

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. XV.



AND XVI.

"I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity.
Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."—HORACE MANN.

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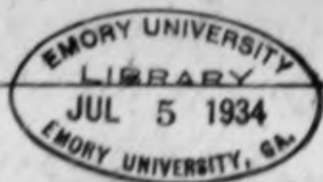
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1852

"No sooner had I read Dr. GALL's works, than I found I had made the acquaintance of one of those extraordinary men whom dark envy is always eager to exclude from the rank to which their genius calls, and against whom it employs the arms of cowardice and hypocrisy. High cerebral capacity, profound penetration, good sense, varied information, were the qualities which struck me as distinguishing GALL. The indifference which I first entertained for his writings gave place to the most profound veneration. Phrenology is true. The mental faculties of men may be appreciated by an examination of their heads."—JOSEPH VIMONT, M. D., of Paris, an eminent Physician and Author.



"While I was unacquainted with the facts on which it is founded, I scoffed, with many others, at the pretensions of the new philosophy of mind as promulgated by Dr. GALL, and now known by the term Phrenology. Having been disgusted with the utter uselessness of what I had listened to in the University of Edinburgh, I became a zealous student of what I now conceive to be the truth. During the last twenty years, I have lent my humble aid in resisting a torrent of ridicule and abuse, and have lived to see the true philosophy of mind establishing itself wherever talent is found capable of estimating its immense value."—SIR G. S. MACKENZIE, F.R.S. Lond., and Pres. Roy. Soc. Edinburg.



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THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

In no little courtesy of life do we see so truthful an example of man's better nature, as in the spontaneous and hearty "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year," which so universally greet us at the closing of the old, and the ushering in of the new year. Then man seems to have buried his selfishness, and to speak forth his joyous wishes for, and interest in, his fellow-man.

On these occasions the miser has been known to relax his iron visage to something between a grin and a smile; penury and want look up and hope for better days, while the great mass of mankind, with kindly

hearts and stalwart strength, seek to bury the cares and sorrows of the past in the grave of the dying year, and to rejoice in hope of happiness and prosperity in the opening future.

The relation of writer and reader is not exactly that of countryman, neighbor, or friend; but, in a manner, it is each of these, all of these combined, and yet more than all. It is a union of thought, of spirit, of sympathy, with no admixture of selfishness—with nothing to mar or materialize the bonds, but with everything holy and elevated to cement them. The writer brings forth his best thoughts and sends them out on their mission of blessing to the world, and the reader, with the cares of the outer life laid aside, sits down quietly to the mental repast, and stores his inner life with noble and immortal thoughts that shape his character and expand and refine his spirit for an eternal future. This relation, then, mingles the higher nature of the giver and receiver, leaving the dross and selfishness of their characters wholly out of the question. Should not, then, this relation be elevated and durable?

In this, our cordial New Year's greeting to a hundred thousand readers, not a few of whom have received our regular monthly visits for more than a tenth of a century, we can hardly refrain from a review of the past, an examination of the present, and a contemplation of the future. Those who have been our readers from the first are aware of the changes that fifteen years have wrought in the public mind on the subject of the science of human nature, mental and physical. Phys-

iology was then deemed appropriate knowledge for the medical profession only; now it is studied in families, and beginning to be considered an indispensable element in school education.

Then the theologian might properly study mental philosophy, and examine the intricacies and mysteries of the human mind, but the people hardly thought it important to know more of their mental nature, except in the abstract, than they knew of the mechanism of their clock or watch by looking at its dial-plate. If their chronometer kept bad time, it was condemned, but not examined or repaired by its owner; if the mind was unsteady and vicious in its operations, they had no philosophy by which to understand its derangement and set it right. When Phrenology was first promulgated, it was opposed by those who regarded it as their peculiar province to teach and expound the laws of mind, and the masses regarded it as a mystery out of the reach of their comprehension, and treated it with indifference.

Now, how vast the change! Public teachers, in many honorable instances, nobly avow their indebtedness to Phrenology, while many others have enlarged their knowledge of mental philosophy a hundred fold by means of this science, and are either ignorant of the source of their information, or are not sufficiently courageous and manly to acknowledge their indebtedness to a science they had tried to decry and overthrow.

But lectures, phrenological books, and the JOURNAL, have been abroad among the people, and a mighty phalanx of students of the

true mental philosophy has been raised up, who find that the study of the inner man, the mind, in point of pleasure and durable profit, towers far above all other studies as much as mind is superior to gross matter. Instead of stimulating the senses and gratifying the physical appetites as a source of pleasure, millions have learned a higher and holier means of enjoyment.

It would be idle for us to conceal, or for others to deny, the fact that the *American Phrenological Journal* has been the great agent in bringing about this desirable change in public sentiment. The *Journal*, we have occasion to know, is sought and read by those who have not only never been its subscribers, but have sought to destroy its influence and the propagation of the science of which it is the organ; because, if it contain a sentence in its leading articles, in a foot note, or in the most obscure paragraph, which calls any of them to account for their errors, and takes exception to their teachings, in less than a month they exhibit their scars and send back their pointless arrows. We are glad that skeptics read us, even though it may disturb their conservatism and awaken their spleen; for while we write nothing to provoke opposition, we shall teach what we believe to be true, regardless of time-worn theories, hoping that the thousands who now oppose, may become the friends and advocates of phrenological science.

That the *Phrenological Journal*, and the science which it advocates, are now so firmly established in the affection and judgment of the people, and so broadly and deeply based on the principles of eternal truth, that the combined forces of error and prejudices cannot disturb them, is to our comprehension no longer a problem, but a fixed fact. Its history has been one of steady progress from a small beginning to a field of influence second to that of no scientific publication on the globe. We believe it has only, as yet, entered the vestibule of its destined influence and success, for the great American people have become enamored of the truths which it bears, and have made its extensive circulation their own cause, and the ultimate universal dissemination of *Phrenology* the fulfillment of their hopes for the elevation of mankind.

The form of the *Journal*, and its wider range of topics for the year 1851, was an experiment. For twelve years had the *Journal* been issued in bulky form, containing only half as much reading matter as at present,

and the change of form, increase of size, and the discussion of other vitally important subjects, have been hailed with delight and universal approbation, not only by the press, but by the reader.

It may be proper, at the beginning of the year, to review what we have done in the last volume. The department devoted to *Phrenology* proper, has been more fully illustrated with fine portraits of eminent persons, and the subject matter has been more practical than usual. Our extensive examination and illustration of *Animal Phrenology*, has constituted a very acceptable and profitable feature for 1851, and we have in preparation for the present year a highly interesting continuation of this subject. Our illustrated *Agricultural and Horticultural Department*, embracing the history and culture of many of the choicer fruits, with beautiful engravings, has been eminently popular and useful. Nor is this topic exhausted.

The new *Mechanical Department*, with splendid views of the steamship, the locomotive, magnetic telegraph, steam-engine, cotton-gin, and mammoth printing press, accompanied with able, appropriate, and reliable articles describing their history and philosophy, their uses and matchless benefit, has given an importance to the *Journal*, on this account, beyond our most sanguine expectations. In the present volume we shall endeavor to maintain, or even surpass, the value of the past year's *Journal* in this important branch of knowledge. Our *Home Department*, for fireside reading and the culture of the home virtues, has met a hearty response from every part of the country. This we shall continue, and if possible improve it. Our articles on *Magnetism*, *Self-Culture*, *Mental Eccentricity*, *Education*, and *Physiology*, with a rich *Miscellaneous Department*, and a carefully condensed summary of *Foreign and Domestic News*, have gained a reputation for the *Journal* that is beyond cavil or criticism, and it shall be our pleasure and pride to keep up the interest, and sustain the good name which our readers and the entire editorial corps of the secular press have been disposed so generously to award.

Our hope and faith speak to us in terms of confidence respecting the future. The past year has given us a zest for this wide field of labor, and we shall earnestly endeavor to infuse into the *Journal* the progressive and reformatory spirit of the middle of the nineteenth century.

If the past has been acceptable to the reader, we venture little in bespeaking for the future a higher approbation.

For past unparalleled patronage we offer an oblation of thanks, and trust we may, with unlimited confidence, appeal to all the friends of human progress for continued aid and sympathy. Give us the subscribers, and we will toil at the fount of truth for their edification.

EDUCATION,

PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

ACQUISITIVENESS is eminently a providing faculty. It is given to man, and to certain animals, to inspire them to acquire, to lay by in time of abundance for a time of scarcity, to gather the fruits of summer that that abundance may be prolonged for use during a dreary winter. This feeling is evinced in some of the lower animals, while in others no traces of it appear; they exhibit no desire to lay up, and no perception of the hoarding principle. Judge Hurlbut, in his admirable treatise on *Human Rights*, very beautifully illustrates this principle.

He says, "a quantity of corn being thrown upon the ground within reach of a flock of fowls, each one will greedily devour all that is required to satisfy the appetite, but will go away without caring as to what remains, without gathering up or secreting anything for future use."

A squirrel, on the contrary, will exhibit unwearied industry in carrying off the corn as rapidly as possible to his burrow or hollow tree, and continues his labor of hoarding till the last kernel has disappeared, before he attempts to satisfy his hunger, when he finds himself in possession of a supply for months. The non-acquiring fowl, however, when again hungry, returns for another meal and finds nothing to supply it, the squirrel having appropriated all to himself. He may now enjoy his acquisitions at his leisure.

The bee is another instance of the acquiring instinct, while nearly all birds supply their wants as best they may, from day to day, with no care for the future, relative to food. The migratory species, who cannot find their daily food in a rigorous climate, depart for the sunny south, where nature furnishes their food continually. The proper exercise of this faculty in the human race is an inquiry of serious import. Were we to canvass the world at this hour, and seek the

solution of this principle by the universal testimony of men, we should fail to obtain a philosophical answer, because, in most civilized countries, this is the reigning faculty. "Who shall show us how to make money," is the all-absorbing inquiry. The faculty exists in a perverted state; each is eager to be rich, when, in fact, were the property of the world, at its highest market value, equally divided among mankind, it would leave to each but a few dollars at most. Therefore, the craving desire to be rich, unless the substance of that wealth be created by effort, must be entertained at the expense of the majority of the race. The true standard for the exercise of this faculty cannot, perhaps, be attained till society shall be reformed—till man's real wants are ascertained, and he have such a training of all his faculties as to make him willing to accept and be satisfied with what is really necessary, or to look to his creative or productive energy and skill for the supply of his desires.

This faculty, at present, is exercised in speculation, and in stock-jobbing the earnings of others. As there is not property enough in the world to make all rich, so those who become rich usually accomplish it by such management as enables them to feather their own nests at the expense of the labor and productive skill of millions. It is a fact that, while a few become rich, the mass remain poor, and no one will claim that labor alone, at present prices, will make any man rich. It is by large manufacturing establishments, where the many contribute to the prosperity of the few, or in mercantile or money changing transactions, where tribute is taken from thousands and deposited in the coffers of the rich, that large fortunes are gained. The primitive design, then, of the faculty, and its proper exercise, is to inspire in every human being who has wants—who has *needs*—a spirit of industry and frugality, to lay aside from the earnings of youth and health, for sickness and age—to earn and amass, partly by economy, in reference to our present wants, and by active, well-directed industry, to acquire the means for the development, rearing, and education of the young; but not to amass for them such fortunes as will obliterate the necessity of industry and frugality on their part, to meet the common wants of their own lives, and that of their children during minority.

The moment a man becomes a millionaire, his children become drones in society—be-

come useless, and the world is not benefited in their existence. They will neither build nor navigate ships, nor till the soil, but live in society, or upon society, and consume the tribute which their fathers have, perhaps, unrighteously taken from the past generation. The doctrine of the education of all the faculties, embodying Benevolence and Conscientiousness, makes it imperative upon every human being, in all ages and under all circumstances, where health is present, to be usefully employed in producing or exchanging the commodities which constitute the surplus wealth of the world. Nor does this give to the trader a right to all the surplus of the profits of labor. Why should the toll-gatherer on the road to market, or the man in the market-place, become excessively rich, or make all the laboring class excessively tributary to them. The producer certainly has as good a right to full payment for his productive service, as he who is the trader and transmits the surplus produce of labor to its place of consumption. But this faculty is abused in ten thousand ways. In a greedy desire to obtain more than we earn, and by the laws of trade to gather into our own hands the earnings of others.

The laws of trade, as they exist at the present day, are based upon excessive Acquisitiveness. These laws of trade are legalized robbery. When that divine command shall govern society, "Love thy neighbor as thyself—do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," then will industry and skill thrive as they deserve. Then will not the few, by chicanery and talent, absorb all the wealth, and leave the less shrewd and the less greedy in perpetual poverty. Public sentiment, on this subject, is grossly perverted, and yet men are not conscious of it.

The great thought of the age is "How shall I make money—by what means shall I become rich?" This thought is one of the earliest lessons taught the rising generation. The cry is *give, give, GIVE*; nor is this sentiment confined to the few, but pervades the majority of civilized men. Train up a child from his earliest recollections, to feel that money, if not a god, is at least next in importance to God; that it is "the one thing needful," and it thus becomes the absorbing element of his nature. Wealth is regarded as the badge of respect—men are measured by their amount of gold and the number of their broad acres. They are weighed in the

world's estimation by the property they can command, and not by their moral and intellectual excellencies. This sets on fire the youthful mind. The public sentiment, where to be respected is to be rich, to be neglected and despised is to be poor, arouses ambition, awakens the energy, calls out the intellect, develops the mechanical skill, and all those faculties are harnessed to the car of acquisition and the craving desire to be rich, and those faculties thus become the willing servants of this master passion. Under such a system of training, with such a public sentiment to live and act in, is it strange that the world becomes a grand shaving shop, and that men grow up as greedy as tigers for their prey, in the pursuit of wealth?

Those who are possessed of skill and talent, and a fair degree of moral feeling, even though their Acquisitiveness be as strong and active as such an education would render it, will, by the over-mastering power of that talent, accumulate wealth, within the pale of civil law. But those who are destitute, to any considerable extent, of mechanical skill, and the disposition to energy and industry, those who are without the talent necessary to perfect far-seeing plans for accumulation, and lack the shrewdness to compete with the artful who can out-wit the common mass, will find themselves poor, neglected, and in the world's esteem disreputable. They may be pinched with want, their children, whom they love as much, and perhaps even more than do the wealthy, are suffering privations, are driven to desperation, and they steal and rob, and are entered on the criminal list.

They may labor, but they have too little skill to make that labor highly successful, and while they are surrounded by sharpeners wiser than themselves, who by management will absorb the profits of their labor, they must remain poor; and the history of privation, if not of crime and suffering, must complete the picture. Now, in what consists the remedy for these evils? Surely this is not the natural state of men. Surely one propensity, one selfish desire, should not rule the human race, with such despotic sway.

Pagan Greece was far more true to nature than is the Christian nineteenth century. In the days of the Grecian Republic, it was no disgrace to be poor, and no mark of goodness or greatness to be rich. The soul, the knowledge, the personality, the intelligence, the taste, the refinement, and the morality of the man, were measured—not his gold. In

tropical climates, man, in his savage state, has less of this faculty—while his wants are few, Acquisitiveness is small, and it is a singular fact, that the African race have this organ small, and although they are accused of stealing, it is the result of thriftlessness and small Acquisitiveness, which does not prompt them to provide for prospective want. In their native land, where they can reach forth the hand and pluck the fruits of eternal summer, where they require no houses or clothing to shelter them from wintry blasts, this faculty is neither developed nor required to supply mere natural, physical want. But as man wanders from the Equator into icy latitudes, where winter reigns, clothing, shelter, and an accumulation of food are necessary. Although this faculty is necessary, and from it flows the comforts of a sufficiency, and that wealth which gratifies taste, yet there is a proper limit to its development, and the manifestation of its functions.

Excessive Acquisitiveness, a morbid disposition to acquire, is akin to that feverish state of Amativeness which produces licentiousness, or that of Alimentiveness which produces intemperance. Acquisitiveness should never be trained to great activity and power, without equally strong Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and Adhesiveness.

The young mind should be trained to feel that the human race is a great brotherhood—that every man has rights as well as himself—that he has no right to the earnings of others, without a fair requital—that this faculty should be used in some sense for public good, as well as for private gain. The intellect and the skill of the race, should, to a greater extent, be turned to real production, either from the bosom of the soil or in manufacture. To study how many half-paid workmen can be employed, or how many sets of profits can be wrung from a bushel of wheat, or a pair of boots, before they get from the producer to the consumer, is a system of prey and plunder condemned alike by judgment and conscience. Nearly one half of the nominal value, of the property of the world, perhaps we might say three-fourths of it, is added to the real cost of production in the shape of profits. Three-fourths of all who claim a right in the profits are entirely unnecessary in the trading world. The nearer the producer and consumer can be brought together, without the intervention of a platoon of men aspiring for the lion's share of profit, the better for all concerned, and

the less will be the cost to the consumer. On no point of education does there need to be more reform, than with reference to the exercise of Acquisitiveness. Aside from the demoralizing effects that the undue gratification of the miserly disposition produces on the individual man, the poverty, the desolation, the ignorance, and the crime, which grow out of the absorbing spirit of penuriousness, the grasping avarice on the part of a portion of community, is enough to arouse the moral sense of the world, to the right training and development of this faculty, together with the commanding and restraining influences of the higher powers of the mind. In consequence of property being hoarded by the few, the mass of mankind are doomed to perpetual toil, without the time or means for education, without the ability or inclination for moral elevation and the refinements of taste. Level this aspiring spirit of gain to the due control of man's higher nature—let it be exercised in useful art, to produce something useful or elegant from nature's bounteous store-house, and the world might become a garden, and poverty and want be driven from the earth. Then could all be well educated. Then could all find time and means for refined culture and moral development. Then, and not till then, shall that prophetic period come, when universal harmony and happiness shall make the world a paradise, and man to rejoice in the plenitude of the benefactions of his God.

We are aware that this faculty is stimulated by perverted Self-Esteem, which gives a love of power, and money is sought as a means of securing that power. It is also stimulated by perverted Approbativeness, which rejoices in parade, and splendor, and it is also made morbid in its activity by excessive Cautiousness. Large Cautiousness is aroused into activity by the rapacity of those around us, but let it be remembered that strong Acquisitiveness is the central desire, or at least the working agent in this warfare of man upon man, in the scramble for wealth.

In the progress of civilization, man passes through a series of changes in character and desire, and the various classes of faculties from the lowest to the highest, in turn bear away. The warlike age, we trust is nearly past, and now we are in the age of gold.

In our next, we propose to develop the nature and abuses of Secretiveness, and its agency in the gratification of perverted Acquisitiveness.



PROFILE OF KOSSUTH FROM A DAUGHERRETYPE.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

We give, in this number, a portrait of the Great Man of the Age, whose extraordinary eloquence is even now resounding from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and we are sure that our readers will rejoice in the space which we shall take in an elaborate and full development of his history.

He was born on the 27th of April, 1806, at Monok, in the County of Zemplin. He was the only son of the family, which was respectable, but not wealthy, his father, Andrea Kossuth, having been, for most of his life, an estate agent. It may show what blood runs in the veins of this modern hero to state that the chronicle of his ancestors shows that seventeen of them, at different times, have been executed for political offenses. Kossuth, therefore, comes honestly by such revolutionary propensities as he may have.

He was educated at the college of Patak, which was under the influence of the Calvinists, who early impressed the deepest religious convictions on his mind, though he was never, we believe, formally connected with any sect. In 1819 he commenced the study of the law, and when he had acquired the elements of his profession went to practice it at the courts of Servia and Pesth. It was not long before he was appointed Honorary Attorney (answering to our District Attorney probably) at his native place. But his promise there was not great, and it is said that he was such a determined sportsman that he preferred hunting a hare to worrying a judge.

He first attracted public notice in the year 1831, when the cholera broke out in Hungary; its ravages were so dreadful, that the ignorant and superstitious Slovak peasants contracted a suspicion that the upper classes had poisoned all the water; and accordingly they set to work murdering and mutilating all who came in the way of their blind and ferocious prejudice. The clergy, the Jews, and the land-holders were the principal objects of their revenge, but the whole community was terror-stricken, both by the epidemic and the riot. In this fearful emergency Kossuth came forward to stay the horrible proceedings. By providing means of relief for those who were smitten by the plague, and by his simple and earnest addresses to the peo-

ple, he dispelled their superstitions, and quieted their turbulence, even while alleviating their sufferings. Wherever fever was the greatest, and the pestilence the fiercest, Kossuth rushed in to battle with both. Does not the reader think that a young man of twenty-six, who could do such deeds, is likely to turn out a bad subject for Austria, which had so long oppressed his country?

Thus distinguished, he was named by several peers to attend the diet of 1832, as their proxy, which gave the right to speak, but not to vote. He spoke but once in the diet; and his attention was given to a far more important object than making speeches. Except to those who heard them, either as members or in the galleries, the doings of the diet were known only by a miserable parliamentary committee report, one-sided and lifeless. Kossuth laboriously wrote reports, and sent them in manuscript to a number of subscribers. The interest excited by his able summary of important documents and speeches so increased, that in 1834, his subscribers amounted to eighty. To diminish the cost, and to extend the circulation and usefulness of the paper he set up a lithographic press. Against this move the Austrian government took measures. The great question then before the diet was the abolition of serfdom; against this a diversion was the thing of all others desired by Austria; a discussion on the liberty of the press would have entirely absorbed attention, and Kossuth, therefore, followed the advice of the friends with whom he acted, gave up the press, and resumed the manuscript. The primitive little newspaper was read at the club of every one of the fifty-two Hungarian counties, and served to awaken an interest in practical measures, and to expose the systematic aggression of Austria.

The sittings of the diet ended in 1836. It had shown too much the spirit of reform to please the court at Vienna; and, to stay the progress of its measures, the old hackneyed story of a conspiracy was trumped up, and several young men of note were arrested; their trials were pretty much of the same order as those of late (so well exposed by Mr. Gladstone) at Naples; Kossuth urged the unconstitutionality of the proceedings, but in vain; the influence of the men was dangerous to Austrian encroachment, and they were found guilty and imprisoned.

Kossuth diligently continued his paper. The county meetings—the same as the old English shire-motes—were then of great importance; they discussed every project of reform, and resolved upon the course the representatives of the counties should adopt in the diet; they were, in short, local parliaments in preparation for the diet, or great parliament. Hitherto, however, the several counties had been isolated. The news-letter reported the proceedings, and the counties understood each other and became united. The paper thus, though then but in manuscript, became a new power; the people felt it; the imperial court took fright, and in 1837 Kossuth was thrown into gaol, was kept for a year without trial, and then sentenced to four years' imprisonment. For the success of such tyranny there had, however, been too much written, too much spoken in the counties: the excitement



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

became great. The diet again met in 1839, and opened its proceedings by declaring the persecution of Kossuth illegal. The supplies were refused, and only granted in May, 1840, on the condition of the immediate liberation of Kossuth, and a complete amnesty for all political offenders. The supplies were granted on the 15th of May, and next day the prisoners were liberated.

Three years had passed over Kossuth in solitary confinement, without books, without writing materials, when on that day he came forth from prison, pale, worn, broken in all but hope for Hungary, amid an immense concourse of people assembled to welcome his liberation. He was escorted through the town that night by a procession with some thousand torch-bearers—the mode in Hungary of giving a triumph with the highest honors.

Kossuth returned with renewed energy to the press; the ministry and a majority of the diet were liberal, and on New Year's Day, 1841, with Kossuth for editor, appeared the first number of the *Pesti Hirlap*, (Pest Journal.) At first it was published four times a week, but soon became a daily paper. Its circulation rose rapidly to five, six, eight, and ten thousand; and at one period reached even to twelve thousand. Its influence was immense. Opinion throughout Hungary was fast gathering to the full strength of union. But Austria was not idle, and in 1844 succeeded in changing the ministry.

The liberals of 1838 were displaced by imperialists, and the editorship of the *Hirlap* was taken from Kossuth. He had become convinced that to make the progress of reform safe, it must be begun by reform of the counties, and must enlist the peo-

ple. He therefore devoted himself to the emancipation of the serfs, and the enfranchisement of the trade of Hungary from the prohibition to import only Austrian manufactures, and export no manufactured goods of Hungary to Austria, and for this purpose formed the *bedetgyle*, an association pledged to consume no Austrian goods until the tariff was reformed.

The effect was felt. Austrian manufacturers, to preserve their trade, had to transplant their factories to Hungary. To repress this new-born spirit, the court at Vienna fell upon the device of appointing paid imperial commissioners at the head of the counties, instead of the lord lieutenants, who were the old constitutional heads. This the more stirred agitation. The reform leaders from every quarter of the kingdom met at Pesth, and during the quarterly fairs of 1846 and 1847, to which the people from all parts came, the needful measures of reform were publicly discussed one by one, and in every detail determined. At the head of this movement, as chairman of the meetings, was the late Count Louis Batthyani. Kossuth made able speeches, and rose in popularity; he was not merely eloquent, but practical. Batthyani felt his importance, and exerted himself to the utmost to secure his election to the diet for the county of Pesth. The diet met in November, 1847.

Our readers are aware that in the year 1687 the crown of Hungary became, by the consent of the nation, a hereditary possession of the House of Hapsburg, which house also held the imperial crown of Austria. But this was the only connection between the two countries. The Emperor of

Austria, as King of Hungary, exercised all the prerogatives which the constitution of Hungary conceded to the royal office, but beyond that had no rights or authority in Hungary. His powers and duties were strictly defined in writing, and his first act on coming into possession of the throne was to take the most solemn oath before God and man that he would respect and maintain, in the strictest manner, the rights, immunities, and privileges of the Hungarian nation. Hungary, therefore, was never a province or even a member of the Austrian empire, but a nation by itself, with its own national and municipal institutions, and its own manners, language, and even dress.

In its domestic constitution, Hungary was an aristocratic government, but not exclusively so; for it possessed certain fundamental principles, which provided, to some extent, a free and popular element. The Diet or Congress was wholly in the possession of the nobles, titled and untitled, but the local or parish administrations were in the hands of bodies freely elected by the people. In village affairs every inhabitant, peasant or noble, was a voter; in county affairs the nobles only were voters, but it was easy for almost any respectable man to get himself made a noble. We Americans commonly understand by a noble, some wealthy and powerful chief, but the Hungarian nobles, who were not landholders, were nothing of the sort. We will state a single fact to show how extensive this county or noble constituency was, viz: that in many of the fifty-two Hungarian counties there have always been from six to twelve thousand more voters than there are in any of the English counties to this day. Every village in Hungary annually elected its own magistrates, apportioned its own taxes, and, in short, managed the whole of its own local business. The towns and cities, for many years, had the same right, but lost them gradually, through Austrian interference. The counties, in the same way, had their own local administrations, and elected their own officers, both civil and judicial. But those county assemblies had besides one privilege of a very extraordinary character, and which, says Paget, "may be quoted in the greatest extent of power ever conferred on a popular assembly under any form of constitutional government." Not only the acts of the Diet, but the ordinances of the monarch had to be sent down to them to be published and approved, or if, after due examination, they were found by the county-meeting to be contrary to law, or in their tendency dangerous to liberty, they could be laid upon the shelf, (*cum honore seponuntur*), and be of no effect.

The Hungarian people, moreover, have always claimed and exercised the right of instructing their representatives, have always possessed the *Folk-mote*, or right of public meeting, and in the structure of their courts have a provision which resembles or answers the purpose of the trial by jury, though it is not precisely the same as the trial by jury.

The old constitution, therefore, though monarchico-aristocratic, like the English, in many of its main features, had important popular guarantees and securities, and it is to this fact we must trace the

spirit of political independence which has so long characterized the nation. It is to this fact, too, we must trace the long-cherished desire of the Austrian rulers to subvert that constitution, or to reduce Hungary to a level with the Hereditary States of the Empire. From the days of Leopold to those of Ferdinand, the Imperial House has had but one ambition—to extinguish the separate national existence of the Magyar. This has been the origin of all the troubles between the two nations, and was also the origin of the late war. The Austrian government by corruption, fraud, menaces, and every expedient that power knows so well how to use, have from time to time succeeded in wresting away many of the popular rights of the Hungarians, but not on any occasion without stubborn resistance on their part. There was always, therefore, two parties in the States, the Austrian court party and the Hungarian party, the former bent on the amalgamation of the kingdom with the empire, and the latter resisting that movement, or wishing to extend and enlarge the basis of Hungarian liberty. The controversy runs back, with varying fortunes, for several hundreds of years.

The objects achieved by the Hungarian Assembly of 1847 are thus described by Mr. Alison:—

"By unanimous votes of both houses, the diet not only established perfect equality of civil rights and public burdens amongst all classes, denominations, and races in Hungary and its provinces, and perfect toleration for every form of religious worship, but, with a generosity perhaps unparalleled in the history of nations, and which must extort the admiration even of those who may question the wisdom of the measure, the nobles of Hungary abolished their own right to exact either labor or produce in return for the lands held by hereditary tenure, and thus transferred to the peasants the absolute ownership, free and forever, of nearly half the cultivated land in the kingdom, reserving to the original proprietors of the soil such compensation as the government might award from the public funds of Hungary. More than five hundred thousand peasant families were thus invested with the absolute ownership of from thirty to sixty acres of land each, or about twenty millions of acres amongst them. The elective franchise was extended to every man possessed of capital or property to the value of thirty pounds, or an annual income of ten pounds—to every man who has received a diploma from a university, and to every artisan who employs an apprentice. With the concurrence of both countries, Hungary and Transylvania were united, and their debts, hitherto separate, were incorporated. The number of representatives which Croatia was to send to the diet was increased from three to eighteen, while the internal institutions of that province remained unchanged; and Hungary undertook to compensate the proprietors for the lands surrendered to the peasants, to an extent greatly exceeding the proportion of that burden which would fall on the public funds of the province. The complaints of the Croats, that the Magyars desired to impose their own language upon the Slavonic population, were considered, and every reasonable ground of complaint removed. Corresponding advantages were extended to the other Slavonic tribes, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom, except in so far as they were modified by these acts, remained unchanged.

"The whole of these acts passed in March, 1848, received the royal assent, which, on the 11th of April, the Emperor personally confirmed at Presburg, in the midst of the diet. These acts then became statutes of the kingdom, in accordance with which the new responsible Hungarian ministry was formed, and commenced the performance of its

duties with the full concurrence of the emperor, king and the aid of the Arch-duke Palatine. The changes that had been effected were received with gratitude by the peasants, and with entire satisfaction, not only by the population of Hungary Proper, but also by that of all the Slavonic provinces. From Croatia, more especially, the expression of satisfaction was loud, and apparently sincere."

Klapka, in his *War in Hungary*, pp. 52-53, adds to this: "The colors of Hungary and Servia fluttered from all steeples. The Servian towns sent deputations to the Parliament to offer their thanks and congratulations."

These things, be it noted, were begun in 1847; they were deliberately passed in a regular constitutional manner, early the next year, and they were soon after sanctioned by the Emperor, not under the fear produced by French "Socialism," but under the most calm and solemn sanctions. There was a party, however, at Vienna, the *Camarilla*, or Kitchen Cabinet, who were opposed to all concessions and to all progressive movements, whom this act of the Emperor had disappointed, and who determined from that moment, and at all hazards, not only to effect a repeal of the imperial assent, but to put a dead stop to the progress of liberalism among the Hungarians. They were aware that this movement could only end in the complete separation of Hungary—already widely separated in its institutions and interests—from the hereditary states, and thereby reduce Austria to a second rate power. "If Hungary," says the eminent historian before quoted, "continued to advance in material prosperity and intelligence, and succeeded in giving to her constitution a basis so broad as to insure a just distribution of the public burdens, and to unite all classes of her population in its support, she must ultimately separate from Austria, or Austria must abandon her stationary policy and advance in the same direction." The latter alternative was impossible, and the word was sent forth that Hungary must be suppressed.

Now, how was this to be done? Not by open violence and outrage upon the Hungarians, which would at once defeat the plan, but by working upon the traditional and religious prejudices of the inferior races, until they should rise in insurrection against the Magyars. Among the laws passed by the diet of 1847, was one restoring the Magyar language to use in all public proceedings and acts, which had before (since 1805) been rendered either in barbarous Latin or German. This was a proper measure in itself, because the Magyar had been originally the public language, because it was spoken by a larger number of the nation than any other, because the Magyars were unquestionably the superior race, both in physical endowment and civilization, and because, though that language was prescribed by the law, it was provided that all documents, acts, &c., when published in any of the Slavonic and other districts, should be accompanied by translations into the language of that district. Nothing could have been fairer; but many of the lower classes among the Serbs, the Croats and the Wallachians, are an ignorant, degraded, superstitious and half-civilized race—and fit tools for cunning and desperate intrigues to play with. Accordingly, the *Camarilla* dispatched its money in abundance, and

its agents in large numbers, to inflame the passions of this poor peasantry. They were told that the Magyars were not serious in their purposes of reform, and only designed, in their recent enactments, to entrap the other races into greater servitude. These wily agents left no means untried to detach the Slaves from their allegiance to Hungary, and to debauch their minds with suspicion and malignity. But even then, with all their arts, they would have failed in this infamous treason, but for the instrumentality of a few base priests, one of them a Greek Archbishop of immense wealth, and, what was still more important, the peculiar organization of the military district, known as the "Grans Comitatus."

We shall not enter into a history of the Hungarian War. It is known to all. The noble people, invaded at nine different points, with rebellion in their midst, betrayed by their chief general, fought desperately, but in vain. They were overcome and driven out, and those who could save anything from universal ruin found a prison-asylum in the land of the Turk. There they remained for two years, until the active intervention of England and the United States put the greedy malignity of the despots at bay. Kossuth went to Great Britain and has told his story. How he has told it the world feels to its inmost heart. Simply, sincerely, truly; but humanity will never forget the burning eloquence with which it was told. He has made every noble and generous heart the friend of his country; he has awakened a spirit that will not die until Hungary resumes her place among the nations of the earth.

But now he is on our shores. The masses of America have welcomed him as no other man has been welcomed. Nor should we allow the enthusiasm in his cause to cease.

If he came to us in no other character than as a fugitive from the despots of Europe, he would be entitled to our sympathy and regard. We should, at least, in vindication of the adage, which has so long been our boast, that this land is the asylum of the oppressed—if upon no other grounds—rise up to greet his coming.

But Kossuth is not an ordinary exile, and his welcome should not be of an ordinary kind. He proffers, with the claims of an expatriated patriot, the additional claims of an illustrious civilian, a brilliant orator, and an unsullied and noble man. His life, both private and public, has been one of exalted ends. Whether we regard him in his domestic walks, in the discharge of his duties as an editor, in the halls of legislation, on the field of battle, or amid the horrors of a prison, we shall see that he everywhere sustains himself, that he has brought great powers to the accomplishment of great deeds, and that he has deserved, if he has not always won, success.

The position of Kossuth, throughout his career, has been enviable as well as undoubted. His enemies have been only the enemies of popular freedom,—his friends—the masses of people for whom he wrought. But even his enemies,—to whom his name was still a terror after his forces had dispersed and his body was confined, had never intimated a doubt of his integrity, while his friends

have loved him with an almost idolatrous warmth of attachment. Had his abilities been less, or his character impeachable, he never could have evoked such fear on the one side, or such love on the other. The purity with which he has pursued his object, has disarmed the malice which his superiority excited.

As we had the pleasure of listening to Kossuth, on the occasion of his first address to the Americans, we copy here a description of the man written at the time.

"When Kossuth rose, he was greeted by three tremendous cheers, which were instantly followed by the profoundest silence. He looked worn and pale, and would doubtless much rather have been at home than in that cold air, enthusiastic and well-meant as his reception was. He is thinner than we would infer from the portraits, but with well-formed and even handsome features. His dress was the ordinary Hungarian black velvet tight-coat with loose sleeves, buttoned and frogged to the neck. He also wore a loose overcoat, which he threw off in the course of his remarks.

"Kossuth's face expresses great sagacity and penetration, while his temperament indicates the most intense earnestness and power of endurance. There is less of the scholar in his look than we had supposed, and more of the man of business. He seems capable of the most protracted work. In repose there is the touch of melancholy about the lips which you see in the portraits, but when he is animated there is unusual fierceness in the eye. His voice is full and flexible, with a most decided foreign accent, and yet with a clear and distinct English pronunciation. It is rarely that a foreigner after ten years' sojourn among us speaks our tongue with more correctness and fluency. Sometimes he stops for a second or two to catch the word, and when he does so, it is invariably the right word. But the main charm of his oratory is not the language nor the thought so much as the manner, which is a rare union of grace and dignity. He stands in an erect position, with as much firmness as Webster, scarcely moving the body, while there is an incessant and graceful play of the arms and head. His gestures, always easy and appropriate, are very varied, and show a natural gift for that mode of physical expression.

"He was not at all boisterous or even impassioned that day, but simple, plain, direct, and quietly in earnest. Many of his remarks were in the familiar style of conversation, though there was the constant oratorical tendency when his thought or sentiment rose in dignity or value, to vivacious and even vehement utterance. His least tones are strongly sympathetic, and we can well conceive his power over an audience when some great theme has excited speaker and hearer alike into magnetic union.

"There is in his look, tone, bearing, and whole appearance, the consciousness of power beyond any display that he is making at the time. One feels that no single effort gives out the whole of him, but that, back of all the external manifestations, there is a vast reservoir of strength. This, we should say, was one of his principal characteristics.

Orators are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian improvisatore, with exhaustless fertility of utterance, but without profound reflection and feeling. Kossuth does not appear, from our first sight of him, to be of this sort. His fluency comes from the fullness, rather than the shallowness of his mind. Yet, in the reflective and logical faculties, we should not compare him with Webster, as an English writer has done. He is not so ponderous as Webster, and resembles, in facility and ease of manner, the more spontaneous Clay."

Let us await in patience the future of such a man!

PHYSIOGNOMY.

As the sun is the great center of the solar system so is the brain the center and source of the mental manifestations. It is the trunk of the mental tree, and all the outward signs of character and emotion spring from and depend upon it, as do the branches and leaves of the natural tree upon its trunk.

Persons who are harmoniously developed, that is to say, those in whom the several classes of faculties are in relative equilibrium, so as not to produce a contradictory or distorted character, and whose mental disposition and physical temperament are in agreement, will be found to impress upon the muscles of the face an index to their general character. But where the different classes of faculties act in alternate contradiction, the changes of expression are so great, and so mingled in their effects on the facial muscles, as to make the reading of the character by that means a complete puzzle. It makes the science of physiognomy too complex for practical use.

It should not be forgotten that large Secretiveness enables a person to throw a veil over his whole character. He can look stupid and unconcerned, or innocent, like the stool pigeons in a mock auction, who are procured to decoy unwary customers by their honest looks. The face may belie the true character by the assumption of any desired expression, like that of the celebrated Dr. Valentine, while the head remains unchanged, the unvarying index of the character.

We often find a person, whose father and mother are very unlike in character, who resembles in face one parent and in head the other. Such a person's character is always found to follow the phrenological development, and of course it is a transcript of the character of that parent from whom the shape of the head is inherited. We will not say that the expression of the face of such a

person is precisely what it would have been had it been coupled with a head and character like that of the other parent, but it will everywhere be recognized as being very much like that of the father, for example, while the character is precisely that of the mother. If the father be a slow, mild, and amiable man, and the mother a driving, active, spirited woman, the son resembling the father in features but the mother in character, will have the general shape and expression of face like that of the father, but his sharp, earnest character derived from the mother will, doubtless, so act upon the face as to give it a sharper and more positive expression than that of the father, but this will be seen only when the feelings are aroused. Although he has the face of the father, and when in a state of mental quiet presents the physiognomy of the father, yet his whole character is like that of the mother, and as unlike that of the father, whose face he wears, as can well be imagined.

We know a lady in this city whose face and forehead are a perfect facsimile of her mother's, and her talents follow in the same channel; but the middle and back-head, which impart the character, or disposition, are like the father's head, and produce his character. The place where these unlike half-heads come together is distinctly visible to the eye. No one would imagine, by seeing or handling the front part, that such a back-head could possibly belong to it, and the reverse. Now the question is, what will be the true physiognomical expression of that face! The face is like the mother's and so also is about one half of the head, which influences the face harmoniously with its native form. But this face is coupled with a back-head that produces dispositions quite unlike those of the mother, whose features and talents the daughter has inherited. It is obvious that her feelings, arising from the organs in her back-head, may influence the face by exciting muscles to action, but then those muscles, and the general expression of her face, are not such as belong to the character produced by her back-head and the feelings consequent thereon, so that the expression which results from that action in the face must be unnatural, and not only unreadable but unreliable.

Suppose the feelings and intellect of this lady to be highly excited at the same time; the intellect being of a piece with the face

and in harmony with it, would produce its natural effects on the face, but at the same time the feelings, acting on the face, in a manner unnatural to such a face, would produce, of course, unnatural effects. Both of these classes of effects being blended would produce at least as much confusion as reliable information respecting their true indications. Phrenology, on the contrary, not only detects which parent the individual resembles, but when one part of the organization is from the father and the other from the mother, it decides which, and also enables us to define the different classes of talents and dispositions, and that too irrespective of the face, and of those contradictions of character arising from the subject having inherited different traits from parents who are unlike in character.

Mankind form an opinion of the general character and disposition of persons who are strangers to them, at sight. Some are more gifted in this respect than others; which power arises, we think, from the organ located above Comparison, called Human Nature. This instinctive discernment of character, however, has no scientific basis of character; it has no system by which it draws its conclusions. It has an understanding that a man has or has not general talent; that he is trustworthy, or in a general sense amiable, but it does not enable us to decide the definite characteristics, the individual powers and their relation to each other. It gives us a confidence in one stranger, and denies it to another, without either showing why, or what are the special traits of each.

This faculty gives man his predilections in favor of physiognomy without giving any science in the matter. Having heard that the face was the sole index of the mind, he looks to that with the supposition that he is viewing the central sign of character, when, if he knew the truth of the matter, he would find that the whole body, and especially the head, is an index of character. He looks at the face, but the scenery above it gives him, after all, his idea of the man. We say an eye is beautiful, but it is as much the scenery around the eye that gives it beauty and expression as the eye itself, and even more. It may not be generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that a glass eye that represents the other in repose, cannot be distinguished, when in the head, from the natural eye. It will smile just like the other; it frowns, it sparkles with delight, it melts

with love and tenderness, or darts the fire of genius or passion in all respects like the one that nature made. In what consists, then, the varied expressions of the eye! We answer, that color, in its relation with the complexion, is something, its size and form as compared with the face and head, is another; but it is mainly the scenery around the eye, that gives it effect and expression.

As the eye itself never changes, except to contract or expand in a stronger or weaker light—as proved by the fact that the glass eye keeps pace exactly with the natural one, in all apparent changes of that speaking organ—we conclude that what are called "the various expressions of the eye," is the result of the change of the scenery around it, and not of the eye itself. Some eyes when at rest are more expressive than others, owing to their color, and the size, shape and color of the different members around them. Could we raise one eyelid and depress the other, and then exhibit the eyes through a mask, you might torture the man with pain, elate him with joy, melt him with sympathy, enrage him to desperation with anger, convulse him with laughter, inspire him with hope, depress him with fear, or haunt him with despair, and through all these varied and opposing emotions, his eyeballs would glare upon you through the mask without the slightest change of expression. If the eyes filled with tears, you could not tell whether it were mirth or sorrow that caused them to flow. If one eye were artificial it would look exactly like its fellow, and so would it if you remove the mask, and again allow the surrounding scenery of the eyes to yield its usual expression.

To illustrate how much the appearance of the head changes the expression of the face, we introduce four engravings. These are made up from two portraits, each of which is engraved on two pieces of wood, divided just above the eyes, so that the head of each can be united with the face of the other. These parts are mismatched and stereotyped, as seen in the second and fourth portraits; the first and third are the original engravings. Two of the four, then, are as nature made them, the other two are composed of the head of each on the face of the other.

The first is a correct portrait of Vitellius, who was one of the most cruel and depraved of the Roman emperors. This head and face indicate a low degraded character, in which

animal propensity greatly prevails over the moral sentiments.



VITELLIUS.

What a beastly face! how sensual and gluttonous! What tyranny and severity! How much of the base robber and murderer are seen in that countenance! How savage and how repulsive! But if we look at the low, broad head, we find a solution of the character, especially if it be coupled with such a gross temperament. What talent he possesses will be worked out through the animal nature, or suborned to serve the beastly passions.

In looking at this portrait, our conclusions respecting the character are drawn as much from the head as from the face, and, we think, ten times more, as will be seen in the following portrait.



THE FACE OF VITELLIUS WITH A DIFFERENT HEAD.

Here we have the same face precisely, in-

cluding the eyes; but we have added to it the head of Thomas Wilson, a highly intellectual and moral man. What a world-wide difference now appears in the expression of the face itself, when thus surmounted by an elevated and noble head! Before, that face indicated that all the talent would be brutalized and expended on the body, in low, gross, animal indulgence. Now, with a decent head attached to it, the whole expression, of the face even, is changed. This head appears as if it could absorb and use up all the immense vitality and physical power indicated by the face; that the man should be a noble and powerful specimen of the human race, having a head to devise and execute great things, and a body equal to its support. Here we have the mental engine as well as the bodily boiler to generate its steam. The whole character is now reversed. The power works upward through the brain, while in our first engraving, it all worked downward in the channel of savage cruelty, appetite, and lust. How this head redeems and elevates the character and expression of the face of Vitellius! and, by converse, how the beastly head of Vitellius brutalizes his face; which face, when coupled with a good head, as in this portrait, gives the expression of gigantic strength, nobleness, and moral and intellectual grandeur.



THOMAS WILSON, D. D., LL. D.

We here give the full portrait of a man remarkable for his talent, purity, and elevation of character, and delicacy of temperament.

Thomas Wilson was born in England, in 1663. Having been thoroughly educated for the Church, and been settled in the min-

istry, such were his talents and virtues, that, in 1698, "he was forced," to use his own words, "into the bishopric of the Isle of Man, and received the degree of LL. D." In 1703, he prepared his celebrated "Ecclesiastical Constitutions," and so admirable was his conduct as a prelate, that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge honored him with the degree of D. D. Lord Chancellor King declared, that "if the ancient discipline of the Church were lost elsewhere, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." He was a pattern of benevolence, of enlarged and liberal views, a zealous friend to the poor, and lived, like Oberlin, for the human race.

Though he was a peer of the realm, he always declined taking his seat in the House of Lords, because, as he said, "Christ's kingdom not being of this world, he thought the Church should have nothing to do with the State." He was offered the see of Exeter, but he could not be prevailed on to accept it, with all its honors and emoluments, preferring his more obscure position, where he could do the laboring classes more good.

One day, at Court, Queen Caroline, in view of his refusal of the rich bishopric of Exeter, perceiving him approach, thus complimented him at the expense of several bishops who were then in her majesty's presence: "Here, my lords, is a bishop, whose object is not translation, and who will not part with his spouse because she is poor."

Such was the character of Thomas Wilson, and we ask, whether it is the face or the head that gives the impression of his greatness and goodness! To test this we give his face surmounted by the head of Vitellius.



WILSON'S FACE AND VITELLIUS'S HEAD.

The smallness and delicacy of this face indicate a finer temperament and less brutality of character than does the entire portrait of Vitellius, as seen in the first engraving of this series. The translation, however, of Wilson's face to the head of Vitellius, does not reform the character and elevate it to anything like moral respectability. He appears less brutal in his disposition, but no whit more honest. Vitellius proper, would rob, burn, sink and destroy, while this portrait would be a kind of scheming, cheating, piratical character—he would be sly, crafty, cold, and heartless; would secretly use the steel on an enemy, or warily calumniate his character, or, like Judas or Iago, treacherously betray him; but not like Vitellius fall upon and brutally destroy an enemy in open day. What a calculating, scheming, selfish, and yet cowardly look this last portrait presents. It evinces the craftiness of the fox and the cowardly cruelty of the wolf! The truth is, such a head, on whatever face you put it, curses the character in the estimation of every observer, even if they know nothing of the claims of physiognomy or of the science of phrenology. Nature has endowed man with capacity to judge of his fellow-man in a general sense, more especially the extremes of character, independently of science, or rather, this judgment is an intuition or natural apprehension of the deductions of science.

The case, we think, is here made plain, that the physiognomy of the head rather than that of the face, is that which mankind use in determining character, for certain it is, that similar characters are found with very dissimilar faces, but, the temperament being the same, this is never the case with dissimilar heads. Such a head as that of Vitellius, Nero, or Pope Alexander VI., will always be a monument of wickedness, though their faces may vary in appearance as do those of the persons just named, while on the contrary, virtue, talent, and goodness are the prevailing characteristics of all such heads as those of Melancthon, Oberlin, and Thomas Wilson, though their faces bear no special resemblance to each other, any more than do the faces of Nero, Vitellius, and Pope Alexander.

The physiognomy of the face consists not so much in the form of the features, as it does in the working of the mind upon the soft parts. Thus a vigorous intellect, unbending resolution, or strong passions result from the

phrenological organs of the brain, and those having similar character always have similar phrenological heads, yet their faces may be quite, nay radically, dissimilar in form, as in cases where the head and character are inherited from one parent and the face from the other. Similar heads may impress differently formed faces, in a way to give us an idea of the presence of the strong emotions of the character, when they are aroused, but we regard the physiognomy of the head discovered by Gall and Spurzheim, and given to the world under the name of Phrenology, as the only reliable index of character, and that all that the face reveals, and much more, can be found in the head, which, by all physiognomists, is regarded as the seat of thought and emotion.

Educational Department.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE COMBE.

[At a public meeting recently held at the United Presbyterian Church in Paisley, Scotland, for the purpose of hearing addresses delivered by Mr. Combe and Mr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, on the subject of a national system of unsectarian and secular education similar to that now prevalent in many of the United States, Mr. Combe, after some preliminary remarks respecting the objects of the meeting, and the position of himself and Mr. Simpson as volunteers in the cause to express their independent sentiments, spoke as follows:—]

Our object, then, is to consider how the working classes might be best benefited by education. Education can alter the structure neither of the physical world nor of our own organization. "The utmost that it can do for us is to make us acquainted with that structure, with our own organization in relation to it, and how we should conduct ourselves so as to secure that amount of well-being which, as far as our knowledge tells us, is attainable; training us, at the same time, to the habits leading to that conduct which knowledge has recommended for adoption." Does the education generally given fulfill these conditions? Of what does it consist? Of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the catechism. Reading and writing are invaluable as the means of acquiring and communicating knowledge, but they do not constitute knowledge of creation themselves. They do not furnish us with direct notions of things, and without these we can make small progress in practical affairs.

Mr. Duppa, in his work on the Education of the Peasantry of England, says, "How few can give a minute and accurate description of an object! And why is this? Because they have not the habit of accurate observation, and they have not that habit, because in modern education a child's observation is willfully drawn away from things to the signs of

things; and the boy who might easily have been made to distinguish the nature and properties of the objects around him, has learned only to distinguish one letter from another."

In teaching by books, the child has to create the object in his own mind from the words. How widely different are the conceptions of the same object formed from words by different minds; but show us the things and exercise attention on them, and they are never forgotten, and how clear our ideas become. Take your own trades as examples. Can you make a lock without the most accurate observation of the various parts of which it consists, and of their relations to each other, to the key and to the door? Can you make a power-loom or a steam-engine, or the beautiful shawls of Paisley, without accurate observation and a steady exercise of reflection?

Let us bear in mind, then, that before we can execute any complicated and useful work, we must possess a great extent of accurate knowledge, and this implies adequate powers of observation and reflection. But there is a kind of work which may be accomplished with a small amount of mental culture—that is, labor with the muscles, such as digging canals and railways, foundations for houses, carrying bricks and mortar up ladders, &c. For these operations small intellectual skill suffices; but in this department, unfortunately, viz: in the application of mere animal force, the laborer meets with two formidable competitors—the horse and the steam-engine—they supply power wholesale, and the unfortunate laborer furnishes it only in retail, in small quantities compared to them, and at an expensive rate. He is forced by them out of the labor market. Skilled labor, on the other hand, with which the horse and the steam-engine cannot compete, is generally much better remunerated.

The first grand object of the laboring classes should be to escape as speedily as possible from this unequal contest with the horse and steam power. And how can this be done? Only by acquiring skill and elevating their mental condition; and education affords the only means of doing so. But what kind of education? Mere reading, writing, and arithmetic, however valuable as preliminary studies, do not suffice to instruct, exercise, and invigorate the whole mental faculties, and the catechism teaches little concerning the affairs of this world. We must look to other studies.

If the savage desires to increase the powers of hearing of his son, to train him to detect the approach of an enemy while still distant, does he merely talk to him about listening? No; he places him with his ear to the ground, and bids him try to discover and distinguish the minutest vibrations of the earth, and to judge by them of the number and direction of the footsteps which occasion them. To train his sight, he employs him in observing minutely the most distant objects. To increase his powers of walking, running, and leaping, he exercises his muscles in performing feats of agility. In training the higher faculties of the mind we must imitate the savage in educating the senses. We must exercise them on their appropriate objects. What are these objects? Here the

most stupendous view of God's wisdom and goodness breaks upon our understanding and captivates our imagination. He has made eyes to see, and created a sun as the illuminating orb to render our eyes useful. He has given us ears, and established vibrations in elastic bodies to suit the structure of our ears. But he has done greatly more. He has created an external world adapted in the most admirable manner to the human faculties, and placed it at our disposal as a theater for exertion, and a storehouse of materials for our use.

Let us trace this adaptation and its consequences, and let us take practical examples. What was the Vale of the Clyde a few hundred years ago? Comparatively a wilderness. Broom grew on the broomy knolls where now streets extend in miles, and a ceaseless train of vehicles during day transports the products of every clime from it to distant towns. Glasgow was a village! Greenock a port, without ships loading, only a few fishing boats, and Paisley a village.

What has called into existence the magnificent ships that by sails and steam now leave the Clyde to traverse the world? Was it mere bone and muscle? or was it labor combined with intellect and directed by science? Whence came the glorious city of Glasgow, with Paisley, and Renfrew, and Airdrie, as its appendages? From sheer labor or from labor illuminated by mind? What produced the Grand Exhibition and your exquisite fabrics there shown? and conceive for a moment what an astounding amount of knowledge and skill is embodied in the houses, warehouses, and in the spinning and weaving, dyeing, and dressing machinery of Glasgow and Paisley, which, impelled by steam, perform every day the labor of hundreds of thousands of men. It was mind that created them. It was improved and instructed intellect that called them all forth from the rude materials of stone and lime, of coal, clay, iron, and wood. God presented our predecessors with these materials, and he gave them intellectual faculties fitted to discover their qualities, and to apply them to promote human enjoyment.

What glowing pleasures have not the possessors of these faculties experienced as they have seen ships and houses, and steam engines, and mills, and the countless fabrics produced by their skill and industry growing under their hands. This is the reward instituted by the Creator to man when he employs his faculties on their related objects. But skill and labor were not all that were required to fill the Vale of Clyde with the treasures which we behold. Economy was necessary, because these grand and multifarious objects are the surplus left by successive generations, over and above what they themselves consumed. They were all consuming, i. e. eating and drinking, wearing clothes, and living in houses, while they were working; and what we now see is the mere surplus of their industry, the legacy they have left to us, as their heirs, after having used a portion of their wealth themselves; and what a magnificent succession they have bestowed on us! But still other mental qualities were necessary. Honesty, fidelity, punctuality, and order must have prevailed. Before these pro-

ducts could be created, their producers must have acted like well-adjusted wheels and pinions, each performing his own work in his proper time and place. Without these and other moral qualities, you would have had destruction, contention, confusion, disappointment, waste, and poverty. Here, then, we see that our present condition of well-being has been attained by labor, instructed and guided by intellect, aided by economy, and the moral virtues; and the idea may naturally present itself, that we must already possess all these qualities, since we boast of the things they have created; and it may be asked, why, then, all this vehement outcry about deficiency of education? This brings us closer to the merits of the question which we are now assembled to consider.

[To be concluded.]

Mechanical Department.

GRAVEL-WALL, MODE OF BUILDING.

W

ITS CHEAPNESS.

About a year ago, our Journal brought forward this new mode of constructing walls, and promised to explain it still further after its senior editor should have completed those experiments then in progress, by way of ascertaining its cheapness, durability, manner of construction, etc. These experiments were not completed in season to be presented in the last volume, and will therefore be explained in the present.

Our first statement is, that it has FAR MORE than realized our highest expectations concerning it, both as respects facility and cheapness of construction, durability, strength, and every valuable property of a wall for houses, barns, and every kind of building. Beyond all question, it is destined soon to revolutionize the present mode of constructing houses, and to substitute the GRAVEL-WALL in place of brick, wood, and stone. In fact, it realizes a progress in this department of human want and art as great as has been made in any other form of improvement. We therefore introduce it to our readers with the utmost confidence, and shall proceed to present it in its various aspects.

First, in its CHEAPNESS. Respecting this, let the following facts decide the question. The senior editor put up the upper story of his house, which is 256 feet in circumference, and 11 feet 4 inches high, at the following cost:—

Common labor, 44 days, at \$12 per month.	\$20 00
Carpenter work.....	7 00
Mason laying window sills, arches, and leveling wall.....	2 50
Lime, 250 bush, slacked, at 4 cts per bush.	10 00
Lumber for standards and top of wall....	6 00
1,000 brick for window sills and arches....	6 00
Board of hands.....	12 00
Sand, nails, horse to haul up, use of boards for troughs, &c.....	15 00

Total..... \$79 00

This estimate does not include my own labor, which consisted in superintending and rendering such assistance as the occasion required. The car-

penter work included the erecting and bracing the standards or guides, to which to nail the boards, in which the mortar was put, and the putting up of those boards, as well as the setting of the window-frames, erecting scaffolds, etc. The mortar was hoisted by a horse and tackle. Now, if that wall had been put up in the ordinary way, with bricks and mortar, it would have cost scarcely less than a thousand dollars, especially since it was FIFTY FEET FROM THE GROUND. At all events, this point can be ascertained by applying to mechanics. The price will of course vary, but compare their estimates with those above given. I was particularly surprised that it took so little time, and yet in the story below \$12 worth of lime put up the wall of the same length, and twelve feet high, besides building half of a large cistern, with a wall eighteen inches thick, and in addition casting several pillars, and making up a bed of mortar. Doubtless more lime and sand would have made the wall better, but it stands, and answers every purpose as it is. This estimate includes simply the wall itself, not the window frames, yet does include setting them; but it includes two large door-frames, and the bricks required for the door and window sills and arches.

The amount of wall thus put up would build a house 48 feet long, 25 feet wide, and two stories and a half high, the stories 9, 8, and 4 feet. This would be called a house of good size. Now let the reader ask any mason and carpenter for what they will put up the walls of a house 25 by 48, and two stories and a half high, those stories to be 9, 8, and 4 feet respectively, excepting simply the making of the window-frames, and have the whole ready for laying the floor timbers, and compare that estimate with the cost as given above, namely, \$79, and he will be able to compare the cheapness of this mode of structure with either brick, wood, or stone. In the above estimate, we have not made much allowance for getting the mortar bed ready, and for the rigging necessary in the start, because these had been previously prepared with which to build the lower stories. But our estimate includes all the time and materials spent from the time of actually beginning the story in question, and leaving it ready for receiving the timbers of the roof. The cost of the preceding stories was about the same—perhaps from five to ten dollars greater, the wall being thicker, and the work carried on to not quite so good advantage. Our estimate does not include the plastering of the outside, which, however, is not a very expensive process, provided the walls are put up as they should be. This would require from twenty-five to fifty dollars, according to the style, and the rapidity of the workmen employed, which would be a trifle more than putting the ordinary plastering on, after the lathing is done—for as in this case the plaster is put directly upon the wall, in which it adheres with a tenacity and firmness far greater than it would do upon lath or brick.

In subsequent articles we shall describe the mode of constructing it, and tell, in detail, those who may wish to adopt it, how to begin, proceed, and complete; merely adding, that it is so easy and so simple, that almost anybody, with a respectable share of ingenuity, can erect the rough wall of a house.

SHIPS AND NAVIGATION.

WITH ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Man is a migrating being; there is a spirit within continually inciting him to search after new objects of interest and curiosity. But not being an aquatic animal, and having but limited physical powers, he finds a natural barrier to his wandering desires, in the broad rivers, the spreading lake, the wild sea, and the blue boundless ocean. His mental quality of invention, however, enables him to gratify his wildest spirit of adventure, by constructing vessels in which, and by which, he can brave the fiercest billows, and cross the most tempestuous oceans. Of all the created beings on this terrestrial ball, man only progresses; and we have no better evidence of this fact than in the progress of the construction and management of sailing vessels. The savage has his rude canoe, Figure 1.



FIG. 1. INDIAN CANOE.

He has seen the trunk of a tree floating on the waters; he has scooped it out with his stone hatchet, and now it obeys his paddle as the steed obeys the bridle of its rider. In this rude remnant of an aged oak or pine, he goes forth in quest of his prey beneath the wave, and, alas too often, to make war upon his fellow man. The ancient Scythians used to cross large rivers by using inflated skins to support them. The Esquimaux of the arctic regions, now build their boats of whalebone and sealskin. The ancient Britons were known to have used cobbles made of willows, covered with raw hide. All the natives of the Pacific isles, when first discovered, had canoes made of the trunks of trees. Our Indians use canoes made of bark lashed to wooden ribs and cemented with the pitch of the pine.

It has been asserted, that the various kinds of sailing vessels now employed, were successively, at great intervals in man's progress, brought into use; but we have no evidence that this is strictly true, for the Dyak of Borneo, cannibal though he is represented to be, may often be seen with his lateen-sail-rigged junk, going forth to plunder and destroy.

A ship is undoubtedly the noblest machine that ever was invented, and naval architecture is, perhaps, the noblest art. A ship consists of so many parts, that it requires quite a large volume to explain their names and uses; and besides this, quite a number of laws must be taken into consideration in its construction, such as the hull being of the form of least resistance, greatest strength, capacity for carrying, speed, safety, and comfort. The progress of naval architecture is distinctly marked in the difference and excellence of the vessels used by the savage and civilized; and the perfection to which this art is carried in any nation is a good test of its civilization. At the present moment, it is carried to the greatest perfection in the United States, and this is a remarkable circumstance, not only indicative of man's progress in this art, but also of the

great imitations among nations. America is but a few hundred years old in history, and the art of naval architecture is ascribed to the Greeks at a period more than twenty-five hundred years anterior to that evening when Columbus first beheld the "flickering torch-light" which told him that he had discovered a "New World." Did one race of men, like the brutes, learn nothing from a former race, and thus perpetuate nothing new, the rude canoe, Figure 1, would be the only example of man's constructive genius; but, happily, he possesses a God-like quality of mind in science, and at an early age, even in the days of Solomon, and Hiram, King of Tyre, he built noble vessels, and made long and dangerous voyages. It is related that Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt, built one vessel of two hundred and eighty cubits long, (420 feet,) thirty-eight broad, and forty-eight high. It carried four thousand rowers, four hundred sailors, and three thousand soldiers. No vessel of modern times can compare with this one for size, yet, for all truly practical and useful purposes, it certainly would take a lower rank than the most inferior naval vessel of modern times. Hiero, King of Syracuse, built—under the direction of the famous Archimedes—a ship which far exceeded the huge Leviathan of Ptolemy. It had banquetting rooms, stables, gardens, baths, a temple of Venus, and eight huge towers for fighting men. It was a floating walled city, grand, huge, cumbersome, and totally unfit for what we now would call useful purposes. The Greeks, no doubt, built and used some excellent vessels, the general tonnage of which was about sixty-five tons each. With these, they navigated along the coasts of the Old World, much the same as the Greeks now do, without compass or chart. No record of ancient naval architecture, as a scientific work, is said to exist, consequently, we cannot truly tell to what perfection they arrived, or what rules the Greeks followed. Some, however, contend, that, traditionally, we have built upon the foundations which they laid. This is not substantiated by positive evidence. It is more probable that we built upon a foundation laid by the celebrated Norsemen of Scandinavia, the Sea Kings, who, undoubtedly, were the most hardy and adventurous seamen of old, and were the progenitors of the modern nations which excel all others in nautical enterprise and daring.

In the "Middle Ages," the Italian Republics—Venice and Genoa—were the greatest naval powers. The vessels which were employed then, were termed "Galley's." They had one, two, and some three masts, and although they used sails, they trusted more to the rowers. These were men placed in rows along side of the ship, inside—sometimes two or three banks of them above one another—and they moved the vessel with long oars. The labor was very severe, hence condemned criminals were sentenced to such toils, and were chained to their seats. They were called "galley slaves." It appears that the northern nations of Europe early trusted to the sail alone, and long before Venice became great in the Adriatic, the Norseman and Island Celts employed both sloop and schooner.

Figure 2 is a sloop. It is a vessel of but one tall mast, and one very large main-sail, which projects

towards the stern. It has a top-sail and two angular jib-sails. Some of these vessels sail very fast.



FIG. 2. SLOOP.

A "cutter" is a sloop-rigged vessel, employed for government purposes as an armed vessel.



FIG. 3. SCHOONER.

Figure 3 is a schooner. It has two masts, and is a very beautiful craft. Its sails are named after the masts; it is just a sloop, with an additional mast. The rigging and sails of the schooner are different entirely from that of the other vessels we are about to describe. The main and fore-sails of the schooner are suspended by booms, termed "gaffs," which reach from the masts towards the stern, and support the upper edge of the sails. The top-sails on the masts, in most of our schooners, are angular, and one huge angular jib-sail is more commonly used than two; this is the case with those fine schooners, the New York pilot boats. The fewer sails, if they answer the same purpose for sailing, are more convenient for quick handling; this is very important for sloops and schooners, as such kind of vessels are used in coasting, where they have often to make short and quick tacks; sloops and schooners are very handy vessels for such purposes. The large sails are secured on their inner edge to hoops which encircle the masts, and are hauled up by ropes, named "haul-yards," from the deck. The hoops are drawn up and drop down on the mast. The gaffs are swung round, merely from one side of the vessel to the other, in making a new tack. "Tacking" means a vessel sailing against the wind, and running sometimes to the one side, at an angle to its straight course and sometimes to the other side, like walking zig-zag on a straight road.

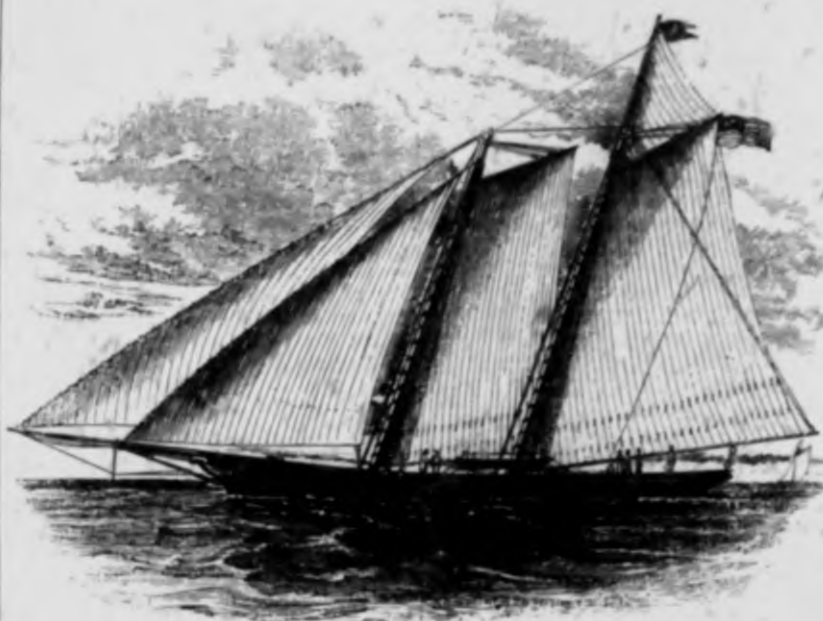
At the head of this class of sailing vessels, stands the yacht, and at the head of all the yachts stands the America, which is here represented in her "bounding lines of beauty." She is represented as ready for the great match at Cowes; her jib and

flying-jib-sails are up, likewise her fore-sail, her main-sail, and top-tri-sail. The waves are bound beneath her, and the starry flag of America now meets the meteor flag of England in a contest of peace for the mastery of the seas. England excels all nations on the face of the earth for yachts, or pleasure vessels. Hundreds of her wealthy noblemen and merchants have their yachts, and being a nautical nation, the greatest encouragements are held out to improve all their vessels. There is a Royal Yacht Club, and every year there is a race for a splendid silver cup, the gift of Royalty. This race is open to the yachts of all nations, and the Earl of Wilton, as Commodore of the club, tendered an invitation to our countrymen to contend for the royal prize, and to come over and share the hospitalities of old England at the World's Fair. In behalf of the New York Yacht Club, the invitation was accepted, and the yacht America, designed by Mr. George F. Steers, of New York city, was sent over under the command of the Commodore, John C. Stevens, and his associates, Colonels J. A. Hamilton and W. E. Stevens, to enter the lists and contend for the Royal prize, which, as yet, had never been snatched from the hardy islanders of old Albion.

When the America quietly glided into British waters, she was right nobly received: she was the first American yacht seen on those waters, and the Earl of Wilton, and others of the Royal Yacht Squadron, lost no time in giving their American brethren the right hand of friendship.

On the 22d day of last August, Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, was a place of intense interest, especially to England and America. On that day, the Queen's cup was to be won by England against all the world, or lost for the first time in her proud history. This year witnessed another foe never seen before in such a race, and from some trials and reports circulated about the America's sailing qualities, it may be said, that when she unfurled her sails, as she now looms up on our engraving, "the boldest of Old England there, held his breath for a time." Seventeen yachts entered the contest, but a hundred spread their sails together. It was a noble sight, such as can be seen in no other country. In a short space, the America passed every yacht in the squadron, and when it came to a place called "the Needles," it was asked by the Queen, "Who was first?" The America, was the answer; "Who is second?" There is no second, was the next reply. The America came in the winner of the Royal cup, and the trophy of that victory is now in America—in possession of the New York Yacht Club. When Commodore Stevens went away, he promised to the members of the club to bring back the Royal cup, and nobly did he perform his promise. The America was visited by the Queen in person, as a mark of the estimation in which she held the America.

In the contest for this cup, many Americans were afraid that the America would not get fair play, and Commodore Stevens had many warnings about the pilot. The Admiral of the Portsmouth station, however, furnished him with a pilot, and said he would be personally responsible for him;



WINNING YACHT "AMERICA."

everything was done fairly, openly, kindly, and courteously. On the 28th day of last August, the America beat the Titania, an iron yacht of R. Stephenson, C. E., in a contest for £100. The Titania was a lighter vessel than the America, but the victory was easily won, although the Titania was a fine sailor. The America was built by W. H. Brown, of this city. She is 170 tons burden, has a keel 82 feet long, and a deck 94 feet. Her greatest width is 22½ feet; her depth of hold is 9 feet 3 inches; her fore-mast is 97½ feet, and her main one 81 feet. Her bow-sprit is hollow and 32 feet long; her fore-gaff is 24 feet, and her main-gaff 28 feet. The main-boom, on which the foot of the main-sail is extended, is 58 feet.

After the race with the Titania, the America was sold to an English nobleman. In some trials which had been made with the yacht Maria and the America, previous to the latter sailing for Europe, the former proved the victor; so that, although the America proved the fastest sailing yacht in Europe, a swifter is in America still.



FIG. 4. BRIG.

Figure 4 is a brig. This is a vessel with two masts, but the rigging is altogether different from

that of a schooner. It has the same kind of rigging as a ship, that is, "square-rigging," with the exception of one sail, the one seen at the stern, resembling the main-sail of the schooner. It is termed "the spanker."



FIG. 5. MERCHANT SHIP.

Figure 5 is a ship. It has three masts. The one represented is the merchant ship, some of which are very large. A great reform has taken place in the construction of such vessels among us within two years. Ships termed "Clipper Ships," built for the California and China trade, are built very sharp forward—of a beautiful model—the form of least resistance—and carry a great quantity of sail. They are built principally to make fast voyages. One of these ships, named the "Flying Cloud," went from New York to San Francisco in eighty-seven days. Some ships have been two hundred days on the same passage. The American clippers sail from New York to San Francisco, thence to Canton or Whampoa, in China, thence to London. They soon pay all expenses. American clippers

get more for cargo than English vessels. The reason of this is, they carry the goods so much quicker. They are employed by the English merchants in China. Some very fine clipper ships have recently been built in Britain. Aberdeen, a city situated in the north of Scotland has been distinguished for its fast sailing clippers, which are of the same form and style as the American clippers, but they have built none of equal tonnage to the American. Merchant ships are built much larger now than they were a few years ago. Seven hundred tons was held to be a large merchant ship fifteen years ago, but such a vessel is now classed as a small ship. Merchant ships of twelve, sixteen, and eighteen hundred tons burden are not uncommon. All things considered, the larger the ship, the faster will it sail, and it would not be strange, if merchant ships of three thousand tons burden were quite common in twenty years from the present date.

