the Journal, spoken of the skin as a perspiratory apparatus, and also of its exhalations, we have thought that it might not be uninteresting to continue this subject further, on the functions of the skin in general—its anatomy and physiology. We have always found that in proportion as the offices of the skin were understood, was the desire to attend to its health. Stupid indeed is that mind, which is not awakened to a lively interest, and that does not feel the importance of this subject, in considering the vast number of organs intimately connected with the skin, and the close relation which subsists between the cutaneous surface, and every other portion of the human frame.

By actual observation with the microscope, some of our physiologists have counted within one square inch, on the palm of the hand, 3,528 perspiratory pores. Now, each of the pores being the aperture of a little tube, of almost a quarter of an inch in length, it follows, that in the square inch of skin, on the palm of the hand, there exists a length of tube equal to 882 inches, or 73½ feet.

Surely such an amount of drainage as seventy-three feet, in every square inch of skin, assuming this to be the average of the whole body, is something wonderful, and the thought naturally introduces itself, what if this drainage be obstructed? Can we adduce a stronger argument for enforcing the necessity of attention to the skin, than this anatomical fact?



ANATOMY OF THE SKIN.

This is a magnified section of the skin. 1, the *epiderma*, or scarf-skin. Its external surface is hard and insensible 4, the *derma*, or true skin, composed of elastic tissue abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In this layer the sensation of the skin resides. 5, Adipose cells; 6, a gland and spiral perspiratory duct; 7, straight perspiratory duct; 8, hairs; 9, short ducts, supplying nourishment to the hair from glands; 2 and 3, conical ridges of the skin, as seen in the palm of the hand, these appertain alike to the true and the scarf skin.

On the ends of the fingers, where the ridges of the sensitive layer of the true skin are somewhat finer than in the palm of the hand, the number of pores, on the square inch, exceeds that of the palm. As an estimate of the length of the tube of the perspiratory system of the whole surface of the body, it is thought that 2,800 might be taken as a fair average of the number of pores in the square inch, and 700, consequently, as the number of inches in length. Now, the number of square inches of surface, in a man of ordinary length and bulk, is 2,500; according to this estimate we shall have the number of pores seven millions, and the number of inches of perspiratory tube, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand, or forty-eight thousand yards, or nearly twenty-eight miles of perspiratory capillary tube in the human system!!

The skin may be considered as a curiously fitted envelope, formed of the most delicate network, whose meshes are minute, and whose threads are multiplied even to infinity. They are so minute that nothing can be seen, by the eye, passing through them, and yet they discharge every moment when in health, myriads of superfluous incumbrances from the body. This great amount of vapor, which constitutes what is called insensible perspiration, arising from the warm business transacted within the body, is carried off by these real, though imperceptible funnels.

It has been proved, by actual experiment, that the healthy individual daily, and insensibly, perspires more than three pounds weight of superfluous and impure humors on an average, though this amount depends very much on circumstances. Some have estimated the amount as two-thirds of all that is taken into the system. Who, then, can rightly appreciate the evil, pain, and misery, that must inevitably result to the person if these pores are obstructed, and this vast amount of morbid matter is retained in the body. The blood being loaded with this impurity, carries it to every fibre and tissue of the whole man, and hence we perceive that every form of disease may arise from this primary obstruction in the cutaneous surface.

The threads which make up this network are so multiplied, that the point of the smallest needle cannot pass even through this skin without peircing some one of these threads, and drawing blood. So we have, besides the pores above mentioned, a minute anartamoses of the capillary veins and arteries, and such an infinite number of nerves, and absorbents, that it might be said that the true skin is made up of nerves, blood-vessels, and absorbents.

By this organization we are placed in immediate connection with the surrounding atmosphere, which particularly affects us through the skin, and exerts its influence on our health. We also *feel*, directly through this medium, the qualities of the air, cold, heat, pressure, and rarefaction.

Important as is the skin to *external* life, it is no less so to the *internal* economy of the body, where it appears to be peculiarly designed to preserve the grand equilibrium, of the different systems, by which the frame is supported in its vital and animal functions. If any stagnation, accumulation, or irregularity, arise in the fluids, the skin is the great and ever-ready conductor through which the superfluous particles are separated, the noxious volatilized, and the fluids stagnating in their course, are effectually attenuated.

By the healthy exercise of the cutaneous surface, many forms of disease may be suppressed in their early stages, and those which have already taken place, may be most effectually removed. No disease can be healed without the co-operation of the skin. To illustrate this idea, let us suppose six individuals to be exposed to cold and dampness, and all should "*take cold*," as we term it. Now no two are affected alike, one will have a sore throat, another a catarrhal affection, a third will have pleurisy, a fourth will suffer from rheumatism, a fifth will be attacked with general fever, and the last will shiver with the ague. Whence this difference? It simply arises from the constricted state of the skin, which prevents the morbid matter from passing off, and hence it is carried by the circulation to the weakest organ in the system, the throat, head, lungs, &c. Here then we see the great art of the physician consists in the proper

management of this organ—the skin—for in proportion as we get up a normal action in the cutaneous surface, do we perceive that the health is restored.

Educational Department.

EDUCATION!

NUMBER VIII.

BY WILLIAM ELDER, M. D.

We proceed, as proposed in our last article, to disprove the popular opinion that the affections are located in the viscera of the chest and abdomen.

The following facts and considerations are thrown together very hastily and perhaps with too little order for effect, but they are given as much to indicate the proper method of the inquiry as to attain its end:—

Many animals, endowed with certain feelings are quite destitute of the organs to which this hypothesis ascribes them—Insects, subject to anger and hate have neither liver nor bile; or, if microscopic facts of the negative kind be doubtful, it is at least certain that lambs of the gentlest temper have as large livers as the most pugnacious dogs of the same size. Generally—the dog, the sheep, the lion, the horse, the tiger, and the wild boar, have viscera and nervous arrangements in the great cavities of the trunk not at all different in those respects which, according to the theory in dispute, must account for their difference of propensities and passions. They are marked, in fact, by no peculiarities of visceral structure but such as the digestion of their dissimilar aliments require.

Again: the organs in the chest and abdomen of young children are in high activity and perfection, and are even more excitable and vigorous than in adults; yet several of the feelings attributed to them, (such as compassion, friendship, conscience, and religious hope, and faith,) either appear not at all, or in a very inferior degree. The heart, for instance, is fully developed and very active long before all the loves ascribed to it are manifested at all, and the manifestation in no period of life is in any constant proportion to the development of the organ.

Again: complete idiots have all these organs, sometimes in great perfection of power and in full health, but none of the feelings that by this doctrine should belong to them.

Again: the feelings are not deranged invariably in proportion as the viscera are diseased. It is not denied that their morbid states are occasionally the cause of moral disease, (and alienation, of the intellect also, though only the emotions are said to be seated in the diseased parts,) but such diseases, it would be easy to demonstrate, result directly from morbid actions propagated to the brain from their primitive seat in the viscera, and so result in mental and moral disturbance.

Furthermore: it is a principle in the animal economy that every organic part performs only *one* function—a principle of the highest importance in the study of the vital laws, and capable of the clearest elucidation, (which is deferred till we consider the subject of mental analysis and the plurality of the mental organs.)

But this doctrine would make the heart of the tiger, which circulates his blood, the seat of his cruelty, and, to add contradictions to confusion, it makes that of the lamb the organ of meekness! In the human subject it is hardened with such quantities and contrarieties of work as are quite sufficient to derange and break it in the happiest individual—it must do up our loving of all sorts, and every variety of hating; our hoping, and doubting, and believing; fighting and fearing; rejoicing and sorrowing, and, indeed, everything else that takes the form of feeling in our complex experiences! Tone and temperament of body have, indeed, much to do with our emotional nature and moral character, but it is only as giving tone and temperament that the liver, lungs, heart, and spleen have any modifying influence upon our feelings. It is impossible that they should be the immediate instruments of the effective powers, and passional impulses.

It is true that the emotions so ascribed to these parts of the body are felt in them, and much of the force of passion is often expended upon them. Joy and sorrow suspend the appetite; grief affects the lungs, and sighs and groans indicate the seat of the corporeal suffering, as well as give it its natural expression. In fear the heart flutters as if it struggled for flight; and in honest indignation swells as high and beats as boldly as might serve for the elocution of the sentiment; but all these and many other conspicuous affections of these viscera no more entitle them to claim the office of producing the feelings, than the eyes that stream with pity, the lips that quiver in anger, or the knees that smite each other in affright, may justly claim to be the seats of compassion, rage and fear. Those affections of the heart, stomach, eyes, lungs, lips, and limbs, are like effects of actions begun in a distant part, the brain, and are propagated to them by virtue of those sympathies which link all the parts of the frame into unity of suffering and harmony of action, so that "when one member suffers all the others suffer with it, and when one member is honored all the others rejoice with it." Whatever be the necessity and use of these sympathies which thus involve the whole fabric, (as its parts are severally more or less nearly related to the center of life,) in a common weal or woe, and establish the intimate reciprocities of body and mind, the integral life is ordained in such arrangements of the corporeal structure as abundantly secures it. The viscera of the great cavities are by the great sympathetic nerve connected with the spinal cord, the brain, and with each other, and by the pneumogastric, a lesser sympathetic nerve, with the organs of voice, the eyes, nose, tongue, and with other parts of the brain. Now because of this universality of connection, a sensation in any particular organ is not sufficient proof that the change felt originated there where it is first perceived; nor, on the other hand, need the free play of these sympathies confuse the inferences of science drawn from such facts. Legitimate reasoning, nevertheless, finds a safe clue through the labyrinth, and rests upon certainties in the issue.

We conclude from all these considerations that the popular and poetic language which seems to except moral emotions from among the functions of the brain, is only figurative and not at all philosophical, though not the less beautiful and effective for the service in which it is employed.

The discussion of the doctrine which credits the production, instrumentally, of the propensities and sentiments of our nature to the breathing, circulating, and digestive organs might have been spared if only its own proper conclusions were aimed at, but it is given now for other services which it is expected to render some other day. It helps, too, to impress the proposition that the mind is manifested by the material organization, and that the brain is its immediate instrument, by impressing the method of philosophizing by which that proposition is sustained. The mental manifestations must be brought clearly within the region and rule of the material laws so far as they are really incarnated and phenomenally dependent, or we shall be thinking metaphysics over our studies in physics, and by a compensating blunder, perhaps, mixing up a muddy materialism with the highest speculations in the domain of spirit.

INFLUENCE OF KINDNESS

IN RESTRAINING VICE.

BY P. L. BUELL.

Law originated with the eternal mind. Before man was created, laws were instituted by which a universe of worlds were kept in perfect order and regularity. The Creator of the world admits of no disorder in the universe. When man was created and placed in the Garden of Eden, he had certain commands given him, to which were annexed a penalty for their violation.

These commands originated with Jehovah himself, who is the author of human government. Man, being free to act for himself, violates the laws of God, and thus brings misery upon himself.

Jesus Christ came into the world, not to destroy the law, but to fulfill it. And in fulfilling what was spoken of him by the prophets, it was necessary that he should take the "government on his shoulder." It was also said of him, that "of the increase of his government and *peace* there shall be no end." The code of laws established by Moses differed materially from that promulgated by the PRINCE OF PEACE. By the law of the former, the adulterer was punished with death—the latter says, "go and sin no more." If mankind would do "by nature the things contained in the law," there would be no necessity of restraining the actions of men by human enactments.

Governments are naturally divided into three classes. The first is where the *law of force* exists, and then those who have the most physical power bear sway. All savage nations must be included in this class, and some that profess to be enlightened ought to be ranked with them. The second is where the *law of justice* is regarded, which denotes an advanced state of knowledge and civilization. The third is the *law of love*, as given by Christ, which never has been fully carried into effect by nations, or, with a few exceptions, by individuals. It is a melancholy fact that civilized nations are still governed in their conduct by the law of force; for they engage in wars of conquest without any justifiable cause, and in war the motto is, "might makes right." Many persons, with the light of the gospel and of truth shining upon them, pretend to believe that war is the natural state of man, and therefore justifiable. This feeling is a relic of barbarism, and can only be eradicated from the mind by instilling into it, in early life, the heaven-born principles of the law of kindness.

Bonaparte was governed in his conduct by the law of force, when at the point of the bayonet he made kings bow in humble submission to the dictates of his will. His moral sense was so obtuse that he thought men "insane who would not do wrong under any temptation." Those who fought with him, were not in all cases actuated by the law of force, neither were they destitute of the principle of justice. They were influenced in their actions by love; but it was the love of their leader which, when analyzed, amounts to selfishness. He being influenced in his actions by the law of force, and ruling a nation professing to be governed by the law of justice, his power was at an end when he was vanquished on the field of battle. If he had been governed in his actions by the law of justice, and fought only to resist oppression, and defend the rights and liberties of his countrymen, then he would have been "first in peace" as well as "first in war," and France would not have suffered him to remain in exile until his death.

Washington was governed by the law of justice, when he fought against British oppression; and the welfare of his country, not his own glory, seemed to be the motive that influenced him in accepting the office of COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the American army. He had more of the law of love in his mind than most rulers; but he could not square his conduct by it, for many, over whom he bore sway, needed the law of justice to be executed, that they might be kept from crime. It is impossible for a ruler to be governed in all his actions by the law of love; because the term "ruler" implies, at least, a demand for the law of justice. When the law of love shall have become universal, there will be no need of governors of any kind, for no one will injure his neighbor in "mind, body, or estate," if he truly and sincerely love him. We cannot expect that the law of kindness will be the governing principle of mankind, until a great moral reformation shall have taken place. Even among the professed followers of Jesus Christ, protracted law suits are of frequent occurrence, which proves that they are governed in their conduct more by human enactments than by the law of love.

That mankind are more easily restrained from vice by love, than by fear of punishment from a violation or the civil law, is generally admitted. Laws prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in small quantities, frequently have the effect to make the intemperate take an extra step on the highway of drunkenness. An attempt to compel men to leave off their intemperate habits by forcible measures, only tends to irritate them, by awakening a spirit of resistance, which otherwise might have remained dormant in their minds. Proof relative to the truth of this proposition can be adduced by referring to the success of the late temperance movement, the advocates of which made use of reason and the *law of kindness* alone to pursuade the drunkard to abandon his intemperate habits. Ancient writers, also, corroborate this proposition, as will be seen by the following extracts.

Horace says:—"The human race, bold to endure all things, rushes through forbidden crime." Ovid remarks:—"We always endeavor to obtain that which is forbidden, and desire that which is denied." Solomon says:—"Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant." Such is the nature of the human mind that it longs for independence, and desires to be free from all human restraints. Men *will* disobey law, regardless of the penalty annexed to it, as long as human enactments are in force. The law of kindness is an emanation from Jehovah himself, and the germ of it exists in all sane minds. It has nothing to do with statute books, written constitutions, or articles of confederation, but exists in the inner man, and is engraven, as with a diamond's point, in the secret chamber of the soul. It was manifested outwardly by the "Good Samaritan," when he administered to the wants of a fellow-being who had been unfortunate. But its greatest influence will be manifested in the government of children, both in the family circle and in the school-room. Gain the love and respect of children, and they will not knowingly do anything contrary to the wishes of those who take the charge of them. Train children in this way, and they will need no law of force to make them obey the law of kindness, the germ of which is implanted in their minds. Let those who desire the temporal well being of the race examine this subject in its true light, and they will find a field of labor, which if engaged in, will assuredly compensate them bountifully for their toil.

Miscellaneous Department.

PROGRESSION.

REFORMS, AND THE OPPOSITION THERETO.

BY JOHN PATTERSON.

The current of human events ran on in accordance with the all-pervading laws which an Omnipotent God had ordained. Human society, at times, advanced, and then receded—nations rose and fell—philosophy and learning ascended high above the horizon, attained the zenith, and blazed awhile, then sunk down behind the hills of ignorance, and disappeared. The human world had exhibited the phenomena of action and reaction—the tide of human affairs had ebbed and flowed; but, considered all in all, man had progressed, and taken a higher position in the scale of intelligent being.

Such had been the upward tendency of humanity, when, at a certain point of time, as the expectant world was on the alert for wonders and prodigies, and looking out for a crisis in human affairs, there appeared amongst men the Precursor of a "better day." He came with glad tidings—brought down a spark from the fire of heaven, and kindled therewith a divine flame in the souls of many. He proclaimed principles and precepts—confirmed them by example—established them in the affections of his fellow-men, and announced them eternal and immutable.

He was a great Moral Reformer—he leveled down old things with the might and energy of "one having authority." His commission was sealed in heaven, and his weapons were those of truth. With the same zeal that he pulled down, he built up. He braved popular opinion; disregarded the learning and *authoritative* religion

of that day, and in the face of scoffs and frowns, maintained the divinity of his mission; proclaimed truth at once new and unpopular; taught meekness and forbearance "on earth, peace and good will towards men." He called mankind from the beaten paths of error, and pointed out a *new* and better way; and though his teachings conflicted with the popular dogmas of his age and nation, he faltered not, but announced the beginning of a new moral era.

The bold hand with which Jesus—for it was he—struck down the errors of the past, and built up the truth of the future, alarmed all Jewry. Conservatism mustered its forces—armed them—gave them *authority*, and sent them against the *Innovator*. Their watchword was "blasphemer;" their armor, popular ignorance and prejudice; their weapons, sophistry, bitter denunciations, and appeals to vulgar passions. They entered upon the service with zeal, for every man

> "—— felt as though himself were he,
> On whose sole arm hung victory."

And their cause so sacred—the defense of the holy religion their God had given them—they went forth to save their altars and their oracles.

The Scribes, Pharisees, priests, rulers, hypocrits, and all, did their work of persecution in the sacred name of religion—the religion of their fathers—in the holy name of God. The people whom they excited, doubtless cast their reproaches upon Jesus in all sincerity; while their investigators avowed themselves the agents of a provident parent, to preserve, untarnished and pure, the oracles and precepts of truth. They were the very sublimation of sanctimoniousness, and heaven's favorites, because, forsooth, they were popular, and made long prayers in public places. Such were the enemies of Jesus, and such they presumed their cause and their warfare.

But Jesus was not to be crushed so easily. His mission was a high one; God was on his side, and truth in his service was making its conquests. He felt his power, and knew that what seemed to his servants altars, temples, and holy religion, were only bigotry, ignorance, pride, empty ceremony, habit, and hypocrisy. So he declared, and listening multitudes heard. He inspired teachers—infused his spirit into kindred souls, and many joyfully enlisted under his banner, and did battle in his cause. That cause was *reform*.

Such is the conflict, sooner or later, between error and truth. The cause of the one goes down, and the other is crowned with success. Error loses champion after champion, and at last has not a devotee to shield it in its dying moments, or intreat the mercy of its triumphant foes—not a mourner, when it dies, to recount its virtues and its prowess, and perform the obsequies. Like an Egyptian condemned, it is at last denied the rites of decent burial, and is left —aye, put in the most public place—the highway of history—to provoke the ridicule and sarcasm of after times. Truth, however, makes one proselyte after another, hopeful and enthusiastic. Its armies become more numerous and mighty. It takes one stronghold after another —its dominions extend and strengthen, and at length become permanent and universal.

But the orthodoxy of the synagogues was not so meek and yielding, as to endure such a brilliant triumph, without an effort to arrest its consummation. They brought false accusations against Jesus, and with wicked hands they nailed him to the cross. Moral force was found too feeble, tardy, and uncertain; they wanted something summary and decisive. Physical force had virtues unknown to the moral; they slew the champion, and hoped thereby to crush the cause. But poor, weak, deluded man! those principles of virtue, which Jesus taught, directly at variance with the vengeance-seasoned code of the Jews, are as lasting as the Eternal himself. They exist in the nature of things—God is their author—they are stamped upon the universe of mind, and no power can erase them. They may lose for a time their throne in the human soul, but they will eternally strive for dominion there, till their reign becomes incessant, universal, and enduring. The Christian innovations existing in the institutions of nature, achieved a victory then, and they are destined to meet with triumph after triumph, until there are no more enemies to conquer.

It is a law that holds good with sects and parties, that at first, however pure, they at length become corrupted. At their origin, they are watched and persecuted, and hence they are careful to conduct themselves so as not to incur merited censure. They are actuated, indeed, by a higher motive. Having dared to abandon what is popular, and embrace what seems to them purer and better, they strive to do right, and avoid evil from motives of conscience.

Progress turns the truth of the past into falsehood, and brings jewels, undreamed of, from heaven. The votaries of truth amongst mankind regret the former, and take possession of the latter. A church, or a party is organized, and at length becomes popular—then refuses to join the monarch of progress—clings to the errors of the times in which it originated—relies upon its present good name for future reputation, and at last becomes absolutely corrupted, and starts from its own festering body the particles too pure to associate therewith. Such, in the advancing stages of society, is a law which holds, perhaps, universally true.

This law applies with all its force to the religious order to which the teachings of Jesus gave rise. The immediate followers of that Great Teacher exemplified the precepts of their master, and were a "shining light" to the world. They stood in advance of their times—were the reformers of that period—the promoters of heterodoxy amongst the Jews and Gentiles. They were the pure men of that day, but unfortunately their doctrines at length became popular. Constantine shared his power with the humble followers of the carpenter's son—made them dignitaries in the church and state. This hastened the decline of the church, already begun, and it became the servile creature of the times. The barbarians overrun the Roman empire, and the church. They made the latter as degraded, and brute-like as themselves. The priesthood accommodated the administration of religion to the demands of a sensual and barbarous laity. Forms took the place of reality, and the simple virtues of Jesus were supplanted by superstitions, rites, and ceremonies, intended to obviate the necessity of a holy life, by purchasing heaven without it. Such was the state of the church when another reformer arose.

He attacked, with a daring hand, the empty ceremonies and brutalizing practices of the authoritative religion. Christendom was prepared for the bold onset—light had begun to dawn, and a response to the reformer's voice went up from the best and noblest. The movement became general and simultaneous—different localities returned the echoes of each other—numerous laborers went forth to the field, and their hearts beat with hope, for the morning twilight of a glorious day was gleaming around them.

The conservatives of error began to tremble—rude hands were pulling down their altars, defiling their temples, interfering with their hopes of heaven, and annihilating their safe-conducts thither. It was not to be endured, and the notes of the trumpet called the faithful to resistance. Their weapons, and their warfare, have already been described in their prototypes of an earlier period. They signally failed, in this instance, as in that, to accomplish the purposes intended. The principles of freedom and virtue they were meant to crush, have gained strength with progress from that time to this, and are destined to an ultimate and eternal triumph. Such were Luther and his enemies—such the reform, and the war waged against it.

MORBID IMPULSES.

[We commend the following, from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, to our readers. Looking at the various opinions and actions of man, in a Phrenological point of view, we have been enabled to solve questions not explainable by any other philosophy. Persons, who are continually having remarkable visions, may, if they can reason from cause to effect, find that they grow out of a warped or diseased mind. These strange visions are produced by causes, always traceable, and they afford the philosopher exceeding interest. Delirium tremens, insanity, and mental hallucinations, are the consequences of undue cerebral excitement, produced with or without artificial stimulants. The

mirror here presented, will enable some folks to see themselves, especially those who are so unreasonably full of wonder.]

"Please, sir, it's seven o'clock, and here's your hot water." I half awoke, reflected moodily on the unhappy destiny of early risers; and finally, after many turns and grunts, having decided upon defying all engagements and duties, I fell asleep once more. In an instant I was seated in the pit of Her Majesty's Theatre, gazing upon the curtain, and, in common with a large and brilliant audience, anxiously awaiting its rising, and the appearance of Duprez. The curtain does rise; the orchestra are active; Duprez has bowed her thanks to an applauding concourse; and the opera is half concluded; when, just as the theatre is hushed into deathless silence for the great aria which is to test Duprez's capacity and power, a mad impulse seizes hold of me. I have an intense desire to yell. I feel as if my life and my eternal happiness depend upon my emulating a wild Indian, or a London "coster" boy. I look around on the audience; I see their solemn faces; I note the swelling bosom of the cantatrice, the rapt anxiety of the leader, and the dread silence of the whole assembly, and I speculate on the surprise and confusion a loud war-whoop yell would create; and though I foresee an ignominious expulsion, perhaps broken limbs and disgraceful exposure in the public prints, I cannot resists the strange impulse; and throwing myself back in my stall, I raised a wild cry, such as a circus clown gives when he vaults into the arena, and ties himself up into a knot by way of introduction. I had not under-calculated the confusion, but I had under-calculated the indignation. In an instant all eyes are upon me—from the little piccolo player in the corner of the orchestra to the diamonded duchess in the private box; cries of "Shame! turn him out!" saluted me on all sides; my neighbors seize me by the collar, and call for the police; and in five minutes, ashamed, bruised, and wretched, I am ejected into the Haymarket, and on my way to Bow-street.

"Please, sir, it's nine o'clock now; and Mr. Biggs has been, sir; and he couldn't wait, sir; and he'll come again at two."

I sit up in bed, rub my eyes, and awake to consciousness of two facts—namely, that I have not kept a very particular engagement, and that I have had a strange dream. I soon forget the former, but the latter remains with me for a long time very vividly. It *was* a dream, I know; but still it *was* so true to what might have occurred, that I half fancy I shall recognize myself among the police intelligence in my daily paper; and when I have read the "Times" throughout, and find it was indeed a dream, the subject still haunts me, and I sit for a long time musing upon those singular morbid desires and impulses which all men more or less experience.

What are they? Do they belong strictly to the domain of physics or of metaphysics? How nearly are they allied to insanity? May there not be a species of spiritual intoxication created by immaterial alcohol, producing, through the medium of the mind, the same bodily absurdities as your fluid alcohol produces through the directer agency of the body itself? How far can they be urged as extenuating or even defending misdemeanors and crimes? To guide me in my speculations, I run over a few cases that I can call to mind at once.

There is the general fact, that no sooner have you mounted to a great eminence, than a mysterious impulse urges you to cast yourself over into space, and perish. Nearly all people feel this; nearly all conquer it in this particular; but some do not; and there may be a great doubt as to whether all who have perished from the tops of the monuments have been truly suicides. Then, again, with water: when you see the clear river sleeping beneath—when you see the green waves dancing round the prow—when you hear and see the roaring fury of a cataract—do you not as surely feel a desire to leap into it, and be absorbed in oblivion? What is that impulse but a perpetual calenture?—or may not the theory of calentures be all false, and the results they are reported to cause be in reality the results of morbid impulses? I have sat on the deck of a steamer, and looked upon the waters as they chafed under the perpetual scourging of the paddles; and I have been compelled to bind myself to the vessel by a rope, to prevent a victory to the morbid impulses that have come upon me. Are not Ulysses and the Syrens merely a poetic statement of this common feeling?

But one of the most singular instances of morbid impulses in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man who not very long ago visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a huge hammer, and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thin, black sheets; but the supply becoming exhausted, at last it only descended on the polished anvil. Still the young man gazed intently on its motions; then he followed its strokes with a corresponding motion of his head; then his left arm moved to the same tune; and finally, he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in a second it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was that he felt an impulse to do it; that he knew he should be disabled; that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner; but that he still felt a power within, above sense and reason—a morbid impulse, in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand. This incident suggests many things, besides proving the peculiar nature and power of morbid impulses. Such things, for instance, as a law of sympathy on a scale hitherto undreamt of, as well as a musical tune pervading all things.

But the action of morbid impulses and desires is far from being confined to things material. Witness the occurrence of my dream, which, though a dream, was true in spirit. More speeches, writings, and actions of humanity have their result in morbid impulse than we have an idea of. Their territory stretches from the broadest farce to the deepest tragedy. I remember spending an evening at Mrs. Cantaloupe's, and being seized with an impulse to say a very insolent thing. Mrs. Cantaloupe is the daughter of a small pork butcher, who having married the scapegrace younger son of a rich man, by a sudden sweeping away of elder brethren, found herself at the head of a mansion in Belgravia, and of an ancient family. This lady's pride of place, and contempt for all beneath her, exceeds anything I have ever yet seen or heard of; and, one evening when she was canvassing the claims of a few *parvenu* families in her usual *tranchant* and haughty manner, an impulse urged me to cry, at the top of my voice, "Madam, your father was a little pork butcher—you know he was!"

In vain I tried to forget the fact; in vain I held my hands over my mouth to prevent my shouting out these words. The more I struggled against it, the more powerful was the impulse; and I only escaped it by rushing headlong from the room and from the house. When I gained my own chambers, I was so thankful that I had avoided this gross impertinence that I could not sleep.

This strange thraldom to a morbid prompting not unfrequently has its outlet in crimes of the deepest dye. When Lord Byron was sailing from Greece to Constantinople, he was observed to stand over the sleeping body of an Albanian, with a poniard in his hand; and, after a little time, to turn away muttering, "I should like to know how a man feels who has committed a murder!" There can be no doubt that Lord Byron, urged by a morbid impulse, was on the very eve of knowing what he desired; and not a few crimes have their origin in a similar manner. The facts exist; the evidence is here in superabundance; but what to do with it? Can a *theory* be made out? I sit and reflect.

There are two contending parties in our constitution—mind and matter, spirit and body—which in their conflicts produce nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. The body is the chief assailant, and generally gains the victory. Look how our writers are influenced by bile, by spleen, by indigestion; how families are ruined by a bodily ailment sapping the mental energy of their heads. But the spirit takes its revenge in a guerilla war, which is incessantly kept up by these morbid impulses—an ambuscade of them is ever lurking to betray the too confident body. Let the body be unguarded for an instant, and the spirit shoots forth its morbid impulse; and if the body be not very alert, over it goes into the sea, into the house-tops, or into the streets and jails. In most wars the country where the fighting takes place suffers most. In this case man is the battle-ground; and he must and will suffer so long as mind and matter, spirit and body, do not co-operate amicably—so long as they fight together, and are foes. Fortunately, the remedy can be seen. If the body do not aggress, the spirit will not seek revenge. If you keep the body from irritating, and perturbing, and stultifying the mind through its bile, its spleen, its indigestion, its brain, the mind will most certainly never injure, stultify, or kill the body by its mischievous guerilla tactics, by its little, active, imp-like agents—morbid impulses. We thus find that there is a deep truth in utilitarianism after all—the rose-color romancings of chameleon writers. To make a man a clear-judging member of society, doing wise actions in the present moment, and saying wise and beautiful

things for all time, a great indispensable is—to see that the house that his spirit has received to dwell in be worthy the wants and capabilities of its noble occupant.

INSANITY FROM THWARTED LOVE.—A young man named Gregory, who was sent up on the steamer Buckeye, from the South, to enter a novitiate for the priesthood, at Bardstown, gave evident symptoms of derangement on the passage up, which caused him to be put in restraint. Yesterday, as the boat was coming through the canal, he was released, and very soon after made a violent assault on the steward of the boat, knocking him down, and assaulting others. He was instantly taken in and confined again.

We learn that he has been intended by his father for the life of celibacy requsite for the priesthood, but had become violently enamored of and attached to a young lady, who returned his passion. Parental authority interposed, and the "course of true love" was interrupted by his being sent from home to enter upon his religious exercises. The stroke was too much for his ardent and too susceptible heart, and his brain maddened to such a degree as to overthrow his reason, and render him a furious maniac.

We understand that he brought letters to a respectable house in this city, to which the captain would apply to take care of him; otherwise, to obtain a permit for him at the Marine Hospital, till he is restored to reason, or is attended to by his friends.—*Louisville Democrat.*

[A well balanced brain, or an acquaintance with Phrenology, would have saved this young man.

Insanity results from the excessive action of a particular portion of the brain. We have, therefore, every variety of insanity. In its milder form the individual is pronounced *eccentric*, while those more advanced are said to be "*warped*"—but as they are harmless no artificial restraint is necessary. Others lose all self-control and become frantic, and crazy. Such cases require the most careful treatment, in order to restore the mind to a harmonious balance. Persons of a nervous temperament are more liable to become insane than others. Stimulants of all sorts should be avoided by those predisposed to insanity. The use of tobacco, tea, and coffee, are especially exciting, and effect the nervous system unfavorably.

The friends of this young man took a wrong course to subdue his passion. When will men learn that no system of religion which would crush any of man's primitive powers, such as the celibacy of the priesthood, is in harmony with the law of God, or the nature of man? "A Bishop," says the Apostle Paul, "should be the husband of one wife," and St. Peter himself had a wife. Woman was made for man; and the first recorded command of God had reference to mans connubial relations. Constrained celibacy tends to animal indulgence or corrupt imagination, or breaks out, as in the above case, in insanity.

He who is too proud to acknowledge that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday will hug error till he dies.

Reviews.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN; showing his Three Aspects of PLANT, BEAST, and ANGEL:

I. PLANT LIFE, comprising the Nutritive Apparatus.

II. BEAST LIFE, or Soul, the Phrenological Faculties.

III. ANGEL LIFE, or Spirit, Jehovah's likeness in Man.

By JOHN B. NEWMAN, M. D., President of Harrodsburg Female College, and Author of various works on the Natural Sciences. Illustrated with engravings. Price, for the mail edition, 50 cents. Published by Fowlers and Wells: New York.

Such is the title of a new work, of three hundred 12mo. pages, just issued from the press. The objects of which are given in the AUTHOR'S PREFACE, as follows:—

Many years ago, I accidentally noticed, in a neglected garden-spot, some rose, potato, and stramonium plants growing together, side by side. I asked myself why it was that things so opposite in character, beautiful flowers, nutritive diet, and narcotic poison, should spring from the same plot of ground. For a long time I was utterly unable to give a satisfactory answer, though an irresistible impulse led me continually to think upon and examine the subject. At length nature replied to my interrogatories, and light began to break, which gradually increased to the splendor of noonday. I recognized two powers, which held control over matter diverse to each other, but inducing harmony by their joint operation. These were the chemical and mechanical forces and the Vital Principle—the Pullers-down and the Builders-up of nature. The plants I had observed were, in common with their kind, produced from seeds. Each of these seeds had a living inhabitant, united with a portion of organized matter, the whole inclosed in a husk. The Pullers-down, in endeavoring to decompose the seed, had stimulated its life powers, which, thus aroused to action, began evolving, seizing atomic particles, and combining them to suit its wants. As it expanded it carried the atoms along with it, giving them shape and proportion, until it has reached its type of perfection, provided for the perpetuation of its species, and answered all the purposes of its creation. Why it left its habitation, and what become of it afterward, is also explainable. Five properties of the Life Power, or five different modes of operation, were seen in all the entire Vegetable Kingdom, which thus became the exponent of Nutrition and Reproduction.

Ascending the living scale, animals display the working of the same five properties, for the same purposes. In consequence, however, of the addition of a nervous system to the apparatus of the life power, two new properties are manifested; and the possession of this system consequently divides animals from vegetables. Still continuing upward, I found that successive additions of nervous matter occasioned the display of new powers, and the Animal Kingdom became the exponent of Feeling and Intelligence. Finally, I reached man, and, tracing him like the rest, from the embryo state, I discovered that he passed through a gradual and well-defined metamorphosis, beginning with the plant life, and successively passing through the various stages of the animal, until the highest has been reached. This method inevitably led me into Phrenology, to which I had, from ignorance, been previously opposed. I became convinced that there was a foundation in nature for the doctrine of a plurality of faculties, and that each had a special organ in the brain. So far I had been engaged in studying the Vital Principle solely, in its various degrees of exaltation. But was man only a higher brute, a mere bundle of instincts, governed entirely by outward circumstances, to whom the same law of cause and effect applied that was observed elsewhere in nature? Did the scale still ascend, or not? I found that it did ascend, and that man was infinitely farther removed from the highest of the lower animals than they were from the plants. The rose differs from the orang-outang only in DEGREE, but man differs from the orang-outang in KIND. He possesses the plant and beast lives in their greatest perfection, but both are only his servants, his infinitely inferior subordinates; he has besides these, powers that make him a god in his own sphere. His nature declares him the lord of earth, and the fitting representative below of his Creator.

It has been remarked, that whenever the true system of phylosophy would appear, it would converge into a focus, and show the reconcilement of many apparently opposing truths, scattered through the various existing systems. I made this trial, and began reading anew. As I perused the labors of others, my own views deepened and enlarged, and I thought I could perceive how far others had pursued the right track, and the point at which they deviated. Plato and Bacon both gave their support to the present views, and, more than all, they agreed perfectly with the literal interpretation of Holy Writ. So much had been done before me, that I much doubted whether anything new could be offered on the subject. I have made free use of the materials of others for the double purpose of drawing attention to their writings, and of confirming my own positions. As the book is intended for the people at large, the language is plain, and all technical terms avoided. I would remark, in conclusion, that I have endeavored, in every instance, to give a practical bearing to this outline of the NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.

Than this subject, nothing within our comprehension is more worthy of examination. Indeed, it has engaged the most profound intellects of the world. And volume after volume, with conflicting theories, has been presented without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. Until recently writers have been unenlightened, in a Phrenological point of view, and have had no correct foundation on which to base a theory comprehending the NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. And, even now, there is a wide field for intellectual speculation—but as the present generation have advantages for investigation, superior to those who preceded them, it will be expected, as a matter of course, that more light will be imparted. May this volume enlighten us.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1852.

This most popular, entertaining, and useful annual for 1852, is in no sense inferior to any of its predecessors. It contains, beside the usual calendars and calculations, a portrait of De Witt Clinton, with his Phrenological developments, and an interesting sketch of his life and labors; also spirited portraits of Prof. James J. Mapes; King Louis XVIII.; Mr. Fay; Lawrence Sterne, the wit; Frances Sargent Osgood, the poetess; Louisa Sharp, the artist; Ephraim Byrom, a great mechanical genius; Mrs. Coleman, a highly moral and talented woman, accompanied by a description of the phrenological character, and a biographical sketch of each. It also contains the portraits of six vicious and eccentric characters from the penitentiaries and houses

of refuge, with a phrenological analysis of each. Their heads show great contrasts, and are worthy the study of all. A very interesting article on Physiognomy, illustrated with several portraits, showing the relation of Physiognomy and Phrenology, is worthy of special attention by all who have a zest for the study of mind.

In this number there is a new feature, in an elaborate article on Animal Phrenology, embracing horses in contrast; wild and domestic dogs; the lion, fox, tiger, leopard, and several kinds of deers. In this article, comparative Phrenology is shown in the clearest light, and rules are given for jndging at sight the mental qualities of animals, especially of the horse, which will enable all to decide between the vicious and the tractable, the stupid and the intelligent.

This work also contains articles on the progress and prospects of Phrenology; Jenny Lind; Woman's Dress; Wonders of the Age; Education—proper and improper; Phrenological facts; Definition of the Organs; Predictions for the Future; and a variety of spicy hints and suggestions on health, habits, self-culture, pnrsuits for life, &c., &c.

The Almanac for 1851 has had a circulation of about THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND, and we bespeak for this still greater popularity.

Published by Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau-street, N. Y. Price, single, six cents, or twenty five copies, $1.00, mailable.

Home Department.

THE FOLLY OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.

It is not my purpose to find fault with the existing order of society, without some weighty reasons for so doing, or condemn anything in the empire of fashion, unless it can be proved to be contrary to that higher law, the violation of which is sure to bring disquietude of mind, and consequent unhappiness.

The folly of fashionable life appears in its most glaring light when viewed in its desolating effects upon the immortal mind. Its destructive tendencies extend to all classes of society, and the poor, as well as the rich, are its willing slaves. The cottager, who toils early and late to obtain the means to support his family in a style approximating to the latest Paris fashions, and the enterprising and successful merchant, who taxes all his energies of body and soul to obtain the same end, are alike guilty of a violation of the laws of their being. Fashionable parties, the main object of which is ostentation and display, unfit the mind for the sterner duties of life, and if indulged in to excess, destroy those finer sensibilities of the soul, that should beat in unison with sickness and suffering.

The evils of fashionable life are not confined to the openly immoral and vicious, but extend to those who profess to be governed in their conduct by the meek and lowly Saviour. Attend a party, made up of members of some popular church, and the conversation will be far more likely to turn upon some new style of dress, than upon the all-important subject of the soul's salvation. The church has thus become a school of fashion, where the young are taught by the all-powerful influence of example to be vain of external adornments.

Extravagance in dress, equipage, furniture, &c., may safely be numbered with the follies of fashionable life. In our own country the fashions change so often that it is very expensive to keep pace with them. As society is now constituted, young persons, without an established reputation, will not be respected, or invited to join the first circles in town or city, unless their external adornments are in keeping with the fashionahle world. Talent, religion, or the moral virtues, are not as good passports into fashionable circles as dress and a little smattering of politeness, combined with a very common accomplishment—namely, deception.

With such a state of society, the young are obliged to be fashionable or lose caste. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that there should be great eagerness manifested by all classes to obtain wealth in order to become fashionable.

But the evil does not end here. The desire for gain, stimulated by too intense a longing for notoriety, leads to dishonesty and crime. This frequently brings disgrace, and a disgust of life is thereby produced; and the unhappy individual puts an end to his existence with his own hand. Suicides are the most common where the sway of the tyrant, fashion, is the most despotic. The honest peasant is willing to bide his time, while the denizens of large cities, like Paris, and some on our own continent that import their fashions from that fashionable city, grow tired of life when they have but just begun to live, and with a "bare bodkin" make their exit to the "spirit world." This fashionable way of getting out of the world will continue to increase, until the young shall have been thoroughly educated in the science of human life, and the design of the Creator in giving them an existence on earth.

Fashion is as despotic in its sway as the most tyranical despot that ever placed his iron heel upon the necks of his subjects. Does the cruel tyrant take the lives of his subjects? fashion does the same. Does an unfeeling monarch tax those over whom he rules to such a degree that poverty is the inevitable result? fashion is guilty of the same unkind oppression.

Women, either from a natural fondness for dress, or from improper training in early life, are more completely under the sway of the tyrant, fashion, than men. They have been so deluded by its fascinating influences, in years past, that they have, with their own hands, deliberately drawn the cord, which they knew would shorten their earthly career, thus proving the truth of the adage—"We may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." It is gratifying, however, to know that the dawn of a brighter day is beginning to illumine the fashionable world; and that the tyrant which has so long held the women of our country in hard but willing servitude, is about to lose his power to charm. We hope that the time is not far distant when the daughters of America will dress in accordance with the laws of health—adopt a national costume, and cease forever to import their fashions from a gay and licentious foreign city.

Akin to the folly of extravagance in dress among women, is the equally foolish fashion among men of using tobacco. Perseverance in either fashion is gradual suicide, as all honest physicians would testify, were they called upon to do it. Few, of all the millions in our own country, ever learn to use tobacco from any other motive than to gratify their vanity and pride. The public mind is just beginning to be enlightened upon the evil effects which follow the use of this narcotic. And foremost among the evil consequences enumerated, is its tendency to create a thirst for alcoholic drinks. It has now become a fixed fact that nearly every confirmed drunkard makes use of tobacco in some form.

"Rev. John Pierpont states that in all his travels throughout the country, he found but *one* drunkard that did not use this weed."

The author of a very interesting and instructive autobiography, now being published in the Water-Cure Journal, says:—"Poll me the great State of New York, and you cannot produce me a hundred men, who habitually get drunk, who in no form use tobacco."

Let the folly, nay, the sinfulness of this fashion be presented to the public in its true light, and parents and all who desire the welfare of the rising generation, will do everything in their power to prevent those who come within the circle of their influence from imbibing a habit, the tendency of which is to lead to intemperance in the use of ardent spirits.

Thus it will be seen that the folly of fashionable life is not ouly making slaves of millions, but like an overflowing stream is constantly hurrying its deluded votaries to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." To do away this evil, and teach man to live in accordance with the laws of his being, is a work well worthy the attention of every lover of the human race.

The evils above enumerated, like all others tending to the same results, arise from a perversion of our primitive mental faculties. Perverted APPROBATIVENESS and IMITATION, not guided by the intellectual and moral powers, lead mankind to follow ridiculous and mischievous fashions. Talk to man's reason, and he will condemn the whole system of fashion; but with a badly educated and fevered APPROBATIVENESS, he will hug the viper still. One of the greatest errors of home education is in addressing APPROBATIVENESS, or the sense of applause, on all occasions, and not the moral and intellectual faculties. Thus the child learns to live on applause, and make it the standard, the pole-star of conduct.

P. L. B.

THE DEATH OF LITTLE MAY.

We have been saddened to day by the death of May Vincent Osgood, the youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, and better known among the friends of her lamented mother as "little May." She died at the Spingler Institute of brain fever, aged eleven years and eleven months, surviving her mother only a little more than a twelve-month. She was a child of rare

beauty, and remarkable precocity of intellect. At the age of eight years, she wrote the following:—

SUMMER.

BY A LITTE GIRL OF EIGHT YEARS.

I love to see the pretty flowers,
Among the sweetest summer bowers;
I love to see the violets blue,
And the grass so fresh and new.

After the summer shower has gone,
I see the splendid rainbow's dawn;
The pretty sky it looks so bright,
It is a lovely, glorious sight.—ROSALIE.

The following impromptu was written on Christmas eve, and given to her teacher as a bribe to be let off from writing her exercise in composition:—

WINTER.

The cold frosty mornings
Of winter are here:
And the keen piercing winds
Blowing in without fear.

The sleigh bells are ringing
So merry and gay;
While the snow balls are flying
From boys now at play.

The mothers and friends are fixing the tree,
While the children are anxious to peep;
The older ones do not want them to see;
They wish it a secret to keep.

Many of Mrs. Osgood's sweetest poems were inspired by, and addressed to this beautiful child, whose untimely death will be mourned by many who have known her only as the darling of a poet's heart.—*New York Mirror.*

[We copy the above as a warning to parents—and a sad commentary on the ignorance of the guardians of this child of genius—who, having an acquaintance with the first principles of physiology, might have saved her life. When will parents and teachers learn to guard against this "hot-bed" fashion of *mental* education at the expense of a delicately constituted body!]

TO YOUNG MEN.

HOW TO CONDUCT DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The New York Evening Post publishes the following Phrenological letter from Horace Man:—

A member of the Young Men's Debating Society, of No. 111 Bowery, N. Y., has favored us with the following letter, addressed to that association by the Hon. Horace Mann, in reply to a communication asking his advice in relation to the best manner of debating:—

WEST NEWTON, *June* 16th, 1851.

I am very glad to be made acquainted with the existence of your society, and feel highly honored by your request for a word of encouragement and counsel.

I have an inexpressible interest in young men, and wish I could live my life over again, that I might cause less of evil and more of good than I have done. But life is a book of which we can have but one edition; as it is first prepared it must stand forever. Let each day's actions, as they add another page to the indestructible volume, be such that we shall be willing to have an assembled world to read it.

You say you constitute a Debating Society. Will you allow me as a friend to make one remark on the subject of the choice of subjects, and another upon your habit of treating them.

I would recommend that you choose topics for discussion, which are, as far as possible, both theoretic and practical. The theoretic will exercise your speculative faculties, which are essential to comprehensiveness, forethought, and invention; and the practical will cause you to keep continually in view the uses which may be made of your combinations of ideas. Both powers will make the man, so far as the intellect is concerned.

My other remark is—and I am sure you will think more and more of it the longer you live—never investigate, nor debate for *Triumph*, but always for *Truth*. Never take the affirmative or negative side of a question, till after you have mastered it, according to the best of your ability; and then adopt the side which judgment and conscience assure you to be right.

The mind is not only the object to be improved, but it is the instrument to work with. How can you improve a moral instrument by forcing it to hide or obscure the Truth, and espouse the side of Falsehood! If you succeed, you do but injure others, by inducing them to adopt errors; but you injure yourself more than any one else. The optician, who beclouds the glass through which he looks, is a wise man compared with the reasoner who beclouds his faculties. Keep one thing forever in view—the TRUTH—and if you do this, though it may seem to lead you away from the opinions of men, it will assuredly conduct you to the throne of God.

With sincerest hopes for your welfare,
I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
HORACE MANN.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The prohibition of flogging in the naval service of the United States meets with some strenuous opponents among the zealots for the old order of things. The abolition of the spirit ration, is also objected to by those who believe that good order cannot be maintained without grog. In reply to a circular issued by the Secretary of the Navy, requesting an expression of opinion on the subject, Commodore Stewart, the senior officer in the navy, has written a letter to the Department, against the reform in question. On the other hand, Captain McIntosh, commander of the frigate Conqueror, and other officers of experience and distinction, are decidedly in favor of the change. Captain McIntosh has fully tested the new law in his own vessel, and finds that his crew were never in better condition. He is convinced that the present arrangement is not only a practicable, but a wise and salutary reform, adapted to promote the authority of the officers as well as the elevation of the sailors.

DEMAND OF THE BRITISH MINISTER FOR A DESERTER.—The case of a man named Walsh, who deserted from an English regiment, in the province of New Brunswick, and after his arrival in New York, enlisted in the United States army, has recently excited a deep interest in this city. At the instance of Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister at Washington, Walsh was arrested by the civil authorities, and held to answer on a charge of stealing. His extradition was demanded under the provisions of the treaty for the mutual surrendry of criminals, by the governments of England and the United States. The accusation of theft was trumped up, in order to bring his case under the conditions of the treaty, as that instrument relates only to criminal offenses, and not to desertion from military service. On being brought before the commissioner, Walsh told his own story, with excellent effect. His intelligence, enterprise, and resolution, completely won the sympathy of the spectators. He showed that his desertion from the British service was a deliberate act; that he came to the United States for the sake of enjoying his rights as a man; and that the charge of theft was wholly without foundation. A sum of money was raised by several citizens to aid him in his defense; and after a patient and impartial hearing, he was pronounced innocent of the crime alleged, and was discharged accordingly. The decision gave great satisfaction to the numerous persons who had become interested in the fate of the refugee, and who had watched the proceedings with profound anxiety.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SAULT ST. MARIE.—Our accounts from Lake Superior give the most satisfactory illustration of Yankee go-ahead-itiveness. A number of new dwelling-houses, and stores,—some of them of an expensive character—are going up at the Sault. All kinds of business are brisk, and the operations of the mines, which have been in a high degree successful, give a constant impulse to activity and enterprise. We learn that a company has been formed in Toronto, for building a ship-canal around the St. Marie Rapids, on the Canada side. The obstruction would be removed by a canal of less than a mile in length. This would add greatly to the value of property in that region, and furnish an important facility for the settlement of the country.

COAL IN OREGON.—The coal mines of Oregon promise to form a valuable addition to the mineral resources of the Far West. The coal, as yet, proves to be of an excellent quality, burning with an intense heat, and leaving no residuum but light red ashes. We have also favorable accounts of the Oregon gold mines. The miners are generally earning about $10 a day, and it is supposed, the yield of gold is sufficient to pay well for at least half a century.

PROGRESS OF THE MORMONS.—A new colony has been established by the Mormons at Iron County, about 250 miles south of the Salt Lake City. They left the parent hive in December last, under the charge of elder George A. Smith. The colony con-

sisted of about 130 men, with a few families. They took with them an abundant supply of teams farming utensils, and seeds. At the last accounts, they had a field of 1,600 acres, 400 of which were sown, and every prospect of a good crop. The place is well timbered, abounding in excellent water, and furnishing iron ore, alum, and probably coal. The authorities of the Great Salt Lake City have decided to erect an extensive rotunda, to be used as a Hall of Science, and the President, Brigham Young, was appointed to superintend the execution of the work.——The intelligence of the formation of a territorial government of Utah, was received in January last, by the way of California. It was afterwards confirmed by the Eastern newspapers, but no official notice of the fact had been communicated by the general government. "We antitipate no convulsive revolutionary feeling or movement by the citizens of Deseret," says the *Deseret News*, "but an easy, quiet transition from State to Territory, like weary travelers descending a gentle hill near by their way-side home."——Another colony is to be formed in the southern part of California, near San Diego, and the pioneers left Utah for this purpose early in March, with a train of one hundred and fifty wagons, amply provided with the materials necessary for the undertaking.

New Female Costume.—The distinguished authoress, Mrs. E Oakes Smith, has delivered a lecture on this subject before a crowded audience in Hope Chapel. Her remarks were philosophical, æsthetic, and practical, considering the question in these various points of view. They were characterized by great force of thought, and beauty of expression. The lecturer exhibited some embarrassment on first rising, as it was her debut before a public meeting, but she soon recovered herself, and spoke in a style of flowing and graceful elocution. Her performance was received with enthusiastic applause. On a subsequent evening, the same topic was discussed by Mrs. Mary Gove Nichols, in a brilliant lecture, which combined the suggestions of experience and good sense, with a fine vein of humorous satire, and a pungent appeal to the freedom and humanity of the audience. The lecture produced a strong impression,—has been largely quoted in the newspapers of the day—and will no doubt exert a powerful influence in behalf of the contemplated reform. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has since lectured in Providence, R. I., on the subject of the New Costume, where she was listened to by an intelligent and deeply interested audience.——A large number of the females employed in the Lowell factories appeared in the new costume at the recent celebration of the fourth of July in that city. The occasion was one of great interest, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner.——A public meeting of ladies, interested in the proposed change of female costume, has been held at Hope Chapel. Mrs. M. Gove Nichols was appointed President, and after a spirited discussion, in which several ladies took part, a series of resolutions was adopted, recommending a style of dress which should relieve women of their present oppressive and exhausting burdens, and allow the freedom of motion essential to enjoyment and usefulness,—claiming the right to wear such a dress as is decent, becoming, and calculated to promote ease, comfort, and health,—calling upon women everywhere to proclaim their independence of degrading and hurtful fashions, and to adopt a costume which combines the elements of use and beauty,—and declaring that the dress proposed is not Turkish, nor Persian, but American, suggested by the wants, and produced by the skill of the women of our own land.

Horace Greeley on Spiritual Rappings.—It has been stated that Mr. Greely, has changed his opinions with regard to the Spiritual Rappings, in which, it is well known, he has taken not a little interest. It would seem from a letter to a London weekly journal, written by him after his arrival in England, that he has not yet been able to satisfy himself as to the character and origin of the sounds. This is the ground he has always occupied, vibrating between different views according to the evidence presented, but never an advocate, nor an opponent, of the spiritual origin of the demonstrations. The most important portion of Mr Greeley's letter is as follows:—

"My opinions did certainly, at one time, incline to that hypothesis, [that the noises were made by spirits,] and I am still unable clearly to account for the phenomena I have witnessed, or believe to have been witnessed by credible persons, on any other grounds. But I now incline to the belief that Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, and Jugglery combined, may yet furnish a clue to the mystery."

Flax Culture.—Since the recent invention of Mr. Claussen, by which the fibre of flax is softened after being submitted to a simple chemical process, the subject of its cultivation has begun to excite a good deal of attention among practical agriculturists. The Massachusetts Legislature, during their late session, appointed a committee to consider the subject. They reported, that flax can be raised in every State of the Union, at a moderate expense,—that, under a good system of tillage, it does not permanently exhaust the soil,—and that it may probably be substituted to advantage for cotton, in the manufacture of cheap fabrics. We understand that 46,000 acres of land in the State of New York were sown with flax in the year 1849.

The Crops.—The reports of the crops, the present season, from all parts of the country, are highly favorable. The toils of the husbandman, from Maine to Minnesota, are rewarded with abundant harvests. In the Middle and Western States, the wheat crops have been unusually rich; in Maine and Massachusetts, there has been a great yield of hay; and thus far the potato crop has shown no symptoms of disease. The prospects of Indian corn in the East, are not so good as in former years; but in the West, there is every appearance of a plentiful harvest.

French Colony in Virginia.—A new colony has recently been established in Farewell County, Virginia, with the high sounding title of Egalitaires, or in English, Equalitarians. We know nothing of the character of the enterprise, except what we find in a Virginia paper, which shows that the organ of Idkality is strongly developed, in regard to its financial prospects. We quote the account of the Winchester Virginian:—

"They are, to the present age, what the Huguenots were to the Catholics, in the time of the inquisition: what the Catholics were to the Jewish Hierarchy; what, in their turn, the Jews were to the heathen. The Egalitaires occupy themselves with the practical alone. They pay, jointly, and individually, attention to the useful sciences—such as Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Physics, and Chemistry. Their colony will embrace not less than three thousand families in a year. After paying all expenses, they will add to the productive circulation not less than $80,650,000 per year. The Egalitaires support no useless profession. Their products are in common; their expenses are in common; they live in common. Their fundamental principle is, equality in labor and in income. They now desire a loan of $100,000, divided into 20,000 shares. Each share of $5, will realize a return of over $1,550, between 1853 and 1856."

A Wild Boar in New Hampshire.—A grisly boar, or wild hog, with tusks that would do credit to an elephant, was shot near Blue Hill, in Strafford, New Hampshire, recently. A small army of hunters from the country went in search of him and his comrade, who had been committing great depredations in their fields. The dogs chased him, but he leaped over precipices as easily and as swiftly as an antelope, where they could not follow. A rifle, however, brought him down. He weighed 400 lbs., and the lads and lasses in the neighborhood had a great feast out of him.

Church Action on Land Reform.—At the meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Illinois, at Batavia, Kane County, in May, the following was adopted.

Resolved, that land monopoly is one of the greatest sources of human misery that ever cursed our race, and we deem it our duty, as Christians, to keep land reform in the foreground, among our other reformatory principles, and co-work with God in the fulfilment of that prophecy, which declares that *every man* shall sit under his *own* vine and fig-tree.

Homestead Exemption.—The Legislatures of New Hampshire and Connecticut have recently enacted laws for the Exemption of the Homesteads to the value of $500. The Legislature of New Hampshire has also framed a law prohibiting the collection of all debts for spirituous liquors, due by citizens of that State to creditors in other States.

The Dunkers.—The General Conference of the Dunker religious sect, has recently held its annual session near New Hope, Agusta County, Virginia, numbering from five to ten thousand persons, from all parts of the Union. They met in the woods, and the editor of the *Staunton Spectator*, who vis-

ited the camp, observes: "Beside the people, there were from ten to fifteen *acres of horses* in the woods. There seemed to be one or more horses tied to every tree, as far as the eye could penetrate the dark forest, contigious to the church." This sect has numerous adherents in certain portions of Pennsylvania, where they bear a high character for industry, thrift, morality, and intelligence.

OPENING THE PRISON DOORS.—The prisoners confined for debt in the Baltimore gaol, were released on the morning of July 4, the new Constitution of that State prohibiting imprisonment for debt. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, the prisoners marched in procession from the gaol, and other expressions of congratulation were made, at the triumph of humanity over legal precedent.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.—The widow of the late William Colman, the founder of the New York *Evening Post*, died on the 3d of July, at the advanced age of eighty four. Mrs. Colman was the daughter of Dr. Haviland, a surgeon in the revolutionary army, who died from exposure, during the severe winter when Washington was at Valley Forge. In her earlier days, she was a reigning belle in New York Society, and maintained an intimate acquaintance with Washington, Hamilton, John Adams, and other celebrities of that time. Her memory was crowded with recollections of scenes and incidents during that period, which, if committed to paper, would have made a delightful volume. She retained in her possession a large collection of letters, sonnets, valentines, epigrams, and other poetry, which her beauty and fascination had won from her numerous admirers, many of whom were persons of great distinction in public life. Her husband was a leading member of the old federal party, and for nearly a quarter of a century one of the most distinguished editors in the city of New York. During her widowhood, she lived in great retirement, but was the object of devoted attachment to a large circle of friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her admirable disposition, and constant benevolence. She resided for over fifty years in the same house in Hudson-street, which when it was first occupied was in quite an aristocratic quarter far out of town, but is now in the centre of the business and confusion of the city.

THE CLERGY AGAINST TOBACCO.—The convention of Congregational ministers, recently held in Boston, passed the following resolution in regard to the use of tobacco:—

"Believing the use of tobacco, as a personal luxury, whether in the form of smoking, snuffing, or chewing, to be an injurious habit, uncleanly, unhealthy, and expensive; and fearing that the use of this pernicious article is rapidly increasing in many sections of our land, particularly among the young: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this convention raise a committee, composed of a suitable number, which committee shall collect statistics relating to the sale and use, to the pecuniary and moral bearings of this narcotic weed, and report to this body, at some future meeting, what action, if any, should be taken in the premises."

In pursuance of the resolution, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, and Rev. Leonard Woods, of Andover, to report on the subject hereafter. It is to be hoped that their action will tend to free the community from a pernicious and abominable habit, which prevails to a disgusting extent in all parts of the country.

FOREIGN.