Ships have three masts, and by these they are so distinguished, but some have four, such as the steamship "City of Manchester." The mast near the bow is "the fore-mast," middle one, "the main-mast," and the one at the stern, "the mizen-mast." All sails derive their names from the mast, yard, boom, or stay upon which they are extended or bent. Although the form of sails is different, they are all either quadrilateral or triangular. In all quadrilateral sails, the upper edge is called "the head," the sides are called "leeches," and the lower edge "the foot." If the head is parallel to the foot, the two lower corners are called "clues," and the upper corners, "earings." Such are the lower sails, except the mizen-course; the top-sails are next in order above the courses. (lower sails), the top gallant sails above them, and the royals above them. These are all spread to their respective yards. The "studding sails" are extended by yards and booms. Quadrilateral sails have not their heads parallel to the foot; the inner corner at the head is called "the neck," the outer "the peak," the inner corner at the foot is termed "the tack," the outer, "the clue." The head is spread by a "gaff," and the "fore-loch" is bent to the mast by hoops or lacing. Triangular sails are the stay-sails and the jib. They are extended upon the stays, between the masts, with hanks. The upper corner is called the head; the foremost corner, the tack; and the outer, the clue. When spread to a yard they are called *lateen* sails, and if to a mast, "shoulder-of-mutton" sails; in all of which cases, the foremost both or edge is attached to its respective stay, mast, or mast, throughout its whole length.

The principal sail is extended upon the main-mast, and is called the main-sail or main-course. The sail upon the main-top-mast, is the main-top-sail; that upon the main-top-gallant-mast, is the main-top-gallant-sail; and the one above that, is the main-top-gallant-royal. The lower sail on the fore-mast, is the fore-sail; the one above it, the fore-top-sail; and the next, the fore-top-gallant; and the top one, the fore-top-gallant-royal. The lower sail on the stern or mizen mast, is the mizen-course; the next, the mizen-top-sail; mizen-top-gallant, and mizen-top-royal. On the mizen-mast there is another sail sometimes used, termed the "spanker." It is hoisted abaft the mizen-mast on a

boom, like the sail of a schooner. The angular sails hoisted above the bow-sprit are named the jib and flying-jib. Sails are sometimes bent under the bow-sprit, and are named the sprit-sail, which is the first, while that under the jib-boom is named the sprit-top-sail. The studding-sails derive their names, like the other sails, according to their stations. The studding-sails are termed extra-sails, they being hoisted only under favorable breezes. They are extended beyond the different yards of the main and fore-masts. Those on the fore-mast are, the fore-lower-studding-sail, fore-top-mast-studding-sail, fore-top-gallant-studding-sail, &c.

To *set sail*, is to unfurl and expand the sails upon their respective yards and stays, in order to begin the action of sailing. This is done by ropes, termed *braces* and *sheets*. To *haul taut the weather-brace*, is to pull the brace of the sail tight on that quarter from which the wind is blowing. The *lee-brace*, is the brace on the other side, opposite the weather or wind quarter. To *make sail*, is to spread an additional quantity, to increase the ship's velocity. To *shorten sail*, is to take in some of the sails, or part of a sail. To *strike sail*, is to lower it suddenly—to salute another vessel. The British ships of war, at one time, claimed this from the vessels of all other nations; this proud and vain claim is not insisted upon now. The American ships always refused it, and never paid homage to the boasted mistress of the seas; many of the British commanders had the good sense never to insist upon this claim.

It is one of the most beautiful sights in creation—of inanimate nature—to see a ship, with all her canvas spread, bowling away before a smart breeze. She then "walks the waters like a thing of life."

The names of the different parts of the rigging are neither few nor far between; there are cats-paws, ratlines, buntlines, halyards, down-haulers, sheets, tacks, bowlines, clue-lines, gaskets, clue-garnets, earings; but it is impossible to describe their places and uses here; enough has been said to present a very clear idea of the sails, which are the most striking part of the rigging of a ship. In reading nautical works, youths are liable to imagine that the mast-head is the very top of the rigging, but this is not so; the round knob on the very top of the main-mast is named the main-truck. Many singular stories are told of sailors performing wonderful feats on the main-truck. At one time, while a Dutch and an English fleet were lying along side of one another, a Dutch sailor, celebrated for his activity, ran up the rigging, ascended to the main-truck, and mounting it, stood upon his head, to the no small pride of his own, and the chagrin of the English sailors, one of whom, jealous for the honor of old England, ascended the rigging like a cat, mounted to the main-truck, and threw his heels upwards, but not having such a good balance as the Dutchman, he came thundering down among the rigging, which luckily broke his fall, and he lighted unhurt upon his feet on the deck. He was stunned for a moment, but quickly recovered, and with more tact for wit, than standing on his head on the main-truck, he ran to the side of his ship, and shouted to his opponent, "There, my dear, do that if you can."

During the time of the Irish famine, in 1846-7, the Macedonian, an American frigate, was sent to Ireland and Scotland with provisions—an errand of mercy—to the suffering inhabitants of these two countries. While she was in the Frith of Clyde, near Greenock, Scotland, Queen Victoria was making her summer tour, in her steam-yacht, to that country. The commander of the American frigate, Commodore De Kay, willing to show the sovereign of Britain a sample of the American sailor's intrepidity and activity, ordered a man to ascend and sit upon each of the trucks. Three sailors ascended, and sat down on the top of the masts, making the trucks their stools, and sat as quietly and calmly on their elevated positions, while the Royal steamer was passing them, as if they had been enjoying a dinner of fresh mutton after a three years cruise. The day was beautiful, with a slight rocking breeze which swayed the masts of the Macedonian to and fro by the swell and the waves; the American sailors away up on their trucks attracted every eye, and drew forth the warmest eulogies.



FIG. 7. FIRST CLASS VESSEL OF WAR.

There are two classes of war ships—the line-of-battle ship and the frigate. The ship-of-the-line is the noblest species of naval architecture and nautical management. It has three complete decks, and some of them, like the United States ship *Pennsylvania*, carry 120 guns. This vessel, represented in Fig. 7, is called a three-decker of the line. There are various rates of ships-of-the-line. The first carry from 100 guns upwards, and have 850 men; the second rates carry from 100 to 90, with a complement of 650 to 700 men. A common rate is a 74 gun ship, which carries 600 men. The decks of a ship are like so many stories of a house. On the uppermost, extending on each side of the fore-mast, is the *forecastle*; the next to the main-mast, is the *gangway*; behind that, to the mizen mast, is the *quarter-deck*; and towards the stern, is the elevated part named the *poop*. The fore-castle is the place for able-bodied seamen; the poop is for the marines; and the quarter-deck, that privileged spot, is for the officers. Below the upper, is the *main-deck*, at the fore-part of which is the sick ward; the next to it, the cook-shop, (galley); and the after part is a cabin. The next is the *middle-deck*, the fore-part of which is a ward-room for the officers; the fourth floor is the lower deck, where the sailors sleep and mess, and where also, is the gun room for inferior officers. The next floor is the *orlop-deck*; it is below the water-line,

and contains the cock-pit, (surgeon's-room,) and the midshipmen's mess-room. Beneath this deck is the hold, in which is placed the powder magazine, water, and provisions. Large guns are ranged on the four decks, each one looking out of his port-hole like a watch dog.



FIG. 6. FRIGATE.*

The frigate is a smaller ship than the ship-of-the-line, and rates from 28 up to 44 guns. The batteries are generally placed on two decks, the spar and the main-deck, where the principal force is placed. The utmost order prevails on board of a man-of-war—discipline is the first and last object of its successful organization. Time on shipboard is divided into watches, and these are reckoned by "bells." There are six watches in the twenty-four hours—four hours each. The bell is struck every half hour, and half an hour after a watch has commenced, the bell strikes once. The Captain of a ship is a king on his own domain; he is the head of all on board, and his word is the supreme law. He is responsible for the safety and management of the ship, and his cares are very great. The next officers to the Captain, on board of a frigate, are six lieutenants, purser, sailing-master, chaplain, surgeon, and lieutenant of marines. The first lieutenant is next in command to the captain, and is like a vice-president. His duties are arduous; he must see that the whole ship is kept clean, and in proper order; and it is his duty to report the state of every part of the ship once a day to the captain. He takes more immediate and personal command than the captain, and all the complicated concerns of the vessel are under his personal superintendence.

The other lieutenants take command of the several watches, one for each watch. They are in command of the vessel during the several watches, and must sail the ship, and make a full report of the weather, sailing, &c., &c. of the ship during the watches, to the captain. The sailing-master has arduous duties. He must look after the sailing of the vessel, and keep an account of the ship's place on the ocean, and report the same twice a day to the captain—he is the navigator of the ship. The purser is the treasurer and bank keeper. The surgeon takes care of the bodies of the men, and the chaplain provides for their spiritual welfare. Midshipmen are apprentice officers, and in the American, as well as the Royal navies of other countries, they are generally the sons of wealthy parents, and are of the privileged classes. They muster the watches, carry messages from the captain, take

charge of the boats that leave the ship, and make nautical observations. The boatswain has a silver whistle, and takes charge of the rigging; the carpenter has charge of the hull of the ship, and the stores in his department. The sail-master has charge of the canvas.

The crew of a frigate is divided into petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys. The marines are but soldiers on shipboard, they are the police of the sailors, and between them there is often much jealousy. There are stations for action termed general quarters, and the crew is mustered and inspected at their respective quarters, at least once a day. There are ten or twelve men to each of the guns in a broadside; there are first and second captains, spungers, loaders, powder-boys, &c., &c. At the tap of the drum there is a rush, sudden as a whirlwind, even if it is at midnight, of the men to their quarters. What to strangers would be confusion, is the discipline of order, for everything, and every man is at, and must be at, his place and duty at the right time. A sea fight is the most terrible of all; it is a cruel thing for men to stand off blowing out one another's brains, with huge bullets, fired out of monster cannons. When will the time come when war will no more be known, nor required? It is the duty of all Christian nations to cultivate the principles of peace and good will.

The peaceful triumphs of science and art, such as the victory of the yacht America over all those in the Royal Yacht Club, have delights for philanthropists, and it is much to be desired that war should cease forever on sea and land. Much as the world is indebted to the progress of naval architecture, it is still enough to make us meek and free from vanity, to reflect, that but for the unceasing pointing of a tiny steel needle (the magnet) to the north pole, the great oceans would never be whitened with the snowy sails of our ships. Much as man has learned, there is still much in nature that is shrouded in mystery to him. He has much yet to learn, and when we look to the progress in discovery which he has made, he will yet learn much. At the present moment, the United States is next to England, the greatest naval nation in the world, and in a very few years it will be the very greatest. In naval architecture it is the first, and sensible and noble-hearted men look with greater admiration upon the triumph of the "America," and the trophies she has won, than standards taken in battle.

YANKEE SHIPS.—The British journals of a particular class are very dishonest on the subject of the superiority of the American ships, and the perpetrating and embarrassing fact that our craft can get freight in British ports at enormously high rates, while their own ships can get nothing, though they offer to carry cargoes at one-quarter price! The following is from the Hong Kong Register of Aug. 5:—"Five times more than the American clipper!" The Surpriser, Captain Dunsen, has been loaded for London at £24, whilst plenty of British ships are lying idle and available at half the rate. The Surpriser, we hear, earned \$60,000 from New York to San Francisco; she will make \$40,000 in London. We ask, are the Americans cutting us out, or have they done it? Let clipper freight be £6, or the rate by other ships £1 10s; the Americans get it; and we maintain that the carrying trade between China and England is as good as lost to British shipping."

"It shows us which way the wind blows." Give us the supremacy on the seas, and we'll make the Vankens on the land."

* To the kindness of Messrs J. & E. L. Gillon, of Philadelphia, we are indebted for several of the engravings, which are from their valuable work entitled "Landscape Architecture for the People, a Popular Encyclopedia." First American Edition, with more than five hundred engravings."

Home Department.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY;

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN THE FLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"THOUGH HAND JOIN IN HAND, THE WICKED SHALL NOT BE UNPUNISHED."—PROV. II chapter, 21st verse.

All men, to a greater or less degree, have a sense of responsibility for their private conduct. This is not the result of education. Education may shape the feeling, determine the things which are to be considered blame-worthy, and determine the degree of blame; but the root-feeling is implanted by God as an original element of mind. To avoid the infliction of conscience for wrong doing puts men upon a thousand devices. Among them all, none is so successful as the belief that moral rectitude is to be measured differently in men acting individually, and in men acting in companies and confederacies.

No man would think of justifying the acts which he jointly performs with a hundred others, if he had performed them separately, and as a private man.

PARTIES will act upon courses that would blast an individual beyond all hope of reclamation—involving a violation of every moral principle and of honor.

RELIGIOUS SECTS, or men acting in behalf of them, will indulge in conduct that would sink them to the bottom of infamy, if performed by simple individuals, for their own private good.

RELIGIOUS PARTISANS, when inflamed with the selfish zeal of a sect, will stoop to the most demoralizing practices; I will not say that violate the spirit of Christ—for that is a standard so high above such conduct, that no man would think of measuring by it—but that violate the common sentiments of honor among worldly men. Sects will in times of excitement perform deeds without a scruple, which would raise a blush in politics, and give Mammon himself a compunctious twinge of conscience.

INDIVIDUAL MEN, embarked in commerce, or associated in finance, would perform a short and rapid march straight to the jail, if convicted of doing things which companies do, and to the doing of which they give "aid and comfort."

It may be well to examine the point, where the slight of hand takes place which shifts the responsibility from men to an abstraction—from members to a corporate company. A sense of guilt in men takes place upon the conscious volition by which they perform a wrong, or upon the full sensation that they, personally, have brought a wrong to pass. The evil is plain—no one else performed it—they, alone, performed it. But, acting with a multitude, men feel that their single volition could neither accomplish nor prevent an object. It required a concurrent choice of many to perform or refrain from a deed. In consequences, men feel that responsibility will bear nearly the same relation to each individual that that person's volition did to the whole body.

In other words, as a wrong was done upon the *united* volition of all, so guilt will be an equal dividend. A man feels himself to be an agent—an instrument—a creature to be used—a subordinate. This feeling is extremely subtle, and plausible to the last degree. I suppose the following statements will comprise the most important truths relating to this branch of ethics:—

1. That no man is responsible for the actions of a community, a company, or association of any sort, when he is *nowise* countenanced their evil, but opposed them.

2. That every man is personally guilty of the misdeeds of any association, if he countenanced the misdeeds, or failed to oppose them.

3. That, in all cases, the neglecting to prevent, when it was possible, or giving indirect assent, or purposely leaving it to be understood that he favored; or an evasion and standing aloof when a wrong was to be done, that he might not be forced to oppose it, or expressly to countenance it—all these sly, evasive ways, these subtle indirections, are just as really guilt as open consent, and as much meaner, as they make up in hypocrisy what they lack in courage.

4. That the guilt of joint wickedness is not distributive and divisional, but individual and personal, each one is guilty of the whole crime. If ten men conspire to destroy a victim, each is not guilty of one-tenth of the crime, but each man is as guilty as if he had *alone* performed the deed. Guilt, in God's law, is measured by the state of the *actor's* mind; as, whether he desired the wrong, whether he chose it; in short, *whether the act was performed in his own mind.*

This is a just ground. Men certainly would do in private, what they do in associations, if under the same circumstances. It is only want of courage that prevents a man from lying, slandering, stealing, and swindling in his private and personal intercourse with society, as he does in a speculating company. The influence of a hundred men, their joint wisdom, power, and skill, make it a hundred times safer for a man to do wrong in partnership, than to do wrong alone. But if solitary evil were as secure, a man who would deliberately swindle as a part of a company, would as a private citizen.

In all the remarks which I proceed to make, let me be understood not to implicate the general character of the associations of which I shall treat. Above all, let me not be understood to involve every man that is a Christian, a business man, a representative, &c., in the censures which I shall deal.

It is often said that a man is a very bad man in his public transactions, but a very worthy man in private life! This is so in fact; the reason is, either that he dare not do alone what he dare to do under the safeguard of party or association; or else, that he has two sorts of conscience—a personal conscience, and a company conscience.

I shall proceed to speak in the following order:—

1. Men in Firms.
2. Men in Companies.
3. Men in representative Professions.
4. Men in Civil Communities.

5. Men in Parties, Political.
6. Men in Parties, Religious.
7. Men Confederated for Crime.
8. Men in Civil Representative Offices.

I.

MEN ACTING AS PARTNERS IN FIRMS.

I remark that there is not a single provision for the moral conduct of men which does not bind commercial firms. Evasion, falsehood, fraud, robbery, dishonesty, and dishonor of every kind, are just the same before God in a commercial firm, as they would be in a single member of it. Nor can any man be allowed to charge it upon an abstraction, and say, *I did not do it—the firm did it.* If the firm did it, that is only a euphemism—a soft way of saying that three men agreed together that each and all of them would defraud, or in any way do wrong, and divide the profits between them. Yes: the profits will be divided; but the whole villainy, unparcelled and undivided, will be charged up to each man! Nor will God be mocked: the miserable subterfuges which men employ to bribe their consciences, will not bribe God. All the sideway paths, by which men come at last to a wickedness, are just as bad as the broad way itself. If you procure an agent to deal fraudulently, or to lie; if your clerk performs your will; or if, with a seeming ignorance, but a real knowledge of the whole, a partner does the wrong, God will hold each one of the whole to be a principal.

Let one case of subtle connivance suffice:—Two men engaged, in a neighboring village, in traffic. The one had been a sterling temperance man—the other not. The second partner insisted upon trading in liquors, and drove a large and lucrative business at it. The temperance partner would not sell it, nor handle it, but continued the partnership, and received an equal division of profits! He scorned the imputation of partnership guilt! But when God confronts him in judgment, he will require of him not only as much as of his partner, but the added guilt of duplicity and hypocrisy. And he will be held responsible for all the mischief which he set on foot by distributing that inevitable destroyer of man. God will burn him with every dollar got by making good men bad, and bad men worse, and rich men poor, and poor men poorer. God will draw from his eye a tear for every tear which his avarice has wrung out; a groan for every sigh which he has made; a pang for every heart-string which he has broken; and for all the heart-brokenness and despair, and wild frenzy, or sullen and immovable insanity which his liquor has sent upon man—*God shall give him double.*

“Reward her! even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double.”—Rev. 18: 6.

II.

MEN ACTING IN COMPANIES.

If men, acting in twos and threes, are inclining to hide their personal responsibility under a name or abstraction, it is yet easier to do it where men go into large combinations. I suppose that there is but one law for men individually, and men in bodies. Corporate companies, and associations of any kind,

are held to the same laws of right and wrong as single men would be. In all transactions, those who urge, those who consent, and those who divide and participate the profits of wrong-doing, are, in moral law, principals. Nor are men to blind their eyes by custom, as the rule of right, nor the law's permission, nor the opinion of the community. After God has distinctly revealed the rules of human action, custom, public sentiment, and civil law, are not to abrogate them, nor to be a substitute. When, in the Day of Judgment, God shall disclose the secret things of time, he will bring to light the courses of rich and unscrupulous Associations; of greedy monopolies; of honest and of dishonest banks; of honest and dishonest brokerage companies; of speculating companies of every sort.

In that day, he who has acted by the rules of the gospel shall go clear, and none others. God will search out all the guiles of selfishness; all the turns and complications of ingenious fraud; all the dens of deception; the specious appearances; the glittering and tempting lies; the ornate and polished meannesses; the legalized or customary inhumanity. Ah! what a flood will sweep through the avenues of business! What a terrible cloud will overhang the places where men have sucked up estates!

But at that time, no writ will issue for exchanges, nor for banks, nor for companies, nor for corporations of any kind. The members of them will answer to the bill. Whoever gave consent to corporate wickedness, will be adjudged a criminal, and only he cleared who foreswore the evil and disowned its participation and its profits.

III.

MEN ACTING IN REPRESENTATIVE PROFESSIONS.

We often, very much too often, observe in the discharge of official duty, a course of conduct which the actor would blush to perform as a man and a private citizen. A man has no more right to be the instrument of wickedness than he has to be the originator. The distinction between a good conscience when acting alone, and when acting for others, is too nice to stand in the judgment. I have known men who would challenge you to fight, and wash off their aspersed honor in your blood, for imputing to them a course of conduct as *gentlemen*, which they in the most open manner performed and justified as *professional men*. Is it right in any transaction between neighbor and neighbor for either one of them to seek to produce wrong impressions, to suppress known truth; to distort facts, to throw the whole weight of body, mind, and soul, into a fallacy to make it potent against the truth? Can any man tell me where a dispensation is found to do these things for others professionally, when it is wicked to do so personally, and for one's self?

As an advocate, a man has a right to employ just as much latitude as is consistent with truth, and as would be regarded so in a transaction between himself and a neighbor. He has a right to employ just as much ingenuity as is consistent with fairness and honesty, and as would be so regarded in private transactions, and no more. He is an accountable man, though a lawyer. He will not be judged by God in his official or professional charac-

ter. Whatever a man does professionally, he will answer for personally.

It is said that one must pursue a crafty course, to meet the wiles of sharpers; that, if bad men will be full of sinister courses, will lie in an ambush at every nook, and snatch every advantage, they must be met. Yes; but they must be met with truth and honesty. These are the best implements, at any rate; if they were not, it would make no difference. You have no right to meet fraud by fraud; to countermining by cunning; to defeat a lie by a lie; to baffle a knave by his own knavery. Such a course is not consistent with a high sense of personal character: still less with that simple, stern law of rectitude, by which men are to be judged.

It is said that a client has a right to the best that can be made of his case, and his advocate is bound to procure it for him. A client has not a right to the best that can be made of his case. A client has a right to justice; he has a right to no more and no less. If he is guilty, he has no right to be cleared, though there were a thousand riffs to buoy him up and float him off the perilous stream of justice.

And still less has an advocate a right to procure for him the best, that is, the uttermost advantage. Custom has taken from the practice that odium which belongs to evil; and, indeed, custom has confounded the moral perceptions of men, so that many think that they have a right, and are even bound in honor and integrity to do that which I avow to be a heinous sin. If it would be wrong for you to befriend a thief, and hide him in your house; if it would be wrong for you to take part with villainy against justice in the street, or on the highway; it is just the same in a court.

Who is an advocate? Is he a man put up for sale? Is he a thinking, ingenious, efficacious head, which men hire, as they do a horse, to go where they drive, and draw whatever they choose to pile on? No! I repel the injurious insult. They are honorable men, or ought to be, learned in law, of whose services men may avail themselves in legal troubles; and who afford those services as far as an honest and honorable man may go. A client has a right to the whole truth in his case; to a full development of facts; and to every particle of the law, and to a zealous defense against assaults of opponents. But there is a vast difference between making the most of a case according to truth, and making the most of it, without regard to truth, and in spite of it!

It is said that no advocate has a right to be a judge, and form an over-ruling opinion of the merits of a case; that, on trial, his full convictions against a man may be over-ruled, and that, if he acts upon a scruple, he is liable to betray the client, whom he is set to defend. All this is true. Hasty and inconsiderate opinions are to be avoided; and, in matters of doubt, the client may in charity have the benefit of that doubt. But this plea, true in its place, is wholly a fallacy, as it is usually applied. It is a reply which slips by the thing replied to. For no man pretends that all cases are doubtful; or that his own mind is in doubt. On the contrary,

there are cases every day, in which, at the first, and in every stage, and after the whole trial, the advocate is quite sure of the nature of his client's claims. What I say, then, is this:—

1. Not that a man is bound to sit in judgment upon his client first, in a formal way.

2. But that he has no right to proceed against his own plain convictions of right. So far as he can go and be at peace with his own honesty, he may go, and no further.

3. In all cases, whatever the complexion of guilt, right or wrong, good case or bad, no man has a right to allege as law what he does not believe to be law; no man has a right to employ a dishonest technicality; to mis-state facts; to make deliberately a sophistical argument; to pervert and distort the statement of facts; to employ ridicule and soft rhetoric to cover up plain truth. He must not only not do it on purpose, but he is bound to take care that his feelings do not blind and seduce him to do it. It is all in vain to plead that a man has no right to judge of guilt. He has a right to judge of evidence, of facts, of law, of testimony; he knows what is said, and what was meant; he knows the difficulty, between ingenuity and truth; and he has no right to employ his own mind in a fraudulent or sophistical way to draw a client through the meshes of the law.

In saying these things, I must not be supposed to be a partner, in this place, to that railing against the legal profession, which, in common with all callings, it has to bear. I regard the profession as one of honor and eminent usefulness. I remember that it has afforded us our most eminent patriots, our most sagacious statesmen, and our purest Christians. Its honor and dignity may well be attractive to the young. But as much as it is capable of greatness, and has high places of honor, should the young avoid the low places, over which so many plunge to disgrace and guilt.

[To be continued.]

Boston Notions.

[UNDER THIS TITLE we intend to present our readers with a view of the various interests and movements going on from month to month in and about the NEW ENGLAND METROPOLIS. As this is the birth-place of hundreds and thousands of our enterprising landmen and seamen, now settled in or traversing all parts of the civilized world, it will be interesting to every reader to watch the progress which these ever-active people are making in all the various industrial arts of life. Now that we have a "local habitation and a home" in the center of this ATHENS OF AMERICA, we shall take the more pleasure in keeping the world "posted up" from this point of the compass.]

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION.—The annual meeting of the Central Division took place in Boston on the 1st of October. This is the great entering wedge in what may be called the Commercial Reform Movement, and its astonishing progress from a very small and economical beginning entitles it to regard as a formidable fact in our times. Its direct tendency is, as far as it goes, to substitute

Christian mutualism for heathenish competition in the exchange and distribution of the products of human industry; and it is going a great way. The PROTECTIVE UNION says:—"Modern commerce, which, viewed on one side, is the blessing and the boast of civilization, is, on another side, a terrible curse. It builds ships and cities, but it also builds everything, however devilish and poisonous, that will pay for the time being. It makes merchandise of human beings. It makes the laborer so dependent on the capitalist, and the small trader on the great trader, that the way of honesty is very apt to be the way of starvation. It puts so many extra profits upon every article between the hands of the producer and the poor consumer, that the poorest have to pay more than the rich for everything they eat, or wear, or burn; wealth having always the advantage of wholesale prices. And so on." Well, a knot of shrewd mechanics, feeling this last pinch, conceived a "notion" that, by clubbing together their small means, they, too, might buy goods at wholesale, and so distribute things at actual cost, plus only the small expense of an agency. So the first union was formed. Others imitated the example, (this was but four or five years ago,) and there were soon thirty or forty divisions, in and about Boston, all buying through the central agent there. The saving to the members was considerable, and the profits of superfluous exchangers, small grocers, &c., proportionately dwindled, sending many such back into the more useful rank of producers.

In 1850 about one hundred new divisions were organized in all the New England States. By the report it appears that one hundred and sixteen divisions have been formed during the year ending October 1, 1851; and there are now upwards of three hundred divisions, numbering, perhaps, 15,000 members, making purchases through the central agency in Boston. We visited their store or depot at No. 93 Water-street. The business occupies an entire three-story building, and employs ten clerks and five men engaged in packing and transportation. JOHN G. KAULBACH, the originator of the thought, is the chairman of the Board of Trade, and WM. F. YOUNG secretary. The current purchases through the agency for the last six months amounted to \$438,000; for the year, to \$799,859 63. In another year it will exceed a million.

The cellar of the depot is devoted to the storing of agricultural and mechanical produce, received on sale from the members, in which way a large business is already done, thus guaranteeing a fair market for the laborer's industry, as well as an escape from mercantile extortions in what he consumes. In the double character of a producer and a consumer, he is brought into direct relations with the other party, and saved the tax upon tax which he would have to pay to speculating go-betweens.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—This reasonable measure is being generally adopted by the machinists of this city and vicinity. Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., of Worcester, have voluntarily introduced the system into their establishment, and that too without any reduction of wages. We believe they will be the gainers by it.

TEMPERANCE.—Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in several places, advocating the introduction of the famous "Maine Liquor Law" into Massachusetts. In Roxbury the Rev. Dr. PUTNAM advocated the passage of such a law, just as soon as public opinion should be ripe for its uniform enforcement. The venerable orthodox conservative, Prof. MOSES STUART, has come out strongly in favor of it. By present appearances, the State will be agitated in its length and breadth this winter on the subject, and many predict that one year hence the gubernatorial election will hinge upon this question.

"It," says the *Commonwealth*, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it may be said of the present law for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic in Maine, that it eats well. As to the subsequent suggestion, there can be no difficulty there." The *Providence Journal* well says, the main severity of this law lies in the penalty, "and, what is most effectual, the process runs against the liquor. While the lawyers are disputing about the ownership of the casks, and settling the constitutional objections, the *vintner* itself is poured into the street, and that generally settles the question." Verily this proceeding borrows its witty efficacy from that older *Boston notion*, the revolutionary tea-party!

The following statistics from a report read in a public meeting in Bangor, by Rev. Mr. ALLEN, show the operation there for the quarter ending September 30, 1851.

COMMITMENTS TO THE COUNTY JAIL, QUARTER ENDING

	Drunkards.	Amount.	Total.
September 30, 1850....	12	7	19
June 30, 1851.....	11	3	14
September 30, 1851....	5	6	8

Showing a difference in favor of this quarter of six, as compared with the one previous, and eleven as compared with the corresponding one last year.

2.—COMMITMENTS TO THE CITY WATCH-HOUSE, QUARTER ENDING

	Commitments.	Cost.
June 30, 1851.....	154	\$258 80
September 30, 1851....	61	75 72

Difference in favor of this quarter—cases, 103; cost, \$183 07.

3. NUMBER OF PLACES WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD.—Last spring, 106; at present, 56; showing a diminution of more 50 per cent, while the quantity sold is estimated to be reduced about 75 per cent. Most of these are Irish dwelling houses of the lowest class, (which cannot be searched without express proof of a sale,) where liquor is kept in very small quantities. A city agent has been recently appointed, and the five licensed dealers are notified to stop the sale on or before the first of January next.

4. AMOUNT OF FINES PAID TO THE CITY TREASURY, \$110.

5. QUANTITIES OF LIQUOR SEIZED AND CONDEMNED, about 4,000 gallons; and a still larger amount re-shipped to Boston.

6. THE STATE OF THE STREETS AND CITY, according to the City Marshal's statement, is "improved 75 per cent" as compared with the previous quarter.

1.—OUT-DOOR EXPENSES OF THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT, QUARTER ENDING

June 30, 1851.....supplied	49	\$470 53
September 30, 1851.....	28	213 08
June 30, 1850.....	60	500 16
September 30, 1850.....	10	106 48

Showing a reduction of more than 50 per cent in this department for the last quarter, against 20 per cent last year.

2. EXPENSES OF ALMS-HOUSE RESULTING FROM INTemperance, QUARTER ENDING

June 30, 1851.....	\$161 53
September 30, 1851.....	5 02

Showing a reduction in this one item of \$476 51, or 97 per cent.

3.—COST OF SUPPORT OF COMMON DRUNKARDS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR PENOBSCOT COUNTY, QUARTER ENDING

June 30, 1851.....	\$147 84
September 30, 1851.....	40 67

Showing a reduction of \$107 14, or 72½ per cent.

And we have the Marshal's testimony to the effect that "considerable improvement" is manifest in the condition of the intemperance classes, from the obstacle in the way of their obtaining liquor; and that the comforts of many families have been greatly augmented.

LECTURER.—Of these, in all forms, scientific, reformatory, literary, dilettantish, there is never any lack in the "city of notions." In the matter of real *live* lecturing, the women seem to be taking the lead, and the Woman question is claiming respectful attention, where there were only sneers but yesterday. Mrs. COE, with her western eloquence, has been moving large audiences in Boston, Lynn, and elsewhere, to tears and laughter, by her wit and pathos; so report says. More in the vein of cultivated society and literature, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has lectured to large and enthusiastic audiences, on "Womanhood," "Manhood," and "Humanity"—thrice in Lynn, twice in Salem, and once in Lowell. To the latter places she has been earnestly besought to come again. As we write, she is announced for a series of three lectures in Boston, in Cohasset Hall, and a rich treat is expected even by those who never broke the ice to get at the waters of live humanity and progress.

Rev. Theodore Parker has been lecturing to Lyceums upon "Woman," taking the ground that Woman is intellectually inferior, but affectively superior to Man, and that this last superiority outweighs the other in the sight of God.

Ralph Waldo Emerson again takes the field, to the delight of those who love the poetry of wisdom, and the freshest, highest, sincerest thought always. He gives a new course of six lectures on the *Consistency of Life*, comprising the topics of Fate, Power, Wealth, Economy, Culture, Worship. Many silly people persist in nicknaming him by the vague term, "Transcendentalist," but his tones ring true to humanity, and no one seeks those practical topics

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—This is one of the most hopeful and important enterprises which

have been started during the past season. The objects, as stated in the prospectus, are—"1. To educate a body of professed designers, capable of furnishing original designs for manufactures and other purposes, where ornamental designs are required. 2. To teach the various processes of engraving, lithography, and other methods of transferring and multiplying designs. 3. To educate a class of teachers in drawing and design." But a prime end in view is to open a whole new channel of useful, elegant, attractive, and remunerative industry to the gentler half of human kind, now excluded from most branches of occupation whereby they may earn an independent support, cease to be the slaves of man's selfish passions, and exert the saving and refining power of feminine love and gentleness upon the whole body politic and social. Surely our sisters should be better suited to the arts of multiplying God's forms of beauty for the refinement of our lives, than for the coarse, monotonous drudgery to which five-sixths are doomed, that the other sixth may fulfill an idle silk and satin destiny. To this end a majority of the directors of the School OF DESIGN are women, some from high life, and some the plain, devout apostles of Reform. The balance of the board are philanthropic gentlemen of taste for the fine arts, and manufacturers of liberal views, who feel personally interested in developing the inventive talent of our people in the arts of design. The same experiment has been some time in successful operation in Philadelphia.

The school has been opened in spacious rooms at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, under the direction of Mr. Whitaker, whose admirable tact in teaching the principles of drawing philosophically and practically, and in leading each pupil in her own way to develop all the wealth of graceful forms as it were from the germ, has already created an enthusiasm among the beginners. Other teachers and branches will from time to time be added, until the scholars may go through "a thorough course of elementary drawing and coloring, with lessons in geometry, botany, and other studies so far as may be necessary for a general familiarity with forms and colors."..... "INDUSTRIAL CLASSES" will be formed in the special departments.

The Drawing School is open every day, except Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. Terms \$5 per quarter, in advance. No pupil is received for a less term than a year, and with the understanding that she intends to pursue the art for an occupation. There were on the 1st of December upwards of thirty pupils, and a large accession was expected in a week or two, when a new class would be formed. Applications may be addressed to Miss Ednah D. Littlehale, Secretary.

EDUCATION.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION numbers, among its members, many of the most active and distinguished teachers of the State. To the meetings and discussions held from place to place by the teachers themselves, a great improvement in our public education is already due.

PHONOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS are making rapid progress. Exhibitions of Phonetic schools are do-

ing the work, being everywhere largely attended. The meeting of the Educational Prize Committee, some weeks since, in Boston, proves that the reformed spelling is exerting an attraction upon "grave and eminent personages." That committee numbered such men as Chas. G. Loring, Esq., Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, Hon. Chas. Sumner, John G. Palfrey, Horace Mann, Gov. Boutwell, George B. Emerson, Esq., &c. The committee reported unanimously in favor of the Phonetic class as the best readers and spellers presented, and to them was awarded, through the hands of Dr. Stone, their teacher, the prize of \$250.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC FIRE ALARM.—The machinery for the full application of this ingenious invention of Dr. W. F. Channing, to the transmission of all fire alarms in Boston, is completed. *Forty-nine miles of wire* connect the various church bells with a common center, in the City Hall. The inventor has really produced a unitary mode of propagating the alarms of one point of the social system, as by sympathetic and motor nerves, throughout the whole body, instantly and at once. It is really a new gain of the mutual or social principle, like the post-office, the telegraph, the free schools, &c., &c.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

RECEPTION OF Kossuth.—The arrival in New York of the illustrious Hungarian exile, a sketch of whose noble career we have given in another part of our present number, has been the theme of deepest interest, not only in this city, but throughout the United States. Never before did an exile enjoy such a glorious triumph. Never before were such honors paid to the conqueror of many battles—much less to a fallen hero. Kossuth is victorious, even in defeat. The leader of an unsuccessful revolution, he is crowned with more precious laurels than ever adorned the brow of triumphant chieftain. His glory shines forth with star-like splendor in this dark night of personal adversity. He wins the hearts of the people, as if by some magic talisman. Disclaiming all pretensions for himself, he is surrounded with more loyal homage from millions of freemen, than was ever granted to the pride of sovereigns. This instinctive devotion to a great soul is an honor to our nature. Kossuth, without seeking anything but sympathy for his country in the hour of her perilous need, obtains the mastery over the popular heart, by the sublime attraction of a pure and lofty character. His progress in the United States will furnish an example, the force of which will last for centuries. His arrival in our harbor on the night of Dec. 4, was announced by signal guns from the steamer. Landing at Staten Island, after being welcomed to the soil of Freedom by Dr. Doane, he was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the people. A guard of honor attended him during the night. The next day he was publicly welcomed by a procession and address.

Meantime, the citizens of New York were impatiently expecting their illustrious guest. On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, he was introduced to the city, with a military and civic pageant of a most imposing character, although surpassed in solemn and impressive effect by the spontaneous demonstrations of the people. The streets through which Kossuth was to pass were completely filled with a dense throng of human beings. Not a foot square was left unoccupied. Every house-top and window was alive with jubilant spectators. Such cheers of greeting—so deep, so universal, so impassioned—were never heard from our most excited public meetings. The day was in exquisite harmony with the scene and the occasion. The sun shone with surpassing beauty from an almost cloudless sky. Not a breath of wintry air disturbed the peaceful serenity of the atmosphere. Even chill December seemed to have assumed the smiling robes of May, in honor of the more than royal visitor.

On Sunday, Kossuth attended an Episcopal church in company with the Mayor of the city. The next day was devoted to the reception of deputations from different parts of the country. In his answers to the addresses, which were presented on these occasions, Kossuth never failed to make the claims of Hungary on our sympathy and operative aid the chief, and indeed almost the sole topic of attention. With a frankness which would disarm suspicion itself, he expressed his wishes and his hopes in regard to the popular action in America. The image of his bleeding Hungary seemed constantly to haunt his vision. Disclaiming all desire for personal honors, unwilling to accept the hospitalities which were so profusely pressed upon him, merely for festive purposes, and wisely abstaining from all interference in the domestic policy of the United States, he plead the cause of his martyred fatherland, with an eloquence combining the Oriental majesty and fervor of expression with the keen sagacity of a European statesman, which affords a cheering pledge of the speedy resurrection of Hungary to her just place among living nations.

The reception of delegations, and individuals wishing to pay their respects to the noble Magyar, continued on Tuesday and part of the two following days. Among the delegations presented, were committees from the cities of New Haven, Brooklyn, and Baltimore; from a number of citizens of Virginia, and of Florida; from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the German citizens of Albany, the Bar of New York, the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and several political associations.

The festival in honor of Kossuth, given by the Municipal authorities of New York, took place at the Irving House on Thursday, and that by the members of the press, on the following Monday, at the Astor House. These were each occasions of peculiar interest. The noble intellect of Kossuth swayed and ruled the company with an irresistible magnetic power. His eloquence was of a high and commanding order. Simple and lucid in his statements, earnest and convincing in his arguments, and terribly fervent in his appeals, he left no room to doubt of the justice of the cause to which he is de-

voted, or of its paramount claims on humanity. The purpose of Kossuth, in his demands for aid from the people of the United States, may be briefly explained.

He wishes for an official declaration that the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary is contrary to the laws of nations, and that a repetition of the offence would not be regarded with indifference by the American people. Connected with this act, he desires freedom of commercial intercourse with revolutionary States, on the part of this country, in spite of the prohibition of their pretended arbitrary governments. With the recognition of the independence of Hungary, and such pecuniary aid as the bounty of private citizens may afford, Kossuth believes that the political salvation of his fatherland would be secure. In his opinion, no war would be produced by such a course. Russian arrogance would be checked, and the oppressed nations of Europe would be set free.

Congress has extended a cordial welcome to Kossuth by a large majority. It now remains to be seen to what extent his views will be sanctioned by the "sober second-thought" of the whole American people.

The correct pronunciation of the name of Kossuth is *Kosh-oot*, with the emphasis on the first syllable. In the Magyar language, *s* always has the force of our *sh*, except when it is modified by the collocation of *z*, which in this instance is not the case; *u* is pronounced like *oo* in boot; and the letters *th* together have the force of our simple *t*.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The thirty-second Congress of the United States assembled in Washington, according to the provisions of the constitution, on Monday, December 1. The Senate, consisting when full of sixty-two members, counts thirty-four Democrats, twenty-three Whigs, two Independents, (Hale and Sumner,) and there are three vacancies, one in each of the States of Connecticut, Mississippi, and California. In the House, there are two hundred and thirty-three members, besides four Delegates from territories, who have not the privilege of voting. Of these, there are one hundred and forty-two Democrats, eighty-six Whigs, and five Independents. Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, has been elected Speaker of the House by a handsome majority. The message of the President, and the reports of the Secretaries of the different departments, are able documents, and appear to have given general satisfaction, irrespective of party distinctions. The principal subject of debate in the Senate has been the question of Kossuth's reception, which, as we have said above, has been passed by both Houses. Among the principal advocates of extending public welcome to Kossuth, are Messrs. Foote, Seward, Shields, Sumner, and Cass; while the contrary ground has been warmly supported by Messrs. Berrien, Underwood, Dawson, and Butler. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, made his first speech in the Senate during the discussion of this question. It was a powerful, chaste, and eloquent performance, and it spoken of with admiration even by his opponents. No business of importance except the above has yet been transacted by the House.

The health of Mr. Clay is so precarious as to cause a good deal of anxiety among his friends.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON TRIAL, after a protracted hearing of several weeks, has resulted in the acquittal of the accused, Castner HAWLEY. The jury rendered the verdict after an absence of a few moments. The trial of the other prisoners is abandoned by the prosecuting officers.

The returns for the Massachusetts Legislature are completed. In the Senate, the Democrats have a majority of seven, and in the House, the Whigs have a majority of four.

The election of State officers in Virginia has resulted in the decided victory of the Democratic party.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a bill providing for a Secession Convention.

Mr. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, has made a public statement denying the report in circulation injurious to the character of his constituents, and of Governor Young.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMER PROMETHEUS.—An attack on the American steamer Prometheus by a British man-of-war, while leaving the harbor of San Juan, Nicaragua, has excited a good deal of feeling throughout the country. The matter has been taken in hand by Congress, who will, of course, enter into a thorough investigation of this apparent outrage on the American flag. The attack was made under the following circumstances:—A demand for port charges had been presented to the Captain of the Prometheus, just previous to her sailing. The payment of this was declined, on the ground that the Mosquito authorities had no right to collect port charges at San Juan. Upon the refusal of the captain, the British brig-of-war Express started in pursuit of the Prometheus, and on coming up with her fired a blank cartridge over her deck. No attention was paid to this. A shot was then fired across her bows and another across her stern. Unwilling to expose the lives of his passengers, the Captain of the Prometheus changed his course and ran back to the anchorage. The brig-of-war anchored along side. The charges were then paid under protest, and the steamer resumed her voyage. The English claim the protection of the port of San Juan, in behalf of the Mosquito Kingdom, but the proceedings on this occasion will no doubt bring up the whole question for final adjustment.

HYDROPATHIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement of the new Hydropathic Institute, for the instruction of pupils in the water-cure, by Dr. T. L. Nichols and Mrs. Gove Nichols, was celebrated on the 5th of December. The graduating class consisted of twenty persons, an equal number of both sexes, who having enjoyed the benefits of the institution were prepared to engage in practice for the benefit of the community. Addresses were made to a large audience, assembled on the occa-

sion, by the Principals of the Institute and several scientific gentlemen, among whom were S. P. Andrews, Esq., the distinguished Professor of Phonography, Dr. Redfield, and Rev. T. L. Harris. The Institute is now in a highly flourishing condition, and bids fair to become of great public utility.

An exhibition of the Crystal Palace, by Mr. Barnum, is now open in this city. It has attracted a crowd of visitors, who are unbounded in their expressions of admiration of its ingenious and beautiful arrangements. It is a moving picture, on a large scale, representing the exterior of the palace, a complete view of the nave, with its rare profusion of the products of all nations; the transept, with its statuary and fountain; and, in short, all the remarkable objects of interests, which served to make up the attractions of the World's Fair.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.—This excellent newspaper has recently passed the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. On the occasion of completing its first half century, Mr. William C. Bryant, its editor-in-chief, presented a succinct history of its progress, embracing a variety of interesting details with regard to the course of journalism in this city, together with numerous reminiscences of leading political characters, who now belong to a by-gone age. We rejoice to find that the Post, in spite of its venerable years, lends its aid to the cause of intellectual and social progress, always speaking a friendly word for the great reforms of the day, not excepting Phrenology, which, in our belief, affords the only scientific basis for all progressive developments.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The terrible calamity which took place at age of the Ward School-houses in this city, on the 20th of Nov., resulting in the death of over forty children, was one of the most heart-rending events which we have ever been called upon to record. The sudden illness of one of the teachers, causing a general confusion and alarm, gave rise to the impression that the building was on fire. A general panic ensued. A rush was made for the staircase; the banisters, which had been imperfectly secured, gave way; and a throng of children were precipitated some forty feet upon the stone pavements below. At the time of the accident, there were nearly 2,000 children in attendance in the different departments. More than half this number rushed together to the stairs. In falling, many of them struck the corners of the rough stone steps, and, in about ten minutes from the first alarm, the children were heaped together on the lower floor, making a living mass nearly fourteen feet in height. The scene which ensued defies description. A large number of parents, hearing of the catastrophe, were soon assembled on the spot. The grief of mothers, on finding their children dead, was piteous to behold. Gloom spread over the whole city, and every heart was melted in sympathy. A coroner's jury was employed for several days in investigating the circumstances of the accident. Their verdict completely exonerated the teachers from any neglect or carelessness, and as-

cribed the cause of the deplorable catastrophe to be the insecurity of the banisters, arising from culpable inattention in the completion of the building. It will be a long time before the city recovers from the shock produced by this awful affliction of so many parents in the loss of their jewels of richest promise.

NARROW ESCAPE.—An Englishman named Bainbridge, while going over the foot-bridge to the lower, near the Horse-Shoe Falls, at Niagara, slipped on the ice and fell into the rapids, and was carried near the great falls, when he managed to catch hold of a rock, which he clung to for half an hour, when he was fortunately seen by a party passing round Goat Island. Two guides, named H. Brewster and J. Davy, took the reins from some horses, tied them together, and threw them to Mr. Bainbridge, who had just enough strength left to tie them round his body, when he was drawn on shore in a very exhausted state.

THANKSGIVING.—The following are the States in which Thanksgiving was held on Thursday, Nov. 28:—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Texas.

ARRIVAL OF LOLA MONTER.—This notorious woman, who has played such a conspicuous part in the history of royal and aristocratic vice in Europe, arrived in New York by the Humboldt at the same time with Gov. Kossuth. Her appearance is thus described in a morning journal:—

"Lola is not a masculine woman, but rather slim in her structure; she has a face of great beauty, and a pair of black Spanish eyes, which flash fire when she is speaking, and make her, with the sparkling wit of her conversation, a great favorite in company. She has black hair, which curls in ringlets by the sides of the face, and her nose is of a pure Grecian cast, while her cheek bones are high, and give a Moorish appearance to her face."

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—The King of Hanover died on the 17th ult., in the 81st year of his age. He was born in England, and, as Duke of Cumberland, received his university education at Gottingen, entered the army in 1790, in 1794 commanded the First Brigade of Cavalry, and in an encounter near Tournay lost his left eye. In 1813 he was made a Field Marshal, but on the accession of William IV., took umbrage at being preceded in the command of all the Horse Guards by the Duke of Wellington, and resigned his rank in the army. He entered on his government in 1837 by withdrawing the constitutional rights that William IV. had granted to the people of Hanover. In 1840 he had to give them back, and in 1848 made still further concessions. During the Irish famine, he made a donation of \$10,000 for the relief of the

suffers. He was not beloved by his subjects. His passions were hot, and his disposition arbitrary, but he had some good impulses, and always adhered to his friends. He will be succeeded by his only son, George Frederick, who was born May 27, 1819, and for many years has been blind.

On the 18th Nov. Lord Palmerston received at the Foreign Office several deputations to congratulate him on the share of the British Government in the liberation of Kosuth.

The Submarine Telegraph continues to work well. Dispatches are conveyed between London and Paris in a very brief period.

The line of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Warsaw has been, by command of the Emperor, already marked out, and the earth-works have been commenced.

The Queen of Spain has granted a free pardon to the twenty-three British subjects who, having formed part of the expedition of López, were taken prisoners in Cuba, and were sent to Spain to take their trial for the offense which they had committed. These unfortunate persons were chiefly young lads, who had been inveigled by the plotters of the expedition to join it under false and unfounded representations.

From Vienna we learn that two hundred respectable brokers and dealers on the Bourse of that city had been ordered to quit the Austrian capital for "bearing" the exchange market. This arbitrary measure had excited deep discontent, and did not materially tend to allay the financial crisis which prevailed.

General Notices.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE JOURNAL FOR 1852.—We cannot better introduce our "new feature," than by copying a portion of the following letter, which is but the echo of thousands. After giving directions in relation to his subscription for the Journal for 1852, the writer says:—

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, as now published, (1851,) is one of the most important monthlies published. It is not the most important. Permit me to suggest one improvement, which, if adopted, would, I think, give it a more general circulation, and make it more desirable to many who now take it. It is this. In your 'EVENTS OF THE MONTH,' you publish everything except the 'POLITICAL EVENTS'—now publish the political events also, and many who are now compelled to take a political paper, or be ignorant of the political changes that take place in this and other countries, will then drop their political papers, as a child would a 'hot potato,' and take the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for the reason that they could then get all the information in the Journal that they could in political papers; and get the discussions on the subject of Phrenology and other sciences in addition. In my humble opinion the Journal would then be perfect. Yours, &c. J. M.

[This suggestion is in perfect accordance with our original design, but a disinclination to take additional responsibilities upon ourselves at the time of our enlargement, or to be supposed "partisan," prevented us from introducing it. We now propose to keep our readers "posted up in the politics" of the world, as well as in all the other great interests of human life and human government. It will be interesting to note the political or governmental changes which are now taking place in the monarchies and republics of this age. We are living in the most eventful period of the world's history. Let us record the changes—and, as marking advances up the hill of PROGRESS, let us put a block under the wheels of time, to prevent them from rolling back. We have tried our strength, and "Onward and Upward" shall ever be our motto; nor shrink

from duty, let it come in whatever shape it may. "No pest up Ulla contracts our powers—the whole boundless universe is ours."

THE present number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is sent to those whose subscription expired with the last volume, but the Journal will be continued only to those who re-subscribe. New subscription books are opened with every new volume. To insure complete sets from the commencement of the volume, clubs should be made up and the names sent in to the publishers at once.

TO PREVENT DELAYS OR MISARRANGE, all letters and other communications relating to this Journal should, in all cases, be post paid, and directed to the publishers as follows:

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By referring to advertisements it will be seen that there are now FOUR MONTHLY JOURNALS published at 131 Nassau street, New York, in Clinton Hall, by the same firm, namely—the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, THE STUDENT, THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER, each at one dollar a year, in advance. For objects, editors, club terms, etc., see PROSPECTUSES.

TO BOOK AGENTS, AND OTHERS.—FOWLER and WELLS, Publishers, 131 Nassau street, N. Y., will furnish, in large, or small quantities, all works on Phrenology, Physiology or Hydropathy; also on the various reforms of the age. Among others, works on Phonography, Education, and the Natural Sciences generally. Catalogues may be had on application.

PLEASE SPECIFY.—When ordering Journals, please specify WHICH is wanted, and be careful to give the Post-office, COUNTY, and STATE, also the name of the writer.

OUR JOURNALS will be sent in clubs, in one or one hundred different post-offices, as may be desired. It will be all the same to the publishers.

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POSTAGE PAID.—Persons writing to us on their own business, and wishing an answer, can pay postage to our reply by inclosing an envelope properly directed to themselves, with a postage stamp on it, and this get our answer for three cents instead of five.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BEST.—Nothing, equally with this, will facilitate a practical knowledge of Phrenology. It is made with the organs raised and clearly defined on one side of the head; while, on the other side, the classes of organs are shown in groups, and each organ and group has a neatly printed label. Then it is varnished to prevent the adhesion of dust, and looks like a piece of splendid porcelain. In connection with the definition of the faculties on the 23d page of the Journal, or with the "Illustrated Self Instructor," any person may soon become sufficiently acquainted with the science of Phrenology to understand at a glance whether the character of a stranger is favorable

or otherwise. As the price is only one dollar, every man should have one in his library, and every woman, interested in the right training of her children, should have one of these beautiful, useful, and ornamental articles in her parlor or kitchen.

OUR YACHT AMERICA.—The beautiful engraving of this victorious sailing craft, which adorns this number, was copied, by kind permission of our sailing friend, N. Currier, owner of Nassau and Spruce streets, New York, from his splendid lithograph of this beautiful boat. He has also several other views of this Yacht, at different points of the great race, but she seems to be almost alone in the picture, her rivals being so far in the rear as to be almost out of sight. Friend Currier, please give us a picture of one of the English yachts, near enough to us so that we can tell what it looks like without the aid of a telescope. In that case you would be obliged, of course, to leave the "America" out of the picture.

We hope to give the Phrenology of Kosuth in a future number of the Journal.

New Publications.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.—Recently published at the office of this Journal. In our next we hope to find room for notices of other works, now on our table, which we have not yet found time to examine.

The most important serial work—now nearly completed—which we have to notice is—

THE HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF HYDROPATHY AND HYGIENE.—AN ILLUSTRATED WORK, IN TWO VOLUMES, EMBRACING OUTLINES OF ANATOMY, ILLUSTRATED. PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY, ILLUSTRATED. HYGIENIC AGENCIES, AND THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. DIETETICS AND HYDROPATHIC COOKERY. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF WATER TREATMENT. SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND HYDRO-THERAPEUTICS, INCLUDING THE NATURE, CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF ALL KNOWN DISEASES. APPLICATION TO SURGICAL DISEASES. APPLICATION OF HYDROPATHY TO MIDWINTER AND THE NURSERY. BY R. T. TRALL, M.D. New York, FOWLER and WELLS, Publishers. Price, in numbers, \$2.50. Substantially Bound, \$5.50.

The first volume of this great work is completed, and the second volume nearly through the press. It is, without exception, the most thorough and complete treatise on the subjects, to which it is devoted, that has ever appeared in print. It contains nearly three hundred Engraved Illustrations.

As a Family Guide, in all cases of illness, we regard it as incomparably better than any other work. The New York Tribune speaks of it as follows:—

"THE HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA," by R. T. TRALL. The first volume of this useful work is completed, forming a collection of elaborate and instructive treatises on various important topics of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, dietetics, and other collateral subjects. The title of the book does no justice to the extent and variety of the information which it contains. In preparing it, no pains have been spared in collecting and consulting the most valuable authorities. The editor, however, has by no means confined himself to the work of compilation. He has enriched the Encyclopedia with the results of his own observation, and stated them in a lucid and attractive manner. For popular reference, on the subjects of which it treats, we know of no work which can fill its place. Without any parade of technical terms it is strictly scientific; the language is plain and simple; the points explained are of great importance; devoted to progress, the editor is no slave to theory; he does not shock the general reader by medical utopianisms; while he forcibly demonstrates the benefits of modern improvements. Of all the numerous publications which have obtained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowler & Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility, than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia.

"A Mother's Thoughts on Parental Responsibility," by Mrs. C. M. Steele. 12 mo., price 25 cents. Fowler & Wells, Publishers.

An attempt to illustrate certain ethical principles by the doctrines of Phrenology. A lively narrative is adopted by the author as the vehicle for instruction, which is conveyed in a lucid and pleasing manner.—Tribune.

The author is a distinguished teacher; and being a good Phrenologist himself, imparts much useful information.

"The Organic Laws; or the Laws which Govern the Human Organism." By J. BRADFORD RAY. 1 vol. 12mo. 264 pages. Published by Fowlers & Wells, New York. Price seventy-five cents.

In this work we have another good book, from the pen of which the physiologically good may grow better, and the physiologically bad, by living according to its teachings, may become good. It consists mainly of a well arranged and condensed statement of the principles which make up the philosophy of life and health, embodying the teachings of Graham, Alcott, and many others who have labored, and are laboring for the reformation of humanity; to which the author has added numerous judicious observations and striking illustrations. A wide dissemination of this work could not fail to exercise a salutary influence in modifying the present artificial habits and ruinous excesses of society; and even many who consider themselves well posted in all the departments of reform, and thoroughly conversant with all the ultraisms of the day, may still find some refreshing hints which would make this book a valuable acquisition to their library.—*Water-Cure Journal*.

Shadow Land; or, The Seen. By Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH. 12mo., 128 pages; price 25 cents. Published by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau street, New York.

The writer gives us a pleasant psychological view of sleep, dreams, premonitions, imagination, home superstitions, precience, and so forth, together with numerous prophetic and poetic coincidences; all of which will prove very interesting and agreeable to those who have a poetic cast of mind; while those who only care for matters of fact—the utilitarians—will read the book with an incredulous smile. We will give our readers a taste of its quality by quotations in another number.

OUR BOOKS BY ST. LOUIS.—Hitherto no special arrangements had been made for the supply of this great market for our various publications, the demand for which, of late, has been large. We have now made arrangements with Messrs. FOSTER & CO., of that city, who will, in future, supply that market, at wholesale or retail prices.

Advertisements.

A limited space of this Journal will be given to advertisements, on the following terms: For a full page, one month, \$20. For one column, \$15. For half a column, \$10. For less than half a column, twenty-five cents a line.

At these rates, the smallest advertisement amounts to less than one cent a line, for every thousand copies of the Journal, our Edition being never less than 25,000 copies.

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 noticed, 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 so successfully applicable as the Water-Cure. Its effects are almost instantaneous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands who were beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE will be fully discussed, including Food, Intemperance, 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.

TO PREVENT, no matter of what disease, the principles of

Hydrophathy may safely be applied, and, in nine cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

REFORMS in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose to show how.

Time was when the secrets of the human constitution were locked up in volumes to which only a privileged few had the key: now they are offered to every man, woman and child in the land, and all who can read and desire to understand, may learn through such a publication as THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, whatever science has discovered in regard to the organization of man.—*East Boston Ledger*.

It is one of the most valuable periodicals published in the country.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat*.

TERMS ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance. Address post-paid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau street, New York.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER FOR 1852. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME I. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT \$1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.—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 art, 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, post-paid, to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

THE SPREAD OF PHONOGRAPHY.—Every person who has had much writing to do has felt the need of some means by which his thoughts could be fixed upon paper with the rapidity of oratorical speech, and with unerring certainty. Our present mode of communication is slow and wasteful; the mind is trammelled and fettered; the imagination crippled in its flight; thoughts warm and transparent grow opaque, and freeze with a tedious dribbling from the pen; but, aided by Phonography, the whole soul pours itself forth in a sweet shower of thoughts, in words, legible and certain as the impress upon coin fresh from the mint.

Phonography furnishes the same extraordinary facilities for rapid writing that the railroad does for rapid traveling; and is as much superior to the common long hand, as the railroad is to the old stage-coach. The student of law, of medicine, of theology, the editor, the minister, or the lawyer, who understands it, enjoys the same advantages, in time and comfort, over his less fortunate brother, as the traveler, seated in a well-cushioned, well-warmed railroad car, over his less stored and less fortunate fellow-traveler, who takes passage in a stage-coach. The far-seeing business man prefers the car, because he can save time; the Phonographer writes Phonographically, because he both saves time and labor, performing with ease the labor of six hours in one.

To bring this great art to the attention of the friends of education, to spread its benefits far and wide, to introduce it as an element of early education into schools, academies, and colleges, to put every person who desires improvement in the possession of this railroad to knowledge, is a leading object and aim of the UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF PHONOGRAPHERS.—Hitherto there has been a great want of reading matter in Phonography. Beginners have lost their interest for want of something new and interesting to read. They have often been in doubt as to the best forms, and not finding a sufficient confidence in their own phonographic knowledge to determine for themselves upon the best outline for words, have neglected the subject until their early zeal is lost, and the fundamental principles are forgotten. This want will be supplied by the UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER, furnishing them, as it will, with something valuable to read, while it constantly refreshes the memory with elementary principles. It will also point out the best course of practice, both in writing and reading, for obtaining the object so much desired by all—namely, the recording of language with the rapidity of speech.

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THE STUDENT, a FAMILY MISCELLANY, edited by N. A. CALVERT, is published monthly, containing 30 large octavo pages, illustrated with numerous engravings.

Its object is the Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Improvement of Youth; and being adapted to every member of the Family, from the child to the aged, it is emphatically THE PERIODICAL which every parent should procure for his family.

In its pages are embraced the Natural Sciences, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, and Music. The Sciences are treated in a popular manner, and the most entertaining and instructive reading is sought for its columns; and that best adapted to interest and improve the minds of the young.

Our aim is to make THE STUDENT THE CHEAPEST, and most widely useful Family Magazine in America.

TERMS IN ADVANCE, Single copy, \$1.00 a year; fifteen copies, \$10.00.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THE STUDENT.

"Right well does the Editor of THE STUDENT cater for the public, big and little. As a Reading Book in Schools, in the hands of a judicious teacher, it is unapproachable. We would not teach without it, if we had to supply the school ourselves. We have tried it, and know what it is."—*Suamico County Home Journal*.—N.J.

"Parents should subscribe for THE STUDENT, and put it into the hands of their children; it will do them more substantial good than the fifty books many are striving to secure for them."—*Somerset Post*, Ohio.

"No work is better calculated to command the attention of the inquiring mind, and direct it to usefulness, than THE STUDENT."—*Standard*, Syracuse, N.Y.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1852.—THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY OF THE UNION.—The Proprietors of the POST think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well-known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of thirty years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our continued connection with that distinguished author, Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," &c. During the coming year, we have already made arrangements for the following novelties: EOLINE; or, MARIETTA VALE, By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HERTZ, author of "Linda," "Rena," &c. VIOLA; or, ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTHWEST: a companion to "Prairie Flower," By EMMERSON BENNETT, author of "Prairie Flower," "The Bandits of the Ozage," &c. TRILL and TRUMPH; by T. S. ANTHONY, author of "The Iron Hand," "Temperance Tales," &c. And last, but not least, THE CURSE OF CLIFTON; a Tale of Explanation and Redemption. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c.

The POST also will contain every week Selected Articles of the choicest description, One or More Engravings, Humorous Articles, the Most Interesting News, Local News, Bank Note List, State of the Markets, the Stock Markets, &c., &c.

TERMS.—The terms of the POST are Two Dollars, if paid in advance. For Five Dollars, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one post-office: 4 copies, \$5.00 per annum; 8 copies (and one to the Agent, or getter up of the Club,) \$10.00 per annum; 12 copies (and one to the Agent or getter up of the Club,) \$15.00 per annum; 20 copies (and one to the Agent, or getter up of the Club,) \$20.00 per annum.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible, the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address (always post-paid,) DELANCEY AND PETERSON, No. 66 South Third street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—A copy of the POST will be sent as a specimen to any one requesting it.

CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—One of the most superior establishments in the wholesale and retail clothing business, is that of BOOTS & FOSTER, No. 27 Courtlandt street, New York. These gentlemen have gone into the business upon the principle of combining science and Capital, and the result is that an elegant and fashionable wardrobe, of unquestionable make and material, may be obtained at about one-half the old custom prices.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in New York, on the first of each month. It is devoted to SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHRENOLOGY forms a leading feature, which will be fully explained, simply illustrated with portraits of the virtuous and vicious, and its doctrines applied to all the practical business and pursuits of the Human Race.

PHYSIOLOGY, or the Laws of Life and Health, will be clearly defined, extensively illustrated, and made interesting and profitable to all; our motto being, "A sound mind in a healthy body." The Human Race is suffering from weakness and disease, both of body and of mind. To teach Society how to develop the body, so that health, happiness, and long life may be the result, will be our great aim in this department.

HOME EDUCATION will occupy much attention, and be just the kind of knowledge that the mother requires, as a guide in the discharge of her important duties. Nine-tenths of the positive vice of mankind arises from improper training in the first twelve years of life. It will be our special care to make the Journal a monitor for the mother, in the true practical philosophy of domestic education.

YOUNG MEN will find the Journal a friend and foster-father, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the Journal in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.

PHRENOLOGY, or the external signs of character, as shown by shape, expression, and natural language will be presented.

THE AMERICAN

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N. B.—The new volume commences in January, 1852.

VOLUME XV.

MECHANISM will be unfolded, and a rational explanation given of its phenomena and uses as a curative agent, and those interesting Psychological facts which seem to open to the world a new field of interest in the empire of mind.

AGRICULTURE, the primitive, most healthful, and independent employment of man, will receive much attention, and such facts and philosophy will be given, illustrated by engravings, as will make the Journal eminently valuable to the farmer, and indeed to all who have a fruit tree or a garden.

MECHANICAL.—As at least one-half the wealth of the world comes through the exercise of the faculty of CONSTRUCTIVENESS, the various mechanical arts will be encouraged, new inventions explained and illustrated with expensive and spirited engravings. The great interests of the mechanic, from the anvil to the ship, and the prospected offices of Architecture will find a cordial welcome and earnest support in the pages of the Journal.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence will be presented in the Journal, constituting an essential feature for 1852.

ENGRAVINGS to illustrate all the leading topics of the Journal, more numerous and beautiful than formerly, will commend this volume to all readers.

THE MECHANIC, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the Student, the Teacher and the Mother, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable companion.

TO FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS.—Every individual who is interested in human progress, and in the advancement of science, is earnestly invited to aid in extending the circulation of this Journal everywhere throughout the land.

A few Editorial Notices of the Journal.

The December number of the American Phrenological Journal, completes the 14th volume of this excellent publication. The Journal, under its present arrangement, contains an amount and variety of interesting and instructive matter which is obtained in no other monthly with which we are conversant, at the same price. We are happy to learn that the experiment which was ventured upon one year ago, of doubling its size, and introducing into it a greater variety of topics than formerly, has met with universal favor, and that it has been repaid by a large increase of its circulation. The new volume, commencing in January, 1852, affords a favorable time to subscribe.—*Frederician.*

The December No. of this work, now before us, closes the volume. It is the best volume yet published of a magazine which is doing much by way of extending the true science of mind, and of promoting man's social, moral, mental, and physical development. The Publishers and Editors are practical Phrenologists of high attainments and indomitable industry and enterprise; and the popularity of the Journal is a deserved reward of their energy and perseverance. Price \$1.—*Radii.*

It is conducted with great ability, and cannot fail to be useful to those who make themselves acquainted with its contents. Parents especially, and those to whom is committed the education of children, might derive important advantages from this work. It should lie in every family.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

This invaluable Journal of science comes to us as a rare treat. It is beautifully printed and contains matter of the choicest character.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Phrenological Journal is one of the best family journals published in the United States.—*East Boston Ledger.*

The Phrenological Journal is one which we can recommend to families with the utmost confidence, having for several years past, been among the careful readers of its pages. It is worth twice the sum it costs.—*Democratic Reflector.*

The Journal is the standard Phrenological work of our Continent, and well worthy of being the standard. Its motto—"Know thyself," indicates its aim. By diffusing the principles of Phrenology, to teach man his true position, his abilities and his destiny.—*Western Union.*

We know of no issue from the periodical press superior to this in point of usefulness and interest, and the neatness of its typography is unsurpassed. There cannot be too many patrons of such a publication.—*New York Day Book.*

We have so often spoken in terms of commendation of this Journal, that it would be needless to more than call the attention of the public to the fact that it continues unabated in interest.—*Plymouth Rock.*

The Phrenological Journal for December is already on our table. It is a welcome visitor to our sanctum. God speed the noble cause this monthly advocates. \$1 per year.—*Lancaster Express.*

It is the pioneer in the reform spirit of the age, and has attained a circulation all over the Union which attests its unusual popularity. For beauty of mechanical execution it has no superior.—*Pine, Loom and Axle.*

A single number of the Phrenological Journal is worth the price of the entire volume.—*American Citizen.*

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EDUCATION,

PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

NUMBER II.

SECRETIVENESS is one of the animal propensities, and in its action has merely selfish gratification in view. In the lower animals it acts, like all their other faculties, as a blind instinct, while in man it is coupled with reasoning power and moral sentiment, by which it may be guided, modified, and restrained, or allowed to act only in harmony with the higher dictates of the mind. The very name of Secretiveness indicates the general nature of the faculty, yet we deem it proper to define its office, its perversion and its abuse.

Its office is to produce concealment, and a restraining influence upon the other faculties. Its true animal nature perhaps may be best understood by reference to its action in the lower order of animals. Nearly all carnivorous animals have Secretiveness in a high degree of power. The cat species, from the lion downward, secretes itself and patiently waits and watches for its prey, and when it approaches, seizes it at a single bound, before the unconscious victim is aware of the presence of the concealed enemy.

Herbivorous animals, on the contrary, whose natural food does not flee at their approach, and who, therefore, need no artifice to surprise it, are usually found comparatively deficient, not only in the development of the organ, but in the manifestation of the propensity under consideration.

There are those of the human race in whom Secretiveness is so large and active,

that their whole character is tinged with a fox-like, or cat-like cunning. All they say, and all they do, has an air of mystery, concealment, and artifice about it: they use ambiguous expressions, and never "speak right on," bold, plain, and unmistakable, but qualify their remarks with prudential terms; and hedge about all they say with so many conditions, that they appear as if they were either cowards, or considered themselves holding communion with rascals. There are others, on the contrary, who are too abrupt, blunt, and ill-timed in their remarks—who lack sufficient concealment for a judicious character, and who, as Shakspeare expresses it, "carry their heart on their sleeve for daws to peck at." We can tolerate a plain, bold character, better than a sly and crafty one, yet neither is the proper standard of character; a medium between the two extremes should be sought. This involves a full development of the organ, and that in harmony with all the others. The training of this faculty is of essential importance—where it is too small it should be developed, and where too large, it should be depressed. All well balanced minds will discover the propriety of this as the true mode of training. Let children be taught to restrain their feelings, to never express a sentiment, till they have reflected upon the propriety or impropriety of what they would utter. Oftentimes an expressed truth might wound the feelings of some persons present, or might develop to the world that which should be kept in a small circle of friends as a secret. They should be taught not to unnecessarily expose their

weaknesses, or their ignorance, and also never to so far develop their character that dishonest strangers might take advantage of it. This is in accordance with Conscientiousness itself, and both faculties may be trained in harmonious conjunction on this point. Every faculty, this among the number, is given to man for a wise and useful purpose. Each faculty, by being too weak, creates a weakness in the character, while excessive development of any faculty, produces an unbalanced state of mind, and, in respect to nearly every one of the primitive powers has a liability to abuse from excessive development, or undue activity. This is even true of Benevolence or Conscientiousness; making a man so liberal as to do himself injustice—so charitable as to give, to unworthy objects; or so sensitive in respect to moral duty and responsibility as to do nothing, for fear of doing wrong. Deficient Secretiveness makes a man so transparent as to be liable at every moment, to fall a victim to the selfishness of those around him; while an excess of this faculty leads to duplicity, chicanery, cunning, artifice, dissimulation and falsehood; indeed there are those whose chief pleasure seems to be to deceive and mislead, not only to hide their real character and sentiments, but to put forth language and actions of a deceptive nature, quite foreign to their general character, for the mere pleasure of the good cheer and amusement it affords, thus making an honest man appear, for the time being, to be a hypocritical villain.

It creates in writers or speakers a tendency to shroud in mystery, not only what is attempted to be expressed, but to make us believe, that much of importance is yet to come; hence, novelists, who usually have the organ large, develop a previous plot on one page only to lay another, or to raise a mystery to be afterwards developed. Thus they go on linking mystery in mystery, to excite interest and lead the reader on, and frequently close their book in a labyrinth of undeveloped history, more especially if another volume is to follow.

The abuses of this faculty in social life are numerous; children are deceived from the very cradle, say, before they cease to inhabit it are they taught hypocrisy.

It is thought by mothers and nurses, that a straightforward, truthful course with a child is not good policy; that they must be ruled by deception. Soon they learn one deception, but are not conscious that they are not

involved in others, and they are not long in gaining the knowledge that deception and double dealing is almost the only mode of producing influence on their minds. They soon begin to deceive their playmates, next their parents, and not being educated properly relative to truth, but on the contrary, trained by a system of hypocrisy, they soon learn to lie outright. Mothers in whom Secretiveness is so large as to lead them to deceive their children, have usually transmitted to those children a large share of that faculty. Instead of developing unduly in the children an already large organ, it is the part of wisdom to check and restrain it.

Servants are taught openly to say their mistress "is not at home," if the company should not be of the favored few; and is it strange that such servants, under such training, are ultimately accused of falsehood on their own account? Often are they discharged for practicing, for themselves, the very deceptions which they have been compelled to practice for their mistress, or lose their situation for disobedience.

We are told that "servants lie so that they cannot be trusted." It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise. It would be a marvel if those who have to depend upon obedience for their daily bread, and are required to practice deception, as a part of their duty, should not soon learn to deceive and lie to screen their faults, or minister to their own interests. Nor are they always, or ordinarily, persons of a high degree of moral culture.

We will neither take the time nor the space to enumerate instances of social deception, which are every day being practiced in communities denominated Christian and cultivated. It is enough merely to allude to the blandishments and flatteries of people, when visitors call, as, "I am delighted to see you, do stay longer—stay to tea;" and when the company, apparently, though often hypocritically, force themselves away, the mother, in the presence of her children who look up to her for example, says—"I am glad they are gone, they are very disagreeable people. Why do they come to annoy one?" At such bald hypocrisy unsophisticated childhood looks with astonishment, and is bewildered at the inconsistency, but soon learns that it is living in our atmosphere of deception, and begins to practice accordingly.

In our last article we promised to refer to the perversion of Secretiveness, in connection

with Acquisitiveness, as applicable to the customs of trade and commerce.

The merchant, who ought to be a man of acknowledged truth and integrity, and who would turn a man into the street who should charge him with the contrary, lives in the very hot-bed of deception; not necessarily so, but nevertheless, the intrigues and deceptions of cunning sharpers have created a public sentiment in mercantile life, which makes it almost impossible to be a straight-forward, truthful man, and succeed. The mining and countermining, the plotting and counter-plotting, has become so general that mercantile life is a net-work of deception; and the very goods on the shelves are made to speak falsehood by the yard. Is it not frequently demanded of clerks to practice deception, and falsify with a brazen face, or lose their places? To such an extent has this state of facts obtained, that it would seem that men lock up their conscience, if they have one, at home, and go into the world, practicing diplomatic hypocrisy in their business, and habitually concealing the bad policy of dishonest commerce with a lie. It must be remembered, though the object be gained, and the means to obtain it are a sharpened intellect, and excessive Secretiveness, they must not only conceal the truth, but put forth either directly or indirectly, what is positively false. Who has not heard the jockey's motto—"A man's eyes must be his chap"—"you must judge for yourself, and act accordingly." Who ever puts the poorer part of an article in sight? Who does not conceal defects in their goods and magnify perfections; or, if defects are discovered, reason away their full effects.

But Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness seem banded together to work iniquity, and not in mercantile life merely, where private letter-marks are used, and where cotton is intentionally sold for silk and worsted, but the abuses of these faculties are found among manufacturers. Almost all wares are embodied cheats, whitened sepulchres, polished on the surface, veneered without, but shabby within.

To take an example—a certain manufacturer of flannels substituted cotton-warp for the woolen; stored his goods till he had expended a large sum of money in their manufacture, and then rushed them into the market. They were beautiful—the deception was not apparent, and before the cheat was known to the consumer, the manufac-

turer had realized half a splendid fortune by the operations; because the cotton-warp, the more difficult part of the fabric, cost less than the sixth part of what the real article would have cost. As soon, however, as the consumer became aware that it was half cotton, he began to inspect everything in the shape of white flannel, before purchasing, to detect the cotton; but the shrewd manufacturer had anticipated all this, and made a large quantity of goods, not with cotton-warp and woolen filling, but by mixing in equal parts the cotton and the wool in the fibre, by carding it together, so that throughout the entire fabric, the warp and filling both, the cotton was covertly intermixed. Thus each thread, if it were broken, and held up to the light or scorched, would indicate the presence of wool. This deception could not easily be detected unless the cloth was colored red, when the cotton fibers not taking color in a wool-dye, would give a gray appearance to the goods. Before the detection of this cheat became general, so as to put people on their guard, the other half of a splendid fortune had been realized by this new deception, so that the manufacturer could retire from business at forty years of age, with a cool hundred thousand or two, and live in splendid style. He then could roll in his carriage, by the common masses, whose earnings, in the purchase of his hypocritical goods, had contributed to swell his purse. Now, he teaches his sons and daughters, that their position elevates them above the rest of mankind, from whose purses his own wealth has in the main been drawn, by his lying goods, his incarnated falsehoods.

This is a specimen of the state of facts which pervades trade and manufactures to a great extent, from a cargo of cast-iron axes, to a gilded watch, and its vendor, the mock auctioneer.

Men make themselves merry over wooden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, white-oak cheese, and wooden hams, each of which may have been constructed, and sold, as a mere playful deception, for the sport of the thing; but wooden nutmegs, in sober verity, are found in the marts of trade and manufactures, so generally, indeed, that if every falsehood incorporated into manufactured goods could stand forth, there would be such a rustling among the wares and fabrics in the warehouses as would frighten even those who have contributed to their existence.

This system of duplicity, this perverted

Secretiveness, exercised for the gratification of Acquisitiveness, is not confined to trade and manufactures, to pedlars and mock auctioneers; but it extends even among farmers, who are supposed to be farthest removed from temptation, and perhaps, by circumstances, the most honest portion of community. The craving desire to gratify the love of money induces the farmer to invoke Secretiveness and the spirit of deception, to enable him the more successfully and rapidly to feather his own nest.

Go out into the country, for example, to purchase a superior cow, and call on one of the honest sons of the soil, and it would not be very difficult to find a man who would show himself as cunning and as selfish as any trader or manufacturer. Let us illustrate such an interview by a colloquy between a CITIZEN and a FARMER, and we beg of the reader to watch the workings of Secretiveness to gratify Acquisitiveness.

CITIZEN.—"I am in pursuit of a fine cow, and understanding, at the hotel, that you kept a large flock of very excellent ones, I have called to look at them, and to see if I could make a purchase to please me. I am not very particular as to price, so I but obtain one of the very best."

FARMER.—"Well, yes, I have a large flock, and they have the reputation of being excellent. They have cost me much care and pains in their selection; but I can't say as I wish to sell any of them. When a man has a good article which he wants to use, it is not well to dispose of it."

C.—"True; but I would like to look at them."

F.—"Oh, certainly, I will show them with pleasure; but, understand, I don't promise to sell one at any price."

They go to the farm-yard, and a little son of the farmer follows to see and hear, and in doing so, takes his first lesson in the tricks of trade; for, be it remembered, that every act of the parent stamps its impress upon the young mind, which becomes almost ineffaceable.

C.—(Scanning a lean, common-looking animal, which, by the way, was one of the best milkers in the flock, and low in flesh from her milking qualities, yet it was in early winter when those qualities would not be apparent.) "What is that cow worth?"

F.—"I suppose about twenty-five dollars."

On an elevated place stands a large, fleshy, noble-looking cow, the poorest milker of the whole, and fat because her food went to flesh rather than to milk—catches the admiring eye of the inexperienced citizen, and he eagerly inquires, "What will you sell that one for?"

F.—"O, don't say anything to me about that cow; she is a very peculiar one, and more than that, she belongs to my wife. I told you I did not care to sell any, and this one I should hardly expect to sell at all; besides, I should not like to have my wife offended by selling a favorite of hers. John, (turning to his boy, who is surprised to see his father hesitate a moment about selling this miserable, vicious, unruly beast, whose small mess of milk is as thin and blue as that sold by Messrs. Croton, Pump & Co., in New York.) John, mother will be in our hair if we sell 'old Fill-pail.'"

That name strikes the buyer's ear just as it was intended to do, and he presses the farmer for a price.

F.—"I will not say I will sell her at any price, unless my wife will consent. I don't believe in family quarrels."

The boy, John, is surprised at his father's reluctance to sell, and entertains not the slightest doubt but what his mother will joyously consent to the sale. The stranger is determined to have a price, and finally, the obliging farmer says—"Now, mind I don't agree to sell at any price without my wife's consent, and I will set such a price as will, doubtless, cool your ardor without the necessity of calling my wife. Forty dollars is the price."

C.—"Suppose we consult the good lady, and see what she will say. If she will consent, I will take the animal."

F.—"I know what she will say, and if you insist upon it, we will refer it to her."

They proceed to the house, the farmer taking the lead to get the first word; and the boy, following anxious to have his mother assent to the sale and urge the bargain.

F.—"Well, mother, this gentleman is very anxious to buy 'old Fill-pail,' and I told him"—"Yes," interrupted the wife in apparent anger, "and you 'told him' he might have her, I warrant; it is just like you to sell the best cow we have. Well, do as you like. We might as well give up trying to make butter and cheese altogether."

With a red face and an angry air, she

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



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EDUCATION,

PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

NUMBER II.

SECRETIVENESS is one of the animal propensities, and in its action has merely selfish gratification in view. In the lower animals it acts, like all their other faculties, as a blind instinct, while in man it is coupled with reasoning power and moral sentiment, by which it may be guided, modified, and restrained, or allowed to act only in harmony with the higher dictates of the mind. The very name of Secretiveness indicates the general nature of the faculty, yet we deem it proper to define its office, its perversion and its abuse.

Its office is to produce concealment, and a restraining influence upon the other faculties. Its true animal nature perhaps may be best understood by reference to its action in the lower order of animals. Nearly all carnivorous animals have Secretiveness in a high degree of power. The cat species, from the lion downward, secretes itself and patiently waits and watches for its prey, and when it approaches, seizes it at a single bound, before the unconscious victim is aware of the presence of the concealed enemy.

Herbivorous animals, on the contrary, whose natural food does not flee at their approach, and who, therefore, need no artifice to surprise it, are usually found comparatively deficient, not only in the development of the organ, but in the manifestation of the propensity under consideration.

There are those of the human race in whom Secretiveness is so large and active,

that their whole character is tinged with a fox-like, or cat-like cunning. All they say, and all they do, has an air of mystery, concealment, and artifice about it: they use ambiguous expressions, and never "speak right on," bold, plain, and unmistakable, but qualify their remarks with prudential terms; and hedge about all they say with so many conditions, that they appear as if they were either cowards, or considered themselves holding communion with rascals. There are others, on the contrary, who are too abrupt, blunt, and ill-timed in their remarks—who lack sufficient concealment for a judicious character, and who, as Shakspeare expresses it, "carry their heart on their sleeve for daws to peck at." We can tolerate a plain, bold character, better than a sly and crafty one, yet neither is the proper standard of character; a medium between the two extremes should be sought. This involves a full development of the organ, and that in harmony with all the others. The training of this faculty is of essential importance—where it is too small it should be developed, and where too large, it should be depressed. All well balanced minds will discover the propriety of this as the true mode of training. Let children be taught to restrain their feelings, to never express a sentiment, till they have reflected upon the propriety or impropriety of what they would utter. Oftentimes an expressed truth might wound the feelings of some persons present, or might develop to the world that which should be kept in a small circle of friends as a secret. They should be taught not to unnecessarily expose their

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.—Those of our subscribers who will send us the February number of this Journal for 1851, unsoiled, shall receive, in exchange, any twenty-five cent book which they may name, published at our office.

TO CO-WORKERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—We owe a debt of lasting gratitude for the promptness with which they have responded to our prospectus for 1852, by sending in such a cataract of names for the new volume. Besides thousands of old subscriptions renewed, new ones are coming from every quarter in clubs of five, ten, thirty, and some run up to one hundred and more. The good time truly appears to be "coming" for the universal spread of Phrenology. There is still room on our subscription books for more.

This Journal may be ordered in connection with THE STUDENT, THE UNIVERSAL PHENOGRAPHER, OF THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, each at \$1.00 a year, in advance.

PLEASE be particular in writing the names of persons, towns, county, and State, in all letters addressed to us on business. This will prevent delays, omissions, and mistakes.

weaknesses, or their ignorance, and also never to so far develop their character that dishonest strangers might take advantage of it. This is in accordance with Conscientiousness itself, and both faculties may be trained in harmonious conjunction on this point. Every faculty, this among the number, is given to man for a wise and useful purpose. Each faculty, by being too weak, creates a weakness in the character, while excessive development of any faculty, produces an unbalanced state of mind, and, in respect to nearly every one of the primitive powers has a liability to abuse from excessive development, or undue activity. This is even true of Benevolence or Conscientiousness; making a man so liberal as to do himself injustice—so charitable as to give, to unworthy objects; or so sensitive in respect to moral duty and responsibility as to do nothing, for fear of doing wrong. Deficient Secretiveness makes a man so transparent as to be liable, at every moment, to fall a victim to the selfishness of those around him; while an excess of this faculty leads to duplicity, chicanery, cunning, artifice, dissimulation and falsehood; indeed there are those whose chief pleasure seems to be to deceive and mislead, not only to hide their real character and sentiments, but to put forth language and actions of a deceptive nature, quite foreign to their general characters, for the mere pleasure of the good cheer and amusement it affords, thus making an honest man appear, for the time being, to be a hypocritical villain.

It creates in writers or speakers a tendency to shroud in mystery, not only what is attempted to be expressed, but to make us believe, that much of importance is yet to come; hence, novelists, who usually have the organ large, develop a previous plot on one page only to lay another, or to raise a mystery to be afterwards developed. Thus they go on linking mystery in mystery, to excite interest and lead the reader on, and frequently close their book in a labyrinth of undeveloped history, more especially if another volume is to follow.

The abuses of this faculty in social life are numerous; children are deceived from the very cradle, nay, before they cease to inhabit it are they taught hypocrisy.

It is thought by mothers and nurses, that a straight-forward, truthful course with a child is not good policy; that they must be ruled by deception. Soon they learn one deception, but are not conscious that they are not

involved in others, and they are not long in gaining the knowledge that deception and double dealing is almost the only mode of producing influence on their minds. They soon begin to deceive their playmates, next their parents, and not being educated properly relative to truth, but on the contrary, trained by a system of hypocrisy, they soon learn to lie outright. Mothers in whom Secretiveness is so large as to lead them to deceive their children, have usually transmitted to those children a large share of that faculty. Instead of developing unduly in the children an already large organ, it is the part of wisdom to check and restrain it.

Servants are taught openly to say their mistress "is not at home," if the company should not be of the favored few; and is it strange that such servants, under such training, are ultimately accused of falsehood on their own account? Often are they discharged for practicing, for themselves, the very deceptions which they have been compelled to practice for their mistress, or lose their situation for disobedience.

We are told that "servants lie so that they cannot be trusted." It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise. It would be a marvel if those who have to depend upon obedience for their daily bread, and are required to practice deception, as a part of their duty, should not soon learn to deceive and lie to screen their faults, or minister to their own interests. Nor are they always, or ordinarily, persons of a high degree of moral culture.

We will neither take the time nor the space to enumerate instances of social deception, which are every day being practiced in communities denominated Christian and cultivated. It is enough merely to allude to the blandishments and flatteries of people, when visitors call, as, "I am delighted to see you, do stay longer—stay to tea;" and when the company, apparently, though often hypocritically, force themselves away, the mother, in the presence of her children who look up to her for example, says—"I am glad they are gone, they are very disagreeable people. Why do they come to annoy me?" At such bald hypocrisy unsophisticated childhood looks with astonishment, and is bewildered at the inconsistency, but soon learns that it is living in our atmosphere of deception, and begins to practice accordingly.

In our last article we promised to refer to the perversion of Secretiveness, in connection

with Acquisitiveness, as applicable to the customs of trade and commerce.

The merchant, who ought to be a man of acknowledged truth and integrity, and who would turn a man into the street who should charge him with the contrary, lives in the very hot-bed of deception; not necessarily so, but nevertheless, the intrigues and deceptions of cunning sharpers have created a public sentiment in mercantile life, which makes it almost impossible to be a straight-forward, truthful man, and succeed. The mining and countermining, the plotting and counterplotting, has become so general that mercantile life is a net-work of deception; and the very goods on the shelves are made to speak falsehood by the yard. Is it not frequently demanded of clerks to practice deception, and falsify with a brazen face, or lose their places? To such an extent has this state of facts obtained, that it would seem that men lock up their conscience, if they have one, at home, and go into the world, practicing diplomatic hypocrisy in their business, and habitually concealing the bad policy of dishonest commerce with a lie. It must be remembered, though the object be gained, and the means to obtain it are a sharpened intellect, and excessive Secretiveness, they must not only conceal the truth, but put forth either directly or indirectly, what is positively false. Who has not heard the jockey's motto—"A man's eyes must be his chap"—"you must judge for yourself, and act accordingly." Who ever puts the poorer part of an article in sight? Who does not conceal defects in their goods and magnify perfections; or, if defects are discovered, reason away their full effects.

But Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness seem banded together to work iniquity, and not in mercantile life merely, where private letter-marks are used, and where cotton is intentionally sold for silk and worsted, but the abuses of these faculties are found among manufacturers. Almost all wares are embodied cheats, whitened sepulchres, polished on the surface, veneered without, but shabby within.

To take an example—a certain manufacturer of flannels substituted cotton-warp for the woolen; stored his goods till he had expended a large sum of money in their manufacture, and then rushed them into the market. They were beautiful—the deception was not apparent, and before the cheat was known to the consumer, the manufac-

turer had realized half a splendid fortune by the operations; because the cotton-warp, the more difficult part of the fabric, cost less than the sixth part of what the real article would have cost. As soon, however, as the consumer became aware that it was half cotton, he began to inspect everything in the shape of white flannel, before purchasing, to detect the cotton; but the shrewd manufacturer had anticipated all this, and made a large quantity of goods, not with cotton-warp and woolen filling, but by mixing in equal parts the cotton and the wool in the fibre, by carding it together, so that throughout the entire fabric, the warp and filling both, the cotton was covertly intermixed. Thus each thread, if it were broken, and held up to the light or scorched, would indicate the presence of wool. This deception could not easily be detected unless the cloth was colored red, when the cotton fibers not taking color in a wool-dye, would give a gray appearance to the goods. Before the detection of this cheat became general, so as to put people on their guard, the other half of a splendid fortune had been realized by this new deception, so that the manufacturer could retire from business at forty years of age, with a cool hundred thousand or two, and live in splendid style. He then could roll in his carriage, by the common masses, whose earnings, in the purchase of his hypocritical goods, had contributed to swell his purse. Now, he teaches his sons and daughters, that their position elevates them above the rest of mankind, from whose purses his own wealth has in the main been drawn, by his lying goods, his incarnated falsehoods.

This is a specimen of the state of facts which pervades trade and manufactures to a great extent, from a cargo of cast-iron axes, to a gilded watch, and its vendor, the mock auctioneer.

Men make themselves merry over wooden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, white-oak cheese, and wooden hams, each of which may have been constructed, and sold, as a mere playful deception, for the sport of the thing; but wooden nutmegs, in sober verity, are found in the marts of trade and manufactures, so generally, indeed, that if every falsehood incorporated into manufactured goods could stand forth, there would be such a rustling among the wares and fabrics in the warehouses as would frighten even those who have contributed to their existence.

This system of duplicity, this perverted

Secretiveness, exercised for the gratification of Acquisitiveness, is not confined to trade and manufactures, to pedlars and mock auctioneers; but it extends even among farmers, who are supposed to be farthest removed from temptation, and perhaps, by circumstances, the most honest portion of community. The craving desire to gratify the love of money induces the farmer to invoke Secretiveness and the spirit of deception, to enable him the more successfully and rapidly to feather his own nest.

Go out into the country, for example, to purchase a superior cow, and call on one of the honest sons of the soil, and it would not be very difficult to find a man who would show himself as cunning and as selfish as any trader or manufacturer. Let us illustrate such an interview by a colloquy between a CITIZEN and a FARMER, and we beg of the reader to watch the workings of Secretiveness to gratify Acquisitiveness.

CITIZEN.—"I am in pursuit of a fine cow, and understanding, at the hotel, that you kept a large flock of very excellent ones, I have called to look at them, and to see if I could make a purchase to please me. I am not very particular as to price, so I but obtain one of the very best."

FARMER.—"Well, yes, I have a large flock, and they have the reputation of being excellent. They have cost me much care and pains in their selection; but I can't say as I wish to sell any of them. When a man has a good article which he wants to use, it is not well to dispose of it."

C.—"True; but I would like to look at them."

F.—"Oh, certainly, I will show them with pleasure; but, understand, I don't promise to sell one at any price."

They go to the farm-yard, and a little son of the farmer follows to see and hear, and in doing so, takes his first lesson in the tricks of trade; for, be it remembered, that every act of the parent stamps its impress upon the young mind, which becomes almost ineffaceable.

C.—(Scanning a lean, common-looking animal, which, by the way, was one of the best milkers in the flock, and low in flesh from her milking qualities, yet it was in early winter when those qualities would not be apparent.) "What is that cow worth?"

F.—"I suppose about twenty-five dollars."

On an elevated place stands a large, fleshy, noble-looking cow, the poorest milker of the whole, and fat because her food went to flesh rather than to milk—catches the admiring eye of the inexperienced citizen, and he eagerly inquires, "What will you sell that one for?"

F.—"O, don't say anything to me about that cow; she is a very peculiar one, and more than that, she belongs to my wife. I told you I did not care to sell any, and this one I should hardly expect to sell at all; besides, I should not like to have my wife offended by selling a favorite of hers. "John, (turning to his boy, who is surprised to see his father hesitate a moment about selling this miserable, vicious, unruly beast, whose small mess of milk is as thin and blue as that sold by Messrs. Croton, Pump & Co., in New York,") John, mother will be in our hair if we sell "old Fill-pail."

That name strikes the buyer's ear just as it was intended to do, and he presses the farmer for a price.

F.—"I will not say I will sell her at any price, unless my wife will consent. I don't believe in family quarrels."

The boy, John, is surprised at his father's reluctance to sell, and entertains not the slightest doubt but what his mother will joyously consent to the sale. The stranger is determined to have a price, and finally, the obliging farmer says—"Now, mind I don't agree to sell at any price without my wife's consent, and I will set such a price as will, doubtless, cool your ardor without the necessity of calling my wife. Forty dollars is the price."

C.—"Suppose we consult the good lady, and see what she will say. If she will consent, I will take the animal."

F.—"I know what she will say, and if you insist upon it, we will refer it to her."

They proceed to the house, the farmer taking the lead to get the first word; and the boy, following anxious to have his mother assent to the sale and urge the bargain.

F.—"Well, mother, this gentleman is very anxious to buy 'old Fill-pail,' and I told him—"Yes," interrupted the wife in apparent anger, "and you 'told him' he might have her, I warrant; it is just like you to sell the best cow we have. Well, do as you like. We might as well give up trying to make butter and cheese altogether."

With a red face and an angry air, she

leaves the room, slamming the door after her. "There," says the Farmer, "I knew just how it would be."

John, the honest boy, was astonished. He had heard that cow made the subject of censure for years by all the family; and now, when a double price is offered for her, his father holds back, and his mother gets angry. He don't understand it. No, indeed, poor boy, you *don't understand it*, but you are in a fair way of doing so. Wait a little and you will be wise, and know more of the world.

The stranger takes the bait, counts out the forty dollars, and the farmer apparently draws back from it, saying, "I don't think I ought to take the money. You had better not take the cow." (All true, though not intended to be so regarded.)

He takes the money, and the stranger departs with his purchase. The mother returns, smiling like a summer's morning. The father, chuckling over his money, says, with an arch wink to his wife, "I think when he has had that cow half as long as we have, he will be glad to take less than half what he paid for her."

This unriddles to the boy's unsophisticated mind the hypocrisy of the whole transaction, and he shrinks back from his parents as scheming liars. To him it looks like robbery to take twenty-five dollars more for the cow than she was worth; and like lying, thus to deceive the stranger by such back-handed means.

He has been whipped for lying, and taught that he must be honest; and he can see no difference between talking a lie and acting it.

Under the influence of filial love he begins to reason, and is unwilling to condemn his parents to the degradation of liars and robbers. He reviews the guarded modes of expression by the father and mother. His father did not say it was the best cow in the flock, and told the man he "*had better not take the animal*"—that he "*would not sell her unless his mother would consent to it.*" It was not exactly lying after all. Besides, his father stood high in society; he was called, Colonel, and Esq.; had been a Representative; was a trustee of the Religious Society, school committee, and everybody looked up to him as a man of honor. His mother, too, was intimate in the family of the minister, and had the best company in

town. Therefore they were good people, and their example worthy of imitation. Full of this pleasing unctious to his outraged conscience, and possessing withal, by hereditary transmission, a similar tendency to shrewdness and money-loving as that of his parents, he began to meditate a method of profiting by this his first lesson in keen business management. "Why can't I sell that soft, worthless new knife I bought of the rascally pedlar the other day, in the same manner that father sold the cow? Let me see, I have the plan, and I will have the money, and I won't tell a lie either. I can steer clear of that."

He carefully whets his knife, and as carefully pockets a soft stick, and then with a veil of honest looks proceeds to school. At recess, he very carelessly draws forth his knife and stick, and begins to whittle. It cuts finely. The boys flock around, eager to see it, and to learn what he paid for it. "I got it cheap—only twenty-five cents—see it cut."

"I'll give you twenty-five," says one.

"I guess you will," says John, "after I have run the risk of getting a bad one, and proved it. See it cut."

"I'll give you thirty."

"I'll give you forty," says another; "and here's the money." Forty, being a golden number in the ear of John, he quietly pockets the money just as the school bell rings, and they all go in to their books—John, to rejoice in the success of his experiment; and Charley, to anticipate the pleasure his excellent cutting knife will afford him.

As soon as the school is dismissed—while Charley is hunting for a good hard stick to show the other boys how gloriously it will cut—John makes all haste for home, to announce his success, and to bank his money. Almost out of breath he enters the house exclaiming, "Father, I have sold that pewter-faced knife which I bought of the pedlar at twenty-five cents, for forty cents." "Ah! have you? But how did you manage? You didn't tell a lie, did you, Johnny? You must never lie you know." "Oh, no, sir, I sharpened it very nicely—took a soft stick in my pocket, and kept whittling—said nothing, and let them bid."

"But who bought it? and have you got your money?"

"Charley Sumner, who always has money, bought it, and here are the forty cents."

"That's right; you should never lie, and always get your pay down to prevent after trouble. I say, mother! Johnny is pretty smart. We must make a merchant of him, eh—what think you?"

"Well, he *has* done well with the knife surely, and I always thought he would be somebody, and get rich; besides, Charley is better able to pay a high price for a poor knife than Johnny. Bring the money to me, my son, I will save it for you."

This is lesson, number two, and the boy, from this propitious beginning, kept practicing until he was old enough to enter a store as clerk. His father kept him short of change for his new situation, and desiring to appear well with his associates, he began by borrowing small sums from the money-drawer, designing to pay it out of the first remittance. But the economical father desiring to keep him short, to teach him economy, neglected the penurious remittance until the boy had secretly borrowed the full amount of what he received from his father, and he cannot pay it then; and finally, after some struggles with his defaced Conscientiousness, and urged by his necessities, decided not to pay it at all.

He went on in this way, borrowing, and never paying, until he robbed his master of a large amount, and ended his life a villain.

His parents pocketed a few extra dollars for a cow, by means of circuitous falsehood—their son imbibed the education, and that education shaped his future.

Who will say, "Go thou and do likewise?"

LOUIS J. M. DAGUERRE,

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

Who, in the wide range of civilization, has not heard of the Daguerreotype? Where can we go, from the rich mansions of wealth in our cities to the rude log-cabin in the new settlements in the far West, that the image of the "human face divine" is not found enstamped on imperishable silver by this wonderful art, Daguerreotype. It has, however, almost ceased to be regarded as a wonder, and yet it is, nevertheless, as bold a step in art as has blessed the world since the art of printing. To fix the portrait of a man or a child, or an entire senate, or congregation, in all their nicer lineaments, more clearly and delicately than could ever be done by the most elaborate and costly engraving—nay,

more, to take all the minutiae of the most elaborate pile of architecture without leaving out a virtue or a blemish—indeed to copy an entire landscape, its every shrub, twig, rock, and even the eternal cataract of Niagara, or the bleakest cloud-smitten mountain, and all within the space of a few seconds, and fix them forever on durable silver, is to us as much of a marvel, to-day, as it was when it was first promulgated to the world some thirteen years ago. True, we know thoroughly the process, the *modus operandi* of man's agency in the matter, yet, precisely how it is that the rays of light so act upon the chemical substances on the silver plate, as to produce a durable picture of whatever is reflected upon it, we do not fully comprehend.

We are here strongly tempted to give our readers the process and philosophy of this great art, so far as it is understood: but it would be wandering from our present object, viz., a sketch of its inventor. We will give, in a future number, an illustrated article on this interesting subject.

Daguerreotype is one of the great improvements of the age. It cheapens the production of portraits, and is thereby a great social advantage. If a friend wishes, he can with a dollar, and ten minutes' time, procure a perfect miniature that may be sent by mail to any part of the world. If a friend dies without leaving a portrait, the Daguerrean is called, and he, in a moment, takes the sleeping features of the deceased loved one, and before the hour of the funeral arrives can copy it for fifty of the mourners, each of whom can carry to their home a perfect image of the departed.

Since the discovery of this art, pictures of all kinds, portraits of the human face—of rare and valuable animals—copies of machines, works of art, buildings, as specimens of architecture, for the edification and instruction of the million have been multiplied a thousand fold; and now a magazine, and almost a common newspaper, must be "pictorial" to meet the demand of the age. If a great man, or an eminent woman, appears among us—a rare painting, an elegant statue, a noble edifice, or splendid ship, is introduced, in which, the whole people are interested, and which few can see, Daguerreotype seizes the image in an instant, and in a week it is transferred, by the aid of the engraver and the printer, to a million copies of periodicals, and is being borne to fifty million of eager eyes



LOUIS JACQUES MAUDE DAGUERRE.

throughout a continent, with the fleetness of that other wonder of the age, the locomotive.

No mode of teaching is so effectual as the pictorial, and no discovery has ministered so much to the increase of this species of teaching as the art in question. It speaks directly to the eye, and impresses the thought in bodily form upon twenty of the faculties, while without this mode, the imagination must draw the picture which words may lamely describe.

This fact will make the name of Daguerre* immortal, for it is attached to the art he has given to the world.

In the portrait of this illustrious artist, what particularly attracts the notice of the Phrenologist is the firmness and compactness of his general organization, giving intensity of thought, and patient, penetrating effort to his mind. His forehead was very broad and prominent at the base in the region of the organs of Perception and Memory. If ever there was a head qualified for scientific investigation and experiment, this is one. How prominent across the brows; how large at Order; how broad between the eyes, showing large Form, Size,

and Individuality: how full in the center and upper part of the forehead in the region of Eventuality and Comparison; how very broad at Constructiveness through the temples. He would have excelled in engineering, Architecture, or in any of the Natural Sciences. From the fact that Daguerre was always very much averse to sitting for his own picture, there are but few photographs of him in existence. The one from which our excellent engraving of him is copied, was taken in Paris by Messrs. Meade and Brother, of this city, to whose kindness we are indebted for the privilege of copying not a few of their excellent pictures.

The following interesting remarks respecting the labors of Daguerre we copy from a recent number of the *International Magazine*:—

LOUIS JACQUES MAUDE DAGUERRE, whose name is for ever associated with the photographic process, of which he was the discoverer, died July 10th, 1851, in Paris, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of extreme modesty and great personal worth, and was devoted to art. He was favorably known to the world before the announcement of his discovery of the Daguerreotype. His attempts to improve panoramic painting, and the production of dioramic effects, were crowned with the most eminent success. Among his pictures, which attracted much attention at the time of their exhibition, were, *The Midnight Mass*, *Land-slip* in

* De-gare, hence De-gure-o-type. This is the usual English pronunciation among artists. Webster pronounces it De-gar-ro-type, but this is, we think, less correct, according to present usage.

the Valley of Goldau, The Temple of Solomon, and The Cathedral of Sainte Marie de Montreal. In these the alternate effects of night and day, and storm and sun-shine, were beautifully produced. To these effects of light were added others, from the decomposition of form, by means of which, for example, in the *Midnight Mass*, figures appeared where the spectators had just beheld seats, altars, &c., and again, as in the Valley of Goldau, in which rocks tumbling from the mountains replaced the prospect of a smiling valley. The methods adopted in these pictures were published at the same time with the process of the Daguerreotype, by order of the French Government, who awarded an annual pension of ten thousand francs to Daguerre and M. Niepce, jr., whose father had contributed towards the discovery of the Daguerreotype. Daguerre was led to experiments on chemical changes by solar radiation, with the hope of being able to apply the phenomena to the production of effects in his diorama paintings. As the question of the part taken by him in the process to which he has given his name, has been discussed sometimes to his disadvantage, it appears important that his position should be correctly determined. In 1802, Wedgwood, of Etruria, the celebrated potter, made the first recorded experiments in photography; and these, with some additional ones by Sir Humphrey Davy, were published in the journals of the royal institution. In 1814, Mr. Joseph Nicéphore Niepce was engaged in experiments to determine the possibility of fixing the images obtained in the camera obscura; but there does not appear any evidence of publication of any kind previously to 1827, when Niepce was in England. He there wrote several letters to Mr. Bauer, the microscopic observer, which are preserved and printed in Hunt's *Researches on Light*. He also sent specimens of results obtained to the Royal Society, and furnished some to the cabinets of the curious, a few of which are yet in existence. These were pictures on metallic plates covered with a fine film of resin. In 1824, Daguerre commenced his researches, starting at that point at which Wedgwood left the process. He soon abandoned the employment of the nitrate and chloride of silver, and proceeded with his inquiry, using plates of metal and glass to receive his sensitive coatings. In 1829, M. Vincent Chevalier brought Niepce and Daguerre together, when they entered into partnership to prosecute the subject in common. For a long time they appear to have used the varnished surfaces only, when the contrast between the resin and the metal plates not being sufficiently great to give a good picture, endeavors were made to blacken that part of the plate from which the resin was removed in the process of *heliography* (sun drawing); as it was most happily called. Although silver materials, iodine was employed, and Daguerre certainly was the first to notice the property possessed by the iodine coating of changing under the influence of the sun's rays. The following letter from Niepce to Daguerre is on this subject.

"BY LOUIS DE VARENNES, JUNE 23, 1821.

"SIR, AND DEAR PARTNER.—I had long expected to hear from you with too much impetuosity not to

receive and read with the greatest pleasure your letters of the 10th and 21st of last May. I shall confine myself in this reply to yours of the 21st, because, having been engaged ever since it reached me in your experiments on iodine, I hasten to communicate to you the results which I have obtained. I had given my attention to similar researches previous to our connection, but without hope of success, from the impossibility, or nearly so, in my opinion, of fixing in any durable manner the images received on iodine, even supposing the difficulty surmounted of replacing the lights and shadows in their natural order. My results in this respect have been entirely similar to those which the oxide of silver gave me; and promptitude of operation was the sole advantage which these substances appeared to offer. Nevertheless, last year, after you left this, I subjected iodine to new trials, but by a different mode of application. I informed you of the results, and your answer, not at all encouraging, decided me to carry these experiments no farther. It appears that you have since viewed the question under a less desperate aspect, and I do not hesitate to reply to the appeal which you have made.

J. N. NIEPCE."

From this and other letters it is evident that Niepce had used iodine, and abandoned it on account of the difficulty of reversing the lights and shadows. Daguerre employed it also, and, as it appears, with far more promise of success than any obtained by M. Niepce. On the 5th of July, 1833, Niepce died; in 1837, Daguerre and Isidore Niepce, the son and heir of Nicéphore Niepce, entered into a definite agreement; and in a letter written on the 1st November, 1837, to Daguerre, Isidore Niepce says, "What a difference, also, between the method which you employ and the one by which I toil on! While I require almost a whole day to make one design, you ask only four minutes! What an enormous advantage! It is so great, indeed, that no person, knowing both methods, would employ the old one." From this time it is established, that although both Niepce and Daguerre used iodine, the latter alone employed it with any degree of success, and the discovery of the use of mercurial vapor to produce the positive image clearly belong to Daguerre. In January, 1839, the Daguerreotype pictures were first shown to the scientific and artistic public of Paris. The sensation they created was great, and the highest hopes of its utility were entertained. On the 12th June, M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the purchase of the process of M. Daguerre for fixing the images of the camera. A commission appointed by the Chamber, consisting of Arago, Etienne, Carl, Vatout, de Beaumont, Tournour, Delaunay (François), Combes de Leyral, and Vitet, made their report on the 2d of July, and a special commission was appointed by the Chamber of Peers, composed of the following peers: Baron Athalin, Baron, Guy Lamoignon, the Marquis de Laplace, Viscount Simon, Baron Thiers, and the Comte de Noe, who reported favorably on the 30th July, 1839, and recommended unanimously that the bill be adopted simply and without alteration." On the 19th of August the vote was for the first

time publicly announced in the Institute by M. Arago, the English patent having been completed a few days before, in open defiance and contradiction of the statement of M. Duchatel to the Chamber of Deputies, who used these words, "Unfortunately for the authors of this beautiful discovery, it is impossible for them to bring their labor into the market, and thus indemnify themselves for the sacrifices incurred by so many attempts so long fruitless. This invention does not admit of being secured by patent." In conclusion, the Minister of the Interior said, "You will concur in a sentiment which has already awakened universal sympathy; you will never suffer us to leave to foreign nations the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most wonderful discoveries that honor our native land." Daguerre never did much towards the improvement of his process. The high degree of sensibility which has been attained has been due to the experiments of others.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.



THE EAGLE.

Different animals have ever been regarded as the personification or representative of certain ideas. The dove is an emblem of affection, the dog of fidelity, the fox of cunning, the wolf of treachery, the lamb of innocence, the lion of nobility. What the lion is to the family of quadrupeds the eagle is to the bird species. The lion is the king of beasts; the eagle is the monarch of the air, and has ever been associated with majesty and nobility. In the heathen mythology, an eagle alone was thought worthy to bear the thun-

der of Jove. Savage nations regard the eagle as an emblem of courage and freedom. The Indian warrior glories in his eagle's plume as the most distinguished trophy of his skill, and the most eminent signal of his own position and importance, as well as the most honorable ornament to his person, and will often exchange a valuable horse for the tailfeathers of a single eagle. Nor is the dress of the Highland chief complete without this badge of his high degree. Americans have a national interest in this powerful and noble bird. He has been chosen as our national coat of arms.

What child is not familiar with his appearance on the star-spangled banner; his broad pinions outspread as if protecting a continent, holding in his talons the olive-branch as an emblem of peace, and the arrows as if prepared to defend our rights against every invader, while in his beak he holds that immortal motto, significant of those bonds of union by which these separate States became a nation, "E Pluribus Unum," meaning, literally, "from many, one."

Of all the feathered tribe the eagle soars the highest, and has the most piercing vision. He cuts the air above the lightning and the storm, and looks with a steady gaze at the sun.

Besides giving his spirit of freedom and sweep of pinion a wide range, by making such lofty flights, it enables him to take an extensive survey, with his telescopic eye, of the air and country beneath, for his prey.

The eagle despises small animals and disregards their puny insults, and only when famishing with hunger will he stoop to feed on carrion. Like the lion, the tiger and the cat, the eagle seeks a living prey. His acute sight enables him to discern his prey at an immense distance, and, having once fixed his fiery gaze upon it, he darts down to its conquest with a resistless swoop. The structure of the eagle's eye, by means of which he is able to look steadfastly on the sun in his most dazzling splendor, and also to perceive his prey at surprising distances, is a subject of great philosophical interest. The optic nerve is very large; which gives keenness and power of vision, and there is a membrane connected with the crystalline lens which serves to accommodate the eye to variations of distance.

The noble bird which adorns the head of our article is the Washington Sea Eagle, and is the largest specimen of the eagle family

known on the globe. It was discovered, described and named by Audubon in 1814, on the Upper Mississippi. It is known only in North America.

This bird lives near oceans, lakes or rivers, and feeds mainly on fish, after which it dives like the fish-hawk, and upon water-fowl and such land animals as fall in its way; though it does not hunt for land birds or animals when it can find a full supply of fish or aquatic birds.

The color of the Washington Sea-Eagle is in the main a blackish brown, with a copper-colored tint; its fore-neck and breast a yellowish brown, feet orange yellow, bill and claws a bluish black.

Among ferocious birds the female is always the largest. The male bird which was killed by Audubon, and of whose drawing our engraving is a good representation, measured as follows:—

Length 3 feet 7 inches; extent of wings 10 feet 2 inches; length of wing when folded 32 inches; length of tail 15 inches; middle toe $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; hind claw $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—making the span of the foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The female being larger would enhance all the measurements. Her wings would be about 11 feet in extent.

At the first sight of such a princely bird, such a monarch of the air, no wonder the enthusiastic Audubon should have said,—“Not even Herschell, when he discovered the planet which bears his name, could have experienced more rapturous feelings. The name which I have chosen for this new species of eagle, ‘The Bird of Washington,’ may, by some, be considered as preposterous and unfit; but as it is indisputably the noblest bird of its genus that has yet been discovered, I trust I shall be allowed to honor it with the name of one yet nobler, who was the savior of his country, and whose name will ever be dear to it. To those who may be curious to know my reasons, I can only say, that, as the new world gave me birth and liberty, the great man who insured it independence is next to my heart. He had a nobility of mind, and a generosity of soul, such as are seldom possessed. He was brave, so is the eagle; like it, too, he was the terror of his foes, and his fame, extending from pole to pole, resembles the majestic soarings of the mightiest of the feathered tribe. If America has reason to be proud of her Washington, so has she to be proud of her great eagle.”

The greatest of naturalists has coupled

their names, and sent them, with his own, down the stream of time to be honored together.



WHITE HEADED, OR BALD EAGLE.

This is the bald eagle, the noble bird whose figure is emblazoned on our national standard, and which is known and respected in every clime as the ensign of a young, free and powerful people. The great strength, daring and cool courage of this eagle, joined with unequalled power of flight, render him very conspicuous in the eagle family.

He is distinguished for a ferocious, overbearing and tyrannical spirit, evincing the extraordinary development of his Destructiveness, Combativeness, Firmness, and Self Esteem, joined with a strong manifestation of Secretiveness and shrewdness of intellect. The heads of all eagles, hawks, owls and other ferocious birds have broad heads like those of the lion, tiger, leopard, cougar and lynx.

Yet the eagle seems to possess a nobler nature than the cat tribes of animals, in the more bold, spirited and courageous mode of pursuing its prey. The cat hides in ambush waiting for its prey, and takes it by stratagem and surprise, while, in general, the eagle takes an honorable, straight forward mode of securing its prey. It exhibits intellect in combination with Secretiveness, as will appear in the sequel, in the capture of water-fowl, but Secretiveness is not employed except where cunning in eluding pursuit is manifested on the part of the game.

The flight of the bald eagle, says Audubon, "is strong, generally uniform and protracted to any distance at pleasure. When traveling it flies by easy flappings without any intermission. When looking for prey, it sails with extended wings, and has the power of ascending in circular sweeps, without a single flap of the wings, or any other apparent motion of them or of the tail, and in this manner it often rises until it disappears from the view, the white tail remaining longer visible than the rest of the body. When at an immense height, and as if observing an object on the ground, it closes its wings and glides through the air with such rapidity as to cause a rustling sound, like a violent gust of wind passing among the branches of trees. Its fall

toward the earth can scarcely be followed by the eye on such occasions, the more particularly because these falls or glidings through the air usually take place when they are least expected."

A very interesting instance of the Secretiveness of this eagle, in combination with intellect, is recorded by Audubon, as follows:—"At times, when these eagles, sailing in search of prey, discover a goose, a duck, or a swan, that has alighted on the water, they accomplish its destruction in a manner that is worthy of attention. The eagles, well aware that water-fowl have it in their power to dive at their approach, and thereby elude their attempts upon them, ascend in the air in opposite directions over the lake or river on which they have observed the object which they are desirous of possessing. Both eagles reach a certain height, immediately after which one of them glides with great swiftness towards the prey; the latter, meantime, aware of the eagle's intention, dives the moment before he reaches the spot. The pursuer then rises in the air, and is met by its mate, which glides towards the water-bird that has just emerged to breathe, and forces it to plunge again beneath the surface, to escape the talons of this second assailant. The first eagle is now poisoning itself in the place where its mate formerly was, and rushes anew to force the quarry to make another plunge. By thus alternately gliding, in rapid and often-repeated rushes over the ill-fated bird, they soon fatigue it, when it stretches out its neck, swims deeply, and makes for the shore, in the hope of concealing itself among the rank weeds. But this is of no avail, for the eagles follow it in all its motions, and the moment it approaches the margin, one of them darts upon it and kills it in an instant, after which they divide the spoil."

During spring and summer the bald eagle, to procure sustenance, follows a different course, which does no credit to its character, especially as it is so well able to procure its own food without robbing other plunderers. As soon as the fish-hawk appears along our Atlantic shore or our large rivers, the eagle follows it and robs it of its hard-earned prey. Perched on a lonely summit near the ocean, it waits until the fish-hawk rises from the water with a fish, when he rushes at him, causing him to drop his prey. In an instant the eagle, calculating the rapid descent of the fish, closes his wings and follows it with the

swiftness of thought, and grasps it before it reaches the water or the ground, and bears it off to feed the ever-hungry brood of the marauder.

Unlike the Washington Eagle, which dives for his finny prey, the Bald Eagle never dives to get them from the water, though he sometimes seizes small ones in shallow water among rocks along the shore. It devours pigs, lambs, fawns, poultry, and sometimes, when pushed to the extreme of hunger, feeds on putrid flesh.

Bald eagles generally live along the coast and rivers, and are seldom seen among the mountains of the interior. Their mode of defence is similar to that of all other eagles and hawks, throwing themselves backward and striking with their talons, keeping their mouths open and their heads turning rapidly to watch every movement of their foe.

Eagles are supposed to live to a very great age—even a hundred years. On this point Audubon says in substance,—"I once shot one of these birds with its tail and wings so worn and rusty that I imagined it had lost the power of moulting. Its claws and bill were much blunted. It could scarcely fly more than a hundred yards at a time, and this it did heavily and unsteadily. The body was poor and tough. The eye was the only part which appeared to have sustained no injury. It remained sparkling and full of animation, and even after death seemed to have lost little of its luster."

The Bald Eagle is seldom seen alone. The mutual attachment formed between two individuals when they first pair, continues until one of them dies. They hunt for the support of each other and for their young, and seldom feed apart; showing a beautiful illustration of that faculty possessed by mankind and by several species of birds and animals, called "Union for Life."

This bird builds its nest on a high tree, never on the rocks like the Washington and other eagles. The nest is built of sticks, a yard in length, moss, seaweed, turf, &c., from five to six feet broad, and often of nearly the same thickness. The male and female birds often sit on the eggs, which are two in number, and brood the young alternately. The same nest is occupied by a pair of birds for many successive years. The young remain in the nest until they are full-fledged and nearly full grown, when the long, tender and assiduous care of the parents, now no longer

needed, is at once changed to a course of apparent cruelty, for they drive them forth from the nest to take care of themselves, after which they are treated as strangers.

The young eagles of this species breed at one year old, although they do not attain their full beauty of plumage and color until they are three years old.

The general color of the bald eagle is deep umber-brown—head and neck white; the tail whitish. Length from the beak to the end of the tail 34 inches; extent of wings 7 feet; weight, males from 6 to 8 pounds; females from 8 to 12 pounds. The weight of the Washington Eagle is about 12 pounds for the male and 15 pounds for the female.

The Golden Eagle is a noble specimen of this family, and although it is found in every part of the United States, it is not very plenty. In Britain it is much more numerous. It is about the size of the Bald Eagle, and is remarkably ferocious and courageous. It builds its nest, which consists of a few dry sticks, on some inaccessible shelf upon some overhanging cliff. Young fawns, racoons, hares, wild turkeys, and other large birds constitute their food, and they never descend to putrid flesh, except in extreme destitution. They are very nice in cleaning the skin and plucking the feathers from their prey before eating it. Its plumage is of a golden brown, and it is the feathers of this bird with which the Indian is so ambitious to deck himself.

The White-Tailed Eagle is of a palish brown color, bordering on the yellow about the head and neck, and is remarkable for the snowy whiteness of its tail. It builds its nest among the wildest cliffs near the sea or other body of water, and like the bald eagle, depends upon other birds to catch the fish it eats, of which it is very fond. This is not its exclusive diet, but it preys upon birds and other animals, and does not hesitate to feed on putrid flesh. This eagle is very numerous in the bold headlands of the northern coast of Scotland.

No eagle is more wary in the selection of its breeding place, which is usually on some jutting crag, inaccessible to man from above and out of the range of fire-arms from below. There the wild triumphant scream of the eagle mingles with the hoarse thunderings of the ocean surges, and this is the young eagle's lullaby. How fit a place is this to nurse the native elements of freedom and noble daring—to inspire the spreading pinion to

cleave the clouds and tempt the eye to face the sun. Proud, imperial bird—we'll may you look down upon and triumph over all others!

Physiological Department.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The following very sensible remarks we copy from the Providence, R. I., *Mirror*, of Dec 27, and we commend them to the careful consideration of all. Than the subject of learning the laws of the body, and how to preserve health, the greatest of physical blessings, nothing except a knowledge of the mind itself can be more important. Nor can the latter science be successfully studied and understood without a knowledge of the former. How preposterous the idea for parents to take in charge the training and development of a child, bodily and mentally, with no more knowledge of the laws of Phrenology and Physiology than they have as farmers, of navigation, or as navigators, of managing a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, making watches or steam-engines. We claim of him who makes our boots an education to the business he assumes to practice. We would prosecute a man as a charlatan and a swindler who, without an apprenticeship to the art, mystery and philosophy of the trade, should attempt to shoe a horse and injure him in the process. The physician, *when it can be proved* that, through ignorance of his profession, he has killed a patient, is justly tried for manslaughter. But the mother assumes the duties of feeding, clothing, medicating, and managing her children with as little knowledge of the laws of their bodies as a street-paver has of the mechanism of a watch. Parents and teachers assume the management of the immortal minds and characters of children, who are as ignorant of the laws of mind as the tailor is of practical blacksmithing or shipbuilding.

How long shall this ignorance be regarded as unimportant, not to say morally criminal? Do we think more of the proper qualification for his vocation of him who makes our shoes or those of our horses, than we do of those who mould the minds and care for the health and development of the bodies of our children? Alas for the health and lives and morals of society, it is too true.

But it shall not be our fault if this ignorance in some good measure be not chased

away from the horizon of public sentiment. Thousands yearly go to untimely graves, and other thousands to untimely and unnecessary degradation and misery, who might have been saved to themselves and to society by such mental and physical training as any person of common capacity to learn can adopt by reading a single volume of the *Phrenological Journal*. Any mother who is capable of administering her culinary department, who can make a loaf of bread and dress a steak for her family, can learn so much of Physiology and Phrenology as would make her equally qualified to conduct their mental and physical management.

"PHYSIOLOGY.—This is the most important yet most neglected branch of education. Very few of the teachers of our schools understand any part of it, and yet they are considered perfectly competent to teach the young and rising generation. Since Dr. Wieting commenced his course on this subject, in this city, one of our female teachers was asked if she intended to attend his lectures. Her answer was that she did not, for it was a subject she was not interested in at all! A young lady—a teacher, and not interested in the subject of Physiology! Suppose one of her scholars should ask her—and children often ask questions that require knowledge to answer—why the heating of school-rooms, with the windows and doors closed and no chance for ventilation, makes her head ache and produces an irritation of the lungs so that nearly all the scholars begin to cough like so many little consumptives? Why, 'I am not interested in Physiology, and don't know enough to tell you!' What else could she say?

"The fact is, education goes like everything else—by fashion, and it is fashionable to learn, not only all English branches, but French, German, and Latin, instead of the far more important science of Physiology. A child is early taught that it is highly necessary to learn how to *die* right, but they never hear of learning how to *live* right in a physical sense. They see and hear lamentations of woe at the loss of children and friends, and exhortations to be 'resigned to the will of Providence,' but they are not taught that these premature deaths and all this distress come from man's own transgression, and that Providence is sure to help and keep in the rigor of life and health those who know how to, and do actually take

the best care of themselves. We protest against this impious practice of charging the consequence of our own sins to Providence. It is almost blasphemy. Let us learn all about 'the house we live in,'—the way best to take care of it—the best diet and drink, the value of air, exercise and cold water, and not be complaining about 'mysterious dispensations,' as long as we are constantly bringing them on ourselves.

"Dr. Wieting is now lecturing in our city. He has manikins that he can take apart and exhibit all parts of the human body, and can give more information in one lecture than could be studied—without the explanations—in a year, or even without the skeletons and manikins. Whoever neglects to go and get information at so cheap a rate should never complain if they are doomed to swallow all the doctor prescribes, and foot the bill in the bargain."

Educational Department.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE COMBE.

"I have shown that every material enjoyment is the product of the mental qualities now named. Let us, then, select an individual—John Wilson—and inquire how far he possesses them, and how they effect his condition. Let us ask him, do you find your condition in life agreeable? Have you as much food and clothing, as comfortable a dwelling, as many innocent luxuries as you desire? If he answers, 'No! Far from it: I am toiled to death, poorly paid, and consequently ill fed, worse clothed, and miserably lodged!' What shall we do to amend his condition? The very first step must be to enable him to comprehend the cause of his suffering. Let us then call in a jury of his fellow-workmen, and put John on trial. "Does John possess skill in his trade?" "Yes." "Does he possess steady application?" "We cannot answer for that, sir." "Why, then, John, you fail in one of the indispensable requisites of well-being—the Vale of Clyde would have been a desert to this day, if all our predecessors had been very like you, possessing skill but deficient in steady application. Had they all acted as you; they would have been all as ill fed and poorly clothed as you are. As you are asking, John, a share of the good things produced by the steadiness of your predecessors, and by that of your fellow-workmen, without thinking it necessary to be steady yourself—if we would indulge you in this, and give you good food, clothing, and lodging, without your steadily applying your talents in producing more, what an example would we set to your fellow-workmen who would work? And what would this vale of the Clyde be like in a hundred years hence? It would be a collection of dilapidated ruins to tell where steady men had once

lived, but who were now extinct. John you must really try to become steady and punctual, and you will find your condition improved. Call Richard Robertson. Well Dick, are you skilful?" "No sir, I cannot boast of that: I am a laborer, sir." "Can you read?" "No sir: my father never sent me to school." "What do you work at?" "I serve masons, and sometimes I am out of work, and in winter we often cannot work, from the frost." "Very hard, Dick, but can you do any thing else; can you feed a steam-engine? take charge of a horse? work in a garden or field?" "No sir, I never learned any of these things." "Poor Dick, I am sorry for you, but do you not see that if all fathers had been like your father, the vale of Clyde would have contained neither houses, nor clothes, nor food, for you can only carry stones and mortar, you cannot apply them, and you are really better provided for than you could possibly have been, had you, and men like you, been left alone to rely entirely on what their skill and industry could produce."

"Your misfortune, Dick, has been parental neglect. We must try to teach you something that will enable you to turn your hand to work in which knowledge is needed, and if you are honest, and steady, and punctual, and economical, you will do better."

Now, we might proceed in this way through large numbers of working men, and trace their privations to deficiency in themselves in skill, in steady application, in economy, in punctuality, in sobriety or in honesty; and I ask how can we render the condition of such men prosperous, until we remove their defects. I am not drawing imaginary cases. I was brought up among the working classes, and have constantly taken an interest in them, and speak from observation. The week before last I saw a workman in England engaged in a piece of work ordered by the Duchess of Kent, in consequence of having seen the fabric in the Exhibition. The workman was highly skilful, and had a guinea and a half a week of wages, yet he was in poverty. Why? Because he devoted two and sometimes three days in the week to drinking! Had he possessed the moral qualities now enumerated, he would have been an independent man; and many, very many of you whom I now address possess skill, steadiness, and all those moral virtues, and you are independent men.

There is a large class of mechanics and skilled laborers in this country who are sober, honest, economical, and steady, and they are in highly comfortable circumstances, and morally and intellectually most respectable. In fact, using other men's capital, they are the producers, and they divide fairly the profit with their employers. The misery, destitution, and wretchedness which afflict British society is caused chiefly to a class in whom intellectual ignorance and incapacity, moral imperfection, or bodily weakness almost universally prevail; and there are only two ways of dispelling of this class; either we must remove their ignorance, improve their moral habits, and strengthen their bodies, or support them as burdens on the industry of the better workmen and the capitalist. I propose the former course, and how can it be done except by education!

I do not hope to improve the old, but when we see the causes of destitution, we should try to save the young from falling the victims of them. We must instruct them in the conditions of well-being, and train them to comply with them. We must not allow them to grow up with the notion that they may be ignorant and yet be well paid; unsteady, and yet be well fed and clothed; unpunctual and dishonest, and yet find good employment with high wages. Our schools, generally speaking, have been founded by men of letters, and teach words. We must reform our schools, and enable them to teach practical knowledge; and we must send all the children to school to be instructed and trained. It is clear that the ignorant and destitute cannot pay teachers to give this kind of education to their children. The upper and middle classes and the well-to-do mechanics may, and do send their children to school; but the ignorant and the destitute do not and cannot.

For generation after generation, they come forward as paupers and criminals to lie as burdens on the industrious; and unless those who are superior to themselves make an adequate moral effort to instruct and train them, the evil will never diminish. I propose, therefore, to erect schools to teach the children of all classes who choose to attend them, free of expense, the structure and functions of their own bodies; the structure and laws of physical nature, and the relation of man to these objects and laws, the facts of social economy, and, above all, the laws of morality and religion, and the indispensable necessity of our observing them in order to attain prosperity; and we must train the young to act on this knowledge. These measures will not banish all vice and want, for in many individuals these spring from organic defects, but they will diminish them, and they must precede all other plans and appliances for human improvement, unless we can work miracles.

Adult artisans and laborers, not trained to think and reason, cannot attend to discourses on abstract subjects, and hence sermons and lectures do not command their attention. This is the reason why lectures to mechanics' institutes are made amusing rather than instructive. "No one," says Dr. Carpenter, "who has had sufficient opportunities of observation, can doubt that the intellectual faculties which have been developed by cultivation, are generally transmitted to the offspring in an improved state, so that the descendant of a line of educated ancestors will probably have a much higher capacity for instruction than the child that springs from an illiterate race."—(*Principles of General and Comparative Physiology*, p. 512.) In reference to this observation, a medical journalist exclaims—"How wide a field for action does this consideration present."

"How gravely do the spread of education and the science of intermarriage address themselves to the attention of the philanthropist and the legislator. The fruits of care and culture are not confined to the well-being of a single individual; they bear within them the blessings of increase, and multiply tenfold with each succeeding generation."

WINTER: ITS BEAUTY AND PHILOSOPHY.

All nature is one grand cycle of universal beauties and perfections. Of this cold dreary winter might at first seem to be an exception, whereas it is as complete an illustration as any other phase of nature. Every created thing in nature plays some part, and fulfills some mission, in this universal scale of existences and ends. Then how much more every great arrangement! Let us look at WINTER as an example.

Its philosophies we will not now discuss, only briefly enumerate. Vegetation needs rest. Periodical stand-stills enter into the economy of universal growth. Winter furnishes it to some, to others, heat and drouth. In the animal economy, winter doubtless accomplishes a function even more necessary.

Besides, winter has inherent beauties and charms—its bright sunshine, reflected from the glistening snow and ice, its nerve-stimulating and brain-exhilarating cold, its glowing warmth—for in and by external cold, nature contrives to generate internal warmth, &c., besides furnishing the means of the most delightful rides; for is there, or is there not, something *inherently* attractive in the sliding form of ride, as in the sleigh, on skates, &c.!

In addition to these inherent charms of Winter, how much does it enhance the beauties and glories of Spring, by contrast! Yet these suggestions are so obvious as to be commonplace. We pen this article to present other aspects of our subject.

Winter is accompanied by an almost incredible amount of cold*—how much, it is hardly possible to conceive, as will be presently shown. Add to this those very sudden changes from extreme cold to intense heat which form a part of nature's economies—caused by the presence and absence of the sun—and unless some all-pervading, self-acting contrivance existed to partially neutralize them, they would destroy every living thing. To prevent such sudden shocks, nature here, as often elsewhere, employs the balance-wheel principle as an equalizer of her operations, and frost, snow, ice, lakes, and mountains are nature's set of balance-wheels, established to equalize temperature. Thus, what is the freezing of the ground but the absorption by it of inconceivable quantities of cold, and held in a latent state till warmth returns sufficient to again set it free! Take one square foot of frozen earth, and estimate as near as you can the amount of latent cold it contains, by placing it so near your person that you shall feel all its cold! Then, how much cold is there embodied in all the earth, stones, wood and everything else frozen, say in a single night! And how terribly intense would this cold be, but for this its absorption by frozen substances! Take a cold November night. Imagination could not conceive its frigid-ty but that this freezing arrangement takes up cold about as fast as it is generated. But the next morning's sun, how warm and genial! Yet mark—it has first to neutralize the intense cold

* Allusion is here made to cold as if it were a positive substance, yet without attempting any philosophical accuracy. The books say it is not a thing, but a condition caused by the absence of heat.

stowed away in frost the night preceding, before it can effect a positive warmth, which takes till towards noon, perhaps all day.

But for this freezing arrangement, how terribly hot our days and cold our nights by this broad contrast! The same is true of several successive cold nights and warm days.

Please observe another phase of this idea. Take the month of March as an example. By this time, the sun shines so nearly perpendicularly upon the earth that his heating power has become very great. Then let several warm days succeed each other, and as heat rouses and starts vegetation, what could prevent the young blossom-buds and limbs from shooting forth, only to be nipped by the intense cold soon to follow! But, instead now, before warmth can revive growth, it must first neutralize all the cold lying dormant by this freezing process, in all the ground, all the rocks, trees, ice, even lakes and mountains, and this requires so much time that, before it can cause vegetable life, another "cold snap" stows away another immense amount of cold in these nature's ice houses, to again take up or offset another "warm spell." But for this, or some like arrangement, pray, what could protect man, brute or vegetable from these changes of temperature so sudden and extreme as to be absolutely fatal to all forms of life!

But, to look at this freezing philosophy on a larger scale. Take one square inch of ice into your mouth till it is melted, and how much cold has it given off while thawing! All this it took up from the air while freezing, leaving so much the less. Then multiply this amount by 144, and this by 12, — 1728, and imagine how much cold is absorbed by every cubic foot of ice! Then how much by yonder river, or lake, with its millions on millions of square feet of ice! And how inconceivable the quantity of cold taken up by all the rivers, all the lakes, all the frozen ground, frozen everything, even in a temperate climate! But how vastly more as we approach the poles! O, how beautiful, how useful, this philosophy of freezing!

But, as if even all this were not sufficient duly to equalize the temperature, nature makes the very rains of winter serve a like cold and heat equalizing office, by converting rain into snow. At its first formation, it is cold; but, whenever much cold exists, absorbing cold, it congeals into snow, which is every way analogous to ice, except in compactness, and thus takes up the cold of the upper regions, thereby prevents its pouring itself down upon us with resistless severity. Hence the remarks,—"It is too cold to snow," or "The weather is moderating for snow;" the cold having passed into snow. It also causes it to descend, thus consolidated, so as not to be felt, and there lie upon the earth's surface till the sun's heat liberates it by melting the snow. It also, like frost, helps to prevent the sun from rousing vegetation till he has dispelled all the cold contained in all the snow, all the ice, and all the frost, anywhere to be found, and this keeps vegetation back in Spring till it may come forward with safety. But for this arrangement, how completely would every form of vegetation be destroyed, first by the cold of Fall nights, succeeding so warm

days, and chilling the very life's blood, and still more by hastening flowers and young fruit forward only to be suddenly killed by the other extreme of temperature.

Wind subverts another like cold-equalizing end. Thus, yonder mountain or lake furnishes a depository for an immense amount of cold imbibed in Fall and Winter. A warm day or spell having first abstracted the cold from ground and ice in surrounding regions, heats up the air, and this renders it light, and this causes it to be carried upward by the greater density of the yet colder air around these mountains and lakes. These cold winds from mountains and lakes, are therefore only temperature-equalizers, alike beneficial to country by retarding vegetation, as to mountain and lake by thawing them out.

Another universal chemical law comes in here to still further facilitate this heat and cold equalizing law, namely, that all liquids in passing into a solid form absorb immense amounts of cold, and in passing from a solid into a liquid state, give it off. Water, in passing into the still more refined form of steam, absorbs immense quantities of heat, which it gives off as it returns again to water. Hence we heat rooms most effectually by steam. Hence, rain, by the mere chemical act of solidifying into snow or ice, throws a vast amount of cold into a latent form, which, in melting again returns to the atmosphere.

Water again, even before it is cold enough to freeze, absorbs an immense amount of cold. Thus, water in a garden, in vessels, of a cold night, absorbs so much cold as to prevent things from freezing, even though the water does not freeze. Now, how inconceivable the amount of cold absorbed, not merely by all the ice of yonder lake, but by its vast body of water likewise.

But inconceivably immense as is this beautiful provision of nature for neutralizing cold, there yet remains another to render man comfortable Winter nights and days. "Clothes," anticipates a reader. Besides clothes, we require houses to ward off cold blasts, and driving rain and snow, and in which to luxuriate on nature's ten thousand times ten thousand in door comforts. But to this end we must have light, and if we lighted them by ice, that same aperture which admitted light would also let in cold, and let out heat, so that to render a room warmer than out of doors would have been impossible. Heat and light are in substance one, slightly modified, but the same primitive element. How, then, is heat retained without excluding light! How can we retain warmth in our apartments, yet light them! Window-glass has the peculiar property of freely transmitting light, while it retains heat—another instance of Divine contrivance, not only for still further mitigating the rigors of extreme cold, but rendering ourselves comfortable even after its extremes have been modified by the freezing laws above described.

By another contrivance, still more necessary, and far more Divinely beautiful, does nature compensate increased cold by proportionally increasing warmth. The body, in its every part and limb, must be kept at just about one temperature—98 Fahrenheit. To vary many degrees either way is

injurious, and even fatal to the life process. Then, when out of doors, exposed to these extremes of temperature, incident to our climate, even after all that compensation effected by frost, ice, water, mountains, snow, winds, &c. how is this equilibrium to be maintained! By clothes! But they manufacture no warmth, only retard its escape, which, by the way, is all warmth in a room effects. Heat must be generated within us, or, in spite of clothes and warm rooms, so much would escape in a few hours as would leave us chilled to death. How is this prevented! By breathing and eating. Food furnishes carbon, and breath oxygen, to the blood, which, in the smaller blood vessels, unite and burn each other up by spontaneous combustion, and thus give off calorific.

So far so good. But the colder the weather, the more of this combustion and heat we require. Has nature any means of preserving this proportion! She has. It is this. The colder it becomes, the more condensed the atmosphere, and hence the more oxygen is contained in a given bulk of air, say in enough to fill the lungs. Hence, the colder it is, the more oxygen we inhale, and as, when well fed, the system always has a stock of carbon on hand, the colder it is the more oxygen fuel we inhale, and therefore the greater the combustion. The colder it is, therefore, the more intense warmth we generate—another beautiful compensation arrangement of nature. Nor is any other fine as agreeable as this. And mankind should rely far more on internal, and less on external, fires for "warm comfort" in Winter. And when suffering from cold, breathe deep, copious and rapid inspirations, and you will soon and effectually "warm up."

It remains to pick up a few of the crumbs of our subject. Snow also forms a vast blanket, to keep unabsorbed cold from the roots of trees and vegetables. Thus, farmers know how effectually snow prevents wheat from winter-killing, or freezing so as to draw out the roots. And what it does for wheat, it does proportionally for every form of vegetable life. But further South, just in proportion as cold diminishes, snow is neither required nor found. This snow and ice principle is self-acting, abounding most when and where most needed, and where not needed it is not found.

Ice, too, forms a blanket for water, just as snow does for land. By a peculiar arrangement, it rises to the top of the water, and thus prevents deep waters from becoming congealed, thereby saving fish from destruction, enabling man to cross rivers and lakes on nature's ice-bridge, and effecting many like desirable ends.

But by what law does ice rise to the top! Nature's general arrangement would carry it to the bottom, which would soon fill up our river channels, turn rivers out of their courses, convert all our water into ice, and produce universal devastation. As cold contracts all bodies, why is not ice heavier in proportion to bulk than water, which would cause it to sink! Because, in passing from liquids to solids, all substances assume particular forms—some one form, other things other forms. Thus sugar always crystallizes into one shape, salt into another, and water into another—that of a star, as

we represent it, or in prongs, thus (a), as seen in thin ice, water in the snow-flake, &c. Now, though these separate ice-prongs are heavier than water, and would sink, they overlap and cross each other in infinite numbers, and at these crossings little holes are formed which, filled with air, become buoys, to keep the ice above the water.

If asked why these crystals do not sink as fast as they form, before enough accumulate to thus overlap one another, the answer is, that many things heavier than water swim on it before they become fairly wet. Some such arrangement doubtless prevents these incipient icicles from settling to the bottom.

Such, O man, are some of winter's beauties and philosophies! Let us all, then, both admire the infinitely perfect cause and effect arrangements of winter, while we enjoy their luxuries and adore and love their Divine Author!

Agricultural Department.

WINTER FRUIT.

In the abundance of summer fruits, when man is reveling in all the good things showered upon him from nature's prolific horn of plenty, he is too apt to forget, in the opulence of the present supply, that a dreary winter is coming, when the generous hand of our common mother will be temporarily closed.

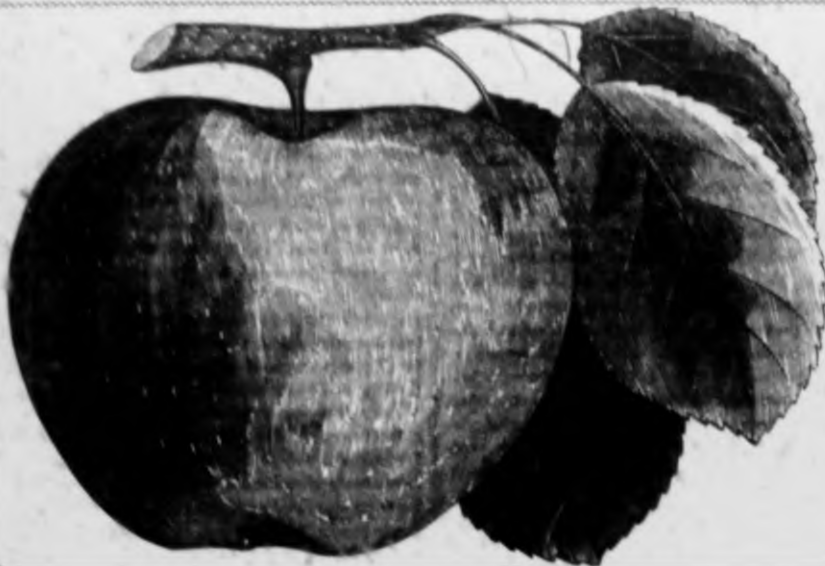
Man should be wiser than the beast, nay, as wise as the bee and the squirrel, and by the aid of his superior reason, adopt means to cultivate and preserve many kinds of fruit for winter use.

Man can subsist, it is true, on the various grains, salted meat, potatoes, dried fruit, &c.; but how much more delicious is fresh fruit, so far as it can be kept in this condition; and how much more like living is it, to have one perpetual summer, even in our rigorous climate, by continuing through the season of frost a plentiful supply of fruit, that it may be a constituent in every meal!

It is not enough to tumble a quantity of bruised apples, shaken rudely from the trees, into a large bin, in some warm, damp cellar, to mold and rot, allowing only such a use of them as can be snatched during the few weeks or months that they may keep in such a state. They should be not only carefully culled from the finest varieties, but carefully picked by hand, and placed in a cool, dry place, in such a manner as that every decaying one may be readily removed.

With such skill in raising, and proper care in preserving, every householder in the country and in the city, may be able to regale himself with choice and delicious fruit every month in the year.