SCENE IN A LONDON CHURCH.—For some weeks past a series of discourses has been in course of delivery at the Sunday evening services in St. John's Church, the subject being the "Message of the Church," Sunday, June 22d, the special topic for the day was the "Message to the Poor," and the sermon was preached from Luke 16, by the Rev. C. Kingsley, the well-known author of "Alton Locke." In his discourse, the speaker eloquently enforced the peculiar views which attract so much attention to his published works. He dwelt most emphatically upon the wrongs and miseries of the poorer classes, attributing their vices to their poverty and ignorance, and those again to the injustice they suffered at the hands of the rich; while to the latter he assigned, by direct implication, the responsibility of all the social evils that prevailed to so lamentable an extent. The discourse was listened to with extreme surprise by a very crowded congregation, who, nevertheless, little expected the unprecedented event that occurred at the close of the service. After the preacher had concluded, Rev. Mr. Drew, the rector of the parish, who had occupied a pew beneath the pulpit, rose in his seat and addressed the audience, just as they were about to disperse. A most painful duty, he said, had devolved upon him, in having to condemn the discourse just delivered, and which he never anticipated hearing from a pulpit. Mr. Drew then, with some emotion, proceeded to administer a brief but stern rebuke to Mr. Kingsley, whose sermon he declared contained matter that was questionable in doctrine, pernicious in tendency, and untrue in fact. He regretted that exhortations of so dangerous a character should have been offered to the members of a Christian church. This interposition caused much excitement among the congregation, and a large number remained round the doors of the church for some time after they were closed, exchanging comments upon the singular incidents of the evening.

LEDRU ROLLIN.—This noted revolutionist has been sentenced by default, to two years imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for publications against the present government of the French Republic.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.—A young man named Charles L. Brace, has recently been arrested as a revolutionary agent, and thrown into prison by the Austrian government. Mr. Brace had been traveling in Europe for information on the political and religious condition of different countries which he visited. After spending some time at Vienna, and studying the character of the Austrian government, he proceeded on foot, his usual mode of traveling, into Hungary. He was hospitally received by the Magyars, as a citizen of the country which had sheltered the Hungarian exiles, and was invited by several leaders of the rebellion to visit them at their country seats. His course soon attracted the attention of the Austrian authorities in that quarter; and after being closely watched for some time, he was at length seized at Gross Werdein, and detained in prison. He is charged with having letters of introduction from the refugees in America, to their former comrades, and with having taken circuitious routes to visit suspected persons. The American minister at Vienna, Mr. McCurdy, has interested himself in the affair, but has not been able to procure his release. He will have to undergo a regular trial, and stand his chance of receiving justice at the hands of Austrian despotism.

ECONOMICAL REFORM.—An association building, containing some eighty families, has lately been erected and filled in Paris. They pay about 160 francs a year. Each family has its separate apartment, and there are various economic rules for the guidance and comfort of the members. The thing is said to be very prosperous, and certainly, in point of decency, cleanliness, morality, and so forth, is a clear gain over the old plan of dissociation. There is no common kitchen to this building, but its construction affords advantages as regards cheapness and eligibility. It pays fair interest on the capital.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Professor Dick, of Edinburgh, has pronounced an opinion that hydrophobia is purely a work of imagination.

NEW WAY TO RAISE MONEY.—The offense of child-stripping is now practiced to a great extent in Liverpool. In one day, no less than five children were robbed of their boots and other articles, and every day many cases are reported to the police, who are on the alert, the children being too young, in many instances, to describe the parties, who principally appear to be beggars.

SOCIETY IN CHINA.—The *Hong Kong Register* announces, with much gratification, that the Chinese residents in that city have bugun to allow their ladies to enjoy social intercourse with the wives and daughters of the barbarians. "We have learned that, on Tuesday last, several English ladies were introduced, at the residence of Howqua, to the ladies of his establishment, and that on Friday a return visit was made by the Chinese ladies. This is the first time that any Chinese ladies have been within the foreign dwellings; and, from all accounts, they were highly delighted with the welcome greeting they met, and after much social chit chat took their leave, promising at an early date to renew an intercourse from which they derived so much pleasure."

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION.—Many Hungarian fugi-

tives have united with a number of Schleswig-Holsteiners to emigrate to America, and found a colony in Iowa, where soil and climate offer every inducement for the change. A company of more than forty prosperous families, from Mecklenburg, Prussia, and Hamburg, is about to leave the latter port for a point in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where, for more than two years, a highly successful colony has been settled. On every side, in Hamburg, are houses for emigrants, and arrangements for emigration. It seems, says a letter from that place, as if a new emigration of the races was not only imminent, but had actualy commenced.

An Unfortunate Architect.—A melancholy incident is recorded of a distinguished Hamburg architect, Alexander de Chateuneuf. He was completing the great railway station-house, under the usual conditions of responsibility for its solidity. Unfortunately, from some unforeseen imperfection in the character of the ground upon which it was built, the walls cracked and yawned, the building was obliged to be taken down, at a loss to the architect of 70,000 marks. The injury to his reputation, more than that to his purse, so affected the architect that he became insane, and is now in an asylum.

Embargo on Knowledge.—The Holy Office, at Rome, has prohibited the work of Cahagnet on Clairvoyance, published in this city under the title of "The Celestial Telegraph;" the periodical on Magnetism, by the same author; and the Italian translation of Burdach's Treatise on Physiology.

Capital Punishment in France.—The son of Victor Hugo, one of the editors of a daily journal in Paris, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs, for writing an article against capital punishment. His remarks were called forth by the brutal execution of a criminal, who made such a desperate resistance, that he was bound hand and foot, and in this manner dragged to the scaffold. On the trial of Hugo, he was defended by his father, who made one of the most powerful speeches ever addressed to a jury, against the death penalty—that horrible relic of a barbarous age. He concluded his speech with the following pathetic appeal to his son, who was about to be condemned:—

"My son, you receive to-day a distinguished honor. You have been deemed worthy to combat, perhaps to suffer for the holy cause of truth. From this day may date your entrance into the true virile life of our times, that is into the struggle for the Just and the True. You may be proud that you, a simple soldier of the democratic and humanitary idea, have sat on the bench where has sat Beranger, where has sat Lamennais.

"Be indomitable in your convictions, and—let this be my last word—if you need a thought to strengthen you in your faith in progress, in your belief in the future, in your religion for humanity, in your execration of the scaffold, in your horror for irrevocable and irreparable penalties, then remember that you have sat on this bench where sat Lesurques."

Remarkable Trial in Belgium.—The Trial of the Count Bocarme and his wife, for the murder of her brother, has resulted in the conviction of Bocarme, and the acquital of the Countess. This is one of the most remarkable cases of crime of which we have any record. The parties belong to one of the most distinguished families in Belgium. Count Bocarme, from childhood, had displayed a restless and eccentric spirit; he had led the life of a wanderer till nearly twenty years of age; his habits were dissipated; and his temper the terror of his acquaintances. Marrying a young lady of good education, and superior intellect, he took up his residence at a country seat in Tournay. His irregular life produced a total derangement in his finances. He squandered a large part of his estate, and became deeply involved in debt. A brother of his wife, Gustave Fougnies, was the possessor of a handsome property. He was a man of infirm health, and gave no promise of long life. Bocarme fixed his eye on the inheritance. But on a sudden Gustave announced his intention to marry. From that time, it would seem, that the Count had resolved on his murder. On the 20th of November Gustave visited the family of the Count, inteuding to present the wedding invitation in person. He arrived in season for dinner, and before evening he was dead. A chemical preparation of tobacco was forcibly administered to him by the Count, with the aid, as it was supposed of his wife, and the victim died almost instantly. The facts, which were fully brought out on the trial, leave no doubt that it was a case of the most deliberate murder on the part of the Count. This was confirmed by the testimony of the Countess, although the Count persisted in denial, asserting that the poison was accidently given by his wife, in a glass of wine. Count Bocarme is now under sentence of death, but attempts have been made by his relations to procure a new trial. They will probably be without success.

Varieties.

Four Generations in Jail.—There is said to be in one of the county jails in Connecticut, a little girl, her mother, grandmother, and great grandmother. Here iniquity is visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation.—*Boston Transcript.*

Was this tendency to crime the result of hereditary transmission of mental dispositions, or was it wholly the result of training and example, or was it produced by the combined action of each? "One sinner destroyeth much good," is daily demonstrated around us, and, the above instance is one of melancholy interest. Doubtless the four generations in jail owe their criminality to both causes, hereditary tendency to vice, and bad training, consequent thereon. It could hardly be expected that such a mother and grand mother would exert a salutary influence, on their offspring, either in imparting virtuous tendencies, or giving that culture necessary to develop the good qualities of human nature even if the child possessed them. A total neglect of training, or even bad training would not make every person thus bad. In some persons the lower feelings are ununsually strong and active, and such if improperly managed or vicipusly trained become a trouble to the world, and a vile slander on "poor human nature."

THE WAY TO LIVE.

BY R. T. TRALL.

The roses of this life are all found in the pathway of truth. Yet turn we ever so little aside, and the nettles of existence beset us on every hand n the cheeks of the obedient to phisological laws only do the roses of health bloom perennially. Those only who riotously trample on or unwittingly transgress them, find the lurking serpent o disease gnawing perpetually at their vitals, and their hold on life as frail as "the spider's most attenuated thread." The roses or the nettles are ours; let us be wise. Instead of struggling through life and agonizing through de th, let us, by learning and obeying the "laws of constitution and relation," so discipline and harmonize all our functions of body and mind, that when "summoned to that mysterious realm," we can depart,

> Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
>
> —*Water-Cure Journal.*

Daguerreotypes in Oil.—William H. Butler, proprietor of the Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y., has discovered a process of transferring a daguerreotype impression to a metallic surface that admits of its being finished in oil colors, equal to the finest minature painting.

A single sitting of a few seconds only is required for a portrait of cabinet size.

These portraits combine the detail of the daguerreotype, with the finish of the finest miniature painting; and they are furnished at less than one-eighth the price of a miniature on ivory.

General Notices.

The New Postage Law.—This law contains several new features which all will do well to observe. A letter to any part of the United States, not exceeding 2,500 miles, can be sent for three cents if *pre*-paid; if not, prepaid it will cost five cents. No books can be sent by mail unless they are prepaid; therefore, persons ordering books can learn of their post-master about what the postage will be on such books as they desire, and remit the money with the cost price, and allow publishers to pay the postage; otherwise, if a single book be ordered, it cannot be sent unless at the cost of the publishers. If a number of books be ordered, the price of one or more can be retained by publishers to pay the postage on the balance. In respect to books, this law is excessively burdensome, and should be modified. The reading world will not endure it. If persons write and desire to pay postage both ways, they can put a three cent stamp on an envelope, write their own name and address on it, and enclose it with their letter to which they wish an answer, and their correspondent can enclose his answer in the *paid envelope* thus sent; otherwise they can enclose the requisite stamp, or pay *five* cents for their answer instead of three cents.

American Hydropathic Institute.—The first Medical School of Water-Cure in the world will be opened in this city, under the above designation, on the 15th of September next, with appropriate ceremonies. It will be opened to both sexes, and a large number of students, from Maine to Alabama and Missouri, have already applied for admission. In each term of three months, there will be from three to

five lectures a day, with examinations, cliniques, &c. Dr. T. L. Nichols and Mrs. Gove Nichols will be the principal professors, with competent assistants, and every facility for giving thorough instruction in the Hydropathic System.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.—This department of our Journal seems to give universal satisfaction. In it we are enabled to present the POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, and SOCIAL movements of the WORLD; a record of which will serve to mark the progress of humanity. By the aid of steamships, locomotives, and telegraphs, we are enabled to span the globe, and to feel the pulse of all mankind. Kingdoms and empires, formerly separated and far away, are now brought into neighborhood. It will be interesting to notice the convulsive struggles of the different nations for the honor of leading the world to a higher state of human development, to which we are all progressing.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER.—It gives us pleasure to refer our readers to the Prospectus of this Family Agricultural Paper in another column. We hope this paper may find a public as liberal as its publisher. The Rural New Yorker is one of the best papers published in Western New York.

New Publications.

Vestiges of Civilization; or, the Aetiology of History, Religion, Aesthetical, Political, and Philosophical. New York: H. Baillière.

"A great cry but little wool." We have seldom perused a volume, with so high pretensions, with so little profit. It is, indeed, a book of fair dimensions, with some four hundred 12mo. pages, decently printed, and substantially bound. But such a conglomeration of notions—sound and unsound—could hardly be made up without exhausting an universal Encyclopedia. We do not adopt, although we copy, the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

"The title of this book is a paradox, and the contents so palpably absurd as to be far beneath criticism. 'Vestiges of a Weak Intellect' would be a more appropriate caption to a production in which the only vestige of common sense is the careful exclusion of the author's name. It is a stupid attack upon revealed religion, and as the anonymous gentleman has undoubtedly strained his allotment of brains to their utmost capacity, we think he may be considered perfectly harmless.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Essay on the Character and Influence of Washington in the Revolution of the United States of America. By M. GUIZOT. Translated from the French. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe and Co.

This is, as he translator's preface informs us, the introduction, by M. Guizot, to a French version of Sparks' Life of Washington, and of selected portions of Washington's writings, which has recently appeared in Paris, in six octavo volumes. It is written in a very interesting style, and with a spirit of veneration for the "Father of his Country," that would have done credit to an American.

Jenny Lind in America. By C. G. ROSENBERY. New York: Stringer and Townsend.

This elegant volume, of 226 pages, has just been brought out by our enterprising neighbors. It is written in a chaste and vigorous style, embodying all the charm of romance and narrative combined, and those who have heard the warbling of the lovely nightingale, will not fail to be enchanted in following the pathway of light which the fair Swede has made through our country. This book too, as it contains a fine lithographic likeness of Jenny Lind, will be a valuable keepsake for her millions of admirers.

To Correspondents.

E. J.—If Phrenology speaks at all on the subject, instead of showing man as a mere animal destined to sleep forever in the grave, as you suppose, it points to an Immortal life through HOPE—to an eternal and omniscient God through VENERATION—to a spiritual state of existence through MARVELLOUSNESS or SPIRITUALITY—and to a just and holy life through CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. No other system of mental science pretends to *demonstrate* either of the above elements, but Phrenology proves them by the very constitution of human nature. As food is adapted to supply healthy hunger, so a blessed immortality is adapted to satisfy the cravings of human Hope and Spirituality.

B. BRUNNING.—We will answer your questions, if appropriate, in the Journal, if you will state them again. We do not remember having received them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT.

In the multiplicity of objects in the domain of nature, every possible form or condition of mineral and vegetable may be found. In the empire of animated life, from the myriads of minute insects that spread their viewless wings in the sun-beam, or sport unseen in the drop of water, to the huge elephant, whose tread makes the firm earth tremble; there is no point or degree of *magnitude* but is filled with some being, capable of enjoyment, under the guidance of instincts within, and of laws without.

In the realm of mind, we doubt not, the same is equally true. From the indistinct rudiments of mentality in a being scarce conscious of existence, to the sublime intellect of the highest seraph, the chain of gradation and ascension is so continuous that every point is occupied by some one of its infinity of links.

The lowest shade of animal existence is raised but a mere point above the vegetable, and although it is difficult to determine where the transition from vegetable to animal life takes place, yet the feeble response of consciousness to pain indicates the first palpable dawnings of mentality. Upon this mental stratum, and as it were rising out of it, the next grade of mind exists, and thus onward and upward are animals perfected in organic structure and in mind, by infinitely minute degrees, until the highest point of animal intelligence is attained: the dawning of human intellect is next seen in the lowest specimens of the human race. From this point, it is easy to conceive, if not to trace, almost imperceptible gradations of mind in the various races of men, and in the individuals composing each race from its lowest to its highest member, until we arrive at the most elevated order of earthly intelligence.

May we not also presume, that in the spiritual world human beings, who have at best attained only to the vestibule of their destined elevation, shall go on "from one degree of grace" and knowledge to another, until they become as far advanced in intellectual and moral illumination, as is now the highest seraph of which prophet ever taught or poet ever sung—nay, more, that the seraph, by the same law of advancement, may continually rise in the cycles of eternity toward the uncreated central light?

Without doubt, there is, in all the works of God, a system of progress and perfectibility from the inert granite rock, through the long, unnamed catalogue of minerals, vegetables, animals, man in this life and man in the next, and through angelic and seraphic life, ever rising homeward toward the throne of God himself. It is not for us to say that there is any limit to the growth and elevation of the immortal mind; or to deny that by a law of its being, it may, as the ultimate of its eternal progress, approximate the eternal mind.

Cheering, indeed, is the thought that man has been awakened to an existence which is eternal in its duration, and almost infinite in its capacity for knowledge and happiness.

We have neither the time or the space to trace out the gradations of development of mind or matter through even the more palpable regions of investigation. Our present purpose is to call attention to this great law of progression, and to give a few illustrations showing that comparative elevation of mind, is ever measured by the relative perfection of organization.

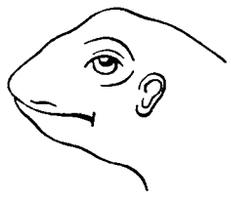
Let us begin with an animal large enough to be studied to advantage, and, leaping over many intermediate links, through the animal kingdom to the lowest order of men, thence onward to his most perfect organization and highest mental manifestation.

No. 1.

No. 2.

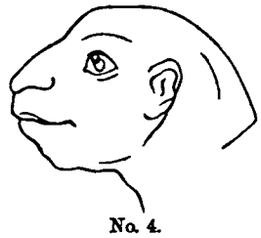
Leaving untouched myriads of varieties of more inferior animals, we introduce the frog,

No. 1, which, although a swollen representative of beastiality, is possessed of a thousand times more mind than some of the lower specimens of animated life, like the oyster, clam, and many varieties of the fish family. No. 2 is still a frog, but a more intelligent and improved one.



No. 3.

No. 3 is an animal of a higher grade, with a less beastly eye, ear, and mouth, and a larger brain and more elevation of head.



No. 4.

No. 4 is monkey, superior in organization to No. 3, with a still higher head, a better, forehead, a more intelligent and better adjusted eye, and a face less beastly, yet inferior in all respects to the baboon.

No. 5.

No. 5 is a baboon, superior to many of the lowest specimens of that family. The face is in a high degree animal, yet bearing more resemblance to the human than is seen in the most intelligent species of dogs; but it will be seen that the nose, the rudiments of a forehead, and the frontal position and adjustment of the eyes, depart widely from the dog, and approximate the human, and yet far below the human organization.

THE ORANG-OUTANG.

The Orang-Outang has a comparatively erect face, some elevation of nose, and a tolerable chin, of which lower animals are entirely destitute. The ears are too high relative to the eye, and the entire brain too low and broad, and the forehead too much contracted and retreating for a near resemblance to human development. The moral and reasoning organs seem to be very defective in the head of the orang-outang, and those faculties are equally wanting in his character. This animal is, without question, the highest in the organic scale below man. His general physical structure, the bones and muscles of his body—especially the arms and hands, and the form of the face and head overtop all the lower animals in perfection of parts, in agility and facility of motion, in apparatus to carry out the purposes of the mind, and also in intelligence.

Yet, with all these facilities of motion and adaptation to perform manual labor for his comfort and convenience, he has too little intelligence to use these physical organs to any high degree of advantage. He has a hand that might be used to play musical instruments, or to construct anything that the *human* hand can do, if he had reason and invention to guide it. Many human beings are, from disease or accident, far less favorably organized in body and limbs, and have far less strength than the orang-outang, and yet, having intellect to direct what of power they possess, and to overcome the disadvantages of deformities or injuries, they succeed in all the arts of life. On the contrary, the animal remains, in a state of nature, unimproved, following mere instinct in what they do, without judgment or reason, leaving their strength and physical adaptation for any manual duty almost entirely unoccupied.

Mr. Combe remarks, relative to the reasoning power of man, and the want of it in animals—"suppose a bent bow, with an arrow drawn to the head, but retained in this position, to be presented, it is said that CAUSALITY, prior to experience, could never discover that, on the restraining power being withdrawn, the bow would expand and propel the arrow. And this is quite correct; because a bow in this condition is an object which exercises only the faculties of FORM, SIZE, COLOR, and INDIVIDUALITY. It is an object of still life, of simple existence; when it expands, and the arrow starts from the string, it becomes an object of EVENTUALITY, which perceives the motion; but, in addition to the perception of the bow and the motion, an impression was generated, that the expansion was the cause of the arrow's motion, *and this impression is produced by* CAUSALITY. The most illiterate savage (the lowest sound specimen of humanity) would repeat the operation, in the confidence that the effect would follow. A *monkey*, however, although it might find the arrow very useful in knocking down fruit which it could not reach with its paws, *would not repeat the operation*, although presented with the bow and arrow. It possesses hands and arms quite adapted to draw the string; but having no organ of CAUSALITY, it would not conceive the notion of causation; it might see the phenomena succeed each other, without any idea of efficiency being excited."

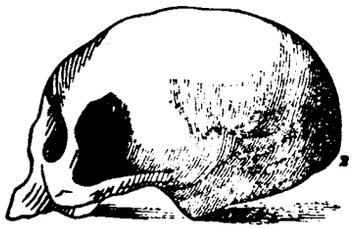
This lucid illustration of the absence of an elementary adaptation to the laws of causation gives us one of the leading marks which divide between beast and man; the other is the moral and religious sentiments. Of these grand human characteristics the most elevated animals are wanting. On the contrary, the lowest specimens of the human family—we mean those of course, who are not idiots—have been found possessed of some knowledge of causation and a religious sentiment. Even the Bushmen of Africa, the New Hollanders, and the Caribs of Central America, though exceedingly debased in mental structure and character, are found to possess a sufficient degree of those elements to separate them from the man-shaped orang-outang.

Not having the means of presenting an authentic portrait of the Bushman, we avail ourselves of the skull of the New Hollander, the lowest specimen of humanity which has for any considerable time been well known to civilized man.

NEW HOLLANDER.

The New Hollander's skull indicates a lamentable deficiency in the anterior and upper regions, which, according to Phrenology, are devoted to the intellectual and moral manifestations. CAUSALITY and CONSTRUCTIVENESS are particularly deficient, while the moral organs are very small, and those of the animal propensities strong. The miserable huts built by the most improved of this unfortunately organized class of men, are of the meanest kind, and their boats made of a piece of bark tied together at each end, and extended by rude bows, and their only furniture a kind of water-bucket made of bark.

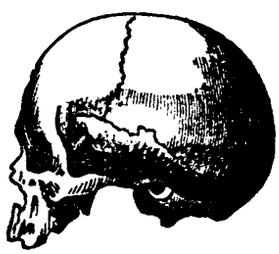
Their means of subsistence are uncultivated fruit, and such fish as they can take by rude dams made of stones across arms of the sea.



THE CARIB.

The Carib has a much larger brain than the New Hollander, but the greater size is located in their enormous animal organs. The moral and intellectual organs are no larger than in the head of the New Hollander. This tribe is the lowest of all the American Indians in morality and intelligence, yet are the most distinguished for force of character. They are cannibals in habit, and prodigiously ferocious. They rush with unbridled rapacity upon their enemies, blind to every consequence but to crush them. They are hardly capable of discerning and tracing the shortest links in the chain of causation, and comparatively dead to every sentiment of compassion. From the opening of the ears, backward, the head is remarkably long, and the region of PHILOPROGENITIVENESS more largely developed than in any other savage tribe, and although almost wholly destitute of benevolence and moral feeling, and rapacious in the last degree, the Carib is most devotedly attached to children, and becomes wild with sorrow at their loss, and will sacrifice to any extent for their protection. This is the only redeeming trait in the Carib character, and is a striking proof of Phrenology.

The head of the negro, the better specimens of the North American Indian, the Malay and the Mongolian races, are vast improvements upon the New Hollander and the Carib, and exemplify the great law of gradual development in the different races of man, while the Caucassian or white race stands at the head of all the works of God in physical conformation and in mind.



THE EUROPEAN SKULL.

The brains of the European nations, although they differ considerably from each other, bear a common type which distinguishes them widely from those above described. They are much larger, which indicates more mental force, while the upper and anterior regions are much more amply developed in proportion to the base of the brain, or region of the animal propensities. How beautifully arched is the coronal region, and how massive the forehead of this skull, when compared with the imbecile, yet brutal New Hollander, or the ferocious Carib. These several developments are in harmony with this theory of the upward gradation of mental development in the human race when they are considered nationally; nor is it less true or apparent respecting individuals of a single nation. The lowest sane specimens of the Caucassian race are superior in organization and character to the Carib or New Hollander, and yet in the superior race we find a constant upward gradation through all possible shades of development, until we reach the very highest individual man.

We will not assert, but on the contrary deny, that any one man possesses every faculty in the highest degree of power. Most eminent men are great only in one or two classes of faculties, as in intellect, in morality, in imagination and invention, or in social power. When these groups of faculties combine in the highest degree of harmonious development and healthy activity, then it is that man truly stands up in the image of his God. Let us suppose some individual man having every organ as large and active, and consequently every faculty as powerful as any of the individual faculties have ever been exhibited by the brightest geniuses of the race, with a body strong enough to sustain such a head.

Such a specimen would embody the courage and energy of Hannibal, the shrewdness of a Talleyrand, the self-sacrificing friendship of a Pythias, the benevolence of a Howard, the ideality and poetic fancy of a Shakspeare, the lofty sublimity of a Milton, the musical talent of a Mozart, the deep reasoning power of a Bacon, and the pure and elevated religious sentiments of an Oberlin. Such a man, possessing collectively the rarest gifts of genius that have ever been individually exemplified, would be revered by mankind as almost a God, and would illustrate the scope and power of human nature. Nor can we know what man is really capable of becoming, until every faculty shall be trained in connection with every other faculty in the highest state of development. Then each faculty will have its proper stimulus and direction, and be schooled to a power and perfection of manifestation which shall be godlike.

BENEVOLENCE.

BY P. L. BUELL.

If there is a single individual in Christendom who doubts the truth of the phrenological theory, that the brain consists of a congeries of organs, equal in number to the faculties of the mind, let him notice the difference which exists in the size of the organ of BENEVOLENCE in the heads of savage tribes and of civilized nations, and he will have all his doubts removed. There is also a perfect agreement between the shape of the head, in this particular, and the real character. The Aborigines of our own country, for example, have small BENEVOLENCE, and they are noted for a want of kindness and for cruelty and revenge. They seem to be destitute of that spirit of forgiveness, characteristic of enlightened Christian nations.

Compare the head of Melancthon with that of Pope Alexander VI., in the July number, and a very great difference will be found to exist in the size of the organs of BENEVOLENCE. The former was distinguished for his kindness and generous deeds, while the latter was a personification of cruelty and revenge.

Man, without benevolence, even in the precincts of civilization, approximates to the savage of the forest in character and disposition; but when governed by this heaven-born principle, he reflects the image of his Creator, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

We should be led to despair of the future improvement of the race, and the final triumph of virtue over tyranny and oppression, were it not for here and there a beaming forth from under the thick clouds of selfishness, the benignant rays of the sun of human kindness, giving promise that a brighter day will, at some future period of time, illumine the moral world. There are bright spots on this sin-crushed earth, made so by the light of Christian benevolence; showing that the germ of human sympathy exists in man's mental nature, and that some have cultivated this germ until it has brought forth fruit to a

state bordering upon perfection. It is the mission of the phrenologist to show the world the proper mode of cultivating this germ, so that selfishness will eventually cease to enslave such numbers of the human race. The human family are dependent upon each other for many of the comforts of life. We need the aid and sympathy of our fellow-beings, when sickness and distress assail us, and when those dear to us by the ties of nature and affection are summoned from earth to appear in the "spirit land." The social law binds families, communities, and States together; and that man is *supremely selfish* who asserts that he is under no obligation to assist his neighbor who may be unfortunate, and sustains his assertion by the most rigorous example. Such a man is unfit to live in civilized society, and should at once reform, or seek with the savage of the forest a congenial spirit.

The law of kindness, or the proper exercise of BENEVOLENCE, if carried out to its fullest extent, would bind the whole human family together in one universal brotherhood, and banish from the face of the earth everything which now disturbs the peace and harmony of society.

There are but few, comparatively, who enjoy the calm satisfaction of mind which is sure to follow the performance of acts of kindness to the suffering children of men. The masses seek for enjoyment in the gratification of the selfish propensities and sentiments. The miser seeks happiness in the accumulation of golden treasures, and finds at last that he has been nursing a viper, which has poisoned the fountain from which temporal felicity alone can flow.

The devotee of pleasure seeks for earthly bliss in the indulgence of his appetites and passions, and before he has even begun to realize the consummation of his wishes, the fact that "pleasure ends in pain," is forced upon his discontented mind. The ambitious man thinks happiness consists, mainly, in the attainment of worldly honors, and bends all the energies of his mind to obtain the applause of his fellows. He, too, even if successful in climbing to the topmost round of the ladder of fame, in quest of human felicity, finds that worldly honor alone is not sufficient to secure temporal felicity.

It is in vain to search for worldly bliss in the gratification of any of the selfish desires, while we neglect to perform those acts of kindness to our suffering fellow mortals, which are the result of active BENEVOLENCE. Those who toil early and late to acquire wealth, that they may thereby follow the fashions of this fashionable world, act the part of fools; while, "by doing good with his money, a man, as it were, stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven."

Contrast the life and character of Howard, the philanthropist, with that of Napoleon Bonaparte; and what man, with a spark of human kindness glowing in his bosom, would not place the former in the highest niche in the temple of honorable fame. What kind and generous soul can admire the character of him,

> "Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones;
> Whose table, earth—whose dice were human bones,"

and despise him who spent a lifetime in visiting the prisons of Europe for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the unhappy victims confined within their gloomy walls!

Many of the faculties of the mind, whose manifestations are considered characteristic of virtue and goodness, are, nevertheless, selfish in their nature. The love of children, of relations, and of country, are natural to man, but they are selfish emotions, and the sphere of their usefulness is limited. BENEVOLENCE, however, acts upon a more expansive scale. It is not bounded in its heavenly aspirations to do good, by the family circle, or the limits of a single country; but in its comprehensive grasp embraces the whole world, and the entire race of man. It pities the vicious and produces sympathy towards those in distress. Excited in view of a suffering *world*, it leads to philanthropy. Like the noble act of the "Good Samaritan," it leads to the performance of generous deeds, without the hope of reward. It is truly a noble sentiment, godlike in its manifestatioas, and renders those who possess it in an eminent degree, thrice happy, while traveling the rough journey of human life.

NOAH WEBSTER.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

NOAH WEBSTER was tall in person, somewhat slender, and remarkably erect, active and elastic in all his movements. His predominant temperament was the mental, which was sustained by good vital powers, and a tough, wiry texture and framework. His head was large and well proportioned, the intellectual and moral faculties bearing sway over the animal feelings. What most forcibly strikes the observer, and that which gave him such universal renown, is the large development of the intellectual organs. The upper part of the forehead appears enormously developed, making mental exertion the native element of his soul; and it is doubtful whether another instance of such long continued literary toil, such steady, unfaltering industry, can be found in the annals of our country. The lower and middle parts of the forehead were also very strongly marked, giving an uncommonly quick and tenacious memory, the whole combining to give him original investigation, and thorough and penetrating research. The circumstances under which he entered active life, were eminently suited to call out those original tendencies of his nature. His earlier associates were men of powerful intellect, many of whom were engaged in laying the foundation of our government; and his position as a public writer on political questions, called him into the closest intimacy, and confidential relations, with such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Wolcott, Pinckney, and Madison. Such a school, acting on a mind constituted like his, was calculated to develop it to its highest energy of action, and train it to critical and comprehensive thought. COMBATIVENESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, DESTUCTIVENESS, CAUTIOUSNESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, SELF-ESTEEM, APPROBATIVENESS, FIRMNESS and HOPE were all prominent, imparting courage, energy, prudence, self-reliance, ambition, dignity, and resolute defense of whatever he regarded as right and useful, and a strong hope of ultimate success. He had great confidence in the triumph of truth, and this with the last named traits sustained him in his literary pursuits, under a pressure of difficulties which would have discouraged if not crushed the spirit of almost any other man.

SECRETIVENESS was moderate, and with his courage, independence, and integrity of purpose, he became a bold, as well as an original thinker, and fearless in proclaiming the results of his investigations. VENERATION does not appear to have been large; hence his religious emotions were founded mainly upon CONSIENTIOUSNESS, HOPE, and BENEVOLENCE, and hence too he had little deference for authority or antiquated usages, unless sustained by reason and argument; consequently his inquiries were independent, and although fond of the good opinions of

his fellow-men, he dared to speak and think according to the dictates of his own judgment, though it compelled him to disagree with all mankind. ORDER was one of the largest of his perceptive group; hence he had the power of arraying all his acquired knowledge, and original ideas, in the most exact order; and it is said of him, by his biographer, that "all he had ever written, all that had been written against him, everything that he had met with in newspapers or periodicals, which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning. He had also a particular mark, by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation. He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments, containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for everything he had read."

His social feelings were strong, his friendship remarkably firm and ardent, with devoted parental love. Though he was stern and exact, yet he was kind in his parental government, and watchful, consistent, and firm in all his domestic duties. His was as far from an animal, sensual organization as can well be imagined; which, joined with his suavity, BENEVOLENCE, IDEALITY, and APPROBATIVENESS, imparted an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings. And it is said of him, that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society. He had large MIRTHFULNESS, and with it a ready appreciation of wit, yet that wit never descended to vulgarity, but, uniting with his higher sentiments, made him distinguished for dignified ease, affability and politeness in all the nicer proprieties and courtesies of life. The side-head, from ORDER backward, above the ear, in the region of ACQUISITIVENESS and SECRETIVENESS, appears to be flattened, indicating moderate desire for gain; hence, in his pecuniary transactions, he was exact but just and liberal.

In manners and character he was no hypocrite, but was known and read of all men. No one would suspect him of double dealing, or of a mean, dishonorable action.

NOAH WEBSTER.

His character may be summed up in few words, namely, a sharp, industrious, comprehensive, and sound intellect; unwavering stability, self-respect, integrity, a laudable ambition, warmth of social affection, purity of sentiment, elevation and refinement of feeling, and a philanthropic spirit that sought the good of others without a primary regard to his own ease, or purse.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

There are various standards by which the world estimates the renown of distinguished individuals. To those who have a predominance of the animal impulses, the hero and warrior stands on the pinnacle of fame; those whose social qualities prevail, estimate them by their contributions to social happiness—those having stong religious feelings delight in moral heroes. The poet's name lives in the minds of those whose strong qualities have been stirred to beat in unison with his own. The scholar is revered by thoughtful, studious minds, and although his influence is unobtrusive as the silent dew, it blends with the growing intellect of successive generations, and he becomes almost an unconscious monitor to millions. If there be less "pomp, and pride, and circumstance," to the fame of such a man—if he walk quietly in sober black among the sons of men, while the warrior in polished armor and glittering array, comes dripping with gore from a hundred useless and remorseless battles, what well balanced mind will not prefer the character of him who has sowed the seeds of truth, and opened a fountain of light for the present and all future generations, to that of him whose course has been marked with blood and carnage? When the mere warrior's armor shall be consumed by the rust of time, and his name, if remembered at all, shall be preserved from oblivion as a landmark of a darker age, an age of blood and revenge—the laurels of the scholar, whose victories are only against ignorance and error, and whose achivements disenthral the immortal mind, shall endure with perennial luxuriance when the monuments of stone, alike of the warrior and scholar, shall have crumbled to the dust. The scholar writes his name on the tablet of the human mind, while the warrior's track is marked by death and devastation.

There are men who exemplify all the heroic virtues, and all the moral, social, and intellectual qualities, in their varied sphere. Such may be "first in war" when duty, and not selfish ambition, calls, "first in peace," when injustice and aggression permits the sword of the defender to be beaten into implements of peace, and by virtuous acts enshrined, "first in the hearts of his countrymen." Where there is one such warrior, there are thousands who follow the promptings of an unhallowed ambition, and their fame is cherished in the memory of those who are governed by the lower feelings.

Among the few men who have inspired the reverence of millions Dr. Webster stands prominent. Children whose minds have been guided to knowledge of their mother tongue by his "SPELLING BOOK," and in mature life found his "AMERICAN DICTIONARY" equal to their highest wants, regard him as their intellectual foster-father, and their earliest recollections are as familiar with the name of Noah Webster as with the name "their mothers called them by." No man has done as much to direct the ideas, and guide the minds of the present generation—he has been a universal school-master. From the proud and venerable walls of Harvard and Yale, to the rude log school house in the wilds of the west, he has been a teacher, and will continue to be for ages to come.

America, as a nation, may well cherish the fame of him who has taught the proud Briton his own language, and rivaled the master minds beyond the Atlantic, whose lives have been devoted to the philosophy and development of the English language. Indeed, all who speak that language in the four quarters of the globe, may cherish the name and memory of Noah Webster with gratitude, and be proud to speak a language which clothed the thoughts, and elicited the genius and life-labor of such a man.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 16, 1758. His father was a farmer, and a descendent, in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, and subsequently Governor of the State. In 1774 he entered Yale College. The revolutionary war breaking out the next year interrupted his studies, and in 1777, he volunteered, with his father and brother, to resist the march of Burgoyne. Being a diligent student he graduated with honor, notwithstanding these interruptions of his studies, in 1778. Perhaps no class ever was graduated at Yale, which embraced so many eminent men as the one of 1778. Among whom was Joel Barlow, Oliver Wolcott. Uriah Tracy, Zephaniah Swift, &c., who were honored by some of the highest trust in civil and judical life.

His father gave him eight dollars, in continental bills, of the value of four dollars, and told him he must henceforth rely upon his own exertions. He soon opened a school in Hartford, residing at the same time in the family of Oliver Ellsworth, who, subsequently, became Chief Justice of the United States. During this residence an intimate friendship was formed between them, which terminated only with the life of the Chief Justice. He determined to make the law his profession, and pursued its study in the intervals of his other employment, and in two years, without the aid of an instructor, he qualified himself to be, and was admitted to practice in 1781. Having no special encouragement to open an office, owing to the poverty and unsettled state of the country, he resumed teaching in a classical school, in 1782, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. Having, by teaching, discovered the necessity for better school-books, he at once set about supplying that defect. It changed the whole tenor of his life—and while it richly blessed the world, it has conferred enduring renown on his own name.

Encouraged to publish what he had written by such men as Madison, he returned to Hartford in 1783 and published his "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language.*" The second and third part of this series soon followed. The first was the famous "*Webster's Spelling Book,*" of which thirty million copies have been sold. During twenty years, while he was employed on the Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the sale of the Spelling Book, at a premium, for copy-right, of less than one cent per copy. Its sale, for several years past, has been a million of copies a year. The second, an "*English Grammar,*" and the "*Third Part.*" This had a popularity for twenty years, equal to that of the old "Art of Reading," and "English Reader," which succeeded it.

On the return of peace, in 1783, the country was agitated by discord and dissensions. The acts of Congress were not respected by the people, who feared its powers, and public meetings were held repudiating the laws passed by Congress. Mr. Webster, then only twenty-five years of age, came forward with his pen to vindicate the measures of Congress, and so highly were his services appreciated, that he was declared to have done more to allay popular discontent than any other man.

Discerning the utter inadequacy of the old confederation to ensure the purposes of the new republic, he published a pamphlet, in 1784-5, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy,*" in which he labored to show the necessity of a new form of government, which should act not on the States, but directly on the people, empowering Congress to carry its laws into effect. He visited Mount Vernon and presented to Washington a copy of this pamphlet, which, it is believed, contained the first distinct proposal for a new constitution. His next public effort was to secure a general copy-right law between the States, and at a later period (1830-31) he spent a winter in Washington, and succeeded in procuring a law of Congress to extend the term of copy-right.

In 1785, he wrote a course of lectures, which he delivered in the principal cities, and which, in 1789, he published, entitled "*Dissertations on the English Language.*" In 1787-8, he spent the winter in Philadelphia as Superintendent of an Academy. The convention which framed the Constitution were in session a part of that year and having closed its labors, Mr. Webster was requested by one of its members to give it the aid of his pen to recommend the new constitution to the favor of the people, which he did in a pamphlet entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Features of the Federal Constitution.*" In 1778, he established in New York the "*American Magazine,*" but as the country was yet unprepared for such a work, it lived but one year. In 1789, he opened an office in Hartford for the practice of the law, and his now ripened mind, joined with unremitting diligence, talent, and probity, soon procured him a prosperous business, and he married Miss Greenleaf, of Boston, who was remarkable for grace and dignity of manners, and a highly cultivated mind. They were surrounded by, and enjoyed the intimacy of some of the brightest ornaments of literature of the day.

The French Revolution had inspired in our people an almost irrepressible desire to mingle in their contests, when Washington made the famous *proclamation of neutrality.* The partizans of France clamored for liberty to enter the struggle against the enemies of the country of Lafayette, and it required all the popularity of Washington, and the best talent of the press, to allay the storm. Mr. Webster was urged to surrender his profession and remove to New York to establish a paper in support of the administration. In 1793, he commenced a daily paper in New York, "*The Minerva,*" and a semi-weekly, "*The Herald,*" which afterwards were called *Commercial Advertizer,* and *New York Spectator.* This was the first instance of making up a paper for the county from the columns of a daily, a practice which is now so universal. Mr. Webster was sole editor of these papers, and his labors, in connection with them and the publication of a pamphlet entitled *The Revolution in France,* did much to establish the principle of neutrality which time has proved to have been the only true policy, and which has done more than anything else to keep us at peace with the world, and advance our commercial and national prosperity.

In 1795, Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain aroused such popular clamor against it, as to threaten the peace of the country. The ablest minds of the country were enlisted for and against the treaty. Mr. Webster vindicated the treaty in a series of papers under the name of *Curtius,* which were acknowledged to have done more than anything else to allay the discontent and opposition of the people to the treaty.

The prevalence of the yellow fever in New York and Philadelphia induced Mr. Webster to make a laborious investigation of the subject, and he wrote an excellent history of *pestilential disease,* which was published in two volumes in New York and London. The great value of his facts, and the correctness of his inferences, have since been verified during the prevalence of the cholera. In 1802, he published a treatise on *The Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War.* This was occasioned by the claim of the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports, and the seizure, by the French, of several American vessels under the proclamation of blockade. This subject aroused the world, and awakened the ablest pens in every commercial nation, and Mr. Webster's treatise was pronounced, by those competent to judge, to be the most profound work on the subject in any language. The same year he published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices,* which was very popular, and regarded as authority, having been incorporated in Russ' Cyclopedia.

At this time Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, having removed there in 1798, still writing for and owning his papers in New York for several years. Having disposed of his papers he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits the residue of his life.

In 1807, he published a "*Philosophical and*

Practical Grammar of the English Language." In this work originality, acute analysis, and diligent research were manifest. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language abundantly fitted him for the task of remodeling our systems of grammar, and, although his work is believed to be the most philosophical grammar of the language, the prejudice against radical changes has prevented its being as widely known as it deserved.

He was now fairly launched on the great voyage of his life, to elucidate the philosophy of that language which is destined to be the great vehicle of literature, science, art, and religion, all over the world; a language, coupled with a power and a practical intelligence, such as the world has never before seen. After publishing his grammar, in 1807, he commenced the great achievement of his life, which he had for many years contemplated, and for which his eminent learning and varied labors, for twenty years, had so well qualified him—that of preparing a new and complete *Dictionary of the English Language.*

A number of years were spent in collecting words never introduced into any similar work, and discriminating, with exactness, the various senses of all the words in our language, especially those which the progress of civilization, science, and art had added to former significations. More than thirty thousand new words, and forty thousand definitions, are contained in "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY" never before introduced in any dictionary of the language. In the midst of his work of collecting definitions, he found it necessary to suspend this part of his labor for several years, and study, critically, the origin of our language, and its connection with those of other countries. He accordingly examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the important words of each, with a translation of their signification. The English portion of this synopsis is appended to the unabridged edition of the dictionary. The entire synopsis has not as yet been published.

In 1812, he removed to Amherst, Massachusetts, as his income from the Spelling Book, at that time, was insufficient to support his family in New Haven, and was mainly instrumental in the founding of Amherst College, and was President of its first Board of Trustees. He returned to New Haven in 1822, and in the year following received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. In 1824, having nearly completed his dictionary, wishing to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and examining some standard works not to be found in this country, he sailed for Europe—spent two months in Paris consulting rare works in the *Bibliotheque du Roi*—went to England and spent eight months at the University of Cambridge, having free access to the public libraries; and there he finished "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY." On his return to this country he made preparations for the publication of his great work. An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in 1828, followed by an edition in England of three thousand copies. Being now seventy years of age, Mr. Webster regarded the main labor of his life as closed. He revised several of his earlier works for the press, particularly his "*History of the United States for Schools.*" In 1840 he published a second edition of the American Dictionary in two octavo volumes. In 1843 he published a "*Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects,*" comprising the papers on Jay's Treaty, the French Revolution, and the Neutrality of Nations.

"THE AMERICAN DICTONARY" is regarded by the best scholars in this country, in proud England itself, indeed, everywhere, as the best standard expositor of the English language, and as the most extraordinary monument of labor and learning ever reared by the industry and self-sacrificing devotion of any man in the wide history of literature.

Of the talents and achievements, of the name and fame, of Noah Webster every American may be proud. Like Washington, Franklin, and Fulton, though his birth and achievements were here, his name belongs not to America only, but to all mankind. Achievements such as theirs, like the light of the sun, cannot be cramped within parallels of latitude and longitude, but belong to the whole world—to the entire brotherhood of the human race.

Dr. Webster, having reared a family of seven children, several of whom still survive, and honor the name they bear, and having ministered more to education and literature than any other man on the records of history, went down the declivity of life full of years and honors, and gently sank to rest, May 28th, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The labors of Dr. Webster are stamped on the literature of the world as far as the English language is spoken, and is daily becoming more influential among mankind. The "UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY" has been introduced into the public-schools of several of the United States, and is regarded as the standard in Congress, in colleges, and literary institutions throughout the county, and is the ultimate appeal in printing offices. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, own the copy-right of the work, and have done themselves and their country credit in embarking a fortune in the publication of this great work, and in bringing it out in an elegant, durable, and cheap form. We hope they may distribute as many copies of this Dictionary as have been of "WEBSTER'S AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK."

THE SELFISH FACULTIES

PREDOMINANT IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

The ostensible object of all government is the good of the governed. The anxious parent endures sleepless nights, and wearisome days, to promote the health and comfort of the bodies, and equal solicitude and effort for the moral, social, and intellectual elevation of children. Every sovereign assumes, to the governed, similar relations, and is bound by every dictate of duty, to bless and protect his subjects. If he fail to do this, he subverts his prerogatives to his private gratification. In a republic like ours, government is really but a delegation of power to the chosen ruler, who is the mouth-piece of the public will, the arm of its power.

"THE PEOPLE" make all their laws and constitutions. Presidents, governors, judges, sheriffs, and policemen, have not the first iota of power, which is not found therein. If any abuses exist in the administration of such a government, the fault lies with the people, or in the selfishness of the official incumbents, who are permitted to fatten on the body corporate.

No one who is informed can doubt that our governmental affairs are full of abuses, but our people do not know it, or long custom has made us so familiar with them, that they are scarcely noticed. Our revolution was imperfect. True, we threw off, nominally, the yoke of Great Britain—we ceased to be governed by her statutes, but her erroneous modes of thought, her official abuses, and the errors of her social system, were never revolutionized, but engrafted upon our social and political institutions. Civil institutions require to be frequently changed, to adapt them to man's progress in development and civilization. Hence European customs, many of which originated in a state of semi-barbarism, should have been very carefully culled before any of them were adopted into our system. In the progress of the race, we find capital punishment, flogging in the navy and army, severity in prison discipline, and flogging in schools and families, gradually, but surely, coming into disrepute. In other words, men are becoming more humane, and less animal. But it is difficult to change customs at once. Old habits, and conservative prejudices, are hard to eradicate, because the elder members of society cling to thoughts and opinions which prevailed when they were young, and the effect is to check the reformatory spirit of the young and progressive portion of society. When a new colony is founded in the wilderness, it is done by the young, and they never fail, in forming a constitution, to leave behind many of the time-honored errors of the society from which they went. Hence the more liberal governments of our new Western States. They have retained the good features of their home government, and dropped the relics of a barbarous and bigoted age.

The great error of our government is, that designing men, following their selfish impulses, gain possession of offices, not for the public good, but to gratify their unhallowed ambition. Many men make politics a trade—seek office merely for the spoils, and seem to think that all they can absorb of the money of the people is lawful plunder. Such men, if comparatively honest in their private character, lay it aside when they enter the arena of politics,

have lost sight of the fact, that a swindle on the government is as much real knavery, as if perpetrated on an individual, and is, in fact, but cheating themselves; or else they so far expatriate themselves, as to commit piracy on their own father's family.

The thought, with many of the public servants, appears to be, how much money can be obtained during a term of office, with the least return. The governmental crib, to them, seems to be made for no other purpose than to feast and fatten drones. Take, for example, our Treasury Department. New York merchants will receive and disburse twice the amount, with less than one half the expense which it costs the United States. Why should the Secretary of the Treasury be some favorite political hack, who makes his office a sinecure, leaving all the work to be done by others, while he enjoys the honor of the position, and its emoluments? Let workers, real *bone-fide* men of business, transact our affairs, who will employ clerks for a fair business compensation, and have those who will work as they do in private mercantile houses.

The post-office has had its abuses of a similar character. The chief *assistants*, in nearly all the departments, and especially in that of the post-office, are the men who have the knowledge, experience, integrity, and business talent, and should be at the head; leaving the legal general, who is often a mere moth to the treasury, to go about his business. How many Post-Master Generals has MAJOR HOBBIE taught their alphabet in post-office affairs? and yet every administration must drag in some political pet, to reap a name and salary, for that which, in all private enterprizes, would be given to those who know how to discharge its duties. It is proverbial, that those who do the most work, get the least pay, and this is emphatically true with the incumbents of public trust. What would common-sense men think of putting HENRY CLAY or THOMAS H. BENTON at the head of a mechanic's shop, without having any knowledge of the art? We might as well set the mechanic pleading a case, or making a speech on international law, without any knowledge of the legal profession. Every man to his avocation is a good maxim, as well for the post-office as for other affairs. Nor would we tempt men, by much pay for little service, to scramble for situations under government.

Let the Post-office Department, in all its ramifications, be served as efficiently, and economically, as all the public servants would manage their private business, then might the people have the benefit of cheap postage without a drain on the treasury. The idea of paying as much to transmit a letter, as the same conveyance will charge to carry a barrel of flour, or thirty yards of broadcloth, is preposterous; and had we not a hungry swarm of officials, to whom we pay extravagant compensation, all the burdens of the post-office might be removed. Great advances have been made in this reform, but much more remains yet to be done.

This is akin to the mileage of Members of Congres. Other men can travel for six cents per mile (certainly east of the Alleghanies, and pay their expenses) and save good pay, but as soon as the same men are elected to Congress, forty cents per mile is paid, and the longest route is chosen at that, and the strong box pays the bill.

But the most rascally system of robbery of the public treasury, is that of CONSTRUCTIVE mileage. As we hope all of our readers are honest, and could never devise or imagine such a system; and as some of them may never have heard it explained, we will do so for their information. The Senate is a perpetual body, that is to say, unlike the House of Representatives, whose members are all elected to take their seats at the beginning of every two years, and whose terms of service expire the 4th of March, every second year; the Senators are elected for six years, one-third taking their seats at the beginning of every Congress, of two years. Consequently we always have a Senate, as it does not expire with every Congress. It may sit a day, or any length of time after Congress adjourns, at the request of the President, to confirm new appointments, or to do any other business. This is construed to be an extra session, and some senators have charged for mileage from home and back again, when they only went from their boarding-houses to the capitol, after having taken a good nights rest, for such men as have *no* conscience, can sleep just as soundly as those who have a *clear* one. They reason thus, the regular session gives us, by law, mileage from home and back again—and if we sit one day, or one hour, after the adjournment of Congress, it is an *extra session*; therefore it is lawful to claim, that we have come from our homes in Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, or less remote, between the third of March, at twelve o'clock at night, and twelve o'clock at noon the next day, on purpose to attend this same extra session of a day. And they charge mileage accordingly. Suppose a senator to reside four thousand miles from Washington, his mileage, at $8 for every twenty miles, from home and back again, would be the snug sum $3,200, for his constructive mileage which he did not travel, and $8, for the one day's sitting. The regular session pays all of his actual travel, and this rascally or idiotic *construction*, makes one day's sitting, for one man, cost $3,208, and constitutes it, in the estimate of sensible and honest men, an act of robbery, if not of absolute rascality. Suppose the average distance of senators from Washington, to be eight hundred miles, and that all should claim pay for constructive mileage, we should thus pay $38,400, for just nothing at all.

Look at the public printing at the seat of government. This must be given to persons from political considerations, and from twenty to thirty per cent more paid for it, than the same work would be done for by others, not under the pay of the United States. It is generally a fortune, to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, for a capable man to get all our public printing for an administration of eight years. Again, witness the long sessions of Congress, the talking against time, adjourning over, several days at once, and that frequently, and the lazy, rowdy life led by many of our members of Congress. And when the last week of the session has arrived, bills of the greatest importance are crowded through, nights and Sundays, with as little care as a drove of frightened sheep are hustled over a wall. This delay is occasioned by a desire to prolong the session for the pay and life of ease, and for the purpose of electioneering for the future. Thus the people's interests, and the people's money are neglected and squandered; thousands and millions being voted away, almost indiscriminately, at the last hour, either to favor some partisan pensioner, or to prevent the wheels of government from absolutely stopping.

If we have in reality a Republic, let us have republican servants to do the bidding of the people. Aristocracy is founded on the selfish feelings, while true republicanism is only the harmonious exercise of all the faculties. As soon as a man allows SELF-ESTEEM to become the leading element of his mind, he desires to subject all others to his control, add to this, excessive APPROBATIVENESS, COMBATIVENESS, DESTRUCTIVENESS, and ACQUISITIVENESS, and he wants unlimited power, office, and wealth. In the hands of such persons, the property and power accumulate, and if CONSCIENTIOUSNESS and BENEVOLENCE are not well developed, which is rarely the case in our public men, they become the political and commercial task-masters of the common masses, and thus a Republic, boasting of a glorious constitution, imperceptibly loses its liberty, and becomes a practical aristocracy, governed not by crowned-heads, and hereditary lords, but by the tyranny of selfishness. Let every man learn that he has faculties, which if developed and instructed will make him a free man, with inalienable rights, and the capacity of self-government. Let them also remember, that inequality and tyranny in all their protean forms, are but a perversion of the faculties of human nature in the tyrants. Then we apprehend all our public servants will be held by the people to a rigid accountability for their public stewardship, and if unfaithful,

be forced at the ballot-box to surrender their abused official trust.

It is false logic for persons to say, "oh, never mind, government is rich, what are a few thousand dollars?" We should adhere to public economy with as much rigidity as we do in our own private affairs. A dollar of the people's money ought to buy as much paper, printing, iron, timber, labor, or talent, as a private citizen can obtain for the same sum, from the same persons. In proportion to the benefits of a good government to each individual, and the cost of it to each man, so is his interest in the economical and honest administration of government, of the same importance to him, as is economy in his own private affairs.

Suppose my share in the Cumberland Road, or Post-office Department, be five dollars; it is a cool swindle if it be made to cost me ten. A man might with equal propriety pay $10 for a pair of boots, when he could obtain the same work for half the money, as to quietly allow government to squander the public treasure, so that we get but half the service for the same cost, which private enterprize would esteem it a privilege to yield.

Let the people remember that the post-office, the courts, the navy, the army, the congress, and all the machinery of government, are of the people, the *whole people*; their servants, and not their masters, and that they were all called into being as the creatures and agents of the people, and that each of these functionaries should obey the will of the public, legitimately expressed.

The people are badly instructed in mental science, or they would see that all our public matters are warped from the line of justice by predominant selfish faculties in the rulers, or they have yet to become informed of these enormities, to induce them to clear the Augean stables with the sweeping efficacy of outraged and aroused CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Home Department.

HINTS TO HUSBANDS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THE INVALID WIFE.

"My poor head! It seems as if it would burst!" murmured Mrs. Bain, as she arose from a stooping position, and clasped her temples with both hands. She was engaged in dressing a restless, fretful child, some two or three years old. Two children had been washed and dressed, and this was the last to be made ready for breakfast.

As Mrs. Bain stood, with pale face, closed eyes, and tightly compressed lips, still clasping her throbbing temples, the bell announcing the morning meal was rung. The sound caused her to start, and she said, in a low and fretful voice—

"There's the breakfast bell; and Charley isn't ready yet; nor have I combed my hair. How my head does ache! I am almost blind with the pain!"

Then she resumed her work of dressing Charley, who struggled, cried, and resisted, until she was done.

Mr. Bain was already up and dressed. He was seated in the parlor, enjoying his morning paper, when the breakfast bell rung. The moment he heard the sound, he threw down his newspaper, and leaving the parlor, ascended to the dining-room. His two oldest children were there, ready to take their places at the table.

"Where's your mother?" he inquired of one of them.

"She's dressing Charley," was answered.

"Never ready in time," said Mr. Bain to himself, impatiently. He spoke in an under tone.

For a few moments he stood with his hands on the back of his chair. Then he walked twice the length of the dining-room: and then he went to the door and called—

"Jane! Jane! Breakfast is on the table."

"I'll be there in a minute," was replied by Mrs. Bain.

"Oh, yes! I know something about your minutes." Mr. Bain said this to himself. "This never being in time annoys me terribly. I'm always ready. I'm always up to time. But there's no regard to time in this house."

Mrs. Bain was still struggling with her cross and troublesome child, when the voice of her impatient husband reached her. The sound caused a throb of intenser pain to pass through her aching head.

"Jane, make haste! Breakfast is all getting cold, and I'm in a hurry to go away to business," was called once more.

"Do have a little patience. I'll be there in a moment," replied Mrs. Bain.

"A moment! This is always the way."

And Mr. Bain once more paced backwards and forwards.

Meantime the wife hurriedly completed her own toilet, and then repaired to the dining-room. She was just five minutes too late.

One glance at her pale, suffering face, should have changed to sympathy and pity the ill humor of her thoughtless, impatient husband. But it was not so. The moment she appeared, he said—

"This is too bad, Jane! I've told you, over and over, that I don't like to wait after the bell rings. My mother was always promptly at her place, and I'd like my wife to imitate so good an example."

Perhaps nothing could have hurt Mrs. Bain more than such a cruel reference of her husband to his mother, coupled with so unfeeling a declaration of his will concerning her—as if she were to be the mere creature of his will.

A sharp reply was on the tongue of Mrs. Bain, but she kept it back. The pain in her head subsided all at once; but a weight and oppression in her breast followed, that was almost suffocating.

Mr. Bain drank his coffee, and eat his steak and toast, with a pretty fair relish; for he had a good appetite and a good digestion, and was in a state of robust health. But Mrs. Bain eat nothing. How could she eat? And yet, it is but the truth to say, that her husband, who noticed the fact, attributed her abstinence from food more to temper than want of appetite. He was aware that he had spoken too freely, and attributed the consequent change in his wife's manner to anger rather than a wounded spirit.

"Do you want anything?" asked Mr. Bain, on rising from the table, and turning to leave the room. He spoke with more kindness than previously.

"No," was the wife's brief answer, made without lifting her eyes to her husband's face.

"In the sulks!"

Mr. Bain did not say this aloud, but such was his thought, as he turned away and left the house. He did not feel altogether comfortable, of course. No man feels comfortable while there is a cloud upon the brow of his wife, whether it be occasioned by peevishness, ill-temper, bodily or mental suffering. No, Mr. Bain did not feel altogether comfortable, nor satisfied with himself, as he walked along to his store; for there came across his mind a dim recollection of having heard the baby fretting and crying during the night; and also of having seen the form of his wife moving to and fro in the chamber, while he lay snugly reposing in bed.

But these were unpleasant images, and Mr. Bain thrust them from his mind.