It is nothing uncommon for us to have apples in good preservation for weeks after strawberries and cherries become plenty in our market. If the farmer can raise apples that will keep good after a long journey to our large cities, until the next year's strawberries are brought to the same market, it is self-evident that the grower himself might have them as a home luxury even longer than his city customers.



RICHARDSON APPLE.

"This apple," says that excellent agricultural journal, the *New England Farmer*, "originated in the orchard of Ebenezer Richardson, of Pepperell, Massachusetts. A few years ago it was exhibited at the Concord (Massachusetts) Cattle Show, and among many fine specimens of apples it was distinguished for its large size, great beauty, and superior quality. It has been disseminated considerably in nurseries, but has not yet gone into general cultivation. It is one of the most tender, delicious, fine-flavored apples of its season; large, roundish, inclining to conical; smooth; green, mostly covered with red, bright in the sun, with numerous large, light specks; stem two-thirds of an inch long, rather stout, in a broad, deep cavity; calyx large, open, in a narrow, deep basin; flesh greenish white, remarkably tender, juicy, of a rich, delicious, and almost saccharine flavor. Good specimens are of the highest order; those in the shade want character. This is a moderate grower, and the original tree is called a good bearer. It ripens from the first to the last of September."

We hope to see this excellent fruit widely cultivated, East, West and South.—*Eds. PHREN. JOUR.*

The truth is, there is not one-fourth as much fruit raised as there should be. Not only should every farmer have it in abundance the year round, but every villager, who has an acre or two of ground, should raise a full supply for himself, and then those having large farms should turn sufficient land, labor, and attention to fruit-growing to make fruit of all kinds comparatively cheap, and absolutely abundant in all our large towns. How many millions of acres of rough, unillable land have we, east of the Alleghanies, now lying waste, which would produce good crops of winter-apples, pears, peaches, &c.!

Good land will give as profitable a crop, for the labor, in fruit as in anything, and although rough, rugged land will yield less of fruit than good soil, yet how much more will the broken, rocky land yield in fruit than in any other crop. Thousands of farmers there are, who grub on an unwilling soil to raise corn and other grain crops, and by dint of clearing off the stones from a few acres of land, that it may be mowed, while they leave the rocky hill-sides, which constitute a great majority of their entire domain, to grow up to rank weeds and bushes, to furnish a poor apology for pasture; when, would they turn their attention to planting those hills and rocky glens to good fruit-trees they might not only live more easily than now, but make money and live like lords.

If any of our readers, and there are doubtless thousands of them, who are now, in this cheerless month of February, living without fruit, and who

must continue to do so until next June, let them resolve to plant some fruit trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Now is the time to make the resolution, when you feel the value and importance of the subject, to select your ground, make the purchase of your trees, and establish the determination to effect this good object at the earliest available moment.

And those who live in cities and pay, as now they do, from three to six dollars a barrel for apples, will thank us for the suggestion; but the farmer, far more, who will put it into practical execution. We want fruit so very plenty as to be so cheap that all may have it in abundance; and when this good time shall come, the whole people will form the habit of using it profusely, ministering alike to the advantage of their own health and happiness, and to the sure sale of the article and the profit of the grower.

Among the excellent varieties of the winter apples which are valuable for cultivation, we may mention at this time the following:—Baldwin; Belle-Fleur, several varieties; Chandler; Gloria Mundi; Golden Ball; Golden Harvey; Yellow Newtown Pippin, keeps to July; Pearmain; Pound Royal; Peck's Pleasant; Rhode Island Greening; Russets—Gelden, Boston, Putnam, English; Swaar; Ladies' Sweeting; Spitzenburgh; Wine Apple, &c.

In our present number we give an engraving of an excellent fall apple.

MARSHAL SOULT.

This eminent man—a Marshal of France, and associate of the great Napoleon in his brilliant career, died on the 26th of November, aged eighty-two. Jean de Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, and Minister of War to Louis Philippe, was born of humble parents at St. Armand-de-Bastide, in the department of the Tarn, on the 29th of March, 1769, in the same year as the world renowned Emperor Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, Baron Cuvier, Chateaubriand, and Sir Walter Scott. At the age of sixteen, in 1785, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Royal Infantry. After passing through all the grades, he was promoted in 1792 to the rank of adjutant major. In the same year he was made the commander of a brigade. He distinguished himself by a bravery always subservient to sound discretion. He rose with a rapidity peculiar to a time when there was too much at stake to allow of etiquette or routine to interfere with the requisition for men fitted for great deeds. His character was not only that of a brave officer, but one who was brave at the right time. His merits attracted attention and seconded promotion. He was a man of genius; he won the confidence of his inferiors, and the admiration of his superiors, in command, and his fame and genius accomplished wonders.

When Napoleon resolved to invade England, Soult was placed in command of the army encamped from Bologne to Calais. His discipline was severe—from day-break to night-fall he was on horseback inspecting their evolutions, or on foot superintending their labors in the intrenchments. Many complained, and Napoleon expressed a fear that they would sink under it. Soult replied, "Such as cannot withstand the fatigues which I myself undergo, will remain in the depots, but those who do withstand it will be fit to undertake the conquest of the world." Such expressions as these could not fail to command the admiration of one who was meditating so vast a design, and in 1804 Soult was made a Marshal of France.

His career lay under the scrutiny of a man whose discernment was magical, and whose judgment was seldom biased by prejudice or feeling. Napoleon detected in a moment the talents of the rising general, and from that time the name of Soult is interwoven with the history of Europe. He fought in every war, almost in every field, with unchangeable skill. In every list of honors, and in every catalogue of imperial creations, he is included. Though not a personal favorite of the Emperor, he was among the first of the generals raised to the dignity of marshal, and the first of the marshals advanced to the distinction of the peers.

He was with Napoleon at Marengo, at Austerlitz, and at Eylau. At Austerlitz, Napoleon said, when he assigned to Soult his position, "The only instruction I have to give, marshal, is this—act as you always do." Soult did act as he always did—acted for himself. In the heat of the battle, orders came from the Emperor, who had waited a long time for Soult to move on the enemy, to attack without delay, and gain the heights of Pratzen. The



PORTRAIT OF MARSHAL SOULT.

aid-de-camp returned to the Emperor with the marshal's reply, "It is not time yet." The Emperor, enraged, and fearing a fatal blunder, sent a second order. It was unnecessary—Soult had put his column in motion. The marshal had been watching the Russians, who were extending their line, and thus weakening their center, which rested on the heights, and he had waited for the right moment. Napoleon saw the brilliancy of the movement. He galloped to the spot where Soult stood, and in the joy of the assured conqueror he said, "Marshal, you are the ablest tactician in the army." "I believe it, sire," coolly responded the marshal, "since your majesty tells me so."

At Eylau his skill was equally conspicuous, and Napoleon was equally generous in his acknowledgments.

In 1808, Soult entered Spain, but not being properly sustained by King Joseph, and opposed by the extravagant notions of several of his generals, his success was not equal to what was expected from his talents. He next invaded Portugal and achieved a brilliant victory at Oporto.

Soult was withdrawn from Spain, and made commander of the Imperial Guard. He was again, in 1813, sent to Spain to check the victorious march of Wellington, Soult being the only man except himself whom the Emperor thought able to meet the "Iron Duke," or worthy to take the critical trust. Soult went and did all that mortal could do in a hostile country against a veteran army flushed with numerous victories. In 1814, Wellington drove the French troops for 200 miles, but Soult struggled fiercely in his adversity, and never lost the confidence of the Emperor.

When Napoleon retired to Elba, and Louis XVIII. was restored, Soult became Minister of War, but when Napoleon returned from Elba, Soult having

ceased to be Minister of War, his love for and confidence in him led him to join Napoleon.

At the battle of Waterloo he was at the Emperor's right hand. After Napoleon's defeat and imprisonment at St. Helena, Soult left France and spent three years in writing his military memoirs, little expecting that but half his career was accomplished. In 1821, we find him in Paris, and again a Marshal of France. Being now a political personage of great importance for good or for evil, and discovering that Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were in turn trying to maintain absolute monarchy in connection with Parliamentary government, Soult kept himself wary and reposed on his laurels, enjoying the homage of society.

When Louis Philippe became king, Marshal Soult ceased his reserve. There was a strong government for France at last—a monarchy limited in its power, and surrounded by republican institutions. Soult added to that government the great power of his name and fame, and to him Louis Philippe looked for support beyond all other men.

In 1837, Queen Victoria ascended the English throne, and at her coronation, in 1838, Marshal Soult was sent as ambassador extraordinary to London, to cement the English alliance. Here he met the Duke of Wellington, his old opponent of Toulouse and Waterloo, and arm in arm the two heroes appeared among the people. No foreigner, if we except Kossuth, was ever so lavishly honored in England.

During the reign of Louis Philippe, Soult had a difficult part to act, but he maintained his honor intact with his nation, and towards the close of the Orleans dynasty he lived in retirement in the enjoyment of boundless fame and fortune.

The portrait which we give may be relied on for its accurate resemblance of the far-famed hero of a hundred fights."

Mechanical Department.

THE GRAVEL WALL—

ITS MATERIALS, AND MODE OF WORKING IT.

Our last article showed the cheapness and strength of the gravel wall. The present will show how to make it. First, let it be distinctly observed, that its principal cost consists not in the material but the labor. Consequently economy in mixing and handling the stuff, and getting it to its place, should receive primary attention. Observe, also, that with the proper facilities, or when the stuff is handled to advantage, several hundred per cent of the labor is saved. Where everything works unhandily and at arm's length, it will require considerable labor to accomplish a little, yet far less than in mason work; but where everything is handy, a little labor will put up a great deal of wall.

Hence the builder's first attention should be directed to the place of his mortar-bed; and the essential point here is to so locate it that the material—lime, gravel, stone, and water—can be emptied from the wagon or cart close along side of the mortar-bed, and also, so that the stuff can be readily wheeled in barrows from this mortar-bed to the wall. In general it should be placed inside of the house, and near an outside door or window, so that the team can deposit it just outside of the house to be shoveled or wheeled through the window into the bed.

In general, also, one of the lower rooms can easily be made a mortar-bed by simply laying down some boards level, so that the shovel will work easily upon them. In many cases the walls of the room in which the mortar-bed is, can be made to serve the purpose of side boards, and the doors and windows of the room serve to convey the materials to and from the bed. The builder can hardly bestow thought, invention, contrivance, and adaptation of ways and means to ends, to better advantage than in the placing and arrangements of the mortar-bed, so that the materials shall work easily to and from it.

A second point of prime importance should be water. In building a house where a well is to be dug, let that be the first thing done, even before the foundation of the house is laid, and the more easy the conveyance of the water to the bed the better; for large quantities of it will be wanted; hence if the water cannot be brought directly to the bed from the pump in troughs, let barrels be stationed just inside or outside the bed, and easy of access, both to fill and empty. If the water is to be brought from some distance in barrels—not a very unhandy way of getting it—let barrels enough be stationed near the bed to hold a load, and bring at once in another set of barrels as much as can well be drawn. But see to it that a supply is always on hand.

The next point of consideration should be the place for depositing the gravel. It matters less whether the lime is handy to the bed or not, for as but little is required it makes little difference;

but since the great staple of the wall is gravel and stones, arrange it so that they can be easily conveyed into the bed.

In many localities the cellar itself will furnish the very gravel required for the wall, so that all you have to do is to shovel it out of the cellar into the mortar-bed, and thence into the walls. In such localities the mode of procedure is this.—First take off the top soil and dirt, such as is not fit to be incorporated into the wall, leaving your gravel as clean as may be. Then dig a trench the width you wish your foundation wall, and as low down as you wish your cellar, perhaps a little lower, so as to keep out rats, and make it a few inches wider below the bottom of the cellar than above, so that when rats would dig in or out, they will find a hard substance to prevent them. They naturally begin close to the wall, so that if the wall is wider below the cellar bottom than above, they will never work through. Observe, too, that this extra width should be on both sides. A few hours labor here will forever keep rats out of your building. If your gravel or material will enable you to dig your trench the shape you have your wall, all you have to do is to dig out the loose dirt, and throw in the compound to be described hereafter, using cement instead of lime. But if your soil or gravel caves in, you will be obliged to dig a trench wide enough to allow boards to be put up for boxes in the manner to be shown in our next article. Meanwhile, leave the inside part of your cellar undug, and as you wish gravel, shovel it right out of your cellar rooms into mortar-beds. Thus you will dig your cellar as you build your house, "killing two birds with one stone, and making one hand wash the other," besides saving all the carting of material, and where such a facility for building exists, it may be cheaper even than was stated in our last article.

We have said that the mortar-bed should be placed where the material could be got from it to the wall handily. The wheel-barrow is the best means for accomplishing this end; and two or three barrows will be found to save in the structure of a common house enough to pay for themselves several times over, because stuff can be wheeled up much easier than backed. To render this wheeling easy, you require tracks and scaffolds of boards on which to pass and re-pass, and I found it a most important point to rig permanent scaffolds, instead of rigging a scaffold for one side, then taking it down and moving to another, as I at first did. Hence it will be well, generally, to rig your scaffolds on the inside, though the outside will do, provided your mortar-bed is outside, the only difference being that you will have to go much farther with the barrow on the outside of the house than if inside. Besides, you require to have the wheel-barrow pass each other, and by mixing the stuff inside, and having a set of scaffolding around the outer wall, the barrows may pass and re-pass easily. If your walls are not more than ten feet high, you may even dispense with scaffolds entirely because a man stands some six feet, and can without much trouble shovel four feet above his head. He will, however, save considerable time on

the upper part of the wall by having the scaffolding, and even on the lower, because by first placing the boxes, and then erecting the scaffold, he can wheel his stuff on the scaffold, and dump it from the barrow right into the boxes, thus emptying a barrow in a second, and save shoveling. These scaffolds are easily made: floor timbers you must have, and by getting them on the ground to begin with, the main material for scaffolds is ready. All you now require is horses, (benches,) which are made and placed some twelve or fifteen feet apart. But with these suggestions the reader will set his own Causality at work to contrive whatever labor-saving improvements he can. My own experience is, that these scaffolds will many times over save the cost of their construction, and the floor timbers are just as good after being thus wheeled on as before.

Still, even if obliged to carry your stuff by hand, or in hods, pray how much more labor will it require to carry gravel and mortar than brick and mortar! Your walls require to be no thicker, so that no more stuff is required in the gravel wall than in one of brick or stone.

Having arranged these matters economically, the builder should next learn to mix the mortar, which consists simply in putting your coarse and fine gravel, sand, stones, and lime together in due proportions. And here a few simple principles will guide you. Your main element is gravel; and to make a complete wall you require various gradations from fine sand up to stones as coarse as the size of your wall will contain. And the more perfect this gradation, the better will be your wall. Hence, stones, large and small, become valuable acquisitions to a wall, and strengthen it, whereas fine sand, though it will do, is not so good as coarse and fine mixed together. If your gravel bank should not contain much sand, it will still do, for wherever the gravel stones touch each other they will bind, and the more the whole space is filled up, of course the stronger the bond, and the narrower the walls need to be. Again, the more large stones there are, the less lime is required. The philosophy of mortar is this: lime coats the sand and adheres to it—it also sticks to itself. Accordingly, particles of sand are bound together by the lime. Now take a stone as big as your head, and take sufficient sand to make a like amount of wall; in the one case only the stone has to be coated over with lime, in the other, each of the minute particles of sand requires to be coated, the same as if the stone were broken in fragments, and required to be bound together again by the lime. Hence the coarser the materials, the less lime will be required; yet there must be sufficient fine material to give it bond, or to fill up at least in part the small crevices.

My own house is composed of very little sand and gravel, but mostly of slate stones. In beginning the foundation, I had to dig off quite a ledge, say six feet in some places, and under the most of my house. This gave large and small stones, some hard and others brittle, so that they could be easily broken up fine. The large ones I had blasted and hammered with a sledge, breaking them into all sorts and sizes of pieces, and, generally, kept the

sledge at work pounding the brittle ones as the shoveler shoveled. Stones that were coarse and hard, I put into the wall without attempting to break them, usually allowing them to pass right into the mortar-bed. Yet there is no need of any great particularity as to this material, so that it be clean, and so that there be enough of finer particles to give a due degree of cohesion. Yet if it is full of little holes like a honey-comb, no great harm is done, only the wall will not be quite as solid, but probably solid enough. My own was very full of crevices, indeed was very rough, but this only allows the outside and inside coats of plaster to fasten the more firmly, which coats add greatly to its strength.

I at first thought to put in the stones separately by having them placed on the scaffold first, and as a shovelful of the composition was thrown in, lay a stone on top and so on, but found that the cheapest way was to let the coarse and fine stones all go into the bed together, and go together into the boxes.

It should here be observed, that clay will furnish a very good substitute for sand, and aid in filling up those honey-comb openings, so that where the sand or gravel are difficult to be obtained, and clay easy, you can use clay, lime, and coarse stones to as good advantage as gravel, lime, and coarse stones. In fact, I am satisfied that simple clay and coarse and fine stones, even without any lime, will make a first rate wall, solid enough for all practical purposes as a good basis on which to plaster. Or if you live in a country where both coarse stones and gravel, as well as sand, are difficult to get, clay put up in the boxes, next to be described, will, in my judgment, answer every purpose. At least I shall soon test it practically. Yet, too much yellow loam and dirt in your composition will be injurious unless rendered strong with lime. In one of my stories I allowed too much yellow loam to find its way into the mortar-bed. Still the wall stands—yet is not as strong as it would otherwise have been. Of course the gravel should be tolerably clean; yet, after all, a good supply of lime will render your wall strong enough, notwithstanding it may contain considerable dirt, so that the builder need not be extra particular about the cleaning of his material.

The proportions come next to be considered. The proportions I used in my two lower stories were about as follows—eight bushels of slacked lime, such as cost four and four-and-a-half cents per bushel at the lime kiln, and such as is put on land. Then put in some twelve to sixteen bushels of coarse and fine sand, and add forty bushels of those slate and rubble stones dug up from the foundation, along with perhaps from fifteen to twenty five bushels of coarse stone. One of my beds was made in the following proportions:—ten bushels of slacked lime, which was equal to four bushels of stone, or unslacked lime; twenty-four bushels of coarse sand and gravel, and one hundred and fifty bushels of slate-stone chips and coarse stones, making one part of lime to over forty parts of gravel and stones. This was the poorest bed I made, and poorer than I would recommend, but it stands, a proof that it was good enough for all prac-

tical purposes. The proportions I would recommend are, one part stone-lime, to from fifteen to thirty of gravel and stone, according to the fineness of the gravel and quantity of stone, and more than all to the Cautiousness and Acquisitiveness of the builder; for if you are very timid, and not so Acquisitive, put in more lime; and yet one part in fifty will make a wall that will stand any weight and any roof you would be likely to put on it. It is, however, well to err on the safe side, and the more so, since lime costs comparatively little.

But it will here be asked, "What on earth can hold your stuff together?" I answer, "What on earth holds a stone or brick building together?" You answer, "Mortar." I ask, "What holds mortar together?" You answer, "Lime." Then I answer, "Lime." The bond principle in this mode of building is exactly the same as in every house built of brick or stone; and why will not lime bind just as strong with coarse gravel and stone as with brick and stone, and even stronger, for mortar rarely fastens directly upon the brick, because brick is smooth, and also absorbs its moisture quickly; before brick and mortar become amalgamated, the mortar simply forming a bed in which the brick lies instead of incorporating itself with the brick; whereas, in this case, lime, sand, and stone become imbedded together, fasten to each other, and hence form one solid mass, because mortar and lime will stick to rough stone much better than to dry, smooth brick.

Many people prophesied that my house would fall before I got it up. One of my neighbors gave my mason a real scolding for sanctioning this kind of wall, telling him that it would fall and kill the workmen; and without one single exception, all my neighbors and visitors said it was impossible, in the reason and nature of things, for it to stand. I answered—"Its bond principle is lime, and that is the only bond principle of all brick and stone buildings. Then why will not lime fasten this together as well as that?" adding, that I paid the bill, and was bound to have my way. So much for the reason; and the fact is, that there it stands, and becomes harder and still harder every month. That it has stood one winter exposed to rain and frost, because only two of its four stories were yet up, and not one crack appeared in it, shows that it will stand the action of the weather perfectly well. One pillar cast late in the fall, and one place in the inside wall, which did not dry before frost came, peeled some, yet not enough to injure their strength, and we all know that mortar must get dry before it freezes, or freeze dry, or else its bond principle is spoiled. So of course with this kind of wall.

If you ask, "What are the advantages of this mode of building over a stone or brick wall?" I answer, first, in a stone wall you are obliged to face the stones, whereas in this case, your wall can be composed almost entirely of coarse stones; but the mortar thrown into the boxes presses down against the boards, and thus forms a face, and both mortar and stones are tumbled in helter skelter, instead of being laid stone by stone, and trowelful by trowelful of mortar at a time, thus saving a very large amount of the mason-work in laying. Also, by this

method, the laying is done by common labor. Then again, by this method you have to draw no lines, whereas, in laying a brick or stone wall, a good deal of time is wasted in these linings, and there is a vast difference between tumbling a pile of stones and mortar pell-mell into a box, and laying each little pile, one by one, just exactly so. The plain fact is, that it costs hardly more to put up a wall by this method than merely to tend masons by the other. The mixing of the bed is done with a tenth the labor of mixing that amount of mortar, so that you save labor in both mortar-mixing, and stone and brick-laying.

THE MODE OF MIXING comes next to be considered. And here I effected a very great saving towards the last as compared with the first. Instead of, as is usual, working over the material, as for example, in working over a mortar-bed, first throwing into the bed the required quantity of lime, I wet or slack it perfectly, and rendered it about as thick as cream, or barely thick enough to work well on the shovel. I make it thus thin because it works easier, and becomes more completely incorporated with the sand and stones. I then throw in the sand, wheeling it on a plank across the bed, and dumping it here and there over the bed, as the case requires, still adding water, and one hand in the bed stirs it with the hoe or shovel, as fast as six other hands wheel it in. Towards the last the bed may become too stiff to work in all this sand well, in which case I simply spread it on top, then began at one corner and shoveled it over, throwing it back into that corner, thus leaving a trench between that shoveled and unshoveled, which trench I kept filled with water, and taking shovelful after shovelful threw it into this trench, and thus incorporated the lime thoroughly with the mass. A few minutes only are required to work a bed in this way, and shovel it back to one corner. I now began with my coarse gravel and dumped a barrowful into the vacant corner, and threw on two or three shovelfuls of this lime and sand; then another barrow of coarse rubble stones, and another two or three shovelfuls of lime and sand, heaping up the mass into the vacant corner until the pile becomes from one to three feet thick, when I lay down a board for the barrow to pass up on top of the pile, and dumping it down its side, the barrowful is of course well spread, so that a few shovelfuls of lime and sand are evenly distributed through the mass, and proceed thus until the lime and sand are all worked up. The bed is now ready for re-working and shoveling in the boxes. But observe, it now consists of a layer of those coarse rubble stone and coarse gravel, and another layer of fine sand and lime, whereas, it requires that the two be completely worked together. I then begin to work the bed diagonally across these layers, adding water, and shoveling it over once and perhaps twice, which mixes it well, shoveling it into the barrow mixes it again, shoveling it into the wall, or dumping it, mixes it a third time, so that by moving the material to its place it becomes mixed. I usually had one hand in the bed for from five to seven wheelers. That is, these wheelers would bring in a barrow of lime, another with a water-pail would wet that lime as fast as it came in, and this bed-

hand would keep the hoe or shovel at work, so as to mix it about as fast as it came in. As soon as the wheeler had brought sufficient lime, they began to wheel sand, one hand keeping the hoe going as fast as the other four or five hands wheeled. By the time the sand was all fairly in, one hand, still at the water-pail, filled that trench already described, while the other hands turned it over and shoveled it back into one corner, which they would do in from three to five minutes. These same hands kept the lime and sand wet, and shoveled it into the burrows as fast as those five or six hands wheeled in. This same bed-hand now shoveled it over once, and shoveled it into the barrow as fast as two or three hands could wheel it, filling one barrow while the other was pausing to be unloaded. The more the compound is shoveled over the better. It should be well mixed, but one hand will mix a great deal, besides filling the burrows.

After the ground story is up I recommend the tackle, and verily believe that ten times its cost can be saved even in putting up a two-story house; and that tackle becomes an errand boy, so that if you want anything that is below, this bed-hand, who should have a boy at command, also helping him to shovel, can send up what you want, and you send down what is wanted below. And then this tackle will always be of service about the house, for every house ought to have a contrivance for lifting trunks, furniture, &c., even after the house is built. I should think this tackle saved me half of my labor. I so placed it as that the tub descended into one corner of the bed. In making up the bed I always began to shovel the lime and sand into the corner where the tub came down, so that as I worked the bed the other way, when putting in the coarse gravel, I left that corner vacant, and began then to shovel into the tub. Shoveling into the tub was one mixing; emptying it above was another mixing; shoveling into the barrow was another, and from the barrow into the wall another, and this was all the mixing my material had. Yet I confess that shoveling over once before shoveling into the tub, would be better, because it distributes the sand and lime more evenly. Having thus described the process of getting the stuff ready for the boxes, our next article will pertain to the structure of these boxes, etc.

Miscellaneous Department.

"THE TRINITY,"

AN EXTRACT.

[The following we copy from a work by M. E. Lazarus, M. D., entitled "The Trinity, in its Theological, Scientific, and practical aspects, analyzed and illustrated." Our readers will, from the extract, gain a better idea of the work, and the style of the author, than from any comment we could make. Those desiring to peruse the volume can order it from the Journal office, price 50 cents.]

"Where Edenism is invaded by Civilization, it is usually an affair of extermination; where it gradu-

ally breaks up from the rudeness of climate and material poverty, its human elements form the isolated Savage hordes, or the barbarous Nomad tribe, or the large Patriarchal family; which last, embodying better than the others the Family, or pivotal term in the reproduction of the Species, more easily lends itself to Social refinement and industrial progress, and gives origin to Civilization. The political institutions of barbarism modulate between despotism and anarchy; while those of civilization tend to constitutional monarchies, federated republics, and Democracy; manifesting a constant analogy with the Protestant churches in the religious tree, and ever asserting by charters, bills of rights, and popular voting, the respect of private judgment, of individual liberty, and of Self-sovereignty. It begins by emancipating man from personal thralldom, and ends by confessing that it has left him more than ever the slave of Material necessities and of the oppressions of Capital, whence the combined order of domestic and agricultural Association come to exorcise and thoroughly emancipate him. The Industrial tree roots itself in the property of man in the soil, the necessities of his subsistence, and his insatiable desire of luxury. Its arborescent distribution in the branches of Agriculture, Mechanical and Domestic Arts, and their subdivisions, are too clear to need enumerating, and I only observe that each ultimate subdivision or function becomes the neutral pivot of a group of laborers, who, in the combined order, spontaneously assemble round the object of their industrial preference, and round the Passional chief or active pivot, who most completely identifies himself with this function, and takes the lead by divine right of genius, recognized by human right of election.

Industrial organization of the township, in extending itself over civilization, and commensurate with its progress, will elevate our politics and religions to harmony and unity.

Attractive labor, and the genial life of the affections, expanding freely in the intercourse of groups formed by the compound tie of sympathy of character and sympathy of pursuit, imparting charm to necessary work, and healthy vigor to sentimental affection, will restore to religion the body for which it languishes; now hovering over the human race like an unshriven ghost, coming back among the living to frighten them with hideous apparitions, spectral illusions, and other spiritual night-mares, as numerous as the bats in the catacombs of Egypt. Redeemed from the jungle of superstitions and the deserts of metaphysics, into the warm rose-light and fruit-bearing soil of the heart and the senses, religion becomes one, and co-extensive with those harmonious beings who, from their happy earth, will continually praise the Master and Giver of life.

His intentions in creating us will then be explained. Human destiny will then be no longer a scramble for bread—of hovel, hog, and hominy for the people, to which add horse, hound, and harness for the great folks. Destiny will then mean the full happiness of which man is capable by his integral development of physical, intellectual, and passional faculties in their proper spheres of useful

action, which conciliate individual interests in social harmony by means of the serial hierarchy, the same order of movement which we find in the planetary world, in music, in organic physiology, and everywhere, in short, where harmony of parts exists in a collective whole.

The forms and expressions of worship must be as various as national and individual character.

God manifests himself in the creation.

1st. As love.

2d. As love incarnating itself in material forms and facts.

3d. Love attaining harmony in its expressions under the laws of supreme wisdom or mathematical order.

This corresponds with the phenomena of the passional life, where Love, the parent principle, potentially contains Truth, or the order of its own manifestation and expression in Practical Use, the generated principle or only-begotten Son of God.

From this statement of the Trinity we draw for the conduct of life this practical inference: that man can attain harmony and realize a destiny proportioned to his attractions only so far as he can incarnate or embody his ideas in practical uses, and fulfill his mission of labor by bringing the planet on which he is placed under integral culture, developing its resources, and harmonizing its elements according to the type and instinct of the universal harmony which he bears within him, and which is revealed to him by its correspondences in the distribution and movements of the planetary, atomic, and organic spheres, which lie open to his intelligent studies. Thus will the incarnation of Love in Matter be effected through Law or Wisdom.

By the light of this doctrine stand shamed and condemned all those one-sided philosophies which would sink man to the pursuit of merely selfish ends, or into the destructive monotony of mere labor, or would emasculate him by condemning the sensual principle to inaction and mortification, to make of man an image of the third person of the Trinity, rather ghost-like than God-like. It condemns that asceticism which causes man to neglect his noble functions, as harmonist of nature and society, in idle introspections, and to waste his life in star gazing and idealizing; it condemns all simple efforts at self-development and self-perfection, the idle gymnastics of either body or soul, and shows productive use, combined with attractive methods and conditions of labor, as the absolute rule of success in the attainment of individual as well as of social well-being. It is only in attractive production that a circuit of action is formed, and that effort becomes no longer exhaustive, but a condition of influx and growth. Some humorist has defined *angling* as "a stick and a string, a worm at one end and a fool at the other;" but let a perch swallow the worm, and instantly the folly of the patient fool is converted into truly Waltonian delight, for a magnetic circuit is established between the actor and the object, the fool and the fish, as with delicious flounders the latter reluctantly consents to be deposited in a basket, and take his chance for the next metempsychosis. For the plowman, the gardener, the artisan, a circuit more permanent of

activity and reception, afflux and reflux of vitality, is established with the earth, the plants, the object whatsoever of their useful labors, so that they become habitually robust and equilibrated in their health.

Agriculture gives the body or stamina of religion.

In its functions we co-operate practically with the Sun and the Earth, of which we are the most highly vitalized and intelligent products, in order to evolve other germs of life, power, beauty, and use.

We thus place ourselves in the conditions most favorable to the influx of life, and in fact the population of the globe is in every sense sustained by its agricultural districts.

In large cities, such as Paris, extensive and undisputed statistics show that the great mass of their indigenous population dies out about the fifth generation, and is supplied by continual reinforcements from the country. Cities act as social and industrial maelstroms, absorbing from a periphery of hundreds of miles the number of beings necessary to be used up in factories and workshops, and then deposited in warehouses, or folded away on shelves in the shape of lead, glass, cloths, knives, and various fabrics, traceable through every step of their transformation from the raw human material.

The Sun acting upon the earth and waters in the various zones and climates, gives all germs in their wild and indigenous state, but their refinement and extension into other locations, where they are not indigenous, as well as the multiplication of species and varieties, is reserved for the co-operation of man. The same human providence is necessary to the elements.

Electrical and Atmospheric conditions, while they modify and to a great degree control the being and action of our race, are in turn subjected to its control through the agency of a judicious and integral culture of the soil. Before man can exert upon his planet this office of the harmonist, it is necessary that he should cease from war and substitute industrial armies for armies of destruction. He must cease to destroy himself by any sort of internal conflict, whether between the nations which compose humanity or the classes which compose society, or between the individuals of the same class and department of labor, whom cut-throat competition now envenoms against each other, and gives an easy prey to the grasping talon of capital, or who, in the ruinous struggle of one corporation to crush another, find illusive and short-lived remuneration for their industry. War must also cease within the individual soul, now betrayed by theology, morals, and metaphysics into the unprofitable combats of self-discipline, convictions and futile self-blame; remorse, neuralgia of the soul; repentances again to be repented of, and the whole vicious circle of subjective experiences in which the feelings prey upon themselves, and thought turns to painful self-analysis, as in the diseased stomach, corrosive secretions eat away the mucous coat.

All these introversions, otherwise the most melancholy, tormenting, and incurable forms of passion disease, happily vanish as soon as the appropriate external stimuli are furnished to the desires and faculties of the poor dyspeptic Soul.

As soon as it enters on a career of use, and forms, with the object of attraction, its Magnetic Circuit; healing, life, and divine consolations flow into it through that object, and the voice of consciousness whispers, "Thy Sins are forgiven thee."

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The first month of the session of Congress resulted in the transaction of no important business. After the Christmas holidays, a more earnest attention to the duties of legislation was exhibited in that body, but thus far no measures of general interest have been adopted. A good deal of time was spent by both Houses in coquetting with the question concerning the reception of Kossuth, which was finally voted by a handsome majority. In accordance with the etiquette prescribed in solemn convalescence by our national legislators, the illustrious Hungarian was invited to the floor of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, where he was welcomed with cold official civilities, in striking contrast with the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people.

A petition has been presented to the Senate by the New York Industrial Congress, praying that on account of the flagrant usurpation of power by Louis Napoleon, all relations between the United States and the French Republic should be suspended. This called forth a debate of considerable interest; but the proposal was at length laid on the table by a decided vote.

The subject of restoring corporal punishment in the Navy has been debated in the Senate. The advocates of flogging contended for its utility as an essential means of discipline, necessary to the maintenance of order on board a man-of-war, and indispensable to the efficiency of the service. On the other hand, it is contended that this barbarous practice is as useless as it is unjust; that it crushes the spirit of the sailor; destroys his self-respect, and is a gross outrage on the rights of an American citizen. Among the most earnest opponents of the measure is Com. Stockton of New Jersey, who in a speech, replete with eloquence and patriotism, declared that all his experience in the Navy had convinced him both of the impolitic and injurious character of the punishment in question.

The State Legislature of New York was organized on the 6th of Jan. James C. Hearst (Whig) was elected Speaker of the House by a small majority. Ira P. Barnes (Dem.) was chosen Clerk of the Senate by a majority of one.

The Message of Gov. Hunt gives a favorable view of the financial condition of the State. The amount of the public debt is less than \$22,000,000, while the revenue of the Canals is over \$3,700,000. This sum, after paying interest on the Canal Debt, with a portion of the principal, to the amount of \$1,165,000, and \$200,000 on account of the ordinary expenses of Government, leaves a surplus of \$950,000 for the completion of the Public Works. The School Fund of New York exceeds \$6,500,000,

which added to the productive value of the Public Works, makes a total of more than \$50,000,000 against a debt of less than \$22,000,000.

During the past year, the number of children in the Common Schools has been 726,291, with an average attendance of about 600,000. The total expense for Teachers' Wages and School Libraries has amounted to \$1,422,696, or about \$2½ for each pupil.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on the 7th of Jan. Henry Wilson (Free Soil Coalitionist) was elected President of the Senate by a majority of two, and N. P. Banks, the Coalition candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House by a majority of ten.

No choice of Governor being made by the people, George S. Boutwell has been elected by the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on the 6th, and after eight ballottings, elected John H. Walker (Whig) Speaker of the Senate, and John S. Rley (Dem.) Speaker of the House. Gov. Johnston's Message speaks of the diminution of the public debt, which has been reduced from \$40,842,379 to \$40,114,226 since Dec. 1848.

The Maryland House of Representatives have passed resolutions welcoming Kossuth to the State Capital, but repudiating the doctrine of intervention.

The Maine House of Representatives have passed a resolution in relation to the intervention of Russia against Hungary, desiring the General Government of the United States to exert an influence in some wise and proper manner, against such intervention in future.

PROGRESS OF KOSSUTH.—The reception of the great Hungarian in Philadelphia and Baltimore, after his departure from New York, was of the most cordial and enthusiastic character. Upon arriving at Washington he was welcomed by a number of public functionaries, and afterwards was honored with a public reception in both Houses of Congress. At a private interview with the President, he was informed that the policy of the Government with regard to its relations with Europe, had been uniform from the beginning; that the views of the executive had been freely expressed in the recent Message to Congress; and that no deviation from these views could be expected.

The most important speech which the presence of Kossuth in Washington has called forth is that of Mr. Webster at the Congressional Banquet. The distinguished statesman took strong ground in favor of expressing the sympathy of the nation with the struggles of Hungary.

The correspondence between Captain Long and Kossuth, which has given rise to so many rumors, has not yet been published. The substance of it is thus stated by a reliable authority:

"Before the Mississippi arrived at Spezzia, it had transpired that it was not Kossuth's intention to go direct to the United States to remain, but that he only intended a visit for the purposes he has disclosed since his arrival here; and when informed that the policy of the United States was non-intervention, he said he would feel inclined not to go to

the United States at all. He desired not to go to receive mere personal homage, but was aiming only at the freedom of his country.

This avowal was transmitted from Spezia in lightened colors, and reached Marseille before or simultaneously with Kosuth's arrival, and was a cause of the obstructions he met there.

After he had gone on shore under the guaranty of the consul that he would hold himself obedient to the determination of the French authorities in relation to a passage through France, the excitement arose in that city, of which the public are already apprised. Owing to the events which occurred, the consul addressed a note to Captain Long, that he feared the proceedings were compromising the flag of the country, which note Captain Long showed to Kosuth.

Kosuth, looking upon this as an official act of the consul, replied, and took a different view of the case, assuming that demonstrations of such a nature would not be looked upon with any disfavor by the American Government.

He then stated that, being unwilling to be in a position of disagreement with the American authorities abroad that might involve them in any embarrassment, he would leave the ship at Gibraltar, and proceed to England, and thence by private conveyance to the United States, and leave it to the future to decide on the justice of his views.

Kosuth left Washington on the 12th of January for Annapolis, and was received by the Legislature the next day. On the 14th he started for Harrisburg, on his journey to the West.

BURNING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—The Library of Congress was partially destroyed by fire on the 24th of December. The fire was discovered by a watchman at half-past seven in the morning—the flames were first seen at the center table, sweeping round to the northwest shelving—a few buckets of water would then have suppressed the fire, but before they could be procured the entire library was in flames. It contained 25,000 volumes; about 20,000, which were in an adjoining room, were saved. All the fixtures were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at over \$300,000; but some of the works can never be replaced. The dome at one time was in imminent danger, but this and the two chambers of Congress are uninjured.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.—Sixty-nine years ago, the 4th Nov., a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and toilsome journey, descended the Ohio River, and encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stand. They were separated for the several "stations" in Kentucky, and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging each other to meet upon the same spot, or such of them as might survive, in fifty years from that day. The agreement was made on the 4th of November, 1782. In the year 1852, on 4th of November, precisely fifty years after the time of the agreement, five of the old band met upon the spot to fulfill the promise! One of them was over ninety years of age; and the rest were under three-

score-and-ten. After remaining a few days, they turned their steps homeward; not through a wilderness as they did half a hundred years before, but through scenes of busy life, and the hum of industrial millions; nor did they promise another meeting, as that was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place! They are all dead!

It is said that Mr. Webster has nearly ready for the press a History of the Administration of Washington.

MORE GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The latest advices from California confirm the accounts previously received of a rich discovery of gold at Bear Valley. At a depth of not more than twelve feet, it is said that an amount of \$400,000 has already been realized. The greatest excitement on the subject prevails throughout the whole vicinity.

The gold is extracted from a vein of quartz and slate, so perfectly decomposed as to admit of being reduced almost to a powder by the hand. The vein is found from 25 to 30 feet below the surface, and the discoveries up to the 24th inst. had not shown greater width of vein at any point than six inches. The earth found on a level with this vein is thoroughly impregnated with gold, which may be accounted for by the reasonable supposition that the work of decomposition had been completed.

Much earth, decomposed quartz and slate has been taken out, which paid 50 per cent of gold (a pound of the mixture yielding one-half a pound of gold.) The average may be safely computed at 25 per cent of gold. With the smallest degree of experience, from \$500 to \$600 per day for each man can be easily realized.

The first discovery was as follows:—

It seems that a party of Sonorians, numbering some seven or eight persons, had been prospecting in the valley for three or four weeks, and as no evidence of success was manifested, they were not interrupted by an accession of Americans, but pursued their own course without attracting any attention until the amount of gold obtained became so large that further concealment of their gains was utterly impossible. The news spread rapidly, and in the short space of four days, Bear Valley, numbering some forty or fifty souls previous to these discoveries, became a place of 3,000 inhabitants, some hundred dwelling-houses, eight or ten stores, and the usual number of gambling and drinking saloons. A town was laid out, mapped and subdivided into streets and squares, within twenty-four hours from the setting in of the first great tide of emigration, each hombr, of course, possessing a town lot. So much for American enterprise.

Very extensive limestone and marble formations have recently been discovered in this State, on the American River, within thirty or thirty-five miles of Sacramento. It is said to be of excellent quality, and is so situated as to be of easy transportation. The value of this discovery (which has been made public by Dr. Trask, who is engaged in a geological survey of the State) can hardly be appreciated by our Atlantic citizens. Stone for building purposes is brought from the Atlantic ports, from Australia and China, and meets with ready

sale.—Volcanoes have been discovered to exist in the Sierra Nevada mountains by a gentleman who was on an exploring expedition.—A new and most important enterprise has been engaged in by a number of gentlemen in San Francisco—the establishment of a "California Institute." It is destined to be the foundation and repository of the historical and scientific discoveries of California, as every pains will be taken to secure all that is rare in history, art, or science. Already a considerable library has been collected, and means have been taken to secure further additions, as well as the leading journals of Europe and America.—The social and moral condition of California is daily improving. Churches are being erected in the interior, and are increasing in number in San Francisco. Much is owing in this respect to the very large increase, during the past few months, of our female population.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The daily papers are constantly recording the occurrence of serious disasters on the various railroads in almost every part of the country. Indeed, they are too numerous for us to find space for them in our monthly summary. We, however, are happy to present an effectual preventive to these calamities, in the following statement of a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who, after describing what superintendents and conductors should be, thus continues:—

"Such men can be obtained; perhaps not at the lowest market price, but at prices somewhat equivalent to their required capacities, and nominal, the value of life, limb and property considered. But how! By the aid of *Phrenology*, and not otherwise. Humbug! cries a host of young and old fogies, who are not only constant travelers, but stockholders—humbug!

Gentlemen, if you are satisfied to risk broken bones, life even, upon the security of after punishment for inattention, carelessness, recklessness on the part of an employee whose mental organization qualified him to effect a catastrophe calculated to produce such results—allow me to say that there is a large and increasing amount of mind which desires no such peril; recognizing, as it does, that with proper employees, collisions, switching off, &c., would seldom, if ever, occur, and that the greater portion of other catastrophes, which now involve such heavy loss of life and property, could be prevented by stringent precaution.

A railroad superintendent should be a man of the highest order of practical talent; possessing the following manifestations:—Health, good. A Total Abstinence from intoxicating and stimulating drinks. Temperaments—Mental, Vital, Motive, large. Activity, ditto. Head not less than 22 inches. Mental Manifestations—Caution, Comparison, Causality, Time, Calculation, Order, Constructiveness, Conscientiousness, Firmness, Self-Esteem, Combativeness, Eventuality, Individuality, Locality, Form, Human Nature, Suavity, Benevolence, all large. Veneration, Hope, Destructiveness, Size, Weight, full to large. Approbativeness, Language, full. Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Continuity, average to full. The other manifestations would,

with the above, generally harmonize; seldom interfere.

A conductor should possess—Good Health. Be a Total Abstemious. Temperaments—Mental, Vital, Motive, *large*. Head not less than 22½ inches. Mental Manifestations—Caution, Conscientiousness, Comparison, Causality, Firmness, Self-Esteem, Eventuality, Individuality, Locality, Form, Order, Human Nature, Suavity, *large*. Constructiveness, Combativeness, Benevolence, Veneration, Size, Weight, Calculation, Time, Amativeness, *full* to *large*. Destructiveness, Hope, Approbation, Language, *full*. Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Continuity, *average* to *full*. The other faculties to harmonize.

Such can be found—such alone should be employed. Such an one would never jeopardize the life of his passengers, nor the property of the corporation, while sane.

[We not only endorse the above, but submit whether the lives and property of our people would not be the better protected by requiring each and every officer to first undergo a Phrenological examination, by which to test his qualification, or adaptation to the business or place assumed; and if found wanting, let the fact be pointed out, and some other occupation recommended. It has come to be an every day affair for mechanics to select their apprentices for the various trades by the aid of Phrenology; then why not apply the same rule to men? In the hands of a judicious Phrenologist, a true and reliable opinion may always be obtained.]

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Another terrible calamity took place in New York on the night of Jan. 12th, which resulted in the death of six persons, several others being dangerously wounded. An alarm of fire was given in the street, which led the inmates of the house in which the disaster occurred, to suppose that the fire was their own dwelling. They rushed in great confusion to the narrow staircase, in order to make their escape, when they were precipitated to the bottom. The scene was one of the most distressing excitement.

LECTURES ON A NEW PLAN.—A course of lectures on a new plan has been opened in this city, with a view to furnish the masses of the people with an attractive method of obtaining popular information. The course is delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, the price of admission being only twelve and a-half cents. Several of the most eminent speakers are engaged as lecturers, and every effort is made to give a practical and substantial value to the course. It was opened on the 13th of January by HORACE GREELEY; and among other distinguished persons who have since delivered lectures, or are yet to do so, we find the names of RALPH WALDO EMMERSON, HENRY WARD BEECHER, HENRY J. Raymond, WM. D. GALLAGHER, THEODORE PARKER, E. H. CHAPIN, E. K. KANE, H. W. BELLOW, and HORACE MANN. This project of lectures at an almost nominal price by men of the highest eminence in their respective departments, is a genuine American idea. We note it as an encouraging sign of the

times—another landmark in the great highway of progress.

TRIAL OF THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—An experiment has been made in this city, to test the efficacy of Phillips's Fire Annihilator, which did not meet with the anticipated success.

In the center of a large square a cottage building was constructed of green spruce and pine boards, of about three quarters of an inch in thickness. This structure was twenty-two feet in height, making two stories, and twenty feet square. In the middle of the second story floor was cut a large hatchway or well hole, through which were perpendicularly placed about a dozen wide pine planks, one end of which rested on the ground floor. About the bottom of these planks was piled a quantity of shavings well saturated with turpentine. The shavings were set on fire, and in a moment, almost, the flames communicated to the planks placed through the hatchway. Less than half a minute had elapsed, however, after the pile was fired, before four of the machines were brought to bear upon the flames. The gaseous vapor which poured from the machines almost instantaneously extinguished the flames. The vapor and smoke caused by the turpentine and shavings so filled the building that it was impossible to enter it. The windows of the first and second stories were smashed in by some of the workmen, and in two minutes thereafter the crowd poured into the premises, and even upon the roof of the wings on each side.

So little time had elapsed after the building had been fired and the application of the Annihilator, that the planks were scarcely charred. The crowd deeming the test very unsatisfactory, proposed to fire the premises themselves and give the experimenters a fair chance. An objection being raised to this proposition by the workmen, a general fight took place, which, but for the interference of the police, would have resulted seriously to some of those engaged in it.

The building was finally fired by the populace in several places, and before twenty minutes had elapsed, the structure was a mass of ruin.

FOREIGN.

THE FRENCH USURPATION.—The great event of European interest since our last issue, is the usurpation of power by Louis Napoleon, and the consequent change in the condition of the French Republic. On the 2d of December a decree was issued by the President, announcing the dissolution of the National Assembly, and proposing certain measures to be acted on by the people, in their electoral colleges. According to the system declared, the laws were to be drawn up by a Council of State, and voted by a legislative body elected by universal suffrage, while the President was to be responsible Dictator for ten years. Under this arrangement there is to be no Constitution, of course. The whole power is vested in the President. The Council of State depends upon him, and, consequently, the laws proposed by that body

to the Legislative Assembly will be such as he approves and none other. In short, the plan of government proposed by Louis Napoleon is the most complete despotism ever conceived by the brain of man. The plan thus concocted has been ratified by the people, sustained by an immense military power, and has thus taken the place of the nominal republic.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.—An important change has taken place in the British Ministry by the resignation of Lord Palmerston as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He is to be succeeded by Lord Granville.

The withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the government is imputed to the dissensions which have been known to exist in the cabinet for several months past, and was probably precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his lordship proved distasteful to a majority of the ministry, and hence the result.

Among the rumored causes of Lord Palmerston's secession from the cabinet, was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French Revolution, though the mystery is not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament.

The under-secretary, Lord Stanley, has also tendered his resignation.

DEATH OF PRIENSMITZ.—The death of Priensnitz, the celebrated founder of the Water-Cure system, occurred at Grafenberg, on the 28th of November. For the last year he had felt himself gradually sinking, and this winter, for the first time during a long period of practical life, he found himself obliged to limit his visits to the immediate vicinity of his residence at Grafenberg. Within a month before his demise, he showed symptoms of general dropsical complaint. He treated himself with the utmost clearness of mind, but entertained little hope of his eventual recovery. He said he should not live to see the spring return. Up to almost the very last day of his life, he continued to give his advice to those who sought him. His head was perfectly clear to the last, but he looked like a shadow, and without a smile any longer on his face.

He received every one who came to him, and gave his advice with an air of calm patience. The day before his death, after taking the "cure" he was seen sawing wood for exercise, in a warm room, and very warmly clad. Thus it is evident that the extraordinary will and the moral courage, upheld by faith in the hydropathic cure, which he had shown with regard to others all his life, was strong in him to the last. On the day of his death, Friday, the 28th of November, his symptoms became aggravated, he grew weaker and weaker, and about five in the afternoon he laid himself on his bed, without any assistance, and in one minute afterwards he breathed his last. He was only fifty-two. In early life he received serious injury in the chest from an accident, and he used to say himself that his constitution was bad; that nothing

but his own mode of life and his own "cure" would have contained him.

The whole place had been thrown into consternation as the news spread of his rapidly approaching death. The inhabitants of Freiwaldau thronged up to Grafenberg—all the sledges available were following each other up the steep snow-covered road, soon to descend again with the news that Priessnitz was no more. It can scarcely be conceived the strange blank those words seemed to leave on the mind. Suddenly the center that held all together had vanished—Freiwaldau seemed to have shrunk again in a moment into the obscure and remote village it was before Priessnitz's name was heard of.

It is not exactly known what amount of property Priessnitz has left, but it is supposed to be nearly £100,000. When it is considered how small, compared to that given to other physicians, was the remuneration he took from his patients, and when it is remembered that, thirty years ago, Priessnitz was a poor peasant, this fortune gives some measure of the immense success that has attended him.

A more detailed sketch of the life and services of this extraordinary man may be found in the *Water-Cure Journal* for the present month.

Fredrika Bremer arrived at Stockholm on the 25d of November last, in season to be present at the funeral of her elder sister, Miss Maria Bremer, from whom she inherits a very large fortune.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Capt. Erskine, R. N., has published an account of the discoveries of gold in Australia, from which it appears that the largest piece of gold in the world, weighing 104 pounds, was obtained at a spot about 53 miles from Bathurst, and the effect was such as to silence all the attempts which had still been kept up to oppose the movement. The introduction of improved machines and processes for amalgamation also tended greatly to increase the returns.

TURNER, the great English landscape painter, died at his residence, No. 47 Queen Anne-st., London, on Friday, December 19, aged 75. He was never married, and leaves a very large fortune made by his art; he was the son of a barber. His finished oil paintings have latterly ranged in price from \$2,500 to \$7,000.

The Admiralty have determined not to send another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin by way of Belting's Straits. The Plover is to be communicated with each year by a man-of-war—the Amphitrite is the next.

TERRIFIC WATER SPIRITS.—Two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, have swept over the island of Sicily. Those who saw, describe them as two immense spherical bodies of water, reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, traveling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and

borne on to destruction. During their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamar, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upward of 800 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.—A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 12th of October, at Berat, in European Turkey. It threw down part of the fortress, and 400 soldiers perished in the ruins. About 800 houses, a Greek church, and two mosques were greatly injured. When, after the disaster, the population was counted, 800 persons were missing, but many of them were supposed to have taken to flight. The upper part of a mountain near the town became detached, and was cast a considerable distance; a crater then opened in the center, and vomited black smoke and blocks of stone; this was followed by a sulphurous lava in a boiling state, which subsequently turned to powder. Fetid exhalations arose, which corrupted the air. The villages near Berat also suffered greatly from the earthquake. At Salonica, on the 30th and 31st of October, shocks were felt. They came from the north to the south, and lasted several seconds. The sky was covered at the time. The first shocks were slight, the latter stronger, but it is not stated that they did any damage.

Boston Nations.

LABORS OF A PHILANTHROPIST.—REV. JOHN M. SPEAR, the well known and devoted friend of destitute prisoners, who, under the smoke of crime loves to detect sparks of humanity worth saving, informs the newspapers, in a note, that "during the year 1851 he assisted 256 persons, by furnishing them with food, clothing, lodging, employment, counsel, &c.; traveled to assist prisoners, and to deliver lectures, 7,160 miles, in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New York; made 70 prison visits; delivered 79 lectures on Prisons and Crime, its Causes and Treatment; distributed among prisoners and others, 6,000 publications; and became bail for prisoners to the amount of \$10,000."

LECTURES.—The Mercantile Library, the Mechanics', Apprentices', and other stated society courses are constantly crowded; and as you mingle with the throng in Washington-street, almost every evening about 9 o'clock, you may hear young men and maidens discussing the relative merits of Whipple, Chapin, Giles, Doctor Holmes, and other literary lions, who have been giving them their best thoughts. Although the public interest in lectures is far from being as absorbing as it once was in Boston, owing to the growing taste for various artistic exhibitions, particularly Music.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has been exciting much attention, and winning golden opinions in Nantucket, New Bedford, and other places.

The course of Phrenological lectures in the Tremont Temple, by Messrs. O. S. & L. N. Fowler, has been successfully completed. The audience was very numerous and constant, and we hear on all sides grateful acknowledgments of the wise, and practical, and friendly instructions about ourselves, and the true way of keeping and improving ourselves, physically, mentally, and socially, received at these lectures.

R. W. Emerson's lectures on the *Conduct of Life* attest, likewise, in subject and treatment, the demand of the age for practical wisdom, though it be transcendental at the same time. His audiences have been larger and larger, and such as it is an inspiring pleasure to sit among; so much intelligence, original character, refinement, culture, and humanity, is rarely concentrated by the magnetism of one original man. Everybody speaks of the eminent practicality of these lectures, especially the third and fourth, of which the themes were "Wealth" and "Economy." There is an exquisite wit, as well as wisdom, in his sententious lessons, and *ad hominem* illustrations. Everybody leaves in good humor, though nobody escapes unhurt; and you go away more serious, and more hopeful from these truly poetic oracles, not of sentimentality, but of hard fact.

CONCERTS AND ORATORIOS.—To undertake to characterize the winter life of Boston, especially this winter, without speaking of its music, would be to omit one of the most prominent and permanent features. Music is a part of the daily air and food of a cultivated Bostonian; and the same is measurably true of the suburban circle, which, thanks to railroads, includes places as far off as Worcester and New Bedford. Lectures and theaters, in turn, have been "the rage;" it is now music; music of all forms and grades, from "Hutchinson families" and "Sable Minstrels," up to the symphonies of Beethoven. Especially has the taste for classical instrumental music been developed of late years. No places of resort are more eagerly and constantly attended by the cultivated classes, especially the young ladies of Boston, than the weekly afternoon rehearsals of the "Musical Fund" Orchestra, where, for a very small expense, they hear and become familiar with the great symphonies, overtures, &c., of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. From 1,200 to 1,400 persons are frequently present at these rehearsals, and constitute the genuine nucleus of a permanent musical public; the concerts, six or more in number, draw an audience of 2,000. The same, to a great extent, is true of the weekly rehearsals and concerts of that select and model orchestra, the "Germania Musical Society." Then, again, the "Mendelssohn Quartette Club" has its afternoon rehearsal, and its bi-weekly concert of choice "Chamber Music," where the purest and most artistic compositions for stringed instruments, the quintessence of the art of the great masters, are regularly enjoyed by an, of course smaller, but most constant and devoted, audience. Here are three afternoon opportunities

per week, and as many in the evening, of drinking at these fountains of harmonious inspiration; all of which are diligently cultivated by some of the self-improving daughters of Boston.

To this add the great sacred oratorios of the 'Handel and Haydn' and the 'Musical Education' societies, which, with their choruses of 200 voices, produce the 'Messiah,' the 'Sampson,' the 'St. Paul,' &c.; also the occasional concerts of traveling vocalists and instrumental virtuosos, most of which are well attended; and it is plain that music must be set down as one of the most absorbing and least transitory 'notions' of the city of the Puritans. All this is natural fruit of music in the public schools, of annual 'Conventions' of music-teachers, &c., &c.

Boston, too, has native products in this line to boast. The two last weeks have witnessed two very interesting occasions, where public sympathy was largely called out. One was a benefit concert to raise an education fund for a Boston girl of rare voice and talent, 'Miss Adalade Phillips,' who goes to perfect her gift among the best teachers in Europe. The other was the welcoming back in a similar way, by a most crowded and enthusiastic complimentary concert, of another Boston girl, who has returned a finished artiste, and singer of the first rank, as Madame Biscaccianti.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—This institution, as yet in its infancy, realizes, so far, the most sanguine expectations of its founders and patrons. Since our last month's notice, the number of pupils has increased to eighty-five, and the directors are obliged to decline further applications for the present. To the admirable instructions of Mr. Whitaker, in the principles and art of design, lessons in coloring, in wood engraving, and in botany have been added. As the number of pupils increases, employment already awaits some of the most advanced and gifted of their number, in the capacity of assistant teachers. And we are told that the advanced classes will soon be able to supply orders for manufacturers for original ornamental patterns. Who will not rejoice when our sisters can support themselves, in this rough, competitive world, by their innate taste and talent for the beautiful!

Varieties.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—This favorite 'band of brothers' have, within the last month, been winning golden opinions from the lovers of their unrivalled home-songs in this city and Brooklyn. Like the bird-singers, we hope they will pay us their annual visit, and like them stay at least half the year. They are as good as new, and grow better by age.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—Our department devoted to this, the primitive occupation of man, during the past year has elicited unusual attention, pleasure, and profit in great numbers of our readers. On this subject, S. A. Barrett writes us as follows:—

Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS:—Right glad am I that a portion of your excellent Journal is devoted

to the noble and useful arts of Agriculture and Horticulture. The improvement of the soil is as well worthy, and as justly claims the attention of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the philosopher, as the improvement of the mind; for he who originates a good fruit, or causes grass or grain to grow where nothing useful grew before, is as much a benefactor as he who originates a new thought, or a new science; and is far more deserving the gratitude of mankind than he who retailers either metaphysical absurdity, abstract philosophy, or theological mystery, from the press, the pulpit, or the forum.

It is matter of gratulation, and argues a better future, that the twin arts, Agriculture and Horticulture, are rapidly receiving accessions from the higher ranks of society. The philosopher and statesman retire to their farms; the poet seeks the retirement of rural life, and the votaries of commerce and science follow their example. Hence, a new impetus is given to both; a spirit of emulation has risen, and more grain, and grass, and cattle, and better—and more of the luscious and lovely fruits, and finer, are the result. And men are fast learning that fruits and vegetables are cheaper and healthier food than meats; and, whether its philosophy is, or is not understood, a world of good is the inevitable consequence; for, is it not true that the noblest and most useful of animals are herbivorous! and does not the cause apply with equal truth to the human family! I believe that it does: and thus believing, I hail with much pleasure an auxiliary so influential and valuable as the 'Journal'; and the fact, that its senior editor is a practical agriculturist and votary of Pomona, adds truth to its tone, and force to its truth. Few men may claim so extensive an acquaintance with fruit as he, and none enjoy it with a keener relish. In his rural retreat at 'Bird's Nest,' he is perfectly 'at home' in his fruit gardens and orchards, and will discuss Phrenology or fruits with equal intelligence, facility, and pleasure.



KOSSUTH.

[The accompanying engraving represents the general appearance of THE MAN OF THE AGE in his native costume. We expect, at a future time, to present our readers with a CHART of his PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS. At present we copy a few interesting paragraphs from the *Hungarian Journal*, which will please our readers.]

"In Hungary, while the contest lasted, Kossuth's cue was to act, rather than talk. Now he acted—with what courage, constancy, energy, wisdom, faith, foresight, success—the world knows, and posterity will know and wonder at.

"In his exile, the Tongue, and its ally, the Pen, with their common instrument, the Press, are all the weapons left to him. People regard it as a point of special admiration, that, with these alone, he is, at this moment, the most dreaded—certainly the most dreadful—foe of three despots, entrenched behind a million and a half of bayonets, 'beginning to shiver.' Within a 'little month,' Kossuth may be at the head, not of 'my poor Hungary' merely, but of mad-

dened Europe, united in devotion to him, and inexhaustible hatred to them. Presuming himself to us, as he necessarily does, by his speeches only, we have to mention—and little more than mention—the characteristics of those wonderful efforts which have called forth most remark.

"The knowledge which his speeches contain, and the fact with which it is used, excite general astonishment. Kossuth's life has been an active, not a studious one, but his knowledge of men, of history, science and literature seems universal. He knows, not merely that part of a nation's history which is universal, but also what is so peculiar that it usually is known only to itself. A score of instances of this particularity of information will occur to every reader. He has addressed, in this country, statesmen, lawyers, clergymen, students, ladies, workmen, children, Germans, Africans, Irishmen, and other equally distinct classes; and to each he has said precisely the most appropriate things, reminding each of its special history, here and aim.

"Eastern blood, as he tells us, flows in his veins, and it flows with down-eastern velocity and power. What Kossuth, and what his career would be, if he were so physically perfect as he is mentally capable, the imagination alone can conceive. He might accelerate history, making the next ten years do the work of an ordinary hundred.

"It is the general conviction that, as a mere man of talent Kossuth has few living equals. Up to the time when he went on board of the *Mississippi*, he had, as far as has yet appeared, never used his knowledge of our language in public speaking, nor, to any extent, in conversation. His English speeches, notwithstanding, with slight touches, here and there, by a competent hand, would be models of English composition. He frequently employs the most English English, the idioms, the current quotations. There is amazing talent in this, as well as in the quickness with which he seizes oratorical opportunities as they arise.

"With so much brilliancy and readiness, so much imagination and wit, people are surprised at the solidity, depth, and Websterian breadth of comprehension displayed in the speeches. We point to the speech at Philadelphia, upon the late fantastic tricks of Louis Napoleon, as a fine example of these qualities.

"Kossuth's unlikeness to any historical person has been much remarked upon. With Washington he has nothing in common but the cause. He reminds us of but two great men now passed away—Napoleon, Bonaparte and Peter the Hermit. The former he resembles in his magnificent genius for 'handling the tools,' by which mighty movements are started, controlled and directed; the latter in his eloquence, in his power of kindling enthusiasm for an abstract principle, in his present poverty and peculiar mission among the free nations, and in the kind of effort which his eloquence is likely to call forth. Three months ago, when Kossuth began to speak, as no man has spoken since the Crusades, we were as unprepared to receive his doctrine as Europe was to march to the Holy Land, when Peter delivered his first harangue. But he has kindled such a flame for liberty and international fair-play, that the people are already with him. Another year may witness a new and nobler crusade, of which poor Hungary shall be the Holy Land."

General Notices.

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OUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS in the diffusion of phrenological and physiological Religion, will desire to see EVERY FAMILY provided with a copy of this man-reforming Journal for 1854. Now is the time to lead this good cause your aid. It will cost you but an earnest and an honest word, and that word may send lasting blessings to unborn thousands.

Those who have read one volume of the Journal, will find little difficulty in convincing any reasonable mind of the paramount advantages of Phrenology and Physiology in self-improvement, and the proper development and training of the rising generation, a knowledge of which may be obtained through the Phrenological Journal.

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 in other places.

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Drafts on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, always preferred. Large sums should be sent in drafts or checks, payable in the order of Fowlers and Wells.

All letters addressed to the Publishers, to insure their receipt, should be plainly written, containing the name of the Post-office, County, and State.

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THE NATURAL SCIENCES, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, POETRY, and MYTHS, are included in a familiar manner. It aims to be the cheapest and most useful Family Periodical in America.

THE SCIENTIST will be found of great interest to juvenile readers. Its moral tone is of the most elevated character, and the abundant instruction it affords is both pleasing and useful.—New York Tribune.

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Feb. 11.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND OTHERS.—Fowlers and Wells, Publishers, 131 Nassau-street, N. Y., will furnish, in large or small quantities, all works on Phrenology, Physiology, or Hydropathy; also on the various reforms of the age. Among others, works on Phonography, Education, and the Natural Sciences generally. Catalogues may be had on application. The most liberal terms offered to agents. For particulars, address as above.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—Among the numerous articles which press upon our columns, we have an elaborate article from the senior editor, on Phonography, which we are obliged to lay over to the next number; also, "Individual Responsibility," to be concluded; "Emigration," "The Progress of Truth," "Circumstances," "Offshoots." Our correspondents must exercise the virtue of patience.

THE RIGHT WAY.—When we write a letter to a person requiring an answer, we inclose an envelope, with a postage stamp upon it, addressed to ourselves. Then all that a "person" has to do, is simply to furnish paper, write the answer, enclose the same in the said pre-paid envelope, and return the same to us. This usually insures a prompt answer, and subjects the person to very little trouble or expense. If all people would adopt this plan, it would be a great saving, for when answers to letters are not pre-paid, the amount of postage is five instead of three cents. When a person writes a letter to another, on his own business, requiring an answer, he should prepay the same both ways.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—Beautifully printed in Eight 12mo pages.—Regarding this document in the light of a godsend, and feeling desirous of giving it the widest possible circulation, and at the smallest price, the publishers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL have stereotyped and printed an edition of 50,000 copies, which they will sell in packages at first cost, namely: for packages of one hundred copies, \$1; packages of fifty copies, 50 cents; packages of twenty-five copies, 25 cents; packages of one thousand copies, \$10.

We hope the friends of Temperance, Morality, Intelligence, and Reform will circulate this document every where. A mighty revolution will follow it, and great good to man will be the result.

As the document is sold in large or small packages at cost, for gratuitous distribution, it is presumed that every Temperance Society will order them in quantities, to be given to the unconverted. Friends, what say you? Will you approve, advocate, and promulgate, this "new star in the East," the MAINE LIQUOR LAW? If so, order from one hundred to ten thousand copies of this precious, this best of all human enactments, the Maine Liquor Law. Who will have it? How many?

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.—Besides the three old and well-established companies of Barnden & Co., Adams & Co., and Kinsey & Co., a new company has just been organized under the name of Nichols & Co. The vast increase of business and of travel between New York and other cities, furnishes ample employment for all these great express companies, whose services are now quite indispensable. The new company have offices at 14 Wall-street, New York, and 18 Congress-street, Boston; and branch offices in New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, and will forward packages by railroad over that route, leaving New York and Boston daily, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., delivering parcels in either city the same day, and on the morning of the next day, when sent by the evening or 3 P. M. train. This, we believe, is an improvement on either of the old companies, and will insure success to the new. At another time we shall give the routes of all the express companies, running in and out of this Metropolis, for the benefit of our friends who may wish to avail themselves of these incomparable facilities.

To Correspondents.

S. P.—We would recommend you to try the water-cure.

H. FAIRCHILD.—We can furnish all the back volumes of the Journal, except the third and fourth, and the volume for 1851.

J. N. T., Bethlehem, N. H. 1. "Can Phonography be learned without a master?"

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New Publications.

Cloverbook; or, Recollections of our Neighborhood in the West. By ALICE CARY. 1 vol., 12mo. New York: J. S. Redfield.

This may be regarded as one of the most admirable volumes in our literature from the hand of a woman. Indeed, neither man nor woman has ever painted with more naturalness of grouping and exquisite skill of coloring the domestic life of the farming classes in the West. The "upper ten" have had abundance of historians, and the gay and fashionable world has continually been chosen for illustration by literary men of almost every grade. The "country people" have now a classic of their own, exhibiting their own West life, by a woman of genius who has lived among them, and thoroughly appreciates their character. In humor, tenderness, pathos, and dramatic force, *Cloverbook* is the book of the season.

Hand-Book of the Useful Arts; including Agriculture, Architecture, Domestic Economy, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Mining, Pathology and Zoography, Art; being an Exposition of their Principles and Practice, and a Compend of American and European Inventions. By T. ANTILL, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam.

In his preface the author remarks:—

"The aim and scope of this volume is perhaps sufficiently indicated in the title-page. It is intended to comprise, in a clear and comprehensive form for popular reference, a dictionary of all terms used in the application of science to the useful arts. It is believed that a manual of this kind—sufficiently full in its details for ordinary purposes, and accurately posted up to the present time, yet in a comparatively moderate compass—will meet a very important want in this country, which is yet unfilled by the large and more expensive works already before the public."

This book should be found in every man's library. As a work for reference, it is without an equal.

Western Portraiture and Emigrants' Guide; a description of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, with remarks on Minnesota and other Territories. By DANIEL H. CURTIS. New York: J. H. Colton.

Some three hundred and fifty well printed 12mo pages, bound in muslin, with a large map of the States and Territories described. To those seeking a "home in the West" this hand-book would be of great service, aiding them in determining where, when, and how to select a suitable place to settle. Price of the book, \$1.

Lectures on the American Eclectic System of Surgery. By BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D. With over one hundred engravings illustrating the practice of surgery. 8vo., pp. 671. Price \$3.50. For Sale by Fowlers and Wells, New York.

A work printed on good paper and large, clear type, it has several features with which we are decidedly well pleased.

It treats all its subjects in a plain, straightforward manner, as if the common mind was being addressed, and, while it displays learning and experience, it is not veiled in the stately obscurity of technical language.

It may also be regarded as a decidedly reformatory character in its teachings, and is free from that professional pride and that ridiculous adhesion to old notions, and that fear of something new, which pervades nearly all works of this character.

The author has done a good service for the cause to which his work is devoted, not only as respects the student of Medicine and Surgery, but also the common reader.

The Philosophy of Justice between God and Man. By BENJAMIN BLOOD. New York: John & Taylor. 13mo. pp. 220.

This is the first, or among the first efforts in book form, of a young candidate for fame, who possesses considerable talent and a decidedly critical and metaphysical cast of mind. If we cannot in all respects follow his arguments and conclusions with our assent, yet we admire the courage and independence which he evinces in daring to call in question some of the doctrines and philosophical speculations of some of the great minds of the past. "Great men," we have read in the book of Job, "are not always wise," and it is not certain but what our young author has started some strictures on the teachings of Edwards and others, that wise heads in the present and future ages will pronounce to be correct.

We are not very fond of the Gordian knots of abstract metaphysical subtleties in which our author deals, or of the writings of those whose notions of a similar character he labors so zealously to prune of what he regards as erroneous, nor are we quite sure that he makes out a clearer case than did those whom he calls in question for their theoretical errors.

Many old theological writers, in discussing on the doctrines of "necessity," "free will," "moral liberty," &c., always appeared to us to reason in a circle, and to alternately transpose the conditions of cause and effect. This inconsistency, in more than one instance, our author shows up in excellent style.

"The Philosophy of Justice" contains many bold, clear, and earnest thoughts, and will repay perusal. He gives a very good chapter concerning "the difference in minds," in which he endorses and very clearly argues the doctrines of Phrenology, which, when we are less pressed for room, we may give to our readers.

Summerfield, or, Life on a Farm. By D. K. LEE. Auburn: Derby and Miller. New York: Mark H. Newman and Co.

This is one of the most unexceptionable tales which we have met. If our people cannot find enough to read among the mountains of books on the natural sciences or the arts, then we would recommend this and kindred works. Should the writer turn his attention to subjects of real utility, he would soon distinguish himself as an author, and be the means of doing great good in the world.

A Wreath around the Cross; or, Scripture Truths Illustrated. By REV. A. NORTON BROWN. With a Recommended Preface, by JOHN ARWELL JAMES. Boston: Gould and Lincoln.

A very handsomely printed book of about 300 13mo. pages. It is divided into sections, under the following titles:—

The Cross Needed—The Way to the Cross—The Cross Set up—The Sufferings of the Cross—Meditation by the Cross—Life from the Cross—Faith in the Cross—Submission to the Cross—Glorying in the Cross—The Cross and the Crown.