While Mr. Bain took his morning walk to his store, his lungs freely and pleasurably expanding in the pure, invigorating air, his wife, to whose throbbing temples the anguish had returned, and whose relaxed muscles had scarcely enough tension to support the weight of her slender frame, slowly and painfully began the work of getting her two oldest children ready for school. This done, the baby had to be washed and dressed. It screamed during the whole operation; and, when at last it feel asleep upon her bosom, she was so completely exhausted that she had to lie down. Tears wet her pillow as she lay with her babe upon her arm. He, to whom alone she had a right to look for sympathy, for support, and for strength in her many trials, did not appear to sympathize with her in the least. If she looked sober from the pressure of pain, fatigue, or domestic trials, he became impatient, and sometimes said, with cruel thoughtlessness, that he was tired of clouds and rain, and would give the world for a wife who could smile now and then. If, amid her many household cares and duties, she happened to neglect some little matter that affected his comfort, he failed not to express his annoyance, and not always in carefully-chosen words. No wonder that her woman's heart melted—no wonder that hot tears were on her cheeks.

Mr. Bain had, as we have said, an excellent appetite, and he took especial pleasure in its gratification. He liked his dinner particularly, and his dinners were always good dinners. He went to market himself. On his way to his store he passed through the market, and his butcher sent home what he purchased.

"The marketing has come home," said the cook to Mrs. Bain, about ten o'clock, arousing her from a brief slumber into which she had fallen—a slumber that exhausted nature demanded, and which would

have done far more than medicine for the restoration of something like a healthy tone to her system.

"Very well. I will come down in a little while," returned Mrs. Bain, raising herself on her elbow, "and see about dinner. What has Mr. Bain sent home?"

"A calf's head!"

"What?"

"A calf's head."

"Very well. I will be down to see about it." Mrs. Bain repressed any further remark.

Sick and exhausted as she felt, she must spend at least two hours in the kitchen in making soup and dressing the calf's head for her husband's dinner. Nothing of this could be trusted to the cook, for to trust any part of its preparation to her was to have it spoiled.

With a sigh, Mrs. Bain arose from the bed. At first she staggered across the room like one intoxicated, and the pain, which had subsided during her brief slumber, returned again with added violence. But, really sick as she felt, she went down to the kitchen, and passed full two hours there in the preparation of delicacies for her husband's dinner. And what was her reward?

"This is the worst calf's head soup you ever made. What have have you done to it?" said Mr. Bain, pushing the plate of soup from before him, with an expression of disgust on his face.

There were tears in the eyes of the suffering wife, and she lifted them to her husband's countenance. Steadily she looked at him for a few moments; then her lips quivered, and the tears fell over her cheeks. Hastily rising, she left the dining-room.

"It is rather hard that I can't speak without having a scene," muttered Mr. Bain, as he tried his soup once more. It did not suit his taste at all, so he pushed it from him, and made his dinner of something else.

As his wife had been pleased to go off up stairs in a huff, just at a word, Mr. Bain did not feel inclined to humor her. So, after finishing his dinner, he took his hat and left the house, without so much as seeking to offer a soothing word.

Does the reader wonder that, when Mr. Bain returned in the evening, he found his wife so seriously ill as to make it necessary to send for their family physician? No: the reader will not wonder at this. But Mr. Bain felt a little surprised. He had not anticipated anything of the kind.

Mrs. Bain was not only ill, but delirious. Her feeble frame, exhausted by maternal duties, and ever beginning, never-ending household cares, had yielded under the accumulation of burdens too heavy to bear.

For a while after Mr. Bain's return, his wife talked much, but incoherently: then she became quiet. But her fever remained high, and inflammation tended strongly towards the brain. He was sitting by the bed-side about ten o'clock, alone with her, when she began to talk in her wandering way again, but her words were distinct and coherent.

"I tried to do it right," said she, sadly; "but my head ached so that I did not know what I was doing. Ah me! I never please him now in anything. I wish I could always look pleasant—cheerful. But I can't. Well! well! it won't last forever. I never feel well—never—never—never! And I'm so faint and weak in the morning! But he has no patience with me. *He* doesn't know what it is to feel sick. Ah me!"

And her voice sighed itself away into silence.

With what a rebuking force did these words fall upon the ear of Mr. Bain! He saw himself in a new light. He was the domestic tyrant, and not the kind and thoughtful husband.

A few days, and Mrs. Bain was moving about her house and among her children once more, pale as a shadow, and with lines of pain upon her forehead. How differently was she now treated by her husband! With what considerate tenderness he regarded her! But, alas! he saw his error too late! The gentle, loving creature, who had come to his side ten years before, was not much longer to remain with him. A few brief summers came and went, and then her frail body was laid amid the clods of the valley.

Alas! how many, like Mrs. Bain, have thus passed away, who, if truly loved and cared for, would have been the light of now darkened hearths, and the blessing and joy of now motherless children and bereaved husbands!

A CHAPTER ON REFORM.

BY J. TITUS TOWNSEND.

SOCIETY AND ITS CONDITION—THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS—THEATERS—WOMAN AS SHE IS, AND AS SHE SHOULD BE—HER EDUCATION, INFLUENCE, AND DESTINY—MAN'S DUTY.

No one will deny the progress of this age in the paths of science and knowledge, but that man's advance is equally rapid towards perfection of character and consequent happiness, few are willing to admit; true—he can produce the countless achievements of art as his handiwork, command the very elements to his bidding, or measure the blue distance from star to star; yet is he not, with all his works and aspirations, the slave of pride and evil passions, with all his greatness and power, wholly unable to govern himself in the smallest matters relating to his moral and physical being? To look upon the masses of earth's population is to look upon a condition of toil, suffering, and degradation. Ignorance and vice, hand in hand; intemperance and licentiousness, and human oppression over all, presents to us a picture from which we may well start in dismay! Select, if you will, from the mass, the minds that govern all human action. Our wisest legislators, most profound scholars, earth's greatest reformers, and art's most talented disciples—even here you will find that deficiency in physical and moral excellence, which alone is sufficient to clog the wheels of progress. The tongue of eloqueuce and the voice of inspiration may teach the duty of man to man; but we look in vain for an unexceptionable example among the most godly of our pulpit monitors. If the master-spirits of creation thus lack the essential elements of perfection, we may search the works of human life in vain for peace and happiness. In truth, life is full of *suffering*. Through an incessant pampering of appetite and other animal propensities, a constant violation of the laws of nature, diseases innumerable are entailed upon us, sapping to the foundation the spring of life and energy; hence it is that so few, comparatively, arise from the turmoil of the million to eminence and distinction; that such countless scores drop into the grave before their years are half told.

Selfishness is the all-pervading spirit of this boasted age of refinement, and mammon is the universal god, before whose gilded altar conscience, truth, and all the purer feelings of man's nature are blindly sacrificed. Wealth is a passport through life, more potent than knowledge or virtue, and far surpasses charity in the covering of sins.

The causes of the present unhappy condition of the human family, and the remedies for the social evils that now exist, are matters than which none more important can occupy the intelligent mind; suggesting volumes of earnest, thoughtful consideration, and a spacious field of action; yet how few, with the moral courage to enter upon the field, and prosecute the noble work of the earth's redemption. The *pulpit* is given to expounding theoretic hobbies, distorting pure scripture to meet the misconceptions of sectarian creeds; vilifying opposing sects, and, not unfrequently, directly pampering the pride and folly of an auditory assembled at fashion's call to compare silks and jewels, and to lounge on soft cusions in lively inattention to all else than fashion's mockery.

The *press*, holding the scepter of immense power for good or evil, is equally blinded by passion, prejudice, and self interest, and almost wholly subservient to the "almighty dollar." Lofty talents, fitted to inspire the multitude with the noble spirits of truth, love, and justice, are perverted to the vilest of uses, emanating from which society is drugged to enervation with licentious lore, thrilling illustrations of sickly fiction, teeming with every device, skillfully woven to intoxicate and mislead the imagination, to feed vanity, excite passion, pervert pure natural feeling, and fill the mind with desires never to be realized.

In like manner our *theaters* are given to the gratification of a morbid craving, and to the perpetuation of human folly—abounding in pernicious examples and influences, and exhibiting those high-wrought, over-drawn pictures of life, tinseled with scenes whose ouly existence spring from man's overtasked and fevered brain. Scenes of blood and revenge, hypocrisy and intrigue, half-attired dancing women, unblushing blasphemy, all alike injurious to the morals and demoralizing to the senses. Nor does it require deep research to trace out the cause of the evils with which society is afflicted. We conceive that this distempered condition may be cured, but by no quack theory, religious revival, or —change of costume. Let us look at *home* for the cause and the remedy.

Woman and her offspring! At the tenderest age should the seeds be sown that, with careful nurture, will ripen into a blessed harvest. Is it not on woman that the task devolves of regenerating the fallen race of man? Is not her precepts and examples the instillation that ever controls his efforts? Woman's influence is the soil in which man's destiny

is determined for good or ill. If the soil is barren or uncongenial, principle gives place to corruption, and it springs forth, like rank weeds, to contaminate. How shall we find woman of the present day? Is it with that healthy constitution and self-controlling power of mind fitting her for the important duties of her mission? On the contrary, shall we not find her, intellectually and physically, incompetent for her great task? Her very limited education consists of a vain show of parlor accomplishments; her time is occupied in altering the pattern of her dress, disseminating senseless gossip, or pursuing the phantom pleasures of life in the ball-room, at theaters, or at midnight parties. Her god is Fashion; and to his arbitrary and life-destroying decrees, she gives her time with thoughtless devotion—and man! the "lord of creation," whom she has brought up to know no better, deems education unsuited to her province. He is content that she should remain at home, know nothing, and *mind* the baby. With all his wisdom, he has not the penetration to discern that the care of the *baby* is a duty of more consequence than the ruling of empires; if that duty was properly performed, we should need no laws, no prisons, no doctors.

It is not to woman alone that we must look for reform; she is at present incapable of the great effort. Let man see to it that woman is better educated, and with the view of the great duties devolving upon her, let woman arise in her dignity, rebel at once against the caprices and tyranizing dominion of Fashion, dress healthfully, take air and exercise, observe temperance in *all things*, and become nature's peerless co-worker in the grand work of human elevation.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

The following, from a recent number of the Ohio Cultivator, by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, will interest and encourage our readers. She says:—"I am now at the house of a friend, eight miles from Cleveland, on a visit. I wish you could, all of you, see this beautiful garden. The nicely graveled walks—the neat plots of grass, without a weed—the beautiful varied evergreens, the fresh blooming roses and flowers—ah! you would, some of you, I am thinking, be hoeing up those big docks and Jamestown weeds, that are spoiling your door-yard. But that was not what I was going to talk about: but those cherry-trees, loaded till their boughs bend with fruit, then these raspberries, white, yellow, and red, that give fair promise of luxuriant living by and by; peach trees that the frost of May slipped over; and strawberries—such strawberries! it would do your eyes good to see them, and give your nostrils a wider expansion to smell them, and your mind an enlarged view of the comfort you might take, if you would only set yourselves about it, and have these delicious berries fresh for your own table in the early spring-time. It is no exaggeration to say that many of them are too big for a bite, and one that was laid upon my dish yesterday, made four good mouthfuls, and would have made twenty for those ladies who eat peas with a fork. It measured five inches in circumference, and was really the finest berry that ever blessed my eyes or my plate—for I ate it all at one meal.

They say that strawberries can be easily raised, and that any ground that will grow good beets and lettuce will grow good strawberries. Leached ashes and rotten wood make the best manures, so I am told here; and surely I should believe, for the like of those berries is not found every day; and, girls, you can plant them, raise them, and pick them yourselves; aye, and eat them, too, if you will, without stepping out of your line of business, or compromising your dignity either. Shall I tell you who? yes I will; for who should set your fashions but the Governor's wife and daughters? Yes, girls, the *Governor's wife and daughters!* Now I'll bet a big strawberry that you are, some of you, fancying three stately ladies, dressed in rich silks, with gloved hands and haughty air. Fie! no such thing! Mrs. Wood (I know them only as farmer folk) has her checked apron on, now getting breakfast, and her daughters, I'll warrant you, are busy; the oldest one, Mrs. George Merwin, it was that raised and presented me with the big strawberry.

These ladies work in the garden, train up the vines, weed the beds, tend the boarders, and around them a fairy land of beauty and luxury. *Why may not you do the same?*

Now, dear girls, you whose homes are situated away from the bustle and confusion of the city—by the bubbling brooks, or upon the borders of the forest, or even you who live in more favored places, amid the comforts of wealth and ease, let me ask you to think sometimes about the wife of your Governor—think of her as one like unto yourself—performing all life's holiest duties, carefully, cheerfully. I have heard some of you sometimes say that such an one was as 'proud and stuck up as if she were the Governor's wife.' Now don't slander the Governor's wife any more: go imitate her quiet domestic virtues—be faithful to your duties, create around you an atmosphere of beauty and usefulness, live plain, simple, truthful, earnest lives. Think less of the trimming of your dress, more of the garniture of your heads and hearts, and more of your yards and gardens. For the sake of those you love, do this. How can your sons or your brothers grow up coarse and unrefined, if you throw around them a panorama of beauty and harmony? Fill your gardens and yards with fruits and shrubbery; toll the birds to your bowers, and let them sing their merry harmonies at the threshhold, and by and by you may have a home of your own, each one of you, that will fill the heart of the sojourner within thy gates with hopeful happiness."

["Come again," Mrs. Gage, "we like to hear you talk." Your letter suggested to us the propriety of establishing "A Woman's Department" in every agricultural journal in which directions for gardening, planting trees, shrubs, and beautifying Home, might be given. This, we think, would interest the wives and daughters of farmers quite as much as *special* directions for "eradicating grease spots," "killing bed bugs," and so forth. We shall look, hereafter, for the "Woman's Department" in all our agricultural exchanges.]

SKETCHES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

NUMBER I.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

This illustrious philosopher, the glory of his country and of his race, was the son of Isaac Newton, proprietor of a manor in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born, December 25, 1642. Newton was an only and a posthumous child, his father having died a few months before his birth, at the age of thirty-six. He was first put to a small day school, from which he was removed when he reached the age of twelve, to the grammar school of Grantham, the county town. Here he boarded at the house of a Mr. Clark, an apothecary, the various chemical preparations and other curious contents of whose shelves are supposed to have contributed to awaken his taste for physical investigation and experiment.

His genius for mechanical invention now began to display itself in the construction of many curious pieces of workmanship, among which were a water mill, a water-clock, a carriage in which he could wheel himself around the room, and other similar contrivances. He appears, also, to have already begun the study of geometry, making his way through the Elements of Euclid with so much ease, that a rapid perusal of the demonstrations in their order sufficed to make him master of them; he read the work as if it had been a history or a tale. Having spent a few years at Grantham, his mother took him home to farm the estate that he might lead a country life as his father and grandfather had done. But occupation of this kind had no attraction for the young philosopher. When he was sent with a servant to dispose of the produce of the farm, he would let the man go by himself to market, while he either sat, book in hand, by the road-side, or repaired to his former lodgings at the apothecary's, and shut himself up with a parcel of old books in the garret. At length, convinced that he would never make a good farmer, his mother consented to allow him to follow the bent of his inclination. Having spent nine months more at the grammar school, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge in June, 1660. Here he applied himself especially to mathematical science with extraordinary ardor; and although the statement is almost incredible, he actually completed all the splendid discoveries which have immortalized his name, within the first six years of his academic course.

In 1664, he purchased a prism, or triangular piece of glass, for the purpose of testing some experiments suggested by a work of Descartes; and the investigations upon which he thus entered led him gradually to his great discovery of the composition of light, and the unequal refrangibility of the different sorts of rays, the doctrine from which nearly the whole of modern optical science is derived.

In or before the year 1666, he had invented his new instrument of calculation, the method of fluxions, the grand auxiliary to which physical science in almost every department owes its chief triumphs, and without which it would have been compara-

tively helpless. In the same year, having retired to his home in Woolsthorp, to avoid the plague, which raged at Cambridge, he was, while sitting in his mother's garden, struck with the first idea of his theory of universal gravitation, by the simple incident of an apple dropping from a tree. He immediately entered into the calculations necessary to verify the hypothesis he had formed, and would have then established its truth if he had possessed accurate measurements of all the distances which he had to take into account; but being misled by certain incorrect statements which prevented the result of his investigations from turning out what it should have done, he desisted from the further prosecution of the subject, and it was not until sixteen or seventeen years afterwards that, with rectified data, he resumed it, and soon brought it to a triumphant conclusion.

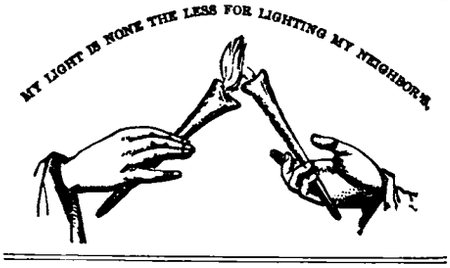
SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Meanwhile he had taken his degree of A. B. in 1665, had become a junior Fellow of his college in 1667, had graduated M. A. in 1668, and in the same year had obtained a senior Fellowship. In 1669, he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics. In 1672, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and almost immediately after began to contribute to the transactions of the Society accounts of his discovery in optics, which fixed upon him the attention of men of science in every part of Europe. These and other communications involved him in many vexatious controversies, which greatly annoyed and distressed his sensitive disposition, and even at times to have made him almost regret that he had not hidden from the world the light that fell upon him. "I blame my own imprudence," he exclaims in one of his letters, "for parting with so real a blessing as my quiet, to run after a shadow." He expressed the utmost aversion to the publication of his Principia, the immortal disclosure of his philosophy of the universe, when the Royal Society first applied to him to allow them to print it. Writing on the subject to Halley he said, "Philosophy is such an impertinently litigious lady, that a man had as good be engaged in law-suits as to have anything to do with her." He was, however, prevailed upon to yield, and the work was published in May, 1687. His Optics he would not allow to appear till 1704, two years after the death of his pertinacious tormentor Hooke, who, while he lived, had almost regularly either contested the truth of every discovery Newton announced, or claimed it as his own.

In 1688 Newton, having some time before distinguished himself by his defense of the privileges of the University against certain arbitrary attempts of James II, was returned as one of its representatives in Parliament. In 1695, he was appointed to the office of Warden, and in 1699, to that of Master of the Mint, a place worth £1,500 a year. He now relinquished the teaching of his class, and in 1703, resigned his Professorship. In 1701, he was again elected to Parliament for the University of Cambridge. In 1703, he was elected President of the Royal Society, and he was annually elected to the same high office while he lived. In 1705 he received the honor of knighthood.

The remainder of his life, except while engaged with the duties of his office, was spent, as the previous portion had been, in constant study, almost every department of human knowledge receiving in its turn some new light from his singularly gifted intellect. Newton died at his home in Kensington, March 20th, 1727, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Who can look upon such a forehead as that of Newton, so massive in all its parts, without being struck with the fact that Phrenology is true in attributing to him the rarest gifts of intellect? His animal propensities were weak, he was modest and timid to a fault, and lived a pure and blameless life.



Educational Department.

SELF-CULTURE.

The mind is so constituted that a great amount of cultivation is necessary for the full development of its powers. No man, whatever may have been his intellectual endowments, has ever become great in literature, science, or philosophy, without long and persevering effort. Men of genius are men of toil; and they rise to eminence, not merely because they possess mental faculties, of transcendant power and brilliancy, but because they cultivate, with increasing assiduity, the native talents with which they are endowed. Many a young man has had his hopes of future greatness forever blasted, by having imbibed the pleasing, but delusive idea, that he was born a genius. Who would toil to ascend the hill of fame, if its summit could be gained by a life of idleness and pleasure? Who would strive for greatness, if made to believe that genius was thrust upon him, and like an inherited estate, he had only to use it? Genius is like ore in the bed, which must be brought to the light, and fused, and harmonized, into useful and beautiful forms. The essential elements of the polished rapier, or Damascus blade, existed in the rude lump of ore, but it required the patient skill and energy of the smith to bring it from its crude condition to one of glaring brilliancy, elasticity, and keenness.

It should be a fixed principle, with all who have the responsibility of educating the young, to instil into their minds the idea, that in order to become learned they must rely mainly upon their own resources.

It is idle to suppose that a few years spent at school is sufficient to establish one's reputation for learning and renown. The advantages of a liberal education are useful to those who are *determined* to educate themselves. It renders the struggle less arduous, by having the aids of age and wisdom to point out the way that leads to honor, usefulness, and distinction.

A course of instruction at some celebrated institution of learning, will prove disadvantageous to those who rely upon the honors conferred upon them by learned professors, to bring themselves into notice, without making further efforts to acquire knowledge, than merely going through the rotation of classical recitations, without that personal searching, criticism, and reflection, which makes the ideas our own.

The honor of being a self-taught man should not be confined entirely to those who have not had the advantages of a liberal education. Does four or eight year's study, of a variety of sciences, perfect the mind in any one thing? Nothing would be more ridiculous than such a supposition. The college-graduate is obliged to study for years before he can render himself distinguished in his profession. He must, in short, be self-taught in the volumes of observation, experience, and practical life.

Self-educated men, in the common acceptation of that term, are those who have risen to distinction without the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction. In this category may be classed Dr. Franklin, Washington,

Sherman, and others, who lived in the "time that tried men's souls;" and in our own day, Clay, Van Buren, and many other distinguished men may be ranked in the same class. These examples should furnish a motive to young men to improve the time and talents conferred upon them by an ALL WISE CREATOR, in such a manner as to become a blessing to society and the world. There is a vast amount of uncultivated mind in our country, and it is dangerous to republican institutions. It should be the aim of every patriot, to do all in his power to influence the young to persevere in the culture of their minds, that they may be prepared to act well their part in sustaining the institutions of our beloved country.

The instruction which youth receive at school is only a step-stone to self-improvement. It places in their hands the tools with which to carve out their future achievements. The best institutions of learning in the world can do no more than this; for the topmost round of the ladder of science can only be attained by a lifetime of intellectual toil. But not to be misunderstood on this subject, I would simply remark, that it is idle to suppose that all minds are susceptable of the same degree of improvement. No truth presents itself with more force and plainness, than that the human family possess a diversity of intellectual gifts; Homer, Milton, and Shakspeare, will stand in future ages, as they have done in past, upon the highest summit of Parnassus' mount, and he who attempts to soar above them, will make an "unearthly fluttering," and perish in the rash adventure. "No sane mind attempts impossibilities," and the young aspirant for intellectual renown should study his own capabilities, by the light which the true science of mind sheds along his pathway, and pursue such a course of self-culture as will be certain to gratify a laudable ambition.

The government under which we live is favorable to self-culture, for the obvious reason, that the highest stations are within the reach of the humblest individual. The *nobility* of talent, polished and strengthened by industry, and not *heirship*, give office and honor. Quite a number of our presidents have been men who raised themselves from obscurity, by indominatable perseverance in self-culture, to the highest and most honorable station in the gift of an enlightened nation. The road to knowledge is not hedged up by despotic enactments, either civil or religious, and every person is left to the freedom of his own will in selecting a profession, or occupation for life. Thus the young man is thrown upon his own resources, and the progress he makes towards the goal of intelligence, will be in exact proportion to his natural capacity, and the effort he makes to acquire useful knowledge. Finally, self-culture should extend to morals; for men of giant intellects, without morality, are a curse to any nation. P. L. B.

Agricultural Department.

NUTRITION IN VARIOUS GRAINS.

Wheat is one of the most important of all crops. The grain contains from 50 to 70 per cent of starch, from 10 to 20 per cent of gluten, and from 3 to 5 per cent of fatty matter. The proportion of gluten is said to be largest in the grain of quite warm countries.

It is a singular fact that, in all the seed of wheat and other grains, the principal part of the oil lies near or in the skin, as also does a large portion of the gluten. The bran owes to this much of its nutritive and fattening qualities. Thus, in refining our flour to the utmost possible extent, we diminish somewhat its value for food. The phosphates of the ash also lie to a great degree in the skin. The best fine flour contains above seventy pounds of starch to each hundred. The residue of one hundred pounds consists of ten or twelve pounds of gluten, six to eight pounds of sugar and gum, and ten to fourteen pounds of water, and a little oil.

Rye flour more nearly resembles wheaten flour in its composition than any other; it has, however, more of certain gummy and sugary substances, which make it tenacious, and also impart a sweetish taste. In baking, all grains and roots which have much starch in them, a certain change takes place in their chemical composition. By baking, flour becomes more nutritious, and more easily digestible, because more soluble.

Barley contains rather less starch than wheat, also less sugar and gum. There is little gluten, but a substance somewhat like it, and containing about the same amount of nitrogen.

OATS. Oatmeal is little used as food in this country, but it is equal, if not superior, in its nutritious qualities, to flour from any of the other grains; superior, I have no doubt, to most of the fine wheaten flour of the northern latitudes. It contains from 10 to 18 per cent of a body having about the same amount of nitrogen or gluten. Besides this, there is a considerable quantity of sugar and gum, and from 5 to 6 per cent of oil or fatty matter, which may be obtained in the form of a clear fragrant liquid. Oatmeal cakes owe their peculiar agreeable taste and smell to this oil. Oatmeal, then, has not only an abundance of substance containing nitrogen, but is also quite fattening. It is, in short, an excellent food for working animals, and, as has been abundantly proved in Scotland, for working men also.

Buckwheat is less nutritious than the other grains which we have noticed. Its flour has from 6 to 10 per cent of nitrogenous compounds, about 50 per cent of starch, and from 5 to 8 per cent of sugar and gum. In speaking of buckwheat or of oats, we of course mean without husks.

Rice was formerly supposed to contain little nitrogen; but recent examinations have shown that there is a considerable portion, some 6 or 8 per cent of a substance like gluten. The per centage of fatty matter and of sugar is quite small, but that of starch much larger than any grain yet mentioned, being between 80 and 90 per cent; usually about 82 per cent.

Indian corn is the last of grains that we shall notice. This contains about 60 per cent of starch, nearly the same as oats. The proportion of oil and gum is large, about 10 per cent; this explains the fattening properties of Indian meal, so well known to practical men. There is, besides these, a good portion of sugar. The nitrogenous substances are also considerable in quantity—some 12 or 16 per cent. All these statements are from the prize essay of Mr. J. H. Salisbury, published by the New York State Agricultural Society. They show that the results of European chemists have probably been obtained by the examination of varieties inferior to ours; they have not placed Indian corn much above the level of buckwheat or rice, whereas, from the above, it is seen to be "in most respects, superior to any other grain."

Sweet corn differs from all other varieties, containing only about 18 per cent of starch. The amount of sugar is, of course, very large; the nitrogenous substance amounts to the very large proportion of 20 per cent; of gum, to 13 or 14; and of oil, to about 11. This, from the above results, is one of the most nourishing crops grown. If it can be made to yield as much per acre as the harder varieties, it is well worth a trial on a large scale.—*Professor Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.*

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF AN ACRE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes as follows:—

Gentlemen:—A little more than a month ago, the following article appeared in one or more of our city papers:—

"*Production of Seven-sighths of an Acre of Land.*—I have just seven-eights of an acre of land where I reside. Upon it there is a small but comfortable dwelling-house, wood-house, carriage-house, smoke-house, and barn, a wood-yard, barn-yard, and a lane, five rods long, from thence to the road; also, a front-yard, four by six rods. By this time, perhaps, the reader is about ready to say, well, this about occupies your seven-eighths of an acre. But

I also have a garden upon the same seven-eighths of an acre, from which I raised the summer past, all the onions, squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus, pie-plant, beets, musk-melons, beans, peas, and cabbages, that were wanted for my family use (a family of six persons besides working men) during the time of using garden sauce. And, after the maturity of the crop, gathered for fall and winter use, half a bushel onions, seven bushels potatoes, four bushels sweet potatoes, half a bushel sweet corn, and fifty-nine cabbage heads.

"I have a small nursery also upon this seven-eighths of an acre, consisting of over 2,000 trees, mostly of fine size for transplanting, comprising apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and grape trees. During the time of feasting, we have had raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, almost without measure—bushels of each Cherries, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, and apples have been used as free as water; how many I cannot tell. I have sold from the same seven-eighths of an acre, trees to the amount of $74 08. Fruit for cash:—cherries, $5 35; peaches, $13 93; pears, $5 50; plums, $7 50; quinces, $2; and grapes, $5 75. Making, in the aggregate, $115 12. I have put 30 bushels of choice winter apples in my cellar; and to finish off the list, have cut from 400 to 500 pounds of good hay.

"This is a correct statement of seven-eighths of an acre of land in Ritchfield, Summitt County, Ohio.

"J. W. Weed."

Management of Animals.—In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault of the brute arises from ignorance. Be patient with him, teach and coax him, and success, in time, is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habit or viciousness, and these sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling at his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits, by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream. With his tail pointing to the water, he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parting, over the bank he tumbled, and after a somerset or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at everything and everybody, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; when the sudden assault on a wintry day resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manners took good care to avoid in future.

A sheep-killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind legs to a stout ram, on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. On being set free, and somewhat startled at setting out, in his haste to rejoin his friends, he tumbled and thumped master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the fields and the birds of the air," by other means than brute force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse intellect or bad habits in the dumb thing, by his superior judgment.—*Exchange.*

To keep Peach-Trees from Decay.—A singular fact and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albemarle. He stated, that while on a visit to his neighbor, his attention was called to a large orchard, every tree in which had been totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three; and these three were probably the most thrifty and flourishing peach-trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that parts of worm-eaten timber, into which nails had been driven, were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he had selected three of them and driven a ten-penny nail through the body as near the ground as possible; while the balance of the orchard had gradually failed, and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm, while it is harmless or even beneficial to the tree.—*Southern Planter.*

A Monster Pear.—Mr. Asa Wilgus, of this city, showed us yesterday the most monstrous pear it has ever been our fortune to behold. It was of that variety known in the West as the Pound Pear.

This pear measured a little over fifteen and a half inches around, latitudinally; giving a diameter of over five inches. It weighed two pounds three ounces and a half. It was grown on the farm of Mrs. Tompkins, of this State. We are assured there are many more left "of the same sort," enjoying a reasonable prospect of reaching their full growth, if not gathered too soon to be exhibited in St. Louis as curiosities.—*Intelligencer.*

What can be done on one Acre of Land.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following remarkable result:—

One-third of an acre in corn usually produces thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. The quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From a bed of six rods square, he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he had sold at one dollar per bushels, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one third of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees. If a family can be supported from one acre of land in Maine, the same can be done in every State and county in the Union.—*Erie Gazette.*

A Large Apple.—Mr. F. A. Tschiffely yesterday presented to us a very fine specimen of this fruit. It is fifteen inches in circumference, and weighs seventeen ounces. We do not know the name of the variety, but will endeavor to describe the fruit. It is the first that has matured upon the tree, although that has been planted six years. This late maturity, we believe, indicates long life. The apple is, like most monsters, of somewhat irregular formation. It is of glassy and transparent surface, and greenish yellow color. Around the stem there is a dense russet radiation. The flavor is delightful. At first glance many would suppose it to be a variety of the pippin, which it possibly may be, though we cannot determine the point. It is a fall or winter apple, and is believed to keep well.

The English catalogue contains eight hundred varieties of apples, and of course nice discrimination is requisite to distinguish between such minute variations. Dr. Lee, of the Patent Office, who visited the late fair at Northampton, Massachusetts, for the purpose of delivering the annual address, informs us that there were exhibited on that occasion two hundred varieties.

The value of this excellent fruit has long been understood; and yet, strange to tell, its culture has in many portions of the Union been strangely neglected.—*Washington Republic.*

Miscellaneous Department.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

A vague report is in circulation, which attributes to the distinguished naturalist, Professor Agassiz, the expression of an opinion opposed to the generally received doctrine of the union of the human family. He is said to have affirmed his belief that the different races of mankind had, originally, a different parentage, and that this opinion did not conflict with the testimony of the Scriptures. On what grounds either part of this opinion was based, we have seen no account. The deliberate judgment of a naturalist so eminent and so candid as Professor Agassiz is understood to be, is entitled to much respect, though it directly opposes authorities which are, to say the least, quite as respectable, and the general tendency of scientific researches of late years. It may lead to a new investigation of the whole subject, and aid in the discovery of what is the real truth. That truth when discovered may,

or may not, conflict with our usual interpretation of the Scriptures; but of all persons in the world no one should more earnestly desire, or be less afraid of, the discovery of truth, whether in science or religion, than the believer. In his firm faith that revelation and nature are the products of the same Power, and that by no scrutiny of science, or reach of discovery, can any real discrepancy between the teachings of the one and the truths of the other, ever be detected, the Christian can afford to abide the result if anybody can. He has less to fear, and more to hope for than any other one; whatever dismay the unfoldings of the vast book of knowledge may bring to the infidel, he is sure to find in each successive page the traces of the same finger that unerringly wrote for his consolation the sure words of Scripture.

It is very bad policy, as well as bad religion, to indulge any fear of the bearings of science upon the truth of revelation. The infidel has had his triumph repeatedly, but the world knows how short it has been. Every step of progress into the arcana of nature has been a triumph for Christianity, and there is not the shadow of a reason to fear any other result for the future. Christianity is true, whatever else is true; and we ought never to allow an issue to be formed which should involve the question of its truth. Science may disclose her new truths, but they will not make untrue anything that was true before. The discovery of a new truth does not destroy an old truth. What is true will forever remain true, whatever else may be found true. And if there seems to arise a conflict between the old truth and the new, it will be found to be only in appearance, if they both be really true. It is quite possible we do not rightly interpret the Bible in all respects; and it is proper to accept an issue with the man of science on the ground of interpretation, and safe to abide the result. Geology has made us read anew the book of Genesis, with a much better and grander exegesis; and it is quite possible the progress of discovery and research may make other modifications of our interpretations. Perhaps the discoveries in the natural history of our race may compel us to a more critical study of the sacred text, to evolve a sense more in accordance with scientific truth. But geology has made no announcements which conflict with revelation, but, on the contrary, has most strikingly confirmed its truth. And so would natural history in the end, whatever its discoveries may prove to be, confirm all that the Scriptures really say respecting our race. We tender no such issue to the infidel, as that if your philosophy or your science be proved true, our Bible falls. The Bible cannot possibly come in conflict with science. Our interpretation of the Bible may—for we often have to correct that; but the Bible as it really is, never. —*New York Evangelist.*

PHRENOLOGY AND MAGNETISM IN ALABAMA.—We have received a report of the formation of a society of ladies and gentlemen for the investigation of these sciences, pursuant to a course of lectures and instruction to a class, by D. J. M. Trotter, in Clayton, Barbour Co., Ala. The society embraces several medical men, and a long list of names, nearly equally divided between the sexes. This is as it should be, and we predict the highest prosperity of this association. Dr. Trotter appears to be doing much in the South to spread scientific truth, and to win for himself the esteem of his fellow men. H. M. Thompkins is President, and James Mabry Secretary.

TEXTS FOR THE TIMES.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M. D.

1. SELF-RUIN.—A late work, entitled "SELF-FORMATION; *or, The History of an Individual Mind through Difficulties to Success,*" has gained some notice. But who shall write "SELF-RUIN; *or, The History of an Individual Mind through Difficulties to Failure?*" It is for the lack of many such that might be thrillingly written, that the world is cajoled into its present semblance of repose and peace. Teachers are too often but select sensualists; physicians are willfully dumb on matters to which they cannot be blind; authors seize the specious success and felicities of life, and weave them into a tissue of self-aggrandizement; divines (!—are *divine men* found now in pulpits?) are sel dom more than sticklers for words and self-seekers! It is time men were startled out of this delicious self-cheating. It is time the voice of failure were heard. It is time that human wo, and wreck, and ruin speak out, spurning alike the frowns without, and the shame within! "*Perseverantia omnia vincit*" is a lie,—a bare-faced, abominable lie,—only in the *few exceptional cases* where the incipient man or woman *starts right!* This hackneyed falsehood should no longer be suffered to beggar the world of half its legitimate state of happiness!

2. THE POSITIVE ALONE ENDURING.—The writer of books, who would be immortal, must put forth more of *independent truth* than even of *valid objection to error*. Otherwise his works will have a transient, because *dependent* existence, terminating with the passing away of the erroneous views they were designed to correct; even as the mere soldier loses his employment and value the moment he has, by a decisive victory, totally overcome his antagonist.

3. ITS BRIGHT SIDE.—Evil seldom, perhaps never, comes unmixed. Even hypocrisy may subserve, at least in one way, the cause of virtue. It cloaks up crimes that would shock weak minds, and destroy all their confidence in humanity. Yet the strong-minded will know that the evil is there—only hidden by the cloak—and they will know and deal with the world AS IT IS, (which, in truth, is far other than *as it has the credit of being,*) without having their own goodness staggered, or their own inward peace destroyed.

4. HOW HYPOCRITES ARE MADE.—SELF-ESTEEM may make a tyrant or a fool, but APPROBATIVENESS takes by far the first rank in the work of manufacturing hypocrites. SECRETIVENESS and CAUTIOUSNESS may prompt at times to deception, and are necessary, especially the former to the successful carrying-out of it. But APPROBATIVENESS more commonly furnishes the motive, and tasks the other faculties last named to accomplish its ends. So soon as a man is brought to say within himself, "I must do this thing or that, which is not fair, or generous, or commendable—but I must have the approval of my fellows, nevertheless!" that moment he becomes a hypocrite. From how many among the rising generation, to which we look with so much of hope, think you, friends, ignorant of the self-cherished viper that is to crawl over and beslime every other god-given element of their being, is APPROBATIVENESS destined to work out just such melancholly specimens of what should be men! Alas! the world is to swarm with them, as it does now!

5. "RATHER WEAR OUT THAN RUST OUT"—is a mischievous sentiment. Nature asks neither the one nor the other. As it is, we are taught to *overstrain life*, and we *strain it to death!* It is not enough for us that already "the children's teeth are set on edge." A foolish vanity or a wicked cupidity racks our minds for inventions to quicken into untimely activity the intellect and passions of the young, which, if merely *guided* by our maturer judgment, and not *forced*, our "cherishing mother" Nature would bring on at their proper time, and in all their proper strength, exuberance and beat you!

6. THE SCHOOL OF SELF KNOWLEDGE.—To know yourself, form a strong resolution to *grow better.* You will then ferret out your faults, and abjure them, *toto codo.* But this is a short step! It is not till you have fallen, *re-resolved* and *fallen again*, even to seventy times seven of such "sore falls" as old Christian Job, that you will begin to know yourself. You will by this time be an admitted spectator into the *arena* of your own *head*, where Lion, Tiger, Wolf and Savage wage intestine and never-ceasing warfare; and the first lesson you learn in this strange school will be that of *Humility!*

7. "THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN."—We cannot guard with too zealous care our *first moves* in the great game of life: they sustain the relation of CAUSES to the acts of all our future history. It is *doing as he did that makes us do as we do* all our life long!

8. "LIKE PARENT, LIKE CHILD."—Southern characters finely exemplify the law of hereditary descent. Born of parents who, at different times, are wrought to the highest pitch of intensity of almost every different faculty, they present many instances of peculiar and unusually unbalanced mentality,—many more *odd* and *eccentric* characters than can be found among the offspring of our more uniform and sedate parents in the Northern States.

9. MIND, A COMMUNITY OF FRIENDLY POWERS.—The healthy eye sees all things visible but the eye itself; the healthy nerve of touch feels all things palpable but the touch-nerve itself. So any knowing power or faculty of the mind, sees or knows all things but itself; and any feeling faculty feels the existence and force of every other such faculty, but not its own. The brain, the center of all sensation, is insensible as a stone! Thus the very *use* of any organ precludes, on its part, all chance of

self-study or self-detection. LANGUAGE *knows words*, but not the WORD-KNOWERS,—INDIVIDUALITY *sees things*, but not the THING-SEER,—REASON *discovers causes*, but not the CAUSE-DISCOVERER! How then can man study, understand or regulate *himself!*—Not by the *operation* of any one faculty, but by the *inter-operation* of all. INDIVIDUALITY spies out every other faculty, LANGUAGE names them as fast as found, and before their work is fairly done CASUALITY has ferreted out the *census-takers* themselves, and added their names to the list. Every faculty is a mirror for some or all the rest, and by the mutual recognition of all the components, the community discovers and understands its true nature and powers.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

There are now, in the political and religious world, two men of the same name, who are regarded, by a few old Hunkers, as rather *smart*, if not profound. The individuals have become public Gladiators. They fight for the amusement of their betters, whenever called upon. The one in the East—the other in the West. One in the pulpit—the other at the bar. From the similarity of name and conduct, we infer they belong to the same tribe, and were probably schooled together. We refer to the *Rev. John C. Lord*, of Buffalo, and *Daniel Lord*, Esq., of New York. These gentlemen are sometimes employed to "speak in meetings," and, being quite energetic and wordy, they manage to keep folks from "going to sleep." They sometimes amuse, and sometimes disgust their audiences. Being over-stocked with common bell-metal, their impudence is only equalled by the ranting noise they make. But we are wasting quite too much ammunition on this small game, and will close by quoting from the DERBY JOURNAL a very mild and just rebuke, administered to D. L, Esq., who recently insulted the good sense of the people of New Haven, where he was invited to speak before the P. B. K. Society. The correspondent, referring to this speech, says:—

"But even here false sentiments may creep in, and false principles be advocated, even in the very halls of science, and in the atmosphere of truth. Of such a character, was this undoubtedly felt to be by many who listened to the oration, the subject of which was '*the Pulpit and the Bar*,' in their influence upon society, it was for the purpose of noting one or two sentiments, that I allude to it at all. It has been called 'an *able* production,' and I presume, in the estimation of men whose ability consists only in remembering what their fathers taught them, and in rejecting everything that their fathers did not know, it may have been considered so; but in view of the advancement of science, the discovery of new principles, and the exercise of new ideas, for which this age is distinguished, and with which the teachers of the people are or ought to be acquainted—it must be considered in its allusions exceedingly behind the times—its conclusions weak and untenable, and its general effect upon the hearer unfavorable and injurious.

"It was, indeed, well worded, and as a specimen of 'special pleading' for the Bar, did some credit to the ingenuity of its author; but as a comparison and statement of the real influence of each department upon society, it did injustice to the Pulpit—that is to say, in my humble opinion. What, for instance, do you think of the idea, that because the clergy are engaged particularly with men's spiritual interest, and receive instructions from a book abounding in wonderful statements of miracles transpiring through all past time, and of God's special overruling providence and cognizance of human events—that therefore they are more *credulous* than other men, and more easily deceived as to pretended wonders and remarkable phenomena. Yet this was asserted by the speaker, and by implication that their judgment upon phenomena appealing to our faith or credulity, was not as reliable and sound as that of other men—lawyers, I suppose, for instance.

"Perhaps, for the purpose of demonstrating the superior steadfastness of the latter profession was it that he so sneeringly alluded to the '*new* sciences' of *Phrenology* and *Mesmerism*—to the new systems of *Homeopathy* and *Hydropathy*—and so gravely advised a '*wise incredulity*,' as to all subjects which in these days are claiming investigation. Such advice, if respected, is injurious—for there is no reason why man should fortify himself against proof upon one subject more than another—and to believe without proof is only the part of those who can *accept old errors* because they *are* old. I was reminded of what Ashburner well says:—'Small-minded men, not capable, from unfortunate organization of brain, of believing in truths at variance with the idols they have been accustomed to worship, set themselves up as oracles of wisdom. Too many implicitly give up their convictions to such incompetent leaders. Fight, however, as they will against the truth, it is always too strong for its opponents. Time, which settles all differences by changing old things and bringing forward new, sweeps away the fallacies of the obstinately proud and ignorant.'

"I had other points which were in my mind to notice, but your limits forbid a longer article—useless, perhaps, as it is, but showing at least that one among his audience accepted his advice, and became 'wisely incredulous' as to the truth of many of his assertions and comparisons.

Yours, H. B. S.

"Friend 'H. B. S.,' those are *our* sentiments."—*Ed. Derby Journal.*

PRETTY HANDS.—Delicate, beautiful hands! Dear miss, how do you contrive to keep your hands so pretty? And such rings, too, as if to draw attention that way. Let us feel them. O! dear, how soft and tender! Do you bake, miss? No. Do you make beds? No. Do you wash floors, and scrub the pots and kettles? No. So we thought. Look at your mother's hands. Ain't you ashamed to let that poor lady kill herself outright, while you do nothing from daylight to dark, but keep the dust from your face, and the flies from your hands! What are you fit for? Will a man of common sense marry you for your delicate hands? An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs than a month's moaning.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

Mr. Philarete Chasles, a distinguished writer of Paris, has contributed a long article about the United States, to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which the following are the closing paragraphs:—

"What is America to become? It is not difficult to divine it. An aggrandized Europe, and what a Europe! The space comprised between the Alleghanies, parallel to the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, parallel to the Pacific, is, as it is well known, six times larger than France. If to this is added the three hundred and ninety leagues of the old States, and the new territories acquired recently from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, imagination itself is astonished at these proportions. It is the tenth part of the whole globe. Thus the American does not see his country from the belfry, but in the race and society to which he belongs.

"The inhabitant of New York goes without trouble to New Orleans, and the Louisianian easily becomes acclimated in Kentucky. Provided you leave him those laws and manners which permit him the free development of his American strength, he is happy, he feels that he makes a part of a grand organic and harmonious body. Laws, soil, country, manners, remembrances, desires, institutions, pride, passion, qualities, all is in harmony. The partial democracies of which the Union is composed are as solid and as stable as the best organized States; they have their roots in the souls of the people, and their sap in the habits of the community. Obscure yesterday, marching with a bold step in the unknown, America cares little for the present—the future is her own. One fact governs her whole life: it is expansion, activity, energy, a tendency to variety, the go-a-head-ism. Her moral vigor, identical in its causes and in its essence with the internal strength of Rome under the Scipios, of France under Louis XIV., of Spain under Isabella, of England since the Georges, moves in a space far more vast. The American soul, profoundly identified with the institutions of the country, desires only what can and must result from the same institutions and the national manners.

"Everywhere people work, live at hotels, marry young, are fond of adventures, and not much afraid of bankruptcy, or danger, or even death, and they are certain that there will be always land enough for a courageous American.

"To this vast social experiment, of which the United States is the workshop, must be added the physical experiment that nature is incessantly carrying on. The rivers change their beds, Niagara is receding, the forests fall, prairies burn up, the temperature becomes by degrees milder and more temperate, the miasma which exhale from a newly-stirred soil lose their morbid power, the means of subsistence increase, the population doubles every twenty years, and it is yet only a preparatory work. The heroic age, the epoch of war announces

itself; this strong race, which absorbs many others, is far, very far from having filled up its borders, from Russian America and the Samoyedes to the Isthmus of Panama.

"Before 1845, the pioneers of civilization had not passed a line which prolonged from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior, and forming an angle at the extremity of this lake to join the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, included nearly a third of North America. The point the Americans have just carried in California, crosses the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, an unforeseen event, one of the most considerable facts of our age, important, not only by the precious metals which come into circulation, but by the joint responsibility which it establishes between the different parts of the new world.

"Our Europe, that old country, whom the mild jester, Franklin, called not without irony, 'his good grandmother,' what is she to become some day, in face of the inevitable developments of the New World? Something like ancient Greece with regard to modern Europe. The neo-Romans of this worn-out world, have they reason to seek, in spite of the past, the American autonomy, the germ which they do not possess? This question concerns the masters of our destinies, political men—I leave it to them. If I should resolve it, and if I should say what I know, the Byzantines of my time, ever deceived by the subtilty of their minds and the falsehoods which they practice, would not fail to believe that I wish to put my hand to the affairs of the country, and that I pretend to be a philosopher, that I may become something like the head of a party. They may be assured—I should much prefer to go and draw their portraits in some solitude, and practice what they counterfeit under some modest puritan roof near Rome in New Hampshire, or Carthage in Massachusetts. There I would listen again to that beautiful canticle, rude in versification, admirable in sentiment, the motto of America, and which has never ceased to resound in my heart since I heard it in England:—

"'O, God! what need we have of strength,
The strength to toil, the strength to bear,
The strength 'mid terrors to hope on,
Strength feeble women to protect—
Strength to submit, strength to endure—
Even pain and death—vigor of arm—
Vigor of soul—faint not,
And God will keep you!'"

IMPOSTERS.—It has been said that we have many ignorant imposters practicing Phrenology in various parts of the country, who bring the "noble science" into disrepute, wherever they go. We very much regret that this is even so, and applies with equal force to every other public interest. Are not our best banks the most frequently counterfeited? Are there not scores of living Judases in the Christian Church? and hundreds who falsely pretend to hold extraordinary commissions from Heaven, and who terrify ignorant and silly people with denunciations of judgment? Are there not large numbers of quacks, imposters, and even murderers, in the medical profession? Is the legal profession free from this class of swindlers? Deplorable as it is, it cannot be denied that we have our quota of these persons, many of whom have mistaken their calling, yet continue to bungle on through life, efficient only to do harm.

REMEDY.—Let the children be educated; a well-trained mind will detect imposition as readily as the eye of a money-broker will that of a spurious bank-note, or a piece of bogus metal. While people remain ignorant of Physiology, and the laws of life, they will be imposed upon by unprincipled doctors, and patent medicine quacks. So of Theology, Phrenology, Law, &c.

These thoughts were suggested by reading the following piece of folly and pretension, by somebody who has a design on the gullible. We would warn such to "look out for mock auctions."

"We all have on our bodies certain marks, which are called moles, but which ought to be called stars, because they are a mark placed on the body by a divine hand, to inform man what planet he is born under.* Each mole, or star, differs from one another in form, color, and size, so each planet marks the body with its own particular star, which can be told without seeing them; and as the stars are marked on the body, so will the development be given to the brain, which will be the largest organs of the head. To prove this still further, if the time of birth is known, all the stars on the body can be told, and the development of the brain can be charted without seeing the individual, and upon children's bodies where the moles will come, as the planets revolve round in their order, which gives the growth to the brain!!!

It is said that the devil "quotes Scripture," and here we have it. Was there ever a more transparent "gull-trap" than this?

Again: our new prophet quotes as follows:—

"St. John xiv. 12. 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also.'"

That is to say, if you pay this mountebank your money, he will teach you his tricks. What blasphemy!!

Here is a pretending fortune-teller, practicing his deception under the title of Phrenologist! We regard him with too much pity and contempt to detain our readers longer with such a vagabond, and will simply admonish the inexperienced to *beware!*

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are now contracting to build two paddle-box steamers, each 2,500 tons burthen, and 800 horse power, to convey the India mail between Southampton and Alexandria. These vessels will be as swift as the mail packets that run between Liverpool and America, and the passage between Southampton and Alexandria will be reduced from 16 to 10 or 11 days, including stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar. A communication with Gibraltar will be effected in four and a half days, and with Malta in eight days. Letters from India, which now reach Southampton about the 25th and 26th of the month, and then arrive in time to be answered by the India mail that leaves London by way of Marseilles on the 24th of the month.

* Matthew ii. 2. "Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the east, and have come to worship Him."

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—I am somewhat inclined to cavil at an idea I find in the July number of the Journal. The second sentence reads, "Two persons may have heads shaped *precisely* alike, and if one have a fine, delicate temperament, the other a coarse, gross organization, there will be as much difference in the tone of those minds as there is in the quality of mahogany and hemlock timber." Now, I would ask if it is not preposterous to suppose that a person can have the coronal region, perfective faculties, and intellect large, with but moderate animal propensities combined with a low, coarse, gross, sensual temperament, and *vice versa?*

Do not the developments of body and brain *always* correspond? According to my conception of the phrenological principles in the case, we may as well look for the body of a "hemlock" tree with a "mahogany" top, as for a moral and intellectual head on a coarse, sensual body. I have never been able to discover any such monstrosities, nor do I expect to, until the pomological principle of grafting is resorted to by moral reformers, for more speedy reformation and elevation of the human species. With due deference to more practiced observers, I remain, &c., G.

ANSWER.—If you will re-read the quotation you have made from the first article in the July number, you will observe that the *shape* of the head and *temperament* are the only conditions stated, yet you get up a new issue by supposing a particular shaped head, and attaching a temperament to it to suit yourself. You imply the impossibility of such a shaped head on a coarse body. We know that it is not usual, but that it sometimes exists. Some persons inherit the bodily shape and temperament of one parent, a gross one if you please, and the form of head of the other parent. In this case there would be the *tone* of mind which the temperament gives; namely, a lack of exquisitiveness and susceptibility, while the head, being favorably organized, with small base and large coronal region, would make the person comparatively inoffensive, with good moral, intellectual, and perfective tendencies, but the temperament, which pervades alike the head and body, would be just such a drawback upon the quality and vigor of the manifestations, as letting down the strings of a violin would be to the tone of the music, or as abstracting the temper from a cutting instrument, or like making an ax of iron instead of steel. It might be well formed, and, if you please, ground and polished, but lacking fineness; i. e., being gross, and without temper, or the possibility of receiving a proper temper, it would be useless. In our article, however, we had reference to heads of equal development and great difference of temperament. Our object was to induce persons to regard temperament attentively before deciding the character of the mental manifestations.

We know very well that a coarse temperament generally goes with a low, gross head, but we also know, that many persons have well-formed heads, but are so unfortunate in temperament as to be sap-heads. Has not our friend seen the "pomological principle of grafting," if not exactly "a mahogany top upon a hemlock body," fully carried out in reference to matrimonial unions, yet has he not seen high-wrought temperaments and splendid mental endowments united with the reverse, and witnessed the sad results of the laws of hereditary transmission, in the offspring? If not, he has yet much to learn, and we would commend to his peru-

sal Fowler's work on "Hereditary Decent." Some children partake almost wholly of the father, others equally so of the mother, others equally of both, and others again, the body and temperament of one parent, and the head of the other; and yet again, some we know who have the forehead and intellect of the mother and the back-head and character of the father, and the reverse.

Thus we sometimes have a "hemlock and mahogany top" combined, on a good or bad body. We ardently wish the world knew more about the "pomological principle," relative to the various trees of the human garden. There would be less gnarled and bitter fruit.

Popular Education in Iowa.—[It is a compliment, and the highest recommend to a State, to provide thus liberally for the education of her children. G. B. D., a teacher and subscriber, formerly of New York, writing from Muscatine, Iowa, gives us the following hopeful information.]

Allow me to "post you up," as they say out here, on what Iowa is doing in educational matters. Iowa will, in a few years, have one of the most ample "School Funds" of any State in the Union. She has over 1,500,000 acres of land, granted her by Congress "for the use of Schools." The School Law of Iowa is similar to that of New York previous to the passage of the present "Free School Law."

Besides three embryo colleges and a medical department, there are about one thousand well organized district schools, and some of them with houses that would be considered an ornament in the older States. I do not know two villages in Central or Eastern New York, with twice the population, and four times the wealth, that has done as much for the cause of popular education, as Muscatine and Burlington in this State. And other towns are doing equally well.

Muscatine has rather taken the lead in the enterprise. She has started the first public school on a large scale. The third town in size in the State, not quite 4,000 inhabitants, (unfortunately divided into two districts)—she erected last summer a neat two story brick edifice, 40 by 45 feet, at a cost of $5,000, including ground, and started a school this spring; and the other district has commenced a building 46 by 60 feet, at an estimated cost of $6,000, two stories high, each with three apartments and recitative rooms, and will probably open their school next spring. Burlington, the largest town in the State, has voted $8,000 to build two houses in that city. Dubuque, the second in size, built two houses in 1849, though some smaller, yet very good ones, and Keokuck, the fourth in size, is to commence building a house this season for the whole city, one that will accommodate 500 pupils, the largest in the State. These are all on the most approved plan of modern school-houses.

Five years from this time will see some of the best schools in the West, on this side of the Mississippi River. There are many fine school-houses being put up in the country. The people here are well "waked up" on the subject of popular education. A few good teachers will find employ at a very good salary in these larger houses.

I find the children here are more easily governed than they are east. In a school of nearly 200, and now the ninth week of the term, I have not had an occasion to resort to corporeal punishment—have used cold water two or three times very successfully. In fact, I have not "whipped a scholar," in near eighteen months, since I attended your course of lectures in Syracuse, New York. I owe my success mainly to the little knowledge I have of Phrenology.

Please send my Journal to this office, I do not wish to be without it, as it contains so much valuable instruction in regard to the laws of health as well as other important matters.

[All this is but the foreshadowing of the mighty strides which the great West is taking in moral and intellectual advancement. In the course of a few years the East will be but a nursery, compared with a vast field, laid out on the grandest scale, for the production of the choicest crops, and the higher development of superior human beings.]

PHRENOLOGY IN LANCASTER, MASS.

Lancaster, (Mass.,) July 28, 1851.

Phrenology in Lancaster, Mass.—*Messrs Editors*:—Aside from the interest which you are aware I have long taken in the subject of Phrenology, your Journal has so won upon my admiration as a literary and scientific work, that I have determined to find at least *twenty* in this vicinity to enjoy the advantages of its study.

I consider it one of the most useful publications in the United States; and coupling this fact with the extreme lowness of its price, I cannot but believe that I shall be doing my friends a great favor by inducing them to subscribe for it.

I inclose ten dollars for twenty copies of your Journal; and as I have not yet obtained that number of subscribers, you can direct the package to me, for the present. W. S T.

[Editorial Encouragement.—A friend of ours, writing from the South, gives utterance to the following encouraging remarks. We hope he will scatter the light in his region, and thereby awaken a general interest in the science of man.]

Owing to a change of residence, I have been deprived of the Journal for a few months, and I find that I cannot live *to do well* without it. Indeed, I have been so long insulated and cut off from all communication with the world, that my mental appetite naturally craves a bit of intellectual nourishment. Come send the Journal, with all the back numbers for this year—I would not lose a link from the chain.

I was, when first introduced, struck with one very prominent feature of the Journal; and that was, it stooped down to raise up, and better the condition of the poor, the uninformed, and unfortunate. Some there are who have a vast deal of useful knowledge, but they are aristocratic, and selfish of it. Not so the Journal. These greatly err in their manner of action. For who can enjoy wealth and luxury where the poor, distressed, and unfortunate are everywhere around them? Who can wrap themselves up in the garb of dignity or knowledge, and be contented and happy, while ignorance, the most pitiable ignorance, continually stares them in the face? Man is a social being, and unless those with whom he is surrounded be elevated to a level with himself, he will have but little social enjoyment. In that the Journal has struck "the right streak." Its editors will derive a pleasure in distributing a general knowledge of the physical, organic, and moral laws; and their greatest satisfaction will be, to afterwards look around and see that they have bettered the condition of neighbors and far-off strangers whom they have never seen.

"But," say some, "are Fowlers and Wells serving the poor for naught. They speak against land monopoly, aristocracy, &c., but what are they doing at the city of New York?" Well, they may be rich, vastly rich, for aught I know; yet I am indulgent enough to believe those riches will be turned to good account. [Yes, if we get them.]

I am, at present, clerk in a country store, in an obscure corner of the county, where, as Combe says, the propensities of the people have "full swing." They are, in general, at least twenty-five years behind the times. Then, say you, you should get subscribers to the Journal. Aye! I would if I could; but they are not prepared for it. Speak in phrenological language, and you speak, to them, "in an unknown tongue."

I cannot fall in with an intellectual, progressive associate "in all this beat." J.

The Fortune-telling Imposture.—The diffusion of knowledge has not yet been so thorough as to entirely eradicate superstition, and there are still a number of quacks and fortune-tellers who prey upon the ignorant in the great cities. Mr. William Willis, being greatly moved with a desire to peep into futurity, recently called upon Madame Adolph, one of the most notorious of these imposters, for the purpose of obtaining a little information as to his future career. He paid her a douceur of fifty cents, and she thereupon shuffled cards, examined his phrenological developments, and performed various other necromantic operations, from which she derived certain conclusions, which did not meet with Mr. Willis's approbation. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Lathrop, and made a complaint against the unsatisfactory sorceress, who was forthwith required to give bail in the sum of $300, for good behavior during one year. The Justice should have completed the affair by sending the disappointed consulter of the oracle to the lunatic asylum.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

[This same person has before been arrested, yet here we find her "at her old tricks again." She will doubtless change her quarters, and go to some other city, to remain until again driven out.]

Mental Excitement.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke; Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impas-

sioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.—*Transcript.*

[From this we should learn to keep the body and brain in a state of perfect equilibrium, by a balance of the temperaments, which would enable us to check or prevent the blood from flowing too rapidly to the brain. These sudden shocks are the same to the nervous system as the explosion or bursting of a steam-boiler. We may, by proper care, prevent these *mental* as well as physical explosions.]