Not having read this book, we cannot say whether or not the author has given us a correct interpretation of this much used term. It is evidently a cross to deny any of our faculties their legitimate gratification, and when one faculty quarrels with another it is a cross. It is equally a cross for the animal propensities to be kept in subjection to the moral sentiments, when the former greatly predominate. It is a cross for Acquisitiveness to yield to Benevolence, or for Benevolence to yield to Acquisitiveness. So of all the faculties. But we are blessed with intellect and moral sentiments, the office of which is to direct us when, and when not, to "take up the cross." It is no cross to do our duty, when the doing it gives pleasure to all our faculties.

Littell's Living Age. This venerable compiler of the "world's progress" in literature, continues with all the vigor of youth and the strength of mature manhood. Able competitors there are in the field, yet the ripe experience of "Littell," enables him to adapt his magazine to the wants of the more advanced portions of our community. Hence it is that they who have made the acquaintance of this "Literary Recorder" continue to be its patrons. In no other work published in America can such a mass of literary information be found. Published weekly in suitable form for binding, at \$6.00 a year, by E. LITTELL & Co. Boston, Massachusetts.

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A limited space of this Journal will be given to advertisements, on the following terms: For a full page, one month, \$50. For one column, \$15. For half a column, \$10. For less than half a column, twenty-five cents a line.

At these rates, the smallest advertisement amounts to less than one cent a line, for EVERY THOUSAND COPIES of the Journal, our Edition being never less than 40,000 copies.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XV. for 1852, commenced on the 1st of January.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in New York, on the first of each month. It is devoted to SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHRENOLOGY forms a leading feature, which will be fully explained, amply illustrated with portraits of the virtuous and vicious, and its doctrines applied to all the practical interests and pursuits of mankind.

PHYSIOLOGY, or the LAWS of Life and Health, will be clearly defined, extensively illustrated, and made interesting and profitable to all; our motto being, "A sound mind in a healthy body." The Human Race is suffering from weakness and disease, both of body and of mind. To teach Society how to develop the body, so that health, happiness, and long life may be the result, will be our great aim in this department.

HOME EDUCATION will occupy much attention, and be just the kind of knowledge that the mother requires, as a guide in the discharge of her important duties. Nine-tenths of the positive vices of mankind arise from improper training in the first twelve years of life. It will be our special care to make the Journal a monitor for the mother, in the true practical duties of domestic education.

YOUNG MEN will find the Journal a friend and foster-father, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the Journal in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.

PHYSIOGNOMY, or the external signs of character, as shown by shape, expression, and natural language will be presented.

MAGNETISM will be unfolded, and a rational explanation given of its phenomena and uses, and those interesting Psychological facts which seem to open to the world a new field of interest in the empire of mind.

AGRICULTURE, the primitive, most healthful, and independent employment of man, will receive much attention, and such facts and philosophy will be given, illustrated by engravings, as will make the Journal eminently valuable to the farmer, and indeed to all who have a fruit tree or garden.

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VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS on Phrenology, Physiology, &c., for sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-street, New York.

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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 feasible as common printing. Please address all letters, post-paid, to FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-street, New York.—Feb. 11.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.—The year 1852 commences with events of more than usual importance, and it is certain that other events, equally momentous, will mark its entire duration.

The proceedings of Congress, its discussions and action upon the great questions of our Foreign Policy, the Tariff, the extension of our lines of Steamers to the Sandwich Islands, Asia and Africa, the opening of a Railroad to the Pacific States and Territories, &c., will be watched with the deepest interest.

The Presidential Election takes place this year. The movements of both the great parties, the Conventions, the nominations, and the canvass will engage to an unusual degree the attention and the feelings of the country.

The acts and speeches of the distinguished Hungarian Leader and Kossuth, and the approach and possible outbreak of a mighty convulsion in which all the nations of the European Continent will be involved, either on the side of Despotism or of Liberty, will be subjects of constant and eager interest.

The movements preliminary to this great convulsion, the intrigues of Russian diplomacy, the spasms of Austrian Despotism, French Revolution, the outrages of Italian rulers; and, on this side of the Ocean, Mexican Insurrections, Californian Gold Discoveries, South American Civil Wars, will all add to the general sum of important events which will distinguish the year 1852.

All who desire to be promptly, thoroughly, and reliably informed on these matters will find their wishes met in **THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE**. Its arrangements for procuring early and accurate information are not surpassed either in extent or perfection by those of any journal in the world, and its readers may be assured that no expense or exertion will be spared to maintain, and even increase, its present completeness and utility as a newspaper.

In addition to the above named features, we shall regularly publish the Letters of **RAYARD TAYLOR**, one of the Editors of **THE TRIBUNE**, who is now exploring the unknown and mysterious regions of Central Africa, and before his return, will visit the famous Oriental cities of Damascus and Bagdad, and examine the ruins of ancient Nineveh.

Postmasters taking charge of and remitting us the money for a club of twenty will be entitled to a copy of the Weekly gratis.

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Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money inclosed 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 to be left with the Postmaster.

G. & McE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is one of the very best of newspapers in the world.—*Waynesville Expositor, Ohio.*

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Upon the merits of *The Tribune* it is unnecessary to enlarge, known as it has long been, as the model newspaper of the world, and the reading public of both this country and Europe, regard it as a journal in the statements and views of which the highest confidence may be safely reposed.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.*

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Having had the reading of *The Tribune* more or less for several years, we can safely and honestly say that of all "Wags," or "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.—*Mount Pleasant, Iowa, True Democrat.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, published by Greeley & McEath, is one of the best newspapers published in the East. Persons wishing to take a city paper, could not make a more judicious selection than to take the *Tribune*.—*Herald, Oklahoma, Ohio.*

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, AND INVENTORS will find the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** an invaluable aid to their interests, as all subjects connected with Mechanics, Chemistry, Engineering, and Manufacturing, are treated in an eminently practical manner. It is the recognized organ of American invention, and is widely complimented at home and abroad for the soundness of its views. It is issued in quarto form suitable for binding, with a copious index and title-page, and affords an encyclopedia of 416 pages, superlative illustrations with about 600 engravings, an official list of patent claims, review of American and foreign inventions, scientific memoranda, editorials, and miscellanies. It is the ablest, best conducted, and most widely-circulated journal of its class in this country. The proprietors attend to securing letters patent for inventions, in the United States and Europe, on reasonable terms. Terms of the *Scientific American*, \$2 a year, \$1 for six months; five copies, six months, \$4; ten copies, six months, \$6; ten copies, twelve months, \$13. It is also issued in quarterly parts at fifty cents per number. Address **MUNN & CO., N. Y.**—Feb. 15.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST, designed for learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs, may be packed and sent by Express, or as freight (not by mail) to any part of the globe. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. Address, post-paid, **FOULWELL & WELLS**, 131 Nassau-street, New York.—Feb. 15.

MRS. M. THOMPSON'S PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., is open day and evening. Free to visitors, where professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, may be obtained. **FOULWELL & WELLS'S** Publications, and other Phrenological and Scientific books for sale.—Feb. 15.

PHRENOGRAPHY taught by mail, in a course of from one to five letters. Terms, \$1 per letter of instruction. For particulars address **T. C. LELAND**, No. 263 Broadway, New York. Feb. 15.

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PERSPECTIVES OF THE FLOW, A MONTHLY CHRONICLE OF RURAL AFFAIRS. [Successor to the *American Agriculturist*.] Fifty cents a year! The cheapest agricultural periodical in America.

"He who by the Flow would thrive,
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Volume 1, No. 1. New York, January, 1852. Solon Robinson, Editor. C. M. Saxton, Publisher, 132 Fulton-street. Each number of *The Flow* will contain thirty-two pages imperial octavo, in double columns, the same size, and printed in the same clear beautiful type as the *American Agriculturist*. It will be published on the first of every month, 132 Fulton-street, New York, at fifty cents a year for a single copy, five copies for two dollars. Subscriptions commence with the year. No paper sent except paid for in advance. Agents, Postmasters, Editors, and all friends of improvement in Agriculture, and particularly the personal friends of the Editor, Publisher, and A. B. Allen & Co., will please act as Agents, for which they will be allowed all over 37 1/2 cents per copy as commission. Remit by mail at the risk of the publisher. Direct to **G. M. SAXTON**, 132 Fulton-street, New York, and *prepay your postage*. The Editor's

office is at the New York Agricultural Warehouse of A. B. Allen & Co., 108 and 101 Water-street, up stairs, where he will always be happy to see his friends from country or city. Office hours, 10 to 3 o'clock. P. M. A. B. Allen and L. L. Allen, late Editors of the *American Agriculturist*, will be regular contributors to *The Flow*. Also, Professor Norrie, Dr. Antisl, L. F. Allen, and others, late Correspondents of the *Agriculturist*. **POSTAGE**.—The Editor and Publisher will make it a point of courtesy to pay postage on all letters; all sent to them should therefore invariably be pre-paid. The postage of *The Flow*, according to the late act of Congress, is as follows:—Any distance within 50 miles of the city of New York, 10 cents per quarter; over 50 miles and less than 300 miles, 25 cents per quarter; over 300 miles and less than 1,000 miles, 35 cents per quarter; over 1,000 miles and less than 2,000 miles, 50 cents per quarter; over 2,000 miles and less than 4,000 miles, 65 cents per quarter; over 4,000 miles, 75 cents per quarter. Under the cheap postage law, a single subscriber can remit a half dollar for *The Flow*.—Feb. 15.

REMOVAL.—**THE MORRIS DAGUERRIAN GALLERY**, established in 1840, and for the last five years located at No. 132 Chatham-street, has been removed to the beautiful "New Free-Stone Building," No. 65 Chatham-street, next door to the "Chatham Bank," and directly opposite Chambers-street. The public are respectfully informed that this establishment has been constructed expressly for the Daguerrian Art, and is second to no other Gallery in the United States for the artistic arrangement of the lights, also possessing other facilities, both in the chemical and mechanical departments, unequalled. The "Reception Room" has been fitted up expressly in view of rendering every convenience both to ladies and children. **AUGUSTUS MORRIS**, Principal Operator.—Feb. 15.

R. F. MASURE, DENTIST, successor to the late **JOHN BUCKELL**, (with whom he was associated during five years,) continues to practice the DENTAL PROFESSION in its various branches as usual, at No. 8 Union-Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.—Jan. 15.

E. A. & S. R. FILLEY, Importers and wholesale dealers in China, Glass, and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., No. 149 Main-street, St. Louis, Mo.—**EDWARD A. FILLEY**, **SAMUEL B. FILLEY**.—Feb. 25.

A. G. BAKER, manufacturer of the *Boehm Sute*, 181 Broadway, New York, also manufactures fine Sutes of every description. Jan. 15.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after application, turns to slate or stone, forming a complete enamel or coat of mail, over whatever covered, biding defiance to fire, water, or weather. It has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, as scores of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against parties infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can be seen at **MANUEL B. FILLEY**, 54 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, **W. B. BLAKE**. Jan. 15.

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Orders for these Machines received by **FOULWELL & WELLS**, 131 Nassau-street, New York.—Feb. 15.

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I look upon Phrenology as the guide of philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor.—HORACE MANN.

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EDUCATION, PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

NUMBER III.

MECHANICAL TASTE AND SKILL.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS is a faculty from the exercise of which flows as many of the necessities of life as from any other; nay, this is essentially the faculty of civilization. Nine-tenths of our food is procured by mechanical means, and all our clothing. If we look abroad, we see hardly anything that the hand of artistic and mechanical skill has not given to its form and adaptation to human want.

Although the birds build nests; the bee its cells; and the beaver its dam and mud tennement, and thus evince the building instinct, yet man is really the only *manufacturing* being on earth. He combines intellect with Constructiveness to invent and carry out new plans for the production of whatever can bless the world. The printing-press, and the art it subserves, which multiplies books and scatters mental light as by magic; the power-loom that seems almost possessed of intelligence; the steam-engine and the ships and machinery it propels, and all the articles of convenience, necessity, and ornament which fill the civilized world, grow out of this great, but much neglected element of our nature.

To estimate the value and importance of the constructive talent, we have only to open our eyes upon the world, and see what this mighty agency has created. Without it, man would be a savage in condition, standing naked in an unbroken forest. The savage in

high latitudes is compelled, by the cold, to an exercise of this faculty to protect his body by rude clothing, and to procure food which he cannot, like the savage of the torrid zone, reach forth and pluck in tempting clusters from trees of perennial verdure and fruitage. Like Acquisitiveness, the faculty of Constructiveness is the child of civilization, or rather in that state it is more fully called forth and trained than in the simple life of the savage, whose highest aim is mere animal existence and indulgence.

Without Constructiveness no man could live where winter reigns over the vegetable world so as to suspend its fruits, and so as to make clothing and shelter necessary. Without the use of tools man would indeed be helpless. He might lay up puts for a winter supply of food, but how construct a shelter or clothing with his naked hands? The squirrel can dig his burrow, or gnaw into his hollow tree, but man could do neither without employing the agency of tools. The horse, one of the most intelligent of animals, would starve in the midst of verdure, if tied to a tree with a rope which he could not break, before he would obtain freedom by gnawing off that rope, which would be the work of only a minute; yet he would gnaw the turf at his feet and the entire bark from the tree as high as he could reach, to eke out his existence. What a lack of constructive art is here manifest. No animal, we believe, but the baboon and the monkey, ever use tools or implements to work with, except such as nature gives them, and only the wisest of these animals use merely a club to defend

themselves; and let fall a stone upon nuts to crack them when too hard for the strength of the jaws. Thus we see that, with these exceptions, animals are not tool-using in their nature, and although the bee, the beaver, and birds build in a specific way in obedience to fixed instincts, they use no tools, and the order of their mechanism is low and simple.

Man, created without any natural weapons of defense, and in this respect more helpless than any being of his size, and in fact inferior to many much smaller and weaker than himself, yet, by the force of his intellect, and especially by the power of his constructive talent, designs and executes implements with which he rules all animals. He curbs the fiery force of the horse; entraps and subjugates "the half-reasoning elephant," which is a mountain of power; also conquers the "leviathan of the deep," and brings the proud eagle from his soaring light; he braves the roaring ocean in safety; calls the lightnings from the heavens to lie at his feet, obedient to his will; he tunnels mountains to make a pathway for his iron horse, and fills the world with machinery which elaborates the most delicate fabrics with a skill as if moved by the power of reason, and erasing that their creator is indeed the noblest work of man.

A faculty so useful and indispensable to the welfare, happiness, and development of the human race, should be carefully and perseveringly cultivated. No person should be considered well educated whose constructive talent has not received such training as would enable him to use it so dexterously in some direction as to be called a workman, and by his skill to be able to earn a good support for himself and a family. This education might be obtained either at home or in connection with the common school. We have not the slightest doubt that any well developed boy might obtain as good a book-education as now they obtain, and some useful trade at the same time. This, instead of abating his book learning, would give him a taste for study, and fill up odd hours, and serve as a most excellent system of physical development.

We would not make old men of children, or cart-horses of colts; but does not the boy, when making his sled, kite, or water-wheel, or mud dam to propel it, feel all the buoyancy of childhood as much as when idly chasing his hoop? Yet it is mechanical work, and calls into requisition his muscles as much as useless play, and his ingenuity at the same

time is stimulated and instructed. Make mechanical processes delightful to the boy, and his mental elasticity is in no sense abated, while he gets the vigor incident to the labor; also the use of tools, and a planning and executive talent that are of essential importance to him through life.

Does not the little girl enjoy life as well when using her scissors and needle in the construction of her doll's clothes, as when thoughtlessly and uselessly cutting up cloth without a design? If we may be allowed to speak from experience, we can truly say that the hours of our early days, which we look back to with the freshest and brightest memories, were those spent in the use of tools constructing and managing a little saw-mill, which, though somewhat rude, was so complete in all its parts that it would saw a pine stick an inch in diameter into boards. We well remember, too, how ladies and gentlemen would stop in their carriages, and alight to see our little saw-mill work. The love of mechanism and the use of tools which this little mill developed in us at the age of ten years, and the spur our Approbativeness took from the praises of friends and strangers, has made us regard creative mechanism as among the highest of human achievements, and to look upon the mechanic with the most profound respect. From those joyous days to this, it has been our pleasure and pride to pursue mechanical employment whenever we could—to do little jobs about home and in our business for the mere pleasure it gives us thus to create. To that early training of our mechanical talent we attribute much of the pleasure of life, and that broad and deep sympathy with, and respect for the great army of artificers and mechanics who make up such an important part of our population, and that source of wealth and power which so substantially blesses the world.

This faculty, then, should be educated in every person, as much as any other, for the pleasure its exercise affords, for the convenience and profit which arises from it. Every child ought to be taught at home the use of tools, and their hands and hands instructed in the creative art of mechanical production. Let children and youth of both sexes be taken to workshops, and the theory and processes of manufactures explained and exhibited to them. Every person ought to be as much ashamed of ignorance respecting how books, clothing, furniture, houses, &c.,

are made, as of ignorance respecting any branch of knowledge. Mankind are not ashamed to be idiotic in constructive talent, who would blush if suspected of a want of any other faculty.

Besides being among the most useful of the human race, the inventor and mechanic deservedly take rank for excellence in their vocation. The names of Watt, Smeaton, Franklin, Fulton, Whitney, Arkwright, Slater, Paxton, and Hoe, are repeated with honor at every revolution of the steam-engine; at every gleam from the Eddystone Light-house; by every blaze of electricity; by every foaming furrow of the steamboat; by the roar of the cotton-gin; by the hum of every spindle, and the clatter of every power-loom; by the memory of the Crystal Palace, and by the mighty achievements of the mammoth printing-press.

Their fame is written in these great benefactions to mankind; and not their descendants, merely, but their countrymen, claim with pride an affinity, a brotherhood with them.

Who does not require to be a judge of the mechanical qualities of things, and who can judge of them so well as the one whose mechanical faculties are trained?

Every person who lives in a house or may desire to build one; all who deal in goods generally, or require to buy them for their own use—all who use clothing would find it to their advantage to have well trained mechanical talent, that they may be able to judge of their structure, quality, and consequent value; otherwise they are liable to be cheated on all hands.

So, also, those who desire to trade in manufactured goods should have similar early training to qualify them for the pursuit.

"I am to be a merchant—therefore, what do I want to know of mechanism? Why should I cultivate my Constructiveness?"

What do you intend to deal in? If in pork and lard, salt and grain, plaster, lime, or potatoes, you may get along very well with small and untrained Constructiveness. But if you wish to deal in manufactured goods; in anything that involves the principles of mechanism, you will find your success greatly augmented by large, active, and well instructed Constructiveness. Take a single example—the hardware trade. Almost everything in that line is a tool or machine, involving mechanical principles in its structure and in

its use. The very simplest article, a *cut nail*, to be made properly must be a wedge, equal in thickness one way, and a double inclined plane the other. If it have not this form it is useless. We once knew a lot of nails cut from iron of unequal thickness at each edge, so that, the nails being cut crosswise of the bar, one-half of them were narrower at the point than at the head or neck, and every one of this kind would split whatever it was driven into. The nails were thrown out of the market as useless.

Now, let two young men engage in the hardware trade side by side, with equal capital and equal intellect, business talent and energy, but with this simple difference, that one has large, and the other small Constructiveness. One of them will become rich, and the other will fail, and why? The one having large Constructiveness understands the working qualities of every tool, machine, or apparatus in his shop, from a cook-stove or turning-lathe, to a mouse-trap, and can explain them to the customer in such a manner as to display all their valuable qualities. If a new lock, wrench, window-spring, door-knob, churn, or other patented curiosity, be offered for him to purchase, he sees at a glance whether it will supersede all others, or fail and be worthless, and he buys or rejects accordingly; while the other man shows his goods and calls them strong or handsome, and says they are well liked by those who have tried them, but never displays and explains to his customers their practical workings, or exhibits their new and superior qualities over all old methods, simply because he does not appreciate them himself. If the most decided improvements are offered, he dare not purchase, on his own judgment, or if he buys a little of everything, he is sure to waste money on worthless articles that will die on his shelves.

In this age of change and mechanical improvement in all manufactured wares, the trader requires similar talent to that of the manufacturer "to seize the manners living as they rise," as to when and what to buy, how much to pay, and how to set forth the qualities of his goods so that customers can be made to appreciate their usefulness and value.

A young man or woman with health and a trade, is possessed of a power to create that which is necessary to the world's comfort and convenience, and which will insure a competent support, and enable them to look bailiffs, and creditors, and poverty in the face without a blush.

A PHRENOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE.

BY F. W. E.

It was in the year 1826-7, when I was a student in the Columbian College, D. C., that I first heard anything of *Phrenology*; and what I then heard was altogether against it. At that time, Dr. Sewall, of the medical department of said college, delivered before us students some three or four lectures on this subject, in which he exhibited several skulls—put his fingers upon the *bumps*—told us what *Phrenology* taught, and the very different character of the living souls which once inhabited them—or inhabited the bodies to which the skulls belonged. He showed us, too—gave ocular demonstration—that some skulls were much thicker than others, and that the same were not of uniform thickness throughout. He showed us protuberances on one, I well remember, without and within. Dr. S. was such a good man—seemed to be actuated so much by truth and the love of truth—seemed to state everything so fairly, and to reason so candidly, that I was convinced by these lectures, that *Phrenology* was a humbug; and so I continued to regard and treat it for the next ten years. Whenever, during this time, I met with a book or paper with the word *Phrenology* on it or in it, I gave it but one sideway look—said *humbug!* and laid it down.

In the month of March, 1837, I was at Cincinnati, Ohio. On leaving there for the North, I took passage on a packet boat up the canal, on board of which I met and was introduced to the Hon. Judge McLean, and a Mr. —, a gentleman from Dayton. Mr. —, my friend who introduced us had previously informed me was a very eccentric personage—as remarkable for fickleness as the Judge was for firmness, and in many other respects differed from him—that he had belonged to several different religious denominations; and was then, I think, a Universalist or Swedenborgian. But he was a gentleman.

Soon after we were seated together in the cabin, some one broached the subject of *Phrenology*. I said or thought *humbug!* Others said and thought what every one in a free country and a free boat was privileged to speak and think. Judge McL., I remember, said that he had not given this subject much examination; he was inclined to believe, however, the great three fold division and phrenological location of the brain, into animal, intellectual, and moral, was correct, and all the smaller subdivisions might be—he could not say; but if so, he thought the science would be very useful for a President of the United States, and for others having to dispense much of the appointing power. A *Phrenological* examination—a chart of one's head, then, was all that would be necessary to enable them to judge of the fitness of applicants for office, &c.

The Dayton gentleman expressed his opinion, and proceeded to relate what had recently happened in D.—that they had been favored with some lectures on this subject by a Mr. Burhans, and the result of his labors there had been, to make many converts, and they of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the place. Before Mr. B.

came, said he, there were but few, and they of the lower class, who believed in *Phrenology*, and one of these used to examine heads and give charts in the grog shops for twelve-and-a-half cents each. But Mr. B. took a higher stand—he lectured in one of the churches—it was well filled, and he was listened to with attention. At the close of his first lecture, he called for persons to come forward and give him an opportunity to show the truth of this science by a free and public examination of their heads. At first, none seemed disposed to go. The assembly then called for me; and I was the first to go forward. I knew very well that I was a good subject—a stranger to the lecturer, but an old citizen, and well known to the people of D. And, I thought, if he could tell my character, there would be no mistake—he might be able to tell others also. I went forward, and he *did* tell it. Among his first remarks was, that I had a remarkable memory for dates, events, &c.—was a living walking almanac, &c., &c. Then he hit me on other things; and there were roars of laughter. Afterward Dr. V. T. was examined, and he gave his character most admirably—none who knew the doctor, and had known him for years, could have told it better. Then others. Mr. B. then proposed to instruct a class in *Phrenology*; and a large and very respectable class of the doctors, lawyers, merchants, &c., was formed. In this we had the privilege, every evening of introducing some one to be examined; and there being, at that time, a man in jail for horse-stealing, it occurred to us that something might be gained by introducing him. Arrangements were made accordingly—the thief was spoken to, told of Mr. B.'s lectures—that some believed in his doctrine, and others not. We proposed to introduce him, as a gentleman in disguise, and hear what Mr. B. would say of him.

"Now," we said to the thief, "if Mr. B. should, on examination, pronounce you to be an honest man, it might operate much to your advantage; if otherwise, it could do you no harm; for you are imprisoned—you know for what." The man in jail readily assented; and he was washed, shaved, dressed in a good suit of clothes, brushed up, and leaning upon the arm of one of the class, was led into the meeting-room and introduced to Mr. B. as Major A—, one of our townsmen. He took the seat; Mr. B. let his hands fall upon his head, and his countenance fell—he begged to be excused from saying anything of this gentleman. But, no; the voice of all was, "Proceed." Mr. B. hesitated. "Proceed, proceed!" was repeated; "the Major is one of our citizens, who has a character well established—well known; nothing that a stranger can say will affect that."

Mr. B., at length, apparently much embarrassed and agitated, put down his hands again, and said: "Gentlemen, this is not an honest man—I cannot be mistaken—no: with Conscientiousness so low, with Acquisitiveness so high—no Veneration—no Self Esteem—" "Take care—take care what you say!" "Cannot help it—he is a thief—yes, he is a thief!"

The next winter (1838) I spent some weeks at Indianapolis, Indiana, and while there, as I was one

day walking down Main-street, my attention was arrested by a hand-bill that I saw posted up, giving notice that Mr. Burhans that evening would deliver a free lecture on Phrenology in the Hall of Representatives of the State House, at which the public were respectfully invited to attend. I attended, and was much interested. At the close of this lecture, the heads of three or four persons were examined; and then Mr. B. held up before us a portrait.

"This," said he, "is a likeness—a good likeness, which some of you may recognize. It is the likeness of him who executed it, who, one year ago, was ignorant of possessing any talent for this business. I examined his head—told him of it, advised him to try, and assured him that he would succeed. And," continued Mr. B., "he is now in your midst; his shop is up town; and, I am told, he is doing well at it—his name is Brown."

The next morning I called on the said Brown. He was then a young man, only twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; I found him at his work, and asked if Burhans had told us the truth. He answered, "Yes," and then gave me a more particular statement.

"Yes," he repeated, "one year ago, finding but little to do here, (I was painting and lettering signs,) my funds low, I thought of leaving here, and going to Cincinnati. I called one evening on a friend, and was talking the matter over, when he asked me if I had had my head examined. I answered, 'No.'"

"Well," said he, "now I would advise you to call on Mr. Burhans—he is now at Browning's—ask get a chart of your head. Perhaps he may tell you something that will be of service to you."

"When I went out," said Brown, "I did not say whether I would or would not follow this advice—I was undecided. I had no money to spare; but I called on him. I had never seen him before. When I entered his room, he was packing up his trunk to leave the town the next morning. He gave me a chair. I sat down, and requested an examination and chart of my head. Mr. Burhans, in performing this examination, remarked:—"

"Well, sir, I think you must be a portrait painter—fine head for this business! Is it so?"

"I answered, 'No: I never painted a portrait in my life.'"

"Never painted a portrait?"

"He then put his hands over the front of my head again, and looked me in the eye."

"Never painted a portrait!—But you are a painter?"

"Yes," I answered, "I paint signs."

"The examination being completed, the chart made out, I took it, and paid for it. He then advised me, as he has said, to turn my attention this way. I withdrew, and retired to my lodgings. Shortly afterwards, I concluded I would try and paint a face. My first trial was on that of Washington: then I copied another—that old picture—(pointing to it, then in the room). Well, my third trial was on myself; the result of which was the picture shown last evening by Mr. Burhans. I did this—began and finished it, before I informed any one of the examination and counsel of B. This picture, then being exposed, was looked at by many

who came into the shop, and caused some to inquire for the artist. I was soon after applied to to paint for others. My friends were pleased to notice me in the papers; and now here I am, having as much as I can do, painting portraits at fifteen dollars apiece."

Some fifteen months, perhaps, after this, my first interview with young Brown, at Indianapolis, I met him in the University of Indiana, at Bloomington. He was pursuing study there; well dressed, in good spirits; paid his way, he told me, very easily, by painting, occasionally, a portrait, and was soon going to Italy. I have not seen or heard of him since.

Mr. Burhans taught a class in Phrenology at Indianapolis that winter, (1838,) of which I became a member. Subsequently, I procured and read some of the Phrenological works of Combe, Spurzheim, and Gall. I reflected on what I read. During my college course, and afterward, I had read and studied the mental and moral philosophies of Locke, Paley, Edwards, West, Stewart, Reid, and Thomas Brown. But by none—by all of them I had not learned, nor had I ever seen any other person—taught only by these, and luminaries like them—who could tell what a man was, as Burhans, the Phrenologist, told, by feeling his head. And so, from being at first ignorant—then a skeptic—a confirmed unbeliever—at length I was converted—became a believer; and for the last fourteen years have stood fast in the faith that Phrenology is truth. *Sturbridge, Mass., February, 1852.*

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

Colonel Fremont has a temperament of wily toughness, and extraordinary elasticity. His entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence, and unbounded energy of the latter. His head, face, and body are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary Firmness, with large Veneration and Benevolence. These faculties give an elevated and aspiring tendency of character, and a grasp after great achievements. Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large perceptive, and prominent reflective organs. Thus, all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the prominence in the center of the upper part of the forehead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable sagacity in judging of human nature at sight.

This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling men in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an army. This strong faculty of Colonel Fremont has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direction without complaint, and endure everything for him and his cause. Napoleon, Jackson, and others have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Combativeness, of course, are important coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight to character which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

Self-Esteem and Approbation are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his character in unflinching self-reliance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation and personal honor.

In his organization are seen the elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character, and business man.

BIOGRAPHY OF FREMONT.

The name of Fremont, and the achievements of his bold and brilliant career, have shot up and blazed before the world like a meteor, to the astonishment of all who look to the past for examples, and are accustomed to regard great results as necessarily the work of protracted time. But, like the spirit of the age, our subject has left in the dim and distant background all former adventurers, and has wrought out deeds that mock all past history.

The *London Journal* generously remarks:—"To review the life of Colonel Fremont—to recapitulate the hardships and privations with which he has triumphantly battled—to recount his additions to geological science, and to portray his manly and noble virtues adequately, were a task requiring much study and time, and a space greater than our columns could conveniently bestow. But the enterprise, determination, and courage which add themselves to an extraordinary mental discipline, constituting one illustrious example worthy the imitation of the most unpropitiously circumstanced, are matters with which the whole world ought to be acquainted, and from which it may draw a moral of infinite usefulness. From what follows, a judgment may be formed of the excellence of one who

has made himself great and good, and of enviable reputation. What was written for the perusal of his own countrymen, may not inappropriately be submitted to the judgment and criticism of Europeans, interested in the promotion of the ambitious officer, tireless adventurer, and faithful Senator."

The sketch, above alluded to, is from the "Gallery of Illustrious Americans," which we here introduce, and, probably, a more spirited, condensed, and truthful delineation of our subject could not be made.

"The feet of three men have pressed the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, whose names are associated forever with those vast ranges—Humboldt, the Nestor of scientific travelers; Audubon, the interpreter of nature; and Fremont, the pathfinder of empire. Each has done much to illustrate the natural history of North America, and to develop its illimitable resources. The youngest of all is likely to become as illustrious as either, for fortune has linked his name with a scene in the history of the Republic as startling to the world as the first announcement of its existence. To his hands was committed the task of opening the golden gates of our Pacific Empire.

"His father was an emigrant gentleman from France, and his mother a lady of Virginia. Although his death left his son an orphan in his fourth year, he was thoroughly educated; and when, at the age of seventeen, he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her younger children.

"From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, in which he displayed so much talent, that he was recommended by Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, to Nicolle, as his assistant in the survey of the basin of the Upper Mississippi. Two years he was with that learned man in his field labors, winning his applause and friendship.

"On his return to Washington, he continued his services to the geographer for two years longer, in drawing up from his field-book the great map which unfolded to science the vast tract they had explored.

"Thirsting for adventure, he now planned the first of those distant and perilous expeditions which have given luster to his name. Having received a lieutenant's commission in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he proposed to the Secretary of War the penetration of the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved; and, in 1842, with a handful of men gathered on the Missouri frontier, he reached and explored the South Pass, achieving more than his instructions required. He not only fixed the locality and character of that great pass, through which myriads are now pressing to California, but defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, meteorology of the country, and designated the route since followed, and the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses. His report was printed by the Senate, translated into foreign languages, and the scientific world looked on Fremont as one of its benefactors.

"Impatient, however, for broader and more hazardous fields, he planned a new expedition to the



JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

From a Daguerrotype by Brady.

distant territory of Oregon. His first had carried him to the Rocky Mountains; Wilkes had surveyed the tide-water regions of the Columbia River: between the two explorers lay a tract of a thousand miles, which was a blank in geography.

"In May, 1843, he left the frontier of Missouri, and in November he stood on Fort Vancouver, with the calm waters of the Pacific at his feet. He had approached the mountains by a new line, scaled their summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and pushed examinations right and left along his entire course. He joined his survey to Wilkes' exploring expedition, and his orders were fulfilled. But he had opened one route to the Columbia, and he wished to find another. There was a vast region south of his line invested with a fabulous interest, and he longed to apply to it the test of exact science.

"It was the beginning of winter. Without resources, adequate supplies, or even a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he turned his face once more towards the Rocky Mountains. Then began that wonderful expedition, filled with romance, achievements, daring, and suffering, in which he was lost from the world nine months, traversing 3,500 miles in sight of eternal snows; in which he explored and revealed the grand features of Alta-California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, explored the fabulous Buenaventura, revealed the real El Dorado, and established the geography of the western part of this continent.

"In August, 1844, he was again in Washington, after an absence of sixteen months. His report put the seal to the fame of the young explorer. He

was planning a third expedition while writing a history of the second; and, before its publication, in 1845, he was again on his way to the Pacific, collecting his mountain comrades, to examine in detail the Asiatic slope of the North American continent, which resulted in giving a volume of new science to the world, and California to the United States.

"His achievements during the war with Mexico cannot be traced, nor will future time inquire how many nor how great battles he fought. After the conquest of California, Fremont was made the victim of a quarrel between two American commanders. Like Columbus, he was brought home a prisoner over the vast territory he had explored; stripped by a court-martial of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Mounted Riflemen, and reinstated by President Polk. Fremont needed justice, not mercy, and he returned his commission. His defence was worthy of a man of honor, genius, and learning. During the ninety days of his trial, his nights were given to science. Thus ended his services to the government of the United States, but not to mankind.

"He was now a private citizen and a poor man. Charleston offered him a lucrative office, which he refused. He had been brought a criminal from California, where he had been explorer, conqueror, peace-maker, Governor. He determined to retrieve his honor on the field where he had been robbed of it. One line more would complete his surveys—the route for a great road from Mississippi to San Francisco. Again he appeared on the far west: his old mountaineers flocked around him; and, with

thirty-three men and 130 mules, perfectly equipped, he started for the Pacific.

"On the Sierra San Juan all his mules and a third of his men perished in a more than Russian cold; and Fremont arrived on foot at Santa Fe, stripped of everything but life. It was a moment for the last pang of despair which breaks the heart, or the moral heroism which conquers fate itself.

"The men of the wilderness knew Fremont; they refitted his expedition; he started again; pierced the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches; met, awed, or defeated savage tribes; and in a hundred days from Santa Fe he stood on the glittering banks of the Sacramento. The men of California reversed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont was made the first Senator of the Golden State. It was a noble tribute to science and heroism. His name is identified forever with some of the proudest and most graceful passages in American history.

"His 20,000 miles of wilderness explorations, in the midst of the inclemencies of nature, and the ferocity of jealous and merciless tribes; his powers of endurance in a slender form; his intrepid coolness in the most appalling dangers; his magnetic influence over enlightened and savage men; his vast contributions to science; his controlling energy in the extension of our empire; his lofty and unselfish ambition; his magnanimity, humanity, genius, sufferings, and heroism, make all lovers of progress, learning, and virtue rejoice that Fremont's services have been rewarded by high civic honors, exhaustless wealth, and the admiration and gratitude of mankind.

"Born in January of the year 1818, he has lived many ordinary lives in the score and nineteen of his own, and has still an opportunity of making grand developments and additions in the field of learning which he is threading. The son-in-law of Colonel Benton, who is styled the father of the United States Senate, he has always at hand a store of knowledge, which has never been slovenly treasured or meanly diffused."

MANUAL LABOR:

ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE MIND.

BY A. M.

When an invention is made which adds materially to the comfort of men; or a discovery revealing hitherto disguised truths in the natural world; or a book is written full of life and beauty by a working man—by one of those obscure toilers who labor for their daily bread, the world is astonished! On every side we hear exclamations of surprise. And yet these cases are not so infrequent that there is cause for so much wonder. In the best history of the world we see that a large proportion of those who have shone as stars in the literary world, or illumined the paths of scientific knowledge; who have been the benefactors of their race, the master-spirits of their age, have been toilers, have been born in obscurity, reared in poverty, and obliged to work for a livelihood. And even now we have men who labor at the sward and follow the plow, and while the basket and tend the

loom, and yet have strength and time to improve their race; to send forth strains which elevate and purify, and find a response in every soul. We have philosophers, statesmen, and orators eloquent, from among the working-classes, who far outstrip men born in affluence and who make study the business of life.

We should look at these facts intelligently, not expressing a vague surprise, or attributing the results we see to mere peculiar genius. We should examine the causes of effects which are apparent to the least observing, and thus ascertain some of the advantages the working-man has over the mere student.

The working-man has more physical strength, and the mind and body are so intimately connected that weakness or inactivity of one generally produces a like manifestation in the other. Muscles strengthened by exercise, and a brain refreshed by pure blood, enable a mind to conceive with clearness and act with vigor and force. The student who sits poring over his book all day has not this advantage. His brain, darkened by impure blood, clothes his thoughts, and throws a shade over the page before him. Although there may be more romance in a "pale intellectual brow," "weak nerves," and a "fragile form," it requires strong nerves and sturdy health to make long continued mental effort. The delicate lark soars high, but soon falls; it is only the eagle, with broad and strong wing and clear eye, that can sustain long flight in the upper air, and gaze at the sun. To possess a sound mind we must have a sound body.

The working-man is forced to cultivate self-reliance. He has nothing to fall back upon; he must earn his own bread. There is none to lighten his heavy burdens—he has to bear them, and they strengthen him. His trials through poverty make more of him. He feels that he is a man nobly independent of others' aid, and self-made men are heroes in the moral world. When he applies his mind to the acquisition of knowledge, he is not discouraged by difficulties. He is familiar with them in the outward, and expects them in his inner life. He does not think his mind will grow without hard study—without systematic application—any more than he expects golden harvests without digging his field or sowing seed, or that his arms will acquire strength to wield with force the implements of labor without exercise of their muscles. In his daily occupations, whether he is a farmer or mechanic, he must study and apply natural laws; adapt means to an end, watch cause and effect. He knows that nothing comes to perfection by chance. He has learned that nature's grand secret of success is work, and applies it to his mental progress.

The working-man does not go to study as a task. It is not toil to him. Manual labor, when not excessive, invigorates his body, and rouses his mind, but cannot satisfy its wants, and therefore it is recreation—it is real pleasure to search the hidden mysteries of knowledge. His books are treasures; no miser ever stole in the dusky eve to count his golden stores, with as keen delight as the laborer returns after each day's toil to scan the precious

pages. The necessity which is laid on him to labor—which tears him away from study ere it tries his mind and injures health, is the very thing that makes him return with new avidity, and one reason why he makes such rapid progress. The student wearies of continual mental effort; his mind is weakened. He longs for excitement, and seeks it not in useful labor, which would benefit himself and others, but in the gay circles of pleasure, too often in the intoxicating cup, which, for a time, stimulates his mind, and renders its powers more brilliant and active, but hastens their decay. Such temptations lie not in the path of the worker.

The working-man lives more out of himself. The student often has his eyes turned inward, continually watching the operations of his own mind, forgetting that to know himself aright he must compare himself with others, and see what are the relations he bears to the outward world. Hence it is that often the noblest mind "Preys on itself, and is destroyed by thought." But the man with a learning mind, who digs the ground or sows the seed, makes rapid progress. He sees the benevolence of God in every opening bud and blushing flower.

"The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, the gentleness of fields,"

have all a voice for him, which goes to his heart, and wakes strange, beautiful thoughts there. He learns lessons of utility, of design in the natural world, and with a soul enlarged yet humbled, he applies to books and art, the exponents of other men's minds—and looks into his own to discover the laws by which it is governed, and the links by which he is bound to his fellow-men. He feels that the elevation of the race should be the aim of every man—the end for which all knowledge is given. He knows that earth, with all its pomp, is "passing away"—mind only is immortal, and therefore he alone is wise, and in sympathy with the source of all knowledge, who takes the means given to elevate and enlighten first his own mind, then the mind of every human being over whom he has any influence. And not only to believe this, but to act—to live it, a man must do more than spend a life in study.

The working-man also mingles with all classes of society; he sees the workings of the human heart unrestrained by outward forms; he knows the rudiments of mind, and watches its gradual development, and sees what its wants are, and can in part see what are the yearnings of the human soul—that fearful mystery whose depths can be fathomed only by its Creator. The student has not this advantage. He is conversant only with those whose minds are educated to a certain height, whose manners are adopted, whose souls are veiled so that their lights and shadows cannot be seen, and therefore where he would instruct and elevate his fellow men, he often fails.

The working-man, therefore, in all ages of the world, has been more successful in doing good, in advancing the interests of humanity, than a man who is learned only in book knowledge. The latter may desire to do as much, but never can accomplish it, being ignorant of the material on which

he is working. No one can be so good as he who has been governed. No one can speak such words of encouragement and sympathy to the poor and suffering as he who has really felt, not imagined, their hardships. It is only he who has taught himself, who has worked his own path up, that can stimulate the ignorant, the friendless and forgotten, to exertion. *Self-reliance* means something from him. He has known what it is to be without a friend; he knows every obstacle which lies in their pathway; they were in *Ais*. No one can enter into the feelings or soothe the weary, wounded spirit of the toiler as a fellow-laborer can, who has battled with poverty and ignorance, and gained the victory. His hands are strong to uphold his fainting brother. His voice is clear and hopeful to whisper words of cheer; he can point onward and upward while working by his side. The trials and sufferings he met and overcame have fitted him to help others. They formed his character, for, as in the natural world, the richest fruit must be touched by the frost ere it ripens and mellow, so it would seem in the mental world no character becomes perfect until it is touched by the frosts of suffering.

The working-man gives example as well as precept to the world. He is in it, and of it, and can make himself *felt* by it in a manner the student cannot who lives apart from its active scenes. The latter often gets too far above it, and dwells in the regions of fancy or imagination so that he cannot exert a *practical* influence. But the man who works as well as studies, is, as it were, midway between heaven and earth—near enough to earth to feel with deep sympathy every movement, and near enough to heaven's light and knowledge to point others to the right way, leading upward. There is no man who reflects and looks into the future with a clear eye, but must discover truths which the great mass of mankind are not prepared to receive calmly. They will not hear them without opposition. And here the working-man triumphs. He is not afraid to speak wholesome but disagreeable truths. No one can take away his means of livelihood. He has a trade to work at if his pen fails to support him. His reputation is his own—his friends did not put it on him. He is independent. And such men have done much for the world, and their memory is blessed. The student often conceals what he knows to be true, because he cannot live without his accustomed mode of maintenance, his reputation and friends.

The working-man also exhibits a greater degree of freshness and originality in his writings. There is a naturalness in the thoughts; they come from the heart and go to other hearts with a force they could not have if first analyzed by the critic's head. They are as flowers fresh from beside the hedge-row, fragrant and blooming, not flowers taken apart and torn by the botanist. The student who does not let the emotions of kindness—those sudden impulses which at times arise in the soul like startled birds in a grove—gush forth, but would first dissect them; is like a child watching bright bubbles on a silver stream, and, anxious to know what they are made of, puts forth his tiny hand to touch, but they break, and the charm is gone. The man

at work in God's beautiful world gets his heart too full—his emotions will gush forth, and they fall on other hearts like summer rain on the parched earth, causing every green thing to grow, and the desert to bud and blossom as a rose. As long as time shall last, the pious words of the worker Bunyan shall echo through the earth. And the music which gushed from the soul of Burns as he followed the plow and sang to the "Wee modest crimson-tipped flower," shall never die away until the last soul-chord breaks, for such music is immortal. It has its home in every soul, and vibrates there, but all may not express it. And that noble song, "A man's a man for a' that," will be a watchword for future generations.

As the world advances, its workers take a higher position; the dignity of labor becomes more apparent. The land of Franklin has shown what a single nation of workers can do towards civilizing and christianizing a globe! The time draws near when he who *does* nothing will be nothing, and when there will be no aristocracy but that of labor—no noblemen but the workers. Not until then will the beneficial influences of work upon the mind be fully understood. In the cleared light of that day will the people of the earth begin to perceive the wisdom and goodness of God, who, when he created man, although a world lay before him to study, yet put him in a garden to "keep and dress" it, and who tempered judgment with mercy when sending him forth from Eden he made labor pleasant and desirable to him.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY J. H. COOK.

The origin and influence of what are called external circumstances although a thread-bare theme in its popular aspect to the world, is, nevertheless, not yet fully understood, rightly deduced, or properly analyzed. We hear it remarked in everyday life, proclaimed often with great energy and emphasis by the teachers of the world that, if A, B and C had been under certain circumstances, good or bad, favorable or adverse, they would have been fortunate or unlucky, wise or ignorant, honored or ignoble, blissful or unhappy. I am willing to admit that in general, there is *something* to be imputed to *condition*; and in many cases *much*; but I wish the reader to discriminate; call things by their right names, and allow every cause to have its effect. If every one was in principle and practice a phrenologist, there would be no need of instruction on this subject. How often has the writer seen parents prescribing for their children, or young men and women for themselves, a certain sphere or object of pursuit, in life, which *nature* has denied, and *circumstances* never can give them the power to *fill or obtain*. O how infatuated the parent when he says: "Thy education forms the common mind," and hence there is no reason why my son should not become a somebody—a Burritt, a Seward, a Beecher, or somebody else if I send him, at much self-sacrifice and inconvenience to a college, a law-school, a theological seminary, or to any other institution to which the world attributes

far too much power of creation and development. The world too often *practically* denies. "You can't make a silk purse of a pig's ear." Base-wood may be shaped into many forms, but no *circumstances* can change it to oak. A child born with an *animal* organization cannot under any influence in this life become an Oberlin. A person born with a favorable temperament, and predominant moral and intellectual brain, cannot, by any circumstance, except intemperance, become grossly debased. There will yet remain vestiges of his elevated original. There is a class, however, over which circumstances have a decided control in rendering them moderately good or bad—those in whom, all else equal, the animal and moral brain are equally developed. Such persons are like a lever, nicely poised upon its fulcrum, either arm of which may be made to preponderate by a very small weight. But extreme developments of brain in any region thereof without nearly equal *counter-acting* developments are but little controlled by *ordinary* circumstances: but, on the contrary, *make* circumstances. "Man is himself a circumstance," yes, the *greatest* of all circumstances. The circumstances which influence the character *previous* to birth, far outweigh all those that *succeed* it. "A good tree cannot bring forth corrupt fruit."

PSYCHOLOGY.

In an article under the head of "Psychology," in the Phrenological Journal of January, 1851, it was argued that every particle in the human body is surrounded and pervaded by its own peculiar animal and magnetic essence; that the essences of contiguous particles must necessarily intercommingle and cohere with each other, and that all the particles and compounds of the body thus associated together, must necessarily form an interior magnetic, invisible body, pervading the outer body, and taking its precise shape, as water pervades, and takes the shape of the sponge. It was shown that this interior and ethereal organism is indeed the *spiritual* body, and that, coming forth from the *tangible* body at the death of the latter, and, exercising all its vital functions, and preserving all its anatomical parts, even to the most minute, it enters into a world of ethereal forms and organisms related to itself.

I am told by the conductors of this Journal that the publication of these views called forth several letters and some strictures. It has been alledged, as a principal objection against this theory, that it proves too much; for if every human being is pervaded by this ethereal, magnetic, and spiritual organism, which survives the dissolution of the outer body, why, it is asked, may we not suppose the same to be true in reference to every *brute* form, and that all such have, in like manner, a conscious existence after the dissolution of their visible bodies?

Space, at present, does not admit of such a reply to this question as would probably be satisfactory to every mind. We will say, therefore, in brief, that every living brute possesses an interior and ethereal organism somewhat similar to that which

is here supposed to belong to man. But the brute differs from man in that he is not a complete system of himself, as man is, but is only a part of that complete system comprised in the whole animal kingdom. The pervading psychical essence of the brute, therefore, though it is indestructible and loses none of its inherent vitality, yet, in coming forth from the form which contained it, commingles with corresponding essences with which it has an affinity, and thus loses its individuality.

But each individual man is a complete system or kingdom of himself; and concerning his interior or spiritual organism, these three things are predicable: First, it cannot commingle and lose itself with inferior essences, inasmuch as this would be inverting the order of progression; and it is not the nature of the lower to assimilate and appropriate the higher, but the higher the lower; secondly, it cannot intercommingle and lose itself with other human spiritual organisms, because every other spiritual organism is sufficiently different from it to preclude the necessary affinity; thirdly, it cannot be assimilated with, and be absorbed into, higher kingdoms or organisms, because there is not, and cannot be, any kingdom or living creature higher than man. There might, it is true, be a higher race of men, but they would still, in every essential principle, be men, and man in his present state possesses all the elements of their being, and is capable of progressing to their state of refinement and elevation. He is even, under the influence of superior and divine attraction, capable of progressing, in the course of an eternity, to the plane of elevation now occupied by the highest angel, unless it be supposed that that angel is infinite.

But our object in presenting our theory of the interior constitution, was not so much to prove the generally admitted doctrine of the immortality of the soul, as to explain it, and to establish a basis on which may rest some more definite conceptions of the philosophy of the soul's operations and outer manifestations. And as we have as yet seen no adequate cause to modify this theory in any essential particular, we will proceed, upon the assumption of its truth, to a consideration of some phenomena in the soul's manifestations, in the waking, the sleeping, and the dream state.

The internal organism of which we have spoken, is the *real* man, of which the outer body is only the visible form or vehicle. It is directly related, both as a whole and as to its individual parts, to the outer universe, and also, as to its more interior and as yet comparatively undeveloped nature, to all spiritual spheres and beings above itself; and the action and reaction between the soul and the various outer things to which its faculties are related, together with the digestion of sensuous, and the elaboration of supersensuous, impressions within itself, constitute perception, consciousness, emotion, and the various processes of intellectation.

THE WAKING STATE.

Wakefulness consists simply in the normal and functional activity of the mind, whilst the latter freely employs the body as an instrument to execute its mandates. It is in the wakeful state that all the ordinary mental and physical operations are

performed. But during this state, deposition of particles from the blood, in the form of bone, muscle, cellular and vascular tissue, &c., is suspended in proportion to the degree of activity, whilst in the same proportion, the process of secretion, and of evolution of asexual essences from the solid materials of the body, is accelerated. It is for this reason that habitual and long continued vigilance is generally attended with loss of flesh, and exhaustion of the powers both of body and mind. It is easy to see, therefore, that perpetual wakefulness would be incompatible with the health and even the physical existence of the individual. On the basis of this fact, persons guilty of atrocious crimes, have, in some countries, been put to death by a deprivation of sleep. The culprit has been surrounded by armed soldiers, whose orders were to keep him in a standing position, pricking him with their spears whenever he showed a disposition to somnolency. It has been found that when wakefulness was thus prolonged beyond the ordinary period, the pulsations would become gradually accelerated, until almost undistinguishable; fever would ensue, frequently accompanied with insanity, and finally, sometimes after the lapse of several days, the unhappy subject would fall dead from sheer exhaustion, caused by the extraordinary wear upon his system. To prevent a similar catastrophe from happening with every individual, there is a wise provision, which is the state of

SLEEP.

The phenomenon of profound and dreamless slumber, when all thoughts are suspended, has by some been considered incompatible with the idea of the independent, extra-corporeal existence of the human soul. But this thought can be entertained only by those who are in ignorance or unbelief of the theory we have propounded respecting an interior and ethereal organism; for if this theory is duly comprehended, and admitted as a truth, the soul's unbroken continuity, as a substantial entity, during the hours of slumber, follows as a matter of course; and the mode of its suspended, or rather modified, action, becomes easy of conception. The truth seems to be, that as wakefulness consists in a peculiar state or degree of action, especially of that portion of the organized essence which resides in the brain, so sleep consists in a suspension of that state and degree of action, without a destruction of the divinely appointed and unexplainable life-force which produces that action, and which, during sleep, is mainly operative in the ganglionic system.

It cannot be denied that this subject, in some of its ramifications, involves questions difficult of solution, and concerning which it becomes us to speak with diffidence. Yet facts and analogy seem to authorize the following conclusions as being at least a close approximation to the truth:—During wakefulness, and owing to increased and continued action, inter-action, and friction, among the particles of the body, there is an evolution, not only from the surfaces, but from the interiors of the particles, of an increased quantity of the magnetic or spiritual essence surrounding and pervading each of them, whence would follow a corresponding increase in the bulk and density of the united ethereal essences

pervading the whole visible body. These essences at the same time, by partaking more and more of the comparatively gross qualities of the physical particles of which they are the ultimate comminutions, become themselves more and more gross as the process of their evolution is prolonged—until finally they become too gross to allow of the subtil and harmonious correlative vibrations which constitute mental consciousness and clear thought. Hence, after a long day of activity, the mind and whole sentient system become heavy and sluggish, which disposition increases until the yearnings of the exhausted physical constitution for rest and recuperation overcome the tendency to sentient action, and that repose which we call sleep is the consequence.

And now the processes which go on in the system, are the reverse of those which occurred during the waking state. What there is in the spiritual essence that is to gross, now condenses and descends to the surfaces of, and is absorbed into, the particles, in the same way as the atmosphere of the earth, (that particle of the great universe,) on becoming overloaded with aqueous vapor and other gross substances, forms clouds, and discharges the superabundance of its contents to the earth, and is clarified, whilst the earth itself is refreshed and re-invigorated. In waking and sleeping, therefore, the soul-essence only performs one of those innumerable processes of action and reaction, exhaustion and recuperation, inspiration and expiration, ebbing and flowing, which are prevalent in all departments of universal nature, and upon which all more complex movements depend.

Moreover, there is evidence that during slumber the main portion of the depositions of solid materials from the blood take place. It is because of these processes of physical recuperation, and of clarification of the internal, spiritual essence, that the individual, after a night's slumber, arises with body invigorated and mind refreshed and active. If, however, the slumber has been too profound and protracted, the mind is weakened and rendered torpid, simply because too much of the spiritual essence has been absorbed in the physical particles, and absorbed so deeply as not to admit of its free and sprightly action.

The theory of the contractile state of the spiritual essence during sleep, finds a confirmation in the fact that, in the state of sleep the brain is somewhat decreased in volume, and is, to appearance, in a state of partial collapse. This fact has been ascertained by observations upon a female whose skull had been so fractured as to expose a portion of the brain to view. It was found that when she was awake and engaged in sprightly conversation, the brain protruded considerably through the orifice; when her mind was in an unexcited state, the brain protruded in a less degree; when she was asleep and quietly dreaming, it was still more shrunken; but when she was in a dreamless slumber, it was shrunken quite within the skull.

Much of the health and vigor, both of mind and body, are dependent upon a just equilibrium between the physical constitution and its pervading spiritual organism, and upon the regularity and naturalness with which the conditions of waking and

sleeping follow each other. Admitting foregoing conclusions, it becomes doubly plain that any violation of the laws of alimentation and excrementation, must necessarily, in some degree, destroy the equilibrium between the body and its pervading spiritual essence—must necessarily tend, not only to oppress the body, but to clog, stupefy, and materialize the mind. If one introduces substances into his system which cannot be digested and appropriated in particles sufficiently refined to be the basis of an absolutely spiritual emanation, he introduces just so much death into his system. Gross and imperfectly digested food, when converted into blood and deposited in the solid substances of the body, generates a gross spiritual essence; whilst the presence of imperfectly vitalized particles in the body attracts downward and absorbs spiritual essences that might otherwise be employed in mental operations.

DREAMING.

In view of the foregoing psycho-physiological principles, the true theory of ordinary dreaming becomes obvious. During sleep, the nerves, as channels of sensation, and even the convolutions of the brain, as organs of thought, are closed up, or quiescent, in a greater or less degree according as the slumber approaches to completeness. The more refined portion of the spiritual essence—the portion which does not contract and descend to recuperate and revitalize the exhausted physical particles of the body—ascends, and, becoming thus purified from grosser essences, and at the same time partially liberated from the bodily organs, it acts in measurable independence of them. Its action constitutes the thoughts and various other internal experiences known as *dreams*.

It is impossible, however, in the mere state of bodily sleep, for the internal essence to be entirely liberated from the bodily organs; and hence its action, owing to inharmony between itself and the bodily organism by which it is still held and partially obstructed, is generally *irregular*. Hence the incongruities and inconsistencies which often characterize the mental operations of the dream state. In proportion, however, as the mental essence is freed from bodily obstructions, and acts from its own interior powers, its action, and the resultant thoughts, will be orderly and consecutive, and will be similar in nature to its mental experiences after it is entirely liberated from the body by physical death.

Thus it is shown that the dream state is a semi-spiritual state—a condition of the mind between its embodied and entirely disembodied state, in which condition it may in some degree exercise the powers peculiar to both states.

An explanation and illustration of some of the laws, and corporeal and extra-corporeal influences, which govern dreams, will be attempted in another article.

W. F.

I esteem my doctrine too much to change or mutilate it in favor of the opinions or prejudices of any people. As an observer of nature, my purpose is to present and defend a doctrine which may be useful to mankind in all places which may be compatible with true morality, and which, in all ages, may be appropriated to the wants of human nature.—Dr. GALL.

INTERVENTION.

OUR DUTY RESPECTING HUNGARY.

All great truths are easy of solution, because, like the sun, moon, and the more brilliant stars, they stand out comparatively more conspicuously than truths of lesser moment. Greater truths, too, have their constellations, so that one such truth reflects a clear light upon others.

Just now, the question is prominently before the American mind, what is our policy, our duty, respecting the cause of liberty in general, and Hungarian independence in particular! This being a great question, we may expect its answer to be correspondingly apparent, and that answer is to be looked for in HUMAN NATURE. That nature is perfect, and infallibly correct in its original constitution, so that, when we ascertain what the primitive constitution, or the unperverted workings of the human mind are, touching this matter of intervention, the whole problem is solved. Let us then catechise Phrenology, the great expounder of human nature. What say the various faculties to such intervention! And first, let us catechise the higher powers, such as Benevolence, Conscientiousness, and Reason, because they constitute the royal family—the natural guides and rulers of the various propensities; and the law is, that the propensities should act only in subserviency to these governing elements, and should always carry out their requisitions.

Then what says Benevolence! Its constitutional function says, "Help the needy and distressed, relieve human woe, promote human happiness," and the larger the scale of suffering the more emphatically it requires its alleviation. Where one human being suffers, it requires a given amount of exertion to relieve that suffering; but where two suffer it requires double exertion, and thus where thousands or millions suffer. We have then only to ask whether a truly benevolent individual standing in full view of the distress of a fellow creature, is bound, by the laws of his constitution, to exert himself to relieve that suffering, and when we have answered this question as regards the individual, we have answered it as regards nations.

Then what shall the benevolent bystander do in case one human being is inflicting needless and undeserved pain upon another! It instinctively and powerfully calls up Combativeness and Destructiveness to prevent this wanton infliction of pain. An exceedingly sensitive and tender-feeling little girl, attending school where physical chastisements were inflicted, on seeing a child punished, sprang from her seat, threw her arms first around the punishing teacher, and then around her punished mate, and by screams, mingled with supplications, arrested the punishment, and this she did time after time; nor could anything prevent her, though she herself was punished for it, so that she was obliged to be kept out of school. To punish in her presence was not possible, simply because she exerted herself so resolutely to resist it. Now, was that girl actuated by the instinctive promptings of humanity! That she was prompted by Benevolence cannot be questioned—that she was unusually sen-

sitive to human suffering is obvious; but this only strengthens our argument, for she was a finer grained and higher type of humanity than is common. Is it not a fact, that the more highly organized the human being, the more does Benevolence writhe at the sight of tortures inflicted on others! Or, to extend the simile, suppose four whole people were perfect specimens of men and women—suppose they even approached our ideas of angelic sympathy and intellectuality—beholding as they do the sufferings wantonly inflicted by Austria upon Hungary, what would these superior human beings do, both in their individual and collective capacities!

Or, to vary the illustration again, suppose the most perfect man and woman conceivable were passing upon a public highway and saw one of the worst of men, strong, armed, and with every advantage, inflicting the most dreadful pains and tortures upon an unarmed, defenceless, and unoffending human being, and, by slow degrees, actually taking his life! Would these exalted personages "pass by on the other side," *headless* of his cries for help, and regardless of outraged justice as well as outraged humanity!

What would that most exalted woman request her husband to do, and aid him in doing! Suppose, moreover, that this husband could render assistance without materially endangering himself, only subjecting himself to inconvenience and perhaps pecuniary loss, what would she think of that husband if he inhumanly refused assistance! Or rather, would she stop to think of consequences! Would she not think only of the DISTRESS AND ITS RELIEF! Suppose, again, that this unarmed sufferer, allowed a fair, open conflict with his enemy, would prove too much for him, suppose this assassin called in the assistance of another devil incarnate to help him in his work of torture and death; would this husband, by supposition powerful as well as humane, stand and see two strong ones, with every advantage, inflict robbery and torture upon a weak one without advantages! Would he not, in the name of humanity and justice, step up boldly to the second assassin and say, "Hands off, if you help the strong one, I'll help the weak one!" Indeed, what says universal humanity evinced in every form of fighting, even of dogs in our streets, as well as of men. Bystanders will never allow two men to fight one, especially two strong ones to fight even one strong one, much more a weak one.

Is it not an instinctive element in humanity to give to each opposing party fair play! We simply put the question, what says the natural spontaneous exercise of all man's higher nature! Indeed, what says even brute nature! Let the following anecdote answer:—A bear, famished with a long and severe winter in Maine, on the opening of spring came down, ravenous with hunger, upon the mountain side, and seeing a young bullock, gave chase. This bullock uttered cries of distress, when the cattle on the surrounding hill-sides and pastures, ascertaining its direction, bounded over fences and rushed through ravines in aid of their suffering comrade, and seeing the bear in hot pursuit, chased the bear, overtook him, goaded him to death,

stamped upon him, tore out his entrails with their horns, and scattered them upon the surrounding bushes, roaring and stamping with frenzied madness, all simply in defense of the life and happiness of one of their kind.

Then what shall man do when like cries of distress reach his ears, not from a single individual, but from millions of his fellow beings? Shall brute make such desperate sacrifices in behalf of brute, and shall Hungary cry in vain in her distress while the great Polar Bear is helping the Austrian Hyena in pursuing and devouring them?

But Cautiousness may step in and tell the interver that the proposed intervention will be dangerous. Intellect might answer by saying, then I will take all requisite precautionary measures first, but intervene I shall. Acquisitiveness may step in and say, but you will injure my purse. Benevolence says, but your purse is less important than his sufferings. Be it that it is expensive, humanity rises above dollars in value; and Conscientiousness responds, "But to do right is the real way to make money."

Now we will not attempt to decide the above specified case for readers. Let each one decide for himself. All we would do is simply to ask each reader to interrogate humanity, and ascertain the spontaneous voice of the highest specimens of the human race. And the decision in these cases will decide the principle which should govern our national course.

Only two faculties can object to the strong helping the weak; one is Cautiousness, the other Acquisitiveness. Every other faculty says help. Shall then this paltry minority rule the great majority of the human faculties, and this minority, too, among the propensities, and both selfish in the extreme?

Combattiveness and Destructiveness would enter into the defense readily, as would Adhesiveness, Inhabitiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, Conjugal Love, Constructiveness, and all the intellectual faculties. As to Acquisitiveness, it is one of the lower faculties, and not only should never overrule the others, but should willingly take a lower place in the councils of the mind, for by as much as humanity is above material property, by so little should Acquisitiveness be allowed to overrule such decisions. Now we would simply ask, what is the one great paramount objection to our rendering Hungary assistance? Simply the purse,—an argument utterly insignificant where bleeding humanity calls for help. But helping her will ultimately pay, for she will return ten-fold in many ways—commercial included. As to Cautiousness, let it be remembered that there is always danger in doing wrong and in neglecting duty, but always safety in doing right. If, therefore, it be easier for the strong to help the weak against oppression, it is safe. Moral duty and moral danger never go together, but danger always accompanies wrong, and safety right.

Especially would there be no danger in this case, Russia knows she is wrong. She has a guilty conscience. A bold, strong, moral remonstrance would be completely efficacious. Any individual, any nation, when perpetrating an enormity, has an inner

consciousness of that enormity, and when remonstrated with in the name of right, humanity, and duty, at once become quailed. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Why? because a guilty conscience awakens the painful or reversed action of its next neighbor, Cautiousness, which occasions fear. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." The guilty are ever timid, and require only a bold remonstrance in the name of right to completely humble them.

But, more than all, a human being in distress has an absolute right to assistance from his fellow human beings. We are a great family of brothers. This family compact requires that we help one another in distress. It especially requires that barbarity should be prevented. What is the philosophy of the gallows and the prison? Simply to stay the hand of wrong and violence, thereby pre-supposing the right and the duty of preventing this violence, even by force.

The last mode of aiding imploring Hungary we will not discuss. Of course, we should exhaust all moral and intellectual means first—should argue, remonstrate, and protest, and this will almost certainly deter Russia from aiding Austria. All Hungary asks is to be let alone; and Russia will not be likely to endanger a double war with both Hungary and us, just to help Austria.

We can at least recognize the republican government of Hungary far enough to allow Kossuth to buy arms and implements, and this will do the work. Only give Hungary the means of arming herself, and she will rid herself of Austrian despotism; especially if we establish a commercial treaty, for Russia would not dare to touch a ship protected by our flag.

But to detail any plan of operations is not our purpose. What we would say is simply this: doing our duty will not only pay in the long run, but get us into no real danger.

Finally, what say our people? If the vote should be taken—and such a vote ought to be taken by a special election—would not a large majority vote some form of decided governmental stand and action? If so, Congress ought to give it. She is but the executor of the people's will, and is bound to do what the majority desire; for "THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE," is the law of our national compact.

Home Department.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY;

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN THE FLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

BY HENRY WARD REECHER. [Continued.]

IV.—MEN ACTING IN PARTIES.

In nothing else ought there to be so much honor and conscience as in the things attempted for the public good. In nothing is there so little. Even good men hardly suppose it a duty to be governed by the same moral laws in political conduct, that obtain in their private affairs. Indeed, it is generally conceded that politics must be consigned to cunning, to management, to selfishness, and that it

argues consummate ignorance of mankind, to expect scrupulous purity. The guilt of wrong doing is none the less certain. Every man that violates the rules of personal integrity, for the sake of party, will be held to account before God, as if he had violated them in his personal affairs.

We have no right to advocate principles, or to wink at their advocacy, in political parties, which it would be sinful to urge in our private and personal relations.

It is as really sinful to sustain bad measures as a member of a party, as it would be if the voter acted alone.

It is an especial and outcry sin and shame to inflict men upon the public, whom no one of the voters would trust in their own private affairs. Men would not trust a neighbor with a dollar on their own account, but will put him in trust of public revenues without a scruple. They will advance to honor and influence men whom they would shut the door of their dwelling upon. Thus all moral considerations are lost sight of; life becomes a mere traffic; no room is left for conscience; everything goes by trick or sinister interest. The party thrives and the public interest is allowed to go to waste. Honesty, veracity, fidelity, unbending personal integrity, scrupulous honor, these are the impracticable virtues. The subtil, pliant, willow-backed creature thrives: whilst the earnest truthful, and conscientious find no room or function.

Under our Government, it is every man's duty to vote, and to vote aright. It is every man's duty to give so much attention to public affairs as to secure good laws, good measures, and good rulers. The man who in disgust withdraws from the ballot box, encourages the vile to take his place. It ought to be understood to be a Christian man's duty, to consider the public welfare, and to conduct himself in his whole career, as a voting citizen, according to the strictest rules of personal, religious integrity. Christian ministers should teach their flocks—not what party, what man, or what measures, to vote for, but what principles are to govern them in selecting men, and supporting measures. And, on either side of any measure, or whether for or against any man or party of men, each individual should be taught, from the pulpit too, that he will give a personal and strict account in the Day of Judgment, not only for what he did, but for the most secret motives that influenced his conduct. If a million voters perform a selfish or wicked deed, the guilt will not be divided into a million parts, and each man take one millionth part; but any man who knows it to be morally wrong, will have the undivided guilt of selfishness (and especially of that most abominable of all selfishness—selfishness towards the common weal), set down to himself personally!

Nor do we believe one word of that miserable fictitious prudence which teaches that clergymen should not vote. They should do whatever is becoming in a good citizen. They should teach their people the spirit in which their duties are to be performed; and then they should practice what they preach. Now and then, a clergyman may, perhaps, properly excuse himself from voting. So

may a layman. But, in a country whose laws and government are fashioned by the people, and the moral complexion of whose affairs, therefore, will depend upon those who go to the ballot box, it should be the sovereign duty of those in stations of influence, first to raise the intelligence and virtue of the masses of the community to the highest degree; then, to make the wise and the virtuous fearless and faithful in giving their vote upon all questions of public utility; and, that this may be done conscientiously, every clergyman should regard it as a part of good citizenship to exercise calmly, dispassionately, but courageously, the sacred prerogative of voting! To the cowardly plea, that it will compromise their position, or will divide their people, I reply: that it will do neither the one nor the other, so soon as it is understood that clergymen have courage to do whatever it is right for a good citizen to do! But if it did, what then? Is this the selfish platform on which a clergyman is to stand—that safe duties are to be performed, and unsafe ones avoided? As long as it is believed that intimidation will fright them from this duty, there will be found men full of insidious counsel; men, whose purposes will be better effected by the absence of good men from the polls, than in the face of their example and the silent influence of their vote. If any man on earth should be simple, frank, courageous, patriotic, and full of fearless acts of good citizenship, it is the American Minister of the Gospel. And I do not at all care to conceal both surprise and indignation when I see those whose conduct should back up good teaching, afraid to tell Christian citizens how they should perform civil obligations either by the tongue in the pulpit or by their prompt fidelity to good men and good laws, at the ballot box.

If good men abandon the polls, they turn over the government to bad men. It is in vain for the Church to fast and pray over national sins, if those sins have come by her own default. Let Christian men take care of laws, and take care that only good men are voted for, and then they can with some grace and profit fast over what national sins remain. But to stay at home during elections, and then annually weep over bad men and bad laws, is as foolish as if improvident husbandmen should neither plow nor sow in Spring, and then fill the harvest-time with prayer that God would avert the evils of famine!

V.—MEN ACTING IN COMMUNITIES.

It is the duty of every citizen to exert himself, in all proper ways, to augment the good and to diminish the evil of the community in which he dwells. Public spiritedness is not an optional virtue. It is the duty of every citizen. God will judge the man who selfishly enjoys the protection of good laws, and the blessings of morality and enterprise in a well regulated community. A man is as much bound to contribute to the welfare of the community in which he lives, as he is to contribute to the support of his own household. He will be as really guilty, though the guilt may not be as heinous in the one case as in the other. A man should be ashamed to lie at the breast of society all his life, and never to grow up to repay the gen-

erous mother that suckled him. Yet thousands there are who regard it to be the duty of society to take care of the citizen, and of the citizen to fleece society for his own profit, to the utmost limit of safety. How should they know any better? As long as sordid papers tell cowardly pulpits that teaching men their civil duties is an unwarrantable stretch of privilege, and unfaithful ministers heed the pleasant lie, how can citizens be expected to be wiser than their teachers! Both go headlong into the ditch.

On the other hand, it is a part of every man's duty to give the weight of his influence to the correction of every evil which infests society. This too, we owe to society, for the protection which it gives us. It is a debt. Not to pay it, is dishonesty. To see our beloved country swooning under an incubus, and make no struggle, is as if a son should stand by and see a villain throttle his mother, and lift no hand to strike down the wretch and rescue the parent! The shrewd and smooth excuses by which men elude their duty to their land, when duty is unpopular, will fall to pieces before they can get them to the Judgment; and they who dodge their duties here, will not there and then so easily dodge the stroke of God!

EMIGRATION.

BY D. ROBERTSON.

"Farewell to the East, the gay old East,
With its ancient halls and cathedral domes,
Let us go to the West, to the bright young West,
To make for ourselves and our children, homes."