Reviews.

Within the past month we have published at the office of the *Phrenological Journal* new editions of the following works:—

THE ILLUSTRATED SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. With over one hundred engraved illustrations. By O. S & L. N. FOWLER. Price, 25 cents. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

"Multum in parvo." [Much in little.] Though a small book, it contains the "quint essence" of these subjects, and is just the thing to be read quickly. This Instructor serves the double purpose of a reading book, and may be used as a CHART, at the same time, in which to record the Phrenological development of any individual.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY. By GEORGE COMBE. Including its application to the present and prospective condition of the United States. With notes by ANDREW BOARDMAN, M. D. Illustrated with engravings. 12mo., pp. 391. Price, $1 00. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

This is, unquestionably, the most useful and interesting work by this distinguished author—THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN alone excepted. The present new edition is well printed, on excellent paper, and substantially bound with embossed muslin—in library style. It should be read by every person who would understand Phrenology in all its bearings, and in its application to every human interest.

EDUCATION FOUNDED ON THE NATURE OF MAN. By J. G. SPURZHEIM. 12mo. Price, 50 cents. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

"Worth its weight in gold," says the *Evening Gazette*, and we unhesitatingly confirm the statement. If parents and teachers would read this book it would give them a flood of light in regard to the disposition, government, and training of children. This work has been approved by the best minds in the world.

SELF-CULTURE AND PERFECTION OF CHARACTER. Including the management of youth. By O. S. FOWLER. 12mo. Price, 50 cents. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

"SELF-MADE OR NEVER MADE" is the motto. The popularity of this book may be judged of when we state that it has already passed through SEVEN EDITIONS, and continues to grow in favor with the public. Its spirit is eminently hopeful and progressive. A single paragraph from the preface illustrates this point:—

"IMPROVEMENT is the practical watch-word of the age. Since the Revolution, men have probably made more numerous inventions and discoveries in machinery, agriculture, and the means of human comfort and luxury, than ever before since the Creation."

MATRIMONY, OR PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY APPLIED TO THE SELECTION OF CONGENIAL COMPANIONS FOR LIFE. By O. S. FOWLER. Price, 25 cents. New York Fowlers & Wells.

Not far from *one hundred thousand copies* of this work have been sold in the United States, besides having been twice reprinted in England. Notwithstanding this unprecedented circulation, there are *millions* who have not yet had the benefit of its teachings. Therefore it is kept constantly in the market, and meets with an undiminished sale.

THE SERIAL AND ORAL METHOD OF TEACHING LANGUAGES. Adapted to the French. By L. MANESCA. Philadelphia: Thomas Cowperthwait & Co. For sale at Putnam's and at Redfield's, NEW YORK.

This is a clear and philosophically arranged work, and aims at presenting a method based on nature's process of teaching language to man. It is called the *Serial*, as we see by the preface, because the elements of the language are distributed and classified in a series, that is, in a naturally progressive and connected order, beginning with the simplest, and embracing, gradually, the more complex, the whole arranged in an order inferrable to the nature of language, and the laws of acquisition of the human mind. By this serial arrangement, the student is led on by easy steps, and acquires the language without the vexatious labor growing out of learning conjugations of verbs by heart, referring to dictionaries at every moment, and artificial difficulties created by the old systems. The *Oral* indicates that the method communicates a knowledge of the spoken language. The exercises have been prepared to communicate this knowledge.

Manesca's system is well known in this country. The originator was John Manesca, father of the author of the present work: he was long celebrated as a teacher in the city of New York. The method has acquired, probably, a wider reputation under other names than his own. Ollendorff's system, for example, is taken from his. He obtained in 1828, it appears by a statement made in the preface, a copy of a course of lessons given by Manesca in 1825. A person who had studied the French with Manesca, took to Paris, the course of lessons, which he received, where he studied the German, employing by accident Mr. Ollendorff. Manesca's system thus fell into his hands, and he published it some years after as his own. The author of the present work states that Mr. Ollendorff having marred the philosophy and completeness of the method by ignorant changes and defective exercises, the present work is published to present and preserve the system complete in its philosophical integrity.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN OREGON.—Our accounts from Oregon announce the existence of organized hostilities on the part of the Indians, from which several different settlements have suffered severely, extensive robberies having taken place, and numerous lives been lost. The vicinity of Rogue River is the principal scene of the disturbances, in which the Indians of that region generally have taken an active part. On the 1st of May, a company consisting of twenty-six men, on their return from the mines to the Willamette Valley, were attacked at Green Willow Spring, by a party of Indians numbering between two and three hundred warriors.—The whites retreated before the superior force and escaped without receiving any injury. The next day a small company of four persons was attacked by the Indians, who robbed them of their mules and baggage. On the succeeding day, a brisk engagement took place between a party of 32 persons, men and boys, and a band of about 20 Indians. The Americans had only 17 guns, while the savages were fully armed. After a sanguinary fight, which continued without respite for more than four hours, the Indians were beaten from the field, leaving six of their number killed, and as many more wounded, some of them mortally. During the battle, a distinguished chief received a fatal wound and died before its close. The war had its origin in a difficulty which occurred between a party of whites and Indians, who were travelling in company to the mines. The Indians arose in the night, and shot one of the party, making their escape to the mountains, with the mules and packs. The surviving whites turned back, and making known the outrage which had been committed, a company of thirty at once started in pursuit of the offending Indians. They fell in with a band of Indians at Rogue River, killed two of the men, including a chief and took four prisoners, two of whom were daughters of the head-chief. The whites refused to surrender the prisoners, on the demand of the chief, until the murderers of the man who was killed should be given up, and the property restored. The chief refused to comply with these conditions, and took his departure threatening vengeance. It was supposed that the tribes on the Rogue River would make a formal declaration of war against the whites, and the company before spoken of were awaiting an attack at the crossing of the river. A request has been sent to Gen. Gaines for permission to raise volunteer troops, and other preparations were making to give the Indians a warm reception.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.—The Convention for revising the Constitution of Virginia have recently brought their labors to a close, after a protracted session of eight months. The Constitution which is submitted to the people for their acceptance, is highly democratic in its leading features, avoiding the aristocratic spirit which has heretofore marked the political institutions of the ancient

Commonwealth. It provides for the election of the Governor and Judges by popular vote; abolishes the property qualification for the right of suffrage; guarantees the freedom of speech and of the pen; forbids the prescription of any religious test by the Legislature; establishes a uniform system of taxation; prohibits lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets; with many other provisions in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age. The question of acceptance or rejection is to be acted on by the people on the 23d day of next October.

FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—For the sixth time within the last two years, the city of San Francisco has been visited with a destructive conflagration, consuming thirteen blocks of buildings, and other property of various kinds to the amount of not less than $3,000,000. This fire occurred at about 10 o'clock in the morning of June 22, and before any exertions could be made to arrest its progress spread with frightful rapidity, over a portion of the city which was built of the most combustible materials. There is no doubt that it was the work of incendiaries, and several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. It is the general impression at San Francisco that a plot has been formed by a gang of desperadoes to burn the city, provoked at the measures adopted to bring criminals to justice. The citizens were by no means depressed by the occurrence of this calamity. The sufferers were active in repairing the loss. The usual course of business was but little interrupted. Within a week from the fire, more than two hundred buildings were erected on the site of the ruins.

EXECUTION IN NEW-YORK.—The sentence of death was executed July 25, on Edward F. Douglas and Thomas Benson, who had been convicted of the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the ship Glenn. A crowd of men and boys thronged the vicinity of the Tombs, which was the scene of this awful tragedy, while the windows and roof-tops of the neighboring houses were filled with eager spectators, hoping to catch a glimpse of the dismal ceremony. The criminals were both young men, one of the age of 22, the other of 23. One was a negro, the other a native of Michigan. They were attended by their mothers to the last day of their lives. About five hundred persons were admitted to the yard of the prison to witness the execution. The penalty of the law was inflicted with the usual solemnities. Every thing was conducted with decorum and order. The colored man especially seemed resigned to his fate, and to be in the enjoyment of religious consolations. Douglas, who had from the first, displayed an original and somewhat powerful cast of character, appeared to meet his doom as an inevitable necessity. Until the close of the period between his sentence and his execution, he exhibited comparatively little interest in the spiritual instructions which were administered to him by a clergyman of Brooklyn. As the fatal hour approached, the death warrant was read by the Marshal to the prisoners in their cells. They were soon after brought out for execution. A procession was formed of the public officers and the attending physicians and clergymen, in which the prisoners walked to the gallows. A file of Marines were on duty as guard. After a few words had been spoken by each of the criminals, the black caps were drawn over their faces; the ropes around their necks were attached to pulleys in the gallow's frame; on a signal from the Marshal the weights to draw them up were let fall; the bodies were suspended in the air; and in a few moments, the unhappy young men were beyond the reach of human justice or mercy. Their bodies were delivered to their friends, and were interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies. No one could have looked on the sanguinary spectacle, without a deep thrill of horror, and a fervent wish that an enlightened legislation might adopt more humane means for the prevention of crime. It is to be hoped that the gallows will not long hold its present conspicuous position among the institutions of the nineteenth century.

DISASTER TO MEMBERS OF THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.—A sloop, owned by the Oneida Community, a religious and industrial Association located in the vicinity of Utica, was sunk on the North River, on the 26th of July, while on her way from Kingston to New-York. Several members of the Community were on board. While they were dining in the cabin, the sloop was struck by a squall. In a few minutes she was thrown on her beam-ends and the cabin was filled with water. Two women, Mrs. Mary E. Cragin and Miss Eliza Allen, were drowned. The men had a narrow escape with their lives, having with difficulty kept themselves afloat, until they were picked up by a schooner which came to their relief.

SUICIDE FROM GAMBLING.—A young German named Samuel Aiahamer committed suicide at Hoboken, July 27, by shooting himself with a pistol. He fell a victim to his propensity for gambling. Arriving about three years since in this country, he attracted attention by his gayety and apparent wealth, and soon became intimate with the sporting men of New-York. He rapidly lost his money, and was reduced to penury. At length he obtained means to pay his passage to Europe and returned home. His visit was of short duration and he again arrived in New-York in the winter of 1850. He brought with him cash to the amount of $3,000, besides a quantity of champaign wine on which he intended to speculate. He was again beset by the gamblers, for whom he cherished a certain infatuation. In a few months, he lost the whole of his money. He was destitute of friends. A stranger in a strange land, his spirits sunk. His health had been ruined by his evil course of life. He continued to frequent the houses as a spectator, where he had been robbed of his money. His old comrades made him the butt of their heartless ridicule. At length, he went to the hospital. He was reduced to the lowest stage of want. Endeavoring without success to obtain a small loan from the sharper who had stripped him, he was left without resource. Nothing remained to him in life, and in the frenzy of despair, he wound up his wretched career by the act of suicide.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The great eclipse of the Sun which took place on the 28th of July, attracted considerable attention from scientific men in this city. The morning was pleasant, the atmosphere serene, and every facility presented for its observation. About one third of the sun's disc was obscured. The eclipse continued one hour and thirty-five minutes. In Greenland, Norway, Sweden and Prussia, where the eclipse was central, the shadow of the moon while passing over the earth was about one hundred and forty miles in breadth. The results deduced from the observations of this eclipse will be of great importance in the determination of longitudes. In this country, astronomers have extensively availed themselves of the occasion for that purpose, and an account of their investigations is anxiously looked for by the friends of science.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BELL.—Joseph Bell, a distinguished member of the Boston Bar died at Saratoga Springs on the 24th of July. He was a native of New-Hampshire, but for several years past had resided in Boston. He was an active politician, a sagacious lawyer, and a man of considerable personal influence.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—With many imperfections, which the wisdom of future legislation will remedy, the cheap postage law has produced a remarkable increase of correspondence. The proportion of paid letters was at first about one-half of the whole number. At present, at least three quarter's are paid, and the proportion is growing larger every day. Stamps are very generally used for the pre-payment of letters.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A number of Hungarian refugees have recently arrived in New-York, of whom fifteen were companions of Kossuth at Kuitahia. They bear with them the highest recommendations, and wish to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in this country.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—A new method illustrating the rotation of the Earth has been discovered by Prof. Strong, of New-Brunswick, N. J. Prof. Strong constructs a wooden wheel six feet in diameter, but very slight, its weight being only two pounds. This wheel is supported horizontally, the hub resting on a steel needle. The needle fits into a glass socket. Placed in a room free from currents of air and all disturbance, the motion of the earth around the wheel is perceptible, the wheel apparently performing the revolution in the proper number of hours.

GREEN ROSES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A North Carolina paper, noticing the production of a blue rose at Paris, states that a *green rose* is quite common in the county of Bladen in that State. The rose is identical with the common daily, except in color, the varitaion in which is supposed to have

been produced by the accidental intermingling of the roots of the rose-tree with those of the common sumach. The peculiarities of the new varieties are perpetuated by cutting or otherwise.

GROWTH OF IOWA.—The following statistics of the progress of Des Moines County, Iowa, are interesting, as indicating the rapid advance of that young State. There are 229,942 acres of land, and 14,488 inhabitants. The total value of real estate is $2,130,922, and the personal property $477,672. Burlington has 5,129 inhabitants. The population of the County has increased 1,500 during the past year, and the average valuation of entered land is 5 87 per acre.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—A Grand Jury's report, showing the number of persons in the different institutions from January 1 to July 30, 1851, inclusive, makes the total of persons now confined in the penal and charitable institutions of the city to be 6,005 persons—of which number four thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, or very nearly three-fourths, are foreigners. The whole number of commitments by the city watch during the last six months, was 6,677, of which number only 889 were Americans. The whole number of commitments by the police during the same period was 2,511, of which number 1,549 were foreigners. Of the 2,826 persons committed to the County Jail during the last six months, 2,344 were criminals, 330 debtors, and 162 witnesses; 565 of the whole number were minors, and only 609 were Americans, leaving the number of foreigners 2,217.

FOREIGN.

EXECUTION OF COUNT BOCARME.—The execution of Count Hippolyte de Bocarme, whose trial for poisoning the brother of his wife with the essential oil of tobacco, was noticed in our last number, took place at Mons, in Belgium, on Friday, the 18th of July. The Count had appealed to the Court of Cassation for a new trial, and it was only the day before the execution, that he was informed of the rejection of his suit. The first effect of the announcement was overwhelming. He could not believe that he would actually be left to suffer the penalty of the law. At length, he recovered his tranquility, which did not again forsake him. Conversing with the procureur, who announced to him that his execution was to take place on the next day, he said. "I have but one more request to make, which is that the blade of the guillotine be well-sharpened. I have read of executions where much suffering was caused by the neglect of this precaution, and I tremble at the very thought."—The procureur assured him that his request should be held sacred as the last wish of a dying man. On leaving the Count, the magistrate said, "You have now only to attend to the concerns of your soul." "That" replied the Count, "is the affair of the priest." He was then visited by the Archbishop of Cincinnati, who was distantly related to the family, he being at that time in Belgium. In spite of the most earnest entreaties he refused to confess, and receive the consolations of the Catholic Church. About one o'clock he requested dinner, which was brought to him. He ate heartily of milk-soup, a pullet and cauliflower, with a dessert of cherries. At a later hour he betrayed a good deal of emotion; he wept freely; requested the presence of the priest; was induced to make his confession; but was still anxious respecting the sharpness of the knife. His mind however, was calm; he showed no symptoms of fear; from time to time would ask respecting the hour; and sat like a child on the knee of one of the keepers, to whom he had become attached. In the evening, he suddenly exclaimed, "I will give each of you 100,000 francs, if you will let me escape." At 10 o'clock he was again visited by the procureur in his cell. After his departure he called for refreshment. A glass of wine with some biscuits was offered to him, which he refused, saying that he was unwell and would prefer a capon and more cherries. From this time, he conversed freely with his confessor, appearing perfectly cool and self-possessed. At midnight, the erection of the scaffold was commenced, and at six o'clock in the morning, the blade of the guillotine shone brightly in the rays of the rising sun. All the halls, cafes, and shops in the vicinity were closed, and the blinds of the private houses were drawn down. An immense throng of people silently waited in front of the prison. At a little past six, he was led out to execution. He was accompanied by the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the Dean of St. Waudra. He walked firmly without support, carrying his head erect. His face was pale, but tranquil. He wore the bosom of his shirt open, he had on black pantaloons, black silk stockings, and new enameled pumps. His hands were secured behind his back. Embracing the clergymen who had attended him, and pressing the crucifix for the last time, he ascended the steps of the scaffold, and placed himself on the board of the guillotine. While the men were fastening him with straps, he turned his head several times and looked at the crowd. One of the assistants becoming nervous, was hurried in his manner, and the Count said to him, "Not so fast, there is time enough," and a moment afterward, "Slacken this thong, there is no need of so much care." Every thing was now ready; he looked for a moment on the knife with an expression of mingled wonder and curiosity; laid his head on the cushion; the executioner gave the signal; a dull, heavy sound was heard; and Hippolyte Bocarme was no more.

REVISION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—The motion for the revision of the French Constitution, in favor of which an elaborate report was presented by M. de Tocqueville, has been rejected in the Assembly. The whole number of members voting was 724, a very large proportion of an Assembly consisting, when it is complete of 750 members, but at present of only 736, there being fourteen vacancies. The votes were taken with great care. Each member passed over the tribune to deposit his card in the urn, an operation which lasted over two hours. It was found that 446 had voted for the proposed revision and 278 against it, but a majority of three fourths being required, the measure was lost. Among the opponents of the revision were Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Thiers, Changarnier, Louis and Napoleon Bonaparte, Lamartine and Hugo, who took sides against the measure, from various and opposing party views and interests.—The principal advocates of the revision were Berryer, Falloux, and De Broglie. An admirable speech was made in opposition to it by M. Victor Hugo, who presented a powerful defense of the Republic principle, as compared with monarchy.—The only revision of the Constitution, of which he could comprehend the importance, would be a still more complete embodiment of the democratic idea,—the more perfect realization of the essential rights of the people, the right to labor, and to organized assistance, the abolition of the punishment of death, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, the abolition in short of all obstacles to the physical and moral progress of man. The Constitution of the French Republic should be the charter of human progress in the nineteenth century, the immortal testament of civilization, the political Bible of the nations, approaching as nearly as possible to absolute social truth. Any other revision than this, he could contemplate only with astonishment. The profound change in the fundamental law being rejected, it will be the next business of the French politicians to prepare for the election of the coming spring.—It is to be hoped that the result will establish republican institutions in France on a firm foundation.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.—The Fourth Annual Congress of the Friends of Peace was opened in London on the 22d of July, and continued in session during three days. Between eight and nine hundred delegates were present from different nations, while the spacious area of Exeter Hall, which contains about 3,500 persons, was filled with a crowded audience. The general tendency of the speeches was towards universal emancipation, mental and physical. The French speeches especially, were enthusiastic in the expression of the highest democratic and humanitary principles. During the session of the last day, a body of fifteen French working men produced a decided sensation by their entrance into the Hall. They were representatives of the Working Men's Association of Paris to the World's Exhibition in London. They had come in a body to pledge their hearts and hands in favor of Universal Peace. They assured the Congress that the laborers, the Republicans of France, were devoted to the cause of peace, that their attachment to the Republic was not only because it secured their personal rights, but because it was an approach towards a European confederacy of emancipated nations; thus preparing the way for the universal peace of the civilized world. The speeches of these men just from the work-shops of Paris were admirable in character and expression and were received with lively enthusiasm by the whole audience. They were inspired not only with a hearty devotion to the cause of peace, but to every movement in favor of the complete enfranchisement and elevation of the human race. Among

the other principal speakers, were Mr. Cobden, Emile Girardin, the celebrated editor of the Paris "Presse," Samuel Gurney, the Quaker banker, M. Cormenin, an eminent French statesman, Mr. Hindly, a member of the British Parliament, J. S. Buckingham, Dr. Schertrer of Vienna, and Elihu Burritt, of this country.

OUTBREAK IN HAVANA.—The accounts from Havana, at the time of our going to press, are confused and uncertain. From the statement of the friends of the Cuban patriots in New-York, the insurrection would appear to be more serious than is admitted by the Spanish authorities. The first pronunciamento for the independence of the island was made on the 4th of July. On the same day a battle was fought between a party of the Government troops, who had been sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists, and a guerilla force under A-guerra Aguerra one of the most active leaders of the revolt. The Cubans numbered 200 men, and the Spaniards 300, of which two thirds were infantry and the rest lancers. The engagement resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards who retreated with the loss of 21 men killed and 18 wounded.—The people were encouraged with full confidence by this battle, and went over in large numbers to the standard of the insurgents. Several other important pronunciamentos are said to have taken place in different quarters, while the insurgents were in the field in formidable numbers; but at present, we have not sufficient advices to enable us to speak with confidence on the subject.

DEATH OF DR. LINGARD.—Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, in the month of July. For some length of time he has been breaking up, and, for the last few weeks, a fatal result has been almost daily expected. He was aged 81 years. Dr. Lingard was an unknown and retiring priest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when in 1806, he issued from the local press in that town his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church," a work which, was the first and most efficient effort to attract popular attention toward the ecclesiastical glories of our Saxon forefathers, which are now familiar objects of study and speculation.

RIOTS AT CHRISTIANA.—The journals of Christiana, (Norway,) of the 10th, state that a serious disturbance took place there on the previous night. Several thousand persons assembled on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville with the intention of breaking open the doors of the prison, and releasing some malefactors who were confined there.—Just as they were commencing to break open the doors, some strong detachments of cavalry and infantry arrived and put the mob to flight, and a number were arrested. It appears that this outrage has been caused by the clubs of workmen.—At Konigsberg all the men employed in the royal gun-manufactory have been discharged. The greater number of them were members of these societies. At Drammen the President and Vice-President of the Workman's Club have been arrested, and the books and papers of the Club sealed up.

STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., LL. D.

STEPHEN OLIN.

This distinguised man died at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 16th of August, 1851. He was chosen President of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, in 1842, since which he has presided over that Institution.

His ability as a scholar won the respect and admiration of men of learning throughout the country, while his gentleness and affectionate regard for the student, made him beloved as a friend and father by all who have gone forth from that institution of learning, during his administration.

Very few men of his denomination have obtained the respect and confidence, or labored more zealously to promote the cause of Methodism in America, than Stephen Olin. He will be remembered for his uniform kindness, affection, and goodness.

His brain was large, and not *un*evenly developed, yet the moral sentiments predominated. His temperament was composed of the vital, motive, and mental. He was more profound than brilliant—strong, but not quick—uniform and harmonious in his mode of life.

We condense the following from the Illustrated Phrenological Almanac for 1848:—

"His head is favorably developed, indicating a strong, sound, comprehensive mind, with superior organs for acquiring knowledge, and understanding the condition and quality of things. He more easily understands, and more thoroughly presents and exhausts a subject, than those who have a small brain.

The full power of his mind is manifested only when fairly warmed up on a subject of great importance. His power over the minds of others arises from two sources:—1. He takes general and extensive views of subjects, presenting them in so plain a light that he is understood without much mental labor on the part of his hearers. 2. He is very successful in awakening the affections and sympathies of others. His head indicates strong attachments, parental feelings, and great application of mind. With a large development of the moral organs, joined with very large perceptive faculties, and large reasoning organs, his sympathies, sense of justice, and feelings of devotion, are all distinct qualities of mind; and his brain is largely developed in their location. He is not naturally proud, visionary, or witty; but is diffident, and disposed to distrust his own abilities—lacking the sustaining influences of SELF-ESTEEM and HOPE.

His very large perceptive faculties, and COMPARISON, furnish him with superior descriptive talents, for which he is remarkable; and these, joined with CAUSALITY and CONCENTRATIVENESS, give him uncommon mathematical and scientific talent. He is a great student of nature; examines everything closely, and obtains clear and distinct views of things. His ORDER is very large; he is systematic in all his arrangements, seldom makes mistakes, and, from the great size of CAUTIOUSNESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, FIRMNESS, and CONCENTRATIVENESS, I should judge him prudent, circumspect, and consistent, both in public and private life."

The likeness, which we present, was taken many years ago, when he was young, and does not, therefore, fairly represent him as he appeared at the time of his death.

Varieties.

DAYTON, *July 20th*, 1851.

MESSRS. FOWLERS & WELLS, the twenty-five cents enclosed is for the 'Hydropathic Encyclopedia,' first number."

The above is an exact copy of a letter received at our office. We suppose it to be from Dayton, Ohio. The envelope of the letter contained no post mark whatever, and the letter no State or *name*. When will people learn the necessity of giving the full address at the head of their letters, and of signing their *names*? We have received letters containing $30, which had no name, and in a few days a scorching rebuke, because the books ordered did not arrive. When our friend who wrote the above nameless letter shall write again, disclosing his name, and, perhaps, charging us with carelessness, he will get his book.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.—[We regret to find the following in the *Galena Advertizer*. We hope they will reconsider:]—

"SCHOOL MEETING.—Public notice having been given by the Clerk of the City Council of Galena, that on the 28th day of June, a meeting of the legal voters of the City of Galena would be held in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of voting for or against a tax for the support of public schools within the city. In conformity therewith, the citizens assembled, and, on motion, his honor the Mayor was called to the chair, and P. M. House, appointed

Secretary. After some remarks by the School Committee upon the propriety of levying a tax and extending common schools,

"On motion, it was Resolved, That the election be proceeded with *viva voce*.

"The question then being submitted, whether the meeting will levy a tax for Common Schools and school purposes, it was decided in the negative.

"On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

"NICHOLAS DOWLING, *Chairman*.

"P. M. HOUSE, *Secretary*."

[We have no doubt some unfair political or electioneering influence was brought to bear to defeat this measure. Will the friends of "education for all" submit to this defeat? They must "try again," and *again*—and AGAIN! Such a vote is behind the age.

RIPE FRUIT AND DYSENTARY.—There is a pernicious prejudice with which people are too generally imbued; it is, that fruits are injurious in the dysentery—that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false prejudice. Bad fruit, and that which is imperfectly ripened, may occasion colics, and sometimes diarrhœa— but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits of all kinds, especially in the summer, are the true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are the true solvents, and occasion the diarrhœa. But even this diarrhœa is a protection against the dysentery. Whenever the dysentery has prevailed I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and have never had the sligtest attack. I have seen eleven patients in one house; nine were obedient to the directions given, and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother, and a child she was most partial to, died. She prescribed for the child burnt brandy and oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit. She followed the same course herself, and met the like fate.—*Exchange*.

A HAPPY CHANGE.—Instead of the golden ring, with its glittering gems, I am happy to say that the young men of Illinois are presenting to their favorite "fairs" some useful journal of health, periodical, or book, (not novel.)

The gentlemen will present much more useful matter, with a less amount of money, and their "ane lassie," instead of an external sparkling of the finger, may possess an internal gleaming of *soul*, which will shine brighter, and have a greater impression upon the unbiased affections of man than all the diamonds that sparkle in the silky walks of christendom.

A SUBSCRIBER.

General Notices.

POSTAGE ON THIS JOURNAL.—The legal rates of postage, as established by the new law, are as follows—to be paid quarterly in advance:—

For fifty miles or under, ...a quarter.	1½ cents.
Between fifty and three hundred.....	2½ cents.
Between three hundred and one thousand.....	3½ cents.
Between one thousand and two thousand.....	5 cents.
Between two thousand and four thousand.....	6½ cents.
Over four thousand miles.....	7½ cents.

This Journal must be rated as above to all post offices in the United States and Territories. The distances to be counted from New York, the place of publication.

FOR MATHEMATICIANS.—A man sent us a few days since, six cents for a small work which we publish on TOBACCO. We were obliged to pay five cents postage on his letter, and prepay one cent postage on the book. Query.—How much did we make by that operation?

This, and a few similar investments, has determined us to receive no letters through the Post-Office which are not *prepaid*.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIREPROOF PAINT.—This Paint, in a few months after applied, turns to *slate* or *stone*, forming a complete *enamel*, or Coat of Mail, over whatever applied, protecting it from the action of *fire*, *water*, or *weather*. It has gained such universal credit throughout the country that many have been getting up and endeavoring to push into market (entirely upon the popularity of the genuine) all kinds of *counterfeits*, and in many instances have succeeded in making persons believe it like Blake's as the powder nearly resembles his, but upon trial must prove itself entirely worthless. An examination of its true analysis will show at a glance that it cannot be otherwise, containing nearly three-fourths sand, or silica, and only a small proportion of Alumina, (which is very necessary to give the requisite toughness to the paint,) and but very little oxide of iron, the cohesive attraction of which binds the different component parts after the action of the atmosphere has destroyed the oil.

Analysis of the Imitation Fireproof Paint at Lansingburg, N. Y., by Dr. Salisbury.		*Analysis of the Imitation Fireproof Paint at Oneida Castle, N. Y.*	
Sand, or Silica.....	72.84	Sand, or Silica.....	73.06
Alumina.....	5.02	Per Oxide of Iron....	9.08
Per Oxide of Iron....	6.40	Alumina.....	11.92
Oxide of Manganese.	14.40		

Analysis of Blake's, by Dr. Chilton.

Sand, or Silica	48.15
Alumina.....	21.00
Oxide of Iron.....	18.30

The above comparison shows that the *spurious* is nothing more than common sand-stone ground up, and the proportion of the alumina and oxide of iron being so small, it can have no effect in binding and holding the coating on after the action of the atmosphere has destroyed the oil, and of course will turn back to dry sand, and rub or wash off; whereas, Blake's has sufficient silica to give it the necessary hardness, and a large portion of alumina and oxide of iron, which harmonize and combine in their natural state, forming a hard, tough covering, which has now been tested more than seven years, and where first applied is like a stone; whereas, the *counterfeits* have not yet been tested much over a year.

LOOK OUT FOR FORGERY!

For since the public have become aware of the value of the *genuine* and the worthlessness of the *counterfeits*, those having the spurious have found it impossible to sell; some of them, however, have commenced forging Mr. Blake's *brand*, and putting it upon the barrels, and sell it as his paint. We understand that Mr. Blake has just returned from Philadelphia, where he found about a hundred barrels of this counterfeit *stuff* in the hands of different individuals, with his brand upon it, and he immediately commenced suits against them, being determined to prosecute not only any one who counterfeits his *brand*, but all who infringe his *patent*, as he now has three suits in the United States Court against persons for selling Fireproof Paint, in violation of his rights. The public may detect these counterfeits from the fact that in the genuine the words "BLAKE'S PATENT FIREPROOF" are put on the barrels in a circular form, and the word "PAINT" straight; but in the forged brand, "BLAKE'S PATENT" is put on straight, and "FIREPROOF METALLIC PAINT" in a circular form. We therefore would caution those who wish to get the *genuine article* to be very particular in examining the brand, or go directly to Mr. Blake's, at 84 Pearl-street, where they can not only depend upon getting the genuine, but have no fear of infringing any one's rights.—*From the New York Tribune*.

OUR WORKS IN OHIO.—Our friend Edwin P. Mathews has opened a book-store at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where all our publications may be found at New York prices. Mr. Mathews we believe to be worthy of all confidence as a man of integrity and as a lover of the human race. We wish him success.

New Publications.

The Water-Cure Journal for August contains:—The Pathies Defined, Allopathy, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Thomsonism, Botanism, Chrono-Thermalism, The Exputant System, Eclecticism, Letter to Ivy Gazelle, The New Costume, Medication in Surgical Diseases, Practice in Water-Cure, Chronic Inflamation of the Bowels, Tobacco Poison, Abcess of the Brain, The New Postage Law, The Bloomer and Weber Dresses, Small Pox, Lecture on Woman's Dresses, Malpractices, Summer Diseases, An Allopath on Dinners, Regular Quacks, Female Physicians of Turkey, Latest Phase of Humbuggery, The Anger Cure, Colic of Infants, Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, Neuralgia or Cramps in Stomach, The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, Miscellany, Dr. Quoggs to Dr. Nogg, Providence Physiological Society, Six Hundred Doctors, Are Developments in Water-Cure Progressive? Quinsy and Fever cured by Water, Insanity, Lines on Hydropathy, a Victim, Doctors in a Dudgeon, Tobacco-Chewing Girls, More Testimony, How to Save Money, American Hydropathic Institute, More Poisoning, Varieties, The Agricultural Interest, New Views and Old, Our Books in the West, Enduring Literature, The Omitted Dose, To Correspondents, Water Cure Establishments.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

☞ A new volume commenced in July. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Parthenon; containing Original Characteristic Papers. By LIVING AMERICAN AUTHORS. Illustrated by Darley, Billings, Wallen, Wade, Croome, Kirkland, and others. New York: Loomis Griswold & Co.

A serial of forty pages, with some twenty illustrative engravings on wood, executed in the highest style of the art, with the engraved autographs of J. Fennimore Cooper, Lydia H. Sigourney, N. F. Gould, and William Ross Wallack, each of whom are contributors to the work. The publishers say, "The work will be magnificently illustrated with over two hundred engravings, and will cost upward of twelve thousand dollars." The work is to be completed in twelve numbers. The price is one dollar per number, to be issued as speedily as the engravings can be got ready. To eclipse everything of the kind hitherto attempted in America is evidently the design of the publishers. With ample capital, unsurpassed artistic skill, and such a combination of intellectual power as is here brought to bear, cannot fail to attract the attention of the world.

The American Temperance Magazine and Sons of Temperance Offering. Edited by SAMUEL F. CARY. New York: R. Van Dien, 86 Nassau-street. Terms, $2 a year.

A beautiful and excellent monthly magazine, worthy the cause to which it is devoted. Each number will contain a portrait of some distinguished temperance man, with a biography. A list of the most competent writers, with the most perfect mechanical execution render this, beyond comparison, the best temperance serial in America.

The Past, the Present, and the Future; an Address delivered at the opening of the New Jersey Christian Conference at Johnsonburg, May 17, 1851. By J. G. LAMSHAL. Philadelphia: published by the Christian Book Concern.

An eloquent, hopeful, and earnest address. Eminently liberal and republican in spirit. It must have met with a generous response. We think its publication just and proper. The dissemination of such views will do good.

Simple Interest Table and Indicator, for any Amount from One Cent to One Thousand Dollars, at 7 per cent, from One Day to Five Years. By L. Brooks, Grea Falls, New Hampshire. New York: L. Caville & Co. Price, 75 cts.

A circular card, of convenient size, to hang up in a counting-room, answering to the above title. We presume this "ready reckoner" will prove useful to those who may have occasion to cast interest on sums of money. It is well printed and ornamented.

To Correspondents.

J. J.—The "hair you can't split" has troubled metaphysical speculators for centuries; namely, to harmonize the creative and over-ruling government of God with the free agency of man. You ask how the creature can be blamed for acting out the character which the Creator has given him. Read the parable of the talents in the New Testament. Each received according to his several ability, and the responsibility of each was according to his ability to use and occupy, and no greater. Men have different capacities and talents, and are responsible only for the right use of what they have, and one can fulfill the requirements of a just and merciful Creator just as easily as another, inasmuch as he holds them accountable no farther than their ability to obey extends.

Sarah L. M.—Revelation and the influence of the spirit would be of no more avail to man than light to the blind, or music to the deaf, were he not endowed with faculties adapted to receive the general or special revalations of God. Phrenology is the only system of Mental Philosophy that demonstrates a God—immortality and a spiritual state of being—and yet its opponents, unfortunately for themselves and the truth, are usually among the religious who do not investigate it. Some of the most eminent of Evangelical Ministers of the present day regard Phrenology as the handmaid of religion. All well-balanced minds would do the same if they would investigate it.

C. S. R.—All the matters of which you speak are governed by the law of cause and effect, not arbitrarily by the Divine Fiat. It takes many generations to bring certain classes or races of men to a high standard, not to say the highest standard of intelligence, by the very best training. At the same time, the superior classes can be driven onward by similar means to occupy a position as much higher in the end as their starting point was more elevated. In a word, educate a talented and a stupid boy equally, and there will be as much difference between them, or even more, at the end than at the beginning of their course.

Singular Developments.—Mr. George L. Kingsbury, in a letter to the *Journal and Chronicle*, published in New Britain, Connecticut, referring to the "mysterious noises," holds the following language:—

"My object now is simply to state—as an eye-witness—the *facts* in a recent affair that has caused a profound sensation throughout our whole vicinity, an exaggerated and (I cannot help but thinking) *fanatical* account of which appeared in the last number of the Phrenological Journal."

Will Mr. K. have the kindness to point out that "fanatical account?" We are not aware that a word on the subject—pro or con—ever appeared in this Journal.

G. W. Camp.—The person who carried the skull you mention as having been found with a bullet in it on the "plains of Saratoga," the ground of Burgoyne's defeat, was not a warrior by nature. His great ambition might have been attracted by the "pomp and circumstances" of war, or his large Inhabitiveness, Conscientiousness, and Benevolence might have led him out to defend his home, to punish or repel the aggressor.

F. P.—We have a general standard of size for estimating heads, and a relative one by which we compare the organs in a given head. We sometime find bony excrescences around the brows, but we understand them.

B. Smith.—Read the article in this number entitled "Science and Revelation," from the New York Evangelist, and also our reply to Sarah L. M.

J. C. H.—The "will" is not dependent on a single faculty any more than "judgment" in general, depends on one faculty. The activity of the intellect constitutes "will." The organ of Firmness gives perseverance. Combe's Lectures will explain to you the philosophy of the "will."

Answer to S. A. B.—Members of a Club may consist of subscribers to the Phrenological Journal, Water Cure Journal, and Student, and when desired the works will be sent to different post-offices.

Inquisitor.—Your seven questions would require seven volumes to answer them "*minutely*." Nearly every one of them which we can answer has been elaborately discussed in our Phrenological works.

G. C. Quincy, Illinois.—Yes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

NUMBER II.

In our article in the August number, we endeavored to define what we understand by education, embracing physical training, the development of the different faculties and classes of faculties, and also their perversion by improper training. We also endeavored to point out some of the errors of mental philosophers in treating upon mind, and consequently the impossibility of deducing from their systems correct ideas of education. On the contrary, we attempted to show that Phrenology, by making us acquainted with the fundamental powers of the mind, and teaching us at once the peculiar tastes and talents of each individual, would become the great educator of parents and teachers, and enable them to direct their efforts correctly in the education and training of the young.

We now propose to give some practical hints for the application of Phrenology to domestic and scholastic education.

The first and most imperative of human wants is nourishment. To this duty of eating and drinking, nature has kindly added pleasure. To eat right, as to quality of food, as to quantity, and the proper time for taking it, is one of the most important lessons relating to our physical being. Society has wept and groaned over the desolations of perverted appetite, until the entire doctrine of total depravity has appeared to concentrate upon the single faculty of ALIMENTIVENESS.

Children inherit the tendency to these abuses of appetite from parents who have been ignorantly steeped with tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, and surfeited with rich, concentrated diet. It is but a few years since society found out that alcohol was not only unnecessary but alarmingly destructive to life, and we regret that but few, compared with the mass of mankind, are convinced that tea, coffee, tobacco, and rich food, are almost equally destructive to health and happiness. Alcohol sets the nerves on fire, and makes man a maniac, a demon, or a fool, and thereby its effects are more palpable than other forms of intemperance; but the others sap the foundations of health, shatter the nerves gradually, and derange all the organic functions, if indulged in to excess, just as surely as alcohol. How common are now the complaints of dyspepsia, disease of the liver, scrofula, palpitation of the heart, and nervousness, which produce irritability, despondency, loss of memory, insanity, and death Mankind have received a sore lesson on the score of appetite, but it has been "a dear school," in which those are wise who profit by its teachings; but those are still wiser who learn temperance by their example, or by studying the laws of their being.

It will take several generations of temperate parentage, and a thorough application of correct training, to rid mankind of the deleterious effects of past intemperance. To a great extent, alcohol has been laid aside by decent people, and we rejoice that thousands have discarded tea and coffee, and the bulk of their meat diet—yet we are a nation of chewers and walking smoke-houses. In the gentlemen's cabin of one of our ferry-boats, we counted twenty-one men, nineteen of whom were smoking. Boys of six to twelve years old are imitating adults in this most destructive practice. Some of our most earnest temperance lecturers, having given up alcohol, have fallen upon tobacco as a substitute for rum, and are most inveterate smokers, not aware that they are still abusing ALIMENTIVENESS, and are just as intemperate as before, even though tobacco does not make them squander their property in a lump, whip their wives, or send them at once to the prison or the mad-house.

As the abuse of appetite in the use of tobacco is ten times more universal than rum-drinking at this day, it is working more ruin to health and happiness than alcohol, and what makes the matter worse, men are not aware of it, nor does society, as in respect to alcohol, stamp its use with disgrace. The

whole system of intemperance is a wrong education of one of our primary faculties. Pamper the appetite of a child, let him be nursed or fed for the headache, for every hurt, or disappointment, and in a short time an unnatural fever and craving are produced in the stomach and in the organ of ALIMENTIVENESS, which make market for candies, that bane and curse of juveniles; next come nuts, cigars, and rum. With such early training, what wonder is it that they rush to the bottle, and hug the viper till they die?

The rules for training this faculty are few and simple. Plain diet; that which is easy of digestion, not spiced, compounded, and concentrated; vegetables and fruit, and these taken in moderate quantity, and not more than three times a day, and never in the evening just before retiring. Nothing, however delicious, should be taken between meals, but should be made a part of the regular meal, and the time of eating should be as uniform as possible. The ox, left to roam the fields at will, and seek his natural food, never over eats, and rarely exhibits symptoms of disease during his whole life. He is not artificial in his habits, and his appetite, guided by instinct, not pampered by cooking and fashion, remains unperverted.

Nature has established the physical laws which govern man as well as animals, and if man would use reason as unerringly as the animal follows his instincts, he might enjoy like health.

The organ of ALIMENTIVENESS is located just forward of where the top of the ear is joined to the head, and is indicated by width and fullness at that region. For an illustration of this organ large, we refer the reader to the portrait of Louis XVIII., on the first page of the July number, and to the description of his character.

COMBATIVENESS LARGE.

This portrait represents a person very fond of attack and opposition; and the development is indicated by width and fullness upward and backward of the top of the ears, where figure 6 is seen This faculty imparts a bold, resolute, courageous spirit, gives intrepidity and presence of mind in times of danger, and nerves one to encounter opposition and drive onward to success. We would not crush and suppress this organ, nor that of DESTRUCTIVENESS even when large, but train them to act in obedience to, and in harmony with, the other faculties. We would make of them a team, and harness them to BENEVOLENCE, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, CONSTRUCTIVENESS, and the intellectual faculties. The energies of those faculties may be legitimately worked off upon laborious pursuits requiring force, and thus they become indispensably useful. If you have a high-tempered boy, give him plenty of hard work to use up his superabundant energy. But it is the perversion of these faculties that produces fighting, wrangling, and wrath.

As soon as a child is old enough to show anger should the education of that faculty begin. The element of mind arises sometimes from COMBATIVENESS alone, and sometimes it is connected with DESTRUCTIVENESS, when it assumes a spirit of severity and maliciousness. It is the nature of mind to be affected with feelings corresponding to those which are exercised toward us, or in our presence. MIRTHFULNESS excites merriment —ADHESIVENESS awakens affection—SELF-ESTEEM arouses dignity — BENEVOLENCE moves us to sympathy, and anger excites anger. If a child shows anger, it awakens the same feeling in the parent, especially if the child be old enough to understand that it is wrong; but we have seen parents become irritated by the anger of children six months old, and treat them harshly, and even whip them severely. This manifestation of anger by the parent makes the child still worse, by adding fuel to the flame, and the organs of COMBATIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS become enlarged and inflamed, and as they increase in age, and ripen in such experiences, they become quarrelsome, turbulent, and cruel, and seem to feel a kind of satanic delight in fighting and tormenting others. A little girl in Massachusetts, four years old, was found to have excessive DESTRUCTIVENESS and COMBATIVENESS, and on examination of the heads of the father and mother, and another child younger, it was found that neither one had these organs more than medium. This excited surprise, and it was suggested that the child had been irritated in her training. "That is too true," replied the mother, "I had seen, while teaching school, such lax parental discipline that I determined if I ever had children, I would begin in season and make them go straight. Accordingly, this girl being my first, I begun early to make her toe the mark, and used to train and whip her for every little misdemeanor, and she has become fretful, peevish, and violent in her temper, and whipping now only makes her worse. A few days since, I lost my patience and gave her a severe whipping, and the moment I let her go, she seized the tongs, and with a single blow broke the back of her pet cat that was sitting quietly by the fire. As soon as her anger had subsided, she mourned piteously for the death of her pet. She is a very bad child when angry, and I don't know what I *shall* do with her. But I have taken a different course with my other child, and she is easily managed, though no more amiable than the oldest once was."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up strife," is a proverb full of truth and sound philosophy, and embodies the true theory of training DESTRUCTIVENESS and COMBATIVENESS. Never allow yourself to become angry with a person whose anger you would control. No person can govern others who cannot govern himself, and self-control is the implement of victory. An irritable child often inherits this quality from an equally irritable parent, and is rather to be pitied than censured for this state of mind. How ill-adapted is such a mother, who will not control her anger, to manage such a child! It is like laying fire on a blister, and makes a bedlam of their home. Such a child should be fed with cooling and plain diet, and all its treatment be of the kindest character. Let soothing tones and amiable language be addressed to it, and its ebullitions of passion will subside; when a steady and efficient rebuke may be addressed to its moral, intellectual, and social nature, which will fortify them against the rebellious faculties, and aid them in their power to quell the next mutiny among the faculties. This will exercise the restraining faculties, and awaken in the child the power and habit of self-control. It is like pouring oil on troubled waters, to speak to an angry child in a calm, steady, unruffled tone, in the language of reason, benevolence, and affection. But to speak in

anger so as to excite wrath increases the tempest, while the other course subdues the storm by promoting the activity of an opposite class of faculties.

There are two excellent modes of managing children excited with anger. The first is, by withdrawing the mind from the object of anger. If the child be young, how easy it is to call up something interesting to its other faculties—when older, how easy to relate a story, made up for the occasion if need be, in which its own angry conduct is shown up in such a light as to make it appear improper or ridiculous! We have seen a child in one minute change from rage to laughter at its folly for being angry, under the ingenious treatment of an amiable sister or judicious mother, in the exercise of self-control. Another excellent mode to cool the rage of anger is, to pour cold water upon the refractory child, which works like a charm. This must be done in all calmness, candor, and kindness, as you would administer medicine, and while it subdues the anger in half the time that it takes to conquer with the whip, it leaves no ill effect upon the mind of the subject. And when the mind of the child is restored to its balance, it is easy to reason with its intellect, or reprove it through the moral feelings, or awaken the affection, the sympathy, or the dignity of the child, in reprehension of its conduct, thus implanting in its mind a just appreciation of character, and ability and inclination to suppress its passions.

A boy in Connecticut, fifteen years old, had been flogged and harshly treated at home and at school, until he had become reckless and lost his self-respect. So bad was he that he was refused by his native district the privilege of attending school. His father went to a neighboring district, and desired the teacher, who had great success in ruling the worst boys by kindness, to try his son. The teacher lent him an interesting book, and told him he might read the first day, and not commence his studies until he had become acquainted with the school. At night he told him that he thought him capable of becoming one of the best scholars in the school, and that if he would try to excel, he would give him every opportunity, and enable him to disappoint the expectations of every body. The boy opened his eyes in amazement that any person should speak kindly to, and seem interested in him. For several weeks he seemed to forget his wayward habits, and bent his mind to his books with remarkable success, to the surprise of all; when one day he became angry because the teacher could not, at the moment, aid him to solve a problem. He angrily laid aside his books, and when the teacher was at leisure and offered to help him, he said he did not wish it. When the school closed for the day, the boy was requested to remain, doubtless expecting a flogging as in former times, but what was his surprise when the teacher quietly took a seat by his side and said:—"Thomas, I had thought you desirous and determined to be a good boy, and have so stated to all your acquaintances, at which they seemed to rejoice. Must I now go and tell them that my hopes are crushed, and that all my kindness and efforts to help you in your studies are lost?"

Thomas wept under this appeal, for he had expected the whip, or expulsion from the school, and from that hour his reformation was confirmed. This was fifteen years since, and a better scholar, or a more worthy young man cannot be found in that region. He regards his teacher as his savior, and dates the turning point of his life and character to that hour with the teacher at the close of the school on that eventful day.

Now, suppose that teacher had allowed his anger to have been provoked by the boy's sullen insolence, and, like others, scolded, whipped, and censured him. Instead of arousing his BENEVOLENCE and FRIENDSHIP, and awakening his dormant ambition to desire the good opinion of others, and to respect himself, he would have gone out from that school an outcast and an Ishmael!

BIOGRAPHY AND CHARACTER OF DOCTOR GALL.

Great discoveries in science give to the names and character of the discoverers, an interest and importance in the public mind, of higher import, and longer duration, than that of any other class of men. Their names are registered in the archives of progress and improvement, and cherished by the ripest and purest minds, with the sciences they brought to light. Let animal propensity and selfish ambition deify the sons of Mars, and rear monuments to perpetuate their memory; but what exalted mind would not crave the renown of a Newton or a Gall, to all the honor of warriors from Alexander to the present hour! The warrior as often struggles against right, and justice, and liberty, as in their behalf, and always spreads death and desolation in his track; while the man of science labors, not for a single nation, or a single age, but for the whole human race, and for all time. While the planets course their orbits, and nature is illuminated by the sun, and held in its order by universal gravitation; while the human heart pulsates, and the human mind sits enthroned in its "dome of thought," so long shall mankind revere the names of Copernicus and Gallileo, Newton and Harvey, and Gall and Spurzheim.

If the author of a poem, whose sentiments command admiration, creates a desire in the reader not only to see a portraiture of his features, but to learn all that pertains to his life and labors; how much more those who, like Gall, removed the veil that in all past time had hidden the empire of mind! A perfect revolution in mental philosophy cannot fail to awaken in every thoughtful mind an earnest interest in the mental peculiarities of its projector, and the processes, labors and trials which attended its development.

Blended, as such a vast discovery necessarily is with the life and character of its author, the two, to make the sketch complete, should be treated together. To do this well of Dr. Gall, and the noble science of Phrenology which is coupled with his name, would require a volume. We are compelled, therefore, to give such rapid glances at both as will come within our limits.

FRANÇOIS JOSEPH GALL was born at Tiefenbrunn, in the Grand Duchy of Baden—one of the German States—on the 9th of March, 1757. His father was a merchant, and mayor of his village, and being of the Catholic faith, had intended his son for the clerical profession in that church. Early attention was therefore given to his education. He was placed, in his ninth year, under the tuition of an uncle, a clergyman, where he remained for several years, a dilligent and successful scholar. His studies were afterwards pursued at Baden, then at Bucksall, and also at Strasburgh. Gall was more distinguished, as a student, for solidity of talent, and originality of mind, than for sprightliness and brilliancy. As a literary scholar, he was respectable, but his *forte* was in branches involving science and philosophy; here he met no superiors of his age. His passion for the study of nature led him to the fields and forests to make observations on insects, birds, and other tribes of the animal kingdom. This innate spirit of inquiry, thus early manifested, was the key to all his future discoveries. His passion for nature had led him in the direction of anatomy and physiology, and having no inclination for the clerical profession, he chose medical science, on his coming to manhood, as his profession. In 1781 he repaired to the Medical School of Vienna, the capital of Austria, then distinguished as the first school in central Europe, which afforded him very superior advantages for obtaining the most thorough medical education. Having completed his studies at the University, Gall established himself in his profession at Vienna. Fifteen years afterwards, in 1796, at the age of thirty-eight, he commenced giving public lectures on his new discoveries respecting the functions of the brain.

To show our readers the sincerity and candor of Dr. Gall, and the integrity with which he followed

truth in making his great discoveries, we make a few extracts from his own account of his course.

"From my earliest youth, I lived in the bosom of my family, composed of several brothers and sisters, and in the midst of a great number of companions and school-mates. Each of these individuals had some peculiarity, talent, propensity, or faculty, which distinguished him from the others. This diversity determined our indifference, or our mutual affection or aversion, as well as our contempt, our emulation, and our connections. In childhood, we are rarely liable to be led astray by prejudice; we take things as they are. Among our number, we soon formed our judgment who was virtuous or inclined to vice, modest or arrogant, frank or deceitful, a truth-teller or a liar, peaceable or quarrelsome, benevolent, good or bad. Some were distinguished for the beauty of their penmanship; some by their facility in calculation; others by their aptitude to acquire history, philosophy, or languages. One shone in his composition by the elegance of his periods; another had always a dry, harsh style; another reasoned closely, and expressed himself with force. A large number manifested a talent or taste for subjects not within our assigned course. Some carved, or drew well; some devoted their leisure to painting, or in the cultivation of a small garden, while their comrades were engaged in noisy sports; others enjoyed roaming in the woods, hunting, seeking birds' nests, collecting flowers, insects, or shells. Thus each one distinguished himself by his proper characteristic; and I never knew an instance, when one who had been a cheating, faithless companion one year, became a true and faithful friend the next."

The scholars with whom young Gall experienced the greatest difficulty in competing in verbal memory, were distinguished for large, prominent eyes, while he was their superior in original composition. This verbal talent and appearance of the eye he found to be the same not only in all the early schools he attended, but when he entered the university he at once selected every student who was gifted in this respect, but he found them by no means equally talented on other subjects. He continued to make observations on this point, and was led to conclude that there must be a connection in nature between memory of words and prominent eyes. If memory of words was indicated by an external sign, he conceived that the same might be true of other intellectual powers; and every person having any remarkable faculty became objects of his critical study.

By degrees, he discovered external characteristics, indicating a talent for Painting, Music, and Mechanism. He observed, that persons remarkable for determination of character, had a particular part of the head very largely developed. This fact led him to look to the head for the signs of the Moral sentiments. He never conceived, for a moment, that the *skull* was the cause of different talents, as some have represented; he referred to the brain for the influence, whatever it was.

"In following out, by observations, the principle which accident had thus suggested, he for some time encountered difficulties of the greatest magnitude. Hitherto he had been altogether ignorant of the opinions of Physiologists touching the brain, and of Metaphysicians respecting the mental faculties, *and had simply observed nature.*" When he began to enlarge his acquaintance with books, he found the most extraordinary conflict of opinions prevailing among writers on the human mind, all of whom differed from himself—and this, for the moment, made him hesitate about the correctness of his own observations. He found that, by almost general consent, the moral sentiments had been located in some of the organs of the chest and abdomen; and, that while Pythagoras, Plato, Galen, Haller, and some other physiologists, placed the soul or intellect in the brain, Aristottle placed it in the *heart*, Van Helmont in the *stomach*, Descartes and his followers in the *pineal gland*, and Drelincourt and others in the *cerebellum*.

"He observed, also, that the greater number of Philosophers and Physiologists asserted, *that all men are born with equal mental faculties;* and that the differences observable among them are owing either to education, or to the accidental circumstances in which they are placed."

He observed, however, that his brothers and sisters, who were educated alike, still showed diversities of talent and character, yet "he encountered in books a still greater obstacle to his success in determing the external signs of the mental powers. He found that, instead of faculties for languages, drawing, distinguishing places, music, and mechanical arts, corresponding to the different talents which he had observed in his school-fellows, Metaphysicians spoke only of *general powers*, such as perception, conception, memory, imagination, and judgment; and when he endeavored to discover external signs in the head, corresponding to these general faculties, or to determine the correctness of the physiological doctrines regarding the seat of the mind, as taught by the authors already mentioned, he found perplexities without end, and difficulties insurmountable.

"Dr. Gall, therefore, abandoning every theory and preconceived opinion, gave himself up entirely to the observation of nature. Being physician to a lunatic asylum at Vienna, he had opportunities of making observations on the insane. He visited prisons and schools; he was introduced to the courts of princes, to colleges, and to the seats of justice; and whenever he heard of an individual distinguished in any particular way, either by remarkable endowment or deficiency, he studied the development of his head. In this manner, by an almost imperceptible induction, he conceived himself warranted in believing that particular mental powers are indicated by particular configurations of the head.

"The successive steps by which Dr. Gall proceeded in his discoveries, are particularly worthy of attention. He did not, as many have imagined, first dissect the brain, to discover the seats of the mental powers; neither did he, as others have conceived, first map out the skull into various compartments, and assign a faculty to each, according as his imagination led him to conceive the place appropriate to the power. On the contrary, he first observed a concomitance between particular talents and dispositions, and particular *forms of the head;* he next ascertained, by removal of the skull, that the figure and size of the brain are indicated by these external forms; and it was only after these facts were determined, that the brain was minutely dissected, and light thrown upon its structure."

We know not which most to admire, the faithfulness and integrity of Dr. Gall in following nature in prosecuting his observations, or his modesty and prudence in waiting more than twenty years with a mass of facts in his possession, before he ventured to present his views to the public. He had the best facilities for making researches, in an extensive practice as a physician at Vienna; he had gained a high rank as a man of science; counted among his associates the first men of the nation, and was intimately connected with several public institutions. From the commencement of his lectures in 1796 to 1802, he was listened to by audiences the most intelligent and respectable. Prince Metternich was a pupil of Dr. Gall, and afterwards, when ambassador to Napoleon in Paris, he renewed his acquaintance with him. Scientific men who admired his lectures, published reports of them in different journals, but a jealous, intriguing, and untalented physician, and an ignorant, bigoted clergy, represented to the Emperor of Austria that Dr. Gall's views were dangerous to good morals and religion. A similar clergy and like bigoted parasites of tyranny made similar representations respecting the discovery of Astronomy, but did not stop the motion of the planetary system, nor prevent the doctrine from becoming universal.

On the 9th of January, 1802, an edict was issued prohibiting all lectures, unless special permission was obtained from the public authorities. Dr. Gall and his friends remonstrated with the officers of government, but in vain. All prospect of teaching and defending publicly his discoveries being cut off in Austria, he determined to seek a country whose government was less tyranical.

Althongh he had passed the meridian of life, and spent the best of his days in Vienna, and had hoped there to live, labor, and die in peace, yet "TRUTH was dearer to him than ease, pleasure, wealth or honor." He preferred to make the immense sacrifice of an extensive and lucrative professional practice and public confidence, and break away from his acquaintances and relatives, and leave his extensive and invaluable cabinet of Phrenological specimens which it had cost him thirty years to collect rather than to yield his great discovery to be crushed by bigotry, corruption and tyranny.

On the 6th of March, 1805, Dr. Gall bade adieu to Vienna, accompanied by Dr. Spurzheim, who had now been with him nearly five years. They visited Berlin, and continued their tour—repeating their lectures and anatomical demonstrations in more than thirty towns of Germany, Prussia, Holland, and Switzerland, and arrived at Paris in November, 1807. In these travels, says Dr. Gall, I experienced everywhere the most flattering reception. Sovereigns, ministers, philosophers, legislators, artists, seconded my designs on all occasions, augmenting my collection, and furnishing me everywhere with

new observations. The circumstances were too favorable to permit me to resist the invitations which came to me from most of the Universities. The journey afforded me the opportunity of studying the organization of a great number of men of eminent talents, and of others extremely limited, and I had the advantage of observing the difference between them. I gathered innumerable facts in the schools and in the great establishments of education, in the asylums for orphans and foundlings, in insane hospitals, houses of correction, prisons, judicial courts, and even in places of execution; the multiplied researches on suicides, idiots, and madmen, have contributed greatly to correct and confirm my opinions."

On the 17th of April, Dr. Gall made his celebrated visit to the prison of Berlin, in company with the directing commissaries, officers, counsellors, medical inspectors, &c. In their presence, he examined over two hundred prisoners, selected and arranged into separate classes those convicted of murder, robbery, theft, &c.; and stated many things with remarkable correctness concerning their previous history and character. His visit to the fortress of Spandeau was no less interesting. Here he examined over four hundred convicts, and was equally successful in detecting the crimes for which they were imprisoned, and delineating their general characters. Reports of these visits were published in various periodicals, and created great sensation in many parts of Europe.