Emigration is no new feature in the history of the world. The reader need not be alarmed, however, by supposing that I am going to lead him through all its windings from the land of Nod to the "Far far West," where even now the hardy emigrant is lavishing himself in the waters of the Pacific; but merely to draw his attention to the manner in which settlement is, and might be, conducted in this our own favored land. That the straggling, individual, and isolating manner in which our Western States are being settled is fraught with very considerable difficulties is unquestionable; the insuperable impediments attending the subjugation of a new territory are surely sufficient without adding to them even more serious drawbacks than nature imposes, which is certainly done by the present inconsiderate and unorganized mode of procedure.

To leave the old homestead, with all its attachments, even to the remembrance of the "iron-bound bucket" where the companions of youth have often pressed in eagerness around its merry rim, is surely an ample offering for favor on the altar of fortune. But, alas! this is not always the extent of the sacrifice. How often does it happen that the New England farmer, constrained by his still narrowing circumstances, to seek in a new country the means of retrieving his fortune, finds, after he has plucked up his domestic vines and planted them where he fondly hopes they will continue to give promise of an ample shade to his declining years, that he is surrounded by a class of

settlers with whom he can never hope to live on terms of pleasurable and profitable intimacy; in whose minds he can never hope to find an echo to his aspirations after the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." That rich repast is broken up, the warm-hearted, generous, but rough man of the forest is unable to follow the flight of benevolent fancy as it revels in luxury around the creations of a hopeful imagination. The incitements to intellectual culture are withdrawn, the every-day minds with which his family are continually coming in contact have the effect of gradually drawing down, and ultimately extinguishing, every virtuous enthusiasm existing in their young minds, so that those who might have been an honor to their country and kind, settle down to the level of the most commonplace, giving a melancholy proof that

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But the emigrant, in appropriating to himself the undeveloped resources of a new country, is not of necessity compelled to leave behind the refining advantages accumulated by age—that a plan securing these advantages, and avoiding the too common evils, can be devised I am satisfied of, and to draw the reader's attention to the "New York Western Farm and Village Association," as a means to supply a great social desideratum is the intention of these lines.

Its plan of operation is simple, it is free from every taint of socialism, sectarianism, or any other ism. It is simply a co-operation designed to last no longer than its members are located on the land they may select. The settlement is to be made on government land. Each member is allowed to hold 160 acres, and a village lot of four acres. It is intended to petition Congress for a grant of the land, but the probability of immediate success is not very great, when it is considered that the tribunal at whose feet the prayer must be laid is the center of that very monopoly it seeks to remove; but that such a monopoly must soon come to an end no intelligent mind can doubt—the money-broker with his scrip cannot always stand between the laborer and the legacy of his God; our citizens have only to awake and the monopoly is gone.

Persons in the country wishing further information will be promptly supplied by writing to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. E. R. THOMAS, No. 13 Spruce-street, New York City.

REMARKS.—The general plan embodied in the foregoing article we highly approve. It is truly a trial to quit old familiar hills, valleys, and the tiny streamlet, or broad river of our young life's home—to bid adieu to all who are familiar with the scenes and associations of our early days, and bury ourselves among strangers in a strange land. But, if, by forming colonies of old, early friends who know all our associations, we can carry with us not only our living history, but all those dear customs and usages which time has sanctified; we translate our old home to the new, all, save a portion of our friends and the scenery of our early home. Who of New England does not at once feel at home among those of Ohio who emigrated thence. They bear old familiar names,—have the

same usages—know our friends, and our hills and rivers as well as we do, and thus the home feeling is at once raised in us, and we almost desire to tabernacle with them for the residue of our life.

PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

BY R. P. L. MURIEL.

It has been said by one well versed in the nature of man, that, "truth, whose first footsteps should ever be vigorous and alone, is often obliged to lean, for support upon the arm of time." The history of all discoveries in the arts and sciences, furnishes abundant evidence of the truthfulness of the above remark. But, notwithstanding the prominence in man to condemn everything new which conflicts with his preconceived opinions, still the declaration of one of our own poets remains impregnable, that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded without in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

The question, "What is Truth?" is well worthy the investigation of every intelligent mind. Error is so interwoven and interlaced with everything human, that it requires great research and discrimination to distinguish the true from the false.

In past ages, truth has made but little progress in consequence of the prevalence of ignorance. Belief is a blind instinct, and, without the aid of enlightened reason, is just as likely to lead to error as truth. From this cause, all kinds of absurdities have been palmed off upon the people by cunning and designing men, for the purpose of advancing their own selfish interests.

Religion, which, above all things else, should be kept pure and unadulterated, has suffered much from the poisonous shafts of error. The leaders of all false theories in reference to religion have been men of great shrewdness and intelligence—good judges of human nature; but deficient in virtue. To accomplish their purposes, they have found it necessary to keep the common people in ignorance. In this they have been successful, and the progress of religious truth has been greatly impeded by their unholy devices.

Man has faculties which lead him to worship something—his very nature compels him to be religious, and if not instructed in the only true way, he will bow down to images of his own device, or be drawn into the devious paths of error by the leaders of some sect, whose main object is to gain notoriety and wealth without physical exertion. Religious error has been the cause of an immense amount of suffering in the world, and it is still doing much to swell the amount of human misery. But it is consoling to reflect that religious error is fast being driven from its strong hold of darkness by the light of truth. The last crusades, waged to establish some favorite theory of religion, will soon have their day, and be known only in the history of the past; and the nations of the earth, illuminated by the glorious light of the gospel of peace, will no longer resort to brute force to make converts of one another. The cruel tortures of the Inquisition will be exchanged for the mild and lovely invitations of

the living teacher, saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

Next to the errors in regard to religious truth are those of medicine. The healing art is one of very great importance to the welfare of mankind. It lies at the very foundation of temporal felicity, inasmuch as it has to do with the public health. But selfishness governs the actions of most men, and the medical fraternity have not escaped the general contagion. They have carried their schemes of worldly aggrandizement so far that most men look up to them as possessing skill bordering upon the supernatural. And they have found it for their interest to veil their peculiar art in mystery; and keep the common people in ignorance of the means they take to cure disease. It has always been their aim to magnify their skill in curing the most obstinate cases of disease, and to say but little in reference to the best means of preserving health. They live on the folly and ignorance of mankind, and to enlighten the masses respecting the preservation of health, would be nothing less than taking from them their only means of support.

It is but a few years since physiology was introduced into our schools as a study, and a knowledge of the human system was confined almost entirely to medical men. Now, the young are beginning to be instructed in regard to their physical natures, and the laws of health, and the truth, on the subject of medical treatment is fast taking the place of error. Men are beginning to learn that sickness and pain are the result of a violation of the laws of their being; and that it is far better to obey those laws than to suffer the penalty annexed to their transgression. Knowledge, on the true means of preserving health, is being spread broadcast over the land, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to increase until the whole earth shall be filled with its cheering influences. In no one thing, is the progress of truth more apparent, than it is in the increasing knowledge that mankind are gaining relative to the cause and remedy of disease.

Closely connected with a knowledge of man's physical constitution, is his intelligence in regard to his mental powers. Body and mind are so intimately connected in the present life that whatever affects one, affects the other also. It is but a few years since the study of mind has been reduced to an exact science, and brought within the reach of the meanest capacity. To Dr. Gall is due the honor of discovering the science of Phrenology, which discovery is working a wonderful revolution in the affairs of the world. Phrenology has had its adversaries, and its progress has been greatly impeded by the opponents of truth. It has had to contend with the prejudices of the learned, and the ridicule of the ignorant. But, being founded on the immutable principles of truth, it is progressing with sure and fearless steps towards the goal of universal belief, and will soon cease to be termed a "delusion of science."

The cause of human liberty is also progressive. The monarchies of the old world are trembling with fear at the progress which truth is making in respect to the natural rights of man. Kings tremble on their thrones in consequence of the rising intelligence of their subjects, and every outburst of

the people for Freedom is regarded by them as an omen of evil to themselves.

Our own government is looked upon with suspicion by the crowned heads of Europe, because it favors general intelligence and morality, which are the foes of despotism. Finally, truth is progressive, and will eventually triumph over the hydra-headed monster—ERROR!

INJURIES TO WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM THEIR GARMENTS TAKING FIRE.—The frequent deaths occasioned by the clothes taking fire induces us to call attention to the simple and effectual remedy which has frequently been published, but which appears to be forgotten by many in the hour of need. It is this:—Immediately on discovering the garments on fire, they should throw themselves upon the floor and roll once or twice. This is an act so easy, that it can be performed as well by the smallest child as by the most decrepit old woman that is able to stand or sit by the fire. If any doubts the efficacy of the remedy, let them take a strip of cotton cloth, and hold it with one end downward, set fire to the lower end, and see how quickly it will be consumed; then let them light another strip and throw it upon the floor as soon as it is ignited, and they will see that it will burn very slowly and soon go out. This remedy ought to be impressed upon the mind of every woman, and ought to be taught by every mother to her daughters, as soon as they are able to learn anything.

GOOD AND BAD HEADS.

There are many persons who seem unwilling to acknowledge the truth of Phrenology, or to inform themselves relative to its merits. They have been reared in life by those who knew nothing of it as a science, and as they were not taught to understand and respect it by those who gave them their opinions, they regard it as untrue, and even refuse to accept instruction from those who are competent to impart it.

Such persons, however, though nominally opponents of Phrenology, endorse its truth every day of their lives as effectually, in principle, as if they were its most avowed advocates. When a man indirectly gives testimony in opposition to his acknowledged principles, it is justly supposed that the truth, and not prejudice or inclination, dictates it.

The science, at its first introduction, was met by the political and religious despotism of Austria, which sought to crush it, and next by the pride of metaphysical learning in Britain and America, but it appeals from the dogmatical bigotry of old prejudice to facts and the common sense of the world.

We have met hundreds of persons who suppose themselves disbelievers in Phrenology, and yet they speak confidently of good heads and bad heads, admiring the one and avoiding the other class, with as much positiveness as the avowed believers in the science. There are few correct observers who do not draw favorable or adverse conclusions of a stranger's character by the shape of his head. Their opinions, in the main, are correct as to general character, and they thus prove themselves phre-

nologists in practice, although they neither understand, or profess to believe in its principles.



G. F.

Any person would form a favorable opinion of the morality, intelligence, and amiability of G. F. in the above portrait. The fineness of his temperament indicates delicacy and refinement, while his expanded forehead bespeaks intelligence, and the breadth and height of the top-head, as compared with its base, evince a predominance of moral sentiment over animal and selfish feelings. And is not this the verdict of any close observer? And yet it is in perfect agreement with his phrenology.

He is one of the most gentle, amiable, and affectionate boys among several hundred at the Long Island Farms—a kind of charity educational establishment. He is distinguished among them all for his prudence, judgment, deference, and regard for the feelings of others. He has a good mind, and is an excellent scholar.



B. M.

How very strongly does this head contrast with the other! How broad at the base, indicating predominant animal and selfish feelings; how narrow and contracted the forehead, showing a weak intellect; how narrow and conical at the top, showing small moral organs, with prodigious firmness, which, working with his animal feelings, makes him notorious as a reckless, stubborn, surly, and selfish boy. He belongs to the same establishment as the other, and has fully proved that he is regardless of consequences; cares nothing for the wants, wishes, or opinions, rights, or comforts of others; seeks his own gratification at all hazards, and is perverse and vicious in the extreme.

Such a boy requires the best of training to make him passably correct in conduct, but, left to the chances of public charity, we have about as little prospect of a correct, reputable and virtuous life from him as we have of "gathering grapes of thorns or figs from thistles."



GRAVENSTEIN APPLE.

The Gravenstein is large; flattish-round; the skin very smooth and fair, of a whitish-yellow ground, mostly covered with brilliant red, generally in stripes; stem short, rather stout, in a deep, rather broad, and somewhat uneven cavity; calyx large, open, in a wide, deep, uneven basin; flesh whitish, very juicy, crisp, of a high, sprightly vinous flavor; rather acid early in the season, but when fully ripe and mellow it becomes mild and pleasant. It is both excellent for the table and for cooking. In use during September and October in this region.—*New England Farmer*.

GRAVENSTEIN APPLE.

When we enter the domain of fruit, and attempt to make selections and give descriptions of the best, we find ourselves surrounded with such a rich diversity, that we are often as much at a loss which to take, as is the child when for the first time he goes into an orchard and finds every bough laden and the ground covered with golden fruit. In the bewilderment of his greedy admiration at the luscious plenitude before him, he tries to grasp all, but he soon learns by experience that he must take one at a time.

The fruits which ripen at the different seasons of the year should be selected and cultivated with such care, and in such proportions as to insure a constant supply for the table and the kitchen. True it is, that winter fruit is really more important than any other variety, because, in our northern climate, where winter reigns from one-third to one-half the year, it is a question of the first necessity that we have fruits that will keep through the winter, and so far into summer as to meet the early fruits, such as strawberries, cherries, &c. Yet the summer and fall varieties are as important in their season as any other, and, therefore, although they keep a shorter time than winter apples, which, of course, ripen late, they should be cultivated with equal assiduity.

Hence it is, that we urge our readers not to be satisfied with one kind, or six kinds for the winter, but to have several varieties of the summer apple, so as to insure a bearing season for some of them every year; also a greater number of trees for autumn and early winter apples, and a still larger

quantity for the winter and spring. There must be care, patience, and good judgment employed to stock a farm, or village-lot, with the right kinds, in sufficient variety to secure the great end in view, namely, home fruits for home consumption. And what is proper for the family of the fruit-grower is, also, just what is requisite for the market—and that of the same varieties and similar proportions—or perhaps the market would consume more of the winter varieties, as they are less perishable than early fruit, and can, therefore, be depended on more safely as an article of profitable commerce with our cities.

The beautiful specimen which we here give to our readers is one of the handsomest and best apples in this country, and is worthy of general cultivation. The Gravenstein originated in Holstein, Germany, and bears the name of the castle in which it was found. It stands at the head of the list of fine apples in the country of its nativity; in England it is also very popular, and flourishes in this country in nearly every locality where the apple is cultivated.

The Gravenstein, in this latitude, is an early fall apple, but further north it is an early winter fruit. It is admirably adapted to northern localities. It is an excellent bearer. The fact is recorded of a tree in Bangor, Maine, having borne twenty bushels of prime fruit the tenth year after grafting.

Other advantages to the fruit-grower, in the cultivation of this variety, are, that it is a very rapid grower, and forms a large and beautiful tree. The fruit is very popular in the market, as it combines excellent qualities for the dessert and the kitchen.

Mechanical Department.

THE GRAVEL WALL.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOXES, ETC.

Our last article described the materials and mode of mixing the composition, with hints touching its conveyance to the wall. We devote this article to the mode of finally depositing it in the wall. I tried various modes of fixing the boards between which the material is deposited, and finally hit upon the following:—First erect standards or guides on both the outside and inside of your wall, and at the distance of 8, 12, 16, or any other number of feet which may best serve the length of your wall and boards, and brace these standards effectually, so as to keep your wall in its place. After it is up, and before it becomes dry, they can usually be braced against the floor timbers, which should always be laid for each floor before the wall goes up. These guides may be composed of two-by-three or two-by-four inch timber. Their length should be the proposed height of the wall, and all of them cut of the same length. If your corners are square, one of them should be put either at the outside corner, or two feet or so from it, for at the corner it serves the purpose of two standards, and so of the one on the inside corners. These standards may be so placed as to be left in the wall, or placed outside of the wall, so as to be taken away; but probably the best plan is to leave them in the wall. In this case, if your wall is eight inches thick, and your stuff two by four, it will not answer to have these standards opposite each other, because this will cut the wall in two, but the outside of each should be where you wish the outside of your wall—in other words, all you have to do is simply to brace, and place these standards so that when the boards are nailed to them, the inside of the boards will correspond with the required thickness and form of the wall.

This done, the preparation of boards comes next in order, and one of the first difficulties to be overcome is the tendency of the boards to warp, and thus render the wall uneven, whereas it is requisite the wall should be kept plumb and even. Choose any kind of good pine board, and nail cleats across it at each end, and once or twice between, to prevent warping by the moisture of the wall, and let the length of your boards correspond with that of the wall; thus, if your wall is thirty feet, fit two boards each fifteen feet; or if your wall be twenty-five feet, let each of your boards be twelve-and-a-half feet, or one sixteen and the other nine. The inside boards will of course require to be a little shorter than the outside; in other words, fit the length of your boards to the wall, and nail them to the standards.

If, then, your house is thirty, and your boards one foot wide, it will take 250 or 260 feet of boards to fit the boxes around the house, and the whole wall should go up together, but my own experience advises two tiers of boards.

Nail the first tier to the standards, and fill up with the mortar and stone as before described; then nail on the second tier of boards, leaving the

first on, and fill up again. By this time you can take off the first tier, and nail on above, making a third tier, which, when filled, remains, while you take off the second tier to nail on for the fourth, and so on to the top of the wall.

When you are high enough for the windows, insert them just as you would in a brick wall, and build around them. If you wish your windows to open with weights, put boxes for the weights to run in outside the window-frames.

One other important point requires attention. The boards are liable to spread in the middle, and thus make your wall wider between, than at the standards, which can be easily prevented by nailing narrow strips of boards across from the outside to the inside board, and so drive the nail that it shall stick up half an inch, and this will catch the lower edge of the next tier of boards, the upper part of the nail preventing the bottom of the next board from spreading, thus making every cross-piece serve the double purpose of holding the top of one tier of boards, and the bottom of another. These cross-pieces can either be broken off after the wall is completed, and left in the wall or pulled out, and their hole filled with plaster.

Arrived at the top of your wall, or story, level off with mortar as you would a brick wall, and place your floor timbers on it, and proceed with the second as with the first story. This whole process is so simple and easy that any tolerably ingenious man may build his own house. All that is required is to plumb and brace the standards just where the walls are to go.

In my own house I laid brick sills on which to set the window-frames, as is usually done in brick houses, and also a brick arch over the tops of the windows.

As to the thickness of the wall, this will depend on the height of your building. My own house is four stories high, and the wall of the first is eighteen inches, the next sixteen, the next twelve, the other ten; while the inside walls, or partitions, are, for the first story, ten inches, and the second eight; but if I were to build another four-story house, I should deem fourteen inches amply sufficient for the first story, twelve inches for the second, ten for the third, and eight for the fourth.

My inside walls are twenty feet high, and seventy feet long, with a cross wall in the middle, making a span of thirty-five feet. The flooring of the two upper stories and the roof rest on this wall, so that at the points of pressure the weight is very great, and yet these points on which the pressure comes, stand anything thus far put upon them, without the first sign of giving away, and if they will stand under these circumstances, surely they are sufficient for all ordinary household purposes. Indeed, I should not be afraid to put one hundred tons on the roof of my house, such is my confidence in the strength of the wall.

Still, the thickness of the wall is too small a matter for serious consideration; as shown in the last article, the cost of the material is too trifling, and it does not cost any more to get ready to build a thick than a thin wall, so that the difference is not great. To those, therefore, who are timid, I

would recommend a twelve-inch wall for the first story, and ten for the second, yet would deem ten inches for the first, and eight for the second, sufficient, provided the material used be of the right kind, and properly mixed.

When the wall is completed and leveled, and boards as wide as the wall placed all around, you are now ready to lay your timbers as you would on a brick wall. If these floor timbers do not run clear across the house, of course the inner ends must rest upon something, which should be the usual mode of studding. I should hardly recommend the gravel material for the inside walls, because that can be made cheaper by studs, lathing, and plastering. The floor timbers and the studs to support them require to be laid story by story, as you proceed with the wall.

If you have a pitched roof, you need to serve this wall exactly as you would a brick wall under like circumstances. The roof must, if pitched, be self-supporting, as on brick walls, the details of which belong to the mason and carpenter, but my own judgment strongly favors a roof nearly flat, so that the top of your house will furnish a beautiful promenade, and a place for flowers, grapes, hanging clothes, &c.

But here a difficulty arises to render these roofs tight, when so nearly flat. My own house is barely pitched enough to turn the water to two points of that roof, it going down inside into cisterns. It has so little pitch that in some places the water stands and dries up, and yet it has never leaked one drop.

The material of which it is made is entirely new. The original Blake's *Ohio Paint* constitutes one of the ingredients, and clean sand another; but I am not at liberty to state the details, nor need readers trouble me with questions or letters upon the subject, because, when my judgment deems it best to make it known, I shall do so unsolicited. The cost of my roof is less by from 20 to 50 per cent than a shingle roof, and is better, it being smooth as glass, and so hard that you can grind off the head of a nail, without making any perceptible impression upon it. It costs less than half as much as tin, and is every way better—can be repaired by anybody for the merest trifle—is fire-proof, as well as frost and water proof. I once did build quite a fire on my roof, without making any impression upon it. It can be put on for from three to four cents per square foot. As a place for our evening promenade, or for drying clothes, fruits, and many other like uses, I consider the top of my house a very great acquisition, and incomparably superior to a shingle roof. It also deserves marked attention that, in making a roof pitched, say at the usual angle of twenty-seven degrees, you are obliged to have one-eighth more of square feet of roof, than the square feet you cover. Those cottage roofs, so steep, with so many angles and corners, I consider perfect monuments of folly, as they are very expensive, and very liable to leak at their points of conjunction.

Let us return to the walls. When these boards have remained on one, two, or three days, according to the weather, they may be removed or taken off below to put on above. I carried up a wall of

eleven feet in seven days, with an average of about three tiers of boards. In good drying weather it will be perfectly safe to fill up eighteen inches for the first tier, eighteen inches to-morrow for the second, and the third day take off the first tier, and form a third, and fill it, and the fourth day take off the second, and form a fourth tier, or *course*—yet this is hurrying it faster, perhaps, than would be judicious. A foot per day, with a house say twenty feet high, would only take some three weeks, and to go much faster would not often be desirable, yet if you would go faster, use more boards. Care should be taken to set the standards true, also to adjust the boards so as to make a plumb, smooth wall, as by so doing it will save plaster in leveling the surface in finishing.

We now come to the process of finishing the walls outside. This may consist of a plain coat of mortar like the inside of the wall; or, by putting lamp-black, together with some kind of spirits, into the last coat, it can be rendered cloudy, and afterward sprinkled with coloring matter, so as to resemble marble or granite. For all practical purposes, for keeping out moisture, a single coat of common mortar may be put on the outside, just as on the lath, which, besides looking well, will render the house tenantable till you can finish the outside to your liking.

It may be objected that this outside coat will peel by the action of the rain and frost. I answer no, because it incorporates itself into, and becomes a part of, the wall. There will be more or less holes, and into these the mortar is pressed, and wherever it goes it sticks, leaving no crevices for water to penetrate and thereby be liable to the action of frost. My wall was exposed, wholly uncovered, two winters, and not the first sign of peeling anywhere, except in two places already mentioned, that were not dry.

The inside can be plastered directly upon the wall, though it will be warmer with furring and lath, as employed on brick walls. Rooms designed for winter use should have furring. The eaves of the house should project from one to three or four feet, which would shield the wall to a considerable extent. Where it can be afforded, I cordially recommend balustrades—they need cost but little, and will add so much to ornament a house, as to be worth their extra cost.

The object of these articles is not so much to give details as the general outline of this mode of building. And now, reader, these three articles will enable you to put up the walls of your house on this method. I have given you all the details necessary. Their very simplicity may make you think you do not understand them—but with these directions, and the use of your own judgment, you can hardly go astray.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN.—The great tunnel through the Blue Ridge has been fairly commenced. The workmen have excavated about 70 feet of the main tunnel on the western side of the mountain, and their progress thus far has been entirely through slate rock. As only nine men are able to work at a time, it is slow business, although

they work night and day. It will require four or five years before this colossal work is completed. But when it is done, it will be a monument of Virginia enterprise, and a fountain of trade and prosperity, which cannot be surpassed by any similar work on this continent.—*Richmond (Va.) Republican*.

[What would Napoleon have thought of tunneling the Alps, when he thought it so great a feat to climb over them? This is now being done successfully. His whole army could be hurled through that rocky rib of earth by an element as powerful as the thundering cannons which he dragged over it, with almost the rapidity of the death messengers sent forth from their iron throats.]

The very idea of the iron horse dragging his burden of life at the rate of fifty miles the hour, through the base of the Blue Ridge and the Alps, almost makes one shudder. Archimedes probably never thought of such a practicable matter as tunneling mountains and talking by lightning.]

Boston Notions.

THE WINTER.—This last month (i. e. up to this balmy, blessed first week in February, which now thaws out our ink) has given us a *feeling* touch of his old quality—such as we had fondly deemed to have become obsolete under the melting steadiness of so many reforms and charities, and graces of art and culture, as we have had at work for some years. Has it not been a winter? But we Puritans have *glomed* ourselves upon two things during this cold spell, quite turning the tables upon our warmer and more jovial Gothamite brethren, who have been wont to boast their life perennial summer in comparison with ours. One is, our harbor has kept open, while that of New York has been frozen solid, and the gay city *ice*-olated. The other is, that the "Nightingale" has, by a true instinct, higher flown to make her nest and take her mate. Who shall say that the Northern Capital is not the nearest to the real, if not the visible sun, after this?

But in the matter of biting blasts, and less than zero temperatures, (only relaxed now and then to tempt down a new coverlid of snow,) old Boreas has verily come down upon the devoted head of Boston and New England. The streets of the city are heaped up far above the level of the side-walks; snow-slides from roofs keep every eye turned heavenward, mingling much merriment with fear; and merrier yet, and like a golden gale is the sight of splendid and fantastic great sleighs, shaped like swans and Cleopatra's barges, filled with merry-hearted youths and maidens, their voices ringing with glee. "These are the winter's flowers," saith the poet.

Other flowers there are too, and nobler, or plants vigorously growing towards flowering and fruitage. The best vital sap has not seemed frozen or sluggish; the moral, intellectual, artistic activity of this people has not suffered any check; but lectures,

reforms, concerts, oratorios, and musical rehearsals have been daily crowded.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—In the clear cold air of one of these most inclement days, the streets of Boston rang with the shouts and music of the temperance procession, bearing the mammoth petition, with its *one hundred and thirty thousand* names. The interminably pieced out sheet of paper was coiled round a cylinder, in form and caliber like the firemen's hose-machines. It was presented to both bodies of the Legislature with due formalities. Since then there have been committees and hearings, new petitions (after-dribble) and counter-petitions, and meetings everywhere to keep the steam well up. And it is now a pretty general opinion that the Legislature will pass the law, *subject* to a popular vote in the spring.

Whether vinous excitement be or be not more deeply founded in human nature than teetotalists suppose; whether the roots of wine and brandy lie in real wants, or in sheer sin and folly, one thing is proved by all the agitation, namely, that hundreds of thousands have come to look upon intemperance as a social disease of the most terrible and incurable nature, unless the knife be fearlessly applied. It is, perhaps, sometimes wise to act *literally* upon the maxim, that even if it be the very eye that offend, it should be plucked out.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH.—The annual meeting of the corporation of this institution was held on the 12th of January, and the following gentlemen elected as officers:—S. G. Howe, President; George B. Emerson, Vice-President; Stephen Fairbanks, Treasurer; Edward Jarvis, Secretary; Samuel Elliot, Joseph Coolidge, John A. Andrew, James Lodge, Samuel Downer, Jr., S. G. Howe, Edward Jarvis, and Henry G. Clark, Trustees.

The Trustees on the part of the State are Messrs. Williston, of Easthampton; Williams, of Taunton; Bird, of Walpole; and Loring, of Salem.

The school has now thirty pupils, and the number will soon be increased to fifty. It continues to be under the superintendence of Dr. Howe, who has had the general direction of it since its foundation. The place of Mr. Richards as principal teacher is filled by Mr. J. Vose, who has been for two years assistant teacher.

The institution is in a flourishing condition, and promises to be a permanent instrument of public beneficence. It is now located in a large building at the corner of First and E streets, South Boston, and may be visited by application to its officers.

SCULPTURE.—BRACKETT'S GROUP of the "Wrecked Mother and her Babe." This genuine ideal, or creation of American genius, which was widely exhibited and admired in plaster some two years since, has now, by the almost incredible perseverance and skill of the artist, been reproduced in pure, permanent white Vermont marble, and is attracting much and deep attention, although not half so much attention as it deserves. Yet it is surely bound to be most widely known and felt, even if it have to wait till the artist shall be

already tracing upward his ideals through another and a higher sphere. Known and felt, we said, because it is the peculiar charm and merit of this work, that it appeals not merely to the cold critical understanding of artistic connoisseurship, but directly to our best human sympathies and faith in God, in beauty, in the imperishable splendor of the soul. Here is death so truly, spiritually represented, so placed in true relations with time and eternity, that it only fills one with a new sense of the beauty, the mystery, the indestructibility of life. And yet so perfect are the details of the work, which are harmonized and vivified by this over-brooding sentiment, that the mere seekers for oratorical truth, or for what is called *artistic effect*, is delighted too in his way.

LECTURES, &c.—MR. EMERSON has closed his course with great eclat, and is now delighting the Lyceum audiences in town and city with single lectures. Mr. D. A. GOULD, Jr., the talented son of our old master of the Latin school, has been giving an admirable course before the Lowell Institute on his favorite science, Astronomy.

Among the valuable and choice things of the season have been six lectures on Plato, by EMANUEL VITULUS SCHERR, whose former courses on poetry, on German literature, &c., left so deep an impression on the minds of select audiences of the most cultivated ladies. This, like the former courses, has been given in the morning, chiefly, though not altogether, before ladies, for whose intellectual and spiritual appreciation, Mr. S. has a true Christian poet's reverence; and though the assembly has been small, it has been such as to confirm the high character of the lecturer among the inquiring community. His first discourse was on the connection between Socrates and Plato; his second on Athens and the sophists, when he sketched, with apparently an unconscious pointedness, a remarkable parallel to the unbelieving conservatism, selfishness, and intellectual chaos of our own day and republic. The next three were on the religion and philosophy of Plato; and the last and crowning one on his "Republic," in which Mr. S. eloquently vindicated Woman from the unworthy (though, compared with that of most men, high) estimate which the "divinest" thinker of the ancients put upon her, and maintained that only with Christ was the true idea of woman revealed to our race.—These lectures closed on the 9th of February, and were to be repeated (by general desire) on subsequent Monday evenings.

Monday evening, too, is held sacred by a large group (some fifty or sixty) of a newer kind of Platonists, who assemble in a very esthetic saloon to drink in the soft, spiritual "conversations" of Mr. Alcott, and more or less take part in them. His themes are both quieting and inspiring. They are: Sleep, Silence, Health, Success, Civility, Friendship, and Religion.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Miss Dr. HOW, the skillful female physician, and good-humored, shrewd, witty advocate of all things humane and practically Christian, was announced, a short time since, to lecture on the "Position of Women," in the town

of Grafton, Massachusetts. The orthodox ministers anticipated her coming by a stiff homily on "Wives obey your Husbands," and so effectually advertised the lecturer thereby, that the hall was overflowed, and so much money taken as to lead to the inviting of another radical lecturer on the following week.

A bill for the further security to married women of their own property has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE "BLACK SWAN."—This celebrated possessor of a rare voice has had a crowded audience in Boston, where were to be seen people white and black sitting on the same benches. As to the singer, her artistic power has been overrated. But she has a voice of extraordinary compass, commencing with the soprano "C in alt," (which it gives rather shrilly and painfully,) and descending through rich and sweet middle tones, (key by key with the piano-forte, we heard it,) down to the low G of a man's bass. These lowest tones are firm; but it is a thing more curious than agreeable. She sings a single song with sweetness and feeling; but it is absurd to bring her before the public in difficult cavatinas, since her cultivation is next to nothing. Of her capacity for improvement we would not undertake to judge.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The Congress of the United States have devoted many hours to unprofitable debating, and up to the time of completing our monthly summary, have passed no legislative enactment of general importance to the country. Among the measures adopted by the Senate, we are happy to notice the abolition of the spirit rations in the Navy, and an increase of the pay of the sailors. An interesting discussion has taken place in the Senate on the question of interposing the friendly offices of our Government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish state prisoners. Among the prominent supporters of the measure were Messrs. Carr, Shields, Hale, and Butler. A bill has passed the House appropriating the sum of \$6,000 for the relief of the Cuban prisoners.

The Message of the Governor of Ohio was delivered on the 6th of January. He states the income of the year at \$2,878,856 71, and the expenses at \$2,400,369 87. The State has a balance on hand of \$612,669 25; its debt is now \$15,584,893 88. The school and trust funds amount to \$1,754,322 19. The establishment of an efficient system of Common Schools, according to the new constitution, is urged on the Legislature; and Webster's Dictionary is recommended. Better provisions for the insane and other helpless classes is recommended. The Governor doubts whether the retailing of liquor can be prevented; at any rate moral influence has hitherto done more to that end than legal enactments. The Senate have passed resolutions declaring that the United States ought to interfere, should Russia

or any other power meddle with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom.

The Message of Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts was delivered on the 15th of January. He advocates the Komuth doctrine of intervention in full, and recommends a revision of the Constitution. The financial condition of the State is not very satisfactory. The receipts fall short of the expenditures during the past year \$75,078 29. The great length and unusual cost of the last Legislature is mentioned as one reason for the deficiency. The Governor estimates that the receipts of the current year will exceed the expenditures unless extraordinary appropriations are made. If the appropriations and expenditures exceed the income of the year, he recommends a direct tax.

On the 12th of January the Governor's Message was read to the General Assembly of Virginia. It alludes at great length to the new Constitution. It recommends that the Assembly should direct its attention to the state of agriculture, and devise means for promoting and aiding that interest. It alludes to the State Debt, and states the deficiency in the revenue of this year at \$518,811. It recommends internal improvement to the immediate consideration of the Assembly, and then points out in minute detail the several roads and canals which it recommends the construction of at whatever cost, and concludes with an opinion condemning the compromise as unjust, but at the same time suggesting that Virginia should preserve her attitude with as little agitation as possible.

The Message of Governor Farwell, of Wisconsin, was delivered on January 16.

He recommends the passage of a general banking law; the adoption of the commissioner system of township and county government, in preference to the present Board of Supervisors; expresses an opinion unfavorable to the granting of public lands to aid in the construction of public works by companies or corporations; advocates granting the aid of the State to organize the normal department of the university; amending the present school law in various important particulars; a rigid investigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, and the management of the fund provided for its prosecution; an inquiry into the legality of certain scrip, to the amount of \$26,000, issued to M. L. Martin in his contract for improving the Fox River, and of the appointment of a commission "to make personal and rigid examination of the titles of the land mortgaged in different counties" to secure loans from the School Fund.

The questions of national policy affecting the interests of the State are briefly discussed, and the Governor recommends that Congress should be memorialized on the following subjects:—The survey and sale of the agricultural and mineral lands; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the establishing at Washington of an Agricultural Bureau; the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; and a modification of the present tariff, so as to secure a revenue and to afford adequate protection to agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing labor, and thus to secure for our products a permanent and remunerative home market.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to exempt the homestead of every family from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill propose that the debtor shall designate his homestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.—A great Temperance demonstration took place at Albany on the 28th of January. A large procession of the different temperance orders, in full regalia, was formed, and meetings were held at the Capitol, and at several churches, the throng being so great as not to be accommodated in one place. A State Temperance Alliance was organized, for the purpose of securing the action of the Legislature in favor of the reform. Great efforts have already commenced to insure the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law at the present session of the Legislature.

The Convention was large, enthusiastic, and entirely harmonious, and, judging from the zeal and determination manifested on the occasion, this new organization will make a deep impression upon the State of New York. Under the auspices of this alliance, every county and town in the State will be immediately organized, and should the Maine law be passed by the present Legislature, these alliances will be required to see that its provisions are enforced, and to sustain those who shall enact it. Such are the declarations of the leaders of this important movement.

A woman's Temperance Convention was held on the same day in Albany. Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, in the chair. A series of resolutions was reported for the Business Committee by Mrs. L. N. Fowler, urging upon women to adopt active means for abolishing the use of alcoholic stimulants, and, in their capacity as mothers of the race, to develop the appetites of their children in accordance with nature, and thus to place a barrier to the progress of intemperance.

An address was read by Mrs. L. N. Fowler, of New York. Letters were read from Mrs. E. C. Stanton; Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of Seneca Falls; Mrs. C. O. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro', Vermont; Mrs. S. W. Browne, of Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County; and other friends of the cause. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, made an interesting and eloquent address, co-operating with the women in their exertions, and urging them to renewed action.

Miss Susan Anthony, Mrs. A. Atilia Albro, of Rochester, and Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, were appointed to act as a Central Committee, to correspond with temperance women in different cities and villages of the State, to invite them to co-operate and combine their energies in this great temperance cause.

A State convention of the friends of temperance in Indiana has been held at Indianapolis, at which energetic steps were taken for the suppression of intemperance. A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors has been reported to the Indiana Legislature, and, it is thought, will become a law.

A State Convention in favor of the Maine Liquor Law assembled in Concord, N. H., on the 30th

of January. A letter was read from Mayor Dow, of Portland, giving a history of the operations of the law in Maine, and a resolution passed that the members of this convention would vote for no man for any State or County office who is not known to be in favor of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

The convention was large, and the proceedings passed off with enthusiasm.

New Jersey is moving in the matter of interdicting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks. A very large number of petitions—from almost every county in the State—setting forth that the existing laws are inadequate to suppress intemperance, have been presented to the Legislature, asking the passage of an act as nearly identical with the Maine Liquor Law as shall be deemed practicable.

The Maine Liquor Law has been rejected in the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—After receiving the public honors of the Capital, and making a short visit at Annapolis, the great Hungarian patriot proceeded to Harrisburg, where he arrived on the 14th of January. He was welcomed by the Legislature in the State-House, where the crowd was so numerous and eager to gratify its curiosity, that Kossuth was scarcely able to be heard in his reply to the salutations of the Governor. He afterwards addressed the citizens of Harrisburg in the Court-House, and the members of the Legislature at a banquet given in his honor. His speeches on both these occasions were highly electrical, touching the heart by their pathetic appeals, commanding universal sympathy by their vivid pictures of the wrongs of Hungary, and convincing to the intellect by the soundness of their logic, and the potency of their facts. Leaving Harrisburg on the 17th of January, he arrived at Pittsburg on the 22d, after suffering a detention on the road by the severe snow-storm, which rendered traveling almost impossible. His reception at Pittsburg was enthusiastic in the extreme. Among other gratifying demonstrations were several testimonials of esteem and sympathy from the working-men of that prosperous manufacturing city. Remaining at Pittsburg about a week, Kossuth arrived at Cleveland on the 31st of January, and at Columbus on the 4th of February. The same expressions of admiration and devotion attended his reception in those cities as had marked the previous stages of his Western tour. He reached Cincinnati on the 9th of February, where he was welcomed to the Queen City amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts of of freemen. His health, which still suffers from the constant excitement and fatigue to which he is exposed, did not permit him to address the people on the night of his arrival.

Kossuth is in the almost daily reception of invitations from different Western cities, expressing an earnest sympathy with his cause, and a desire to sustain it by all practicable material aid.

DR. GRISCOM ON VENTILATION.—An admirable lecture on this subject has been delivered at the "People's Course," by Dr. Griscom. His statements

and illustrations were received with eager interest, and made a deep impression on the hearers. In the commencement of his lecture, he performed a variety of curious experiments, showing the laws of respiration and the importance of pure air to the support of life. This was made very clear by a simple apparatus, and the luminous explanations of the lecturer. He then dwelt on the necessity of preserving a healthy atmosphere in our dwellings and places of business, and especially in schools and dormitories. A good ventilation is the first condition of a suitable school-room. In addition to the usual demands for oxygen, the exercise of the brain requires a full supply. Without it, the pupil becomes languid, listless, heavy, incapable of mental exertion, and soon suffers seriously in his health. The ventilation of sleeping apartments is peculiarly important, on account of the number of hours spent in them, and the danger of accumulating foul air. In our parlors and offices, the atmosphere is kept in motion—we are moving about—the furniture is changed from one part of the room to the other—doors and windows are often opening—and thus a fair ventilation is effected. Not so in our dormitories. They require special attention, and should not be neglected for a single night. We are glad to find, says the *Tribune*, that the "People's Lectures" bid fair to be as successful as was anticipated by the first movers of the plan. They are truly a republican institution, aiming at the greatest good of the greatest number. Instead of drowsing away an evening in dull stupidity, or trying to drown fatigue in lager-beer or whisky punches, let the bone and muscle of our people be interested in scientific instructions, plainly set forth, and they will find themselves great gainers by the end of the season.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A novel application of the telegraph has been invented by Dr. William F. Channing, of Boston, and introduced in that city for a general system of fire alarms. According to Dr. Channing, the telegraph is to constitute the nervous system of living communities. Electricity corresponds to the agent of vitality which traverses the nerves, in its rapid transmission of impressions or impulses, as in the common electric telegraph, and in its power of producing attractions as in the electro-magnet. These are the two functions of the nerves of sensation and motion. Hitherto, the sensitive function of the telegraph has been developed almost exclusively. A peculiar feature of the fire-alarm system is the development of the motor function of the telegraph, that is, its application to the production of important mechanical effects by means of artificial muscles and limbs, either directly by its electro-magnetic energy, or by acting through the medium of other machinery.

In the system constructed in Boston, there are two distinct classes of electric circuits, radiating from a common center, the one conveying signals, and answering to the sensitive nerves, extending to the reservoir of galvanic or nervous power for the whole system. This galvanic center, which corresponds to the brain, presided over by an intelligent will (the single operator or watchman) on receiving

the impression or indication of a disturbance at the extremities, sends out an impulse to appropriate action over the other circuit, passing through the bellies of the various bells and thus giving the alarm to the whole city. This is done in the following manner. At each bell the electric agent acts upon the electro-magnetic apparatus, corresponding to the human muscles; the result is the release of powerful machinery, which strikes a single and definite blow upon the bell. A combination of such blows can, of course, be made by the intelligent will at the center, to represent district or any other signals. The system is highly ingenious in the details, and presents a beautiful instance of the application of scientific principles to purposes of practical utility.

PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATION.—The North American Phalanx, in Monmouth Co., N. J., has just declared a dividend of four per cent upon its capital stock for the past year. This is the first cash dividend made since its organization, which took place some ten years ago. This dividend is made after paying a competent reward to the laborers in every department of the institution. The Phalanx has struggled through great difficulties, arising from want of sufficient capital and other causes of weakness attendant upon the organization of new relations of industry and social life. These difficulties have been met and manfully overcome, and the enterprising friends of the institution may be congratulated upon the attainment of their present substantial and secure condition, as well as upon the happier mode of life, and larger means of personal improvement, which their association enables them to enjoy.

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The expedition will depart under the command of Commodore Perry, as soon as the vessels can be got ready—probably about the first of March. The steam-ship *Mississippi* will be Commodore Perry's flag ship. The *Cumberland* and *St. Lawrence* will form a part of his squadron. It is believed that the object of the expedition is to make a favorable impression as to the naval power of the United States upon the Emperor of Japan, and that it is to go to the port and city of Jeddo, which is at the head of a navigable bay, and is, according to English authorities, accessible. The city contains more than a million inhabitants, and is one of the richest and most magnificent cities of the East. It is the seat of a vast commerce and extensive manufactures, and is the residence of the Emperor and of the nobles of the Empire. This Government asks of the Emperor to open his ports to our commerce, and to treat with hospitality those of our seamen who may be cast on his shores.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Walter, the architect, has submitted plans for the reconstruction of the Library of Congress room, prepared at the instance of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses. They who have seen the drawings concur in the opinion that nothing more beautiful and convenient could have been projected. A prominent feature is the use of iron

in lieu of wood in the interior, the design being to guard against the recurrence of a conflagration. There is to be a tastefully-panelled and ornamented dome, the light to be admitted through stained glass.

It is proposed, at some future time, to add to the library premises, by attaching the rooms adjoining, now made use of for other purposes.

There is a probability, as there is a strong desire, to complete the library room by the first of July. In the meantime, one of the passages and several adjacent rooms have been fitted up for the reception of the books which were saved from the late conflagration, and for those which were a few days since authorized by law to be purchased.

SILVER IN NEW MEXICO.—A dispatch has been received from an officer of the Army stationed in New Mexico, stating that an extensive and rich silver mine has been discovered in that Territory. The main or chief vein is said to be over five inches in width at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of a mountain fifteen hundred feet high to its base, over a thousand yards in length. The eastern slope only of the mountain has been explored, but there is no doubt that the vein passes entirely through it. An analysis of the ore has been made by a Mexican silver worker, who pronounces it very rich. Fort Fillmore is about twenty miles north of El Paso.

PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—It is useless to visit this city with the idea of engaging a passage by steam across the Isthmus to California. All the vessels (both Panama and Nicaragua) are full up to April, and those for that month are rapidly filling up. You should engage your passage weeks before-hand or take your way around the Horn or over the Sierra.

FOREIGN.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—The usurping President of the French Republic, in exercise of the authority assumed during the late assault on the liberties of the people, has promulgated a Constitution, of which the following principles form the basis:—1. A responsible Chief appointed for ten years. 2. A Ministry responsible only to the Executive. 3. A Council of State for the initiative of the laws. 4. A Legislative body for the discussion of the laws. 5. A second Assembly as a general balancing power. The supreme authority rests with the Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints to all offices, and issues the decrees necessary to the execution of the laws, all of which are proposed by him. The Senate is composed of the cardinals, admirals, marshals, and such other distinguished citizens as the President deems proper to elevate to that dignity. The Senators receive no salary, cannot be removed from office, must sanction every law, and hold their sessions in secret. The Legislative body is to be elected by universal suffrage, and by secret ballot. The members receive no salary; they are elected for six years, and hold public sessions, which may

be made private at the demand of five of their number. The Legislative body is convoked, adjourned, prorogued, and dissolved at the pleasure of the President. The Council of State consists of from forty to fifty members appointed by the President, who presides over their sessions. They prepare the laws under his direction, and support them before the Senate and Legislative body in the name of the Government.

Such are the principal features of the Constitution, which, in the hands of the usurper, is a mere instrument for the support of his arbitrary claims. How long it will be endured by the brave and generous people of France, is a problem which can be solved only by experience. Founded in deeds of the basest tyranny, cemented by the blood of peaceful citizens, and supported by the banishment of the noblest sons of France from their native soil, it has no root in any eternal principle, and must, sooner or later, pass into corruption and ruin.

BURNING OF THE AMAZON.—The destruction of this large British steamer by fire, with 150 persons on board, of whom at least 100 have perished, is one of the most terrible catastrophes recorded in the annals of modern navigation. The calamity occurred on the night of Saturday, January 2d, near the Scilly Isles, two days out from Southampton.

The Amazon was a very fine new vessel, one of the West India Mail Steam Packet Company's squadron. She had sailed from Southampton on the afternoon of Friday, the 2d of January. By midnight on Saturday she had got well clear of the Scilly Islands, and had made about 110 miles in a W. S. W. course from this point. At twenty minutes before one, on Sunday morning, the alarm of fire was given. In a few minutes the flames had burst up the fore and main hatchways, and had spread like wild fire along the decks. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the wind is described as "blowing half a gale," from the south-west. The alarm bell was instantly rung, and the crew and passengers—as many of them as were not suffocated by the smoke in their berths—rushed upon deck. Captain Symonds immediately ran up on deck in his shirt and trousers. The attempt, of course, was at first to extinguish the flames. The progress of the destructive element was, however, so rapid as to set all human struggles at defiance. The engine-room was untenable, and the hose could not be brought to act. Something, indeed, appears to have been done in the way of heaving overboard a stock of hay, but the task was simply hopeless from the commencement. The tragedy then in progress was to begin and end in the space of twenty minutes. As soon as the officers were convinced that the fire had decisively gained the mastery, their next effort was to get the boats cleared away. There were plenty of boats, including three lifeboats. Could they have been lowered in safety, there would have been accommodation for all persons on board. So happy a result was not obtained. In the midst of the confusion that prevailed, and of the wild terror of the passengers, with a raging sea and in a gale of wind, order and unity of action were no doubt lost.

There appears to have been the greatest difficulty in getting the boats clear of the ship; the time allowed for the necessary arrangements was infinitely small. Whatever may have been the cause, only one lifeboat was available. At one o'clock on Sunday morning, just twenty minutes after the fire had broken out, no man could remain on the deck of the Amazon and live. Her magazine afterward exploded, and by 5½ o'clock in the morning, there was no vestige left of this noble ship.

The cause of the destruction of the Amazon is unknown; she was under steam from the time of her departure to the period of the accident. As is usual with new machinery, water was kept almost continually playing on the bearings of the engines. On account of the heat of these bearings the ship was stopped off the Bill of Portland on Friday night, between the hours of 8 and 12, and about the same period on Saturday night she was stopped for two hours and a half; however, the necessity for the operation of wetting these parts was decreasing, as the main center bearings were getting more soot, and the engine altogether in better order. John Shearing, an intelligent fireman, states that in playing the water on the cranks a quantity fell on the wood and felt of the boilers, and he conceives that these substances, when the water was dried from them, would ignite the quicker for the operation, and hence the accident.

The value of the Amazon, when ready for sea, was about £100,000, and she is understood to have cost the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company fully that sum. It is said that she is not insured, and the loss will consequently fall entirely upon the insurance fund of the company—a fund exclusively devoted from annual grants derived from the profits of the company toward casualties of shipwrecks and loss of their vessels. The value of the specie, quicksilver, cargo, &c., when added to the value of the ship, will give a total loss of property of little less than £200,000 sterling. The wives, families, friends, and connections of most of the crew of the Amazon reside in Southampton, and the melancholy event has caused a deep gloom in the town. Many of the officers, engineers, seamen, &c., have wives and families depending upon their exertions for support; and to the loss of their husbands, sons, and brothers, as the case may be, is added, in several cases, the proximate loss of the means of subsistence.

FATHER MATHEW, in accordance with the advice both of his friends and physicians, is enjoying that rest and repose which his enfeebled health requires; he has suffered slightly from the change of climate, but still retains his accustomed good spirits. The members of the various Temperance and Literary Societies of Cork presented him with congratulatory addresses on St. Stephen's day; in all of which they expressed their deep gratitude to the American people for their generous and delicate attention to their benefactor. Father Mathew resides at present at Lehanagh, the country seat of his brother Charles, where, surrounded by his dearly beloved relations, and visited by troops of friends, he once more realizes the cordial welcome and sympathizing affection of home.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Columbus, of New York, McCutten, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, consisting of 3,881 bales of cotton and 8,000 barrels of corn, went on shore Jan. 6, on the rocks at the eastern side of the entrance of Waterford harbor, and went to pieces. Four passengers, (two ladies and two steerage,) with eight of the crew, were drowned. The remainder, 20 in number, including the master and first and second mates, were saved.—It is reported that Ledru-Rollin, and other French refugees of his party now in London, are about to remove to Canada. M. Rollin will practice there his profession of lawyer. M. Delescluze, former editor of *La Reforme*, will get his living, if possible, as a journalist, in his new home.—The Turkish Government has introduced the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Damascus, with seed procured from the United States. It succeeds well.—A very rich sulphur mine has been opened at Bohar, on the Red Sea. The sulphur can be delivered pure at Alexandria for 62½ cents the cwt. Hitherto Egypt has imported yearly some 12,000 cwt., at a cost of \$5 50 per cwt. This mine will yield some 25,000 cwt. for exportation during the present year, and will change materially the price of the article in Europe.—The production of silk in Europe has recently undergone great improvements, owing to the introduction of Chinese methods. This is due to M. Julien, an eminent scholar of Paris, who translated into French a Chinese work on the subject. M. Julien has now translated a Chinese manual on the fabrication of porcelain, which it is anticipated will be equally beneficial to that branch of industry.—A colony of Maronites, from Libanus, are about to emigrate to Algiers. They will go by land, with camels; the caravan will consist of 1,200 persons. The French Government have given them land in the province of Constantine.—At the last session of the Academy of Sciences, M. Payen communicated the result of his investigations into the properties and composition of caoutchouc. The substance appears to the naked eye to be homogeneous and continuous, but strong magnifying glasses show it to be filled with a vast quantity of irregular pores, communicating with each other. It is far from being impenetrable, for thin scales immersed in water for a month increase 16.20 and 25 per cent in weight. It may be resolved into seven distinct component parts—a soluble principle, a tenacious, elastic, dilatable principle, a certain portion of fatty matter, an essential oil, a coloring substance, traces of azote, and water, often to the amount of 28 per cent.—The Russian Government are having three steamboats built to navigate the Sea of Aral, in the center of Asia. There are already Russian forts on the northern shores of the Sea, and these steamers will add greatly to the power of Russia over the wild Tartar tribes in its vicinity.—During the year 1850, the eight or ten departments of France devoted to the raising of silkworms and the manufacture of silk, produced a value of 180,000,000 of francs. This is an increase of 40 per cent in 15 years. The share of the breeder of the worms is by far the largest, as fully three quarters of this sum, or 120 millions, was paid for the cocoons. Besides this

large consumption, France imported during the same year 60 millions francs worth of manufactured silk from various countries, but principally from Spain, Lombardy, Greece, Syria, Turkey, India and China.—Pius IX. is 59 years old, the King of Wurtemberg 70, the King of Belgium 61, the King of Prussia 56, the Czar 55, the King of Sweden 52, the King of Denmark 48, Louis Napoleon 43, King Bomba 41, the King of Bavaria 40, the Duke de Nemours 38, the King of Holland 34, the Prince de Joinville 33, Queen Victoria 32, Donna Maria 32, the King of Hanover 32, the Count de Chambord 31, the King of Sardinia 31, the Duke d'Aumale 30, the Sultan 28, the Duke de Montpensier 27, the Emperor of Austria 21, the Queen of Spain 21, the Count de Paris 13.—Louis Napoleon has written a letter to the Pope, full of filial feelings, avowing his determination to stifle socialism and the revolutionary spirit in France.

Miscellaneous Department.

POWER OF WIT.

Every faculty has its use and influence, and it is interesting to witness the power of broad humor and frank wit on the public mind. Is there a more effectual mode of ridding any ridiculous opinion or custom out of existence, than by a well timed caricature, containing wit and showing up the error or the folly to the ridicule of the world? When Russell's stump speeches came to us, previous to the Mississippi election, we felt very sure that he would be elected if he was in any good degree qualified for the office, and when the returns came in we found his majority to be over 4,000, while some of the candidates on the same ticket had only as many hundreds.

We give below a specimen of the wit and eloquence which secured for Russell such a triumph. Had he possessed small Mirthfulness he never would have won the votes of his wit-loving constituents. The Natchez Courier says:—

"Dan Russell, the Union candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts in Mississippi, is an original genius, beside being gifted with a ready and happy wit. On Friday night last, at Jackson, he was suddenly called upon for a speech by enthusiastic shouts from the audience. Rising upon the speaker's stand, Dan thus commenced:—

"Fellow citizens, you have called on me for a few remarks. I have none to make. I have no prepared speech. Indeed I am no speaker. I do not desire to be a speaker. I only want to be an Auditor."

"We need hardly say that this well-timed pun brought down the house."

Another contemporary contains the following:—

"Decidedly the greatest electioneer we have ever met with, is DANIEL R. RUSSELL, Union candidate for Auditor of Mississippi. We heard him address the multitude at Hernando some weeks ago, and with such infinite good humor and effect, that we shall be much mistaken if his ten minutes' speech there does not turn him out almost as many

hundred votes. Russell's plan of electioneering is to deal with the 'sovereigns' with the most blunt frankness—discarding every particle of blarneying humbug. The North Mississippi Union sketches below his speech at Jacinto. It is a capital sketch of the spirit of his speeches, though not up to the original, either in dignity or bombast of manner. We give it, however, as affording some idea of his 'way' of getting along:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I rise—but there's no use of telling you that, you know I am up as well as I do. I am a modest man—very—but I have never lost a picaune by it in my life—because a scarce commodity among candidates, I thought I would mention it, for fear if I didn't you never would hear of it.

"Candidates are generally considered as nuisances, but they are not, they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask how's your family, what's the prospect for crops, &c., and I am the politest man there is in the State.—Davy Crockett says, the politest man he ever saw, when he asked a man to drink, turned his back so that he might drink as much as he pleased. I beat that all hollow, I give a man a chance to drink twice if he wishes, for I not only turn around, but *about* my eyes. I am not only the politest man but the best electioneerer—you ought to see me shaking hands with the variations, the pump-handle, and pendulum, the cross-cut, and wiggle-waggle; I understand the science perfectly, and if any of the county candidates wish instructions, they must call on me.

"Fellow-citizens—I was born—if I hadn't been, I wouldn't have been a candidate, but I am a going to tell you where—'twas not in Mississippi, but 'twas on the right side of the negro line; yet that's no compliment, as the negroes are mostly born on the same side. I started in the world as poor as a church mouse, yet I came honestly by my poverty, for I inherited it, and if I did start poor, no man can't say but that I have held my own remarkably well.

"Candidates generally ask you, if you think they are qualified, &c. Now I don't ask your thoughts, I ask your votes. Why there's nothing to think of except to watch and see that Swan's name is not on your ticket, if so, think to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who ought to know better than I do!—nobody. I will allow that Swan is the best Auditor in the State; that is till I am elected—then perhaps it's not proper for me to say anything more, yet as an honest man, I am bound to say that I believe it's a grievous sin to hide anything from my fellow-citizens, therefore say that it's my private opinion, publicly expressed, that I'll make the best Auditor ever in the United States.

"Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for in my own county I was offered an office that was all honor—Coroner, which I respectfully declined. The Auditor's office is worth some \$5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thousand of bricks. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor. I am sure of being elected, and he will lose something by the canvass—therefore I am willing to divide equally with him, and make these two

offers. I'll take the salary, and he may have the honor, or he may have the honor, and I'll take the salary. In the way of honors I have received enough to satisfy me for life. I went out to Mexico, eat pork and beans—slept in the rain and mud, and swallowed everything except live Mexicans. When I was ordered to 'go' I went. 'Charge,' I charged. 'And break for the chaparral,' you had better believe I beat a quarter nag in doing my duty.

"My competitor, Swan, is a bird of golden plumage who has been swimming for the last four years in the Auditor's pond, at \$5,000 a year.—I am for rotation. I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of that pond—therefore *pop* in your votes for me—I'll *pop* him out, and *pop* myself in.

"I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time with his nose down upon the public grindstone. Four years must have ground it to a *point*. Poor fellow, the public ought not to insist on having the handle of his snug ground clean off. I have a large, full grown nose, and tough as sole leather. I rush to the post of duty. I offer it up as a sacrifice. I clap it on the grindstone. Fellow citizens, grind away—grind till I *Auditor snuff*, and that'll be some time first.

"Time's most out. Well I like to forget to tell you my name. It's Daniel, (for short Dan. Not a handsome name, for my parents were poor people, who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names, therefore they had to take what was left and divide around among us—but it's as handsome as I am.) R. Russell. Remember every one of you that it's not Swan.

"I am sure to be elected, so one and all, great and small, short and tall, when you come down to Jackson, after the election—stop at the Auditor's office—the latch string always hangs out—enter without knocking—take off your things, and make yourself at home."

OFF-SHOOTS.

BY IVY GAZELLE.

"O, dear, delightful voice of my youth
When I was sitting on our creek's green bank,
O'ershadowed by the branches of my Hemlock tree,
Whose boughs in sunny hours have sheltered me,
How much I prize you. You are better to me far
Than silly chit-chat, senseless nothings, or the common talk
That's heard at social gatherings. Books, you are my life."

I love books. They are my companions. I am wedded to them. By them I am enlightened. Their admonitions are mild, and their gentle teachings go to my heart's depths, moving me more than music. With books I never feel alone. Those which I read are acquaintances of mine; in many instances their writers I hold to be my most valued friends. Eye of mine may not have looked on them. My ears may not have heard their voices. Hand-grasp they and I may not have felt; yet I know them, sympathize with them, enter into their society and their solitude, as they enter into mine. Yet between us there is no voiceful language.

"Fit language there is none

For the heart's deepest things: for when the soul is fullest
The hushed tongue voicelessly trembles like a lute unstrung."

I have a spot in the home of my childhood where, of a sunny day, in its after part, I long to go;

"For it is good

To lengthen to the last a sunny mood;"

and sit with my friends. It is a beautiful place. At my feet the pure, gurgling stream plays, whispering to me of days that were. The green earth is my carpeting. In the distance is my home, shrouded in the deepest evergreen. Over me is my bushy Hemlock, which like the mimosa of Southey sends down

"its hospitable boughs,

And bends its whispering leaves

As though to welcome me!"

and so our interview begins. What mighty, what magic power is mine. I speak, and the statesman, the philosopher, the man of science, the man of genius, the historian, the idealist and the poet are before me. They encircle me. They lay their treasures of mind and heart at my feet. The air I breathe is pregnant with their spirituality. Their labors, researches, thoughts, hopes, fears, philosophies, are all mine. They may be dead, entombed, forgotten by the multitude. They are alive to me, and in my presence. They may be in the Senate Hall, the editor's sanctum, the study, the college, or the publisher's office. None the less are they with me. They may be around the festive table, in the gorgeous saloon hanging on the arm of beauty, words of wit and sallies of richest humor they may be indulging; I wave my hand, I utter my cabalism, and they come. I drink deeply. No shallow draughts are mine. Silence presides. The stream that ripples at my feet, and which sends its waters into the Atlantic, the yellow-bird and the brown-mocker in the depths of the green boughs over me are still. My lips are parted so as to let the breath pass easily, and my heart quickens its throbs as some great soul presses itself closely to my own soul.

Tell me, ye that go to parties and gossip away your time in celebrated fashionable follies, what are all your comforts or enjoyments as compared with mine! You talk with your village lawyer. Lord Bacon is by my side. You discuss the speech of your County member. I hold a sort of breathless life with Patrick Henry or William Wirt. You associate with some scholastic whose renown is bounded by the limits of your corporation; but at my beck come flocking to my side men and women of transcendent genius. They lift their noble faces, and with kindest cheer say,—“What wouldst thou?” What availeth it that you bespeak the presence of Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Dana, Sprague, Willis, at your parties and revelings! They obey not your invitations nor come at your call. But I lift my hand, and like the soul of Hodeirah at the call of the enchantress Khawlah, they appear. Am I sad? They make me merry. Loving! They know which heart-string to sweep. Devotional! They tell me of the down-looking eye which, full of love, meets mine up-lifted. Indignant at wrong! Into my soul they pour such holy truth as quickens and deepens faith in God. Their utterances are all mine. Take your voicefulness and lay it beside my voicelessness, and tell me into whose companionship you would wish to pass.

Your talking coterie is the symbol of half dead-

oped spirituality. It but illustrates an age as yet rude and of rugged angles. It betokens the necessity of the visible and tangible; and tells all who come within its whirl, that the eye and ear, the hand and tongue, are the media as well as the securities of intercourse. It smacks of the material and ephemeral. But those I would seek as my upholders and comforters are such as live

"Where thought is language,
And absence is a want of sympathy."

With such facilities as these for communion with the great and good, who can explain the reason why men with

"Broad acres stretching in the sun," pay so little heed to these facilities! Travel, enter the houses of the rich and the competent, and you will find few books. There are large and well-furnished rooms, tapestried chambers, closets filled with bed-clothes devoted to the moth, granaries overflowing with wheat, yards with flesh and fowl, secretaries with railroad stock and purses with money; but in the whole inventory not books sufficient to make an auctioneer's bid of five dollars. I am surprised at the short-sightedness of parents. They instil into children feelings of respect for money till it demonstrates in their history the truth of INSPIRATION, that "the love of money is the root of all evil." They educate them so that at adult life both sexes prefer the outside array to the inward adornment, and the money spent is oftener paid for a fine ribbon than for a finely bound volume of some standard writer.

However, this evil will ultimately pass away. At this hour I can see the change slowly accomplishing. It is not enough now for a beautiful girl, in order to press her way in to the society of the gifted and the good, to show an annual or two bound in gilt on her center-table. She must have read systematically and laboriously, else she will find herself at a level lower than her aspirations. But a library is not only worth something for reading, it is worth much for reference; and this forms the main argument for its necessity. To be able to settle a disputed point, or one which is doubtful, is of importance at times.

I have a friend who cherishes right views on this matter. He is kind-hearted and intelligent, and makes gifts always in books. They form a part of himself, and Emerson says that a man should give to his loved ones a part of himself. Till one thinks, one may not perceive how valuable a gift a book may be. The giver not only puts himself into communion with his friend, but he puts his friend into communication with the writer of the book, but this may prove one of the sweetest offices which it is in the power of friendship to exhibit.

THE WESTERN LIBERAL INSTITUTE.—This Institution is located at Marietta, Ohio, and from the large and liberal spirit prevailing in it, we trust it is destined to be triumphantly successful in its general prosperity, and that it will become a pioneer of a better and more thorough system of education. The study of the true philosophy of mind instead of the musty metaphysics or discordant speculations of the past, will give to those students who become physicians, lawyers and divines, a power in

their professions which will raise them head and shoulders above those who follow the old school of mental philosophy; while the study of physiology will lead them to preserve their health and vigor of body while obtaining their education—for more than half of our college students graduate with broken constitutions—and be enabled to go forth strong and healthy in body, as well as educated in intellect.

We give below a few extracts of a recent letter from one of the professors in the Institute. The writer and the students may rely on our co-operation in their good cause.

"The interest in Phrenology is increasing here. The students of the Western Liberal Institute are making its principles the groundwork of mutual science. I have delivered them a course of lectures on this subject. They would like to form an alliance of friendship with your establishment, to enable them to have a better opportunity to procure a cabinet, a library, and all things which can be of service to the science both now and in times to come. They have formed a Phrenological Society in the Institute, designed to be a permanent society and to constitute a part of the Institution. Its meetings are to be weekly for the discussion of all subjects connected with the nature and well-being of man. I think it is the first society of the kind ever established in any literary institution or college, and may be the first step to a grand reform in our institutions of learning. Should the society be successful, as it has every prospect of being, other institutions will be induced to follow in its track. Instead of two literary societies in the Institution, we have one literary and one scientific. The scientific is strictly Phrenological, and is based upon a broad and liberal platform. The first object of the society is to secure an extensive Phrenological and Physiological cabinet and library. Skulls and physiological and anatomical specimens of all the races of men and animals are desired. No pains will be spared by the students and friends of the Institution to make this society permanent, popular and useful. It is designed to be the treasure house of anthropological knowledge. I bespeak the aid and co-operation of your establishment in behalf of this society and institution."

"I am glad to learn that you have opened a branch in Boston. You ought to have one in the West. This is a mighty field for the operation of the truly scientific reformer. When shall we have your co-operation in the West!" G. L. W.

[We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the course of ten lectures by Rev. G. L. Weaver, above adverted to, is now published in handsome style, at the unanimous request of those who listened to them. They should be universally read. The book may be obtained from the office of this Journal.]

TALBOT, THE PAINTER. We looked in the other day at the studio of Mr. Talbot, whom our American amateurs in art will remember as the painter of many of the most effective of the pictures that for years past have hung on the wall of the National Academy and other exhibitions. Talbot has

lately painted a number of portraits; one of Dr. Krebs of this city, is particularly admired. His works in this line have acknowledged merit.

Mr. Talbot has a large landscape of astonishingly truthful expression—a picture with water, rocks, distant mountains, and a glorious sky; which will be most sure, when exhibited, to attract attention from connoisseurs. Another large work, "The Encampment of the Caravan on the Desert," beautifully represents the close of day upon the great oriental waste; a band of travelers, with their tents and camels, resting for the night upon a fertile oasis. His rooms are at 577 Broadway.

PRACTICAL SCRAPS OF EXPERIENCE.

BY M. E. L.

Common men may forgive an injury, but great souls only can forgive a *façade*.

It is proper to lend money, either to those who want it only for great public uses, or to paltry fellows that one wants to be rid of, or to persons in general whom you wish to make your enemies.

I have never known a man ask money in the name of friendship without afterwards proving a traitor.

Where one is weak enough to give to the indolent, then two weaknesses conspire together against the interest, indeed, of the lender, but against the *manhood* of the borrower; which is the reason why favors are never forgiven, since the loss of self-respect is worse than the loss of money.

Until one is strong enough to stand alone, he is either an infant or drunk, and such soldiers are not admitted into the army of progress.

The trunk of honor is honesty, and the root of honesty is labor. There are, then, no other honorable men than the industrious producers.

He who is more willing to consume than to produce is ready to become a sponger, a swindler, or a thief, and of these the last is the least dishonorable, since he violates no contract and degrades no affected, but proceeds openly to his purpose.

The compensations of subversive equilibrium are sometimes very amusing. Thus Nature accords to the fool an exaggerated conceit of his intelligence, and inspires the bankrupt in honor or character with melodramatic notions of his nobility; to which, after all, poor fellows, they have an hour's right when filled and inspired by the "Inverse Deity" of Grog. Have the silly good nature to befriend and oblige such, hold out your hand to help them rise from the gutters where they wallow, and they turn upon you with a turkey cock strut of offended dignity, flattering their indolence, concealing their knavery, and consoling their wounded pride with the pretence that they have honored you by accepting your purse or hospitality. It is the invariable conduct of the loafer towards the laborer, the last resource of those who are too lazy or too mean to pay their debts or to fulfil their contracts. It is the traditional morality of the Norman race—*fruges consumere nati*, born lords of the soil and of its tillers—gentlemen who can borrow; yes, surely a gentleman can always borrow, and all whose obligations are discharged when he has got drunk with brutal luxury, cursed, assaulted, perhaps mur-

dered the man to whom he was yesterday making professions of friendship.

PHRENOLOGY IN ATHOL, MASS.—The following resolutions were passed, unanimously, at the conclusion of O. S. Fowler's lectures on Phrenology at Athol, Mass.:

"Whereas, amidst all the advantages and privileges of this nineteenth century, mankind are still laboring to a great extent, in sin and ignorance, from a want of a knowledge of the laws of their own physical and mental being; and, whereas, a want of this knowledge creates sickness, misery and premature death throughout the land, by which one half of the children that are born into existence in the United States die before they reach their sixth year; and, whereas, it has been common among our christian people to look upon all such sickness and premature death as being sent by the Providence of God, instead of coming from man's own transgressions; and, whereas the whole world needs to be enlightened upon the great subject of physical and mental culture; and, whereas, the course of lectures which have been given in this place by Mr. O. S. Fowler are of vast importance in promoting the health and happiness of all mankind; therefore,

"Resolved, that they ought to be felt with the deepest interest by every man, woman, and child who hears them.

"Resolved, that the doctrines set forth in these lectures are founded on scientific and philanthropic principles of a high order, and are destined, if adopted and practiced by the world, to elevate and perfect mankind, until they shall realize that for which they have been taught to pray, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is done in heaven.'"

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

[We clip the following from an exchange paper, and present it as an illustration of the effects of a full development of Philoprogenitiveness. Jesse Cook would unquestionably make a good husband, as well as an affectionate father.]

Mr. Joseph Leavitt, one of our citizens returned from California, in speaking of sights and scenes in California, made mention of the following highly interesting incident, which speaks eloquently of the true humanity of hearts even in California, where selfishness and passion are supposed to reign with uncontrolled force.

During the raging of the cholera in California, a young man from the State of Mississippi, Jesse Cook, about twenty-three years of age, who was engaged in the laborious work of mining, chanced to meet with a family from Missouri, consisting of husband, wife and two children, one of them an infant. Disease had attacked one of the children, a little boy, and he was soon stricken down by the cholera and laid by the weeping parents in a little grave dug on the bank of a river.

Soon after the father of the child died, leaving only the mother and her infant daughter. Her grief was great. She was in a strange land. The husband of her youth and the first-born son of her hope had departed to the land of spirits, and their remains were lying in the quiet vale of the river. Her earthly support had failed, and yet she clung

to life for the sake of her infant daughter. Strangers proved kind, and the hand of benevolence provided for her wants, and the voice of kindness greeted her ears. But disease preyed upon her, and death tore her away from her tender infant, and by strangers' hands she was buried.

The sweet loving eyes of an infant looked up confidently into the face of young Cook, and a smile wreathed its beautiful face and its delicate little hands stretched forth fondlingly. No female was there to caress and care for it, and the young miner with a swelling heart and with a trust in God and his own resources, took the nameless infant, then only seven months old, in charge, and provided for it with all a father's care and mother's love. He daily fed and washed and dressed it, and gave it the fond name of his mother, Mary—by day cradled it near him in his toils, and at night cuddled it, as an angel-child to his bosom.

After awhile he made application to various families at Sacramento City, to have the child taken care of, and offered to pay five dollars a week, but none were disposed to undertake the care of it, and he abandoned mining and resolved to proceed to Oregon and there take up land for a farm, and make a home for the little orphan. The simple unadorned facts in this case are sufficiently touching and suggestive, without any comments from our pen.

Oliver H. Whitney, of Quincy, Illinois, writes, January 10:—"The Journal only requires to be read to be approved. It speaks for itself. Last year I sent for thirty-seven copies; this year, thus early, fifty-five copies, and hope to send for more."

In Belgium, every acre of ground supports three persons. What a population the United States could maintain at that rate—not less than 7,500,000,000 souls.

General Notices.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—It gives us pleasure to call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Sedgwick's school for boys. He is a leading one among the very few teachers of the present day, who have the courage, the genius, and tact to establish and maintain a school on right physiological and educational principles in harmonious combination. Some teachers excel in the department of mental training, others in the moral, and some few in the all-important department of physical education; while very few combine the whole in one complete system. We know of no school in this vicinity in which all features of education are more carefully attended to than that of Mr. Sedgwick. He is eminently a worker—mingles freely with all the practical as well as the theoretical affairs of his school, and makes all parts go like clock-work.

There are thousands of children, precocious in intellect and delicate in body, who require just such a school as this to save them from an untimely grave. We have long desired to awaken the public to the necessity of reforming our school system, so that all the schools should institute such regimen as to save the delicate by proper management, and, thereby, also preserve the health of the strong. We hope to see at least a dozen schools founded in this city for the training of children with feeble bodies, of both sexes, and we have no doubt that the experiment, by the right persons, would be attended with the most decided success. They would be filled at once, and by that class too who are the best able to pay; for it is mainly among the rich that we find feeble-bodied children. We advise the wealthy to pay the physiological school-master instead of the doctor.

PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.

LONG	SHORT	DIPHTHONGS.	
feet.	fit.	might.	Stoic.
fate.	met.	toil.	Louis.
far.	cat.	plow.	
taught.	fop.	Deity.	TRIPHTHONGS.
though.	up.	clayey.	wind.
food.	foot.	ah-i.	wound.

CONSONANTS.

pip.	farm.	line.
bate.	vice.	ray.
tide.	thin.	might.
day.	them.	night.
cheek.	sight.	long.
jay.	zeal.	or · hate.
kite.	shoe.	wide.
go.	pleasure.	yes.

W AND Y CONNECTED WITH A VOWEL.

ice.	wick.	year.	—
way.	weed.	yea.	yet.
waft.	weag.	yarn.	yam.
wall.	watch.	yawn.	yon.
woo.	work.	yoked.	young.
wool.	wood.	you.	—

Above we give our readers a view of the PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET; they will see, at a glance, that it is made up of the most simple characters that can be formed with a pen; the dot, dash, straight and curved lines. The objects to be accomplished by any system of short-hand are *rapidity* and *legibility*. These Phonography accomplishes in a manner far superior to any other system known to man. Indeed, so philosophical and simple is it, that it is destined to come into general use even for business purposes. It is one of the great reforms of the age, and we therefore recommend it to the attention of our readers. Those who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art should subscribe for the *UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER*, published monthly, at one dollar a year; with which every one may learn how to do the work of hours in minutes.

PHRENOLOGY IN ALBANY.—It gives us great pleasure to state that our noble science has found a noble exponent in the person of Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, now permanently located in the city of Albany, the capital of our State. Her recent lectures in Albany and vicinity, prove her competency, while her professional examinations are spoken of in terms of unqualified approbation. We hope the time is not far distant when the sixty cities in the Union, (each containing upwards of ten thousand inhabitants,) shall be supplied with a practical Phrenologist. The Albany Knickerbocker, of recent date, has the following:—

"**PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS.**—Mrs. Thompson, of the Phrenological Museum, 515 Broadway, has just returned from New York with a fine collection of Phrenological and Scientific Works. The public should drop in and examine them. While on this subject, we may as well mention that Mrs. T. delivered a course of lectures last week at Schenectady, and met with the most gratifying success. Next week we understand, she lectures in this city. We bespeak for her a crowded house, and a warm reception."

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE WATEREN WILDER.—[It is not often that we have the pleasure of perusing a more agreeable communication than the following, from a woman. We think our readers generally will agree with us, that it is a "model letter," and promises well for the future intelligence of the country where she resides. Although not designed for publication, we cannot withhold so fine a specimen.]

SOLON MILLS, McHENRY CO., ILL.

MESSES. FOWLER & WELLS.—Last year I could get but one subscriber for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This year I made an effort to get up a club, but should have failed if I had not chanced to have met with your answer to M. A. B. in the September No., saying members of the club may consist of subscribers to the Phrenological, Water-Cure, and Student.

As there was one subscriber here to the Water-Cure Journal, [Mrs. C.] she could not get a club for that, we thought best to join forces, get our husbands to assist us, and call on every neighbor, and the included names will with success. [A list of thirty-two subscribers.] How you can afford these useful publications so cheap is not in my arithmetical calculations. Surely your readers can as well afford a little time and exertion to procure subscribers, as you to give away your labor, as methinks you must. Should your Journal be as well filled with useful and entertaining matter the present as the past year, I think these subscribers will not grudge the small sum, and will not only take but assist in getting subscribers.

When the first number of the last year's Journal was received, my husband said he should not take it again. He did not like the form, but we were so well pleased with the additional reading, that he has assisted us in getting the present club of subscribers.

We live in such an isolated, "out-of-the-way" corner of the world that no Phrenological, Psychological, Physiological, or Water-cure lecturers visit us, to awaken any local interest on these subjects. We are sitting in the regions and shades of intellectual death, and wish to have a few rays of light, from your Journals, enter every dwelling, illuminating the consciousness of each individual member thereof, with the truths and beauties that scintillate from every page of your beautiful Journals. Long after your material organs shall have resolved themselves into their original elements and passed into higher forms, your works will be living monuments of the activity and goodness of the diathetic spirits, that once labored and labored, through their earthly organisms, for the progression and elevation of man, for which you have the thanks of one of the sisters in the Phrenological faith.

Mrs. M. D.

EDUCATION IN MARK.—The managers of the Dorchester Institute have issued their programme for the present year, which embraces the same general arrangements as that of last year. It says:—

"The situation is most beautiful, a number of springs of the purest water on the premises. Business call at Sherman's wharf twice a week, presenting every facility of access. The greatest care will be taken to secure the pupils a 'sound mind in a sound body.' THOMAS B. SHERMAN, Proprietor, near East New Market, Dorchester Co., Md. BERNARD CROFT, Instructor."

To Correspondents.

LEVINDA.—Your verses evince a poetical spirit, and with proper discipline you will succeed. Study the best models—aim at connectedness in your ideas, and simplicity in style, and you will yet write to edification. When your mind shall have been ripened and developed by time and study, you would regret the publication of the stanzas sent us, were we to give them to the world.

H. C. F.—You may obtain a practical knowledge of PHRENOLOGY by the aid of suitable books and *The Phrenological Breviary*, Price \$1.25; *Phrenology French, Illustrated, and Applied*, Price \$1.00; *Cumbe's Lectures on Phrenology*, \$1.00; and the *Illustrated Self-Instructor*, 25 cents. These are probably the best for your purpose. They may be sent by express, or by freight.

E. L. D.—You would, with proper education, make a good civil engineer, if your chart be correctly marked.

D. T. DEQUEW, FERRY CO., ILL.—Based on the development and we will give them attention.

M. G. R.—You did not sign your name, and gave neither town, county, or state, in your first letter; you also pasted in ten postage stamps, and folded the letter before the paste was dry, sticking it fast to the stamps, so that several were ruined in opening the letter.

T. L. W.—Our thanks are due for your labor in the good cause. Truth will ultimately cut its way, and its early advocates will be appreciated.

New Publications.

Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. 2 vols. 350 pages each. BOSTON: PHELPS, PEARSON & CO. NEW YORK: FOWLER & WELLS. Price \$2.00.

We cannot do better at present, than to copy the following—which we fully endorse—from the *Commonwealth* newspaper.

"This work has been prepared principally by James Freeman Clarke, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and William Henry Channing, from a large and most valuable mass of materials, principally from Miss Fuller's pen, though also from those of a large number of others in America and Europe. It will be read with great interest by thousands on account of their acquaintance with persons and circumstances mentioned in it, and the reputation, singular history, and distressing death of Miss Fuller (An American now still prone to call her) but the work has a claim to attention on other grounds. It must take its place at once in the first rank in American literature. It gives more knowledge of the views and character of the most cultivated circle in this country, than any other work extant, and there are few which give more luminous insight into the literature of Europe. In attainments and vigor Miss Fuller surpasses every other American author, and has seldom been equaled anywhere. She in a large measure separated what was conventional and temporary in the manners and opinions of her time, from what was substantial and enduring, and she had the courage to look the prejudices that stalked around her in the face, and to characterize them in clearly intelligible terms. This made conservatism unfriendly to her, but gave her claim to the admiration and gratitude of those who have most trust in truth and hope and benevolence for their race; and will give an increase of value to her words as our people ripen upwards to her condition. It is not easy to judge how perfectly those who prepared these memoirs have performed their task, because we cannot fully know what they have left unpublished and unsaid; but we have a strong guarantee for their faithfulness in their admitted ability, their high character, and the excellence of the work which they have produced."

Characters in the Gospels, illustrating Phases of Character at the Present Day. By REV. E. H. CHAPIN. NEW YORK: J. S. REDFIELD.

THE HUMAN NATURE of the Apostles, and of the time of the Apostles, is the human nature of to-day. Nor can we better illustrate the various characters now upon the earth, than by reference to the lives of such persons as "John the Baptist, the reformer, Herod, the sensualist, Thomas, the skeptic, Pilate, the man of the world, Nicodemus, the seeker after religion, the sisters of Bethany," all of whom were more conspicuous actors on the stage of human life. The author has given a more truthful and scientific analysis of these characters than it would have been possible for any writer to have done, without the aid of Phrenology. We have but to reflect a moment to bring in full view men and women of the present age, who combine all the traits, characteristics, and peculiarities of those who lived before and since the birth of Christ. Have we not our reformers? sensualists? skeptics? money-getters? true worshippers? and sisters of charity the same? So it has been through all past history. Nor is it likely to become extinct in time to come. How interesting, then, to trace and compare these peculiarities—the living with the dead.

Those who study ancient history—sacred and profane—will find human nature to manifest itself always in accordance with fixed laws, and by the circumstances with which it is surrounded. Those who are acquainted with Phrenology have the key with which to unlock, examine, and understand the human mind. The book contains 160 pages, handsomely printed and bound. Price, 25 cents.

The Eclectic Dispensatory of the United States of America. By JOHN KINN, M. D., and ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. Authorized by the Eclectic National Medical Convention. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby & Co.

An octavo volume of 708 well filled and well printed pages, bound in leather. Looking kindly upon all efforts which have for their object simplification in medical practice, communiting all those theories hitherto centralized and made matters of special education, we commend the views and labors of these medical reformers. Other and older systems have been tried and found wanting. Let this class introduce their improvements, (which they have

done in the volume before us.) Let them "have their day." Living in a PROGRESSIVE world, no system shall remain unchanged always. Emanating, as this volume does, from Cincinnati, the headquarters of eclecticism, with a title so comprehensive, it is reasonable to infer that it should be regarded as a complete embodiment of that system.

Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most Authentic Sources. By THOMAS WRIGHT, A. M., F. R. S. 12mo. 12mo. clath. NEW YORK: J. S. REDFIELD.

Our neighbor Redfield has published one of the pleasantest books about witchcraft that we ever read. The author tells his stories and conveys his information with so much spirit and good sense, that we are sorry he has confined himself to only one department of a subject which he is very well able to treat as a whole. Mr. Wright has rewritten the criminal annals of witchcraft in a style perfectly free from any important faults; and he has illustrated his narrative by rich collateral facts, which could be acquired only by long familiarity with a peculiar and extensive branch of antiquarian learning. We do not see, then, that the fortunes of witchcraft have sought to hope from any narrator who may attempt to supersede him.

The Nineteenth Century; or, the New Dispensation; being a brief Examination of the Claims and Assertions of Emanuel Swedenborg. By A. LAYMAN. 12mo., pp. 425. Price by mail, \$1.25. NEW YORK and BOSTON: FOWLER & WELLS.

PROFESSOR BURN thus notices this book in the last number of the *New Church Repository*:—

"The slight announcement which we have already made of the work has prepared our readers, we trust, for a tone of high commendation in what we have further to say of it. The grand idea pervading the volume from beginning to end is, that the state of the human mind at the present day is such as imperatively to demand precisely that new order of things—that utter dispensation—which Swedenborg has announced, and which is now being ushered in. From the moral categories of the age in which we live—an age of reason and research—the writer argues with great strength and conclusiveness, that either the Holy Oracles must by some means be caused to open their revelation with new light and beauty, in a way satisfactory to the rational powers, or there is evident danger that in the struggle between reason and faith, their authenticity will, by thousands, be given up. In the place of a blind faith there is springing up on every side a spirit of inquiry and investigation, an eager desire to know the truth, and the foundations of all things. Belief and secret infidelity prevail to a great extent; the creeds of Christendom are void of vitality; and the pulpit comparatively powerless. Sabbath after Sabbath presents the sad spectacle of congregations listening with little interest to what is delivered with little life."

"In this emergency 'A. LAYMAN' has come before the Christian public with a powerful array of testimonies to the existence of a grand desideratum in the religious teachings of the age, amounting in fact to little short of a positive charge against the prevailing Church of giving its children stones for bread and scorpions for eggs. Such the impachment is made in a kindly and gentle spirit, without asperity or rudeness. If a sore place is touched, it is not with lunar caustic, but with healing argument, though the surgeon may make the patient sensitive even to that."

[It may be supposed that PROFESSOR BURN would rejoice on the appearance of a co-worker in the same field, so able and acceptable. Did our space permit, it would give us pleasure to copy entire the elaborate review which he has given this new book. Those, however, who are interested in the subject, will read the NINETEENTH CENTURY, and judge for themselves of its truth or error, its beauty or deformity, its utility or inutilty.]

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Randolph Association of Lawyers' Seminary for 1850-51. Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York.

A highly encouraging report. Under judicious management this institution cannot fail to become eminently popular. Among the regulations we note the following:—

"Every student is expected to observe the strictest propriety in language and deportment, to the teachers, citizens, strangers, and fellow students."

"The use of profane language, tobacco, and fire-arms, also playing at cards, or any game of chance or hazard, is strictly forbidden within the building, or on the Academy grounds."

[We would suggest the introduction of gymnastic exercises, bathing, and such other hygienic agencies as are absolutely demanded in every well-regulated public school. PHRENOLOGY has wisely been taken up as a study in this institution. We hope to be favored with succeeding reports.]

Comparative Psychology and Cerebral Anatomy; or, Figurable Portraits of Character. Compiled from various sources, with original additions, by M. F. FOWLER. (Latham, M. D. Memo., pp. 263. Published for the author by Fowler and Wells, New York. Price, 80¢ each.)

An uncommon book, apparently emanating from an original thinker. While we do not believe all the positions taken by the author to be tenable, we can heartily recommend it as well worthy of perusal as a literary curiosity. But it is more. It contains many extracts from the most popular writers of the day, while the original matter, as a specimen of beauty of composition and imaginative style, is worthy the notice of all. Each passion or character, the author claims, has its analogous type in plants or flowers—the pear representing ambition—the iris, marriage—the grape, friendship, and so on. We have been much pleased by a perusal of it, and should not it will please every reader. The Providence Mirror says:—

"It has many beauties, and is a new interpretation of the language of flowers. It will interest the botanist and the female reader. There are also many beautiful extracts from the French of Charles Fourier."

A Catalogue of the Washington County Teachers' Institute, for the fall session of 1851. With resolutions and constitutions as adopted. Salem Press Print.

We quote the following significant paragraphs, which show the orthodox character of this institute:—

"We, the members of the Washington County Teachers' Institute, for the purpose of elevating and giving character and dignity to our profession, do adopt, &c."

"Art. 2. Its object shall be to elevate the character and standing of teachers, and thus to render their position more lucrative and honorable."

"For the purpose of more fully carrying out the object specified in the foregoing, the following resolution was unanimously adopted during the late session of the institute:—

"Resolved, That, as members of the Washington County Teachers' Institute, we will take no part in any festivities which may result injuriously to the character of the institute, or in any activities where dancing is allowed."

"This resolution was rigidly adhered to by more than nine-tenths of the members of the institute, and, in fact, was violated by only four, who, were it not for lifting their late temporary notice, would receive the reward which their total defiance of, and opposition to, the expressed wishes of the great majority of their associates so richly merit."

[From the above it appears that the members of this institute are opposed to dancing and to other amusements, which they think are not conducive to good morals.]

A Catalogue for the Year ending January 1, 1851, of the Preparatory English and Classical Boarding School of Middletown, Connecticut.

This school is represented as being in a flourishing condition. It has been in successful operation for sixteen years. We commend especially the following important feature which we extract from the last catalogue:—

"HEALTH.—Physical education, necessary to a sound body and a vigorous mind, is often neglected in the literary institutions of this country. Among the means employed in this school to preserve and improve health, may be enumerated gardening, gymnastic exercises, bathing, and frequent excursions. A large portion of the Saturday holiday is spent by the pupils, under the guidance of a teacher, in visits to objects of interest which abound in the vicinity."

[An educational institution without such conditions and regulations, will do as much harm as good, yet it is lamentable that so few are thus provided.]

MR. LESTER'S "HERALD OF THE UNION."—This is the title of a new and superbly-printed double-sheet monthly newspaper, of the size and style of the London Times, devoted politically to the "Union, and the friends of the Union," and filled with forty large columns of original literary matter with every number, and at a cost of only \$2 a year, or to clubs of ten at \$1 a subscriber. Mr. Lester, the editor and proprietor, is publishing a revised edition of his own works in this paper. In the second and third numbers we have thirty columns of his *GHOST AND SHARK OF ENGLAND* and *SIX YEARS IN ITALY*, the former being his first, and the latter his last, and in our opinion, his ablest and most interesting book. The "Herald of the Union" is published at 265 Broadway, New York.

Advertisements.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST, designed for learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs, may be packed and sent by Express, or as freight [not by mail] to any part of the globe. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. Address, post-paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK. Feb. 11.

MRS. M. THOMPSON'S PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 315 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., is open day and evening. Free to visitors, where professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, may be obtained. FOWLER AND WELLS'S Publications, and other Phrenological and Scientific books for sale.—Feb. 11.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, Washington City, D. C.—A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and inclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. REFERENCES.—E. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Lenoir, Mayor; Jo. Gates, of the "Intelligencer;" E. W. Latham, Banker.

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C. EDITORS who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office. T. C. C. Mar. 6.

E. A. & S. R. FILLIS, Importers and wholesale dealers in China, Glass, and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., No. 119 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.—EDWARD A. FILLIS, SAMUEL B. FILLIS.—Feb. 11.

JEREM TALBOT. Artist, has removed his Studio to 577 Broadway, near Prince-street. Mar. 11.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 84 BIRTH AVENUE, near Washington Square. This institution has been in action and successful operation for nine years, and now has pupils from several States. Its boys are prepared for Business, College, or the Military Academy. In this preparation, while the branches of study bearing directly upon the objects sought, are thoroughly and extensively taught, the connection of the body with the material agencies (in a word, the laws of Physiology) are not overlooked. Persons wishing more particular information, will have Catalogues sent to them, by addressing a note to STEPHEN J. SCHWETZ, A. M., Principal, N. Y., March 1st, 1852. N. Y.

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Mar. 11.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S TORPEDO ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.—These Machines differ from all other Electro-Magnetic Machines. The inventor has made an improvement by which the primary and secondary currents are united. The cures performed by this instrument now are, in some instances, almost incredible. For proof of this I refer to my new work lately issued from the press, under the title of "The Medical Application of Electric Magnetism." Mail edition, 25 cents. Postage, 6 cents. The Torpedo Magnetic Machines are put up in neat case-work cases of a very portable size. Price, \$12. To 1/20 they are put at \$5. Post-masters, Druggists, Store-keepers, and all who are willing to be instrumental in relieving the sick, are respectfully invited to act as agents. They can be sent by Express to any part of the Union. Remittances for a single Machine may be sent by mail at my risk; if the Postmaster's receipt for the money be taken. When referrals are ordered, a draft or check of deposit should be sent. All letters to be post-paid. I would inform the public that my Operating Rooms are open daily for applying the Electro-Magnetic Machine to the sick. Those who prefer it can send the pay to either of the Express Offices in Wall-street, who will procure the Machine of me for them, and forward it on. Address SAMUEL B. SMITH, 297½ Broadway, New York.

Orders for these Machines received by FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK.—Feb. 11.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after application, turns to stone or stoneware, forming a complete armor or coat of mail, over whatever covered, bidding defiance to fire, water, or weather. It has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, as scores of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against parties infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can at all times be had at the General Depot, 84 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, Wm. BLAKE. Jan. 11.

B. F. MAGUIRE, DENTIST, successor to the late JOHN BURRELL, (with whom he was associated during five years) continues to practice the DENTAL PROFESSION in its various branches as usual, at No. 2 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.—Jan. 11.

VAPOR BATHS.—John HARRIS, of 86 Forsyth-street (near Grand N. Y.), will administer Vapor Baths daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A female will be in attendance to wait on Ladies.—Nov. 11.

SELPH'S Ангельск Leg and Artificial Hand, manufactured by WILLIAM SELPH, 24 Spring-street, New York. Dec. 11.

82 NASSAU-STREET.—Boot-makers' Union Association—boots, shoes, and gutters at retail and wholesale prices. 1851.

A. G. BADGER, manufacturer of the Buchan Guide, 181 Broadway, New York, also manufactures the Guide of every script. Jan. 11.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



AND

Repository of Science, Literature and General Intelligence.

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CITY SUBSCRIBERS who contemplate removing on the first of May are particularly requested to send to our office their new address, so that our carriers can supply them with the journals. In sending your change of residence, please state also your present number, street, and city.

OUR DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.—We have on hand several letters on business—some of them without the name of the writer, and others without the date or name of the place from which they came. We have one from E. Headley, inclosing money, and ordering journals, without any place named; one from S. Dapney, dated "Marshall County, Mississippi, January 15, 1852," with no post-office stated; another from H. Rainey, P. M., with no State, county, or post-office named; another from C. P. Hughes, without any post-office address, and with the post-master's stamp so obscure as to be unreadable. We have many more, but these suffice to show that we may be blamed by our correspondents when the fault is not with us. Write again, friends, with the full address. It costs you but little to save us from blame and a world of trouble.

REQUEST TO POST-MASTERS.—Post-masters will confer a special favor on their customers, on us, and all other publishers, if they will stamp the name of their post-office PLAINLY on all letters, so that when correspondents fail, as they often do, to insert in their letters the name of the town and State, we may find out where they come from by the stamp of the post-master. The present mode of stamping letters, and the carelessness of many writers, leaves us often in the dark.

EDUCATION, PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

NUMBER IV.

IDEALITY AND ITS CULTIVATION.

THIS faculty is adapted to beauty, perfection, and refinement. Nature is full of beauty, from the modest flower that bends its tiny head over the sparkling rill on the sunny hill-side, to the gorgeous sunset, or the star-gemmed canopy of heaven. The mind of man, to be in appreciative harmony with the resplendent touches of creative taste thus lavishly affiliated with the wide domain of earth, and air, and sky, should possess a faculty bearing the same relation to beauty that the eye does to light.

It is a pleasing fact that "the image of his Maker" is endowed with powers of mind most admirably adapted to feel the spirit, and drink in the soul of every element embodied in the Creator's works; and not the least important one is Ideality. Do the crashing thunderbolts rave through the heavens, or does a bald, huge mountain lift its craggy crest to the sky, or the angry ocean lash its iron base, Sublimity rejoices in the warring elements, and glories in all the grandeur of the universe. Does music, soft and sweet, whisper in the breeze, or come in bewildering richness from the songsters of the grove, Tune drinks in with delight the inspiring strains, and seeks to reproduce them.

Does danger stalk abroad, Cautiousness warns us of its approach, while Combative-ness arms us for defence, and urges us to overcome. In short, man is a counterpart of

NATURE, and has a wise and beautiful adaptation to all forms and conditions of matter—to all the nice mechanism of universal nature.

As a counterpart to the plenitude of exquisite beauty and elegance which bestd the earth and sky—

"That warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glowe in the stars, and blossoms in the trees,"

the faculty of Ideality is given to man, by which he appreciates them; and not only these physical adornments furnish it food, but all the poetry of thought and expression that charms the world, and all the polish and elegance of manner which constitute the grace of good breeding, arise from, and are addressed to this faculty.

If we look into the range of manufactured goods, we will find that more than one-half of all that is intended to serve purposes of utility have qualities of beauty and decoration, so that although strength, durability, and convenience are prominently seen, and stand forth as if the purchaser were to see and admire these qualities alone, yet polish, neatness, gracefulness, and elegance of form and of finish are superadded to strength, to please the eye, and gratify the sense of beauty, just as politeness of manner in human character adorns the sterner virtues of good sense and integrity. Surrounded, then, as we are, by all the gorgeous garniture of nature, and by so many opportunities for artistic decoration, how important does the cultivation of Ideality become, that we may enjoy the beauties of nature, and the elegant adornments of art.

This faculty is generally stronger in women.

than in men, as also the organ of color; hence they are more fond of and better judges of articles of beauty and taste than men. Certain nations have this element more highly developed than others. The French and Italians surpass the rest of the world in the manufacture of articles of taste and elegance, and in the arts of design. Greece developed a high order of taste in sculpture and architecture; and Rome contented herself in the main with utilitarian strength. England and America elaborate wood and iron into all forms of strength and utility. France and Italy labor mainly to minister to taste and ornament. These two qualities, we think, should be combined. There should, indeed, be strength and utility; but is not a graceful beauty of form, and elegance of finish, in harmony with power and endurance? Is not beauty of form in the draft-horse possible and desirable? Because he is strong, must he of necessity be huge, ill-shapen, and ugly? Do not our beautiful ships "that walk the water like a thing of life," possess strength and stowage as well as beauty and speed? We do not believe that a bass-viol must be made in the shape of a biddle to make it fit to discourse sacred music, or that a locomotive should look like the work of a thunderbolt, merely because strength is the main thing required of it. Let it, and ships, and carriages, even log-wagons, and the plow that grovels in the soil, and everything, down to the scrubbing-brush, be made in good taste, even beautiful in form and finish, and the refining and elevating tendency of the development of Ideality in the users of these things will tell favorably upon the world. God does not make all beauty without the strong foundation to rest it on. He gives a stalk and root for the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. So would we seek strength and durability, and overlay or adorn it with decorative beauty. We are aware that the voluptuous Italian, and the fanciful Frenchman, have less stalwart strength of character than the Anglo-Saxon; and while they cultivate works which minister to taste and luxury at the expense, oftentimes, of the more solid works, yet we are unwilling to attribute their inferiority to the cultivation of Ideality. Other causes, which it becomes us not here to discuss, have given caste to their national and social positions. If they lack utilitarian qualities, and their characters are, therefore, objectionable, would we deny their taste, and rob them of those decorative qualities which have filled the world

with works of beauty—and may be said to have preserved the arts of elegance amid the storms of war, and the rude conditions of colonial and emigrative life. The rude log cabin combines warmth, shelter, security, and strength, and serves all the purposes of abstract necessity and utility; but the delicate vase from France, to be a receptacle of the wild flowers of the prairie in that same cabin, or the elegant fan that cools the sun-burnt brow of rustic beauty, or the china tea-set, and other articles of taste, carry into the wilderness the seeds of civilization that ultimately grow into elegant mansions, rich furniture, and neat and ornamental dress—with taste and personal manners to match. We know that the grey goose has been praised, and the beautiful peacock and butterfly decried; but we are disposed to think that the plenitude of beauty in bird and flower, and shell and sky, was adjusted for purposes as wise as those objects which serve merely economical ends.

Large Ideality gives a thrill of delight to the child, or the man of grey hairs, at the sight of nature's gems of beauty; it warms the imagination of the rustic ploughman to breathe immortal song, which is to gladden and cheer the human soul in every clime and age. Dress a child in sober grey answering merely the purposes of decency and warmth, and it will be difficult to induce it to be cleanly, and to sufficiently value the clothing to take care of and preserve it; but let it be "my pretty dress," of beautiful color and elegant pattern, and it will be kept with fastidious care untorn and unsoiled. Fill a house with rough benches and rude utensils, and they are jammed, and kicked, and battered like the benches of a school-house; but make these articles of elegant patterns and ornamental wood, and with what care are they treasured as heir-looms for a century. What is true of furniture and clothing is also true of architecture, books, and in fact everything, as the rough usage of rough school-houses fully proves. On the contrary, let a school-house be built with "cornice, frieze, and architrave," according to a tasty architecture, with inside work of moulding and column, all nicely painted, grained, and properly finished, and what mischievous pocket-knife, even in Yankee land, ever dares, or deems it other than sacrilege to make its onslaughts. There it will stand, even a school house, for years, without a hack, or unnecessary mark.

Besides, these articles serve to refine and

elevate the mind. Coarse thoughts are apt to dwell with coarse external objects, while beauty begets a polished imagination and correct taste, which flows out in politeness of language and manner. We therefore urge the cultivation of Ideality upon all who have the charge of the education of the young. Let every flower make its impress on their minds, and every form of beauty in nature and art exert its refining influence upon their characters. Teach them not only refinement of mental action, but an elegant and polished mode of expression, and you have done much to make them beloved and happy.

INSANITY VERSUS SELFISHNESS.

[A very intelligent and highly esteemed friend of ours in Dublin, Ireland, writes us under date of January 29, 1852, the following account of a most singular case which had just closed in one of the Irish courts, which will be read with interest.]

To the Editors of the American Phrenological Journal.

DUBLIN, JAN. 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—That truth is sometimes stranger than fiction is exemplified in many of the incidents of every-day life. I was present a few weeks since at a trial of a most extraordinary character in one of our superior courts. The plaintiff, a young man named Mathews, a graduate of Dublin University, sued Dr. Harty, a physician of over fifty years standing, for causing him to be immured in a lunatic asylum on a plea of insanity. The grounds of the defence were, that the young man occasionally exhibited some eccentricities of character!—that at times he was sullen, gloomy, and despondent—that he evinced a passionate love of plaintive music, and (strongest proof of all) that he consulted a Phrenologist, obtained from him a sketch of character, and actually expressed a wish to study the science. Will your hundred thousand intelligent readers suppose it possible, that in the 19th century, in a public court of justice, and with that full blaze of light which the progress of mental philosophy has thrown on metaphysics, and the discoveries of Bell and Hunter in Anatomical Science, that a physician whose practice was chiefly confined to a class of cases which, of all others, demonstrate to conviction the beautiful truths of this important science, would have the falsity to instruct counsel, that he considered a person seeking a Phrenological consultation a proper subject for a mad-house; yet such I assure them was the fact; but to advert to the leading points of this "romance in real life," it appeared in evidence, that Mathews was educated from his childhood by the defendant—that he never knew any other patron—that he was sent to several schools both in England and Ireland—that he at length entered Trinity College, Dublin, and after a course of severe study obtained the degree of scholarship, that he was beloved by his fellow-students, and the superiors of the college, (several of whom testified in the strongest terms to his eminent literary abilities and unimpeachable moral

character,) that on passing his examination, he obtained some lucrative tuitions, and on his return from the country to his chambers in college, last summer, he was pounced on by two keepers, and on the joint certificates of Harty and another physician, conveyed to Swift's Hospital, (a common mad-house,) where he was incarcerated for a month, and then discharged by the attending physicians, who could discover no trace of that fearful malady with which he was sworn to be afflicted. The young man never knew the circumstances connected with his birth, or who were his parents, and his confinement having taken place about the period when he became of age, it was generally supposed that the whole matter was planned with the view of depriving him of some large property or fortune to which he was entitled; and now comes the strangest revelation of all. Dr. Harty, availing himself of the privileges of a recent Act of Parliament, by which the testimony of a defendant is made admissible as evidence, mounted the witness stand and swore that *he himself was the father of the unfortunate and helpless youth*—that his mother was a lady of birth and education, and that to no mortal being was that secret (now wrung from him when his honor was impeached) ever before communicated. This extraordinary and unexpected disclosure created an immense sensation in a crowded court; the jury retired, and, after a few minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5,000 damages, and costs.

To the Phrenological spectator this trial would naturally suggest some important reflections. If Mathews paid attention to the suggestions contained in Dr. Brigham's excellent pamphlet, entitled "The Influence of Mental Excitement on Health," or to the practical remarks of the Messrs. Fowlers in their "Self Culture," a work, the value of which to the student is inestimable, he would have discovered the importance of physical as well as mental exercise, and spared himself much of that self-imposed suffering, the result of nervous irritability. The charge made against him of having consulted a Phrenologist afforded his counsel, Mr. Whiteside, one of the most erudite practitioners of the Irish bar, a distinguished scholar, and an eminent senator, an opportunity of paying a beautiful tribute to the character and labors of George Combe which elicited the admiration of a crowded court. If Dr. Harty, or those of his school, who contemptuously reject what they have never candidly investigated, suppose that they are more capable of forming an accurate opinion of the merits of Phrenology than such writers as that able divine, and acute logician, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, who thus expresses himself:—

"I am convinced, that even if all connection of the brain with the mind were regarded not merely as doubtful, but as a perfect chimera, still the treatises of many phrenological writers would be of great value, for their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate, and convenient, than Locke, Stewart, and other writers of their school. That the religious and moral objections against the Phrenological theory are utterly futile, I have from the first been fully convinced."

Or as that distinguished physician, Sir William Ellis, M. D., who thus writes:—

"Until I became acquainted with Phrenology, I had no solid basis upon which I could ground any treatment for the cure of the disease of insanity; and residing amidst six hundred lunatics, no day passed in which the truth of Phrenology was not exemplified"—

It is to be hoped that the verdict of an intelligent jury will even now direct their minds to an impartial examination of this important subject, which must result in the effectual cure of so insane an idea.

With best wishes for the success of your truly philanthropic labors, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, respectfully yours, AN OLD DISCIPLE.

SCIENCE OF MIND.

BY OWEN T. HOBBS.

The history of earth, with all its voluminous piles written upon theology and moral science, have never produced such a pure and lofty exposition of the nature of man, as is to be found in that which is inspired and dictated by the science of Phrenology.

All former writers have, upon the subjects named, endeavored to explain the phenomena exhibited by mind upon the principles of its unity—consequently no philosophic solution of the inconsistencies of human nature could be given comparable to that which may be found in the illustrations portrayed by that system which teaches of a plurality of organs of mind of different functions. That such a system of mental philosophy should meet with opposition and ridicule, were not to be wondered at. All important discoveries in science have been met and opposed with a zeal corresponding to their utility, and that too by men professing themselves to be wise.

Mark the reception of the greatest discoveries that adorn the annals of science, and the persecutions that have followed their discoveries—to whose illustrious names their enemies are now building monuments. Permit us to conjure up the shades of the illustrious dead, and let them speak.

Come Galileo—testify—What say'st thou of the motions of the earth and the heavenly bodies!

"Why—I professed to believe, and taught the system as is universally taught and believed at this day—the wiser, the mighty—kings, counsellors, and inquisitors, arraigned and condemned me to an ignominious death if I would not retract, for the profession of this belief."

Hervey! What say'st thou!

"I discovered the circulation of the blood—a fact which all now admit and teach. I was reviled by many wise men, but the facts were not overthrown thereby."

Sir Isaac Newton—"I discovered the composition of light, and made known by experiments the facts relating thereto. Sages and philosophers opposed me—all now believe."

Another important discovery is announced—a child is born, and many wise men of the East have gone forth—not to worship, but like Herod, to destroy! It is a discovery concerning mind and

its operations! What dazzling light! Shut it out—Herod is troubled!

Dr. Gall will testify—"I discovered the functions of the brain and its plurality of organs—that size is to be considered a measure of power—that mental manifestations correspond with organic conditions."

"No one has overthrown these propositions by facts, nor counter facts, yet I, and the truths which I discovered, have been persecuted, reviled, and branded with infidelity by men called great, and good, and wise. But at this time many truly wise and good and great—doctors of physic, and doctors of divinity, are proclaiming these great, practical, and important truths; and millions believe and rejoice in the prospect of such a brilliant light as this discovery is destined to usher in upon the world of mind."

"It will take its seat with the savans of earth, and illuminate the sanctums of religion, literature, and science, and bring to light mysteries that have been hid from the foundation of the world."

HENRY RUSSELL.

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The temperament of Mr. Russell is a predominance of the vital or sanguine, which gives warmth, impulse, ardor and sympathy, and makes him alive to all that is pathetic in affection or taste. He is eminently a man of feeling, and has that healthy flow of spirits that gives pathos to all his emotions and enables him not only to drink in, like Dempster and the Hutchinsons, a deep inspiration from all the sympathies of the great public heart and sail on its flood tide, but to awaken and move the very tide on which he sails.

This temperament is indicated by the depth and roundness of his chest, showing large and healthy vital organs; by the smoothness and rotundity of his face and by the luxuriance and bushy strength of his hair.

To this warmth of vital constitution, is added a good degree of the mental or nervous, which gives to his ardor a refinement and intensity that awakens in the hearer the elements of taste, method and imagination. Thus these two organic conditions give him power over the affections of his hearers, while all their more generous moral impulses, together with Ideality, are agreeably affected.

He has large social organs, hence his music touches every string of the social lyre. He has enough of Combativeness, Destructiveness, Self Esteem and Approbativeness to give him energy, ambition, pride and perseverance, and these impart to his compositions and efforts a strong tinge of the heroic. These

elements, too, make all his powers positive in their influence upon an audience, and hence one feels while careering with him over the rough or smooth sea of song, that their bark is guided by a self-possessed and skillful pilot and the hearer yields himself captive to the power that moves him. His perceptive organs are large, as seen in his prominent brow. These give a ready perception and appreciation of all the ever varying phases of nature, and his Time, Tune, Order and Ideality being large, he is able to embody the active phenomena and passive scenery of nature into spirit-stirring songs.

Eventuality and Locality are both large, which greatly aids him in retaining facts, and the relative position of things, and to weave them into his compositions so as to make the picture true to nature and give it a life-like activity.

Benevolence and Veneration are large, hence he has strong sympathy with suffering and a profound reverence for all that is noble and elevated. Imitation is large, hence the fidelity of his acting and the dramatic effect he throws into his performance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY RUSSELL.

The lovers of music, or those who declare themselves to be such, may in general be divided into two classes; those who love the melody of music, and those who rather love the poetry attached to it. In England and America, the greater part of people belong to the latter order: they like to understand the words. How frequently do we hear that candid confession! And we own that it is an honorable ambition, the desire to have the meaning of harmony fully explained. The spirit of English, Scotch, and Irish taste is essentially the ballad style—the music being a mere line on which to hang long strings of verses. Hence domestic tragedies of “the olden time” have been woven into rude rhymes, and sent through the mouths of successive generations, until the very incidents from which the ballads took their origin have become buried in oblivion. The spirit still lingers universally amongst the British, whether high or low. It is the poetry, the incident, the record of feeling, that interests far more than the mere harmony or scientific perfection. It is for this very reason that Mr. Henry Russell is so popular, and that his melodies have taken such kindly root among the public. It is because the meaning of every air he sings is felt and fully entered into. It is because he selects pieces with a view to touch the heart of his auditor.

But another cause of his popularity is the peculiar character of his performance, which consist of a number of vocal pieces, sung and accompanied on the piano by himself. It is at once seen what an arduous task it must be to supply in this manner the whole materials of an evening's entertainment,

the more especially as it is not varied by comic recitations, after the manner of the late Messrs. Mathews, Dibdin, and Bannister. Still Russell does not altogether reject comic airs; and what with these and his more serious and pathetic melodies, he fully engages the attention of the audience, whose pleasure is manifested by warm and incessant applause. His entertainments are thus particularly novel; and from the peculiarly dramatic character of his performance, they have become permanently attractive. His pieces are, with very few exceptions, of his own composition. Some are songs or ballads; others, cantatas, or scenes of considerable magnitude. One of these grand scenes, “The Maniac,” is founded on the incident of a gentleman confined, though sane, in a madhouse, losing his reason through despair; and dying frantic. The prisoner in his cell mingles piteous entreaties for freedom with wild ravings and incoherent visions of former days of love and happiness. All this is depicted by the music with much genius; and one passage in particular, “I see her dancing in the hall,” which is ingeniously accompanied by an airy dancing measure, is exquisitely pathetic and beautiful, and, whenever performed, never fails to bring down rounds of applause. “The Ship on Fire,” is still more powerful, both in regard to descriptive effects and the expression of passion in its utmost intensity. It calls forth enthusiastic admiration from the most distinguished professors and amateurs, and from all who possess a refined taste in music, and just appreciation of what is really grand and beautiful in harmony. The whole of the music of his songs is characterized occasionally by life and spirit, and occasionally by a surpassing flow and beauty of melody.

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derived chiefly from the poems of Eliza Cook, Charles Mackay, G. P. Morris, and H. J. Sharps.

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On returning to his native country, Russell spent a couple of years in discharging the duties of chorus-master of the Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, and then went back again to Italy, where he resumed his musical studies under Generale, Mayerbeer, and other masters. It is a custom at Naples to give a gold medal for the best musical composition; and in the autumn of 1833, Russell contended for this prize and won it. As it was presented to him by the hand of the King of Naples, the distinction entitles him to the rank and title of chevalier in that country.

Shortly after this we find Russell again in England; but, after a brief residence, he took his departure for Canada, in the year 1834. But Canada has hardly assumed her place in the musical world; and from the little encouragement that he met with in the British possessions, Russell migrated to the United States, aware that from the great dearth of homebred musical genius, whether as

composers or performers, the country of brother Jonathan must depend on imported luxury in this particular. He commenced at New York his career as a vocalist, and as the Americans are not gifted with extremely refined taste, he sang chiefly the effusions most popular among them. "Old Ball and Old Dan Tucker, or the Match for an Oyster Supper," and "De Merry Shoeblick, or My Old Aunt Sally," were far more palatable to brother Jonathan than the finest airs of Bellini or Mayerbeer. The vast superiority of his musical genius soon had become recognized, and he received an invitation, while at Toronto, from some gentlemen of the City of Rochester, to locate himself among them. Thither he went accordingly, and in 1835 was appointed professor of music in an academy devoted to the cultivation of that science. It was while staying at Rochester, and while holding this appointment, that his mind became inclined to that particular kind of composition which has led to his greatness as a musician, and which was occasioned by the occurrence of an incident which we have already related. His peculiar kind of composition and singing has been thus truly and clearly described by an able critic in the *Daily News*:—"He chooses narrative and descriptive subjects of strong interest, which are clothed in language of poetical beauty and power. The simple notes to which he unites his verses are so perfectly accommodated to their rhythm, emphasis, and accent, that he is enabled to declaim them with all the clearness, energy, and passion of spoken language; and this is the secret of his success, great and deserved as it is.

Having hit upon this new style of music, and finding it extremely popular, Russell devoted his whole attention to it, and in about a year's time his fame had spread not only over the whole of the United States, but had even reached the shores of Europe. In 1836, with this great renown, he was traversing America from one end to another; and wherever and whenever he gave his entertainments—and it was at all places and at all times—he was all but idolized by the multitudes who flocked to hear him sing. While thus enriching himself and delighting the Americans, the love of home, and the hope of gaining from his countrymen reputation and favor akin to what he was enjoying in the land of his early adoption, induced him to leave the scene of his triumphs, that he might submit himself and his compositions to the judgment of a British audience. Accordingly, in 1842, we find Russell in England; and on Thursday the 23d of February, in that year, giving, in the rooms of his friend Mr. Kirkman, in Soho-square, for the first time in England, one of those entertainments the fame of which had so favorably preceded his progress to his native country. With respect to this entertainment, there was this remarkable about it—that it was the first which any vocalist had had the courage to give *unaided*. The undertaking—though it has since been imitated, and is now popular—was certainly bold: some cavilled, others wondered, but all rushed to hear him. A crowded audience loudly applauded his successful efforts; and as if with one voice, the critics praised the great extent of his musical powers. Since then



HENRY RUSSELL, THE VOCALIST.

Russell has been adding yearly to his reputation. In the metropolis and in every part of the provinces he has given—and at some periods, almost nightly—his vocal entertainments with increasing success and approbation. With but a short absence of a few months in America, he has, since his first appearance in Soho-square, regularly established himself in England.

The following description of his powers is from the pen of his friend, the publisher of the only correct and authorized edition of his songs, Mr. Davidson, of London, to whose memoir we are indebted for the above facts with regard to this eminent singer.

In addition to a baritone voice of great strength, pliability, and sweetness, Mr. Russell has the advantage of a more perfect musical declamation than was ever before exhibited, except perhaps by Mr. Braham, and a power of dramatic expression unsurpassed by any vocalist who ever sought the favor of the public. To these advantages he adds that of being as excellent a musician and composer as a vocalist; and when, speedily after his debut in the towns of the United States, he began the

production of his own striking and dramatic scenes and cantatas, he created such a furor of applause, that he took his stand at once among the first vocalists of the day. From that period his career, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, has been a succession of triumphs. He has been recognized as the "singer of the people"—thousands in every city and large town in the empire, have hung delighted on the tones of his voice, and been enchained, as with a tragedy or drama, as they listened to the songs he sang—each one being a drama in itself, and telling a whole history of passion and incident in the short compass of a few stanzas. The music to which these productions are allied is varied and entrancing as the subject, and each lends to the other the aid which the marriage of fine music with fine poetry never fails to produce, but which, in the compositions of Mr. Russell, is more strikingly exemplified than it can be in the ordinary song and ballad, constructed upon simpler principles, and raising no such complex, varied, and passionate emotions as he contrives to impart. He has originated a new school, full of pathos, sensibility, and fire—a rare combination of the poetry of thought and the poetry of sound.

Simplicity, tenderness, strength, and mellowness, are the agents by which Mr. Russell produces his effects. His style—plain, yet effective—"catches a grace beyond the reach of art." Mr. Russell has as perfect a command over his vocal organs as any living singer: every note is true, round, and beautifully finished; an unequal or imperfect note never escapes him. He has shown at some of his concerts that he can execute roulades and cadenzas when he chooses; but he has too much good taste and judgment to ruin a touching or simple ballad, or a descriptive song, by what are generally termed ornaments, merely for the sake of showing off the flexibility of his voice. He depends solely upon its highly cultivated tones, upon expression, and upon distinct enunciation, for its effects.

Much as his singing is admired, his style of accompaniment is not the least attractive feature of his performances. What though Mr. Russell, for the purpose of attaining some particular effect, may now and then take a stride beyond the rules of art! The fact that he has the boldness to reject commonly received rules where they stand in the way of the effects he desires to produce, argues any thing but ignorance on his part of the rules themselves.

London Journal.

Physiological Department.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN HEART.

BY A. F. DUTCHER, M. D.

Who can contemplate the wonders of the human frame without amazement! And who would be ignorant of the truths that constitute those wonders! Its exquisite machinery! the perfect structure of its parts! Consider, for a moment, what an immense number of parts must be in action to enable us to breathe, to feel, and to walk. Hundreds of bones, in diversified forms, connected together by various modes of articulation; hundreds of muscles to produce motion, each of them acting in at least ten different capacities; hundreds of tendons and ligaments to connect the bones and muscles; hundreds of arteries to convey the blood to the remotest part of the system; hundreds of veins to bring it back to its reservoir, the heart; thousands of lacteals and lymphatic tubes, absorbing and conveying nutriment to the circulating fluids; millions of pores, through which the perspiration is continually issuing; an infinity of nervous ramifications, diffusing sensation through all parts of this exquisite machinery; and the heart at every pulsation exerting a force of a hundred thousand pounds, in order to preserve all this complicated machinery in constant operation. Well may the poet exclaim—"How precious are Thy contrivances concerning me, O, God! How great is the sum of them. I will praise Thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made!"

We propose, in these articles, to give a general description of the anatomy and physiology of the Heart, and those organs concerned in the transmission and purification of the blood.

THE HEART.

This complicated and beautiful organ is situated in the center of the human system, behind the breast-bone, and is itself the center of the *sanguiferous system*. In shape it is conical, and it is situated with the apex pointing downward and to the left side, while the base is above and toward the right side. The walls of the heart are composed of several layers of strong muscular fibers, which run obliquely around it in various directions. In all animals which breathe atmospheric air, the heart is divided into four chambers. Two of these chambers are for propelling the blood into the lungs, and the other two for sending it through the arteries into the body. As each of these chambers are distinct, we shall briefly describe them separately.



FIG. 1.

The right chamber or *auricle* (R. A.) forms the right and anterior part of the base of the heart. It is a hollow muscular cavity with thin walls, separated on the left side by a thin partition from the left chamber. There are three openings in the right chamber. Two of these are the mouths of two large veins, (V. C. V. C.) which will be described hereafter; the other is the *right auriculo-ventricular opening*, or aperture by which the right auricle communicates with the lower right chamber or ventricle.

The *right ventricle* (R. V.) is a triangular cavity, with muscular walls, thicker than those of the auricle, and extending from the right auricle to nearly the apex, or point of the heart. When we open its front and examine its interior walls, we find it marked within by several strong detached bundles of muscular fiber, some of them furnished with delicate tendons or *sinews*, which are attached to a valve, (V. V.) the use of which we shall describe presently. There are two openings into the right ventricle; the opening going to the lungs, called the *pulmonary artery*, (P. A.) and the right passage, just noticed, by which it communicates with the right auricle. This remarkable opening, if viewed from the ventricle, is seen to be furnished with a valve, which is a structure of great importance. It is called the *tricuspid valve*, from its having three points.

There are three triangular folds of the membrane which lines the cavities of the heart; they are attached by their bases to the edges of the

ventricular orifice, while their points hang loose into the cavity of the ventricle. They can fold back freely into the space, and therefore allow the blood to pass readily from the auricle into the ventricle; but these folds could not, unaided, withstand the current against them, and would themselves be forced into the auricle, were it not for the little tendons already mentioned. These tendons are just long enough when the ventricle is distended, to allow the valves to lie flat and cover the opening completely; and short enough to prevent them being pushed through into the auricle. They act very much like the ropes attached to the corners of the jib sails of a ship, which keep the sails from being blown away by the wind.

But this is not all the beauty and ingenuity of this complicated structure. These tendinous cords are of exactly the required length, when the ventricle is fully expanded, to keep the valve in its proper place. But when the ventricle contracts, and its sides are brought near to each other, it is apparent that the cords must become loosened, and the valve be allowed to float into the auricle, and thus destroy its use as a valve, without some preventive against such an accident. Such a preventive is beautifully provided. The cords are attached to the ventricle by the intervention of little muscles which contract at the moment the ventricle contracts, in an opposite direction, just enough to keep the cords always at the same degree of tension. When the ventricle expands, these muscles relax in a corresponding degree, so as to elongate the cords and accommodate them to the varying diameter of the ventricle.*



FIG. 2.

The *left auricle* (L. A.) makes up the remainder of the base of the heart. It resembles very much the right auricle, except that it lies to the back and left side of the heart. It has five openings into its cavity. Four of these belong to the *pulmonary veins*, bringing the blood from the lungs. The other is the *left auriculo-ventricular opening*, and establishes a free communication between the left auricle and ventricle.

The *left ventricle* (L. V.) joins the left auricle inferiorly, and constitutes the remainder of the apex of the heart. Its walls are thicker than any other part of the heart. Its internal appearance is very

* Bell's Anatomy.

similar to that of the right ventricle, being marked by fleshy columns, and having two openings in the cavity. One of these is the *left auriculo-ventricular orifice*, which, like that of the right side, is furnished with a valve. In this instance, however, the valve has only two points, and has hence, from an obvious comparison, been termed the *mitral valve*. The other opening is the orifice of the great artery, the *aorta*, (A,) by which the blood is sent to all parts of the body.

It may not be out of place here to observe that the mouth, or rather the base of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, (which rises from the right ventricle, and the use of which is to propel the venous blood into the lungs,) is an admirable arrangement of valves to prevent the blood from flowing back into the ventricle, after it has once entered into the artery. A description of one will answer for both.

At the base of the aorta, there is a firm ring, to which the valves now to be described are attached. The necessity of this will appear evident, since, if the ring could be stretched by the force of the heart's action, the valves would not be sufficient to close the passage; their conjoined diameters would not equal that of the artery which they have to close. These valves are three in number; they are little half-moon-shaped bags of their membrane, which are thrown up by the blood passing out of the ventricle, but by the slightest retrograde movement of the blood, their margins are caught, and then, being distended or bagged, they fall together and close the passage, as illustrated in fig. 3.



FIG. 3.

There are some curious little adjustments connected with these valves, which manifest the mechanical skill and wisdom of that Being who conceived the plan of man's physical organization, and who has executed it with such surprising accuracy and precision.

When the valve is thrown up by the blood passing out of the heart, it is not permitted to touch or fall upon the side of the artery, for if it did, it would not be readily caught up by the blood that flows back; there is, therefore, a little dilation of the coats of the artery forming a pouch behind each valve, by which, being always full of blood, although the margins of the valve be distended to the full circle, they never cling to the coats of the

artery. These valves, then, are never permitted to fall against the artery, and therefore they are always prepared to receive the motion of the reflux blood.

To strengthen these valves and effectually secure their edges from being torn, there are tendons running along their margins like the bolt-rope or foot-rope along the edge of a sail, and these tendons are attached to the side of the artery, and give the valve great strength.

Such is a brief description of the heart and its cavities. All that we shall add to this description is, that the chambers of the heart and blood-vessels throughout are lined with a fine smooth membrane which facilitates the flow of the blood, &c.; and externally it is covered by a membranous bag, called the *pericardium*, which contains the serous or watery fluid that surrounds the heart, and by its attachment to the mediastinum and diaphragm, preserves the heart in a fixed position at its base, while it allows free motion to the body of that organ during its contractions and dilations.

PHONOGRAPHY:

ITS VALUE AND USES.

Man's nature abounds in wants and needs, and terrestrial nature abounds equally in the means of this supply. Thus, he needs garments, houses, and a thousand other things indispensable to his comfort, or at least promotive of it. These instrumentalities we call property, or the necessities and comforts of life.

But some of these things are relatively more important than others; thus, food, houses, raiment, &c., are absolutely indispensable to the very existence of man on earth, and therefore bear a greater relative importance than many fancy articles. In view of this relative value of different things, pray what one commodity towers above all these, as the light of the sun towers above all lesser lights? That by which mind is developed, and its various operations manifested. For what was earth, and all things upon it created, but to develop man? And for what was man created, but to manifest mind? So that every created thing is adapted simply and ultimately to the *production and development of mind and soul*. Of course these kinds of property which most directly facilitate this grand end of creation are relatively most important.

Books, newspapers, lectures, sermons, and conversation, being the greatest instrumentalities for the manifestation and development of mind, thereby become the highest order of property on earth, nor is the day far distant when they will be so regarded. A vast amount of capital is even now embarked in the book and printing business, schools included. How vast their increase even within our recollection. But our race is progressing, from the animal to the moral. Every year adds more and still more to the men and capital invested in this mental and moral department of humanity. Fifty years hence, in our country, judging from the present rate of increase, this kind of property will preponderate over all others, and if in fifty years, what in five hundred, and five thousand, for the race was not born yesterday, and will not die to-morrow

Indeed, houses and lands, raiment and stocks, gold and silver, and every other species of property, will soon come to be considered comparatively valueless, except as they promote human intellectuality and morality, while the latter are to stand out upon the very face of everything appertaining to man as the paramount objects of human pursuit and human happiness. Even in the present low state of human mentality, to those of exalted intellect and morality, a good book comes to be the highest order of property they can know. Can dollars measure the value of any new truth, or lofty moral aspiration: and has not the reader perused some one book the truths and feelings excited by which you would not consent to have obliterated for the wealth of Astor and Gerard combined, provided your mind could never again obtain them? Mind, ideas, and feelings being thus incomparably more valuable than money, or any other species of property, of course whatever facilitates the intercommunion of mind with mind, comes next in value to the mind itself. Thought being infinitely valuable relatively, so is every instrumentality for disseminating it. Of these, the printing press furnishes an illustration. Before its invention, what was man? Blot it out, and what would he soon become? What keeps down the wretched millions of the old world? The censorship and prohibition of the press. Give them the free intercommunion of mind with mind, and one year would witness an organized and triumphantly successful revolution throughout all Europe. Whatever, then, aids the press, promotes the highest good of man.

But that press is now an exceedingly bungling affair. Reference is had not to the mechanical means of stereotyping and printing, for they have been carried to very great perfection. Improvements most wonderful have recently been invented in the mere mechanical department of printing. Only think of thirty thousand impressions per hour, whereas thirty or at least fifty years ago, one or two impressions per minute were considered wonderful. But we can hardly hope for any very great additions to the printing art, in this direction. There are directions, however, in which we may expect even greater improvements than this rapidity. We may expect such improvements in the facilities with which thoughts are transferred to that press. We may, we ought to expect to make as great improvements in this direction, as we have just made in the other. And what is putting thoughts on paper but spelling? Nothing more, nothing less, nothing else. And is not our present mode of spelling as bungling as was our mode of printing in Franklin's day? How exceedingly clumsy our mode of putting some of our simplest words on paper, such as which, thought, cough, though, etc.—bungling because unscientific, that is, unnatural. Science, is but nature, and nature is all science, and every department of nature has its own peculiar science, and that science is just as perfect as nature herself. Spelling, that is, the transferring of thought to paper, is a science, for which nature has provided just as she has provided the reckoning of figures, for experiments in natural philosophy or mechanics, and nature's mode of spelling is both

elements, too, make all his powers positive in their influence upon an audience, and hence one feels while carousing with him over the rough or smooth a of song, that their bark is guided by a self-possessed and skillful pilot and the hearer yields himself captive to the power that moves him. His perceptive organs are large, as seen in his prominent brow. These give a ready perception and appreciation of all the ever varying phases of nature, and his Time, Tune, Order and Ideality being large, he is able to embody the active phenomena and passive scenery of nature into spirit-stirring songs.

Eventuality and Locality are both large, which greatly aids him in retaining facts, and the relative position of things, and to weave them into his compositions so as to make the picture true to nature and give it a life-like activity.

Benevolence and Veneration are large, hence he has strong sympathy with suffering and a profound reverence for all that is noble and elevated. Imitation is large, hence the fidelity of his acting and the dramatic effect he throws into his performances.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY RUSSELL.

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Born at Sheerness in 1814, Mr. Henry Russell commenced his musical instructions, at a very early age, under Mr. Charles King, the son of the celebrated composer. King gave the power of music full play and ample justice, by raising it to the dignity of a science—by investing the airy form of the enchantress with a sober drapery—by trusting not to the legerdemain which demands hours of work for the fingers, and idleness for the head, but by introducing a deeper study of the vast mystery of harmony, modulation, composition, and transposition, of every possible description. Thus music partook, from his very earliest age, of both portions of Russell's being—refined his intellectual and purified his moral sense. Thus music has never been considered by him in the light of a mere trivial pastime wherewith to while away time. The grandeur appertaining to a severe science has ever (to him) rested on her name.

When he was only twelve, his musical genius began for the first time to develop itself before the public on the boards of the Surrey Theater, where he was associated with other juvenile musicians, who, like himself, afterwards attained eminence in the profession, in the performance of English operas. From the favorable recognition which the talent of young Russell met with from the press and the public in general, his friends determined to improve him in music, and to spare no expense in his education, hopeful of a future eminence which they might now reasonably expect for him. He was therefore sent to Italy, where he studied under Rossini. With this great composer he sung and played, till he obtained an accurate knowledge of the laws by which the airs we breathe are made vocal and harmonious. How few have raised their eyes from the visible keys of the mundane vehicle of sound, to scrutinize the great laws on which the performance of the simplest air depends! Artistic passion too frequently contents itself with the mere enjoyment of the result, without rising to the contemplation of the inner mechanism and beautiful fitness of every law in the realm of music.

On returning to his native country, Russell spent a couple of years in discharging the duties of chorus-master of the Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, and then went back again to Italy, where he resumed his musical studies under General Mayerbeer, and other masters. It is a custom at Naples to give a gold medal for the best musical composition; and in the autumn of 1833, Russell contended for this prize and won it. As it was presented to him by the hand of the King of Naples, the distinction entitles him to the rank and title of chevalier in that country.

Shortly after this we find Russell again in England; but, after a brief residence, he took his departure for Canada, in the year 1834. But Canada has hardly assumed her place in the musical world; and from the little encouragement that he met with in the British possessions, Russell migrated to the United States, aware that from the great dearth of homebred musical genius, whether as

composers or performers, the country of brother Jonathan must depend on imported luxury in this particular. He commenced at New York his career as a vocalist, and as the Americans are not gifted with extremely refined taste, he sang chiefly the effusions most popular among them. "Ole Bull and Old Dan Tucker, or the Match for an Oyster Supper," and "De Merry Shoeblick, or My Old Aunt Sally," were far more palatable to brother Jonathan than the finest airs of Bellini or Mayerbeer. The vast superiority of his musical genius soon had become recognized, and he received an invitation, while at Toronto, from some gentlemen of the City of Rochester, to locate himself among them. Thither he went accordingly, and in 1835 was appointed professor of music in an academy devoted to the cultivation of that science. It was while staying at Rochester, and while holding this appointment, that his mind became inclined to that particular kind of composition which has led to his greatness as a musician, and which was occasioned by the occurrence of an incident which we have already related. His peculiar kind of composition and singing has been thus truly and clearly described by an able critic in the *Daily News*:—"He chooses narrative and descriptive subjects of strong interest, which are clothed in language of poetical beauty and power. The simple notes to which he unites his verses are so perfectly accommodated to their rhythm, emphasis, and accent, that he is enabled to declaim them with all the clearness, energy, and passion of spoken language; and this is the secret of his success, great and deserved as it is.

Having hit upon this new style of music, and finding it extremely popular, Russell devoted his whole attention to it, and in about a year's time his fame had spread not only over the whole of the United States, but had even reached the shores of Europe. In 1836, with this great renown, he was traversing America from one end to another; and wherever and whenever he gave his entertainments—and it was at all places and at all times—he was all but idolized by the multitudes who flocked to hear him sing. While thus enriching himself and delighting the Americans, the love of home, and the hope of gaining from his countrymen reputation and favor akin to what he was enjoying in the land of his early adoption, induced him to leave the scene of his triumphs, that he might submit himself and his compositions to the judgment of a British audience. Accordingly, in 1842, we find Russell in England; and on Thursday the 23d of February, in that year, giving, in the rooms of his friend Mr. Kirkman, in Soho-square, for the first time in England, one of those entertainments the fame of which had so favorably preceded his progress to his native country. With respect to this entertainment, there was this remarkable about it—that it was the first which any vocalist had had the courage to give *unaided*. The undertaking—though it has since been imitated, and is now popular—was certainly bold: some cavilled, others wondered, but all rushed to hear him. A crowded audience loudly applauded his successful efforts; and as if with one voice, the critics praised the great extent of his musical powers. Since then



HENRY RUSSELL, THE VOCALIST.

Russell has been adding yearly to his reputation. In the metropolis and in every part of the provinces he has given—and at some periods, almost nightly—his vocal entertainments with increasing success and approbation. With but a short absence of a few months in America, he has, since his first appearance in Soho-square, regularly established himself in England.

The following description of his powers is from the pen of his friend, the publisher of the only correct and authorized edition of his songs, Mr. Davidson, of London, to whose memoir we are indebted for the above facts with regard to this eminent singer.

In addition to a baritone voice of great strength, pliability, and sweetness, Mr. Russell has the advantage of a more perfect musical declamation than was ever before exhibited, except perhaps by Mr. Braham, and a power of dramatic expression unsurpassed by any vocalist who ever sought the favor of the public. To these advantages he adds that of being as excellent a musician and composer as a vocalist; and when, speedily after his debut in the towns of the United States, he began the

production of his own striking and dramatic scenes and cantatas, he created such a furor of applause, that he took his stand at once among the first vocalists of the day. From that period his career, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, has been a succession of triumphs. He has been recognized as the "singer of the people"—thousands in every city and large town in the empire, have hung delighted on the tones of his voice, and been enchained, as with a tragedy or drama, as they listened to the songs he sang—each one being a drama in itself, and telling a whole history of passion and incident in the short compass of a few stanzas. The music to which these productions are allied is varied and entrancing as the subject, and each lends to the other the aid which the marriage of fine music with fine poetry never fails to produce, but which, in the compositions of Mr. Russell, is more strikingly exemplified than it can be in the ordinary song and ballad, constructed upon simpler principles, and raising no such complex, varied, and passionate emotions as he contrives to impart. He has originated a new school, full of pathos, sensibility, and fire—a rare combination of the poetry of thought and the poetry of sound.

Simplicity, tenderness, strength, and mellowness, are the agents by which Mr. Russell produces his effects. His style—plain, yet effective—"catches a grace beyond the reach of art." Mr. Russell has as perfect a command over his vocal organs as any living singer: every note is true, round, and beautifully finished; an unequal or imperfect note never escapes him. He has shown at some of his concerts that he can execute roulades and cadenzas when he chooses; but he has too much good taste and judgment to ruin a touching or simple ballad, or a descriptive song, by what are generally termed ornaments, merely for the sake of showing off the flexibility of his voice. He depends solely upon his highly cultivated tones, upon expression, and upon distinct enunciation, for its effects.

Much as his singing is admired, his style of accompaniment is not the least attractive feature of his performances. What though Mr. Russell, for the purpose of attaining some particular effect, may now and then take a stride beyond the rules of art! The fact that he has the boldness to reject commonly received rules where they stand in the way of the effects he desires to produce, argues any thing but ignorance on his part of the rules themselves.

London Journal.

Physiological Department.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF

THE HUMAN HEART.

BY A. F. DUTCHER, M. D.

Who can contemplate the wonders of the human frame without amazement! And who would be ignorant of the truths that constitute those wonders! Its exquisite machinery: the perfect structure of its parts! Consider, for a moment, what an immense number of parts must be in action to enable us to breathe, to feel, and to walk. Hundreds of bones, in diversified forms, connected together by various modes of articulation; hundreds of muscles to produce motion, each of them acting in at least ten different capacities; hundreds of tendons and ligaments to connect the bones and muscles; hundreds of arteries to convey the blood to the remotest part of the system; hundreds of veins to bring it back to its reservoir, the heart; thousands of lacteals and lymphatic tubes, absorbing and conveying nutriment to the circulating fluids; millions of pores, through which the perspiration is continually issuing; an infinity of nervous ramifications, diffusing sensation through all parts of this exquisite machinery; and the heart at every pulsation exerting a force of a hundred thousand pounds, in order to preserve all this complicated machinery in constant operation. Well may the poet exclaim: "How prodigious are Thy contrivances concerning me, O, God! How great is the sum of them. I will praise Thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made!"

We propose, in these articles, to give a general description of the anatomy and physiology of the Heart, and those organs concerned in the transmission and purification of the blood.

THE HEART.

This complicated and beautiful organ is situated in the center of the human system, behind the breast-bone, and is itself the center of the sanguiferous system. In shape it is conical, and it is situated with the apex pointing downward and to the left side, while the base is above and toward the right side. The walls of the heart are composed of several layers of strong muscular fibers, which run obliquely around it in various directions. In all animals which breathe atmospheric air, the heart is divided into four chambers. Two of these chambers are for propelling the blood into the lungs, and the other two for sending it through the arteries into the body. As each of these chambers are distinct, we shall briefly describe them separately.



FIG. 1.

The right chamber or *auricle* (R. A.) forms the right and anterior part of the base of the heart. It is a hollow muscular cavity with thin walls, separated on the left side by a thin partition from the left chamber. There are three openings in the right chamber. Two of these are the mouths of two large veins, (V. C., V. C.) which will be described hereafter; the other is the *right auriculo-ventricular opening*, or aperture by which the right auricle communicates with the lower right chamber or ventricle.

The *right ventricle* (R. V.) is a triangular cavity, with muscular walls, thicker than those of the auricle, and extending from the right auricle to nearly the apex, or point of the heart. When we open its front and examine its interior walls, we find it marked within by several strong detached bundles of muscular fiber, some of them furnished with delicate tendons or *sinews*, which are attached to a valve, (V. V.), the use of which we shall describe presently. There are two openings into the right ventricle; the opening going to the lungs, called the *pulmonary artery*, (P. A.) and the right passage, just noticed, by which it communicates with the right auricle. This remarkable opening, if viewed from the ventricle, is seen to be furnished with a valve, which is a structure of great importance. It is called the *tricuspid valve*, from its having three points.

There are three triangular folds of the membrane which lines the cavities of the heart; they are attached by their bases to the edges of the

ventricular orifice, while their points hang loose into the cavity of the ventricle. They can fold back freely into the space, and therefore allow the blood to pass readily from the auricle into the ventricle; but these folds could not, unaided, withstand the current against them, and would themselves be forced into the auricle, were it not for the little tendons already mentioned. These tendons are just long enough when the ventricle is distended, to allow the valves to lie flat and cover the opening completely; and short enough to prevent them being pushed through into the auricle. They act very much like the ropes attached to the corners of the jib-sails of a ship, which keep the sails from being blown away by the wind.

But this is not all the beauty and ingenuity of this complicated structure. These tendinous cords are of exactly the required length, when the ventricle is fully expanded, to keep the valve in its proper place. But when the ventricle contracts, and its sides are brought near to each other, it is apparent that the cords must become loosened, and the valve be allowed to float into the auricle, and thus destroy its use as a valve, without some preventive against such an accident. Such a preventive is beautifully provided. The cords are attached to the ventricle by the intervention of little muscles which contract at the moment the ventricle contracts, in an opposite direction, just enough to keep the cords always at the same degree of tension. When the ventricle expands, these muscles relax in a corresponding degree, so as to elongate the cords and accommodate them to the varying diameter of the ventricle."



FIG. 2.

The *left auricle* (L. A.) makes up the remainder of the base of the heart. It resembles very much the right auricle, except that it lies to the back and left side of the heart. It has five openings into its cavity. Four of these belong to the pulmonary veins, bringing the blood from the lungs. The other is the *left auriculo-ventricular opening*, and establishes a free communication between the left auricle and ventricle.

The *left ventricle* (L. V.) joins the left auricle inferiorly, and constitutes the remainder of the apex of the heart. Its walls are thicker than any other part of the heart. Its internal appearance is very

similar to that of the right ventricle, being marked by fleshy columns, and having two openings in the cavity. One of these is the *left auriculo-ventricular orifice*, which, like that of the right side, is furnished with a valve. In this instance, however, the valve has only two points, and has hence, from an obvious comparison, been termed the *mitral valve*. The other opening is the orifice of the great artery, the *aorta*, (A.) by which the blood is sent to all parts of the body.

It may not be out of place here to observe that the mouth, or rather the base of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, (which rises from the right ventricle, and the use of which is to propel the venous blood into the lungs,) is an admirable arrangement of valves to prevent the blood from flowing back into the ventricle, after it has once entered into the artery. A description of one will answer for both.

At the base of the aorta, there is a firm ring, to which the valves now to be described are attached. The necessity of this will appear evident, since, if the ring could be stretched by the force of the heart's action, the valves would not be sufficient to close the passage; their conjoined diameters would not equal that of the artery which they have to close. These valves are three in number; they are little half-moon-shaped bags of their membrane, which are thrown up by the blood passing out of the ventricle, but by the slightest retrograde movement of the blood, their margins are caught, and then, being distended or bagged, they fall together and close the passage, as illustrated in fig. 3.



FIG. 3.

There are some curious little adjustments connected with these valves, which manifest the mechanical skill and wisdom of that Being who conceived the plan of man's physical organization, and who has executed it with such surprising accuracy and precision.

When the valve is thrown up by the blood passing out of the heart, it is not permitted to touch or fall upon the side of the artery, for if it did, it would not be readily caught up by the blood that flows back; there is, therefore, a little dilation of the coats of the artery forming a pouch behind each valve, by which, being always full of blood, although the margins of the valve be distended to the full circle, they never cling to the coats of the

artery. These valves, then, are never permitted to fall against the artery, and therefore they are always prepared to receive the motion of the reflux blood.

To strengthen these valves and effectually secure their edges from being torn, there are tendons running along their margins like the bolt-rope or foot-rope along the edge of a sail, and these tendons are attached to the side of the artery, and give the valve great strength.

Such is a brief description of the heart and its cavities. All that we shall add to this description is, that the chambers of the heart and blood-vessels throughout are lined with a fine smooth membrane which facilitates the flow of the blood, &c.; and externally it is covered by a membranous bag, called the *pericardium*, which contains the serous or watery fluid that surrounds the heart, and by its attachment to the mediastinum and diaphragm, preserves the heart in a fixed position at its base, while it allows free motion to the body of that organ during its contractions and dilations.