From the arrival of Gall in Paris in November, 1807, he made that city his permanent residence. Assisted by Dr. Spurzheim, he gave his first course of lectures in Paris during the first two months after their arrival, and created the most profound sensation among the learned. "Every one seemed eager to see the men who, as they supposed, could tell their fortunes by their heads," and they were feted and carressed by all classes. The national pride of the learned men of France, backed by the prejudice and jealousy of Napoleon, who held t philosophy in horror, raised an opposition to the innovation of the German doctors, because it appeared humiliating to the learned to be taught by foreigners. In 1808, Gall and Spurzheim presented to the French Institute a memoir on the anatomy of the brain. The great Cuvier was at the head of a committee appointed to report on the same, and for the reasons above stated, his report was not favorable, thongh he acknowledged that their memoir was by far the most important which had occupied their attention, and also in private, that he was fully convinced of the truth of their discoveries. That he was a Phrenologist there can be no doubt.

In 1809, Gall and Spurzheim commenced publishing their magnificent work, entitled "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular; with Observations on the possibility of ascertaining several Intellectual and Moral disposition of Man and Animals, by the configuration of their Heads." Four volumes, folio, with an Atlas of 100 plates. Price 1,000 francs. This great work was continued, by their united exertions, to the completion of two and a half volumes, and was finished by Gall in 1819.

FRANCOIS JOSEPH GALL

In the meantime, he labored and lectured mostly to medical students and literary and scientific men. Spurzheim left Paris for Great Britain, in 1813, and from that period they pursued their researches separately.

In 1826, there appeared in an English periodical a communication from a gentleman visiting France, descriptive of the appearance and habits of Dr. Gall, a few extracts from which will be read with interest.

"I found Dr. Gall to be a man of middle stature, of an outline well proportioned, and possessed of a capacious head and chest. The peculiar brilliancy of his penetrating eye left an indellible impression. The general impression that a first glance was calculated to convey, would be, that he was a man of originality and depth of mind, possessing much urbanity, with some self-esteem and inflexibility of design.

"After presenting my letters of introduction, in the morning, he showed me into a room, the walls of which were covered with bird-cages, and the floor with dogs, cats, &c. Observing that I was surprised at the number of his companions, he remarked—'All you Englishmen take me for a bird-catcher; I am sure you feel surprised that I am not differently made to any of you, and that I should employ my time in talking to birds. Birds, sir, differ in their dispositions like men; and if they were but of more consequence, the peculiarity of their characters would have been as well delineated. Do you think, says he, turning his eyes to two beautiful dogs at his feet, which were endeavoring to gain his attention—do you think that these little pets possess pride and vanity like man?' 'Yes,' I said; 'I have observed their vanity frequently.' 'We will call both feelings into action,' said he; he then carressed the whelp, and took it into his arms; 'mark his mother's offended pride,' said he, as she was walking quietly across the chamber to her mat; 'do you think she will come, if I call her?' 'O, yes,' I answered. 'No, not at all.' He made the attempt, but she heeded not the hand she had so earnestly endeavored to lick, the moment before 'She will not speak to me to-day,' said the doctor.

"He then described to me the peculiarity of many of his birds, and I was astonished to find that he seemed familiar, also, with their dispositions. 'Do you think a man's time would be wasted thus in England? Such is your industry, stimulated by your love of gain, that your whole life is spun out before you are aware the wheel is turning; and so highly do you value commerce, that it stands in place of self-knowledge, and an acquaintance with nature and her immense laboratory.' I was delighted with this conversation; he seemed to me to take a wider view in the contemplation of man than any other person with whom I had ever conversed. During breakfast, he frequently fed his little suitors, who approached as near as their cage-bars would admit. 'You see they all know me,' said he, 'and will feed from my hand, except this black-bird, which must gain his morsel *by stealth* before he eats it; we will retire a moment, and in our absence he will take the bread.' On our return, we found he had secreted it in the corner of his cage. I mention these things, to show how much Dr. Gall had studied the peculiarity of the smaller animals. After breakfast he showed me his extensive collection; and thus ended my first visit to the greatest moral philosopher that Europe has produced; to a man who, alone, effected more

change in mental philosophy than any predecessor; to a man who suffered more persecution, and yet possessed more philanthropy, than most philosophers."

Dr. Elliotson, formerly Professor in the University of London, says: "I have seen Dr. Gall—seen much of him, and had repeated conversations with him on Phrenological points, and on the history of his discoveries. His course in Paris consists of sixty or seventy lectures, and he spends several days in dissecting. When, at the end of the hour, he asks whether he shall proceed? the audience applaud violently, and he often continues two, and upwards of three hours. Dr. Gall ranks high in Paris; he is physician to ten ambassadors—has great practice—is considered a *savant*—and bears himself, and lives handsomely, like a gentleman.

"Gall's head is magnificent; and his countenance, dress and manners, with the depth, continuousness, liberality and simplicity of his remarks, show you that you are in company with a profound philosopher—a perfect gentleman—and a most kind-hearted friend. He is perfectly free from affectation or quackery; *pursues truth only, regardless of all consequences; and has sought it at an immense expense, free from all interested motives. He knows the importance and reality of his discoveries; and though perfectly modest and simple, forms the just estimate of himself that posterity will form, and feels secure of immortality.*"

From 1822 to 1826, Dr. Gall published an edition of his work, "On the Functions of the Brain," in six volumes.

Dr. Gall discovered and acknowledged twenty-seven organs, to which Dr. Spurzheim gave the following names:—Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, Cautiousness, Individuality, Locality, Form, Eventuality, Language, Color, Tune, Calculation, Constructiveness, Comparison, Causality, Mirthfulness, Ideality, Benevolence, Imitation, Veneration, Firmness. He also claimed the existence of a faculty in man and animals leading to marriage. This organ is now known as "Union for Life." Dr. Gall also suspected the existence of several others, and left unappropriated spaces on the head for further discoverers to fill up.

In March, 1828, at the close of one of his lectures, Dr. Gall was seized with a paralytic attack, which ultimately carried him off August 22d, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of friends and admirers, five of whom pronounced discourses over his grave. A gentleman of distinction in Paris, not a Phrenologist, writing to Dr. Andrew Combe, said:—"You will, I am sure, be more affected by the death of Dr. Gall, than by any political event. In truth, it is an immense loss to Science. Whatever opinion we may form of the system of that illustrious man, it must be acknowledged that he has made an immense stride in the science of medicine and of man. You must have been satisfied with the homage paid to his memory by the side of his grave, *by whatever distinguished men Paris possesses.*"

Dr. Fossati, in his funeral discourse, has the following touching paragraph:—"What an irreparable blank do I perceive in the scientific world by the death of one man!—a blank which will long be felt by all the friends of science and of sound philosophy. But what a man have we lost! what a genius was his! what a happy organization nature had given him! Yes! Dr. Gall was one of those privileged individuals whom the Creator sends upon the earth at the interval of ages, to teach us how far human intelligence can reach!"

The portrait of Dr. Gall, which is copied from his bust, shows a large head, especially in the moral and intellectual regions. His social organs were all well developed. He always showed great fondness for children and pets, and his friendship was strong, sincere, and ardent. He, however, never married. Destructiveness, Combativeness, Cautiousness, and Secretiveness, were large, and he was distinguished for energy, efficiency, and industry, and his whole life characterized by prudence, caution, shrewdness, and sagacity, yet he was too conscious of his strength, the justness of his cause, and the power of truth, to resort to cunning to obtain his ends. Self-Esteem and Firmness were very large, and formed conspicuous traits in his character. Few persons ever possessed more real self-respect, greater love of independence, and undeviating perseverance than Gall. Approbativeness was small, and had little influence in his character. He was indifferent to the approbation or censure of men. He labored for the love of truth and science, under the full conviction that it would triumph in the end over all prejudice and error, and despised the ridicule and abuse which ignorance or bigotry heaped upon him.

The perceptive organs, as a class, were only fairly developed, and he was led to observe and study nature, rather to understand *principles* than to know *facts*. Order was decidedly weak, and it is said that the arrangement of his house was a curiosity. He said it was order to him. In his drawers, huddled together, were old journals, receipts, advertisements, letters from eminent men, pamphlets, nuts, gold, silver, and copper coin, and packets of seed. He would take up a bundle of these papers, and shake out the money he happened to need. In this manner he kept his records and his desk. This want of order may have been of essential service to Dr. Gall in his discoveries. He aimed only at facts and principles—naked truth, without regard to *system*. Had he sought for order and system in his investigations, and to make his discoveries harmonize with known theories or with those of his own invention, it might have confused and discouraged his mind. But he cared not how disjointed and independent were his facts—he went on quarrying out truth after truth, and it remained for Spurzheim to arrange the material into a classified system of mental philosophy.

But the great superiority of Gall over most men, arose from the great size and activity of Causality and Comparison. His eager and constant inquiry after *principles*, even in youth, to know the *why* and *wherefore* and the *reason* of things, urged his perceptive powers to observe nature and collect facts.

The moral organs were well developed; Conscientiousness and Benevolence predominating. He was just and truthful, rendered homage to God, but had little respect for human authority in matters of faith and opinion. Benevolence was large, and was strikingly evinced in his whole life. Dr. Fossati, who knew him well, said at his grave—"I have not yet alluded to the deep sentiment of justice, and the warmth and constancy of benevolence, by which he was distinguished. Artists, young physicians, and many unfortunate persons of every condition, now testify by their tears the loss of a benefactor; and they do not expect soon to meet with another man who will lavish kindness with less ostentation, and greater readiness, good nature and simplicity. These cannot sufficiently deplore his death; but they will make way for a moment to those rich patients, to princes, to the representatives of kings, whom his skill restored to health, and allow them to bear witness before posterity how often Dr. Gall came to implore their aid in solacing and assisting deserving men of talent, whom his own means were inadequate to relieve. Let these personages tell us, too, whether Dr. Gall ever solicited their protection for himself, or if he did not always beg it for others! And you, also, relatives and friends, who have lived with him in the intimacy of domestic life, add your voice to mine, and say if he ever refused his help to a suffering being?"

In conclusion, we will present the statement of M. Hufeland, one of the most scientific men that Germany has produced for the last century, respecting the merits of Dr. Gall as a discoverer and a philosopher:—"It is with great pleasure, and much interest, that I have heard this estimable man himself expound his new doctrine. I am fully convinced that he ought to be regarded as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and that his doctrine should be considered as forming one of the boldest and most important steps in the study of the kingdom of nature. One must see and hear him, to learn to appreciate a man completely exempt from prejudices, from charlatanism, from deception, and from metaphysical reveries. Gifted with a rare spirit of observation, with great penetration, and a sound judgment—identified, as it were, with nature—become her confidant from a constant intercourse with her—he has collected, in the kingdom of organized beings, a multitude of signs of phenomena, *which nobody had remarked till now*, or which had been only superficially observed. He had combined them in an ingenious manner—has discovered the relations which established analogy between them—has learned their signification—has drawn consequences and established truths, which are so much the more valuable, that, being based on experience, they emanate from nature herself. He ascribes his discoveries solely to his having given himself up, without reserve, to the study of nature, following her in all her gradations, from the simplest results of her productive power to the most perfect."

The great discoverer is no more, but his genius survives in the science which he has created; and his memory shall be as durable as truth, and revered while knowledge and virtue are respected by mankind.

DESPONDENCY.

BY P. L. BUELL.

To persons unacquainted with the principles of Phrenology, the causes of despondency are inexplicable, but those versed in *the only true science of mind* can easily explain the hitherto seeming mystery.

Well-balanced minds are indicated by a large development of all the phrenological organs. Individuals noted for eccentricity of character, have some of the organs large and others small.

Despondency arises from a deficiency of HOPE combined with large CAUTIOUSNESS. When this combination is found united with a highly nervous temperament, the tendency to desponding emotions is greatly enhanced.

Persons who are naturally melancholy, seem to be unfitted to battle successfully with the well-trained forces of a cold, heartless, and selfish world. The deficiency of those faculties which lead to despondency, also render a person deficient in energy. They are the mental characteristics which qualify a man to be unhappy. Fearful forebodings of future ill will haunt his most prosperous moments, and poison present existence. Trouble is always expected; but when it comes in reality, he seems to endure it with becoming fortitude, because it is nothing more than a realization of his expectations. Still, it is probably true that none are so unhappy as those who are continually "borrowing trouble." Without any present difficulties which ought to disturb the peace and tranquility of their minds, they are always making themselves wretched by conjecturing that some dreadful calamity is about to befall them. If fortune smiles upon them, and they have all that reasonable beings ought to desire of this world's goods, they make themselves wretched by anticipating poverty and consequent suffering. If in the enjoyment of health, they fear that distressing sickness may overtake them, and that the grave will soon be their home, and thus "die ten thousand deaths in fearing one."

If an opportunity presents itself for engaging in an honorable business operation, and the chances for success are a hundred to one, they neglect to engage in it, fearing that disappointment may be the result of the enterprise. Such a state of mind unfits a person to discharge with fidelity the ordinary duties of life, and has a tendency to render his friends and acquaintances unhappy.

It is just as natural for some to be of a melancholy turn of mind, as it is for others to be cheerful. But notwithstanding these natural predispositions to states of mind so opposite, it does not follow that the despondent should make themselves miserable by yielding to despair, or that the cheerful should render themselves ridiculous by indulging in an excess of mirth. The fact that the organs of the brain increase in size by exercise should ever be kept in view by those who are naturally given to despondency. It is the hight of folly for a person with small HOPE to give way to melancholy feelings, for such a course tends directly to decrease the size of that organ, and thus lessen its activity. Equally absurd, also, is the practice of some melancholic individuals, who habitually resort to the use of strong drink or opium to drown their sorrows. This course only tends to smother their sorrows in forgetfulness, but does not cure them of the horrors of melancholy.

Every mental faculty has its proper aliment to stimulate its action, and call forth its energies. And in calling forth the latent powers of the mind, something effectual *must* be done. Tell a child that is naturally selfish to be kind and benevolent, and it will have little or no effect upon his mind; but accustom him to perform acts of kindness, to visit the abodes of poverty and suffering, and relieve the wants of the distressed, and BENEVOLENCE will be thereby excited, and consequently enlarged.

Tell the melancholy person that he ought to be cheerful, and it will only tend to make him more gloomy; but persuade him to engage in some healthful employment that will call his thoughts from himself and his troubles, and fix them on external objects, and *make* him perform those things which will excite his HOPE, and lead to a reasonable expectation of success in whatever you may induce him to do, and your object will have been attained. If despondency is caused by disappointment in business, and a loss of property, HOPE should be stimulated and encouraged by engaging in some laudable calling, which will ensure success, without running a great hazard.

The melancholy man should shun indolence and solitude, for they are foes to cheerfulness. His food should be plain, but nutritious, and his meals ought to be taken with regularity; for "fasting and low fare gives the passions a tragical power." He should take abundant exercise in the open air, with intelligent and cheerful companions; because "the solitary admiration of nature" will confirm all his imaginary evils.

In the language of the poet we would say:—

"Go, soft enthusiast! quit the cypress groves,
Nor to the rivulets lonely moanings, tune
Your sad complaint. Go seek the cheerful haunts
Of men, and mingle with the bustling crowd;
Lay schemes for wealth, or power, or fame, the wish
Of nobler minds, and push them night and day;
Or join the caravan in quest of scenes,
New to your eyes, and shifting every hour."

The mind and body have an intimate connection with each other. If the body is affected with disease, the mind suffers in consequence thereof, and if the mind be habitually gloomy and desponding, the physical system becomes thereby disordered. Hence, we see the wisdom of the proverb—"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."

Finally, we would advise all who are troubled with desponding feelings to gain a knowledge of themselve through the medium of Phrenology, and thus learn the cause of their mental malady, and apply the proper remedy for its removal. Were it necessary, we could cite instances where this course has been pursued with decided success. Ignorance of self is the cause of untold suffering; but self-knowledge points out the pathway to temporal felicity so plainly that none need err therein.

THE CENTERSTANCE.

BY JOSEPH TREAT.

Reader, you have been talking all your life about circumstances—about this, that, and the other circumstance. You have been complaining that circumstances were all against you, and therefore you could not *do* anything. Sometimes it has been one thing, and sometimes it has been another; but at all times there has been *some*thing, and that something has been a good reason why, to use a Western phrase, "you couldn't make things work." Your father had no farm to give you, you never received any education, you were not happy in your marriage, you have a large family, the times are hard and you can get no money, you do not enjoy health, you never have any luck, you are always fated to disappointment—these, and a thousand other unfortunate circumstances have been constantly surrounding you, so that you are quite sure you can never make

out anything in the world, and you may as well give it up first as last.

O, man! O, friend who art telling this sad tale, listen! While you have always been complaining thus about *circumstances*, did it never occur to you to ask about the *centerstance?* Did the thought never arise in your mind that there *is* a centerstance? Did you never once dream that there was something in the world *beside* these circumstances, which have seemed to you to shape your course like the hand of inexorable Destiny? Then know that you have hitherto been mistaken in your philosophy of life. Then know that you have till this time overlooked the great, the true secret of success. Then know that you have the whole education of your past career to *unlearn*, and that it is needful for you to begin again, even from the beginning. Cold comfort, that, to be told that you have thrown your entire life away! Poor consolation, to be set back forty or fifty years, till you find yourself "a wee bit of a child" once more! But never mind—let not that discourage you. True wisdom can never come too late. "There's time enough yet" to start, to grow, to make up for the first failure—aye, to triumph! Only make the attempt—set about the thing in good earnest—and you are certain to succeed. "First be sure you are right, and then go ahead." Courage, then, my brother—it is not yet too late!

But circumstances—no, they are not the whole of life—they are not all of man. There is something beside them—above them—their master. There is that which can mold, change, create them—that which can bend them, however adverse, to its own purposes, and compel even opposition and resistance to be instrumental to the accomplishment of its bidding. There is *centerstance* as well as circumstance, and much more than circumstance! There is *centerstance*—the absolute creator and the sovereign lord of the influences which so constantly surround men, and which they are so prone to deem well nigh omnipotent! There is *centerstance*, and of it, above all things else on earth, may it be said as Milton said of truth—"that next unto God, it is almighty!" Yes, there is *centerstance*, and that is it, which, at the creation, was proclaimed "lord of this new world!" O, man! seest thou not yet? Still dost thou not comprehend? Knowest thou not thyself? Dost not think of thine own human spirit, all this time? Aye! *thou* art that of which I speak. Thou art this great and mighty—this glorious, and wonderful, and holy centerstance. Thou art this living soul of terrestrial nature—this animating, all-controlling spirit of sublunary creation! Thou art the Son—the Reflection—the Medium of the Divine Mind, here in this earthly Temple! Thou art the true Shekinah—"the dwelling-place and home of God!" In short, though thy body is a worm, a clod, to be resolved into nothingness—yet thou, thyself, art more than sun, and moon, and stars of light, and the whole material universe beside! And wilt thou, then, stoop to talk of *circumstances*, and of being their *creature!*

O, human brother, wake! Have conscience of thy true dignity, and grasp the greatness of this destiny. Thou art the center of all earthly things, and they do but revolve around thee, as they are for thee. Thou art the sun, and all they are thy satelites. Compared with them, thou art not a mere twig on the topmost bough of some lofty tree, swayed about by the wind, and at the mercy of every accident; but thou art that tree itself, and *these* are the twigs—thy offshoots, and thou makest them what thou wilt, and doest with them as thou pleasest, and causeth them to grow up into thine own purposes, and to eventuate in thine own ends, and thus to become thy ready ministers—thy helping servants.

They rule not thee, then, but thou rulest them, with will almost absolute. They all become—not only circumstances, but, indeed, *thy* circumstances—they truly *stand around** thee—and if so, then thou art their master, for *why* do they thus stand around, only that, like the sheaves of Joseph's brethren, they may *make obeisance* to thee, while thou, like *his* sheaf, *standeth in the center*—the *centerstance!* Yes, thou art *God's* circumstance, but the earth and the things upon it are *thy* circumstances, and God bless thee as thou shalt indeed *make* them so! God bless thee as thou shalt be in truth a center to them, to bind them all to thyself, like the sun in the heavens, by the great force of centripetal attraction! Thou the end, and they the means! Thou to be reformed, to progress, to be developed in wisdom, and unfolded in goodness and spiritual beauty—and they to be occasions, instruments, *media* to thy spirit, by whose aid thou shalt attain this heavenly expansion! Thou to be like an opening rose in the Garden of the Lord, or like a tender grape in his vineyard—and they to be like sun, and earth, and air, and rain, and dew, bringing their contributions! Is not this idea worthy of thy noble nature? Is it not sublime? Nay, is there not all of divinity in it? All things are *circumstances* of thyself—the great, heaven-ordained, earth-acknowledged, all-attracting, all-ruling *centerstance!*

Then, friend, never again consent to be governed by circumstances. Spurn the very idea. So far as *this* matter is concerned, "rule or ruin" may well be your motto. Have your own way in this affair, for to an almost incredible extent you *can* have it. You know not what you can do till you try, and *when* you try, you will be absolutely astonished. "Where there's a will, there's a way." "There's no such word as fail." "*Faint* heart never won fair lady." "I will," and "I will not," have done wonders. They will again, if you will only *say* so. But you will have to deal in monosyllables—you will have to learn to say *yes* and *no*. You will have to put your foot down, and *keep* it down. You will have to rely upon yourself. Think that you can do something, and take right hold. Be the architect of your own fortune. You must be, or you will never have any. Don't *wait* for circumstances, but *make* them. Don't tarry till they come to you, but bring them. You can call them up out of very nothingness, that they shall answer—"here we are."

If they oppose you, beat them down, or leap over them, or change them into something else. Any way to get along, but get along *some* way! Circumstances did not make Napoleon, but Napoleon made circumstances. So with Washington. So with every great man. So it must be with you, if you would accomplish anything. Row your own boat, and that means three things—get ready for occasions—create occasions—embrace occasions. Here you have the whole secret of success, though the first rule is the most important; for if you do not *prepare* yourself, by thinking, gaining knowledge, training your intellect, developing your moral powers, as well as building up a powerful physical organization, you will never be able to give birth to an opportunity, nor to improve it when it comes. You must expect to find it work, work, work,—work first, last, and always. If you want wealth, work

* The literal meaning of the original Latin word.

and get it, though wealth is good for nothing except as a means. Never forget that. If you want education, study. I don't mean merely read books, nor go to college, but look, think, do—educate yourself. If you want health, obey the laws of nature, which are evermore the laws of God. If you want friends, be kind. If you would be happy, do good. No *other* way of reaching the result. If you would rise to eminence, be first, good, next a thinker, then a worker, and finally persevering. You will make it out. No trouble. If things are not all against you, you can soon make them all for you. Try it. Yes, friend, *try* it! Once for all, and as the only direction which you need to have given—try it!

This doctrine—that man was made to be thus the *centerstance*, and not a *circumstance*, nor the *creature* of circumstance—is the doctrine of nature, of experience, and of human reason. It is an intuition of the reason. Preëminently is it the doctrine of Phrenology. The doctrine which bids us to be controlled by circumstances is diametrically opposed to that which commands—"Be ye governed alone by principle." But this last is the direct teaching of Phrenology—nay, it is the sum of its teachings. This glorious science—the book of nature—God's own inspiration—*culminates* in this—"Obey law—be true to the right—maintain justice—practice only the good—be inflexible in your adherence to principle, always, everywhere, even though it cost you your life!"

This is clearly evinced by the *grouping* of the faculties. The propensities and selfish organs are located behind and beneath, for that they are to be in *subjection*—intellect goes before to *guide*—and the moral organs are exalted to the highest place, and seated on the throne of judgment, to confirm the decisions of intellect by the solemn sanctions of religion. And then as to the *individual* organs. Why, for what purpose was the organ of SELF-ESTEEM ever given to man, but to teach him—to make him *feel* that he is the *centerstance?* That is the very idea the organ was designed to give rise to—the idea of his *importance*. Its language is—"I. I. I., I am *somebody*—I am of more consequence than you—I am the sum, the *center*, revolve around me!" What is that but the *centerstance* in so many words? And then FIRMNESS says—"Stick to it—don't give it up—I'll stand by you!" And COMBATIVENESS says to opposing circumstances—"Get out of my way!" And DESTRUCTIVENESS—"I'll walk right through you!"—while CONSCIENTIOUSNESS adds—"That's right! that's right! you *ought* to do so!" Remember, then, reader, remember thyself—forget not the within—TAKE CARE OF THE CENTERSTANCE!

Physiological Department.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAN.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

On examining the bodies of quadrupeds, we find that they are composed of bones, muscles, blood-vessels, glands, brain, and senses, similar, or nearly so, to those of man. In these particulars, we are so nearly allied, that if we were to be judged by a superficial view of our bodily structure alone, the brute and the man would be thought to differ more in figure than in nature. But if more minutely compared, the human frame is found to have some characteristics which gives man a preëminence and superiority, which no class of animals can rival or imitate.

THE ERECT ATTITUDE OF MAN.

The first, and by no means unimportant difference that we would notice is his upright stature; that majestic attitude which announces his superiority over all the other inhabitants of the globe. Man is the only being adapted by his organization to go erect. Some writers have supposed that the orang-outang originally possessed this important power, but in consequence of some misdemeanor, he was condemned to be prone. But F. Cuvier and Lawrence* have exposed the fallacy of this hypothesis. They have shown that, although this animal, and the entire baboon tribe, have the power of supporting an erect posture for a short time; yet, from the nature of their habits, and the structure of their feet and legs, they cannot assume it and continue in it without inconvenience and pain. But men can assume and maintain it with pleasure. By the structure of his legs and feet he is fitted for every kind of motion, except that of flying; and though some animals excel him in temporary speed, none can vie with his universality and diversity of locomotion, nor the power of continuing it.

* See Lawrence's Lectures on Man, page 119.

THE HUMAN HAND.

The second peculiarity that we would notice, is the hand and arm. This is the sceptre of his power—his instrument of dominion—his all-conquering and all-transcending mechanism. There is not an animal to be found that exhibits any limb so advantageously situated as the human arm and hand. Reflect for a moment, and you will see the beauty of its arrangement. The lateral attachment of the arms to the trunk of the body, and the erect attitude, gives us the freest use of these admirable members. So greatly does man excel animals in the conformation of his hands, that one of the philosophers † of old asserted, "that man is the wisest animal because he possesses hands." We do not subscribe to this view, yet we are of the opinion that Aristotle is well justified in observing, "that man alone possesses hands really deserving that name."

Several mammalia have hands, but they will not compare in any degree with those of man. The superiority of the human hand arrises from the size and strength of the thumb, which can be brought into a state of opposition to the fingers; and hence is of the greatest use in enabling us to grasp spherical bodies, in giving a firm hold on whatever we seize, in executing all mechanical processes of the arts, in writing, drawing, cutting, in short, in a thousand offices, which occur every moment of our lives, and which could not be accomplished at all, if the thumb were absent, or would require the concurrence of both hands, instead of being done by only one.

Terminating as the human hands do, by long and flexible members, of which only a small portion is covered by the flat nails, while the rest is furnished with a highly organized, and very sensible integument, forming organs of touch, and instruments of prehension, such as are not be found in the whole animal kingdom.

THE COVERING OF THE BODY.

A third dissimilarity which may be remarked between man and the inferior animals, is the beauty and delicacy of the exterior covering of his body. Some individuals have found fault with our Maker for sending us into the world so naked of all covering—so destitute of natural covering—so exposed to injuries and suffering of cold and wet—while other animals are so well clothed. Grumbling

† Anaxagoras.

imbecility! Would any such idle declaimers exchange their admirable skin for the hide of a beast, the scales of a crocodile, or the feathers of a bird. Could any mind that sees, feels, or reasons, desire to have the physiognomy of a horse, an eagle, a lion, or an elephant, instead of the human face divine,—instead of its lovely complexion; its eloquent features, its attractive delicacy, and its impressive dignity? But independent of all beauty, and all that delights the eye, and the touch, in the human skin, who would relinquish the mental advantages which we derive from its exquisite nervous *sensativity?* We could not have a large portion of our sensations and ideas without it. It is the delicate sensibility of the ends and inside of our fingers, and our palm, which provides us with an important part of our most useful knowledge. The connexion is unceasing between our mind and the delicate skin. A fine nervous expansion, proceeding from the brain, is purposely spread over the outside of the body, immediately under the last cuticle. That our intellect may have the benefit of this universal sensativity, it is materially associated with our moral feelings, and with our best sympathies. "No small portion of the tenderness of our nature, and of our compassionate benevolence, are related to it. With the hide of the rhinoceros, or the shaggy coat of a bear, we should not possess the feelings of human nature, nor the intellectual sensibility of a cultivated mind."*

THE SHAPE OF THE HEAD.

The head is the location of numerous and important organs. It is the seat of the great controlling powers of the body; of the organs of the senses, and is intimately connected with deglutition and respiration. If we inspect the head of man carefully, we will find that there is a remarkable difference between it and other animals. The cranial expansion is infinitely above that of the brute. His face is very small in proportion to the cranium, when compared with the animal kingdom at large; and we find, as a general rule, that as the proportion of the cranium exceeds that of the face, the intelligence increases, and *vice versa.*

Camper, the distinguished naturalist, to determine the amount of intellect enjoyed by different animals and races of men, proposed what he called the *facial angle.* It consists simply in drawing a line from the greatest projection of the forehead to that of the upper jaw bone, thence horizontally backwards. It will appear evident, that this angle will increase as the forehead becomes developed, and the face smaller; and the reverse, as the face is more prominent and the forehead more retreating. This angle is about 80° in the European race; about 70° in the negro; in the monkey race varying from 60° to 30°; and as we descend in the scale of animals it becomes very acute. Thus in the horse, the forehead is very retreating, and the angle very small, (23°.) In some birds it cannot be measured.

In man, as we have already seen, the forehead is nearly on a line with the face. This arrangement does not exist in any other animal; on the contrary, the face projects far beyond the forehead, so that in them the anterior lobes of the brain are not placed over it, as in the human subject. This prominence of the face, or, as it is more commonly called in the inferior animals, the muzzle, is adapted to the horizontal posture, and is favorable to the development and action of organs placed in this part. The nose, or *snout*, of many animals is a highly developed organ, and occupies a considerable portion of the face; while in most animals the mouth is not merely destined to mastication, but is the chief organ of prehension, and weapon of offence and defence. Hence the size and form of the nose and mouth in man differs essentially from them. The mouth of man is chiefly destined to mastication, taste, and speech; it does not, therefore, present the strong and widely-expanded jaws, powerful muscles, and formidable fangs, so characteristic of many animals.

Such are some of the more marked physical characteristics which exist between man and the inferior animals. There are other minor differences of physical conformation that might be noticed, but there are other higher and nobler attributes of man, which deserve our more especial regard,—his intellectual and moral faculties.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE HUMAN INTELLECT.

Although man is inferior to many animals in physical strength, yet in regard to the power and magnificence of his intellect he has no superior. The inferior creatures never improve. They always perform the same work in the same manner, the execution of any individual being neither better nor worse than that of any other, in whom the individual, at the end of months, is what he will remain through life. Contrast the result of human industry and invention, and the fruits of that perfectibility which characterizes mankind collectively and individually. "By the intelligence of man the animals have been subdued and tamed;—by his labors marshes have been drained, rivers confined, forests cleared, and the earth cultivated. By his reflection, time has been computed, space measured, the celestial motions recognized and represented, the heavens and the earth compared. He has not merely executed, but has executed with the utmost accuracy, the apparently impracticable task assigned him by the poet:—

'Go, wondrous creature! mount where science guides;
Weigh air, measure earth, and calculate the tides.'

"By human art, mountains have been overcome, and the seas have been traversed; the pilot pursuing his course on the ocean, with as much certainty as if it had been traced for him by engineers, and finding at each moment the exact point of the globe on which he is, by means of astronomical tables. Thus nations have been united, and new worlds have been discovered; opening such a field for the unfettered and uncorrupted energies of our race, that the senses are confused, the mind dazzled, and judgment and calculation almost suspended by the grandeur and brightness of the glorious and interminable prospect. The whole face of the earth at present exhibits the works of human power, which, though subordinate to that of nature, often exceeds, at least, so wonderfully seconds her operations, that, by the aid of man, her whole extent is unfolded, and she has gradually arrived at that point of perfection and magnificence in which we now behold her."

In this point of view, man stands alone: his faculties, and what he has effected by them, place him at a wide interval from all animals.

THE MORAL FACULTIES, OR MORAL SENSE.

This constitutes the most exalted attribute of our species. The sense of accountability to an overruling and resistless power, which is neither seen, nor heard, nor appreciable by any of our senses, before which we must bow, characterizes man as the "Noblest work of God." Many individuals have alleged, that the existence of a God is an obvious, an unavoidable deduction of reason; that the admirable order and adaptation of everything we see, necessarily implies design, and this

* Turner's Sacred History, page 260.

design a designer. But though it be admitted that the wonders of nature that everywhere surround us, proclaim to the enlightened mind the presence of God; though reason undoubtedly comes in with its high sanctions to confirm and regulate the suggestion of this religious or moral sense, yet it would seem that this is an original endowment, written in our very constitution, and to a certain extent independent of, and superior to, reason. Other animals possess reasoning powers; but man is the only inhabitant of this planet that gives any consciousness of the existence of such a power, and of moral duties and obligations as a means of conciliating this being. It is this alone that enables him to paint the dark and mysterious future, with a thousand brilliant hopes, and "to place, as it were, a crown of glory on the cold brow of death."

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
* * * *
Connection exquisite of distant worlds!
* * * *
Midway from nothing to the Deity!
A beam ethereal, sull'd and absorpt!
Though sull'd and dishonored, still divine!
Dim minature of greatness absolute!
An heir of glory! a frail child of dust!
A worm! a God." * * * YOUNG.

EYE-GLANCES AT MEN AND THINGS.

BY EDWIN D. BABBITT.

I.—DELICACY OF FEELING.

I cannot say that I like the extent to which some people carry *delicacy of feeling*. For a single editor or author to speak of himself as *we*, *our*, *us*, &c., seems like an unnecessary kind of hypocrisy. If this spirit keeps on, we shall soon be as bad as the Spanish, who, instead of using the term *you* in addressing common gentlemen, always say "*your worship*." Such an expression must have had its origin with a hypocritical people; as an excessive formality, either of words or actions, generally indicates but little *heart* or sincerity. Let the truth come right out, and let us have *ideas* rather than words, and good sense rather than mere fancies.

This delicacy of feeling sometimes operates in causing authors to conceal their names. This strikes me as being in general more nice than wise, and sometimes it is more malicious than nice, as anonymous authors thereby have been led to gratify feelings of malice with impunity. To me it is very gratifying, and frequently very profitable, when I commence reading a volume, to know with whom I have to deal, whether with Milton, or Eugene Sue, or Burke, or Tom Paine, or Washington Irving, or any other author, good or bad. Now, this *delicacy of feeling*, as it is called, seems to arise principally from two causes, viz: small SELF-ESTEEM, and large APPROBATIVENESS or sensibility to the praise or dispraise of mankind. When carried to a due extent, it is a beautiful quality, and may be known by the name of modesty. When carried to extremes, it is a species of affectation, or weakness, which is quite useless and unnecessary.

II.—WOULD-BE GREATNESS.

Some people imagine others to be very dull. I have known some people to wear gold and diamonds, supposing, as a matter of course, that people would take them to be handsome or rich, or some such thing. Others refer to their great-grandfather, or cousin, or some other distant relative, as Lord ———, or Governor ———, &c., thinking to excite the admiration of mankind. Others still depend on their titles, or degrees, or regalia, for a consideration. Now this will not do. Gold and diamonds used for show are a sort of hieroglyphics hung upon a person whose meaning is generally construed to be *vanity*. Famous *relatives* but tend to throw us the deeper into the shade. *Titles* are mere rattle-boxes, if not accompanied by substantial merit. Character and talents cannot be concealed. The *eye* is a window of the heart; the *face* is a landscape of human character; the *head* itself is the dome of the soul. The human countenance is an open volume, and the lineaments of thought and feeling are penciled in lightening therein. Man has wrought out his own character: God has written it in this volume, and his fellow-man may read for himself. From this fact gold and titles prove but mere mockeries or frail patchworks, very commonly intended to make up in appearance for what a man lacks in real beauty or talent.

III.—THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

What an age of progress is this nineteenth century of ours—an age of excitement and of wonders. Moreover, what a city is this New York of ours. It may be considered as a kind of a great heart of our country, while Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and several other cities, seem like its arteries, through which it sends its ever-moving tide of influence. In fact, it is a kind of fountain-head of everything great or mean, of every improvement as well as every folly. Nothing is too mighty for its enterprise to accomplish—nothing is too extravagant for its folly to stoop to.

I waked up the other morning, and, on passing by the Astor-House, I discovered a new style of hats, and although it was none the most beautiful, I noticed one or two gentlemen who were already wearing them. A few days later they might be seen the whole length of Broadway, and probably in less than three weeks the style was worn in St. Louis. In a few months this fashion will probably be seen in all America, as Broadway is the starting-point of everything gay and wonderful. And so it is with the other articles of apparel. Yesterday's fashions seem ridiculous, while to-day's fashions are all in all to these fashionables. The fashions of to-morrow will also, for their brief day, seem beautiful, while those of to-day will in their turn be thrown into the shade and forgotten.

In view of these facts, I wish to make three inquiries.

1. Is it *good taste* to adopt a new fashion?

2. Is it characteristic of a *strong mind* to adopt a new fashion?

3. Is it characteristic of a *shrewd mind* to adopt a new fashion?

1. To the first of these queries, I must answer, no. *Good taste* is founded on immutable truth, and is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Thus a rainbow is just as beautiful, or an ocean just as sublime in one age as another; and if a person should at one time regard them as such, and at another become disgusted with them without being able to see their beauty or sublimity, we should almost be led to believe him insane, or at least as having a very disordered taste. And so it is with adopting fashions. He that regards a fashion as being tasty to-day, and despises the same fashion to morrow, has evidently a treacherous taste. There can be but one perfection of beauty, even as there can be but one superlative degree to the same quality, and if a fashion is founded on principles of perfection, as the votaries of fashion are apt to claim, it certainly must be in accordance with true taste to retain this fashion, and to admire it forever. Why not, on the same principle, become tired of the shape of the nose we have inherited, with the color of the eyes or the hair, and seek to change them, and repine because we cannot? A face, or nose, or eye which is beautiful and becoming to-day, is considered, while unchanged by disease or withering age, forever beautiful. But the dress is beautiful to-day, and becomes a perfect fright to-morrow. If true taste dictates its form and renders it beautiful, it is so forever. Why, then, should it go out of fashion?

2. Is it characteristic of a *strong* mind to adopt new *fashions?* This is very doubtful. To adopt a fashion for the sake of being looked up to as a fashion-leader is mere vanity. To adopt a fashion at all is a fashionable way of being led around by the nose by the garment-maker. It occurs to me that a strong and noble mind would not be so much taken up with yards of silk and broadcloth, as he would be in investigating the laws which govern the universe, the arts and sciences, and the general improvement of the human race. In other words, such a mind would pay less attention to superficial accomplishments than to the improvement of its own higher faculties and its immortal nature.

3. Is it characteristic of a shrewd mind to adopt new fashions? I think not. He who is content to run after every new style of garments which a speculating garment-maker may hold out before him for the sake of getting his money, may not be considered deep. For such persons it seems necessary only for the garment-maker to contrive a new style of clothing according to his own whim, and place it in his window with the words "*new style*" written upon it. Those fatal words have all the charm that some snakes are said to have, when, by their eyes and their hissing sounds, thery draw little birds into their mouths. A few victims are thus at first drawn in, who, though not of the deepest minds, may make a tolerable outside appear-

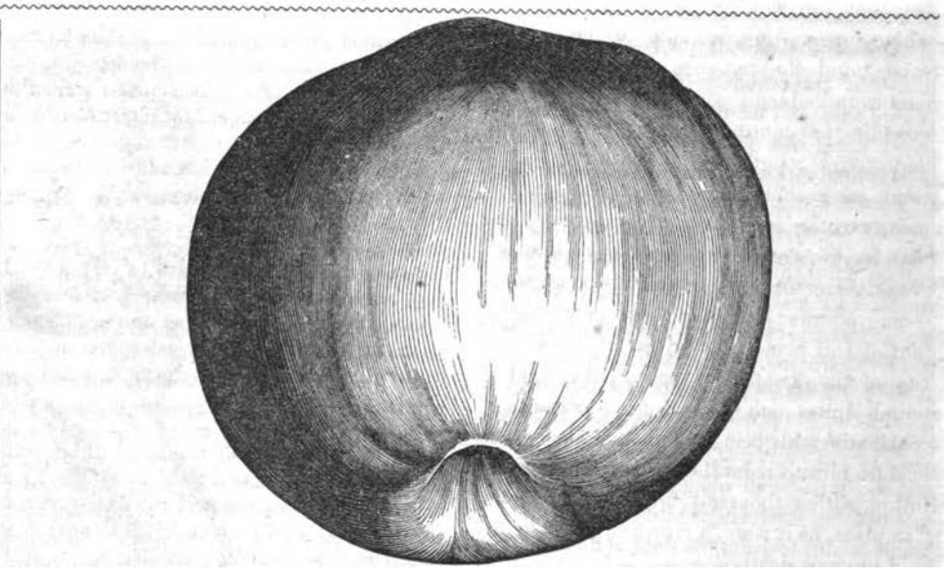
ance. They promenade in public places, and soon some of their mates, who would by no means commit the unpardonable fault of being behind the times, catch a glimpse of something new and pretty on their companions, and immediately go and ape them. The number increases from time to time, and even persons more sensible are drawn in, until the tide has become so overwhelming, that the *wise few* are at last half compelled to conform, out of mere courtesy to the rest.

IV.—LONGEVITY OF DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

	Average age.
The 10 Ante-diluvian Patriarchs.....years	857½
6 Post-diluvian Patriarchs.....	139½
7 Ancient Philosophers	79
7 Modern do	70
7 Ancient Historians.....	70
7 Modern do	65
7 Divines from A. D. 1400—1700	74
7 Late divines.....	64
7 Poets between A. D. 1500 and 1700.	65
7 Ancient Poets	61
7 Late Poets.....	40
7 Ancient conquerors and warriors....	56
7 Modern do.....	53
6 Artists	67
7 Orators.....	70
56 Signers of the "Declaration of Independence".....	68½

This table is quoted miscellaneously from the records of distinguished men, of both ancient and modern times. Philosophers and divines appear to outlive all other classes of distinguished men, probably from the better regulations of their physical and intellectual powers. It is especially to be noticed that the men of ancient times lived longer than those of the present day. The luxury, as well as the restless activity of mind of the present age, doubtless tends to shorten human life. Statistics prove, however, that human life has lengthened materially within one or two centuries back, owing to a better knowledge of physiology and the laws of our nature.

The poets of the Elizabethan age outlived those of more modern date. It is not to be wondered at that the cold and philosophical poets of that period should live so much longer than the more warm, raving poets of the present day. A feverish excitement always shortens life. Then which shall we choose, the stiff, unimpassioned poetry of Pope and his cotemporaries, or the pliable and sparkling effusions of Byron, Shelley, and some of the Lake-school poets? Doubtless neither, but a combination of both. "Childe Harold" may be quoted as an illustration of the middle course, though its author could *rave*, and rave foolishly, too. It is no longer a question whether the philosophical ideas are inconsistent with true poetry, or whether the poetic faculty implies a weakness of judgment and an excessive development of imagination. Reflection and imagination should go hand in hand, thought and feeling should be twin sisters, while the exaggerated and sickly sentimentality which is almost a characteristic of the present day, should be superceded by a healthy and solid literature, which elevates at the same time it delights the mind.



THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

The Newtown Pippin is a native of Newtown, Long Island, and is regarded as at the head of all apples, and unrivaled as a desert apple, to which it adds the quality of long keeping, retaining its plumpness and delicious flavor to the last. This apple is about three inches in diameter, and two and a half deep. Skin, a dull green, with a brownish blush on the sunny side. Flesh, very juicy, crisp, with a fine aroma, and an exceedingly high and delicious flavor. It is very largely cultivated in New York and New Jersey for exportation and commands the highest price in the London markets. A warm, rich, deep soil is necessary to develop this variety in its perfection. For the engraving we are indebted to E. C. Frost, of "Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries," Catharine, Chemung County, New York.

WINTER APPLES.

As the season is approaching when winter fruit should be gathered, some suggestions on the importance of a correct mode of gathering and keeping it, may be interesting and profitable to our readers. We regret that a majority of farmers in our country are satisfied with obtaining the common varieties of apples or if they, under a favorable influence, obtain the best kinds, they neglect to cultivate their trees and bring them to the highest perfection in respect to quality and abundant bearing; and yet again if they observe all the conditions for raising the best of fruit, they often fail in gathering and preserving it in the best manner, thereby losing the great ends of fruit raising, viz: the prolonged enjoyment of it in the highest degree. It were folly to bestow expense, care and trouble to rear a fine blooded horse if he be spoiled in the breaking, so that his powers and usefulness are mainly lost to the owner. It is equal folly to select fine trees and cultivate them properly, if the fruit be allowed to be frost-bitten, then shaken and clubbed from the trees, and thrown indiscriminately into large bins in a warm, damp cellar. The fruit becomes heated, musty and wilted; soon decays, and while it lasts is only a poor apology for fruit, and a scandal on the classic names it may bear. No wonder such farmers rarely have fruit, worthy the name, after the snow is off in the spring. On the contrary many varieties will keep well until apples come again, so that we can easily have a continued round of fruit. There is not the slightest need for a farmer to *dry* apples. One half the trouble that drying them costs would enable every fruit grower to have them fresh the year round.

We copy from Downing's "Fruit, and Fruit Trees of America," the following directions for gathering and keeping fruit.

"In order to secure soundness and preservation, it is indispensibly necessary that the fruit should be *gathered by hand*. For winter fruit the gathering is delayed as long as possible, avoiding severe frosts, and the most successful practice with our extensive orchardists is to place the good fruit directly, in a careful manner, in new, tight flour barrels as soon as gathered from the tree. These barrels should be gently shaken while filling, and the head closely pressed in; they are then placed in a cool, shady exposure under a shed open to the air, or on the north side of a building, protected by covering boards over the top, where they remain for a fortnight, or until the cold becomes too severe, when they are carefully transferred to a cool, dry cellar, in which air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather.

"A cellar for this purpose, should be dug in dry, gravelly, or sandy soil, with, if possible, a slope to the north; or, at any rate with openings on the north side for the admission of air in weather not excessively cold. Here the barrels should be placed on tiers *on their sides*, and the cellar should be kept as dark as possible. In such a cellar, one of the largest apple growers in Dutchess Co., N. Y., is able to keep the Greening apple, which, in the fruit room, usually decays in January, until the first of April, in the freshest and finest condition. Some persons place a layer of clean rye straw between every layer of apples, when packing them in the barrels.

"Apples are frequently kept by farmers in pits or ridges in the ground, covered with straw and a layer of earth, in the same manner as potatoes, but it is an inferior method, and the fruit very speedily decays when opened to the air."

SKETCHES OF THE

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

NUMBER II.

DANIEL DEFOE.

The author of Robinson Crusoe, although that single work is very widely known, and more than a century has elapsed since its gifted author ceased to live, yet he has not obtained in the estimation of mankind that share of fame and that rank in English literature to which he is justly entitled. Defoe's life was one of extraordinary activity and industry.

He was born in London in 1661, and was sent to an academy to be educated, kept by a dissenting clergyman at Newington Green. Here he distinguished himself by his fondness for reading everything that came in his way, and untiring industry in storing his mind with useful knowledge. On leaving the academy, he was bound apprentice to a hosier, and afterwards set up for himself in Cornhill. He had not finished his apprenticeship before he appeared as an author in a political pamphlet in 1683. Literature was destined to become Defoe's chief profession. He had married in 1687. His speculations in trade and manufactures were not fortunate, and in 1692 he became bankrupt. His conduct respecting this event was highly honorable. He gave up everything he had; obtained a full acquittal of his creditors; yet he persevered, to the end of his life, endeavoring to pay off the last remnant of his old debts. He says, in one of his publications some twelve years subsequent to his bankruptcy, that "with a numerous family, and no help but his own industry, he had forced his way with undiscouraged diligence through a sea of misfortunes, and reduced his debts from seventeen thousand to less than five thousand pounds."

In 1697 he published a work entitled "An Essay on Projects." It is full of new and ingenious schemes connected with trade and commerce, education, literature, and the general interests of social improvement. He resumed his old field of politics, where he continued to distinguish himself as the most active, the most able, and the most conspicuous, among a crowd of combatants throughout a stormy period of eighteen years. We cannot enumerate the productions of his fertile and unwearied pen.

Although comparatively humble and subordinate the sphere in which he moved, and exposed to all sorts of temptations, Defoe's political career was distinguished by a consistency, a disinterestedness, and an independence, never surpassed and rarely equalled by those occupying the most honorable stations in the direction of national affairs. His liberal and reformatory principles frequently drew upon him obloquy, danger, persecution and punishment, but nothing ever drove him from their courageous avowal and maintenance. The injustice of his persecutions were alike shocking from their cruelty and absurdity.

In 1704, during his imprisonment for publishing a satirical pamphlet, "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," he commenced his political paper, entitled, first, a "Review of the Affairs of France," and afterwards called, in 1706, a "Review of the

DANIEL DEFOE.

State of the English Nation." It originally appeared only once a week, but being very successful, it was issued three times a week on a half-sheet of four quarto pages. To the political news and disquisitions, was regularly added a chronicle of domestic incidents; the whole written by Defoe himself. The work was continued till the ninth volume in 1713; when a crushing tax, recently imposed, caused the author to bring it to a termination. The same tax also killed the Spectator, which was regarded as the offspring of Defoe's Review. He was then in Newgate for the second time.

Many other works came from Defoe's pen while engaged with the Review. The most noted was his poem in twelve books, entitled "Jure Divino," an able attack on the divine right of kings; and his History of the Union with Scotland, an event, in the negotiation of which he bore an important part, having been sent by government to Edinburgh for that purpose.

The accession of the house of Hanover, although the end and consummation of all his political efforts, instead of bringing him honors and rewards, consigned him to neglect and poverty. This treatment, although it could not break his spirit, affected his health. An attack of apoplexy, in 1715, nearly closed his career, but a strong constitution, sustained by a life of unsullied correctness and temperance, braved the shock, and carried him through.

He now resolved to abandon politics, and employ his pen on more grateful themes. The extraordinary effect of this determination was the production of a series of works after he had reached nearly the age of sixty, to eclipse all that he had formerly done, and to secure to himself a fame which has extended as far, and will last as long, as the language in which he wrote.

Robinson Crusoe, the first of his unsurpassed fictions, appeared in 1719. Its reception was immediate and universal, and after every other bookseller had refused it, Taylor purchased the manuscript for a pittance, and gained by its publication a thousand pounds. It has ever since been, as everybody knows, one of the most popular books in the English tongue, the delight alike of all ages, enchaining the attention by a charm hardly possessed by any similar work. From the pen of this industrious and inexhaustible author, other productions in the same vein followed in rapid succession. Among them may be mentioned his "Journal of the Plague," a fictitious narrative, brought out in 1722, which deceived the medical profession, it being taken for a veritable history. Also his "Memoirs of a Cavalier," which was published the same year; and his "Life of Colonel Jack," which appeared the year following. These narratives, the mere fabrications of the writer's invention, have such an air of nature and truth, which it is almost impossible, during the perusal, not to take them for genuine.

Defoe died in his native parish on the 24th of April, 1731, in his 71st year. It is lamentable that after all his exertions to rid himself of debts, which his honor prompted and not the laws bound him to pay, he died insolvent. The vast amount of his literary labors may be estimated from the fact that a list of his publications are no less than two hundred and ten articles. Many of these works which gave him an imperishable fame, were written under circumstances of great privation and distress, some of them, like Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, were penned within the gloomy walls of a prison, where tyrants attempted to enchain and crush free spirits, but in result to make them immortal.

Defoe's physiology was fine, elastic, and well-balanced, and his mental organization very harmoniously developed, especially his intellect, (which, with the wig, is all that we can determine from the portrait,) which laid the foundation of his power to portray character with such naturalness as to impart to it a reality that carries the reader onward by a chain at once imperious and delightful.

PHRENOLOGY.

BY WM. O'BRIEN.

The science of Phrenology, while it is of paramount importance to mankind, has been, strange to say, the most recently discovered, and until *very* recently, the least known or investigated of all the sciences that occupy the attention of wise, literary, and scientific men.

It was only so recently as the year 1796, but fifty years since, that Dr. Gall, a native of Germany, and a physician of eminence, then practicing in Vienna, gave his first lecture on this science. He prosecuted his researches, writings and lectures on the subject, until the year 1800, when the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim became his convert and coadjutor. For a few years they gave lectures on the nature of their joint researches and discoveries in the science, until compelled to desist by an order of the Austrian government. How recklessly, ever, has the sacred name of Religion been used by ignorant devotees, or interested tyrants, to check the progress of science and knowledge! Thus has it been with the sublime science of Astronomy, the profound and astounding science of Geology, as well as with the invaluable and transcendent science of Phrenology.

Gall and Spurzheim next traveled and disseminated their discoveries during two years, in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and France, in which last named country they spent eight years, and after a most friendly and philosophical copartnership of thirteen years, Gall preferring to reside in Paris, Spurzheim visited Great Britain in the year 1813. There he made several eminent converts, among whom were the two brothers, George and Andrew Combe, who have scince been such able and zealous advocates of the science.

Since that period, the science of Phrenology, sown broadcast, by those high-priests of humanity, has sprung up in every land, and in none more widely and vigorously than in this land of liberty, where all the arts and sciences seem destined to reach their highest and greatest expanse, in proportion to its natural features, which are presented in the most vast, magnificent, and sublime aspect.

As the oak requires the slow growth of half a century to bring it to the stature of an ordinary sized tree, so the science of Phrenology has taken a similar period, during which it has cast its roots deep and wide into its most suitable soil, and now it lifts its head on high, defiant of all elemental opposition, and stretches forth its arms like the oak, bidding fair to excel its fellows of the forest in beauty, in strength, and in lasting usefulness.

Like the Banyan tree, every one of its branches has, and will, in turn, become a new supporter and source of existence to it; until it overshadows the entire earth, and all the learned Brahmins of the world, priests, doctors, and rulers recline, refreshed and improved, beneath its glorious and invigorating canopy.

How painful it is to a reflective mind to contemplate the apathy, the prejudice, and ignorant contumely with which mankind have ever treated important discoveries, whether in arts or sciences. Few, if any, great discoveries have been exempt from this grievous ordeal. When ignorance and incredulity beget prejudice, a repugnance to investigation is engendered. We are told that when the immortal Galileo, by the aid of his newly invented telescope, discovered the satellites of Jupiter, he was mocked, insulted, and even denounced, on every side, and one day, meeting one of his bitterest and most inflexible opponents, and failing by any other means to convince him of the truth of his discoveries, he invited him to look through the telescope and judge for himself, but the prejudiced man refused to do so, alleging that by so doing he *might* PERCHANCE *see them*, and could *no longer* DENY *their existence!*

Thus the Phrenologists invite all doubters to seize the telescope of truth and look for themselves at what is visible to all, the human head, and if they have vision and mentality, they cannot fail to observe that human heads are as different as human characters. The uninitiated observer may not perceive the minute and numerous distinctions that are manifested to the sight and touch of the practical Phrenologist; no more could the tyro in music imagine the wild harmony that slumbered in the single string of Paganini's violin ere awakened by the touch of that magician of harmony.

That there is no effect without an antecedent cause, is an axiom admitted by all philosophers; and Phrenologists, in seeking to ascertain the causes of the various irregularities of the human skull, have found them to have arisen from the action in the convolutions of the brain.

How closely is the brain packed within the cavity of the skull; does it not seem to have convoluted for want of space to grow higher and wider in, like the vine in a green-house, and again, like the centering of an arch: does it not appear, in turn, to have given shape and conformation to the skull? and even thus it is. The whole human body is interlaced by a network of nerves, that, at the bidding of the Cabinet of the Five Senses, convey intelligence to the brain, as the telegraphic wires do to the governing powers of a nation. The brain, thus informed, becomes excited in proportion to its capabilities and qualities, the excitement produces expansion, and the skull, in the living subject, being in a state of constant change from the absorption and deposition of its particles, becomes impressed and enlarged by the action of the brain.

All remark the differences in the growth of the head between the periods of infancy, childhood, puberty, and manhood, and a little further reflection and observation, convinces us that the increase, beyond what the naturally inherent organic growth supplies, is in proportion to increased exercise of the brain, not only as a whole, but in its various subdivisions.

Does not the skull of the Carib bespeak the most barbarous and animalized of human creatures? Contrast we these pitiable specimens of humanity with the higher order of men? Who, in making this contrast between these forlorn and degraded representations of the human head with those noble ones, can fail of being impressed with the idea of the former being specimens of the tombs or charnel houses of the moral and intellectual faculties, while the latter are temples of the highest mental and moral powers of mankind.

In the head of Thomas Addis Emmet, the "Irish orator," LANGUAGE is immensely developed. It is indicated by fullness beneath the eye, caused by the downward and outward pressure of the orbitar plates of the skull on the orb of sight. BENEVOLENCE, FIRMNESS, VENERATION, IMITATION, IDEALITY, and SUBLIMITY are all largely portrayed in his cast, as they were in the life, actions, and speeches of this gifted patriot.

Last to be alluded to, but most to be venerated and prized by the lovers of Phrenology, are the casts of Gall, the founder of the science, and of George Combe, the able, zealous, and powerful expounder, supporter, and promulgator of its doctrines.

That, of Gall, represents a ponderous head, massive and strong as Egyptian architecture. Mete tabernacle for a brain so vigorous, so original, and so profound. Of all the discoveries ever made in science and philosophy, none equal in importance to mankind those of Dr. Gall.

Phrenology not only teaches a people how to choose their governors, but teaches governors how to legislate for the people. It shows us that the brain itself is a Union of Republics, and that a wisely constituted republic is the best form of government for mankind.

Improvement and not punishment should be the object of all laws, and as the radical improvement of mankind can be affected through no other agency than Phrenology, all laws should be based on a thorough knowledge of it. It is as wise to hang or punish a man for crimes arising from the inheritance of insanity or decline, as for those of propensities derived from his parents! As humane to condemn him to hard labor for having contageous diseases, which ignorance may have given rise to, as for the immoralities which education and training would have prevented!!

Teachers, especially, should study and thoroughly understand Phrenology. How absurd the idea of "the dry dull lesson," as Byron says, "forced down word for word." Cramming crude knowledge into crowded brains! The boy with a genius for mathematics is taught Latin and Greek, the one with the organ of LANGUAGE is kept drudging through mathematics; one suited to the ministry is perhaps educated for the bar; the one with powerful faculties for architecture or engineering, may be trained for the merchant's office; and the merchant's clerk, *par excellence*, is trained for the army; and thus goes on the waste of talents, the prostration of power, and the misapplication of genius.

To the medical man Phrenology is equally essential and valuable. "The sword outwears the scabbard," the mind destroys the body, and the body is often made the instrument of the minds overthrow.

> "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
> Pluck from the Memory a rooted sorrow,
> Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
> And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
> Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
> Which weighs upon the heart?"

If thou canst not, physician, thou knowest but

little of the art of healing; study Phrenology and it will complete your knowledge.

Monomania, or madness of one kind, is simply the result of undue excitement, or overaction of any one organ, while all the rest may be perfectly sound, and the afflicted perfectly sane in every other respect. Some are affected in the organ of VENERATION, and become religiously insane; some in the organs of ADHESIVENESS and AMATIVENESS, and deranged from thwarted love or self-abuse—others on SELF-ESTEEM, and fancy themselves Presidents, Kings, Emperors, Queens, &c., and some have even become deranged in the organ of CONSCIENTIOUSNESS! It is somewhat *consolatory*, however, to reflect that very few are likely now-a-days to become deranged through the *over exercise of* CONSCIENTIOUSNESS; the nineteenth century and honesty do not seem to be on very intimate terms. But to return. I would ask how were those afflicted beings treated ere the deductions of Phrenology were applied to their medical treatment? Why, they were treated all after one fashion, as school-masters treated their scholars; as clergymen, at the same period, used to treat their flocks; as governors treated their people; as jailors treated their prisoners, to one great standing dish of Panacea! As the proprietor of "do-the-boys hall,' in Yorkshire, treated his pupils, big and little, sick and well, old and young, to molasses and sulpher, and sulpher and molasses in great spoonfuls every morning, ostensibly to *clear the blood*, but in reality to destroy their appetites for something better! One uniform, merry round of quackery and "*great medicine*"

The entire human race is deeply concerned in knowing and acting in accordance with phrenological truth, for through it alone can our race become on earth what the Deity intended it to be. "The sin of the father descendeth from generation to generation." Vice engenders vice, and as surely does virtue give birth to what is virtuous. Phrenology teaches us that whatever faults we would not wish our children to inherit, we must avoid and subdue in ourselves, ere we seek to become parents, and whatever acquirements and virtues we would wish them to possess, we should cultivate carefully. "As we sow, so will we reap," and as we tend the crops, so will they repay us. The drunkard inherits the tendency to his propensity; the libertine is the reckless heir of his forefathers' vices; but however awful such inheritances, due culture and education in youth, on phrenological principles, would have checked their abnormal growth, and, instead of instruments of evil, converted them to servants invaluable. Think you, was not the magnanimity of our glorious Washington derived from and improved by the example aud precepts of his noble and virtuous parents? Was not the genius, prudence, and patriotism of our Franklin inherited, as well as cultivated and improved by the education which choice and circumstances imposed on the journeyman printer, the patriot, and the philosopher.

As a knowledge of Phrenology thus tends to the perfection of our race, how essential, is it not, that it should be taught in public-schools, seminaries, and colleges; that it should be preached from the pulpit, recognized in the rostrum, appealed to in the courts of justice, promulgated by government lecturers among the populace at home, and disseminated by zealous and religious missionaries among all the tribes and classes of mankind, from Greenland to New Holland, yea from Siberia to Patagonia!

Alas! alas! for the want of a little timely knowledge of human nature, how many afflictions must we endure; how many ill-assorted friendships are formed but to topple down with the false foundations on which they are erected! How often do we find partners in business ill-yoked, like the goat and the sheep, pulling contrary ways: one seeks the grassy glade, "pursues the even tenor of his way;" while the other tugs toward the thorny brake and the craggy precipice.

And again, what can be more absurd and ludicrous than the ill-assorted marriages that take place every day! Truly, Cupid is a very blind guide! I do not recognize him as a God: he is a perfect *ignus fatuus*, a will o' the wisp, leading poor mortals hither and thither, by his false light, through briar and brake, through marsh and mire, whereas, were they to follow the light which reason hangs out for their guidance, they would first choose judiciously, and afterwards love ardently and devotedly.

Vast care is taken by intelligent agriculturists in the breeding and training of cattle, horses, sheep, and even hogs, but little or no care is taken by human beings relative to the parentage and education of their own species! Awful ignorance prevails upon this paramountly important subject, which Phrenology alone can dissipate and enlighten.

The choice of domestics is of more importance to the happiness and welfare of families than is generally known or observed, particularly where there are children. Some females are peculiarly organized by nature to watch over and take charge of children, to know and remedy, as if by intuition, their little wants and ailments, to lead on and mingle in their innocent play and prattle; while others, having no sympathy with them, leave them to fret and cry over ailments they cannot otherwise make known, and instead of consolation, beat them for bawling.

Again, some females make very superior housekeepers: conscientious in the trust reposed in them; economical in outlays, and orderly, neat, and skilful in management; have a place for everything and everything in its place, and a time and a season for all things; while others are in the other extreme, wasteful, disorderly, and slovenly, though fancying themselves paragons; keeping things in order after the fashion of the old lady, who, in order "to have things handy," stowed away into the oven the poker and fire-shovel, baby linen, matches, dust-pan, salt-box, cookery book, and crockery.

"Know thyself," was the divine precept, printed in characters of gold on the gorgeous temple of Delphos. "The proper study of mankind is man," said Socrates, and sung Pope, and so says, or sings, or thinks, every one capable of thinking at all, and they study man's nature in every way but the true one, which is through the science of Phrenology, embracing, as it now does, the whole system and nature of man.

I trust I have convinced you of the truth and usefulness of Phrenology, and that it is not, as those who have not investigated it, believe it to be, as the sailor believes the medical art; the soldier, theology; or the peasant, chemistry—either legerdemain, *hocus pocus*, or humbug; but that it is the most noble, most useful, and most astounding of all the sciences;—the science of man's animal, moral, and intellectual nature—the only true philosophy of humanity! Phrenology is the geology of the human brain, whereby its hidden secrets are revealed, for, as the geologist by the shapes of the hills and vallies of the globe can tell what they indicate, so can the Phrenologist, by the conformation of that still more wonderous globe, the human head, pronounce upon the propensities, sentiments and faculties, of which they are the silent oracles.

WANT OF COURAGE.—"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making the first effort; and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, would, in all probabilities, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scrabble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks, and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friend upon a publication for a hundred and fifty years and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits, and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life at which a man chooses to venture, *if ever*, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation."—*Sidney Smith.*

Home Department.

THE BENEFITS AND EVILS OF COMMERCE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[We copy a few extracts from his Thanksgiving discourse delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y. It is truly a remarkable production, and sets forth the glory of our country and its institutions in the broad light of hope and promise, while it shows up perverted ACQUISITIVENESS, uncontrolled by well trained CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. We commend its perusal to parents who are educating their children for the "battle of life," and especially to YOUNG MEN. We hope they will compare the portraiture of trade here given, with the one given in the July number, called "INTEGAITY," and like TRUE MEN, resolve which course *they* will pursue. An acquaintance with

Phrenology, enables the author to analyze character in a practical manner.]

"The States of North America are to be THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE GLOBE. This destiny seems so inevitable, that one hardly requires more than an inspection of the map to perceive it. Both sides of the globe—the two hemispheres—are ours, by our position, for we are the land of two oceans. From our hither shore we hail the European and African continents; from our thither shore we greet the Oceanica and the Asiatic continents. And all between the oceans is our own; to be filled with our own people, under common institutions, speaking one language.

The interior structure of this continent peculiarly fits it to be thus the MART OF THE GLOBE. Its rivers open the interior, from almost every part, and give natural outlets; its lakes are embosomed oceans, giving to the northern frontier a third shore, and an inland commerce, scarcely less than the Atlantic or Pacific shore.

Such artificial ways as are needed, especially the great thoroughfares from ocean to ocean—*the inland highway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific*—are within our own bounds. We have no Prussia on our border; no Russia beyond her. Our vast interior is not grouped into national estates, blocking each other up, and wasting each other's means by monstrous armies of watch or attack. We can ask of Commerce what she needs, and whether it is northward or southward, eastward or westward, her path lies among our own people. *Shortly, the carrying-trade of the globe must be in our hands!* Upon our shores are the gates through which must pour the world's merchandise.

Nor will the character of our people permit these resources to slumber. They are a thinking, inventive people; full of enterprise and restless industry. They vex the ore of every mountain; they cut the stone and hew the timber, and quarry the very ice; they question every herb, dive into every soil, watch every secret of nature, discover what they can, and invent what they cannot discover.

Other people are more patient; none more persevering. Other people are safer; none so supple and fertile: others are, by use of a perfected skill, equal to us, and in many things superior. But nowhere else is there such inventiveness, facility of imitation and appropriation. Nowhere else will so large a body of laboring men be found, with such elastic resources. Elsewhere, workmen know their own special work, and they know no other.—Thrown out of that, there is an end of them. They starve or beg. The weaver does not know how to plough; the ploughman cannot hew and saw; the clerk can write, the spinner spin, the laborer delve.

Not so here. The hand has a half-dozen trades laid up in it. If you throw a man out of the window of one shop, he lands at the door of another. Thanks to our free schools, and our thrifty fireside teachers, the HEAD IS EDUCATED FIRST, and the hand wedded to it. Out of this versatility, and especially in connection with a hopefulness, which often is infatuation, and courage, which easily runs to rashness and recklessness, *we are the easiest nation to bankrupt as individuals and the hardest to make poor as a community*, on earth. The very characteristics which make it a peril to trust single men, *this hopefulness* and *adventursomeness*, make us the safest *nation;* for, when cast down, we are not destroyed. *There is no more idea of remaining bankrupt among our people, than there is sleeping forever, when they lie down for a night's rest.* Revulsions are become familiar to us. We thrive upon them, as the soil thrives upon the deposits of freshets. *A crisis is nothing. It is a mere jar to waken the sleepy.* We have a crisis every month of the year, somewhere. They are subject to order. Politicians have them at every election. If the South wants anything, she goes into a *crisis;* if the North wants anything, she gets up a *crisis.* There is a religious *crisis* just before any great effort. We have temperance *crises.* Farmers have a crisis, and manufacturers have a crisis, and commerce has its crisis, until a stranger, with a spice of humor about him, would think a *crisis* to be a jolly thing—nothing more, at any rate, than would be a convenient fainting in some spouse who desires access to her lord's pocket.

Things are carried by crises—one crisis is pitted against another—a northern crisis is worked against a southern crisis—a democratic crisis against a whig crisis. In short, the hopefulness, the *drive*, the heedless courage of our people, is constantly coming to a head, and breaking like the crest of a wave; but there is always another wave—not a drop less water in the ocean—and the wave that broke just now, is swelling again, and when it has swollen and broken a hundred times, it will be as strong to rise again, and strike like thunder on the ship or on the shore!

A man who can think upon one subject, can easily be induced to think upon another. A man who is really intelligent upon commercial matters, can easily be made so upon other matters.

Men should be born and developed in the country; but in the city they find a stimulus for every faculty, and a field for every power!

Between two people, the one full of ideas, and the other full of practical wisdom, there can be no doubt which will be the happiest and more prosperous. It makes a great difference whether the drift of an age; or a nation's mind be turned to mere philosophy—or toward the application to philosophy—toward the Greek, or toward the Roman genius. Greece conceived, Rome brought forth; Greece dreamed—spoke in poetry and eloquence, and embodied only in fine arts; Rome invented, built, governed. We inherit a literature and art from Greece; but Rome has given to the world, roads, bridges, laws and government.

The people of Europe, that run to versatile thought—the French, the German, the Italian, and the Irish—are not found easily competent to self-government. They are full of genius, but not of wisdom. Therefore it is that commerce tends to self-government, by training an age or nation, not only to mental activity, but to a *practical wisdom.*

Commerce, when left free, is a universal stimulation. It awakens every one; employs every one; gives every one the freest passage up or down. *The titled fool, who brings his money to the exchange, soon finds his level; the modest plebeian, who has a head worth having, breaks through incumbent rank, and comes up to his level. God gives men their measure. Commerce gives them the place to which that measure belongs.*

One may point to the poverty of thousands, at one extreme, and to a sluggish wealth, the obese abundance of the other extreme. At one end, work and worth; at the other, men of appetite, that are rich, convivial, and unprincipled.

Who were these men? Twenty years ago, this one butchered, that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. *They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be, after them, though it will not do to say so out loud.* For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live but a year.

Death brings division of property, and it brings new financiers; the old agent is discharged; the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he do not. So that, in fact, though there is a sort of moneyed rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs, and grows rich; his children strut, and use the money; their children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new trees and fresh garniture.

The ship, that to-day leaves your harbor for China, *epitomises two thousand years.* The manufactures, which freight her, represent the skill of hundreds of years of trial. The ship itself stands for the thought and ingenuity of thirty centuries; the skill that navigates her, playing with the winds, eluding or braving storms, searching out the quickest paths on the round water, and knowing where to find the world-breath, that helps, and shun those that hinder; reading the heavens like a book; standing at midnight by the illuminated binnacle, watching the silent needle, and plunging through the waves without eyes, as directly as if the gates of every harbor shone clear across the ocean. This skill is the growth of ages.

Commerce does not discriminate. *It is a mail, and knows not what it carries.* It is a stream, and sends down whatever falls into it, whether poisonous weeds or useful timber.

It is well that men have a *half-dozen separate characters.* If the petty meanness and vulgarities of trade were diffused through the whole man, traders would be legalized banditti. But a man may have a social character, a political character, a religious character, and a professional character, and he may conduct himself very differently in each. In one, concience may be set up as the rule; in another, cus-

tom; in another public sentiment—so that *a man may be honorable in private, and yet dishonest in public affairs;* a man may be a good neighbor and kind householder, yet a very trickster in traffic.

In commerce, the temptations are in general to dishonesty and untruth; but, unfortunately, not to bold dishonesties and lion-like laws, but to the meanest forms of both.

It is this vulgarity of petty sin—it is this low and shuffling iniquity—this lurking, sniffling quality, that the trading of commerce is most afflicted with. I regard great sins, in some respects, to be less than small ones. The smaller a wickedness is, and meaner, the greater is its guilt, and essential depravity. Lions are enough dangerous; but who would not rather die by the stroke of a lion's paw, and be eaten in reasonable haste, than to die by vermin!

Now, lions there are in commerce, and bears, full enough; but it is its shocking facility at breeding *vermin*, that makes one shrink from the thought of giving his son to commerce.

Let the facts be considered:

In the preparation for markets, home and foreign, wholesail and retail, what a list of impositions, adulterations and frauds, under every letter of the alphabet, might be made out. *It is hardly too much to say, that goods are incarnated lies.* We that consume, are daily in the consumption of lies—we drink lying coffee, we eat lying food, we patch lying cloth with cheating thread, we perfume ourselves with lying essence, we wet our feet in lying boots, catch cold, however, truly enough—are tormented with adulterated drugs, sometimes from ignorant prescribers, who lie, in pretending to know what they are prescribing, or what they are prescribing for. It is the very business of one part of commerce to deal in appearances, and not in realities, and the mind is trained to deception.

But the traffic in such wares, and in all sound and genuine things, opens a sphere of temptation beyond that known to mortal man anywhere else.

For the trafficker deals in a thousand different things, and each separate thing has its own separate temptation; and he deals in each thing a hundred times a day, and with hundreds of different dispositions. And if a dealer sell a fraudulent tea, knowing it to be so, to fifty different persons, it is not one single act, but fifty different frauds. If he sell to fifty different merchants fifty bales of goods, knowing them to be cheating, there are as many separate frauds as there were bargains, and as there were special items in each bargain.

Thus the lies of commerce are, each one, perhaps, fine and filmy as a spider's thread, but, spun together, they become like spiders' webs. But this *indirection*, this falsehood by the indirect way, is worse than bold and outright falsehood; because it is usually cowardly, hypocritical, and more frequent. The dishonesty is under the form of frankness; or it nestles under an air of sanctity; or it is jovial, or bland and insinuating. It is a wink or a word, or a nod of the head, or a significant smile. *It is said that every man has his price. Most men have. Some men have* NOT. *But there are thousands of men who sell themselves; they barter their conscience over any bargain;* their honor goes down with every kick of the scales. If they were black, and put up for sale at the capital, upon a fair day in prosperous times, they might bring $1,000 or $1,200. But they sell themselves much more reasonably, inasmuch as they have the privilege of repeating the sale so often.

If one adulterate and sell for real, then the profit per pound, of the deception on a fair article, is the price of his conscience. Some men will sell their conscience for five cents a pound in butter; ten cents in provisions; for twenty per cent. in drugs; for a hundred per cent. in jewelry.

If a community be filled with trades, and if there is prevalent a petty code of dishonesties, and traders of every degree become inured to it, no one can fail to see that *manliness, simplicity, large-mindedness, trustworthiness*, will disappear, and men become hollow or vulgar! To such an extent has this taken place, that *Dr. Chalmers expressed his belief that commerce, in its lower form, was incampatible with manliness and honor!*

Wherever a dazzling show of gain opens, thither rush the crowding rout like a herd of buffaloes; and he who stands to turn them back, because the end is wrong, or the reasons wrong, fares as he would that should attempt to head the droves on the prairies.

They would rush him down, gore him, trample him, and thunder past in a cloud of dust.

Although commerce has many kindly influences for art, and achieves for men a leisure befiting art, and wealth for its support, yet, *there is danger that art will be regarded as but a higher form of merchandise—artists will become artizans.* They will be paid upon a scale of prices which will make the painter of a house or ship and the painter of a historic scene, but different levels of one trade. *The moment that art ceases to be labor from love, and toil in the spirit of gain, it is debauched.*

The same evil creeps stealthily upon the church. The power of religion is moral power. It is the natural force of goodness. It is the power of men walking fearlessly in the Spirit of God.

When for this the Church relies for her force upon architecture, upon wealth, upon the secular influence of thrifty numbers, upon an adroit connivance with the popular will, upon mere refinements and trappings, she has been secularized.

The danger is especially to be dreaded in a commercial mart. Commerce knows nothing of unprofitable fervors, of non-paying graces, of a religion which melts the pocket to enrich the heart. Nowhere ought there to be such a jealousy of secular influence, such a double and tripple match against insidious, worldly prudence, as among churches in a commercial atmosphere."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

[The young lady who wrote the following called at our office, a few days since, for a description of her character, and we told her she could write, and requested her to try. We hope she will continue to throw her arrows into the camp of error.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While I am perfectly conscious that the subject of "Woman's Rights" has been, and is, daily discussed by abler pens than mine, yet your kindness emboldens me to present a few crude remarks.

As the late conventions in relation to the subject have left little doubt as to what they consider "their rights," and, although proverbial for the tenacity with which they cling to them, and repel every infringement, yet I doubt if they ever convince even their own sex that God designed they should meddle with State affairs, or that their happiness lies in the ballot-box.

I have seen women well versed in politics, but I do not believe they could have found their happiness in a political life. Woman's nature is too finely strung to stand the jar and contention for public honors. The idea is revolting to the mind of every *true* woman. There are a thousand other ways in which woman can spend all the energies of mind she ever has, or ever will possess, and they are not few or weak, as we have a Hannah More, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Ellis, and many others to testify.

But while I condemn the ballot-box as woman's province, I advocate the extension of our privileges. We are too restricted. No matter what our talents or inclinations may be—that we are in every respect fully competent to engage in an occupation considered as belonging peculiarly to man—they must be crushed, must succumb to the opinions of those who constitute our rulers in law and public sentiment, although we may never have had an idea or made an effort beyond our own immediate necessities.

They have erected an impenetrable barrier of proprieties, bearing on the face of it—"thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." We cannot go around, nor through it; and if occasionally a daring spirit overleaps it, what a hue and cry is immediately raised. This is wrong. God gave us our talents, to be cultivated and used as well as man's. And what we ask is the privilege accorded to every man—that of choosing our own occupation.

Our *sphere* is *that* one which God has given us talent for. There are some women who are no better calculated for domestic occupations than most men: I do not say *all* men, for I have seen some who seemed to find their element in the culinary department, and have thought what a pity they could not exchange places with some of the other sex, who could better appreciate their privileges!

There are thousands of young ladies who have literally nothing to do. Their minds *must* and *will* be actually engaged upon something. They, too, have ambition. One field only is open to the exercise of their various faculties. Dress and fashion. Some may hesitate, feeling they have the elements of a higher, nobler life; but no other avenue is open—do something they must. Hence originate the evils of fashionable life. Let *fathers* seek an occupation for their daughters congenial to their feelings, and there will be fewer bankrupts.

Many a woman has married for no other reason than the hope of relieving her father and friends from her support, and for the sake of an independent home accepted the hand of a man ill adapted to her taste or happiness; whereas, had she been favored with elbow-room for her talents, it would

have removed the dependence of her condition, socially and pecuniarily. Others marry for the purpose of creating a field in which to expend the energies of their souls, knowing they could have no other legitimate vent. Perhaps some will say your restrictions are not so great as you would make us believe. There is literature. But all have neither talent nor inclination for it. There is teaching. But all cannot be teachers. To be a *good* teacher requires a talent peculiar to that department, as much as any profession. What, then, are we to do? Let the same avenues be thrown open to us that are open to the other sex, and let all those who know they possess talent for any particular profession or occupation, be at liberty to engage in it.

Man need not fear that his household will, in consequence, suffer neglect. Every wife and mother will consider it of paramount importance. Besides, these privileges we solicit for the *unmarried*, regarding a married woman's occupation as already determined. Respectfully, PEGGOTY.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.—The great topic of interest during the past month has been the invasion of Cuba, by a body of Americans, under the command of General Lopez. Up to this moment, we have received no authentic intelligence of the fate of the expedition, although there is reason to suppose that a victory over the invaders has been gained by the Government. We will here present a brief narrative of the transactions, from the landing of Lopez on the 12th of August, to the 25th of August, the latest date at the time of the present writing.

The steamship Pampero, with General Lopez and about four hundred and fifty men on board, arrived at Key-West from New Orleans, on the afternoon of August 10th. She came to anchor in the harbor of Key-West, where she remained for several hours, leaving for the Cuban shore at 11 o'clock at night. On the passage to Bahia Honda, a small port about forty miles west of Havana, where Lopez proposed to land his expedition, he fell in with a Spanish schooner, and compelled the captain to serve as pilot in the intricate and difficult navigation of the coast. About nine o'clock, on the evening of the 11th, the steamship arrived off Bahia Honda. Signal rockets were discharged in order to communicate with the shore, where there were confederates, as was supposed, in concert with Lopez. The landing was not effected until four o'clock in the morning of the next day. The steamer was sent away and returned to Key-West, hovering about the coast for two or three days. Lopez, with his party, immediately commenced a march into the interior, and took his station at Las Posas, a few miles distant from the coast.

Meantime, General Enna, the second in command of the Spanish troops, left Havana with a thousand men, and, on the next morning, fell in with the invaders, when an engagement ensued. The Spanish were repulsed with considerable loss, the commander ordering a retreat, and sending to Havana for additional reinforcements.

On the 15th of August, four boat loads of men, amounting to fifty persons in all, were captured near Bahia Honda, by the Spanish steamer Habanero, and where taken into Havana the next day, when they were at once shot in the public square, without even undergoing the formalities of a trial. The persons of the victims were subjected to gross outrages by the mob, after their execution. The United States Mail steamer, Falcon, while on her way from Chagres to Havana, on the Cuban coast, was compelled to heave to by the Spanish steamer Habanero, which fired three times across her bow. When the Falcon stopped she was boarded by an officer of the Habanero, under pretence of searching for Spanish passengers, and after receiving various indignities was permitted to pursue her course.

Among the members of the expedition who where shot at Havana, was Colonel Crittenden, late of the United States Army, and nephew of the Attorney General of the United States, and Captain Victor Kerr. There remains have since been brought to New Orleans, by the steamer Empire City, giving occasion to great public excitement, and demonstrations of sympathy.

Public meetings have been held in our large cities to express sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and indignation at the brutal treatment of the American prisoners by the Spanish authorities.

According to the latest reports, it is said that Lopez has had several engagements with the Spanish troops, in all of which he has been victorious. The rumor has also been circulated that General Enna, the immediate commander of the Spanish forces, was killed in an action which took place on the 17th, together with several officers and a large number of men. The account states that he was buried at Havana, with military honor, on the 20th of August. This is the amount of intelligence received at the time of our going to press, although before the present number is issued, the fate of Cuba will no doubt be decided. It can scarcely be questioned that, sooner or later, she is destined to break the tyrannous and oppressive yoke of Spain, and to enjoy the benign influences of republican freedom. Every American citizen must wish that her patriots may be prepared for success, and that they may realize the enfranchisement of their beautiful island, without tempting our own countrymen into the violation of international law.

Since the above was in type, we learn the utter defeat of the enterprise and the execution of Gen. Lopez. He was taken in the interior of the island, after wandering alone for several days, and was nearly exhausted with fatigue and want of food. On entering a farm-house, he requested permission to lie down, and while asleep was bound and made prisoner. He was at once conveyed to Havana, and on the morning of September 1, was garroted, —a mode of punishment by which the prisoner is seated in a chair, his limbs confined, and his neck drawn to the back of the chair by an iron band, which is gradually tightened by a screw, until the neck breaks, and life is destroyed. The rest of the invading party are either killed or made prisoners.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A Convention for the purpose of considering the subject of Woman's Rights is to be held in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 15th and 16th of the present month. Reports will be presented from the committees appointed by the last convention, on Education, Industrial Avocations, Civil and Political Functions, and Social Relations. The movement, in favor of which the convention is called, is daily exciting more and more interest. Affecting, as it does, the destiny of the race, it has attracted the earnest attention of many of the most intelligent thinkers in this country. The work, as admirably remarked in the Circular of the Central Committee, "is no child's play. It wars directly with the thought, so deeply rooted and hoary, that woman is only an appendage, and not an integral part in the fabric of human society. It is in full conflict with the world's teachers, its preachers, its lawyers, its poets, and its painters. It stands opposed to those soul-blighting usages of society, which have consigned woman to an aimless and objectless existence, and have baptized a life so unworthy, as peculiarly fitting and graceful for woman." The Convention will be an occasion of great interest to all who have any sympathy with the progressive elevation of the human race. It is in accordance with the great objects, to which the pages of our Magazine are directed, and which we lose no opportunity of enforcing on the attention of our readers. The freedom and dignity of woman, are the essential conditions of the advancement of humanity. Her influence is the grand agency, intended by Providence, for the refinement and harmonic development of man. She must find a true sphere for her worthiest action before the reign of truth and justice, which is to form the future of society, can be reached on earth. We hope the proposed convention will be fully attended by the friends of reform, and that wise and effective measures will be adopted for the accomplishment of its objects.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. Our latest intelligence from California represents the condition of that State as more tranquil than at the date of our previous advices. No new criminal outrage had taken place, and the excitement of the public mind had to a great degree, abated. The course of justice was resuming its regular channels, and legal trials taking the place of extra-judicial punishments. An amendment of the criminal code, allowing an option to the jury between punishing with imprisonment or with death, persons convicted of the higher grades of crime, went into effect on the 1st of July. A favorable result was expected from its operation. From the mining districts, our accounts are all of an encouraging character. The shipments of gold for August and September were expected to surpass those of any former months during the present year. A new feature in the mining operations, is the attempt to divert rivers and streams from their usual channels to placers which are rich in gold, but without water by which they can be worked.

Extensive canals have been constructed on some of the most important water courses, and dams commenced in the beds of rivers, by which rich deposits of gold have been exposed for miles in succession. Machinery has also been introduced on a large scale for quartz mining, with flattering prospects of success. The combination of capital and labor, directed by scientific principles, begins to be regarded as the most certain means of prosperity, instead of the individual efforts which have often been the result of accident or caprice. A greater degree of interest is felt in agriculture. Many of the California emigrants, who came into the country with a view to making a rapid fortune, and returning to the older States, have decided to become residents on the Pacific shore, and to seek the comforts of home by agricultural industry. Not less than 20,000 persons are now engaged in the cultivation of the land.

MINNESOTA—INDIAN TREATY.—An important treaty between the Sioux Indians and the Commissioners of the United States, Colonel Lea and General Ramsy, has recently been completed in Minnesota. The amount of territory ceded to the United States is about 90,000 square miles, a territory nearly as large as both the States of New York and Pennsylvania. For these lands, the Government pays $2,700,000, of which snm, $400,000 is ready money, and the balance is to be invested at 5 per cent interest, yielding $125,000 annually. The Indians are to enjoy the benefit of this for the term of fifty years, when all annuities are to cease, and the principal to revert to the Government. A tract of 2,000 square miles is reserved for the permanent location of the Indians. The formation of this treaty is supposed to be of equal advantage to the Indians, and to the inhabitants of the north-west, especially Minnesota. Already it has given a great impulse to business. It opens a highly desirable section of country, and it will probably be taken up with more rapidity than any land which has ever been brought into market. To the Indians, this amicable disposition of their lands will be more favorable than the attempt to retain a large dominion. On account of the scarcity of game, which disappears with the approach of civilization, the Indians have been reduced to great want, being dependant on the American traders for their supplies of provision. The territory of Minnesota is fast increasing in population. It has more than doubled during the past year, and now numbers at least 12,000 souls. New and thriving villages are everywhere springing up; numerous farms are brought under cultivation; rich harvests reward the toils of the emigrant; the climate proves to be adapted to the growth of wheat; and other productions are abundant, and of excellent quality.

A DISTINGUISHED FISHERMAN.—Ex-President Van Buren has devoted a considerable portion of the summer's leisure to fishing excursions. His exploits in this "line," with his old personal and political friend, Mr. Blair, among the Thousand Islands, are spoken of with admiration. His success in trailing for trout has distanced all his competitors.

A NEW COLLEGE.—The religous denomination called Christians have decided to establish a Literary Institution by the name of Antioch College. Over $10,000 have been subscribed for this purpose in West Dresden, New York, and its vicinity, and it is probable that the college may be located in that beautiful village.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT ALBANY.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held during the month of August in Albany, was one of universal interest. A great number of the most eminent scientific men of this country were present on the occasion, ond several papers of distinguished ability were read before the Convention.

A GIRL WHO WORKED IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—A Cincinnati paper states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, beside her board, about $200, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office offered, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should be disinclined to credit the above if we did not have so many evidences of the elevating influences of the printing office.

FOREIGN.

ENGLISH ILL MANNERS.—In his "Glances at Europe," Horace Greeley remarks on the manners of the English as follows:—

"The general stiffness of English manners has often been noted. Not that a gentleman is aught but a gentleman anywhere, but courtesy is certainly not the Englishman's best point. No where else will a perplexed stranger, inquiring his way, receive more surly answers, or oftener be refused any answers at all, than in London. Even the policemen, who is paid to direct you, replies to your inquiry with the shortest and gruffest monosyllable that will do. Awkwardness of manner pervades all classess; the least elaborate and most thoroughly natural, modest, and easy-mannered man I met was a Duke, whose ancestors had been Dukes for many generations; but some of the most elaborately ill-bred men I met also inherited titles of nobility. And, while I have been thrown into the company of Englishmen of all ranks who were cordial, kind, and every way models of good breeding, I have also met here more constitutionally arrogant and unbearable persons than had crossed my path in all my previous experience. These, too, are found in all ranks; I think the military service exhibits some of the worst specimens. But Bull in authority anywhere is apt to exhibit his horns to those whom he suspects of being nobodies. Elevation is unpropitious to the display of his more amiable qualities."

THE BLOOMER COSTUME IN ENGLAND.—An English journal, in allusion to the new costume for women, remarks:—

"Whatever excites attention on the other side of the Atlantic must necessarily attract attention here, and, in the absence of more striking facts, discussion is now provoked at home about the 'Bloomer costume' of the ladies, and the 'enfranchisement of women.' With regard to the 'Bloomer costume,' we occasionally hear of its breaking out, as used to be said of the cholera, in certain parts of our own country. At Harrowgate, for instance, several ladies are said to have adopted the short jacket or tunic, and the garb for the extremities recognized as the female costume of Turkey. In Picturesque effect, we can readily conceive that a fine woman, so arrayed, will be seen to very great advantage, from the full development of her personal charms. But *figure* is an essential element in costume; and, as nature is not equally bountiful in this respect to all her children, modern taste has contrived appliances to hide, by the art of the tailor and the mantau-maker, the want of physical development under which many persons labor. Little doubt can exist that sadly too little attention is paid by parents to the physical education of their offspring, and, if the new female costume be the means of concentrating attention more closely upon this important subject, the invasion, of which we hear so much, will bring in its train some unmistakable advantages."

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.—An extraordinary calculating machine is now placed in the Russian Court. It is the invention of a Polish Jew, named Staffel, a native of Warsaw, and works sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with a rapidity and precision that are quite astonishing. It also performs the operation of extracting the square root and the most complicated sums in fractions. The machine, which the inventor calls *Arithmetica Instrumentalis*, is about the size of an ordinary toilet, being about eighteen inches by nine inches, and about four inches high. The external mechanism represents three rows of ciphers. The first, and upper row, containing thirteen figures, is immovable; the second and third, containing seven figures each, immovable. The words addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, are engraved on a semicircular ring to the right, and underneath is a hand, which must be pointed to whichever operation is to be performed. The figures being properly arranged, the simple turn of a handle is then given, and the operation is performed at once, as if by magic. The most singular power of the instrument is, that if a question be wrongly stated—as, for instance, a greater number being placed for subtraction from a less, it detects the error, and the ringing of a small bell announces the discovery. The inventor has exhibited the powers of this wonderful calculating machine to the Queen, Prince Albert, and several persons of distinction. The inventor also exhibited a machine for ascertaining-by weighing the fineness of gold or silver, but this is to be submitted to further and more severe tests. Both machines are, to say the least extremely curious, and have been rewarded with a silver medal by the Russian Government. During the week the Directors of the Bank of England visited the machine.

ACQUITTAL OF CABET.—At the close of the pro-

ceedings in the case of Cabet, the Judges retired, and, after deliberation, decided that the enterprise of M. Cabet was not a fraudulent one, that he had a concession of land in Texas; that the Icarians had not subscribed their money on the condition of a concession being obtained; that there had been no fraudulent maneuvers; and that the charge of having misappropriated certain effects was not made out. It accordingly quashed the judgment against him, and ordered him to be dismissed.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.—A serious accident occured at the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Marshal Sebastiani in the Chapel of the Invalides. The walls were covered with black drapery, and wax candles in profusion were burning around the catafalque erected before the altars. On the large door being opened to admit detachments from the various corps of the army of Paris, a violent draft of air blew the flames of the candles upon the hangings, which caught instantly. The fire spread with great rapidity, and rising as it increased, was communicated to the line of flags taken from conquered nations, which adorned the two sides of the nave. Thirty of these were consumed like shavings, and nothing was left of them but the staffs to which they were attached, blackened and half charred. One of the most interesting of these trophies was the umbrella taken from the Emperor of Morocco by Napoleon, at the battle of Isly. This was rescued when half destroyed. There was little left now for the fire to attack, and it was easily got under by the sapeurs-pompiers. The funeral ceremonies were performed in another part of the hotel, around a new bier, erected on the spur of the moment. The body had been withdrawn from the burning drapery which surrounded it with great difficulty, and at the risk of life on the part of several of the assistants.

INDIANS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Among the visitors on the 25th came a party of four Iroquois Indians, who, besides inspecting the interior of the building, had a "palaver" with the Executive Committee, and were less reserved and more sensible than from American Romance might have been expected. They expressed great astonishment, not at the Koh-i-noor itself, but at its value, and the whoop which they raised when Mr. Catlin, their guide, told them this, for a moment suggested misgivings for the safety of the policeman who guards the treasure. The machinery in motion also produced a strong impression upon these wild men of the woods, and when one of the self-acting "mules" was suddenly arrested in its course, "the manitou" or "great spirit" was the cause. Their "palaver" with the Executive related to some things which they had brought over with them from the other side of "the Salt Lake," and which they wished admitted into the Exhibition.

AMERICIAN SCULPTURE.—An interesting piece of sculpture has been added to the American compartment in the Crystal Palace. The artist has selected for his subject the hero of one of Mr. Charles Dickens' most popular tales, and, as some say, his happiest production—Oliver Twist. The helpless, friendless boy, is represented in a sitting, and partly recumbent posture, his arm bandaged, and looking worn and wan with pain and fatigue. The figure is, upon the whole, a meritorious work of art, and the idea of the author has been accurately comprehended and successfully embodied in a visible form by the statuary. It belongs not to idealized or poetic sculpture, but is a faithful presentment of one of those chill and stern realities so often seen in common life. Visitors pause at this spot awhile, and spare from the gorgeous aids to luxury that surround them, a glance upon the effigy of poverty and privation, in the person of the forlorn and neglected Oliver. The sight must recall to them not only the dark scenes described by Dickens in the life of the parish boy, but it is not unlikely that the emblem may conjure up in the minds of some a recollection of the life-like but painful picture of Crabbe. The statue is from the chisel of Mr. Hughes, of Boston.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES AT THE FAIR.—A London journal says "the carriages of American manufacture are well worthy attentive examination. The first characteristic which would strike an untraveled Englishman with surprise, in viewing these vehicles, is their extreme lightness, and the apparent incompetency of the slender axles and the thin spokes and narrow tires of the wheels to encounter the rough work of transatlantic roads. We were assured, however, that they traversed their course with impunity, surmounting all obstacles, even some nearly high enough to touch the axles, by the combination of that very lightness with toughness of timber and iron, and solidity of workmanship. Our attention was particularly attracted by one carriage, which, to all outward appearance, was a phæton on four wheels, and with a hood, built for the accommodation of two person only, but with a stand projecting behind on a level with the base of the body, as if for the tiger in attendance. By an ingenious contrivance, however, the body of the vehicle is slid back to the hinder extremity of the aforesaid stand, and from beneath the seat another seat is drawn forward towards the splash-board, and, by by this simple action, not occupying more than two minutes, the vehicle becomes capable of accommodating four persons, with ample room for sitting. This carriage is called by the American builders a slide-top buggy, although, as we have said, it bears much more resemblance to the English idea of a phæton than to that lumbering, jogging vehicle, hooded and two-wheeled, so many of which, in years agone, rumbled along London-street, and bore the euphonious designation of buggy. They were often the property of apothecaries in moderately good practice, until superseded by that pattern of a one-horse chariot, long popularly known and described as the "Pillbox," and they formed the model for the build of the first hackney-cabs that plied for public hire, to the great horror and dismay of the Jarvies, an ancient race, which became extinct probably about the same era as the Charlies.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.—A new democratic committee, consisting of M. M. Lamennais, Joly, Mathieu (de la Drome,) V. Scholcher, Baunce, Bertholon, Lasteyrie, and Michel (de Bourges) have published a manifesto of immense length. They call themselves the "French-Spanish-Italian Democratic Committee of Paris." They sign "Representatives of the People, Members of the Mountain." This committee explains the reasons for its formation. The manifesto contains a long disquisition upon religion, evidently from the pen of M. Lamennais, who, by the way, was elected a member of the Mountain Committe of permanence, but declined to serve on the alleged ground that he could not remain in Paris. When M. Victor Hugo, in the National Assembly, elicited a deafening cheer, by that bold flight of his fancy which announced the formation at some future time of the "United States of Europe," his hearers probably did not suppose that the realization of his idea was near at hand. The prospectus of the democratic French-Spanish-Italian Committee is, however, a proposal couched in serious, elegant, and eloquent language, and written with apparent earnestness of purpose, for the incorporation of the United States of the whole world. The originators of this transcendently vast project are neither numerous nor powerful. They consist of eight respectable, but not very eminent, members of the National Assembly, of whom M. Lamennais, a heterodox priest of great literary ability, and M. Michel, (de Bourges,) the advocate who is now defending the political prisoners at Lyons, are the most distinguished. They are, nevertheless, confident that they are, as they profess to be, the nucleus around which the immense agglomeration which they foretell will inevitably form itself. But in order to give a practical complexion to their undertaking, the immediate object they propose, as a preliminary to the more comprehensive scheme, is a fraternal, political, and social union of the three nations, which, from their Latin origin, and their geographical position, have the most affinity—France Spain, and Italy.

CATHARINE HAYES.

Before this number meets the reader's eye, the far-famed vocalist of "Erin's green Isle" is expected to land on our shores. The Emerald Isle has sent forth its warriors, and orators; has won laurels in the forum and field of patriotism; has charmed mankind by the genius of her bards. Ireland, that home of hospitality, and warm hearts—that land, more elastic and joyous, under the hand of oppression and life-biting famine, than any other which the sun shines upon, has impersonated her choicest gifts of song in the person of Catharine Hayes, who comes to "the asylum for the oppressed of all nations," to charm us with the outpourings of her genius. She comes not as the rival of the world's favorite, JENNY LIND, but as a sister songstress, to move a different chord in human sympathy, that shall harmonize richly with those so magically swept by the "Swedish Nightingale."

She was born in Limerick, Ireland, and early attracted the attention of the late Bishop Knox, in the following manner, which so much interested him that he at once took measures to procure for her a thorough musical education:—Near the house of

CATHARINE HAYES.

the bishop, Catharine was visiting a relation. The gardens of these houses extended to the banks of the Shannon. "A woodbine-covered arbor, near the river's brink, was a favorite resort of Catharine Hayes, then a young and delicate child—timid, gentle, and reserved, shrinking from the sportive companionship of her playmates; her chief source of pleasure being to sit alone, half hidden among the leaves, and warble Irish ballads. One evening, while thus occupied, "herself forgetting," and not dreaming but that she was "by the world forgot," some pleasure-parties on the river were attracted by the clear, silvery tones of her voice, and the correct taste she even then displayed. Boat after boat silently dropped down the stream, pausing in the shadow of the trees, whence, as from a cage of a singing-bird, came the warblings that attracted them. Not a whisper announced to the unconscious child the audience she was delighting, till at the close of the last air, "The Lass of Gowrie," the unseen vocalist finished the baliad, dwelling on the passage, "And now she's Lady Gowrie," with that prolonged and thrilling shake which owes nothing to all the after cultivation her voice received, and which, in years to come, was to cause the critical and fastidious admirers of the Grand Opera to forget, in the passionate fervor of their enthusiasm, the cold formalities of etiquette. Then from her unseen auditory arose a rapturous shout of applause, the first intimation the blushing and half-frightened child received that her "native wood-notes wild" had attracted a numerous and admiring auditory. Bishop Knox was one of those unseen listeners, and his correct taste, and refined discrimination, at once discerned the germ of that talent, the matured growth of which has so hapily proved the soundness of his judgment." The Bishop invited her to his house and provided for her instruction, under the celebrated Signor Saphio, residing in the city of Dublin. Her first appearance in public took place in Dublin, on the third of May, 1841, and that public discovered the forshadowing of her ultimate triumphs. In England, France, and Italy, she has since led captive the popular admiration, and received the decision of the critics as a genius. The author of her "memoir" says, "We have now briefly traced the vocal career of Catharine Hays, from that early period when her first audience cheered the child-songstress on the Shannon's brink, till pronounced second only to Jenny Lind by the coldest and severest critics in the world—till described by one of their cautious organs, as "certainly *the* sweetest, the most graceful, and the most interesting representation" of Lucia on the stage. Her professional triumphs have been as brilliant as her private life has been pure and amiable. If to Grisi and Adelaide Kemble it has been given to astonish by the sublime grandeur of their tragic acting, the passion and the thrilling beauty of their vocalism; if to Alboni, mighty in all the meaning of the word, be granted amazing attributes of power, and a voice organ-like in blended depth and sweetness; if to Sontag be confided the charm of pure and delicate expression, wedded to delicious floridness of flute-like execution; if to Jenny Lind, greater than all, *the* queen of song, be given that purely beautiful perfection of vocal melody—that true "sunshine spoken," blending light, and loveliness, and feeling which never, till her advent, came from human throat—to Catharine Hayes have descended the deep sensibility, the mournful pathos, the heart-speaking expression which characterize her native music. It has been well said of Jenny Lind and Catharine Hayes:—"The one, like a gem, flashes upon the sense, and emits a thousand rays, each glorious in itself; the other, like a flower, is redolent of our soil, (Ireland,) and gradually diffuses sweetness around. Or we might compare the foreign *artiste* to one of her native landscapes, basking in splendor, and clear in its outline and objects beneath a starry sky; Miss Hayes's beauties are those of our own clime, with its features of tenderness, melting into light; or darkening into shade."

When we shall have seen and heard her, we can speak from our own knowledge, and, hope, from an examination of her head to be able to give her Phrenology.

Miscellaneous Department.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON.—In compliance with frequent and pressing solicitations, we have concluded to open a branch Phrenological Cabinet and book-store in BOSTON, the Metropolis of New England. For this purpose we have taken a suit of rooms on Washington-street, No. 142, near the head of School-street, two doors from the *Old South Church*. We expect to open this place on the first of November next.

During the winter we shall deliver courses of lectures in Boston and vicinity on Phrenology and Physiology, showing their application to Education, Self Improvement, the Social Relations, and all the leading interests of life.

Besides our *public* lectures, we shall form private classes for the purpose of teaching those who may wish to acquire a *practical* knowledge of these subjects. To parents and teachers especially will this knowledge be of great value, while it may also be profitably applied by persons of every occupation, in all their intercourse with man.

Our New York establishment will continue to be the "head quarters" for the publishing department, yet we shall keep a complete stock of all our publications at the branch office in Boston.

The numerous railroads now in operation throughout New England, renders every city and village of note accessible to Boston, making it convenient for thousands who cannot visit New York, to avail themselves of our professional services there.

We now send a large proportion of our three serials to Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, where the demand for our other publications is also constantly increasing. We hope now, through our Boston branch, to supply this demand.

Besides one of the editors of this Journal, we shall be assisted by Mr. DAVID P. BUTLER, formerly with us, who has, for several years past, been engaged in New York and Massachusetts as a public lecturer and practical Phrenologist.

The Boston establishment will be managed and conducted by ourselves, on the same plan with that of New York. On and after the first of November next, letters and other communications may be addressed to us at New York or Boston. All subscriptions for journals and orders for books, *to go*

by mail, or applications for agencies, should be directed to us in New York. Hoping to meet with many kind hearts and liberal encouragement from our Boston and other New England friends, we remain, respectfully, the public's humble servants.

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
CLINTON HALL, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

Many of our young readers may not know of the origin of the *Smithsonian Institute*, at Washington. We will tell them. James Smithson, the founder, was the natural son of the Duke of Northumberland; his mother was a Mrs. Macie, of an ancient family of Wiltshire, of the name of Hungerford; he was educated at Oxford, where he took an honorary degree in 1786; he took the name of James Lewis Macie, until a few years after he had left the University, when he changed it to Smithson. He does not appear to have had any fixed home, living in lodgings when in London, and occasionally a year or two at a time in the cities on the continent, as Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Genoa, at which place he died. The ample provision made for him by the Duke of Northumberland, with retired and simple habits, enabled him to accumulate the large fortune of $600,000, which he, by will, bestowed upon the Government of the United States, to establish a College, or Institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The testator, James Smithson, a subject of Great Britain, declares himself, in the caption in the will, a descendant in blood from the Percies and Seymours, two of the most illustrious historical names of British Islands. Nearly two centuries since, in 1660, the ancestor of his own name, Hugh Smithson, immediately after the restoration of the royal family of the Stuarts, received from Charles the Second, as a reward for his eminent services to that house during the civil wars, the dignity of Baronet of England—a dignity still held by the Dukes of Northumberland, as descendants from the same Hugh Smithson. The father of the testator, by his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who was descended by a female line from the ancient Percies, and by the subsequent creation of George the Third, in 1776, became the first Duke of Northumberland. His son and successor, the brother of the testator, known in the history of our Revolutionary War by the name of Lord Percey, was present, as a British officer, at the sanguinary opening scene of the Revolutionary War at Lexington, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill; and was the bearer to the British Government of the despatches from the commander-in-chief of the royal forces announcing the event of that memorable day; and the present Duke of Northumberland, the testator's nephew, was the ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain sent to assist at the coronation of the late King of France, Charles the Tenth, a few months only before the date of this bequest from his relative to the United States of America. Is it not rather a strange coincidence, that from a near relative of the man who first drew the sword against the liberties of this country, should proceed the means of perpetuating and consolidating those liberties by the diffusion of education, that main pillar and foundation of republican institutions.—*Dispatch.*

OBITUARY.—Ellen Frances Osgood, the last daughter of the late Frances Sargent Osgood, died today, aged fifteen years. Ellen and May have survied their mother only fifteen months.—*New York Mirror, Sept. 2d*, 1851.

[Thus terminates the life of a delicately constructed and highly wrought young woman—the last child of that fragile poet-mother.

The laws of Physiology were not observed, and here we have the consequences—the premature death of both mother and children.]

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Another bountiful harvest has been gathered up, and the season for moral and intellectual culture approaches. All our schools and institutions of learning will soon open, to quicken and develop the MIND. This is well. But, says one, "I am a poor mechanic, and must work for the support of myself and dependent friends. How am I to cultivate *my* mind?"

By reading, attending lectures, and by conversing with those better informed than youself. Books are cheap. By economy, a few dollars may be saved yearly, and paid out for such works as will feed the mind, and keep it in a *growing* condition. When too tired to read, let a sister, or young brother read aloud for an hour. In this way, you may acquire a knowledge of all the great leading subjects now engaging the attention of the learned and scientific men of the world. Many of our greatest, most brilliant and successful men are SELF-EDUCATED. In fact, we have come to regard this HOME EDUCATION far better than the most fashionable *college* education. It is estimated, that out of every hundred college graduates in this country, *forty-five* die prematurely, or retire to private life without being able to make any public use of their professions. The reasons are obvious. While keeping the youthful *brain* on a stretch for years, the *body* is permitted, for want of *physical exercise*, to decline and become so debilitated, that when the diploma has been obtained, the student is a "used up man," the hopes of ambitious parents are forever blasted, and the doomed invalid drags out a short life of pain and anguish.

Not so with those who *work* their way up in the world. The *brain* is relieved while the body is active and growing, and the body is resting while the brain is expanding. Thus, the *whole* man of the *worker* is well developed.

In most Colleges, the habit of smoking or chewing tobacco is exceedingly prevalent, and most destructive it is to these *young* men. Digestion becomes impaired, the appetite is lost, medicines are swallowed, no mother or sister at hand to watch over him, and he sinks away before the morning's sun opened or illumined his youthful mind. Then "an all wise Providence" is charged with his early death, while these *causes* are overlooked. The same indulgence in the use of tobacco by the laboring man, though *always* pernicious, is *less* injurious than to the student, whose habits are sedentary, and who breathes only vitiated confined air.

In view of these truths, is it not better to obtain a small library of choice books, at a small expense, and read and study them at home?

With a library at home, every member of the family may be benefited, while the student in College is alone benefited or injured. Look at Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, master of more languages than any college educated man in America. He read and studied books at home. The same is true of thousands of others who now fill the most important places in life.

Then buy books—work and study—study and work—work at your trade, on the farm, on lake, river or sea. Work and study—study and work, and your body and brain will become developed and enlarged, and your mind cultivated and expanded. Now is the time to begin.

Varieties.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, THE JUGGLER is now entertaining our citizens with some of the most extraordinary experiments in necromancy. He is recently from Scotland, and appears to be a very scientific man. The New York Evening Post thus describes his first entertainment:—

"It would be difficult to describe these experiments at length, but we may say that many of them were of a novel and extraordinary character. Those which struck us as the most curious, were the inexhaustible bottle, which furnishes liquors and wines enough, of all kinds, to supply a company of returned Californians for a day, to say nothing of occasional glasses of soda water, milk, and epsom salts, which were poured from it as the audience required. But the most wonderful part of this trick was, that the bottle was broken, and found to contain only two pocket handkerchiefs belonging to some ladies of the company. Yet there was a hat, taken from a gentleman, which was as much of a horn of plenty as the bottle, for it gave forth endless quantities of bon-bons, bouquets, tin cups, and last of all, feathers enough to make a double bed. Seven half-dollars, collected from persons present, were placed in a box, which was locked and committed to the care of one of the spectators, but speedily made their appearance, one by one, in a transparent box, which, attached to two long, slender strings, hung from the ceiling, vibrating slowly over the heads of the audiences. A vase of ink was turned into water, and water was turned into ink; innocent gold-fish were made to disgorge rings which, the moment before, had been fired out of a pistol; and a multitude of pocket handkerchiefs, gathered promiscuously round the room, were thrust into a basin and washed, taken out soaking, burnt to cinders over a spirit lamp, and then found neatly ironed and done up in a box which had stood alone on an isolated table all the while. Again, a gentleman deposited six watches, belonging to different members of the audience, in a box, which he locked, and held on his head for safety, but at the report of a pistol, it was found that they had escaped from their hiding-place, and were hanging from the bottom of the chair on which he sat. The closing feat was the suspension of a little boy in the air with nothing to support him but a small stick about the size of a walking cane, on which one arm rested at the elbow, while the body was stretched out in a horizontal direction. The performances were received with rounds of applause."

[These experiments in natural magic will serve as a corrective to those who pretend to believe all they see "with their own eyes," or all they hear "with their own ears," which senses are frequently most egregiously deceived. Then the question arises, "*What shall* we believe?" We answer, "That evidence which satisfies *all* the faculties, and that *only* which seems probable."]

General Notices.

THE LAWFUL POSTAGE ON OUR JOURNALS.—[The following, from WASHINGTON, will set this matter right with those who are yet unacquainted with the law. A few POSTMASTERS have *overcharged* our subscribers. They will now *refund*. Every subscriber who has paid *more* than the rates herein specified, may collect, by law, such excess.

The weight of our Journal is less than three ounces, when dry. We are entitled to a *free* exchange with all newspapers and periodicals published daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, August 28, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the 27th inst., together with a copy of the "American Phrenological Journal," and the "Water-Cure Journal."

If the weight of these Journals do not exceed three ounces each, and are sent to actual and bona fide subscribers, they are subject to the following postages, viz :—

For 50 miles or less.....per quarter	1½ cts.
Over 50 miles, and not exceeding 300.....	2½
Over 300, and not exceeding 1,000.....	3½
Over 1,000, and not exceeding 2,000.....	5
Over 2,000, and not exceeding 4,000.....	6½
Over 4,000.....	7½

The postage, in all cases, to be paid in advance by subscribers.

The wrapper forms no part of the paper: neither is postage paid on it. Postmasters have the right to remove them from any papers received at their offices for delivery. Postmasters, in determining the weight of newspapers, are required to weigh them when they are in a dry state.

Very respectfully, &c.
FITZ HENRY WARREN, 2d Ass't P. M. GEN'L.
Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS, New York city.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Some of our subscribers, who take all three of our Journals, have requested us to mail them all in *one* wrapper. This we cannot conveniently do, as we have a separate set of subscription books for each Journal.

We endeavor to issue these Journals promptly, and mail them in as rapid succession as possible, in order to have them reach their destination on or about the first of the month. A difference of a few days only should intervene between the reception of the three. It would be impossible for us to mail 70,000 copies in one day, therefore a brief intermission between the arrival of the first and the last is unavoidable.

DEATH OF SYLVESTER GRAHAM.—The great pioneer of dietetic reform, and author of "THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE," died at his residence in Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 11th of September. Few men have more faithfully served mankind. He lived to see the effects of his labors, and many of his reformatory opinions widely adopted in Europe and America. We will favor our readers with a more elaborate sketch of his character, life, and works in another number.

OUR BOOKS IN ILLINOIS.—WM. P. and L. W. MYERS, of New Boston, Illinois, are authorized agents for our Journals, The Student, and our other publications. We have recently shipped a large quantity of our various books to these gentlemen, who will sell them at New York prices.

CORRECTION.—In the notice of the "Eclectic Medical College," of Cincinnati, in the September No., for "total number of matriculations from 1845 to 1851, 105," read 1,054.

A. R. M.—We can furnish the second volume of Davis' Great Harmonia. Price, $1. The postage, which must be prepaid, is 20 cents for 500 miles, and 40 cents not exceeding 1,500 miles.

New Publications.

Episodes of Insect Life. By ACHILA DOMESTICA. Second Series. New York: J. S. Redfield.

One of the most entertaining volumes ever presented to the American public. In it we have the "Natural History" of almost every variety of insects, minutely described and illustrated. The work will fairly compete with any "GIFT-BOOK" ever published. We make a brief extract:—

"INSECT GRAVEDIGGERS.—The useful company of insect scavengers are the 'Burying Beetles,' so called from their being accustomed to perform the office of grave-diggers to defunct frogs, birds, moles, 'mice, and such small deer,' whose bodies would else cumber the ground more extensively. We must inquire now into the 'burying beetle's' motive of incitement to its laborious occupation of interment. It is not certainly the promotion of our sanatory benefit that the creature has in view; neither, we suppose, has respect for the dead of their families much to do with its burial of animal remains. The incentive to the work is not to be found in mere love of labor, nor yet in love of self, but is, in fact, like the mainspring of various other insect actions of a parental character. Its eggs being first committed to the carcase, the beetle then proceeds to commit that to the earth, in order that, thus protected from predatory birds and foxes, it may afford provision for her young, as soon as, in the shape of larvæ, they come into existence. This most curious practice of instinctive sagacity was first noticed by a foreign naturalist, M. Gleditsch, who, having observed the mysterious disappearance of moles, laid upon the beds in his garden, discovered that beetles were the agents of their inhumation, effected for the purpose abovenamed. To watch their proceedings more narrowly, he put four of these insect grave-diggers into a glass vessel, half filled with earth, on the surface of which were laid two dead frogs. Of these, one was interred in less than twelve hours—the other on the third day. He then introduced a dead linnet, on which the beetles were speedily engaged. They began their operations by pushing out the earth from under the body, so as to form a cavity for its reception; and it was curious to see the efforts which they made, by dragging from below at the feathers of the bird, to pull it into its grave. The male, having driven the female away, continued to work alone for five hours. He lifted up the bird, changed its place, turned and arranged it in its grave, from time to time coming out of the hole, mounting on the carcase, treading it under foot, and then again retiring below to draw it to a greater depth. At length, wearied apparently with this incessant labor, he came forth and laid his head upon the earth beside the bird, without the smallest motion, for a full hour, as if to rest; then again crept under the earth. The next day, in the morning, the bird was an inch and a half below the surface of the ground, and the trench remaining open; the corpse seemed as if laid out upon a bier, surrounded by a rampart of mold. In the evening it had sunk half an inch lower, and in another day the work was completed, and the bird covered. Other dead animals being added, the four beetles, in fifty days, interred no less than twelve bodies in the narrow cemetery allotted for their work."

The Great Harmonia, Volume 2. The Teacher. By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. Boston: B. B. Mussey.

This volume contains chapters on "My Early Experience," "My Preacher and his Church," "The True Reformer," "Philosophy of Charity," "Individual and Social Culture," "The Mission of Women," "The True Marriage," "Moral Freedom," "Philosophy of Immortality," "The Spirit's Destiny," "Concerning the Deity."

[It is unnecessary for us to speak of the style, or the matter of Mr. Davis' writings, as they are too well-known to require it. They have been lavishly praised and most virulently attacked, and in this day of conflicting opinions and independence of expression, it is, perhaps, better to submit a new work of a well-known author to the criticism of the reading public without note or comment. The price of this volume is one dollar, and the postage under 500 miles twenty cents, and must be prepaid. It may be ordered from the Journal office.]

The Pocket Companion for Machinists, Mechanics, and Engineers. By OLIVER BYRNE, Editor of the "Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering;" etc., embellished with three Steel Engravings, illustrative of the Steam Engine. Pocketform, price, $1. New York: Dewitt & Davenport.

In the prospectus the publishers say:—From the application that are almost daily made for a book which might with propriety be termed an Engineer's and Mechanic's COMPANION, the publishers believe they have materially subserved the interests of a large class of persons, by thus supplying a want which was extensively felt. It is true, there were already in the market two or three works which purported to furnish the necessary information, but it was urged by applicants, when this was suggested to them, that the works in question were not brought down to the present day; that they contained many things now superseded, while they were also deficient in many of those improvements and discoveries in the application of the sciences, which mark the onward progress of the genius of the mind.

[This work may be obtained through the mail, or at the office of this Journal.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AND

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PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

NUMBER IV.

SELF-ESTEEM constitutes one of the sentiments, and, like APPROBATIVENESS and CAUTIOUSNESS, is denominated selfish in its manifestations. This faculty makes self the center, yet is gratified by such external influences as will elevate and minister to the importance of the individual.

That man should respect himself, and claim the respect of others, no one will deny. That he should respect and value his opinions and what is his, because they are his, is equally clear. A certain amount of personal dignity is necessary to make the world respect us. SELF-ESTEEM is that element of the mind which imparts this ingredient to human character. Without it, man lacks that spirit of manliness and honor which, joined with CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, gives one of the main pillars of a virtuous and reliable character. Crush a man's self-respect—cow him down before his equals—make him feel himself mean and degraded, and you have invaded—nay, taken one of the bulwarks of the citadel of his virtue, and destroyed his identity as a man of honor.

Pride, which arises from SELF-ESTEEM, frequently prevents persons from descending to practices of vice and meanness, and is often the only element in the fallen that can be acted upon, to effect their reformation.

We have now before us a letter from a young man, dated September 25, 1851, in which he says that he "had indulged in gluttony until it had become proverbial throughout the whole neighborhood, and often passed whole days in listless stupidity; became dyspeptical, and came very near death. Mother procured Fowler's Physiology, and required me to read aloud, and coming to this passage, 'He that masters a morbid appetite can march to the stake,' my PRIDE was roused, and I was determined to do or die in the attempt. And truly the effort was almost fatal, but *pride*, coupled with resolution, conquered."

The gutter drunkard, by being addressed through his sense of manliness and honor, has dashed the cup from his lips, and become a man.

Those who lack SELF-ESTEEM, feel unworthy, diffident, and small, and have such a sense of inferiority as to shrink from responsibility, which unfits them to assume the discharge of important duties. They look upon inferiors as being their equals, upon their equals as vastly superior to themselves, and upon their superiors as demi-gods. To the improper development of SELF-ESTEEM may perhaps be attributed many of the inequalities in society which constitute higher and lower classes. Distinctions are not all based upon wealth, learning, or talent; for we often find talent too diffident to come forth from obscurity into the broad light of notoriety. We also see wealth and learning cringing before the illiterate, the poor and the untalented who have SELF-ESTEEM large, and consequently a feeling of personal independence.

One of the noblest traits of the Indian's character is his dignity. His proud spirit disdains to bend to dictation, and though an uneducated barbarian, all his property consisting of his blanket and his bow and arrows, yet he stands up unabashed in the councils of kings, and claims his rights with a dignity that is god-like. Nations and individuals that are easily subjugated to the control of other nations or individuals have this organ in moderate development. The North American Indian cannot be enslaved, but if need be he will pay the penalty of his spirit of liberty with his life.

England's spirit of conquest and dictation, and the invincibility of her troops on the field of battle, may be attributed in a great degree to a prominent national development of this organ.

The people of the United States, have inherited from British ancestors a similar spirit of independence; and although their number on the field of battle may be less than that of their opponents, this indomitable dread of

submission fires all the elements of courage and ambition to wrench victory from superior numbers and greater real power. This feeling also prompts nations to try to surpass all others; they cannot bear to be second in manufactures, or anything else that sustains national glory. It is this which makes us rejoice at our triumph in steamships, yachts, and clippers; and it also gives rise to that self-complacency which makes England console herself under such defeats in art, by the fact that Brother Jonathan, the conqueror, is "bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh," therefore his victories are owing to his British blood, and reflect credit on herself after all; so that, although nominally vanquished, the victory is almost her own, because achieved by her sons.

We dislike, as much as others, a haughty, supercilious character; while, on the other hand, we deprecate most sincerely an undignified, submissive, craven spirit. A proper and universal development of SELF-ESTEEM, well balanced by the other faculties, would place every man upon the platform of equal rights, and not tolerate an aristocracy of the few in the control of the many; but, while a few possess this organ large, those having less of it will submit to their control.

In the home-education of the young, let not this element of mind be crushed, but rather encouraged and properly directed. Never degrade or allow others to degrade or underrate the child. Speak to his sense of honor, to his manliness; let him understand that some actions are in themselves mean and low, and beneath the true dignity of human character, and he will instinctively despise and avoid them.

We have heard mothers call their child a "scamp," a "villain," a "booby," a "dolt," or some other debasing name, which has a tendency to lower the child in his own self-respect. If we tell a child he is a villain, and he has any respect for our opinion, it is the very way to make him one, by blighting his sense of honor, and giving him a craven spirit and a low estimate of himself.

How often can we induce a child to abandon a favorite pursuit by arousing his SELF-ESTEEM to regard it as debasing, mean, and undignified! and how strong does he become in virtue when his sense of dignity and honor is joined by the dictates of reason and conscience!

We are sometimes opposed in this view of human character by those who claim humility to be one of the highest virtues, and that true humility is inconsistent with the element of SELF-ESTEEM. "Love thy neighbor *as* thyself" recognizes self-love, because it is made the high criterion of fraternal love. We understand its meaning to be this: "It is natural and proper that you should love self; therefore love others as well as you do yourself, but no better." This injunction could be easily obeyed if man's social and moral powers were, as they should be, strong and active enough to balance and properly regulate the selfish propensities, and thus enable us to estimate every desire and duty in its true light. When we hear persons say it is impossible to obey "the golden rule," we suspect that their selfish faculties prevail; or if they say "there is not an honest man on earth," we suspect they judge others by themselves. If their CONSCIENTIOUSNESS were a leading element, such a remark would never escape their lips; and if BENEVOLENCE and ADHESIVENESS were as large as SELF-ESTEEM and other selfish organs, the practice of the golden rule would not be regarded by them as impossible.

CAUTIOUSNESS gives the element of fear, of prudence, watchfulness, carefulness, solicitude, and anxiety. It is useful in restraining such a manifestation of the other faculties as will be dangerous to the life, health, and happiness of the individual. It checks the ravings of COMBATIVENESS, and adds prudence to courage. It says to enraged DESTRUCTIVENESS, "Do thyself" and others "no harm." It whispers to ACQUISITIVENESS of future want, of losses, sickness, and hard times, and stimulates it to economy; it teaches BENEVOLENCE to be judicious in its benefactions lest the fountain fail; it admonishes APPROBATIVENESS to beware of such society and conduct as will wound it; it acts with PHILOPROGENITIVENESS to incite the mother to watch against all evil to her child; it stands at the elbow of HOPE to suggest the necessity of laying a solid foundation for its anticipations, and often dashes its baseless fabrics to the dust.

It will be readily perceived that if this element is too strong, it will throw a dark shadow over all the manifestations; that it will paralyze the courage and energy, dethrone hope and smother enterprise, that it will dampen the ambition and undermine the self-respect, and change the adoration of VENERATION to a slavish fear of God and of superiority; that it will unnerve perseverance, and make its possessor a tame, timid conservative.

When it is too small, it allows HOPE to revel in all the gorgeousness of its creations, and permits imagination to career through the universe, chasing comets in their unbridled wanderings; consents to profuseness in expenditures, makes one reckless of dangers and careless as to consequences, and keeps him in a sea of troubles, perplexities, and difficulties.

The proper training of this faculty is of very rare occurrence. If it is average in development, it should be judiciously addressed in connection with all the other faculties. In respect to certain practices, we may properly say to the child's intellect, "It would be highly improper and inconsistent; to CONSCIENTIOUSNESS it would be unjust; to VENERATION it would offend against the purity and holiness of God; to BENEVOLENCE it would be cruel and unkind; to ACQUISITIVENESS it would incur excessive expense; to APPROBATIVENESS it would be unpopular, and procure disgrace; to SELF-ESTEEM it would be unmanly and dishonorable; to ADHESIVENESS it would wound the sensibility of friends; to AMATIVENESS it would be ungallant, and displease the opposite sex; and, finally, to CAUTIOUSNESS, it is not only dangerous in itself, but there is a secondary danger, which involves the unhappiness of all the faculties—therefore the act should not be indulged in."

Here we have an array of all the leading faculties acting with CAUTIOUSNESS to dissuade the mind from a particular course, and who will imagine that the temptation of a single faculty will overcome such a phalanx of power? Such should be the mode of training when all the faculties are equally strong. But the master-error in education and training is, that all appeals are made to the ruling element. If APPROBATIVENESS rule, as shown in our last article, disgrace and public sentiment are the only bugbears addressed to its contemplation, and it is the only conscience the child has. If CAUTIOUSNESS is too strong, and thereby the master element, mothers, nurses, and teachers, pounce upon it, and array fear and danger on all occasions. This may frighten the child into temporary obedience, but there is no more real honesty in such an act of obedience than there is in that of a dog, horse, or ox, when the whip, raised over him, awakens fear. They obey from fear alone, and so does your child, if

addressed only through CAUTIOUSNESS. But the evil does not stop here. Such appeals to this excessively-developed faculty increase the organ in size, making the character still more unbalanced and warped—the organ becomes inflamed, and many have been made insane through its excitability.

In the training of the extra-cautious and timid, never rashly threaten fearful punishments, such as shutting the child in the DARK, extracting its teeth, or cutting its ears off, for you plant an undying fire on the altar of his CAUTIOUSNESS, and when he is old enough to know that the threats were made to be believed but never executed, he loses his respect for your veracity, while all the sad effects of a nerve-shattering fear cling to him for life.

Children having large and active CAUTIOUSNESS are excessively bashful in the presence of strangers, which, to the fond and ambitious mother, is a source of great annoyance and humiliation. Her friends call upon her, and she would fain have her children appear intelligent and self-possessed in their presence especially; but they run like frightened partridges, or hide behind the chairs, creep out of sight, or cover their eyes with their "wings." We know of nothing which makes a mother feel more chagrin and embarrassment than to have her children appear like fools when her old associates call upon her, perhaps for the first time since her marriage. But what makes the matter worse for the child, is, that its mother chides it, calls it foolish, threatens, and perhaps shakes or pinches the poor timid creature, while the amiable friends chime in, "Come here and see me—I won't *hurt* you," all of which is addressed to this sore faculty, CAUTIOUSNESS, and makes the little sufferer feel ten times more afraid than ever. The child thinks that the visitors came on purpose to annoy it, and the mother's conduct indicates that the chief thought connected with the visit is a forcible introduction and familiarity between the strangers and her child. This course disturbs not only the child's happiness, but also the peace and pleasure of the whole party. After the company is gone, the mother berates and scolds her child, threatens to whip or shut it up in the dark, if it ever conducts so again when company is present—it is harshly called a dolt and a blockhead, and feels unhappy, and constantly in fear of other calls, another miserable hour, and the threatened consequences of bashfulness. Thus, like the timid fawn, the child is constantly tormented with fear; and when the door-bell rings, or a carriage draws up to the house, and the mother is engaged in receiving the visitors, the child makes good his retreat to avoid a complication of evils; perhaps he skulks to the kitchen, or to some back hall, or cold room, and there palpitates with fear, expecting, if found, to be dragged into the presence of strangers, or get a whipping, or an imprisonment in the dark cellar, for showing an unconquerable timidity instead of an impossible fortitude.

The mother is, perhaps, glad to be rid of her children, and if they are inquired for, she says—"they are about, somewhere," but takes no pains to have them found and brought in, and they are permitted to shiver for hours with cold and fear in some safe hiding-place.

All see that this is bad management, calculated to increase, but never to cure the difficulty; and the question arises, How can such children be induced to make a proper appearance, and how can their excessive timidity be allayed?

By Phrenology this difficulty is easily solved, and the solution appears so perfectly simple and natural, that most persons, when it is presented, think that it is but *common sense*, and therefore endeavor to defraud the science of the credit of its discovery, forgetting that *science* is common-sense truth.

But to the exposition of the true mode of managing bashful children. The trouble is, the child has too much CAUTIOUSNESS, and, perhaps, a nervous temperament, which makes it peculiarly susceptible. If APPROBATIVENESS be large, and SELF-ESTEEM rather small, the difficulty is increased, and for its eradication requires more complicated management; yet Phrenology furnishes the *rationale*, alike of the cause and its cure.

Now, what requires to be done, is, to allay the excitement of CAUTIOUSNESS; consequently no appeal should be made to it, but everything which is said or done should be addressed exclusively to the other faculties. Suppose, then, that company comes in, and the child appears timid, let neither the mother nor the visitors appear to notice that the child is present—let it alone—do not look at it or speak of it; but let joyous and familiar conversation be unrestrained. In a few moments the CAUTIOUSNESS of the child will be partially allayed, his curiosity excited—and perhaps he ventures slyly to approach the stranger, to obtain a better position to see, hear, and enjoy. How easy it is for a judicious person then to start some subject that will interest the child, by talking of hoops, hobby-horses, picture-books, or their own little boys and girls at home. How will the little heart pulsate with excitement—how will the eyes dilate and sparkle with joy—and how will the fancy, imagination, and intellect "devour up the discourse!" He approaches the kind strangers with a deep interest in all they have said, and stammers out a childish reply, with all his interesting conceptions of the subject, without fear or the consciousness that a stranger is present. Where now is the child's CAUTIOUSNESS? What has become of its fear? It has been hushed to repose, and the stranger discovers what the mother knew before—that the child is not a fool, but an intelligent and happy being.

BIOGRAPHY AND CHARACTER OF

GEORGE COMBE.

If to Gall and Spurzheim, the great apostles of Phrenology, mankind instinctively award higher honor than to their early and devoted successors, it is but the fulfillment of a natural sentiment of gratitude and reverence. While we would not claim for the immediate followers of Gall and Spurzheim equal honor, yet we would not forget that Mr. Combe was the pupil and sincere friend of the lamented Spurzheim, and that he, when his great master fell, was looked to by the civilized world as the one to wear the mantle of the departed prophet. That the world was correct in its estimate of the merits of its chosen champion in the great cause of the new philosophy, is verified by the increasing popularity of his writings, and the permanent fame which they seem to have won among the ripest scholars and profoundest thinkers in every civilized country on the globe. The intellectual and moral laurels which flourish in perennial verdure around the "CONSTITUTION OF MAN" are not surpassed in value and importance by those of any work in any language. Although its author modestly and truly acknowledges himself indebted for the leading principles involved in it to the teachings of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and especially to the work of the latter on "THE NATURAL LAWS OF MAN," yet, as a full, clear, and philosophical exposition of man's nature, duties, and relations to the external world, the "Constitution of Man" unquestionably stands at the head of all works on the nature, duties, and relations of man, and stamps its author with an enviable fame, which will be cherished by the wise and good to remotest generations.

George Combe was born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, October 21st, 1788, and is consequently now sixty-three years of age. He received a thorough education, and studied for the legal profession in his native city, and followed the practice of the law

in the Scotch courts until 1827, when he retired from public business to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of science.

"In the mean time he had married Miss Cecelia Siddons, a daughter of Mrs. Siddons, the distinguished tragic actress. Endowed by nature with an extraordinary talent for observation, he was early led into researches in a field of knowledge which had no immediate connection with his special pursuits. He studied anatomy under Barclay, and chemistry under Murray. In 1816 he became acquainted with Dr. Spurzheim, in Edinburgh. He was prejudiced against the new science of mental organization; but was induced by the manner in which Spurzheim explained the discoveries of Gall and himself, to make a further investigation of the subject.

"He gradually became convinced that Gall and Spurzheim's doctrines of the functions of the brain, as the collective organ of the human mind, had its foundation in truth; and with the earnestness and vigor of new-born conviction, he at once devoted himself to the defense and propagation of Dr. Gall's system."*

Mr. Combe was one of the men of eminent ability converted from the erroneous statements of the forty-ninth number of the Edinburgh Review, by the dissection and demonstration of a brain by Spurzheim. He then attended his lectures, afterwards appealed to nature by observation, and at length arrived at full conviction of the truth of Phrenology. In 1819 he published a work entitled "Essays on Phrenology," and a second edition being called for in 1824, he gave the world the substance of these essays, greatly enlarged and improved, in a large and profound work, entitled "A System of Phrenology," which has since been repeatedly published in Britain and America, and translated into the German by Dr. Hirschfeld, and his "Elements of Phrenology" into the French language by Dr. Fossati. By the exertions of Mr. Combe, the first Phrenological society was founded in Edinburgh, in 1820. At the same time he delivered lectures on Phrenology and Moral Philosophy—which last were republished in Boston, in 1837, from an Edinburgh edition. His work on "Popular Education," first published in 1832, was also the result of these studies and labors. "The Edinburgh Phrenological Journal," one of the most valuable periodicals in Great Britain, was established in 1827, and to the vigorous pen of Mr. Combe is the world indebted for many of the ablest articles of that great work. But the most thorough and powerful of his works is undoubtedly "*The Constitution of Man*," which was published in 1828. The estimation in which it is held may be gathered from the fact that it has been translated into the French, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Italian languages, in all of which it has been extensively published. More than three hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and still the demand is increasing. In the United States alone there are now seven sets of stereotype plates actively employed on this work, all of which facts proclaim the most brilliant success and enduring fame of the work and its author.

In 1837 Mr. Combe made a tour in Germany, and the following year he visited the United States to study our institutions, the spirit and genius of our people, and to promulgate the science to which he had devoted his life and labors. His arrival in New York in September, 1838, was hailed by Phrenologists with peculiar interest and pleasure, and he was received by all with the respect and courtesy due to his high character and beneficent labors. On the 10th of October following, he commenced at Boston his first course of lectures in the United States, to a numerous and highly intelligent audience—a great portion consisting of members of the learned professions. Of these lectures, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal remarks:—"With a few interruptions, we have bestowed a thorough attention on the lectures of this distinguished philosopher, since their commencement in Boston. We feel no half-way sentiments upon the matter, nor are we disposed to suppress what we unflinchingly acknowledge to be true, viz.: that Mr. Combe is a profound man, who gains upon the understanding from day to day, by the simple presentations of truth. He must be regarded as an able—nay, unrivalled—teacher of *a system which can alone explain the phenomena of mind*."

This course was closed November 14, 1839, when the audience passed a series of resolutions highly commendatory of himself and his lectures, and he "was presented with a valuable silver vase, of chaste and elegant workmanship."

His second course of lectures was given at Clinton Hall, New York, commencing November 19, and closing on the 24th of December, 1838. The character of his audience was similar to that in Boston. At the close of this course, a committee of thirteen gentlemen of New York, all public men of eminent ability, was appointed to report a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, a few of which we here present:—

"Resolved, That the members of the class who have attended the course of Phrenological lectures delivered by George Combe, Esq., entertain a lively sense of obligation to the distinguished lecturer for the valuable information he has communicated to us during the lectures just closed; that we have been greatly pleased and instructed by the clear, felicitous, and convincing manner in which he has imparted to us his varied and profound knowledge of the philosophy of mind; and that we regard Phrenology as eminently calculated to advance the cause of education, to improve the institutions of society and of government, and to elevate the condition of the human race.

"Resolved, * * * That Phrenology, as explained and illustrated by him, claims, in our opinion, the attention of all those who would investigate mind philosophically. * *

"Resolved, That in the application of Phrenology to the investigation of human character and the practical purposes of life, we perceive a new era in mental and physiological science, in which we believe human inquiry will be greatly facilitated, and the amount of human happiness essentially increased."

On four of the evenings not devoted to his regular course, Mr. Combe lectured to the New York Mercantile Library Association, on the physical constitution of man and its relations to the mind, which were attended by overwhelming audiences.

Mr. Combe's third course was commenced in Philadelphia January 4th, and ended February 4th, 1839. The most profound respect and attention were paid to him by the scientific and intelligent in that city of learning and science. At the close of this course a series of very flattering resolutions were passed relative to the course just closed, and inviting him to "repeat his course of lectures on Phrenology." Nicholas Biddle, LL. D., was appointed chairman of a very large and highly respectable committee, mostly medical men, to secure another course of lectures.

In compliance with solicitation, Mr. Combe delivered a second course at Philadelphia, which closed on the 6th of April. At the close of this course, Professor S. B. Wylie, D. D., was called to the chair, when a series of very commendatory resolutions were passed, one of which was as follows:

"Resolved, That Phrenology is recognized and commended as a science founded in nature, by a large portion of *the most distinguished anatomists* on both sides of the Atlantic, and that we believe it to be the only adequate illustration existing of the wonderfully various manifestations of the human mind."

One of the resolutions invited Mr. Combe to visit Philadelphia, and lecture the succeeding winter. A committee of seven was appointed to transmit to Mr. Combe a copy of the resolutions, consisting of Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., Samuel G. Morton, M. D., George McClellan, M. D., C. S. Coxe, Esq., L. Hartshorn, M. D., T. Gilpin, Esq., and T. Fisher, Esq.

In the mean time, a class was organized in New York, and an invitation forwarded to Mr. Combe to repeat his course in New York, with which he consented to comply. He commenced on the 13th of April, and closed the 18th of May. On the 15th of May, three days before the close of the course, a meeting of the class was held, which appointed a committee to report a paper and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the class on the subject of the lectures, and of Mr. Combe as a lecturer, to wit: Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Andrew Boardman, M. D., Rev. Mr. Sunderland, and E. P. Hurlbut, Esq. At the close of the course on the 18th, Judge Hurlbut, from that committee, reported the following paper and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:*—

"The second course of Lectures upon Phrenology, delivered in this city by Mr. George Combe, of Edinburgh, having closed, the members of his class are desirous of expressing their views of the science which he has taught, and the sentiments entertained by them towards the distinguished Lecturer, personally.

"He has presented to us the wonderful discovery of Dr. Gall, and its practical influence upon the character and condition of man. That discovery was characterized by the most minute attention to the laws of our organization, by the most patient observation of facts, and by the deduction of inevitable conclusions from them.

"Dr. Gall abandoned the school of metaphysical speculation; and taking to the observation of Nature, he at length presented to the world his great discovery of the true functions of the brain,

* Translated for the Journal from "The Leipzig Conversations Lexicon."

* See Combe's Lectures, reported by Dr. Boardman.

and of its various parts. We now look to Nature for the foundation of the noble science of mental philosophy; and the enlightened mind of the old world, and of the new, is now engaged in illustrating and establishing it.

"Our own country has been twice honored by visits from the earliest and most gifted advocates of this science. The noble and accomplished Spurzheim, a name sacred to every friend of man, fell a victim to disease upon our shores, while just opening the rich fountain of his well-stored intellect to an American audience. The language of eulogy fails altogether when employed upon so noble a nature as his.

"But for this we thank him—that he directed the mind of a Combe to the sublime truths he had himself embraced, and allowed his mantle to descend upon the gifted individual to whom we have all listened with intense interest and delight. How nobly has he executed in our country the work which his 'great and lamented master' had begun!

"He came not among us to earn applause, for of that he had already enough; nor treasure, for we are happy to know of that he had no occasion to go in search. He came not seeking controversy—being no less distinguished for his love of peace, than for his devotion to science. But he came as a minister from the enlightened mind of the old world to treat with the intellect of the new, upon matters of the deepest concern to the human race.

"His message was of the highest importance to us all. It interested us as students of Nature's laws, as observers of their manifestations, as speculators in mental philosophy, and as friends of education. It opened new views of man's moral and intellectual character, and well nigh explained the mystery of *thought*, that most sublime emanation from the Divinity of Nature. It taught the discipline of youth—how to inform their intellect, to elevate their sentiments, and to moderate their passions. It pointed the way of happiness to man by exhibiting the sources of human virtue, and its effects;—the causes of vice, and *its* effects upon his condition in life. It presented the most rational and humane view of moral responsibility, and explained and enforced the whole duty of man. And in this, his last and crowning Lecture, Mr. Combe has opened the treasures of his knowledge of the political institutions of the old world, faithfully portrayed their defects, their subversion of human liberty and happiness, and contrasted with them the free institutions of our own country, and their happy influences upon the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens.

"And now, having attended upon the gifted Lecturer through his various illustrations—his well-authenticated facts, and heard his sound deductions drawn from them, we hasten to express our profound sense of obligation to him for the instruction he has afforded us, and our high appreciation of the doctrines he has so ably maintained.

"Be it therefore,

"*Resolved*, that we regard Phrenology as having its foundation in the truths of Nature, and as entitled, in point of dignity and interest, to rank high among the natural sciences.

GEORGE COMBE.

"*Resolved*, that we regard the practical application of Phrenological principles, to physical training, to moral and mental education, to the treatment of the insane, and to criminal legislation, as of the highest importance and utility; and we indulge the hope of witnessing in our own day the beneficial results of such application in the increased happiness of our homes, in the improved condition of our seminaries of learning, in more enlightened legislation, and in the more benign influences of our civil and religious institutions.

"*Resolved*, That, entertaining such opinions of the science with which Mr. Combe has identified his life and fame, and such sentiments towards him as a lecturer and a man, we beg to tender to him the expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the instruction and delight he has afforded us, and our kindest wishes for his prosperity and happiness through life."

The committee suggested the propriety of giving some durable testimony to Mr. Combe, and a meeting was called, when it was determined on to present to Mr. Combe a silver vase, and measures were taken accordingly. This was completed in September, 1839, was exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, and the gold medal awarded to the manufacturer on account of its superior workmanship; being by the judges, considered one of the most exquisite specimens of art ever produced in the United States. The vase is of Grecian model, having on one side three medallic liknesses,—one of Gall, one of Spurzheim, one of Mr. Combe, and the Phrenologist's motto, first proposed by Sir G. S. Mackenzie, "*Res non verba quæso.*" The other side contains two medallic likenesses—one of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and one of Dr. Charles Caldwell, together with the following inscription:—

"Presented to George Combe of Edinburgh, by the class in attendance upon his lectures delivered in the City of New York, in 1839, on the subject of Phrenology: In testimony of their profound respect for the distinguished Lecturer, and of their belief in and admiration of the noble science, of which he is the ablest living teacher and expounder."

On the base of the vase are chased the heads of various animals, as emblematical of comparative Phrenology.

The vase was presented at Howard's Hotel, March 2d 1840. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Hurlbut, thus addressed Mr. Combe:—

"Sir:—The members of the class who attended your lectures, delivered in this city during the past year, have instructed us to present you with this vase, which, in their names, we now beg you to accept.

"It bears upon one side three medallic likenesses, exquisitely wrought—one of Gall, to whose great discoveries in nature we are indebted for the true science of mind;—one of Spurzheim, who first aided in illustrating and establishing it;—and the other of yourself, their first and favorite British disciple.

"This high and just association will ever endure. He who founded, and they who first illustrated

and advanced the true science of intellectual and moral philosophy, will descend the stream of time together, shedding luster upon future ages, and living in the grateful memories of generations to come after us.

"Upon this vase are also presented other medallic likenesses; one of Rush, whose far-seeing eye, penetrating the veil of nature, which Gall afterwards lifted, had visions of some of the great truths which he demonstrated; and the other of Caldwell, who was the first among our countrymen to embrace and defend the doctrines of the great German with a boldness and vigor peculiarly his own.

"We feel a patriotic pride in associating the names of two of our own countrymen with the most distinguished names of Europe connected with mental science.

"You are soon to return to your native land—to your and our fathers' country.

"Your visit here has awakened the interest of thousands in your welfare; of thousands who are not wanting in gratitude for the instruction and delight which your discourses have afforded them—but who have no opportunity to manifest, as we do on this most favored occasion, their high appreciation of your character and attainments, and the enduring impression which your visit has made upon their minds. Their and our best wishes attend you.

"Receive, then, this vase, (the inscription upon which is also graven upon our hearts,) and bear it to your home—a tribute to truth, and to the champion of truth; and rest assured that, in our estimation, we could be called to perform no prouder office than to render a just tribute of respect and admiration to the author of 'The Constitution of Man.'"

Mr. Combe received the vase, and spoke as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Although I cannot correctly say that I am unused to public speaking, yet, on occasions like the present, words fail me to express what I feel. I accept of your handsome and generous gift with the highest gratification. The classical elegance of form, the exquisite workmanship, and the appropriate devices which it bears, render it a gem of beauty. As a mere physical object, indeed, its merits in this respect have been appreciated in this city; it has gained the gold medal offered for the encouragement of art, and it will successfully sustain the strictest scrutiny of the distinguished artizans of the country to which I am about to carry it. But it is as a moral monument of your favorable estimation of my labors among you, and of the interest which you have taken in the science of mind, that it possesses to me an inestimable value. To Dr. Gall alone belongs the glory of having discovered the functions of the brain: Dr. Spurzheim generously devoted his whole life to the extension, improvement, and diffusion of this splendid product of Gall's originality and genius; and it is difficult to do justice to the noble sacrifice which he made to the cause of truth. When Dr. Spurzheim became the disciple of Gall, no human being defended Phrenology except its author; and he not only stood alone, but encountered the hostility of civilized Europe, from the emperor to the peasant, a few high-minded individuals only excepted, who were silenced by the hand of power if they rose superior to the influence of scorn. It is no slender honor to me that you associate me with such men. Mine has been a flowery path compared with theirs. It is true that, when still a young man, without name, fortune, high associations, or any external advantages to sustain me against public disapprobation, I fearlessly risked every prospect which the future held forth to my ambition, and became the defender of Phrenology when it had few other friends in the British Isles. Professional ruin was prophesied as the inevitable consequence of this, as it was then styled, rash and inconsiderate step. But for the encouragement of the young and ardent worshippers of truth, I am enabled to say that these auguries never were realized. Many were the shafts of ridicule that were hurled against me, and bitter the taunts poured forth by a hostile press; but they never penetrated to my soul, disturbed my peace, nor impeded my prosperity. I mention this, not in the spirit of vainglory, but to confirm the young in the assurance that the path of truth and independence may be safely trodden, even against a world in arms, if courage and perseverance be added to prudence in the advance.

"Allow me to say that your gift receives a high additional interest from bearing also the portraits of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. Charles Caldwell, both distinguished sons of the United States. The former supported, with admirable sagacity and eloquence, the connection between the brain and the mind, and proved the influence of the condition of the organization on the mental manifestations. Of Dr. Charles Caldwell it is unnecessary for me here to express an opinion. His profound intellect and eloquent pen—his various and valuable attainments—his energy and industry—courage and perseverance—have procured him honor as one of the ablest and most successful defenders of Phrenology, wherever the science itself is known. It will be a lasting gratification to me to look on the effigies of such men in hours of festivity and relaxation, when your gift will bring them in all the liniaments of nature before me.

"I have sojourned among you now for the greater part of two years, and I am about to leave your country. That I have experienced some inconvenience, and encountered several disagreeable incidents during my stay, is only what belongs to the lot of humanity; but these sink into insignificance when contrasted with the generous cordiality and enlightened sympathy which have been showered upon me by yourselves and your fellow citizens. I have held converse with many enlightened minds in this country; minds that do honor to human nature; whose philanthropy embraces not only patriotism, but an all-pervading interest in the advancement of the human race in knowledge, virtue, religion, and enjoyment, in every clime. Many of these admirable men are deeply interested in Phrenology. The gifted individual* to whom Massachusetts owes an eternal debt of gratitude for his invaluable efforts in improving her educational establishments, has assured me that the new philosophy is a light in his path to which he attaches the highest value. You, sir, have shown, in a late valuable work that has issued from your pen, that you are penetrated to the core with this last and best of human sciences;* and many who now hear me have expressed similar testimonials to its worth. I return, therefore, highly gratified with much that I have experienced among you, and I shall not need this emblem of your respect to maintain the recollection of such men as I have described, engraven on my affections forever. Allow me to add one brief expression of admiration and gratitude to a young countryman of my own, Mr. William Morrison, from Edinburgh, whose exquisite skill chased these admirable ornaments on your gift. Among his first efforts in art was a wax model which he executed of my head in Edinburgh. Many years ago he came to this country, was highly esteemed as a man and as an artist, and the embellishment of this vase was almost the last act of his life. Ten days have scarcely elapsed since he was laid in a premature grave. It would have delighted me to have addressed to his living ear the tribute which I now offer to his memory.

"Again, gentlemen, I assure you of my heartfelt gratitude and lasting respect, and with best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, bid you farewell."

On the first day of June, 1840, Mr. Combe sailed for Europe, leaving behind him many who will cherish his friendship, admire his genius, and profit by his teaching, long after the voice of the teacher shall be hushed in the grave. In 1841 he gave the fruit of his travels in the Western World in his "Notes on America," in three volumes, which show the author to be a close observer of men and manners, possessed with large, liberal, and generous views.

"In 1842 he again visited Germany, and delivered a course of Phrenological lectures in the German language, at the University of Heidelberg, before large audiences. He returned to Scotland in the winter of the same year, his health having become impaired by the severity of his labors; but in the spring of 1843 he was again in Germany.

"Mr. Combe has had the satisfaction of not merely finding a general recognition of his scientific labors but also of establishing Phrenology on an incontrovertible foundation."†

The labors of Mr. Combe in the United States comprised the following courses of lectures:—

	Lectures.
1. Boston, begun 10th Oct., ended 14th Nov., 1838	16
2. New York, begun 19th Nov., ended 24th Dec., 1838	16
3. New York, on education, within the same period	4
4. Philadelphia, begun 4th Jan., ended 8th Feb., 1839	16
5. Wilmington, on education, during the interval between the last and succeeding course	4
6. Philadelphia, begun 2d March, ended 6th April, 1839	16
7. New York, begun 13th April, ended 18th May, 1839	16

* Hon. Horace Mann.

* Mr. Combe here referred to a work recently published by Mr. Hurlbut, "Civil Offices and Political Ethics."

† Translated from "Conversations Lexicon."

	Lectures.
8. Hartford, begun 27th Sept., ended 25th Oct., 1839	12
9. Boston, begun 1st Nov., ended 27th Nov., 1839	12
10. Boston, on education, (at the Odeon,) begun 29th Nov., ended 6th Dec., 1839	8
11. Boston, on education, (at the Lyceum,) begun 5th Dec., ended 26th Dec., 1839	4
12. Salem, on education, begun 9th Dec., ended 13th Dec., 1839	8
13. Lowell, on education, begun 16th Dec., ended 20th Dec., 1839	8
14. Worcester, on education, begun 24th Dec., 1839, ended 2d January, 1840	4
15. Springfield, on education, begun 3d Jan., ended 8th Jan., 1840	8
16. Albany, begun 13th Jan., ended 8th Feb., 1840	13
17. New Haven, begun 17th Feb., ended 16th March, 1840	13

Making 158 lectures, each occupying two hours.

Mr. Combe arrived in America by the Great Western steamship, in September, 1838, and sailed for Europe in the British Queen steamship, June 1st, 1840.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY O. HOEL.

The following thoughts are proximately induced by reading an article by Joseph Treat in the October number of the Journal. I do not object to it taken as a whole, nor do I presume any real difference of opinion between myself and its author; but as brother Treat has more especially treated of "centerstance," I may be permitted to consider *circumstances;* and we will then have the whole formative agencies of man's position, misery, happiness and character.

In one sense, man is the creature of circumstances—they direct his course in life, as the winds drive the ship on the ocean, and carry him to success or despair. This principle is both acknowledged and denied in the practices and teachings of society. If a parent desires eminence for the child, no other channel is thought of than education; if moral character is the principal object, influences which have such a tendency are always sought; and society characterized by swearing, lying, stealing, is as carefully avoided. But should a human soul be subject to the most degrading of those tendencies which appeal to COMBATIVENESS, DESTRUCTIVENESS, ACQUISITIVENESS, APPROBATIVENESS, SELF-ESTEEM, while the *reason*, BENEVOLENCE, and CONSCIENTIOUSNESS are left without food—and crime be the result, the energies of society are directed upon the unfortunate being with malice almost equal to a legion of devils against virtue.

But why this inconsistency, this partial application of an important truth? All admit that circumstances have much to do with the destiny of man, but how *far* they go, has strangely (if possible) been considered of no great utility to a correct understanding of civil or religious government. It is so, however, and stands for correction.

Man is a creature of influences in this light—they give direction to his course. Though Napoleon made circumstances, the latter first made *him;* and they were his constant attendants from infancy to the lonely isle of *St. Helena*. Could the germ of that extraordinary man be now planted in the United States, how different would its course run. Thirty years hence might find Napoleon in the Senate, or in the highest office of our country; but for all that is known of his controlling power he *might not* find place even in the honors of stated government. To say the least, it is not likely he would be emperor of the American people. Why this change? *Circumstance* is the explanation.

But there is original power; there is "centerstance." To represent the subject clearly, it may be stated: *the position that every person occupies, is the legitimate result of two causes,—native power and circumstance.* Whatever an individual *is*, then, that in the nature of things he is compelled to be; and were he to live a thousand lives, each one would be a type of the others, if placed under similar influences.

This to many is a *monstrous* doctrine, but of all who object to it, I have never found *one* capable of pointing out any other agency of character than the two mentioned. It is the philosophy of nature—the law of God. But to illustrate phrenologically. Suppose that the inherent power of the moral faculties be represented by 5, and circumstances favorable to their action by 6, the whole moral power then will be 11.

But in the same case the selfish propensities have an inherent force of 7, and corresponding influences of 12. The ascendancy of the immoral is told by the number 8; the man is miserable, and *must* remain so till the table is changed. But how can it be changed? By *circumstance* alone. Let the moral circumstances, embracing good society, good books, correct instruction, be enhanced to 11; and the evil tendency of grog-shops, tobacco, &c. &c., be reduced to 5, the statement will then stand: moral power, 16; selfish propensities, 12; morality controls by the force of 4.

This method of illustration is applicable to the faculties as they stand in groups, or separately related to each other. It applies to the *will power*, the "centerstance;" and the latter, though it *seems* to control without hindrance, is as much the creature of circumstance as any power of the mind. I read brother Treat's article; I am encouraged—resolve to be *some*body—take responsibilities—exercise the will power extensively and profitably. But after all it is the *circumstance* of reading, that set my *centerstance* in motion.

I would say to the friend needful of my advice, "Never again consent to be governed by circumstances," and yet never expect to be governed by anything else. That is, let my advice and your judgment lift you out of present circumstances and place you in better. If you would be moral, intellectual, go to the circles in which these are exercised; if you would be passionate, mean, and contemptible, visit the dens of iniquity. By thus graduating the circumstances, almost any character may be produced. But, reader, remember that the *will* is to be acted upon before choice can be made of circumstances; and also that the most indomitable will cannot, even in a majority of cases, have its way,—such is the master-power of circumstances.

How preposterous the idea that every body can be *rich*, or even comfortable to live; that every person may be moral and intellectual, so long as the present laws and customs of society remain. Talk to the thousands of seamstresses in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, about *willing* themselves into comfortable situations! They will point their skinny fingers to the oppressive rule of the monopolist, whose wife and daughters flirt in costly apparel—in idleness, wasting or consuming what they never contributed to produce. "Change our circumstances," is the language of their wants—"give our brothers, our sons, the permission of going to the uncultivated lands of the West, and the action of centerstance will give joy to our hearts!"

But I object not to exciting noble ambition—it is an imperative duty to cultivate it in ourselves and stimulate it in others. Yet one thing is certain: where there is a Napoleon, there must be subordinates; where there is wealth there is poverty. But it is a glorious truth that happiness may be as universal as circumstances are favorable.

WOMAN! HER RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

BY ANNA.

[The writer of the following article landed on our shores some three years ago, with no education except the ability to read. Several leading philanthropic individuals of a sister city discovering her talent and strength of character, resolved to develop her by education, and this is her first article offered to the press. Her head was examined at our office a few weeks since, and she was told that she had talent for scholarship, teaching, and writing. We invited her to try, and this article is the response. It is inserted as it left her pen, without pruning by us. We do not claim for her, as yet, a faultless style, yet she evinces a strong and vigorous mind, in harmony with her large brain and exceedingly strong and well developed body.]

On every side we hear the subject of "Woman's Rights" discussed, by some in the spirit of ridicule, but by others, and among them some of the most intellectual and refined, of both sexes, in the spirit of seekers for truth. So that we may hope the mists of ignorance and prejudice which have so long obscured woman's true sphere will soon pass away, and the atmosphere become clear and beautiful.

There are two errors into which many fall, in discussing this question. First, they ascribe the guilt of woman's slavery to *man*—that he is her sole oppressor, and but for him she would long ere this have moved in a higher sphere. And, in the second place, they assert that woman is *now* fitted to fill this higher sphere, and with dignity and grace sustain the responsibilities devolving upon her. But, had woman been *true* to her own noble nature, and not allowed vanity to quench the "light within," and indolence to corrode her mind, she might have, long since, educated and emancipated herself, and been strong enough to have *taken* her "rights," not *asked* for them. And, although *man* has tried to make her weak and dependent, she might have resisted, and, therefore, on her own head must the blame rest.

It is also evident that the greater number of women, even in this country, christianized and refined though it be, are utterly unfit for their real duties in life. So her redemption must be *gradual*—she must work her own way up, and overcome all obstacles in her path.

Let us, for a moment, glance at woman, in the higher ranks of society. Those to whom God has given wealth, by means of which they can acquire education, and become the benefactors of others, and whose especial mission ought to be, to instruct and elevate their more ignorant *sisters*, and exalt the character of woman.

Are they thus true to their mission? Do they unselfishly devote themselves to this noble work?

Instead of this, angels might weep, o'er the misspent lives and wasted time of the "ladies" of our day. For the *external* is cultivated at the expense of the *internal*—the casket is adorned, but the jewel, oh! the immortal jewel within, untouched, unappreciated. A false fastidiousness instead of true refinement, and labor, heaven-ordained labor, looked upon as degrading—fit only for the low and vulgar. Their education is not such as fits them to instruct others; they have not an *aim* high and holy in life.

Young ladies of this class go to school, and go through a high sounding list of studies—graduate about sixteen or seventeen, their education "finished," of course. But, in reality, as ignorant as they entered; for what they *seem* to know has been put *on* them. Their minds have not been roused and strengthened by grappling with the difficulties of science, and by a course of vigorous, independent reflection. They have strayed into the fields of literature, and gathered a few showy flowers, but not explored its wide domain, or secured its valuable fruits. They sing, dance, and play; but to nurse the sick, to instruct the ignorant, to work with both head and hand, are not recognized as *duties* by them.

Going to balls and parties, thinking of dress and beaux (as silly as themselves), fill up the next few years. They grow in nothing, save vanity and horror of doing anything useful. They evince a thorough contempt of those who do not belong to the same "set" as themselves, and shrink with disgust from "those women," who work for a livelihood. To them the most important event in life is to get *married*, and if their husband be rich enough to indulge their taste in blonde veils, white satins, ribbons and laces, and live in "style," *they* are satisfied. No thoughts enter their minds of the sacredness of the marriage vows which may not be spoken, save from the depths of a loving heart. No anxious scrutiny of the character of him to whom those vows are spoken. No fears lest they may not be able to train for a high destiny the immortal beings committed to their charge. No shrinking from the holy but *deeply* responsible name of *mother*.

This is but a feebly drawn sketch of many of the wives and daughters of our day—women who, originally gifted with minds capable of doing much to advance the best interests of their sex, are narrowing their sphere, and making them still more helpless.

Their influence is injurious to both men and women, for how can men with such wives become strong to battle with the difficulties of life? Can such mothers bring up sons, fully developed in mind and body? Such women cannot inspire in the minds of their working sisters a true self-respect, which will buoy them up above temptation, for they despise labor, and would not only be *ashamed* to work, but look down upon and despise those who are compelled to do it, instead of encouraging their self-respect and raising them in the scale of being. They do not exert a refining influence upon those who are obliged to serve them. They would laugh at the very idea of instructing their servants, and trying to take away the middle wall of partition, which a wrong state of society has placed between them. They treat them as if inferior in *soul* as well as in rank, which is not so, for ofttimes holier thoughts, higher aspirations, and sweeter affections, fill the heart of the lowly servant-girl, than that of her haughty mistress. They do not go to the spring of their own sex, and with words of truth and tenderness, try to restore the dimmed luster of the jewel of purity which God has set in every human heart. But passing by, their actions proclaim, "we are holier than thou," while they shrink not from contact with *men* equally degraded.

Now, is it unjust to blame men for the enslaved condition of woman, while so many of themselves, live in "vain show," leaving thousands of their sisters to perish for "lack of knowledge."

Yet we often hear these fashionable ladies, in a fit of *ennui* say "they *do* wish they had something to do," and sometimes they get so high up as to exclaim against the customs of society, which makes it unladylike to work. But will these insincere words plead with God, and atone for lost time? Oh! no; for he has placed them in a world *full* of work, and the customs of society, they *themselves make*, will not excuse their pride and indolence.

The world needs women—true, noble, thinking, working women! fully developed, physically, and mentally, before its redemption can be accomplished. Women who will not be bound by chains ever so flowery, and whom no words of flattery sweetly whispered, can lure from an independent purpose in life,—women who will not, to gratify a false taste in men, destroy both health and life in conforming to his standard of physical beauty, and who will not allow *dress* to engross so much of time and thought,—women who will not become dependent and helpless, in order that degenerate men may call them, "perfectly feminine," and will not be deterred from the right for fear of being thought "unwomanly."

And the day is coming—its light has already dawned—in which woman will wake from her lethargy, and take a noble part in the "battle of life."

The great problems of the age—education; government, national and domestic; the rights and duties of man and woman—to be properly understood and rightly applied, must be based on the philosophy of the human mind. This, Prenology teaches, and it is the aim of this journal to develop this science and to enforce its paramount claims upon the world.

DESTRUCTIVENESS vs. VEGETARIANISM.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your journals you have advocated quite strongly the adoption of a vegetable diet instead of animal food, as being more consistent and agreeable with the nature and constitution of man. Not being a "regular-read" physiologist, I cannot object to this as not agreeing with the nutritive apparatus. But I cannot conceive how Phrenology and Vegetarianism can be consistent with each other, for the following reason, viz: it is a fundamental principle in phrenology that man is an animal as well as a moral being, and possesses every faculty which every animal possesses. Hence, he must possess the faculty peculiar to carnivorous animals. DESTRUCTIVENESS, consequently, would require a portion of animal food to sustain that part of his nature which corresponds with his carnivorous organization.

Another and stronger reason, if possible, is the location of the organs. ALIMENTIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS are in so close proximity to each other, that it seems to me, that ALIMENTIVENESS would naturally fall back upon and depend on DESTRUCTIVENESS, to procure at least a part of the food which it (Aliment.) requires to satisfy its cravings. The natural action of ALIMENTIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS combined, seems to me, would be to "kill and eat." Man's ALIMENTIVENESS and ACQUISITIVENESS correspond with the rodentia animal, and the legitimate action of these combined, is to treasure up for winter or future use, and as ALIMENTIVENESS and DESTRUCTIVENESS are as near neighbors as the two former, the natural inference seems to be, that man requires a portion of animal food to satisfy his carnivorous nature, which conclusions would certainly clash with the principles of vegetarianism. Are these conclusions correct? If not, wherefore? Your views on this subject would be read with pleasure and profit by many others as well as your friend, B. BRANNING.

[REMARKS.—Our friend will remember that herbivorous animals also have DESTRUCTIVENESS which is an element of executiveness and force of character, and is not necessarily employed to kill. We are aware that carnivorous animals, which use an exclusive meat diet have DESTRUCTIVENESS as a leading faculty. Man has much less of this, than such animals. In high latitudes, especially, barbarous men with excessive DESTRUCTIVENESS eat more flesh than those that are civilized, and it is an interesting fact, that in proportion as men become highly civilized, and the animal propensities become subordinate, they incline to eat more fruit and vegetables. Among the higher classes, and those who study the laws of physiology and dietetics, farinaceous food is becoming much more common. It is our decided opinion that, whatever may be said by many in favor of certain persons needing a portion of animal food, and of the necessity for it in very cold climates in winter, a majority at least of the people in temperate and warm climates would enjoy better health and live longer on farinaceous diet than by eating animal food. Few persons know the luxury of fruit in all its luscious va-

riety, and fewer still are aware how delicious a vegetable diet can be made by proper cookery. Bread, and other vegetable food, should be used for another purpose than as a mere vehicle to transmit butter to the stomach, and prevent fat meat from producing nausea on its way to the seat of digestion.]

Educational Department.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

According to official reports, the whole number of persons convicted of crimes in the State of New York, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was 27,949. Of these, 1,182 were reported as having received a "common education." 414 as having a "tolerably good education," and 128 only as well educated. Of the remaining 26,225, about half were able merely to read and write; the residue were destitute of any education whatever.

Facts, such as these, should be carefully canvassed by those who go against the free-school system in this and other states. Who, not blinded by the essential oil of selfishness, cannot see that crime goes with ignorance? Nearly one half the number of persons convicted of crime in this State, in eight years, had *no education whatever*. While 13,000, or forty-seven per cent, of the whole, were able merely to read and write. Only 128, or less than half of one per cent, were well educated intellectually. Their moral and social education is not stated, but we have a right to presume this was grossly neglected, or that the persons were led into sin by crafty associates, or, what is perhaps worse, by the stern temptation of pinching want.

There are five species of education which every child, whether born in riches or poverty, in or out of wedlock, has a right to claim of society, namely, Intellectual, Moral, Social, Physical, and Industrial; and society having this young, unsophisticated, breathing mortal, or rather *im*mortal, in its midst, is bound, by the most imperious duty, either to let him die at once, which is, of course, absurd and revolting, or to feed, clothe, and develop his body; expand and inform his mind; give his moral faculties a right direction; and furnish his social faculties with appropriate stimulus among good society, and to teach his *head* and his *hands* some honest *occupation*, by means of which, as soon as he is old enough, he may procure all that is necessary for his mind and body. This, and only this, is worthy the name of education. Give every human being this, and it is our earnest conviction, that it would reduce offenses against our criminal code to an absolute nonentity.

If, with all the ignorance, positively vicious training, poverty, and no business education, we find so small a per centage of the entire community amenable to law by crime, how might the whole category of crime be swept by the board by a large and thorough education. It costs less, by more than one-half, to educate a child, and teach him a trade, than it does to try, convict, and support a criminal in prison, as has recently been shown by statistics; so that those short-sighted, miserly hunkers, who oppose free public schools, stand in their own light, in a pecuniary sense.

Give us free-schools, and teach all the people how to obtain, by honorable toil, an honest and abundant support, and "To let" *might be written on all our prisons*. Our ministers of criminal justice, our sheriffs, constables, and policemen might then have the premises for school-houses, stores, or workshops, and do *good* to mankind instead of, as now, spending their lives in trying to detect and punish *evil*.

When will the world awake to a true sense of its duties to the rising generation in respect to education? How long will sin and misery curse the race through a want of wisdom, and an enlarged spirit of noble, but just benevolence? Pulpit orators may become hoarse in teaching abstract theology and morality; the press may groan with its voluminous burdens of transcendental philosophy; reformers may croak over particular evils, nay, these agencies may be quadrupled in number, power, energy, and industry, and yet, like the rushing rapids of Niagara, the generations of men will dash onward through strife, sin, and sorrow to dishonorable graves, until a broad and manly philanthropy shall make thorough work of universal education in its largest acceptation: until all the powers and faculties are trained in harmony with their nature, including as an essential element a thorough education to an honorable and remunerative occupation.

We beg to insist upon, and enforce the proposition, that from a want of proper business training to a pursuit, which, with common prudence, industry, and skill, will yield a good support, thousands become vicious vagabonds, who otherwise would pursue an honest course, respectable and respected. We may thunder the terrors of the law at idle, unskilled hands and hungry stomachs, yet men will steal, lie, and cheat before they will starve. The pinchings of want, and a dreary winter, drive many a man who *would* be honest, to crimes intended merely to secure winter-quarters, a home, a shelter, and a table in a prison.

Shall politicians and paltry demagogues, backed by a few narrow-souled sons of Shylock, be permitted to deny to all an education at the public charge? Forbid it, spirit of the nineteenth century! Thank God! such men cannot deny to the poor the sun-light, or hoard up the pure air of heaven to deal it out as merchandise to others at fifty per cent profit.

THE MOTHER AND THE LECTURER.

BY MRS. J. H. HANAFORD.

"Oh, dear," sighed a young mother, one pleasant afternoon in early spring, "what shall I do with little Johnny?" Then she leaned her head upon her hand, and began to meditate upon the evil traits in her little son's character, which were rapidly developing themselves, and which were fast escaping from her control, as she imagined, with the heart-sickening idea that her child might eventually become a reckless youth, and godless man.

The large tears, which are ever so ready to flow from a mother's full heart of anxious love for her offspring, gushed forth, and she raised a passionate cry to heaven for aid in this hour of spiritual need. She felt that she had done all she could do, with the amount of knowledge she possessed, for the welfare of her darling boy; but the question arose in her inquiring mind, "Is there no way whereby I may touch the secret springs of my child's emotions, and influence him so powerfully for good, that he shall not go astray? Can I not learn, in some way, how he is constituted mentally, and thus find the means for assisting him to become eminently wise and good? Oh, if I could only know *just* what his present character is, I might, perhaps be able to assist in forming for him a future better one!"

True soul-felt prayer is never offered in vain, and as the conscientiously anxious mother awoke from her meditations she saw before her an advertisement announcing a Phrenological lecture. Only a few remarks were connected with the advertisement, giving a general idea of what the audience might expect, and the subject they were called to contemplate, but those few were sufficient to induce the mother to resolve to attend, hoping she might increase her knowledge of the mind, and thus be better prepared to fulfill her duty to her little son.

Methinks, had an answer to her prayer been really vouchsafed, it could scarcely have marked more plainly the path of duty, than did he before whom that mother sat, in listening breathlessness, on the evening succeeding the expression of her earnest desire for light and guidance.

The large hall in which the Phrenological lecture was delivered was crowded to its utmost capacity, with intensely interested, and earnestly resolving listeners. Very few possessed, on their first entrance, more knowledge of the noble science of Phrenology, than did the mother of whom we speak, for its important truths were but just then in the infancy of their dissemination. But many, like that mother, retired from that audience room, with new emotions, higher hopes, greater knowledge, and firmer resolves.

As the lecturer portrayed, in earnest and truthful words, the various traits of human character, resulting from the different formations of brain,

combined with the various temperaments, and showed how, by a knowledge of the science of Phrenology, the parent and the teacher might successfully guide his child or pupil in the "onward and upward path;" again tears coursed down the cheeks of the excited mother; but, oh! they were tears of joy. "I have learned the way! I have found the clue!" was her enraptured exclamation, as she took her husband's arm and passed from the lecture-room; a ray of light having penetrated that dark path, over which she had so deeply mourned.

On the next day, that mother obtained a private audience with the lecturer, and procured a correct chart of her son's present character, with his temperament, and learned the best method of checking some unduly exercised organs, and of stimulating others to higher action. "Your son," said the Phrenologist, "has often troubled you by taking his playthings to pieces, and, perhaps, you have supposed that he has acted thus maliciously, but not so; he has a great desire to know the manner in which things are constructed, and it is that desire which has led to the separation of the parts of some perfect toy, or implement which you have given him. He has often destroyed your fairest flowers, doubtless, and for the purpose merely of gratifying this desire of learning how those parts of a flower grow together, to make so fragrant and beautiful a whole. Do not grieve over this spirit, though its manifestation may, at times, trouble you, but do all you can to teach him the constitution of things, with or without taking them apart, and you will, by and by, be gratified at beholding his increased power of analysis and comparison." The mother smiled an assent, and the Phrenologist proceeded. "You have often observed, doubtless, that your son is very earnest in what he says or does, and much inclined to have his own way, right or wrong. Now this has troubled you, but it need not, if you will only endeavor so to direct these faculties that they shall perform their legitimate purpose. A predominance of COMBATIVENESS, united to FIRMNESS, lead him to act in this positive and energetic manner. Now, these organs are eminently useful, if properly controlled, and you ought to rejoice that your son possesses them to such a degree, when you learn this fact, that he also possesses CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, and the other moral and mental faculties which, joined to these mentioned, and properly controlling them, will make him a good and great man; a greater and more useful man than he would be without them."

Much more did the lecturer say to the grateful mother, and she returned to her home rejoicing, and communicated to her sympathizing husband the glad intelligence, that she had learned how to deal with their dear little son, so that he should become, in future days, their joy and pride. Henceforth, the science of Phrenology was eagerly studied, and its teachings daily practiced in that family, and many a thought of gratitude arose from the altar of that mother's heart, for the important knowledge which she obtained from the lecturer whom she providentially met in the hour of her spirit-need, to render her assistance in the discharge of her duties, by unfolding and disseminating Phrenological truth! Shall we not, therefore, imitate this mother in seeking the better way, and steadily pursuing it? She had a glorious reward in the approval of conscience, and the fulfilment of the Phrenologist's prediction; and shall we not, fellow-teachers and mothers, share in her joy?

Agricultural Department.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Great! Glorious! Indispensable!! The foundation of all interests. Thy magnitude is no more realized than is the creation of worlds. Honor, happiness, and long life, are to be awarded to those who engage, intelligently, in AGRICULTURE. True, there are other interests which are necessarily combined with this, and contribute to it, but this is the FOUNDATION. *The New Yorker* speaks to the point, as follows:

"While giving politics due attention; while glorifying commerce, and the enterprise which explores and peoples new territory; while exalting the mechanic's art and the artisan's skill, let us not forget the tribute which agriculture claims and merits from us all. The cultivation of the soil whereby the common necessities of man are answered, is the noblest of human toils; peacefully honest and gloriously remunerating, it puts to shame the brutal occupation of the soldier, the chicane of politics, and the falsehood and craft which surround too many of our labor pursuits. After all the warring for conquest, and over all the more lauded arts and sciences, agriculture is the source to which the world must look for its daily bread—for that temporal sustenance, without which the wheels of human existence would stop.

"To agriculture, commerce and all enterprise owe the great measure of their being; from her are drawn the best elements of their life; and the honest peasant, tilling his wheat fields and singing among his golden sheaves, little thinking of the fact, is an inspirer of the canvass that whitens the oceans, and the keels that furrow our inland waters. And though a peasant, and brown-handed, he is a peer of the realm and a king of earth, if he but firmly grasp his sceptre and recognize his power. And he may be learned in all lore, wise and eloquent in the highest councils, and yet a peasant. What pursuit so favorable to study, to contemplation and sublime thought, as the tilling—the unbosoming—of the earth? Who should be a chemist, a florist, a botanist, a philosopher and a poet, more than the peasant-tiller of the soil? His labor calls him to unlock the mysteries and learn the laws of nature. To him is given the earth, seed-time and harvest, and the heavens bend over him with snre signs, whereby he may solve unnumbered problems.

"Honor to all useful, honest toil—to the hand that wields the mining axe, the smith's hammer, the carpenter's mallet, the mason's trowel, or which heaves the shuttle and guides the spindle. But most of all, honor to the hand that peacefully smites the soil, and, wizard-like, calls forth the comforts and luxuries of our common life. Proud mayest thou be, stout peasant, with thy vine-garlanded cottage, thy cribe full of corn, thy fields and orchards blooming with grain and fruit, thy herds and flocks dotting the hills and valleys, and thy happy, innocent children tripping the sward, merry and musical as the birds in summer! Who is rich, and who can be contented, if thou art not? Oh, sad is your mistake, peasant, that you should murmur or repine! To you is given the empire of Earth, and your sovereignty may be as bright, as strong, and as beautiful as you shall choose to make it."—*Water Cure Journal.*

SKETCHES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

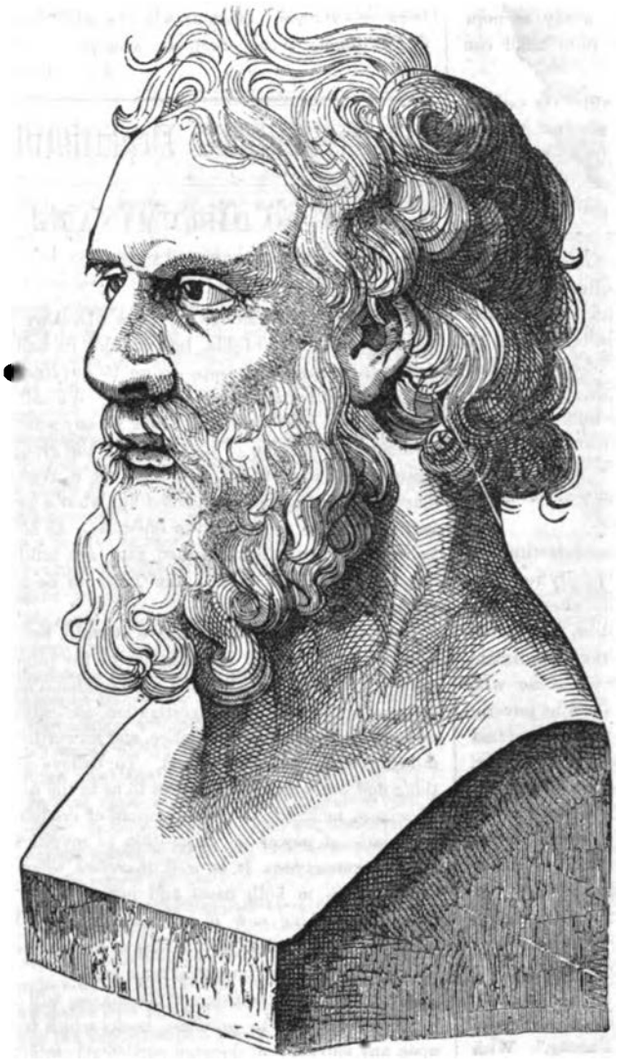
NUMBER V.

PLATO.

PLATO was the son of Athenian parents, but was born in the Island Ægina, 429 years before Christ. His descent was illustrious, having been derived, on the mother's side, from the philosopher and lawgiver Solon, and on the father's from the ancient kings of Athens. Plato was the pupil, friend, and biographer of Socrates, the earliest Greek philosopher whose writings are devoted to the advancement of moral and metaphysical science. His original name was Aristocles—that of Plato, under which he became celebrated, is derived from the Greek adjective, which means *broad*. The reason of this change of name has been accounted for by his breadth and fullness of expression, and his remarkable width of forehead.

His manly beauty, his intelligent and penetrating eye, his keen perception and massive intellectual forehead, have been perpetuated in the bust from which the above portrait is taken. His bodily vigor was remarkable, and his successful practice of the gymnastic exercises, enjoined by custom upon the Greek youth of all ranks, are indicated by the fact that he contended for the prize in wrestling at two of the great national festivals.

Painting and poetry he cultivated, the latter with success, having produced an epic poem and a drama which was brought out on the stage; but at the age of twenty he became acquainted with Socrates, and burnt his poems, devoting himself for ten years to the study of philosophy under that distinguished man. During the trial of Socrates, Plato came forward in his defense, and offered to become his surety for the payment of such fine as might be imposed. Faithful to the last, he witnessed the closing scene of that great man's life, of which he has given a beautiful and affecting description at the close of the dialogue entitled "Phædon," which has for its subject the immortality of the soul, and has ever been regarded as the



PLATO.

ablest effort of the human intellect, unassisted by revelation, to prove that there is a future existence after death.

After his master's death, Plato retired from Athens, and led a wandering life, frequenting the schools of the most eminent philosophers wherever he went. He visited Italy and Egypt, which, in elder times, was considered the fountain and seat of science. Cicero attributes his visit to Egypt to the desire of improving his knowledge of Astronomy, which, with others of the mathematical sciences, still flourished there.

On his return to Athens, B. C. 395, Plato took up his residence within the precincts of a public garden named Academia, from Academus, who bequeathed it for the use of the people. Here he opened a school for instruction in philosophy and disputation, and the word *Academy* has since obtained such celebrity, as not only to denote the school and sect of which he was the founder, but to have become in modern languages a general title for any place of education. Honored and beloved, with a reputation firmly established throughout all Greece as a statesman and lawgiver, Plato declined through life to mingle in political affairs, though he did not shun those active duties which devolved on him in common with other citizens, even to the bearing of arms. A life passed in the pursuit and teaching of abstract truth, furnishes little material for the embellishment of biography; but it must not be omitted that Aristotle, his great rival, subsequently, in fame and influence, was Plato's pupil from the age of eighteen for the long period of twenty years. Plato occupies in history a lofty place between Socrates and Aristotle—as pupil of one and teacher of the other. Plato died at the age of 81, B. C. 347.

SALMON E. SPEAR.

[The following article was written by the father of the boy, Salmon E. Spear, and evinces a high degree of parental fondness, and a kind of hopelessness, in view of the loss of his only son. To such an extent has this loss affected the father, that he is incapable of attending to his ordinary occupation, and is suffering from a heavy pain and pressure in the head, which feels, as he expresses it, "as though it were hooped, and there was not room enough for the brain." The portrait of the boy indicates unusual intelligence and amiability, with an elevated moral tendency of character. We have often spoken against harsh treatment in the government and management of youth, and hope the day is not distant when the rod will be laid aside, and moral instead of animal force employed in home and school government. We regret to know, however, that some parents and teachers, having laid aside the rod as a means of government, have adopted, as a substitute, boxing the ears, pinching, shaking, or hair-pulling, either of which is as bad in its effects, or worse even, than whipping. We know of nothing as a means of exciting anger and rage, equal to a box on the ear which makes the head ring, the pinching of the ear, or the pulling of the hair. No corporeal violence should ever be administered about the brain, as this is a vital part, not only of life but of mind. Animals, in fighting, always drive at the head, as the surest place to inflict the most immediate and lasting injury; and we say, most earnestly, that if a child must be punished corporeally, let the infliction be made as far from the brain as possible.

We cannot, of course, vouch for the facts set forth in the father's statement, yet he appears to be a man of unusual mildness, clearness of mind, and truthfulness. His sore loss has produced such a morbid state of sadness and sorrow, bordering upon positive disease of the organs of Benevolence and parental love, that his case awakened our profoundest pity. We would not wound the feelings of any delinquent parties to this tragical event, but rather sound a note of warning to all who have the care of youth.]

SKETCH OF SALMON E. SPEAR.

The above is a portrait of Salmon E. Spear, of Vermont, a boy whose death is supposed to have been occasioned by violence committed upon him by his school-master, within the last year. He was ten years old when he died, but the engraving was copied from a daguerreotype taken when he was six years old.

This portrait is presented to the reader that he may judge whether violence is inflicted on none but the vicious and froward, or whether the kind and obedient ones are also made to suffer.

As this boy was inclined to over-tax his mental energies by too close application to study, he had not only been allowed, but encouraged by his parents and former teachers, to devote a part of his time, while at school, to writing and drawing pictures on his slate. He had never been censured for doing it, nor accused of making any disturbance in school. He had never received nor been supposed to deserve corporeal punishment, by any one, until he made a picture of a cow, with a boy milking her, on his slate. The teacher saw it, and

regarding it as wrong, caught the boy by the collar and unceremoniously dragged him to the middle of the floor. Being grieved, and feeling chagrined at this unexpected treatment, he feigned to smile, as he always did when he felt grieved, to avoid weeping. The master taking that as an insult caught him by the hair, on the back of his head, pulling it severely, and hauling him about sometimes nearly to the floor, backward, and in the whole of this treatment did not relinquish his grasp.

Whether this treatment, in itself, was sufficient to have produced death, or whether it aggravated an injury which he received on the back of his head by falling, when he was a little more than three years old, which he had not entirely outgrown, we cannot tell. But we know, that until his hair was pulled at school, he had been uncommonly healthy, was large and well-proportioned, and seemed to be a model of physical and mental health and strength. Still, we had noticed a little defect in the motion of his right hand and foot, which we could not account for, unless one lobe of the brain being injured affected the nerves on that side.

But soon after this treatment at school, he complained of a dull sluggish pain in the back of his head, directly where the hair was pulled. In a few days he began to grow peevish, and, by degrees, seemed to be losing that calm and manly disposition which he had formerly exhibited. In about six weeks he partially lost his eye-sight, his eyes turned one in and the other out, and he was near sighted and double sighted, and the light caused the pupil to dilate, rather than contract, and was painful. He was examined by the best informed physician in the county, who decided that there was a collection of puss or water on the brain. Nothing seemed to benefit him except the tepid head bath, and that only reduced the inflammation so as to enable him to sleep. In four weeks after his eyes turned, his sight failed him, and he died suddenly, without any material fever, pain, or inflammation, except in his head.

Thus the loved one, on whom our earthly hopes and affection had been concentrated, in an unexpected moment was laid low in death. We had fondly hoped that his kind and generous disposition, and strong and active mind, combined with a robust physical organization, would enable him to do much for the reformation of his race and the relief of the oppressed. But, alas! our only son, who had never given us an angry word or look, has, without offense, been cut down by ill treatment. He was respectful and friendly, and won the affections of all; and even the school-master said he was the best boy in school. Though a child, he had distinguished himself by his disposition to bestow favors upon others, especially those from whom he expected no compensation.

Had some fatal accident consigned him to the tomb, it would have been a healing balm to the bleeding heart; but when the idea is unavoidable, that he was cut down by the hand of violence, and his death the fruit of that influence which favors violence in all its forms, despises God's government, and tramples on humanity, the agonizing spirit refuses to be comforted, and beholds a ray of hope only in the spirit world, where no rude hand can disunite kindred spirits.

If any are disposed to doubt whether the pulling of hair could produce inflammation, so as to affect the brain and nervous system, and finally end in death, let them consider the fact, that from the time his hair was pulled that robust boy began to droop and fade away, and, in spite of every effort to save, sunk to the chambers of death. Another boy, in the same school, whose hair was pulled on the top of his head, was affected first with swelling and inflammation, where the hair was pulled, then with numbness, which, at the expiration of two months, was so great as to require nearly the full force of the galvanic battery applied to the injured spot to produce any sensation. Then consider, that as sensation gradually returned it was accompanied with tenderness which was not fully removed for more than six months after he was injured.

With these facts before us, who is so destitute of sympathy or humane feelings as to justify teachers in pulling their scholars' hair? But where is the blame in this matter? Must it all be heaped on this young teacher, who was but the unfortunate victim, acting under the influence of those who ridicule the idea that human beings can be governed by kindness and kind influence, but contend that there is no government only in coercion and violence. He knew that it was contrary to the wishes of the district generally, and the directions given him by the committee, to use corporeal punishment in school, but never having had an opportunity to learn to govern by kindness he resorted to scolding. The large scholars would not endure that, and, as might have been expected, stopped going to school. The master, seeing there was something wrong, went to the man who had been *his* teacher for advice. He replied by saying, "put it right on and not spare them, that is all the way I can get along." With this advice he returned to his school and took the brutal course of pulling the hair of the scholars as a punishment. When he was asked why he did not act in accordance with the directions given him by his employers, he answered, "I thought I must punish them, for my old teacher told me to."

And has it come to this, that in consequence of the continual howling that there is in favor of violence and coercion, our innocent ones must be torn from us, and, in early youth, consigned to the grave?

Humanity, influenced by the Prince of Peace, revolts at violence, and can never stoop so low as to be governed by it. The world must forever remain ungoverned if it be not governed by moral influence and the law of love.

Parents have no more right to resort to violence to govern their children, and thus beget in them an unkind disposition, that will be liable to render them dangerous in community, than they have to expose their neighbors' property by fire, or their persons by letting a mad dog loose upon them. It is true that those who resort to violence, as a means to govern, generally do it through ignorance; not realizing the result of their conduct, and mean much better than they do, therefore, we are bound to possess the spirit of Jesus, when he said, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

J. A. SPEAR.

Miscellaneous Department.

HOW TO DISSEMINATE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

BY P. L. BUELL.

Infidelity is not confined to those who deny the authenticity of the Bible, but extends its baleful influence to persons professing to be governed in their conduct by the Prince of Peace. We call all men infidels who deny the truth of any science, without a knowledge of its claims, or the grounds upon which it rests for support. As it regards Phrenology, it cannot be denied but what a great many men are still its bitter enemies. As far as belief in *its* truths is concerned, they are infidels. Some of this class believe the Bible to be true, others do not.

Now, there is no way to arrive at truth, but by a thorough and candid investigation of the subject presented for our consideration. To condemn anything as untrue, without investigation, indicates a mind sadly warped by prejudice, and unworthy of a being endowed with reason. To believe anything and everything that comes to us in the name of *science*, indicates an undue amount of credulity, or a lack of power or disposition to investigate truth for ourselves. It is well, therefore, to avoid the extremes, in both cases, and not condemn or approve anything new in science or philosophy, without first investigating the subject for ourselves in a fair, candid, and impartial manner.

But mankind are selfish, and the masses will not be at any expense to purchase books which treat upon any subject that does not particularly interest them, especially if they favor or explain some new science that is not popular among the "aristocracy of learning." In view of this humiliating fact, what course should be taken by the friends of any new science, (which has truth for its basis,) in regard to its promulgation among mankind? We answer, spread information upon the subject all over the country, at a cheap rate, or, if practicable, gratuitously, and it will prove like seed sown on good ground, and produce an hundred fold.

A short time since, a wealthy and respectable citizen of our town came to my room, where I keep a small assortment of phrenological works for sale and to give away, and just as he had finished his business and was about to leave, I handed him a small pamphlet, published by Fowlers and Wells, and told him he might have it. He saw the figure of the phrenological head on the cover, which excited his prejudice, selfishness, and wrath, and manifesting considerable excitement, said, "I don't want anything to do with books of that description."

I felt a little chagrined at his hasty reply, but concealed the excitement of my COMBATIVENESS, and pointed out subjects which were treated upon in the pamphlet, and thus gained his attention, and

reiterated my assertion that I designed it as a present. He finally accepted it, and after glancing at the contents, said he should be pleased to read it.

Now, there are thousands of persons who are so prejudiced against Phrenology, that they will not give a penny for any book or pamphlet which treats upon that subject, but who would be willing to read phrenological works, if placed within their reach free of cost. In our own country, there are but few Phrenologists who are able to disseminate useful knowledge on the science of their affections free of charge, and we know of none who have done it to any considerable extent, excepting the firm of Fowlers and Wells. They have sown broad-cast upon the soil of the United States the good seed of phrenological truth, and not only the present generation of mankind, but unborn millions will "rise up and call them blessed."

"There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty," is a proverb which will apply to the dispenser of useful knowledge as well as to those who are parsimonious in relation to this world's wealth.

We have always maintained that the mission of the true Phrenologist is to devise ways and means to meliorate the condition of the human race. No one can be thoroughly imbued with the principles of Phrenology, without feeling a strong desire that man's moral nature may be so cultivated that he will not need the enforcement of the civil law to make him yield obedience to the eternal law of JUSTICE. It is not to be expected, however, that any great moral reformation can have any immediate effect upon the masses. Success must depend upon the proper training of the youthful mind; and here is the lever by which the Phrenologist can wield the destinies of the moral world. They hold the key which unlocks the mysteries of the mind, and shows how this inner temple can be "polished after the similitude of a palace," and fitted to fulfill the design of the Creator.

Let all the friends of this heaven-born science unite in spreading its truths throughout the land, by all proper means, resting assured that their labors will eventually be crowned with success.

"Plant for posterity," said a Roman philosopher and patriot, when he was setting out trees at the age of eighty. This exhibited a spirit devoid of selfishness, and all who would be public benefactors must act upon the same principle.

PHRENOLOGY IN MAINE.—We have received the Farmington (Me.) *Chronicle* containing a long series of resolutions commendatory of a course of lectures at Allen's Mills, on Phrenology, given by Mr. J. S. Staples. We insert the third and ninth of the series.

"*Resolved*, That without a knowledge of Phrenology and Physiology, we cannot be said to have laid a foundation for self improvement or complied with the injunction, 'know thyself!'

"*Resolved*, That our warmest thanks, and kindest expressions of gratitude are due Mr. J. S. Staples for the able and efficient manner in which he has interested us in the science of Phrenology; we shall long and gratefully remember his urbanity and kindness; he will carry with him our warmest wishes for his prosperity and success."

[In the June No. of the Journal, we published a few stanzas from the pen of the talented Abby Allin, entitled "Will you love me when I am old?" The following, in reply to those lines, we received from Albany, without any name.]

I WILL LOVE THEE WHEN THOU ART OLD.

Yes, I'll love thee when thou art old,
Though the lamp of life decline—
Though thy cheek may lose its fullness;
Time cannot dim that soul of thine.
Let the eye then lose its brightness,
The hand forget its useful skill;
Though every word should prove rebellious;
Yet my heart will love thee still.

Though the ear may scarce distinguish
Words of love, and friendship spoken;
Though the well-spring of thy bosom,
By no stirring thoughts unbroken;
While memory still in silent musing,
Dimly points us to the past,
Yearning still for long lost pleasures,
Far too bright on earth to last.

Though the blood but slowly courses,
And youth's fire is dimmed by care;
Though the friends of youth are wanting,
Numbered with the things that were:
Though the years in quick succession,
Warn us that our end is near;
And the days that hasten by us,
Leave no trace of what was dear.

Though the hopes of youth that cheered us,
Throw their shadows o'er the heart;
Though the bands of social feeling
Long have lost the charming art.
E'en though misspent moments chide us,
Bringing up in sad array,
Years and talents blindly wasted,
Witness for the great last day.

Though the tongue is slow in accent;
Bowed the form that once was fair;
Though the only hope be Heaven,
And the only refuge prayer;
Though our loved ones fall before us,
And all hopes of earth depart;
I will Love thee, Love thee truly,
For thy fond and faithful heart.

In spirit worlds I hope to meet thee,
Where no eye is dimmed with years;
Where no ear is dull of hearing,
And no heart is torn with fears.
Where the spirit, disembodied,
Basks in never ending bliss;
There I'll Love thee, Love thee truly,
Better than I can in this.

TEXTS FOR THE TIMES.

BY LEVI REUBEN.

NUMBER II.

THE LAW OF PROGRESS.—Naturalists tell us that wheat has been developed, by long culture, from an almost *grainless grass*, up to its present perfection as chief of the *cerealia;* and that, in like manner, it is to the unpromising stock of the Siberian *crab* that we owe the innumerable varieties we now possess of that delicious fruit, the apple. Thus the *perfect* had its forerunners in the *imperfect*. So mosses were the forerunners of plants; plants, of zoophytes; zoophytes, of brute animals; and these animals, of primeval, savage Man. Does not *perfect Man* also require his precursors,—drudging levelers to precede him who rides in triumph? And as we have the former now, shall we not as certainly yet have the latter?

QUACKERY UNIVERSAL.—*Palliation* and not CURE, has been the world's business to this day, and, it is to be feared, will be yet some days to come. To *cure* men and women of their manifold disorders, we had better stop puncturing of abscesses, and quieting of pains, and go to revolutionizing habits, and setting mankind in pursuit of new objects.

FUNDAMENTALS.—Argument that *is* argument, must have its *premises* laid in the fixed principles of truth and right; and so, ridicule that *is* ridicule, must look up its *butts* among tyrants, poltroons and conservatives,—the betrayers of the truth and right. Ridicule, then, is but REASON, *in a merrier mood!*

HYPOCRISY NOT ALWAYS IMMORAL.—Dissimulation, (secretiveness), is but the exercise of a natural, necessary and, of course, *right* faculty of every human soul. If Conscientiousness be just strong enough to balance it, and so leave the turning of the scale to judgment, and not to either of these faculties, (both of which are, in themselves, *blind as Cupid ever was!*) all will then be well. No frauds prompted by self-love, avarice, or malice will be practiced. Other frauds are justifiable—often indispensable. Nature, in harmony with herself, is good, upright, pure, and unselfish. Only harmonize her dissonant chords, but strike not one out of being. A single one gone, the loss of its combinations would tell in a geometrical ratio; and the music of life might lose its fundamental note, or some of its sweetest and most pathetic passages!

CURSES, LIKE CHICKENS, ALWAYS COME HOME TO ROOST.—He that curses destiny, or he that pelts the heavens with stones, may harm nobody, or anybody, but is most likely to wound *himself*, or those *nearest* to him.

GREAT TRUTHS THE ESSENTIALS OF PROGRESS.—Let *details, practical difficulties*, and all that, alone for the present. First fix in men's minds a living conviction of truths and rights, and they will easily solve and remove all difficulties in the way of practice of their convictions.

IS IT EDUCATION, that "forms the common mind?" Is the basis of a man's character laid at ten years of age? No: but, in truth, more than ten years before that time; and in another light, more than a thousand! How many things do we vilify as the unskilful handicraft of to-day, which have, in reality, had their making, and fashioning, and framing going on through many centuries.

PRIDE, THE POOR MAN'S ENEMY.—The dust from the rich man's carriage-wheels puts out the poor man's eyes! The glitter and parade of wealth blind his better judgment; and, in *aping* the splendor he cannot attain, he both forgets the inherent hollowness of the thing itself, and forfeits the true and substantial comforts which, as a man, he ought to enjoy.

REASON A HELP TO SIGHT.—Suppose good, pure, well oxygenated air were of a rich blue color; and vile, sickly, deoxygenized air of a paler, or leaden, or sombre hue, such as would startle one to look at; what a scrambling there would then be at times in our churches and lecture-rooms, our very dwellings and shops,—what a tugging at windows, and what lamentable, wry faces! And then what deep, hearty inspirations, like the quaffing of water from

a pure spring, when once we had fairly got *our enemy* at bay, and the *friend of our life* floating in inviting serenity all around us! Yet the opposite effects of the one and the other on our life, health, and comfort, are just as real, and as unmistakably sure, as though we could see with the eye, or feel by our touch, the quality of the agent which thus vivifies or slays us!

GENUINE POVERTY.—The friend of the poor man should teach him the evils of *real poverty*,—poverty of sense, of information, of needed food and raiment, of health, of moral principle, and of social and domestic delights. He who is destitute of any or all of these, whether he have or have not a "fortune" in money-wealth, is, really, "poor indeed."

NEW YORK PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

BY J. H. COOK.

Ye stranger forms, that often come
Old Gotham's stirring scenes to greet,
Call at *one hundred thirty-one*,
On Nassau's famous, busy street;
And if you have an eye to see,
A *head* to think, a *soul* to feel—
Most vividly impressed you'll be,
As skulls and busts to you appeal
For sanction of what God designed,
That *form* and *texture, size* of brain,
Should be *criteria* of mind—
Deep, shallow, healthy, or insane.

Here various nations, living, dead,
Their well-known characters proclaim
Through *nature's types, upon the head*,
Where mind incarnate holds its reign.
Combe's, Webster's, Chalmers', massive brows,
Contrast with Caribs'. idiots' pates—
Coarse negroes, brutal Esquimaux,
With Poe's or Channing's *refined state*.
Those heads so bulging at the base,
"With foreheads villainously low,"
Proclaim with ardor to your face—
Phrenology is true—IS TRUE.

I cannot tell you in these lines
What here you'll see, and feel, and learn,
But fail not at the earliest time
To come and potent truth discern.
And if *yourself* you fain would *know*—
Know how to live, nor toil in vain—
To the Professor (ere you go)
Submit your head, *rare truth to gain*.
The books and Journals published here—
The correspondence—business done—
Will fill your mind with lofty cheer—
You'll say—*Phrenology go on*. SAUQUOIT, N. Y.

MADNESS CURED BY BATHING.

[The following illustrates what we have often urged; that cold bathing is one of the very best means to subdue anger. We never knew persons to quarrel and fight while at work in water. The old-fashion mode of washing sheep was always an occasion of sport, and we never knew any disputes on those occasions, unless the people used something stronger than water to inflame their brains.]

A short time since, a crowd of passengers, who had gone on board one of the ferry boats plying between this city and Brooklyn, and who were listlessly lounging on the "outward" end of the deck, previous to leaving the dock, were startled with the cry of "mad ox," "mad bull," "look out," &c., and the rapid approach of an infuriated animal, that snorted and savagely tossed its head and horns, as it sprang on the boat. Onward the animal rushed, and a voice cried out—"Let him go," which was no sooner uttered than done, for the terrified passengers, with one accord, left the road clear; in an instant the bullock sprang in the air, and quickly disappeared beneath the salt waves, with a loud splash and terrific roar. The next moment he rose, and blowing the water from his nostrils, swam in the direction of a neighboring pier, where he was secured, and once more placed upon *terra firma*, a well-bathed and much more docile quadruped. His drivers had no more trouble from his pranks, as the unexpected ducking had cooled him down, and he afterwards behaved himself remarkably well for a beast.

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."

This is one of the vile, stereotyped falsehoods that loafers and rogues of all sorts use as an apology for their laziness or rascalities.

The Jeremy Diddler, who sponges society comforts himself with the idea that he is thus only getting some of the debt which the "world owes" him.

The thief sometimes intimates that, in helping himself out of somebody's till, he was merely taking his own. It was a part of the debt uncancelled that society—that enormous bankrupt—had refused to pay.

The whole theory is false and fraudulent. The rule is the reverse. We owe the world an upright life, and in return, the world will give us a living.

The lounger about the grog shops—we have none, now, by the way, *to speak of*, in Maine—or other places of loafing—may fold his arms in idleness, under the consolation of being so large a creditor; but we'll just tell him how the "world" will pay him ultimately. It will square off by an instalment of hunger, poverty, contempt, degradation and the alms-house. It will give him rich dividends of scorn and starvation, and finally pay him in full with six feet of earth in the pauper's grave. Perhaps, as he goes along, he will receive occasional payments "on account," by generous orders on the county jail or the State Prison. In the latter place we believe the "world" liberally throws in a new suit of clothes of beautifully variegated colors.

Our advice to young men is, to trust to their two good hands, their brains, their economy, their industry, and their honesty for a "living." With such aids—and strong self-reliance, backed by indomitable perseverance—there are but few indeed who fail of reaching the goal at which they aim.

The world is full of glorious illustrations of this truth. We see young men rise from obscurity and poverty to reputation and wealth, and we wonder how they "get along so well." It seems a mystery, but the whole mystery lies in the qualifications above mentioned. They commence right—they continue right—and they end right.

If we mark the history of such a man, we shall invariably find that he has been a hard worker and careful manager. He has looked after the spigot as well as the bung-hole of his business. He has husbanded his earnings and added them to his capital, instead of leaving them at the box office of the theatres, or wearing them upon his back, or pouring them down his throat.

We said he was a "hard worker" That, we apprehend, is the great difficulty with the loafer. He would be perfectly willing, no doubt, to hold his hat, if providence would shower gold into it; or, if it would rain roast beef, he would have a platter ready to catch it. But to *work*, and work *hard*—"there's the rub." Let fortune come to him in any other shape than that.

But, young man, WORK it must be—WORK!—WORK!—WORK! It was designed from the beginning that man should earn his bread not by loafing, but "by the sweat of his brow." Those drops the industrious man coins into golden mint drops that fill his coffers.—*Eclectic.*

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—It has become a very common thing with our subscribers to present their friends with a copy of the Journal. The following acknowledgment has been sent to us for publication, which shows in what estimation the gift is held by the fair recipient.

TO ONE WHO SENDS ME THE JOURNAL.

Thanks, many and true, for the kindness shown
In your beautiful gift, my friend unknown.
It has entered our door, a welcome guest,
And our minds, with lessons of wisdom, blest.
Whenever I look on its fair, frank face,
Your lineaments there I strive to trace;
And at last I have grown to think of you
As a being most noble, good and true.
And this generous, thoughtful act of yours
Has made me your friend while life endures.

If these lines are appropriate for your paper, permit me to acknowledge, in this manner, the anonymous gift of a year's subscription for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. M. S. P.

ATTLEBORO', *October*, 1851.

A PASSING THOUGHT.—Rothschild is forced to content himself with the same sky as the poor newspaper writer, and the great banker cannot order a private sunset, or add one ray to the magnificence of night. The same air swells all lungs. The same blood swells all veins. Each one possesses, really, only his own thoughts, and his own senses. Soul and body—these are all the property which a man owns. All that is valuable is to be had for nothing in this world. Genius, beauty, and love, are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a pearly throat with which it shall vie. The richest banker on earth would vainly offer a fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked; the difference in the fineness of a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay, which turns quickly back again into dust.

GRAPES in abundance are raised in California. In the vineyard of General Vallejo the product of a single acre will yield the sum of $25,000.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

Woman's Rights Convention.—The Convention of the friends of Woman's Rights, was held in Worcester, Mass., commencing on the 14th of October, and adjourning after a session of three days. A large number of persons, from different parts of New England, and several from a greater distance, were present on the occasion. Mrs. Paulina W. Davis presided with the dignity and grace which so admirably qualify her for the discharge of that duty.

Letters were read to the Convention from Elizabeth Brown, of Brattleboro, Vermont; Sarah Tyndale, of Philadelphia; Dr. Mosely, of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania; Harriet Martineau, of England; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Henry Ward Beecher, and Horace Mann.

The reports on various important topics, presented by the committees appointed at the last Convention, gave rise to animated discussions, of uncommon interest, in which several eloquent speakers of both sexes took part, commanding the fixed attention of an immense audience. A number of resolutions were adopted, claiming for woman the right to a liberal education—to lucrative employments—to personal independence—and, in general, to all the privileges which are now accorded by society to the other sex. The proceedings of the Convention were marked by earnestness, ability, and excellent feeling. A strong impulse has been given to the public mind by the stand so nobly taken by many of the most intellectual women of our country, in behalf of their claim to the equal rights of humanity. The movement thus favorably commenced must advance, until woman is elevated to the position in our social arrangement which the indications of nature, and the demonstrations of science prove to be her legitimate destiny.

Destruction of a Whale Ship.—A marvellous account of the destruction of a New Bedford whaler by a large sperm whale, in the South-Pacific Ocean, has lately been received from Panama. Two boats were in pursuit of the whale at some distance from the ship. A harpoon had been thrown from one of them, when, after running for some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and rushing at it with incredible violence, opened its enormous jaws, and crushed it into fragments as small as a common sized chair. The crew were taken up by the Captain, who was in the other boat, and, contrary to all expectation, every man was saved. The disaster was witnessed from the ship, and the waste boat dispatched to the relief of the men. Upon the arrival of this boat, the crews were divided, and again went in pursuit of the whale. He soon made his appearance, and, perceiving this new demonstration, made a tremendous dash on the boat, seized it with his wide-spread jaws and crushed it into a thousand atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape by throwing themselves into the ocean. The surviving boat hastened to their rescue, and succeeded in saving them from a horrible death, which they had twice so narrowly escaped. The Captain then ordered the boat to put with all speed for the ship; but they had scarcely started when the monster was again seen with open threatening jaws in fierce pursuit; he came up and passed them at a short distance, and the boat reached the ship in safety. The ship now proceeded after the whale. He was soon overtaken, and a lance thrown into his head. The monster then made for the ship, but passing on one side, he disappeared deep below the surface of the water, and as night was coming on the chase was abandoned.

But in a short time the whale was discovered rushing with fearful velocity towards the ship, which, in an instant, he struck with a blow that shook her from stem to stern. She quivered under the violence of the shock as if she had struck upon a rock. Upon going into the forecastle, the Captain discovered that the monster had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, knocking a large hole entirely through her bottom, through which the water roared and rushed impetuously. The ship at once began to sink. The Captain and crew took to the boats, from which they were taken the next day by a Nantucket whaler, which fortunately came in sight at the time, and proved the means of saving their lives. A similar incident has been made the foundation of a new work by Herman Melville, entitled "Moby Dick, or the White Whaler," just published in this city.

England to America.—A complimentary dinner has been given at the Astor House, by the British residents of New York, to Mr. Henry Grinnell, and the officers of the Arctic expedition. Mr. Anthony Barclay, British Consul of this port presided. Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, sat at the right of the chair; Commander Griffin, of the Rescue, the left. Dr. Kane sat to the right of Mr. Grinnell. Among the guests were Col. Gardner, U. S. Army, James W. Gerard, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the various societies, Captain Stone of the Niagara, the Recorder and others. The room was decorated with the flags of Great Britain and the United States, and a view of the Advance and Rescue sailing in the Arctic seas, surrounded with mountains of ice. After the dinner, the presentation of medals to the officers—there were three present—took place. The medals were of silver, of beautiful workmanship. Their obverse contained an engraving in relief of the two vessels, locked up in Wellington Channel, in the ice which had raised the stern of the Advance. The reverse contained this inscription:—"Presented by the British residents of New York, to ———, in consideration of his services in the American Arctic Expedition, sent by Henry Grinnell Esq., in search of Sir John Franklin, 1851."

Hungarian Refugees.—The Chicago Daily Tribune says, that the Hungarian Refugees who passed through New Albany, Ind. on their way to New Buda, in Iowa, have arrived at Chicago, where they have been persuaded to pass the winter. The Chicago paper adds:—

"Some of them are highly cultivated persons, unused to laborious work; but there are also many of them carpenters, cabinet-makers, smiths, millers, wagon-makers, silver-smiths, fringe-makers, farmers, and others, qualified for almost any kind of common work. They are all utterly without means, and would be truly thankful for any employment, however humble, that may be offered them. Those who have already employed some of them, speak in the highest terms of their ability and willingness to work. It would therefore be an act of the greatest kindness for our mechanics and others having work to do, to employ some of these noble but unfortunate men."

Death of Madam Ujhazy.—The wife of Gov. Ujhazy died at New Buda, Iowa, on the 11th October. Intelligence of this event was received in Washington, in a letter from Governor Ujhazy to Major Tochman and lady. The venerable Hungarian patriot, in announcing the sad tidings, thus concludes his letter:—

"The cup of my sorrows is full. I have lost my beloved wife! She departed this life after a few days' illness. Could I have forseen that my exile was to shorten her days, I would have given my head to the foes of my country to preserve the life of the best of mothers.

"Your most affectionate, unfortunate friend."

Celebration at Manchester.—The citizens of Manchester, N. H., celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Derryfield, on the 22d inst. Speeches were made by Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, Wm. Stark, of Troy, N. Y., and others. The first speaker summed up a comparison of the past and present manufacturing facilities of the place thus:—"At Manchester in 1838, there were manufactured at the Amoskeag Mill, 358 skeins of yarn per day—in 1851 there are manufactured at Manchester, *eighty-seven miles of cloth per day*—requiring only 34 days to stretch a web across the Atlantic, and 287 days to belt the globe."

Mr. Taggert of Roxbury, Mass., exhibits a model of an engine whose propelling agent is atmospheric pressure. The power is obtained by regular explosions of small quantities of common gunpowder. Eminent chemists have decided its operation to be feasible.

The Hutchinsons, while at tea at the Mansion House in Greenfield, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, were robbed of about $100 in specie, by a lad in their employ, about 14 years of age.

It is reported that President Fillmore has appointed Mr. Bloomer Postmaster at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Mrs. Bloomer being the deputy.

A Catholic priest, said to be 110 years of age, preached at Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago.

An Episcopal College is to be established at Racine, Wisconsin—that city having raised $5,000 for the erection of buildings.

One-third of the people of the United States live in towns and cities, of which there are no less than sixty-five, which contain ten thousand inhabitants. Truly said the ancient philosopher, "man is a gregarious animal."

FOREIGN.

KOSSUTH.—The principal subject of interest in our foreign news during the past month, is the arrival of Kossuth in England. The illustrious Hungarian patriot, with his wife, family, and suite, landed at Southampton on the 23d. of October, where he was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the municipal authorities and a large concourse of citizens. We will here give a brief summary of his movements, subsequent to his departure from Kutaihia and his arrival at the Dardanelles, where he was received on board the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi. This took place on the afternoon of September 10. The scene was impressive and touching in the highest degree. Upon entering the ship, he was surrounded by the officers and crew, who formed a circle on the deck, waiting to proffer an American welcome to the martyr for liberty. Kossuth was overcome with emotion, his cheeks were bathed with tears, and in broken accents he expressed his joy at coming under the protection of the flag of the freest nation of the world. The following is said to have been the substance of his address. "Companions—May the Almighty God be praised, who has granted me the extraordinary favor of being able to speak to you, worthy brethren of my nation, under this flag (pointing to the flag of the United States.) Now only can I breath freely. Now only I, a poor exile, feel myself proud at owing my deliverance to you, and to one of the most magnanimous nations of Europe. I am about to proceed with my companions to that generous people to whom you have the happiness to belong, and I shall kiss with joy that sacred land of liberty, where I hope to find for my unfortunate people what I seek. Yes, for I seek brethren: and Kossuth will not die until he has found them. But I do not seek your sympathies, for we possess them; nor an asylum for exiles, for we shall never want one as long as the Magyar shall groan under the yoke of the Sclavonian; nor a Liberator, for Hungary will know how to deliver herself; but I seek an avenger against the oppressor of a holy cause, and for innocent men who have unjustly fallen." The commander of the frigate, Capt. Lyon, was no less melted by emotion, and could scarcely command words to welcome his noble guest. The deepest feeling was displayed by the officers and men, whose cheers of hearty greeting, assured the fallen hero of the sympathy and honors which awaited his steps. On the next day, the Mississippi left the Dardanelles for Gibraltar, arriving at Spezzia on the 20th, and at Marseilles on the 25th. Applying for permission to pass through France on his way to England, after the lapse of several days he received an answer in the negative. The Ministers of the French Republic were unwilling to risk the influence of Kossuth on the popular mind, and prudently resolved to allow him no opportunity to inflame the sentiments of freedom in the hearts of the population. The refusal of the government to grant this courtesy to Kossuth, has been made the subject of severe comments in the opposition journals. An address was issued by Kossuth to the people of Marseilles, expressing his sympathy with the French nation in their struggle for freedom, and his own devotion to the glorious cause. He left Marseilles on the 1st October, and arriving at Gibraltar, took passage for England in the steamship Madrid. An unhappy misunderstanding appears to have arisen between Kossuth and the officers of the Mississippi, in regard to the extent to which that vessel was placed at his disposal. Censure has been cast by some anonymous letter-writer from Europe, on the conduct of the illustrious chief; but nothing has transpired which should shake the confidence of our countrymen in his devoted attachment to liberty, and the purity and nobleness of his personal character. A beautiful testimony to the dignity of his habits and bearing while on board the Mississippi, is given by a gentleman who was one of the ship's company, during her passage to Gibraltar. "I have never met a gentleman who at first acquaintance impressed me more favorably. His manners are exceedingly easy and engaging; he is dignified without haughtiness, and familiar without outstepping the bounds of prudence. He expresses himself correctly, and all his remarks are pertinent and interesting. The dignity which he has maintained in his captivity, reminds me forcibly of the case of Napoleon. But the homage which Kossuth receives from his followers is the *voluntary* expression of respect and admiration of the man. His Captains take their turns in daily attending his person, and at night sleep before the door of his room. They invariably rise when he enters, and uncover themselves when he speaks to them. Kossuth seems most grateful to our country, for the interest we have taken in them, and fully appreciates the beautiful compliment as well as the distinguished honor done him in placing a national vessel at his disposal. He yesterday remarked to me: 'I hope the American people do not do me this great honor merely from motives of humanity, because I am an exile and prisoner; others have been prisoners, and as unfortunate as myself; but I hope they recognize in me, the representative of a great principle, for which I have periled fortune, life and country.' He seems particularly anxious on this point. I can hardly tell you what a great interest this man awakens in all of us. I never met a man who possessed a greater fund of general knowledge, and who would, with so little apparent effort, completely carry you away with him, until you feel all his own enthusiasm. His conversational powers are extraordinary, his ideas always partake of the sublime, and after ordinary conversation you frequently feel those emotions which are usual after listening to lofty eloquence."

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Since the above was in type, the frigate Mississippi has arrived in this port, with the companions of Kossuth, who shared his detention at Kutaihia. The statements of the officers of the Mississippi effectually contradict the reports that have been circulated to the disadvantage of the Hungarian patriot. They have doubtless been fabricated by some base tool of Austrian tyranny, and deserve only to be treated with unmitigated contempt. Before the issue of this number of our Journal, the brave Magyar will probably have been welcomed on our shores. Every friend of national liberty, every foe to oppression and arbitary power, every believer in free political institutions as the condition of human progress, will extend the hand of cordial greeting to this devoted advocate of European freedom, and hail his advent among us, with the same reverence and enthusiasm, with which we honor the memory of the father, of our own independence.

DEATH OF GUTZLAFF—Mr. Gutzlaff, the famous Chinese missionary and scholar, died at Canton on the 9th August last, in the 48th year of his age. He was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he came to China in 1831. Being of an erratic disposition, within the next two years he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was employed by the British Superintendency as an interpreter, and was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which office he died.

PESTILENCE AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.—A terrible pestilence has been raging for some time at Palmas, Canary Islands, which has been attended with the most extensive and frightful mortality.

Since the disease first broke out, one-fifth of the whole population of 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is still raging, though somewhat abated. It is not thought to be the cholera, for it is very contagious; but it resembles it, in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought to the island in a small vessel from the coast of Africa. The family of the American Consul (Mr. Torres) together with himself, are all dead with the exception of one child. Mr. Torres sent them all into the interior upon the first appearance of the pestilence, but hearing afterward that some of them were sick, he started off to join them, and on his arrival found them all dead, servants included, with the exception of the child here mentioned. In less than five hours after he himself was a corpse. The panic and distress on the island is inconceivable. No communication is allowed with it from the adjacent islands, except from Teneriffe, whence a small vessel sails twice a week for letters, to a port that has as yet escaped the malady. Every precaution is taken, by smoking the letters that are sent with brimstone, and dipping them in vinegar, and by putting the vessel in quarantine so soon as she arrives, in order that the disease may not be communicated to that island.

ARREST OF SIGNOR GUIDI.—This popular vocalist, who has such a brilliant reputation in the musical circles of the United States has been arrested by the agents of the Austrian Government while on a visit to his native country. Being about to return to America, he was invited by a few friends to a farewell supper. During the hilarity of the occasion he proposed a toast in honor of the United States. This was announced to the police by a spy who had crept in among the company. Sud-

denly the room was entered by the officers, and the whole party was arrested. Guidi was shut up in a damp, unwholesome room, debarred from all his friends, subjected to great indignities, and after going through the form of a trial, was sentenced to ten years in the galleys. The tears of his mother and the efforts of his friends procured the commutation of this sentence to three years' imprisonment in the fortress. His paternal inheritance was confiscated; he was declared an exile from the State; and, chained like wild beasts with ten others, he was hurried off on the way to prison, without being permitted to take leave of his friends. When near the Alps, a blinding storm of snow and rain came on, of which they took advantage, rushed upon the guard, and succeeded in making their escape. After great suffering, and almost in a state of starvation, they at length reached Genoa, from whence Guidi was in hopes to be enabled to proceed to his adopted home in the United States.

EDITORIAL RETROSPECT.

Another eventful year is now closing upon us, and with it, the present volume of the Journal is completed, to be laid on file in the teeming archives of the past.

The editors would not bid FAREWELL to their readers, as if, with the last sands of the year 1851, the intercommunion of our past relations were to be brought to a final close; but we would rather hope that our transit to another date in the calendar of time, shall constitute merely a punctuation, a kind of *comma* only, and not a final termination to that delightful union which has so long existed between us.

Although the last year does not show as many trophies of animal strife and mad ambition, with "garments rolled in blood," as some others, yet, may we not, in the light of this cheering fact, rejoice in the wider sway of man's higher faculties, and that prophetic period when he shall "learn war no more," and seek glory in holier victories!

The victories of a true civilization, consist in the triumph of morality and intelligence over the hoarse accents of brute passion; the subjugation of the rigors of climate; the comparative annihilation of space and resistance; and in employing these agencies for the service, happiness, and perfection of the human race.

At no period of its history, has our country, her arts and institutions, commanded an eminence so proud and prosperous as at the present hour. Happily at peace with all mankind, with every avenue of trade and commerce thrown wide open to our arts and our energies; with institutions of learning in the highest degree prosperous; and the *free-school system* widening in its beneficent sphere toward universal education; the matchless skill of the people on our Eastern coast is vying with all Europe in the arts of peace and prosperity: our broad West, like an exhaustless horn of plenty, is pouring her stores into the lap of commerce; while the gold mines of the Pacific coast are sending their treasures to enrich our exchequer.

On the Atlantic, that great race-course of the world, America has not been *behind* the old "Queen of the Seas." Our ships and steamers, having outstripped all competitors, are sought as models. Our department in the World's Fair, though called "a solitude," has been studded with a galaxy of premiums, despite the envy of vanquished rivalry. And yet our proudest and best elements of progress, prosperity and happiness, were not seen in the "Crystal Palace," Our railroads and canals; our steamships and clippers; our mammoth printing-presses; the fertile savannahs, broad as a kingdom, on which our premium reaping-machines are employed; our *liberal institutions;* our iron energy; and our restless spirit of progress were not exhibited at the World's Fair for criticism and award. The greatness and glory of America are to be seen mainly at home.

With all these elements of power, wealth, freedom, and happiness, shall we not labor to become the first nation on earth in the reception and development of those self-improving sciences that raise man to the highest degree of moral and intellectual power? Shall we be satisfied with our free government, free schools, free press, and mineral wealth; with our mammoth rivers, broad prairies, railroads spanning a continent, and with outstripping the world on the sea, and not also strive to rise in an equal degree in moral and intellectual culture? Shall not all these mighty agencies be employed as so many helps to push us onward to the goal of human existence, *wisdom*, VIRTUE, and HAPPINESS?

These broad lights gleaming on our pathway, should rid us of every vestige of conservative bigotry which links us to antiquated and time-worn ideas, that have outlived their usefulness, and give us, in their stead, a liberal, generous, progressive spirit of reform in science, and in a higher and purer morality.

The lights of the age, and the augmentation of the means of power, will fail to elevate and reform our standard of civilization, unless the moral and intellectual nature be so cultivated and fortified as to become the presiding genius of private and public sentiment. It were comparatively vain, and even dangerous, to develop the resources of power, if that power be not guided by reason, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, and a magnanimous philanthropy.

With the increase of wealth, and the almost magic power of mechanism and physical science, we should address ourselves, with earnest assiduity, to a higher moral and social culture. The universal education, in all that pertains to human perfectibility, of the young, who are so soon to wield the moral, political, and progressive destiny of the world, should be the grand result of all our present achievements. If this can be realized, there is an infinitude of hope for the race.

Hitherto man has known, and has sought to learn, vastly more of everything else than of himself. Not content with studying the minute geographical and geological formation of the earth, its chemical agencies and affinities, its natural history, its probable age and destiny; the beauties of the floral kingdom, and the mysteries of animal and insect life; he seeks to study the condition of the planets, and to discover those far-off wanderers in the vaults of immensity which can only be reached by the most powerful telescope.

With all this thirst for knowledge, how little does man study or know of the laws and qualities of the crowning glory of all God's Universe—his own mental nature!

To promote the study of man's nature, to point out and enforce the laws of his being, both of body and mind, the proper means of developing all his capabilities, restraining his vicious tendencies, and so harmonizing the strength and activity of his powers, as that the result shall be virtue, happiness and perpetual progress, were the great errands which the American Phrenological Journal came to perform.

That the Journal has done more to create an interest in the true philosophy of mind, and to awaken a spirit of self-culture, than all other periodicals since its establishment, is doubtless true. Nor do we utter this sentiment in an egotistical spirit, but with humble reverence to the majesty of that system of truth which it has been the mission of the Journal to promulgate. To the man-elevating science of Phrenology is due all that has been achieved through the instrumentality of this monthly messenger.

That man has begun to imbibe the philosophy of its teachings, and to appreciate the truth, when thus plainly set forth to the comprehension of THE MILLION, is evinced by the steady and unparalleled increase of the circulation of the Journal. If we may judge of the future from the past, we may confidently anticipate an accession of ten thousand new readers with the opening of a new volume.

The experiment which we ventured upon one year ago has met with universal favor, namely, that of doubling the size of the Journal and introducing topics more varied than formerly—such as mechanical, which relates to the exercise of CONSTRUCTIVENESS, IDEALITY, and intellect, as involved in the great manufacturing and artistic interests of society; and that of agriculture and horticulture, which so richly bless the home and make it a paradise; while, at the same time, we have employed as much space as formerly for Phrenology, Physiology, and Education.

For the continuance and increase of this mighty influence for good to mankind, we rely on our friends and co-workers, who have, hitherto, so liberally promoted the good cause, by extending our circulation to almost every town and village from Nova Scotia to California.

Shall we now bid farewell to any of our readers? or shall we bid adieu to the old volume with the departed year, and hail with delight the new year and a new volume, with higher hopes for man, and the general diffusion of light, liberty, and happiness?

We bow to the old year as it recedes to its niche in the past, and tender to our friends and readers our warmest acknowledgements for their kindness and support, while we reach forth to the future full of faith and hope, believing that we shall meet again the names and genial hearts of those earnest co-workers who have accompanied us to the termination of the present volume, and that we may have the pleasure of greeting them with a new volume and A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

General Notices.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER FOR 1852. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME I. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. EDITED BY E. WEBSTER.—It is printed in the corresponding style, and, to a considerable extent, forms an advanced instruction book for beginners, familiarizing the mind with the best Phonographic forms, while it furnishes interesting reading upon arts, science, literature, and the various topics of the day. A portion of its pages is devoted to Correspondence, Phonographic Intelligence, and the interests of the advanced Phonographer, furnishing him with Original Essays, and selections from the choicest literature of the age.

The style of printing is so clear and beautiful, that the mind is never left in doubt a moment as to the sound each character represents, thereby making Phonography as *legible* as common printing. Please address all letters, postpaid, to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

☞ THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER will be commenced on the first of January, 1852. In our next we shall present a more elaborate prospectus of this new Journal. Subscriptions may be sent in at once.

We shall give our reasons for engaging in this work in a future number. At present we can only say, that we regard Phonography as one of the most efficient means by which the world may be cheaply and quickly educated. Its advantages will be pointed out more fully at another time. PHONOGRAPHY has an important mission to fulfill in the progress and reforms of mankind. We look upon it with great interest, and intend to engage heartily in its promulgation.

THE STUDENT.—This valuable monthly is fast becoming the universal favorite among children and youth, both in the family and the school-room. Having for its object the furnishing of such reading as is the most conducive to the proper development of the minds of the young, while it is adapted to ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, and imparts a greater amount of useful knowledge than any kindred work; it is indeed a Miscellany, in the richest sense of the term.

For the child, learning to read, it has pages suited to "aid the mind's development," at the dawn of little thoughts. For the young man who desires to improve himself it is a "feast of fat things." For the teacher it contains lessons replete with wisdom. In short, every one may gather from its pages clusters of mental fruit of the choicest qualities; beside, it is just the work that every boy and girl, young man and young woman, parent and teacher *should* have. It is worth ten times its cost to any family or school teacher; and neither could be persuaded to do without it did they know its real value.

No work for the young is better calculated to command the attention of the inquiring mind, and direct it to usefulness, than this. Just take it for one year and try it for yourselves. A new volume commenced with November. Now is just the time to subscribe. Single copies, one year, $1; eight copies, $6; fifteen copies, $10. Please address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

THE BEST ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON—At this or any other season of the year, is unquestionably by the Bay State Company's steamers, "BAY STATE," "EMPIRE STATE," and "STATE OF MAINE." These excellent boats are managed by MESSRS. TISDALE AND BORDEN, of No. 70 West-street, New York. The advantages are these: We leave pier number four, New York, at 5 o'clock in the evening, have a good night's rest on the sound, and arrive in Boston the next morning at an early hour before breakfast, thus making the entire passage between two days, without the loss of time. The distance by this route is not far from two hundred and thirty miles, and the fare only $4, including a clean, comfortable berth.

AGENCIES.—All applications for Agencies should be made at our *New York* establishment, either by letter or otherwise. References required.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR 1852.—It is published monthly, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy, and Physiology of the Human Body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a JOURNAL OF HEALTH, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete Family Guide in all cases, and in all diseases.

HYDROPATHY will be fully unfolded, and so explained, that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. There is no system so simple, harmless, and universally applicable as the Water-Cure. Its effects are almost miraculous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands, who were beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH will be fully discussed, including Food, Drinks, Clothing, Air, and Exercise, showing their effects on both body and mind.

THE WATER-CURE AT HOME.—Particular directions will be given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, which will enable all who have occasion to apply it without the aid of a physician.

TO PRESERVE HEALTH, no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished, and succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true manhood. It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health as well as cure disease.

The terms will be ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance. Address, *post-paid*, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—We have before called attention to our Journals, as peculiarly appropriate for PRESENTS. Each costing but a dollar a year, and in clubs, even *less* than that. A year's subscription to the WATER-CURE JOURNAL would be a neat, cheap, and exceedingly useful gift to present to a WOMAN.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL may be placed into the hands of all young men, with a perfect certainty of its leading them onward and upward to a life of industry, usefulness, and success.

THE STUDENT is adapted to the capacity of children and youth, and will improve MORALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, and PHYSICALLY, all who read it. A copy should be presented to the CHILDREN OF EVERY FAMILY.

Thus, for a mere trifle, men, women, and children, may be made thankful, cheerful, and happy. Were it possible, we would place a copy of one, or all of the Journals, into the hands of every family in America, and with the co-operation of "the people" we could, and hope ultimately to do it. Let every friend of the cause of Human Progress and Improvement make at least *one* present, by giving us the name of *one* friend, for *one* of these Journals, commencing with the New Year, 1852. *Now* is the time.

THE FUTURE.—The next number will contain an article on SAILING VESSELS, with engraved illustrations, ranging from the rude canoe to the stately merchantman. A very fine and accurate engraving of the winning Yacht "AMERICA" will occupy a prominent place in the list. Our readers in the interior, we are quite sure, will be pleased to read an authentic description of every kind of sailing craft, with appropriate illustrations, as the mass of the people who reside hundreds of miles from the sea-board have no opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with shipping.

The January number of the Journal will be sent to all our present subscribers, which may be regarded as a specimen for the coming year, and will serve our numerous friends as a sample with which to obtain new subscribers. Let it, however, be distinctly borne in mind that the Journal, beyond the January number, will be continued to those only who re-subscribe. We open new books every year, and do business entirely on the cash principle. No one need entertain the fear, that because they accept the January number we shall hold them to the year's subscription.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-street, New York, and No. 142 Washington-street, Boston. Professional examinations, with verbal or written descriptions of character, when desired. Rooms open day and evening.

CLASS FOR INSTRUCTION IN PHRENOLOGY.—On the evening of the first Tuesday in December, we shall open a class for Practical Instruction in Phrenology at 131 Nassau-street, New York. The lectures will be continued twice a week during the month. Terms, for Gentlemen, $2; for Ladies, $1.

THE WESTERN FARM AND VILLAGE ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—A circular, containing the Constitution and By-laws of this Association, has been laid on our table. Their PLAN OF ACTION is as follows:—

"It is intended by this Association to organize a company of from 300 to 500 members, consisting entirely of persons who are desirous of settling on the public lands of some of our Western States or Territories. The company, when full, is intended to embrace a proportional number from each of the principal departments of industry. By this arrangement most, if not all, who go, will be able to find employment, and none will be without the comforts and luxuries of advanced civilization. In order to realize the full and immediate benefit of close proximity in settlement, it is intended to concentrate the Association as much as possible, say on a plot of 8 or 10 miles square. Near the center of this proposed township a village is to be laid off, covering from one to two square miles, which, after making a liberal deduction for streets and squares, is to allow each member to have a handsome village lot of about four acres. Each member of this Association is allowed to subscribe for what will amount to 160 acres of land and a village plot, but no more; and every member is required to become an ACTUAL SETTLER in the township selected.

For full particulars address WM. HADDOCK, No. 16 Spruce-street, New York.

New Publications.

The American Muck Book; treating of the Nature, Properties, Sources, History, and Operations of all the Principal Fertilizers and Manures in Common Use, with Specific Directions for their Preparation and Application to the Soil and to Crops, &c. Illustrated with Engravings. By D. J. BROWN. New York: C. M. Saxton, 1851.

This is a well-written work of over four hundred pages, printed and bound in the usual handsome and permanent style of Mr. Saxton. The importance to every farmer and horticulturist of the great subject of which it treats cannot fail to make this work invaluable to the library of every man who tills the soil. One feature of this work which pleases us, and which will make it universally acceptable is, that the subjects are treated in such a manner as to be easily understood by the "working farmer," who knows little or nothing of chemical science and learned technicalities. With such a work as this in his hands, the farmer is enabled to reclaim his lands, impoverished by his own or his ancestors' mismanagement, and realize abundant crops where nothing would grow to reward his toil in the ordinary mode of culture. Than the knowledge of manures, and how to compound and produce them, and an acquaintance with soils, nothing is more important to the success of the farmer, and the prosperity of the world. Without such knowledge he may toil in poverty till he dies, and his land will become poorer every year. We hope this work will meet with such extensive circulation as its merits deserve. Price, $1. It may be ordered from the Journal office.

The Beauties and Deformities of Tobacco Using; or its Ludicrous and Solemn Realities. By L. B. COLES, M. D. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields. New York: Fowlers and Wells.

This is a neat 12mo. book, on good paper and substantial binding, of nearly 200 pages; but the higher qualities of the work consist in an earnest conviction, on the part of the author, of the truth of its matter, with a clear, manly mode of expression. The author has done a good service to the present and future generations in giving to the world the results of twenty-five years' careful observation and reflection on this great destroyer of health and life. Its "ludicrous and solemn realities" will well repay perusal. It sells at 38 cents, just the price of one dozen cigars.

A New Illustrated Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, size, 35 by 45 inches. New York: J. H. Colton.

Notwithstanding the contemptuous sneers and disdainful expressions which were used so freely a few months ago, relative to our department in the Crystal Palace, since the late triumphant success of the American out-of-door exhibitions of the World's Fair, people abroad are beginning to entertain a more correct idea as to our relative position among the nations of the earth; and as most people can be more easily impressed through the medium of their senses than their reason, we are pleased to see that our friend Mr. Colton, in his map, has given the American Continent *the centre*, where it belongs, while Europe and Asia occupy the right and left hand respectively. This arrangement shows at a glance the best routes between the principal places on the globe, in a much plainer manner than any ever before used. Besides this, the tracks of the principal exploring expeditions are laid down, together with the latest discoveries, from the best authorities, rendering it altogether one of the most complete maps ever made. And, while upon this subject, we take pleasure in informing our friends that Mr. Colton publishes, and has always on hand, the best assortment of maps.

Glances at Europe, in a Series of Letters. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Switzerland during the Summer of 1851. Including Notices of the Great Exhibition, or the World's Fair. By HORACE GREELEY. New York: Dewit & Davenport.

This volume comprises the observations made during Mr. Greeley's recent European tour, on Society, Manners, Customs, Art, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign Politics, and a great variety of other attractive and exciting topics. It has copious notices of the Great Exhibition, or World's Fair, in London; complete descriptions of the cultivation of the soil in different countries; and graphic sketches of public and domestic life in London, Paris, Rome, &c., written in the frank, straightforward, piquant style, for which Mr. Greeley is widely celebrated.

A more authentic and instructive book of travels has probably never been issued from the American press. The vast amount of information which it contains is presented in such a lively and off-hand manner, that the perusal of the volume becomes deeply interesting.

One volume, 12mo. 350 pages. Price $1. It may be had at the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A New Method of Learning the German Language: Embracing both the Analytic and Synthetic Modes of Instruction, being a Plain and Practical way of acquiring the Art of Reading, Speaking and Composing German. By W. H. WOODBURY. Third edition. New York: Mark H. Newman.

Of the merits of this work we cannot speak, therefore quote the following, from Professor Hugo von Hutten, A. M., teacher of German in the University of Vermont, and in the Burlington Female Seminary:—

"After a careful perusal of Woodbury's New Method with German, I was astonished with the richness and perfectness of the work, and am convinced that this book will supersede all other works of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is as well adapted to those who wish to become masters of the German language, as to those who study it as a mere accomplishment. With great pleasure, therefore, do I recommend this book, not only to my own pupils in the College and Seminary, but to all who would study the German language successfully.

The Knickerbocker Magazine. New York: Samuel Hueston publisher, 139 Nassau-street

The contributors' department of the November number of the Knickerbocker is, we think, exceedingly well filled. "The Glimpse at the Sandwich Islands," "Seeking dinner under difficulties," and "Mister Karl's Sketch Book," we have read with much interest and pleasure. The Editor's Table affords, as it always does, a continual feast. We wish our readers, far and near, to know that, after this year, the price of the Knickerbocker will be but $3 a year. Who that lives in the vicinity of a periodical depot will not then have a *quarter* for "Old Knick." Our country friends by forming clubs of ten, will get the work for $2 50 each. The former price of this Magazine was $5. The publisher proposes to thus reduce the price without reducing the quality.

Comparative Psychology; or, Vegetable Portraits of Character. By M. EDGEWORTH LAZARUS, M. D. 12mo., pp. 266. New York: Fowlers and Wells. Price, in paper, 50 cents, extra gilt, $1.

We make from the above work the following brief extract. Its perusal will well reward our readers, and it is destined to be a favorite with the ladies especially, as the first real treatise on the language of flowers that has yet appeared.

"No monument of stone is so durable as a great tree—so beautiful, or capable by any inscription of words of such touching significance; for the waving boughs whose shade protects us, and whose fruit refreshes, while their aerial arborescence teach the sublimest laws of nature, beside the hieroglyphical lessons specific to each kind; appeal to the soul through the charm of the senses, combining the practical with the ideal, wisdom with charm. Our written language can never come home like these primal voices of nature. The costly marble monument, whose elaborate chiseling soon wearies the eye; imprisons the organic elements of the body, refusing them all participation or interflow with nature's tides of life and use in the eternal rekindling of her fires from their ashes, which the ancients depicted in their fable of the Phœnix. The tree, which costs us only a moment of pleasure to plant it, continues through progressive ages to expand in beneficent uses, and while adding to the sum of natural wealth and enjoyment, it liberates by its absorbent roots, the atoms of the body beneath it, and gives them again to move, to live, to breathe and bloom in other forms, as it returns them to the circuit of natural functions and uses. If the grave-stone continues after death the symbol of that passional oppression in which the life of the civilizee has been choked down, the green waving flower and fruit-bearing tree depict the luxuriant spontaneity of the true soul-world, whether in the harmonics of this life or of that beyond the grave. The species of tree or plant will be determined by the character of the deceased. A man who was a pillar of society will have a pine, a chestnut, or a shell-bark tree planted over his grave—the graceful woman a locust, acacia, or mimosa—the child a jessamine vine, a honeysuckle, or azalia; the young virgin a rose-bush; the generous friend a grape-vine; the passional queen an orange tree; the patriarch an oak or an apple tree. All this will be only the next most natural step to the beautiful cemeteries already laid out near our great cities, and the symbolism will be still more charming when employed on private estates throughout our country, now, and afterwards in the associations which will grow up."

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in New York, on the first of each month. It is devoted to SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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