PHONOGRAPHY:

ITS VALUE AND USES.

Man's nature abounds in wants and needs, and terrestrial nature abounds equally in the means of this supply. Thus, he needs garments, houses, and a thousand other things indispensable to his comfort, or at least promotive of it. These instrumentalities we call property, or the necessities and comforts of life.

But some of these things are relatively more important than others; thus, food, houses, raiment, &c., are absolutely indispensable to the very existence of man on earth, and therefore bear a greater relative importance than many fancy articles. In view of this relative value of different things, pray what one commodity towers above all these, as the light of the sun towers above all lesser lights? That by which mind is developed, and its various operations manifested. For what was earth, and all things upon it created, but to develop man? And for what was man created, but to manifest mind? So that every created thing is adapted simply and ultimately to the production and development of MIND AND SOUL. Of course those kinds of property which most directly facilitate this grand end of creation are relatively most important.

Books, newspapers, lectures, sermons, and conversation, being the greatest instrumentalities for the manifestation and development of mind, thereby become the highest order of property on earth, nor is the day far distant when they will be so regarded. A vast amount of capital is even now embarked in the book and printing business, schools included. How vast their increase even within our recollection. But our race is progressing, from the animal to the moral. Every year adds more and still more to the men and capital invested in this mental and moral department of humanity. Fifty years hence, in our country, judging from the present ratio of increase, this kind of property will preponderate over all others, and if in fifty years, what in five hundred, and five thousand, for the race was not born yesterday, and will not die to-morrow

Indeed, houses and lands, raiment and stocks, gold and silver, and every other species of property, will soon come to be considered comparatively valueless, except as they promote human intellectuality and morality, while the latter are to stand out upon the very face of everything appertaining to man as the paramount objects of human pursuit and human happiness. Even in the present low state of human mentality, to those of exalted intellect and morality, a good book comes to be the highest order of property they can know. Can dollars measure the value of any new truth, or lofty moral aspiration: and has not the reader perused some one book the truths and feelings excited by which you would not consent to have obliterated for the wealth of Astor and Gerard combined, provided your mind could never again obtain them? Mind, ideas, and feelings being thus incomparably more valuable than money, or any other species of property, of course whatever facilitates the intercommunication of mind with mind, comes next in value to the mind itself. Thought being infinitely valuable relatively, so is every instrumentality for disseminating it. Of these, the printing press furnishes an illustration. Before its invention, what was man? Blot it out, and what would he soon become? What keeps down the wretched millions of the old world? The censorship and prohibition of the press. Give them the free intercommunication of mind with mind, and one year would witness an organized and triumphantly successful revolution throughout all Europe. Whatever, then, aids the press, promotes the highest good of man.

But that press is now an exceedingly bungling affair. Reference is had not to the mechanical means of stereotyping and printing, for they have been carried to very great perfection. Improvements most wonderful have recently been invented in the mere mechanical department of printing. Only think of thirty thousand impressions per hour, whereas thirty or at least fifty years ago, one or two impressions per minute were considered wonderful. But we can hardly hope for any very great additions to the printing art, in this direction. There are directions, however, in which we may expect even greater improvements than this rapidity. We may expect such improvements in the facilities with which thoughts are transferred to that press. We may, we ought to expect to make as great improvements in this direction, as we have just made in the other. And what is putting thoughts on paper but spelling? Nothing more, nothing less, nothing else. And is not our present mode of spelling as bungling as was our mode of printing in Franklin's day? How exceedingly clumsy our mode of putting some of our simplest words on paper, such as which, thought, cough, though, etc.—bungling because unscientific, that is, unnatural. Science, is but nature, and nature is all science, and every department of nature has its own peculiar science, and that science is just as perfect as nature herself. Spelling, that is, the transferring of thought to paper, is a science, for which nature has provided just as she has provided the reckoning of figures, for experiments in natural philosophy or mechanics, and nature's mode of spelling is both

perfect in kind, and perfectly easy. About it there is not one difficult thing. It is like talking, like the gliding of water down an inclined plane, so easy that a fool need not ere therein. And what is this science of spelling, or thought writing? It is the counterpart of talking. The oral expression of ideas is a fixed science; that science consists in affixing certain ideas to certain vocal sounds, and the spelling science likewise consists in a like concomitance of certain characters with certain sounds. In other words thought-writing is, or at least should be, analogous to thought speaking or talking. In short, as every vocal sound or combination of sounds, should express a given idea or feeling, so should a given written character, or combination of characters, likewise express a given idea or feeling. And there should be just as many written characters as there are vocal sounds, the same sound being always expressed by the same characters, and every given character always representing the same vocal sound. This would render thought-writing just as scientific, easy and unmistakable as conversation or speaking. This once effected, when a child had learned these characters, and the appropriate sounds attached to each, he would virtually have learned to spell every word which could be pronounced, for the very pronunciation of a word would be the spelling of that word. Accordingly it would not be possible to commit a mistake in spelling. As it would take but a few hours, or at most days, to learn these characters, of course it would take an equally short time to learn to read. Were this done, ninety-nine hundredths of the time now spent in teaching children to read, write, and spell, would be saved, so that the time now spent at school might be employed to infinitely better advantage either in physical development, or in prosecuting the higher branches of study—an end greatly to be desired, for nothing on earth is as important as the right training of the juvenile mind, and whatever can facilitate it, whatever labor-saving can be introduced into education—is more important than any other labor-saving process ever invented; because it pertains to a higher object—because it is a labor-saving of *MIND*, of human time and existence.

Infinitely important, then, in the light of these general truths, become the sciences of phonography and phonotypy, for they attempt to attain, and measurably do attain, these important ends.

They help to multiply mind and develop thought, by transferring these commodities from one human being to another. How important, in an intellectual point of view, that a splendid lecture delivered Monday evening, in the New York Tabernacle, should be laid upon the next morning's breakfast table of every citizen of N. Y., so that they can all enjoy that "feast of reason and flow of soul," which emanated from one of nature's gifted intellects, and equally important that that lecture be spread by railroad and telegraph, in twenty-four hours, over the entire length and breadth of the land. It is wonderful that the railroad and steamboat can transfer persons and property so easily, rapidly and cheaply from place to place. On this account they are among the highest orders of property, and in-

strumentalities of the progress of the race. But any invention which can transfer thought with a hundred fold greater rapidity by printing and telegraph, and the intellectual, moral, and social productions of nature's most gifted sons and daughters, throughout all our borders, is infinitely more important. This greatest of all ends phonography attains. Suppose a most gifted nobleman of thought and high aspiration should deliver a most mind and soul stirring oration in any part of our land; a single phonographic reporter could take down, word for word, every successive sentence as fast as uttered; which could be transcribed, set, and printed in a few hours, and thus distributed illimitably, besides being sent by telegraph to all quarters, to be there printed and distributed. Now what a mighty influence on the human mind this single speech would produce; an influence utterly impossible without the phonographic art, for no system of stenography could give any more than a skeleton of the remarks of any speaker.

In this view of the subject, namely, the relative importance of mental property and phonography as an instrumentality for fastening this property as it emanates from the human mind, and thus disseminating it illimitably, how important does phonography become; for it is next in importance and value to the ideas themselves. And how does it enhance the value of those ideas; for if brilliant mental conceptions were obliged to die within the soul where they originated they would be of little value. If, however, as by speech, they can be transferred to hundreds or thousands, their value becomes enhanced in proportion to the number who receive them. But suppose, instead of being listened to by a few thousands, an invention is made by which they can be read by all the civilized millions on earth, this value becomes enhanced by every new reader. Phonography then becomes the instrument of giving human ideas to the four quarters of the world, to be circulated far and near, wherever there is mind to be reached and thought to be awakened.

Or, take the phrenological profession. The value of correct phrenological delineations of character is very great. It is that self-knowledge in a scientific form which is the essence of all knowledge. Its value cannot be overrated. But suppose an expert phrenologist reads a character accurately, and gives scientific advice respecting self-improvement, health, faults, virtues, occupations, etc., unless recorded some way, how soon do they escape the mind of him to whom the advice is given? He will be the better to be sure, but only a little better for it; but let a phonographer take down, word for word, as they fall from the lips of the delineator, and suppose the person reads them over every birth-day and endeavors to profit by them throughout the year, how vast the amount of good he can derive therefrom, over and above that derived from a mere verbal description.

Words utterly fail to express the value of the phonographic art. The value of steam power is as nothing compared to it, because this appertains to mind, that to matter, this promotes mental progress, that mainly physical. The inventor of letters did a

great thing, the inventor of printing perhaps a greater, and Pitman a greater still, because he rendered the other two available; so much more available than they could have been without his addition to their inventions. Not that Pitman deserves anything like divine honors, for he only did what was simple and obvious, he simply saw and applied a principle already existing in nature; but the practical value of this discovery no human mind can ever realize.

Not but that improvements can yet be made on Pitman's mode of recording ideas, for progression is just as much the order of nature here, as everywhere else; and who knows but that in coming time Pitman's system, compared with those systems of thought-writing which are to be adopted, will be like the bungling hand press, compared with power-presses which throw off thirty thousand impressions per hour! Yet that he is on the right track is obvious, for he bases his phonographic system in this scientific law—a given character for a given sound, and given characters always representing the same sounds.

Then shall not this invention be carried into practical operation throughout all the schools of our land? Shall not children be taught to write in phonography whenever they would transfer their ideas to paper, for it is comparatively as useful to the private individual as in that public relation just specified. All have valuable thoughts of their own, at least valuable to themselves, and hear or read valuable thoughts worth preserving, and phonography furnishes the means of taking down a sermon, lecture, conversation—any and every mental production, as it falls from the lips of the speaker or reader, so that, at any subsequent period of life, it can be read just as fast as we read printing, and without mistake. To say that this phonographic art is worth thousands to every individual, is to underrate it, because money cannot measure the value of those commodities which appertain to the growth and development of mind.

To the public man the phonographic art is still more valuable, because he has more thoughts and feelings to transfer to paper both in manuscript, and in a printed form. Suppose a business man who has scores of letters to answer every day, could answer in phonography instead of in the present bungling chirography, to say that he could write six times as fast, or six letters to one, is not to overrate the phonographic art.

Or, supposing this public man is an author,—how many ideas of priceless value have died within the mind of their originator simply for want of time to transfer them to paper, whereas, if he had been dexterous in the phonographic art, in a single day he could have written a large volume, and written it far better than in the ordinary chirography, for when the mind is in an exalted state it can conceive and word ideas as rapidly as it can speak, so that the writing of a book is placed by the phonographic art on the same footing, as to labor, with its verbal delivery, becoming of course a mere song when compared with the present clumsy and confining mode of writing.

And then, again, how many precious ideas are

lost because they come up so fast that while we are transferring one to paper the others vanish, whereas with phonography they could be transferred as rapidly as conceived, and in a far more perfect manner, because when an idea or sentiment bursts upon the mind it can be worded on the instant with a freshness and a power unattainable afterwards.

These are a few, yet only a few of the advantages of the phonographic art. To the young man we say, with all thy getting, get phonography; get it even as a means of obtaining money, get it as a means of obtaining knowledge, of impressing the minds and feelings of your fellow men. Nor should anything be allowed to prevent so valuable an acquisition.

As a business, also, this art is destined soon to become a lucrative calling, and to employ thousands and tens of thousands in the counting room, in the newspaper offices, and by all men who are any way over pressed with business. For one I could hardly forego the advantages of having a phonographic reporter at hand, and this art has only to become known to the equally appreciated, and when it is, thousands and tens of thousands who now toil along without it will avail themselves of such reporters.

But, more than this, in twenty-five years the principal writing of the country will be done in the phonographic hand, which will partially obviate the necessity of special reporters.

But, there yet remains one cardinal defect in the transferring of mental operations to paper. It lies between phonography and striking the printed sheet, and consists in the present exceedingly slow mode of setting up the type. It consists partly in our having to set up a great many useless letters, but more in the *kind* of letters used. They can and should be the same as used in writing. Type setting now intervenes between the manuscript and the printing, and it is in this that as great improvements remain yet to be made as have recently been made in the striking of the sheet. My individual opinion is that the time will come when men will write the matter to be stereotyped on something, in some way so that it can pass directly from the scribe to the stereotyper, and thus be multiplied indefinitely; thus saving the whole process of type setting. But to do this, it is requisite first that the printed and the manuscript letter be the same—an end most desirable, and what is desirable is attainable. Besides, what real necessity exists for these two kinds of letters? How far the recent invention of E. Webster, editor of the *Universal Phonographer*, realizes this desirable end, remains to be seen; that he has made an important approximation to it, is not a matter of doubt, and as far as he has attained this end, so far he becomes an eminent benefactor of his race, and deserves their honor and patronage.

The thought of our article then amounts to just this. By as much as mind is incomparably the most valuable commodity known to man, by so much is whatever facilitates this transfer of mind to mind proportionably valuable. In a commercial sense, and as a means of human progress and happiness, phonography is to this end what the market is to the farmer, what the window glass is to light,

what steam is to mechanics. Or thus, mind is incomparably the greatest of human commodities, and phonography and phonotypy are the great disseminators of this commodity, and therefore next in value to the commodity itself.

PROGRESSION A UNIVERSAL LAW:

ITS APPLICATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL, THE RACE, AND THE UNIVERSE, INCLUDING THE ULTIMATE DESTINY OF EACH.

Progression is written in ever-developing characters upon every department of the universe of God. Every form of life is continually struggling to assume higher phases, and ever successful in those struggles. Escalator, onward, upward, is nature's universal motto.

Astronomy teaches that this general progressive law appertains to our planetary system. Recent astronomical discoveries render the nebular theory, as it is called, literally demonstrative; and this theory, once admitted, establishes the general law, that the outer or more distant planets of our solar system were created first, and are accordingly far more advanced than our earth, and, by parity of reasoning, that the earth is more advanced than the moon, or the planets situated still nearer to the sun. The extremely ragged appearance of the moon's surface, her deep valleys and projecting crags, and the general extreme unevenness of her surface demonstrate that her hills are far younger, and therefore less worn down by atmosphere, rain, frosts, and sun, her valleys less broad and fertile, and all her facilities for the enjoyment of her tenants more new and less perfect than those found on our earth. And while astronomy has established this general theory as regards the planetary system, and by establishing this theory it establishes a like theory that a similar succession appertains to the various solar systems among themselves, they succeeding each other like the different berries on a bush, fruits on a tree, or children in a family.

Geology is establishing a like progressive doctrine as appertaining to our earth, and her various means of comfort and luxury. The geological theory of icebergs and avalanches renders it certain that in ages past, floating mountains of ice, in which were imbedded large masses of earth and rocks, were disengaged in northern latitudes from their primitive beds, and floated hundreds of miles in a southeasterly direction. President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, mentions an immense groove cut in a rock on or near Mount Holyoke, as if an immense iceberg, weighing millions of tons, with a prodigious rock fastened in its base, first striking some distance from the top of the mountain, cut a light groove at first, and then heavier, and still heavier, till, as it neared the top of the mountain, it became very deep, and then lighter and still lighter, as it passed over on the opposite side. This theory would indicate that in former ages the earth suffered from a vastly greater amount of cold than we now experience. And here let us catechize our oldest inhabitants. Are our winters in given localities, as severe as forty or sixty years ago? What say our thermometrical records?

What say the feelings of each reader—are our winters on the average as severe now as twenty or forty years ago? An almost universal negative we think will be the response. And if this has been the case heretofore, it will be still more the case hereafter. Now, if this really be the fact, the inference is obvious, that a few hundred and certainly a few thousand years will greatly meliorate the severity of our frosts and the extremity of our changes, the violence of our storms, &c., and render the earth on a large scale better fitted for the residence of man, or, rather, fitted for the residence of a higher order of human beings—those more delicately organized, and consequently capable of a higher amount of enjoyment than man now is; for to stand a severe cold implies a hardness of the human constitution which renders it less keenly alive to both enjoyment and external injuries.

But, be this as it may, that the fertility of the earth in the ordinance of nature improves from age to age is perfectly obvious. Thus, let any farmer return all the straw and stubble, or all the manure made from that straw, back upon a given quantity of land where it grew, and then all the excrement of those animals fed on the grain, as well as the bones and flesh of the animals, manufactured out of this grain, and will not that land become richer and still richer, from year to year and age to age?

But why richer? Because nature admits no loss in her measures; what is lost to any given spot is thrown in some form into the general stock of enriching materials, by means either of air or water, so that of all the fertilizing material produced, none is really lost. Yet a new supply is being gradually produced from year to year, in the perpetual decay of rocks, soils, &c. Thus our mountains are vast reservoirs of these enriching materials. Yon tree grows in the crevice of that rock, because the rock on the sides of the crevice is perpetually decaying, and thus furnishing the tree-enriching material. In the lapse of ages that tree is blown down, or becomes old, dies and decays, and these fertilizing properties are borne to the valley below, in the form either of wood or ashes, or float upon the water to enrich the earth somewhere. The surface of every rock is decaying, and the surface of every crevice in every rock. The soil itself is also decaying from age to age, thus increasing the fertilizing materials, none of which can ever be lost, so that the whole earth is to become richer and still richer from age to age—a beautiful provision in nature, as we shall hereafter see.

But not to dwell on the application of this law to the lower forms of nature and of life, let us proceed at once to apply it to man—nature's great type—fully assured that whatever is true of man is equally true of universal nature, and also that whatever is true of nature, as a whole, is more significantly true of man, her lord and epitome.

And, first, the numerical progress of the race. The Bible informs us that the whole human race sprang from a single human pair; nor would the argument that there were three, or four, or five human pairs at the first creation, materially affect our thought, which is, that there is written in the inner constitution of humanity, a law by which the

POPE INCREASES IN NUMBERS from age to age. Thus it is computed that where war and other great devastations do not exist, the race doubles every twenty, twenty-five or thirty years, varying according to the facilities for human sustenance and comfort. Under the action of this law the population of the earth has increased from two persons to over eight hundred millions.

Formerly but a small patch of the earth's surface was peopled at all, and that but very sparsely, its great bulk being inhabited by wild beasts and creeping things innumerable, and all brought about by that simple arrangement, that healthy parents naturally reproduce from two to ten, twelve, or more offspring. But war and pestilence are destroying a far less number of human beings now than formerly, and the obvious inference is, that as the race progresses they will destroy far less hereafter than now, and accordingly we have a right to the inference that the race will multiply more rapidly hereafter than it has heretofore. Besides, we shall see farther on, that knowledge and observation of the health-laws now being disseminated and practiced, will save millions on millions from a premature grave hereafter, more relatively than heretofore—especially will save a far greater number of children. It cannot be the economy of nature that half our children should die in the cradle. As the laws of physiology become disseminated and practiced, very few children will die, and few adults, except those who become worn out by old age.

Now, as the race has multiplied thus rapidly under the disadvantages of ignorance, and the devastations of war and pestilence, how much more rapidly will it progress in numbers hereafter, when those causes comparatively cease. Other causes of human destruction, such as excessive toil, exposure, famine, &c., will greatly diminish, and of course the multiplication of the race be correspondingly enhanced.

Please observe also that this increase is not in the ratio of simple interest, but of compound progression. We may safely assert that the average production of human beings should be six or eight to every married pair; and the equality of the sexes shows that all, or very nearly all, should marry. That is, let the race be as favorably situated as we shall by and by show it is ultimately to become, and we may safely calculate that every marriage will reproduce six living healthy children, who in their turn will grow up to become the parents of eighteen others. Is this too large an estimate? If so, make your own. But assuming this as the basis for reckoning, let two of these six go to offset the parents, four will then go for increase. Let us take 33½ years as the average time of a generation, that is, suppose these parents to produce three of these six children before thirty-three, and then after that, this gives three generations to a century in that two persons born in 1800 will replace themselves and give the world four additional specimens of humanity in 1833; these four, besides keeping up their original number, will have produced eighteen in 1866, and in 1900 these eighteen will have been augmented to

fifty-four, and in 2000 their number will have become 1458. But we spine that this estimate is far below what will be realized. Still, let us apply it to the existing population of the earth, say 800,000,000 in 1833. In 1933 it will be 2,600,000,000, in A. D. 2033 it will be 583,200,000,000.

Owing to the extremely unfavorable situation of most of the inhabitants of the earth, to the toils and privations of the poorer classes of the old world and the luxurious habits of the remainder, this increase has not thus far been realized. But let the despotic governments of the old world be swept away—as within a few years they absolutely must be—let the poorer classes attain as much prosperity and comfort there as here, and this condition will soon be realized. In addition to this, let wars cease, and children be physiologically cared for, so as to be healthy, and we have far underrated that increase which coming time would see realized.

Or, to apply this law to the increase which has actually transpired in our own country. Seventy-five years ago we were three millions; the ratio just given applied to these three millions would give us 33½ millions in seventy-five years. This exceeds our actual population by ten millions, notwithstanding all our increase by emigration; but remember that our estimate is based on the supposition that all our children live to grow up, whereas half of them die in the nursery; this would leave our estimated increase only sixteen millions, and from this is to be deducted a vast number of human beings who have died prematurely, and who if the life-and-health laws were known and observed, would have lived and become parents, so that on the basis of six children to every married pair every thirty-three years, our present population, after deducting the deaths of children and the premature deaths of adults, would not exceed 12,000,000, whereas it is actually 23,000,000, which shows that our present estimates are far below what is actually transpiring under our own eyes.

But be these estimates above or below the ratio of increase which subsequent generations will witness, this is certain, that this progressive law will go on steadily but effectually to fill the earth completely full of human beings, just as full as can live comfortably. Take the increase of any city or village or country town in our land as a sample for the whole world, and what we see transpiring on a small scale is actually transpiring on a scale commensurate with the globe itself. And how long would it be before even our own country would crowd the whole world to its fullest capacity of support! Certainly not long. Judge from the way we are peopling California and Oregon, as well as filling up our own borders, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains.

We ought here to stop to inquire by what law this ratio of increase shall be limited, after the world is filled to its utmost capacity, so as only just barely to keep the world full. I answer, there is a law written in the inner constitution of humanity, and developed by phrenological science, by which this limitation is to take place. What that law is we shall explain elsewhere.

THE TROUBLES OF LIFE.

HOW THEY CAN BE OVERCOME.

BY F. L. BULL.

Almost every newspaper that meets the eye, furnishes evidence of the truth of holy writ; that "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." There is no use of attempting to philosophize on the subject of worldly troubles, or deny but what they ever have, and ever will exist; for the nature of man is not consistent with a state of perfect happiness in the present life.

A man in the height of worldly prosperity, with his family around him, in the enjoyment of perfect health, may, reasoning from his own consciousness, argue that happiness is attainable on earth. But let sickness and death visit his dwelling—let one and another of the members of his family be consigned to the "house appointed for all the living," and philosophy will prove inefficient to quell the anguish of his soul. He may bear his grief with philosophical indifference, and be looked upon as being proof against the disappointments and troubles of life, yet the very effort to confine his sorrow within the limits of his own mind, only tends to augment his sufferings. It would relieve him, in some degree at least, to unburden his soul to his fellow mortals, and tell them of the anguish of his spirit. We cannot judge correctly of a man's feelings by noticing his deportment; for the soul may be riven with the deepest anguish, when the countenance is radiant with smiles.

If it be said that religion is sufficient to guard the mind against the bad effects of worldly ills, we reply that it does not lessen the pains of the body, and only gives comfort by enabling us to hope for a state of perfect happiness in a future state of existence. We admit that religion is necessary to man's happiness in the present life; for the religious faculties need gratification, and claim that share of exercise which all the mental powers demand to insure contentment.

Some of the worst troubles of life are imaginary. Real troubles are generally of short duration—we outlive them, and go on our way rejoicing; but imaginary evils continually haunt us by day, and disturb us with unpleasant dreams by night. We should strive to adapt ourselves to our present condition, and not be too anxious about the future. We do not mean that mankind should take no pains to provide in time of health for sickness, for that would be contrary to the dictates of reason. It is reasonable and proper, nay, it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our families, and society, to be industrious and prudent; but after having done this we should not make ourselves miserable by brooding trouble.

The best method yet devised to avoid the troubles of life is to study our own natures, physical and mental, and then, as far as in us lies, live in accordance with the laws of our being. And to gain a knowledge of ourselves, it is necessary for us to have a correct guide to show us the secret springs of human action, and how the study of mind can be pursued in a successful and intelligent manner. Now there is no way to gain a correct knowl-

edge of ourselves, mentally and physically, but by the aid of Phrenology and physiology. These sciences commence at the fountain head of all knowledge on these points, and cannot, if studied aright lead us astray.

Troubles arise from self-ignorance. Not knowing the sources of human enjoyment, we pursue a course of living wholly at variance with peace and contentment. Some who imagine that happiness consists in fashionable amusements, pursue the giddy round of pleasure, until they plunge themselves into an abyss of troubles from which it is impossible to extricate themselves. They have followed this course fearlessly and without forethought, "as the horse rushes into battle," thinking all the while that it was the high road to earthly felicity. It was a course marked out by self-ignorance, and would have been shunned if the light of self-knowledge had illumined the mind, and, like the star in the east, pointed out the way which leads to pleasantness and peace.

A few individuals, disappointed in their search for enjoyment in the society of their fellows, retire from it, and strive in solitude to shun the troubles of life. But even in their retirement, they find that discontentment pervades their minds, and they long for a friend to whom they may but "whisper, solitude is sweet." The hermit is ignorant of himself—of the laws which govern mankind and the social nature of the human species, and therefore blindly imagines that he can shun the ills and troubles of life by retiring from that society which he supposes to have been the cause of his misery. No person who has been prosperous in worldly concerns will ever seek for happiness by living in seclusion.

Many of the troubles of life arise from an improper exercise of the social faculties. Marriage is an institution ordained of heaven, and written as with a diamond's point upon the social nature of man. But notwithstanding this, some persons think they can live contrary to nature, and thus shun what they vainly imagine to be the troubles of life. But in living in a state of celibacy, they violate the laws of their being, and thus bring upon themselves the very troubles of which they complain.

But some object to the utility of the institution of marriage, because so many who enter into it are unhappy. Such, however, should remember that mankind are selfish, and in forming matrimonial alliances, many persons are governed more by pecuniary considerations than by real genuine attachment. When this is the case, it is not to be expected that the parties will live happily together, for the social law has been violated, and the penalty thereunto annexed, which is domestic infelicity, will be sure to follow, causing some of the most *aggravating troubles* which mortals are ever compelled to endure.

To avoid this, as well as other troubles which annoy us, we should endeavor, at the outset of life, to be governed in our conduct by reason, judgment, and religion. Our passions, which are ever leading us astray, must be kept in subjection to the higher and more ennobling faculties of the mind, if we wish to avoid the troubles of life. We must live, not for the gratification of self merely, but for the good of

others. The mind is often troubled in reviewing past misconduct. The errors of our past lives rise up in judgment against us, and embitter present enjoyment. It is natural for us to reflect upon the past, therefore let us improve the present moment well, that future reflections may not be a source of trouble to our minds.

Agricultural Department.

THE FARMER'S HISTORY,

AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

[Ms. Epitome:—The following is the experience of an old farmer, as related to me a few months ago.]

I settled in Louisa county, Virginia, in the year 1803, and commenced farming on a piece of good land. I had been raised to disregard all scientific interference in the simple process of "tilling the earth," and hence commenced in the old way, cutting and slashing down every thing—running long, straight rows, because more convenient—planting as much as I could possibly cultivate, in a rude and reckless manner—used the old-fashioned ploughs, hoes, &c.; gathered my crops, cleaned my land for another, suffered all the manure of the place to go to waste—and thus year after year, in a regular routine way, I planted and gathered my crops, without any regard to the effect upon my land, or ever once so much as dreaming that there was any other mode of farming. This was the way my father farmed, and I never then saw an agricultural paper, to teach me a better way, and indeed if I had, I most certainly should have rejected it as a new humbug.

For a few years my crops were good, but soon the older parts of my field began to fail. These worthless spots were neglected and new ground added, to make up the deficiency; but soon this too failed. For a year or two they yielded well, and seemed improved by resting, but the continual drain was too much, and I saw that now, in spite of an attempt at alterations in the mode of culture, my land was growing so poor that labor was here a useless business, and I determined to remove to some new land. Strange that I did not take the hint from the improvement in the waste fields by resting, and attempt to reclaim this land; but that was with me considered a thing, if not impossible at least unprofitable, and so I sold my farm, now in many places worked away to the clay, and in others furrowed with deep channels, at a very reduced price, disposed of everything at a sacrifice, and started for the South. I was eight weeks on the road, and at length, wearied and worn down with fatigue, I reached Green County, Alabama, in the fall of 1822.

Here I followed a similar course, cut away the timber—rushed ahead and planted more than I could half cultivate in a half-made style. Crop followed crop in quick and continued succession. Everything was rushed ahead to make the largest number of bales of cotton for the present time, and for a few years, while the land was new and full of the materials necessary for the growth of cotton,

all went on swimmingly, and I thought I was in a fair way for wealth. More hands were procured, new lands were cleared, and my go-ahead spirit rested not until every foot of my land that could be spared was under cultivation.

So eager and intent was I on the sole object of extending the area of acres, that I cut down the timber around my negro cabins, and only left a few trees standing round my own dwelling. Cotton must grow everywhere, was the motto. Thus exposed to the sun, and unsheltered from the influence of malaria, many of my hands sickened and died. My farm, too, as the one I had left in Virginia, began to fail, and various modes of planting *thin and thick*, soon and late were resorted to, to counteract the disease, but to no profit. The land was exhausted, and the crops necessarily failed. The West was now open, and the tedious and unprofitable business of making land rich, when rich land ready-made was in the West, did not suit me, and again at a sacrifice I sold out and raised the cry "To the westward ho!" Here I met with the same difficulties, and encountered the hardships of a new country. My course of farming was the same, and in eight or ten years I found that my Texas farm was beginning to fail. About this time (1845) I was called to Virginia on some business, and traversed the steps over which I had traveled years ago.

In passing through Alabama I visited my old farm, and the owner prevailed on me to stay a day with him, and see his mode of operation. I consented to this, and as it was near night we deferred an examination until morning. During the evening and after tea we talked freely upon agricultural subjects, and I soon learned that my friend was what I had always regarded as a speculative, imaginary experimenter, or, in other words, a *scientific farmer*. This had always seemed to me an anomaly, and when in the course of the evening he began to talk to me of the advantages of thorough cultivation, the absurdity of cultivating more than we can cultivate well, the advantages of a thorough draining, hill-side ditching, the scientific and persevering application of manures, the beneficial effects of guano, gypsum, salt and ashes, and the absolute necessity of both organic and mineral manures, to meet the demands of the vegetable economy, as lately revealed by vegetable physiology, and the rationale of the action of certain manures, I began to fear that my night would be badly spent, and that I should be repaid for my detention by a flimsy plausibility, which I knew from experience would all fail in practice. I had once in my early years, at the suggestion of some such imaginary being, tried manuring, and it had failed. I had, on this very farm, put a large quantity of the best stable manure on a lot, and planted it in cotton. It grew rapidly for a while, but when the dry weather came it withered, and almost died, and I believed that all such trials would result in the same way. They were unnatural, and could not stand the test of experience. Accordingly I was glad when I was permitted to retire to my bed, and escape the volleys of "sulphates, silicates, carbonic acid gas, ammonia, minerals, &c.," of which I knew little and cared less; and when I got up the next morning I felt that it would be a relief to me

to go on my journey without going out to look at his scientific operations, but I had accepted of his civilities, and could not refuse to ride with him over his farm.

It was in August, and the crop was sufficiently advanced to show for itself. I had got but a little way into his field before my prejudices began to yield; for the well-bellied cotton and the large ears of corn were appeals that even my prejudices could not deny. My curiosity was excited, and I began to feel an interest in the matter. Here, on hills where ten years ago I had failed to raise cotton enough to render it a living business, I saw it now growing luxuriantly. In another place I saw a bottom on which I never could procure a stand, and on which the little that did grow was yellow and yielded nothing, covered with a beautiful stand, and yielding the most abundant crops. On a hill-side which I had abandoned on account of the gullies which had washed in it, I saw a rich crop of corn; the land was all smooth and laid off in beautiful horizontal rows. This was too plain to be overlooked, and I began to inquire how it was, and listen with interest to the explanations of my friend. He told me that for a few years he made but little, and turned his attention to improvements. He pointed out to me how he had stopped a wash with brush and logs; how he had run horizontal ditches on all the hill-sides, and dug almost cañals in the bottoms; his system of preparing compost manures, and manner of applying those which were bought, and added to the farm; in short, he portrayed a system of scientific agriculture. We then returned home, and he took down his day-book, and showed me the amount expended in these improvements, and with my help contrasted them with the expenses and losses which I encountered in moving, (to say nothing of the disadvantages of a new country in a moral point of view,) and to my utter astonishment, the time which I had lost and the expenses I had incurred, were actually greater than those arising from his system of improvement, and then in contrasting the profits arising from the two farms for the last ten years, I found that I was again the loser, and then the whole was finished with this reflection—I have now a new farm (comparatively speaking) which is becoming impoverished by overculture, while here is my old farm, once deserted, now richer than ever, and yearly increasing in fertility. This was a lesson to me, and I pursued my journey determined to alter my mode of farming. But if my surprise was great in Alabama, what was it in reaching Virginia, to find that here, my farm, deserted nearly thirty years ago, was now growing daily more fertile, and yielding rich harvests, in the hands of a practical and scientific old German.

Valley Farmer.

THE PEAR.

The culture of the pear has not received that general attention which the merit of the fruit demands. Although it is a favorite fruit of modern times, and is becoming general among advanced cultivators, yet the great mass of farmers and villagers are still comparatively destitute of the best varieties of this delicious fruit. The tree is more



BUFFUM PEAR.

hardy and long-lived than the apple, and flourishes in the hardest climates with the apple, so that all may possess it who will make the slight effort necessary.

The Buffum pear was raised from the seed of the St. Michael by Mr. David Buffum, Newport, Rhode Island. The tree is distinguished for great growth, hardiness, and production, and is not surpassed by any other pear for general orchard culture. It is handsome, of good quality, and sells well in market. This pear forms a beautiful tree, and often bears so very abundantly that it is necessary to reduce the fruit one-half by the process of thinning to save the tree from breaking, and insure nourishment to perfect the fruit. So hardy is this tree that we recommend growers to turn their attention to this and some other similar varieties on which they may rely for a crop, rather than to trust to delicate varieties of foreign pears.

Those who have a surplus of time and money, and a fastidious taste, may expend their means upon delicate exotics; but those who would lean upon their fruit crop as a source of certain profit, will generally find our hardy native varieties most advantageous.

In size, the Buffum pear is medial, the color yellow, with specks of red and russet in the sun, flesh white, melting, tender, juicy, with a fine spicy flavor. It ripens in October.

Mechanical Department.

PLAN OF AN OCTAGON COTTAGE.

[The following specification and estimate, with the engravings of the octagon cottage, we copy from the *Farmer and Mechanic*, which we think will interest our readers.]

The accompanying engravings represent the

plan of an octagon cottage, designed by Messrs. Morgan and Brothers, architects, Williamsburg, New York, for Mr. William Howland, (our engraver,) and which has been much admired by builders for its neatness, simplicity, convenient arrangement, and cheapness. Gentlemen in the vicinity of this city are about building after the plan here specified, and, for the information of such others as may wish it, we give below the SPECIFICATIONS of the materials—the wood-work and the masonry, together with the estimated cost of completing the same. The thing most likely to stumble the reader, in inspecting this beautiful design, is, that so neat and well-finished a cottage can, out of good materials, be constructed so cheap. But by attending particularly to the economical method of inclosing, as well as the form of the building, he will readily see how it may be done.*

CARPENTER'S SPECIFICATION

Of the materials and workmanship required to erect and finish a two-story dwelling for Mr. Howland, at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

DIMENSIONS.—Thirty feet from the outside line

* The octagon house of this size gives 137 more square feet on each floor than a square house of the same outside measurement; or in other words, a square house to give as much room on a floor must measure 110½ feet more around than the octagon.

Octagon, 12 feet 6 inches each side, measures around 100 feet, and gives on each floor.....square feet. 762
Square, 25 x 25, measures 100 feet, and gives..... 625

Gain in favor of octagon of..... 137
On each floor, or 411 in cellar, first, and second stories, being more than one-fifth. As the whole height of the wall from bottom of the foundation is 30 feet, the amount of outside wall in the square, that gives 763 feet a floor, is...ft. 3,315
While the octagon, that gives 762 feet a floor, is..... 3,000

Gain in favor of octagon..... 315



OCTAGON COTTAGE.

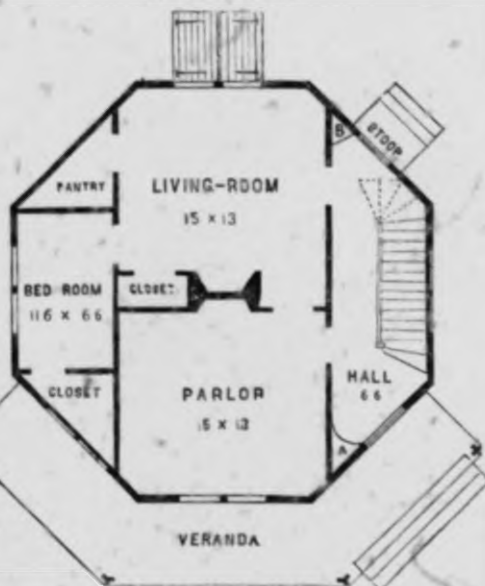
of the building to the opposite outside line of each side.

Cellar.....	7 ft. 0 in.
First story.....	9 " 6 "
Second story.....	8 " 0 "
Breast.....	2 " 0 "

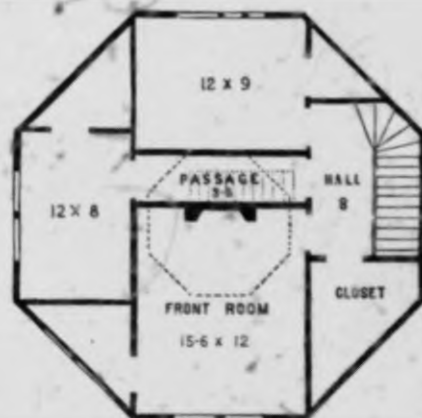
All in the clear when finished.

Size of timber-sills 4×6 inches; four inter-ties 4×6 inches, 30 feet long; those to first story to have three locust posts each under them. First tier of beams 3×9 inches; second tier 3×8 inches; all placed two feet from centers, with one row of herring-bone bridging to each tier. Hip-rafters 4×7 inches; jack-rafters 3×7 inches, two feet from centers; perline-plates 4×10 inches; studs, for the two partition-walls running through the building, 3×4 inches; joist sixteen inches from centers; the other studding of wall-strip sixteen inches from centers; the doors double studded. Do all necessary furring for mason's work, and dove-tail every fifth beam on each floor into the outside wall and anchor them together in the center. All the timber to be of white pine or spruce. The ceiling of second story to be furred level.

PLAN OF FIRST STORY.



PLAN OF SECOND STORY.



SCALE OF FEET.



INCLOSING.—All the outside walls or inclosing to be of pickets or strips of common or refuse stuff about four inches wide, to be constructed as follows:

low:—After the sills are placed in their proper places and leveled, a course of pickets to be nailed on to the sills, about half an inch back from the

outside line of the sill, then another course on top of that; breaking joints with the first course and on a line with the outside face of the sill, (that is, projecting half an inch over the first course); the third course the same as the first, and so on to the top, each course projecting over or receding from the one next below.

Roof to project, and supported by brackets as shown on elevation, covered with box boards laid close, joints broken; covered with single-cross tin, soldered and painted, two coats. A small strip of plank is to be fixed near the outer edge of the roof, to form a hollow, lined with tin for a gutter, with all necessary three-inch tin leaders to convey the water to the cisterns.

SCUTTLE.—Fit and hang scuttle $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet, secured with chain and hook.

WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, &c.—For number of frames see plan; and size of glass left optional with the owner. All box frames, sashes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, double-hung with weights, cords, and pulleys. The first story to have patent brass fastenings; windows glazed with a good quality of American glass. Four windows in the cellar, three lights each, 10×14 inch glass; sashes hung with butts and secured with buttons. Outside hall door glazed the same as windows.

PIAZZA in front as per elevation. Back stoop as per plan.

CORNICE all around the house, with brackets as per elevation, with an observatory on top. That portion of the roof required for the floor of the observatory made nearly level.

FLOORS of first and second stories laid with merchantable mill-worked white pine plank, free from large or loose knots, sap or splits, tongued and grooved; laid in courses, well nailed, and heading joints neatly smoothed off.

TRIMMING.—All the doors and windows trimmed with single-faced architrave with tack mold, in all five-and-a-half inches wide. The windows trimmed on neat sills; and on the outside with four-inch plane architrave; with block under the sills as per elevation.

BOX in living room of suitable size, made perfectly tight, and doors and shelves underneath, and waste to cesspool. The pantries shelved with four tiers of shelves each. Four dozen clothes-hooks put up in the bedrooms and closets as the owner may direct. Put hard wood saddles to all doors, and base block or turned pins where necessary behind the doors.

DOORS.—Outside doors two inches thick, four panels each; double faced, with glass in the upper panels; the lower panels with mouldings. All the other doors, except those of the pantries, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, double faced, four paneled with mouldings. The pantry doors single faced to correspond with the room doors, the other side bead and butt. The front door hung with three $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch butts, and secured with two barrel bolts and a suitable sized front door lock, with night-latch and two keys; the back door hung with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch butts, and secured by a seven-inch rim-lock and two barrel-bolts. The first story inside doors hung with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch butts, and secured with five-inch mortice-locks,

except the pantry and closet doors, which are to have reversed beveled-locks. Second story doors hung with three-inch butts, and secured by suitable sized rim-locks. White mineral-knobs on first story, and dark colored on second story. Outside and inside cellar doors made in the usual manner, hung with large sized strap-hinges, and secured with bar-hooks, &c., complete.

MANTLES.—Neat marble-pattern mantles to all the fire-places, painted such color as directed.

BASE in all of first story nine inches high, with ovolo moulding on top. Beveled base in second story seven inches high, all scribed down and well fitted to the floor.

STAIRS leading from first story to second, as per plan, put up on strong carriages, moulded and returned nosings; three-inch moulded rail; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch fancy turned balusters; six-inch newel-level rail and balusters at the top; the newel-rail and balusters of St. Domingo mahogany, rubbed smooth and varnished three coats. Geometrical panel under stairs; strong stairs to cellar and scuttle in the usual way. Cellar stairs ceiled up tight with paneled doors underneath.

PRIVY 4×6 feet of mill-worked white pine, tongued and grooved boards; the inside prepared for plastering; four-paneled door made, hung, and secured in the usual way; one window 6×10 inch glass, six lights, hung with butts and secured with button.

PAINTING.—Paint all the wood-work, both inside and outside, with two coats of linseed oil and pure white-lead paint of such color as the owner may direct.

MASON'S SPECIFICATIONS.

EXCAVATING.—Excavate and cart away all the earth for areas, cesspool, sink, cistern, &c., and level around the house as directed. Cart away all the rubbish that may be made during the progress and at the completion of the job.

STONE WALL.—Start cellar wall two feet below the bottom of cellar and carry the same to the under side of the first tier of beams, with blue building-stone eighteen inches thick, laid in courses in good lime and sand mortar. The inside faced the whole height, and faced outside above the ground, and neatly pointed. Blue stone steps to cellar in the usual way.

BRICK WORK.—Build chimneys as per plan, with fire-places; marble facing and hearths, complete. Large crane in kitchen fire-place. Chimneys topped out five feet six inches above the roof with hard brick and brown-stone cap, as per elevation.

PLASTERING.—Lath the partitions and plaster the whole of the first and second stories with scratch-coat and brown-coat down to the floor; the first story hard finished; the second skimmed for white-washing. The outside walls will not need lathing. Privy lathed and plastered same as second story.

CISTERN.—Build cistern in yard six feet in diameter and eight feet deep, of hard brick, eight inches thick, laid in cement and cemented tight; arched on top with blue stone neck, and covered with waste to cesspool.

CESSPOOL in yard, eight feet deep, three feet diameter, at the bottom, and one foot six inches at

top, stoned up with broken stone, and covered with perforated flagging.

SINK.—Build sink four feet diameter, stoned up with broken stone, and squared up with three courses of brick at the top.

The outside of building to be stuccoed in the best manner—blocked into courses and colored in imitation of stone work.

Now, the whole cost of such a house, as is here specified, will not exceed *eleven hundred dollars*. Much more than this sum may be expended, it is true, if the owner is so disposed, and some builders have estimated that it might be done for less.

[Another plan of constructing walls of wood, and which we think cheaper and better, is to get three inch hemlock plank, and set them edge-wise one upon another, and putting the edges together by dowel-pins, made of white ash or oak, an inch in diameter and about eight inches long. The corners are framed together and pinned with draw-bore. Tear in pieces a tea-chest and you have the plan of this mode of building. These planks may be of any width from six to eighteen or twenty-four inches. It certainly takes good logs to saw picket or narrow stuff from, and have it hold together to get it to market. The use of *refuse* stuff is poor economy. If this were sawed into planks, three-fourths of the sawing would be saved, and one-fifth of the stuff would also be saved, which is cut into sawdust by the process of cutting the planks into inch boards. Besides three inches of solid timber, in the form of a plank, is stiffer than a wall of slats four inches wide nailed together.

Again, what is the use of sawing solid planks into strips, and then using nails and labor to fasten them together again, with a loss of one-fifth of the timber; sawdust! A plank house can be lathed, and plastered, and finished for less than it costs to finish the slat work wall, as it takes a greater quantity of mortar to level up and fill the crevices in the slat-work. The writer has tried both methods of building, and knows that the plank wall takes less lumber, can be put up faster, and does not cost a single nail, except to lath. The outside can be covered with clapboards or stucco on lath, to suit the taste.—*EDS. PHREN. JOUR.*]

THE FLUTE: ITS HISTORY.

The flute, under different forms and names, may be traced to the remotest period of antiquity. Most of the ancient poets ascribe its invention to no less personages than gods and goddesses. Even the grave Plutarch, in his dialogue *Peri Mousikes*, attributes it to Apollo. Lucretius, however, contents himself by deriving its origin from the breathing of western winds over certain reeds, and thus he tells us was suggested to man the rural pipe, a simple tube, manufactured from the hollow reed, which the ingenuity of later ages has improved into one of the most elegant and fascinating instruments of which art can boast. The ancient flute had some sort of a mouth-piece. It was double as well as single; that is, was often composed of two tubes, both played together, and hence it has not unreasonably been inferred that the enlightened nations of antiquity possessed some knowledge of

harmony. The flute was almost universally employed by the Greeks and Romans, not only in their temples, theatres, social entertainments, &c., but also in their funeral ceremonies. It may even be said to have accompanied their public orations, having been frequently used in keeping the voice up to its proper pitch.

Of the old Italian flute we will say a few words. It was not unfrequently called the *flute à bec*, from the resemblance of the mouth-piece to the beak of a bird. This mouth-piece was at the upper end, and the instrument was held in the manner of the oboe and clarionette. It had seven finger-holes, no keys, and was commonly adapted to the scale of C and F. The *flute à bec* was gradually superseded by that now in use, which has long been known as the German or horizontal flute. This, at first simple in construction, limited in means, in length about a foot and a half, and having only one key, has by degrees been extended to twenty-seven inches, occasionally more, and has sometimes as many as a dozen keys, so that music, however chromatic, within its compass and adapted to the nature of a tube, may now be executed on this instrument.

Having now given the reader a brief and general history of the flute up to about the year 1821, we will now, by a few simple remarks and illustrations, explain the *modus operandi*, by which perfection of intonation is obtained upon the flute. It has been observed that the primitive flute, fig. 1, was made from the hollow reed, in which were placed six perforations or finger-holes, and one for the mouth, at present denominated the embouchure. It will now be perceived, from fig. 2, that very little improvement or alteration, other than the addition of keys, has been effected in the system until the grand achievement of the *Boehm* or *perfect flute*.

Fig. 2 represents the flute in ordinary use; fig. 3 the *Boehm* or *perfect flute*. It will be perceived that the perforations upon the *Boehm* are placed at regular intervals. The dotted lines running from the perforations of the *Boehm* indicate where they should be placed upon the ordinary flute to make them correct.

The holes of the ordinary flute, it is well known, are made at such situations as will accommodate the fingers; and to overcome, to some extent, this violation of acoustic law, some of these holes must necessarily be made smaller, so that the tones made on these small holes are weak and smothered, compared with those coming from the large ones, which are made where the note belongs, requiring great skill and care in blowing to keep it in tune with itself, or to produce the requisite tone. In the *Boehm* flute, on the contrary, the holes are made of equal size, and at equal distances, without any regard to the position of the fingers—to produce the notes of the right tone and volume, at the right place on the instrument, being the great object sought. Then to enable the flutist to play the instrument, compact and easy-working keys or levers are very nicely adjusted, so that any tone desired can be produced with much greater mechanical ease and facility than from the old style, so that for ease of playing the *Boehm* flute is as much superior to the old one as its tones are bolder, richer, and more natural.

This much understood, we will now say a few words touching the use of this instrument. In the first place, scientifically, it is beautiful, inasmuch as its tones are superior to any other, conveying but a single part, being plaintive, exceedingly rich, and musical, affording an elegant accompaniment for the human voice, piano, guitar, and indeed to any form of concerted music. Morally, the science of music is far too little cultivated. Its study and use in hours not devoted to the demands of business, is decidedly elevating and refining, and its general use would go far to alleviate many of the evils of society. Physiologically, either singing, or playing upon a wind instrument, such as the flute, is decidedly beneficial. It gives exercise to the respiratory organs, thereby strengthening the chest and the

vital organs. Physicians now, who treat pulmonary affections, make use of respiratory tubes during their treatment, considering them as indispensable auxiliaries, and they assert that no organ of the body can become permanently diseased if sufficiently exercised, and it is well known that among the Germans, who are a musical nation, consumption is seldom known.

In speaking of the origin of the different improvements upon this favorite and beautiful instrument, we cannot reasonably conclude our article without briefly advertent to a few circumstances which gradually led to the grand and ultimate perfection of intonation upon the flute. The German one-keyed flute was in exclusive use for several centuries, and when three extra keys were applied by a celebrated English manufacturer, it was considered by the profession as a glaring innovation which deprived the flute of much of its peculiar sweetness of expression. The innovation, however, soon made its way into general use, and in progress of time other keys were added until the flute was not considered complete without from eight to twelve keys. Modern musical taste, however, required more strength and body of tone for orchestral accompaniments than had heretofore been attained upon the flute, and Nicholson, a gentleman eminent in his profession, conceived the idea of so enlarging the perforations or finger holes as to bring about this much desired improvement. He was to a certain extent successful, that is, Nicholson's flute could be performed upon with beautiful effect; if a right judgment were used in selection of keys and passages, wherein the natural imperfections of the instrument could be avoided, and it is to this circumstance that we are indebted for the present perfect flute. Mr. Boehm, the inventor of the flute which has his name, is a native of Munich, Germany, and it was while attending a concert of Mr. Nicholson, in London, that he conceived the idea of constructing for himself a flute, but with all the perforations alike. He succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations—and notwithstanding he met with many discouragements in the way of opposition from professors of the instrument, and the difficulties of overcoming the prejudices of workmen. The *Boehm* flute is now used by all the more intelligent professors and amateurs both in this country and Europe. The *Boehm* flute is an instrument in the construction of which the size and situation of the holes is preserved inviolate, thereby rendering its every note full, rich, and mellow in tone so perfectly as to fit it for accompanying the most correct stringed instrument, and the best trained voices. The machinery used by the fingers instead of keys, like those of the old flute, gives facilities, resources, and varieties of performance and execution utterly impossible on the old instrument. Difficulties which on the common flute are almost insurmountable, are on the *Boehm* removed, and no new ones created in their places. It is a most beautiful and perfect wind instrument, and will eventually supersede all the others in use.

To those of our readers who may desire to obtain this flute, or who may wish for further information on the subject, we would inform them



FIG. 1. PRIMITIVE FLUTE.



FIG. 2. BOEHM OR PERFECT FLUTE.

FIG. 3. ORDINARY FLUTE.



FIG. 4. THE BOEHM (BOEHM) OR PERFECT FLUTE, ON A LARGER SCALE, WITH A REPRESENTATION OF ITS HOLES, KEYS, AND LEVERS.

that Mr. A. G. Badger, of 181 Broadway, of this city, who has been pre-eminently successful in the manufacture of the *Boehm Flute*, publishes gratuitously, general instructions whereby the amateur of the flute can acquire a manly port, and well developed chest, by the use of the flute; also circulars descriptive of the instrument.

HABIT.

BY DR. WILLIAM ALDER.

THE word is in constant use, the phenomena intended by it are familiar to every one's experience, and it is subjected to examination and discussion, more or less formally, by the writers who methodically investigate the conduct of men, and the laws of human nature; yet, the questions involved in the subject are by no means settled. In mere verbal definitions there is sufficient agreement; but science has not yet afforded a logical definition of the term, or a philosophical explication of the law; its facts and manifestations have not been analysed to simplicity and exactitude; their various kinds have not been classified according to their differences, ends and causes; nor has induction ascertained the most general law or fact in which all the particular species are contained.

The authorities which have aimed most at definiteness of exposition have been most inaccurate; and those that have best avoided false definitions have been most vague and unmeaning.

In the first class is Reid, who defines Habit to be "a facility of doing a thing, acquired by having done it frequently;" but, conscious of the error which, however, he can only confess, not correct, he adds, "this definition is sufficient for the habits of art, but the habits that may be called principles of action (meaning habits of the moral and instinctive faculties) must give more than a facility, they must give an inclination, an impulse to do the actions." In this he is so far right. The notion of facility and impulsiveness as definitions of habit are false in as many cases as they are true, and for any of the services of system are totally useless.

To avoid such contradictions, the other class of writers resort to words which mean nothing at all, or, at least, answer no want in the matter demanding explanation. Thus, Bostock says, "Habit may be defined a peculiar state of the mind or body, induced by the frequent repetition of the same act." Webster—"a disposition or condition of the mind or body, acquired by custom or the frequent repetition of the same act." Dunglison copies Bostock, but like Reid feels the difficulties, and states them generally to the same effect, remarking that "the functions of the frame are variously modified by this disposition—being at times greatly increased in energy and rapidity; at others, largely diminished. And the metaphysicians are as much embarrassed as the lexicographers and physiologists. They confess it: Reid says, 'I do not believe that we will ever be able to assign the physical causes of either instinct or habit; both seem to be parts of our original constitution; their end and use are evident, but we can assign no cause except the will of the Creator.' Dr. Chalmers speaks to the same effect of Dr. Thomas Brown's theory; and the treatment

of the question by the metaphysicians, generally, he characterizes as "an obscure and profitless speculation."

The difficulties of definition and comprehension encountered by systematic thinkers, are also betrayed by the proverbs which express the popular apprehension of the subject. One adage has it that "Practice makes perfect;" but this is corrected, and, as a general proposition, contradicted, by another, which declares that while "Habit strengthens (or perfects) reason, it blunts feeling." And still a third and different one is in use to cover a broader operation of the law, to wit—"Habit is a second nature." In these maxims, which embody the world's practical wisdom, the same variety of office and effect are recognized which confuses scientific speculation, viz., the power of Habit in training and developing the intellectual and voluntary faculties of mind and body; its unlike action upon the understanding and some of the emotions and physical feelings; and its very notable power of altering the whole moral character and mental method and drift, while it leaves the intrinsic constitution of the man unchanged.

For the ready use of the world's business these maxims amount to a tolerable practical philosophy of the law. But if the common and uncultured philosophy of experience does, because it must, answer the most obvious and ordinary necessities of life, it is, nevertheless, to science, demonstrative, exact and symmetrical, that we look for the highest and best forms of truth.

To indicate the defects of both the empirical and systematic oracles concerning our subject, let us notice the several specific varieties apparent in the offices and effects of this great law of man's manifold life. Without regarding rank in the order of presentment, such distinctions as the following are obvious:—Habit quickens and strengthens the five external senses. The practical eye of the sailor discovers a distant sail, its nation, size, character, and bearing in what to the land-man is a mere speck on the horizon. The savage, sharpened by the training of his forest-life, distinguishes sounds in the general stillness which are absolutely inaudible to the man brought up in customary indifference to the noises of a crowded city. The same is true of the senses of taste and of smell, and eminently so of that of touch, as in the blind. But, on the other hand, habit has the directly reverse effect upon the sensibility to cold and heat, and the rude contact of hard or hurtful bodies with the sensitive surfaces, whether of the skin or internal passages.

It is familiar to every one's experience and observation how much exposure deadens sensibility to pain: the eye, while it grows ever more and more sensible and capable of those properties of external things which are embraced in the act of vision, by their repeated impression upon the visual nerve, at the same time becomes more insensible to the hurtful glare of heat and light by exposure to them. So the palate learns to bear the most acrid substances with indifference, while the perception and appreciation of rapid qualities as regularly improves. The wine-bibber discerns the age and country of

his favorite beverage by tasting only a few drops; and the gourmand is a miracle of acuteness in all the mystery of cookery and eating. Here, a nerve almost callous to the fiery fierceness of alcohol and cayenne, coexists with another nerve capable of a delicacy of discernment which the water-drinking vegetarian can scarcely imagine or believe.

Nothing, therefore, could be more inaccurate than the general statement that habit blunts sensation; for while some sensations are so diminished in acuteness, others are as eminently sharpened. Nor is the notion a whit more correct when applied to the feelings of the soul than to those of the body. Habit does not blunt the feeling of love, pride, devotion, or covetousness; but quickens and strengthens them. And the same is true of all the affections and instincts, which, in general, we call feelings.

Again: The pain of a burn or blow abates steadily while it lingers, until it entirely subsides, but hunger and thirst unsatisfied go on from mere uneasiness, through pain and agony, up to madness. In this case, neither the abatement of sensibility nor the change of nature, affirmed by the common proverbs, have any place or power.

Again: Love, devotion, compassion, grow in vigor with all regular exercise; but grief, shame, and remorse as naturally exhaust themselves by their own indulgence. So, frequency and persistency of action are just as different in their effects upon the various faculties of the moral nature as upon the diverse physical organization. Indeed, it is most probable that custom, or habit, or frequency of repetition, or persistency of causes and conditions, (we are indifferent to mere verbal distinctions,) varies in results and effects with all variety in the nature of the faculties concerned.

But not only every different class of powers, and probably every separate power, is affected differently from every other, but each feeling and faculty is within itself capable of remarkable modifications by the agency for which we have but this one name. Thus, practice confers facility of movement upon the muscles of voluntary motion, as in the organs of speech and the fingers of an accomplished pianist, but without proportionate or considerable increase of their strength. On the other hand, the training of the porter, blacksmith and drayman gives its increase in the kind exercised and demanded in their work—strength, massive force, and endurance, without facility or rapidity of movement. Again: both these modes of increase may combine, and the appropriate exercise will develop at once rapidity and robust energy in the same action, as in the stage dancer and the pugilist.

A similar policy of this law is apparent in the working of the intellectual faculties. Readiness, dexterity, rapidity of thought and celerity of combination result from an adapted method of exercise; of which the clearest examples are in the powers employed in the arts of poetry and popular oratory, and in the several departments of the fine arts. In other combinations and uses the reasoning faculties gain massive force and robust endurance; and, in yet other cases, this strength and that agility may be blended and cultivated by the

appropriately mixed modes of mental action, of which the higher styles of poetry, and eminent powers of forensic and parliamentary debate, furnish illustrations.

To the effect of custom here on the mind, as in the muscles and external senses, the notion of increased facility, or increased force, or both, applies sufficiently well for ordinary purposes, but as a definition of habit to answer the ends of strict study, as we have already seen, it is not exact enough even where it suits best, and is totally fallacious as a general apprehension.

But the capital failure of all the formal explanations is in the fact that they make no account of the increased obedience of the intellectual and voluntary powers, and the increased resistance of the moral and instinctive faculties, to the will, under the strengthening influence of habit. It is, indeed, just here that Reid's hope of understanding the law breaks down, and it is just here, too, if anywhere, that a true philosophy becomes important to all the ends of knowledge, both for speculative and practical purposes.

It is manifest that the voluntary powers—the muscles of locomotion, and the perceptive and reasoning faculties—become continually more obedient and more prompt in their service, as their activity and energy are augmented by frequent exercise; while, on the contrary, the affections and instincts grow, at every stage of increase by indulgence, more and more ungovernable by the reason. Cowardice, temper, and parental tenderness, for instance, may be cultivated till they obtain the absolute mastery in their paroxysms, though the victim be sane and fully conscious of his slavery. Here, the impulsiveness, the loss of liberty, resulting from habitual action, claims due consideration, and is to be accounted for, if it can be; but we look in vain for light to the teachings of physiologists, metaphysicians and moralists. The New Testament, in a hundred ways, teaches that sin is *bondage*, and the adage "Habit is a second nature" is capable of a similar rendering; but systematic philosophy has not obtained any available hold of this great fact. It is not denied that writers and thinkers recognize, in some particular instances, the increased freedom of the free faculties, and the irresistible impulsiveness of the propensities of our nature, under the law of habit; nor, that they understand the stability of character induced by the force of custom; but, it is none the less clear that they do not know how to dispose of the facts which they encounter, or to provide for them in their systems, according to principles evident or demonstrable, and in such method as might render all the service of scientific truth.

(To be continued.)

Home Department.

THE NAME OF MOTHER.

[What a world of care, pleasure and anxiety is wrapped up in that one word MOTHER! What a sacred and yet what a lightly spoken name. It embodies, or rather enshrines, all our early recol-

lections, and is as a sun to illumine the stirring little universe of our young life. As we turn back our gaze from the cares and responsibilities of manhood and parentage, we see that gentle being watching over our joys and sorrows like the spirit of omnipresent vigilance and love, which leads us to double diligence, that we may repay upon our children the debt we can in no other way repay to her. The following home-stanzas are too good and too true to be lost, and to the nervous and impatient mother we commend the moral.]

LITTLE THINGS.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Oh! mother, get my bonnet, do,
I want to go and play;
And hurry, mother, tie my shoe,
Or she will run away.

Oh! mother, do untie this string,
It is a hateful knot;
And tell me where I put my sling—
I really have forgot.

Mother, see here, my dress is loose,
I wish you'd hook it up;
Oh dear! I want a drink so bad;
Ma, take me down the cup.

Mother, I want a long, strong string,
To make my kite fly high;
Give me more paper for the tail,
I'll make it reach the sky.

I've cut my finger, mother—oh!
Do tie a rag upon it;
And, mother, here—do sew this string
Again upon my bonnet.

And, mother, sew this button on
My pants—see how they look;
And mother, stick those leaves again
Into my spelling-book.

Oh! mother, mother, comb my hair
And wash my face right clean;
We girls are all arguing to walk
To-night upon the green.

To-night, just after school, you know—
The mistress said we might;
And, mother, I must have some cakes,
And cheese, to fix things right.

Oh! mother, pick these stitches up—
I've dropped a half a score—
And see, there's one all ravel'd down
A dozen rounds or more.

Mother, where is my jumping-rope?
Mother, where is my hat?
Mother, come help me build my house.
Mother, John plagues my cat.

Thus, hour by hour and day by day,
These little things intrude,
Till many a mother's anxious heart
Is weary and subdued.

And to her ever-troubled ear
The sacred name of mother,
By being ever dwelt upon,
Sounds worse than any other.

But let each mother pause and think
How much she has at stake;
How many thousand tiny drops
It takes to fill a lake.

Remembering that her noisy boy
A statesman's load may be;
And, strong in truth and right, may teach
A nation to be free.

With glowing words of eloquence
Maintain Jehovah's plan,
Till vice shall hide its head for shame,
And pious bless the man.

Or, when her head is growing gray,
That daughter, kind and true,
With feeling heart and ready hand
Her "little things" will do.

Let these reflections nerve and cheer
Each weary, fainting one,
With patient hope to do her work,
Till all her work is done.

For not on earth can there be found,
Through all life's varied plan,
A nobler, greater work than hers,
Who rears an honest man.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY;

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. [Continued.]

VI.—MEN ACTING IN RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

Christendom is divided into parties. They are called sects, but they are just what parties are in politics.

To the uttermost, the principle of this discourse applies to men acting in behalf of sects. That which is fair between man and man is fair between sects. A clergyman has no more right to slander a rival denomination than he has a rival clergyman. Hatred is just as sinful toward another church, as it is toward an individual. Lying and misrepresentation are just as culpable if employed in religious controversies, as if employed in the furtherance of one's private affairs. We are bound to study the peace of other denominations; to respect the feelings of their members; to conduct toward them upon the same principles of honor and affection that we do toward the members of our church.

If men, on the other hand, cloak the sins of uncharitableness, of hatred, of slander, of meanness and envy, of insidious and selfish opposition, under the pretence of religious duty, the guilt is not lessened but augmented. For Religion is then itself slandered and made to appear the advocate of those very abominations which it is her mission to remove!

What shall be said of an attempt to propagate a religion of peace by violence! of love, by bickerings and hatred! of gentleness, by rancorous debate! of purity, by every distempered passion! of benevolence, by the utter want of charity and the ample indulgence of all-devouring selfishness!

It matters not that you stand in a mighty brotherhood. God will search every man out by himself; and each man personally will answer to God for his misdeeds, which he performed in common with all the members of his sect!

Though hand be joined in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.

VII.—CRIMES OF CONFEDERACY.

More nearly than in any other case, men ap-

proach to just opinion in respect to confederated criminals.

A crew of pirates are regarded as *individuals* in guilt; a band of robbers is regarded as so many persons. A set of conspirators, as so many separate villains. This guilt and the whole of it, is set down, not to the crew,—the band, the set, but to each man; and there is no general guilt; nothing over and above the guilt of each person.

These men live outside of society; their pursuits are not connected with our own, but opposed to them. The base of selfishness does not obstruct our vision when we examine them, and we estimate conduct, and measure desert without seducing bias, and with presumptive truthfulness.

But as we draw near, and enter the precincts of society, we often judge ourselves in judging others. The latent but vivid impression, that, in striking others, the blow will rebound upon ourselves, staggers the impartial directness of our judgment, and infects it with an evasive liberality—a charity for other's faults arising from a fear of exposing our own.

Hence, very different opinions prevail upon questions which stand upon the same foundation. Arson, burglary, assault, and murder, committed by a crew of pirates, or by a gang of robbers, are concentrated upon each man. If they are committed by a mob, they are distributed. The mob is guilty of the whole crime; the men of only a fractional, and often, infinitesimal portion.

Thus, in thousands of instances, the most flagitious crimes have occurred upon the largest scale and no one has been guilty of them!

When God sits in judgment upon these things, he will not understand the meaning of the word, mob; he will deal with the men, one by one; each man, will have robbed, burned, assaulted, beaten or murdered! This extemporaneous piracy, like any other; this off-hand robbery, like professional robbery, will be traced back from the gulf of multitude, to the river; and from the main river to the tributaries, and thence to the several fountains or springs which issued them.

In an impartial judgment of such civil outrages, there will be a different apportionment of guilt from any known here. It is now the fashion to let the seed-sower pass unthought of; and the plotters who blow the kindling blaze, and those who coolly and deliberately and with a purpose set on foot the evil. But if some hair-brained wretch, hearing the tumult, rushes from his shop, guiltless of thinking evil, and guiltless of thinking at all, and goes off like a rocket, he is seized—and perchance only he—while the real conspirators are hidden,—or unsuspected.

Those men who throw out permissive speeches, favoring and savoring of misrule, stand first in time and only second in guilt.

In a society like that of the U. States, where so many are proprietors, where the interests of a vast majority require a just and lawful government, uniform and steady; it is usually impossible for bad men alone to raise a mob. It is not until they have intimations of liberty from sober citizens; it is not until they feel the reins slackening upon their neck, that they think of rising. *Permissive speeches*

of good men are the beginning of the intestine treason! These are the flags hung out of the fortress window to assure the enemy that he has friends within. I press this truth home to every good citizen,—that every word spoken by you, tending immediately or remotely, to unsettle men's minds in the observance of peace and order, is the first contribution to those clouds whose deluge spreads far and wide—those freshets of Hell!

Next to these, stand the god-fathers of mobs, those who gather up, shape and aim the materials. Let us draw forth some of these.

One man, detests the tranquillity of peaceable life—there is nothing doing when no mischievous enterprise is on foot. He wants air and exercise. Anything for a smart brush. The first breeze and the signs of a squall bring him out, as night sets loose bats, and storms bring forth the screaming sea-birds.

Another has a personal hatred of revenge. There is no road to his victim in a peaceful time. Confusion is fruitful in opportunities of evil. There are others who have no special and individual hatred to pursue; and do not really wish to see society broken up—but whose interests require society to exist in a low state, and with a feeble tone and constitution of morals. In every community there is a class of men whose business is created by men's animal appetites; and such business is usually lucrative, because, above all other desires, men are profusely indulgent to their baser inclinations. Whatever circumscribes the bounds of passion, whatever regulates, sobers, and essentially improves men, damages all form of business dependent on vice. Social depravities are a vast morass in which rise, and from which flow out on every hand the streams to turn many a wheel. If you drain the morass, you stop the mill.

It will be plain, therefore, that a large class of men, in every community, will have perpetual jealousy of moral movements. They are not friendly to churches, nor to reformations, nor to public-spirited men who are active in them; and it will be curious to remark the sliding scale that exists in their wishes. One is opposed to extreme measures; he believes in temperance, but not in ultra-temperance—which being translated, means this—I am a distiller, or wholesale dealer in liquor—I am quite willing that all little petty bucksters be whipped, or any other step taken, so long as you do not bring about damage to me;—nothing is ultra which does not injure me—and that is ultra, which will make me odious, my pursuit criminal, and degrade me among respectable persons.

The next man keeps an embellished coffee-house. His guage is not set to torrent-topers; his profits are reaped from genteel intemperance. There is aristocratic liquor and vulgar liquor, and the gentleman of the hotel bar, and the first-rate coffee-house look down without pity on all reforms of lower places, which sweep past without touching them.

Then come the vulgar houses; the store with a room, or corner; the barly room where dirty, jolly toppers congregate, the penurious shop that displays a few crackles and one barrel of rum. So long as men are bad, they will seek food for appetite; and so long there will be found men who will provide it.

There has never yet been a deed imagined so utterly abominable, that somebody could not be found to perform it. There is in the bosom of such men, an antagonism to regulated and orderly society founded not on metaphysical depravity—but an old fashioned, substantial love of lucre.

To such men, that is welcome which will snap bonds, break the influence of religion, or whatever will untie society above, and let it down into their possession. They will, therefore, in elections; in all questions for public decision, in all efforts for disorder, be found banded together, and pursuing, by an instinct as unerring as that by which the tiger traces blood, any course which will favor lax morals. These remarks afford an explanation of what many have remarked as a fact, that, in very moral and religious communities, you can find worse and more desperate men, than in communities where there were less conservative morals. It is plain that where good men are in the ascendant and use their power, they bear down and strike with full strokes, well-aimed, right upon the foundations on which bad men stand. All but the sturdiest disappear. The courageous brute, standing out, and fighting with desperation, chafed and irritated, is worse than he would be in a community where the loose notions and lax public sentiment permitted him to traffic unmolested.

But, it is often to be observed, that the class of men of whom I speak profess to be in favor of laws, and really are, to some extent. They have property; they have some interests at stake; it is for their good that a law shall exist that will enforce a mortgage on a drunk-up farm; that shall give a liquor dealer the right to buy tax titles, with the very money perhaps, which he received from the victim whose land or lot goes to sale. He dreads thieves and robbers if they are left free to attack him. In short, so far as law is necessary to defend and protect him, he wants it; but all law more than this impedes his business, and he opposes it.

Such men as these, rendered keen by encounters with law, and watchful by their position, are sure to sniff a mob afar off—and rush to the banquet.

Of all this second class of men concerned in mobs, it may be said that they are the chiefest criminals. There is among them more precision of purpose; less impulse and more cool suggestion; more malignant mischief and less outright courage. They go around and ply the irritable; they mark out the plan. The men who bring mobs to the breaking point, usually dare not openly head them. They will not themselves strike a blow, but lurk in the background, set others on, secrete their own agency; and, after the storm has burst, they reappear in society, walk up and down among men, and perhaps sit in judgment on the actors in the mob, and help to shape a public sentiment to suit their own purposes!

[To be Continued.]

The true secret of all the crimes that disgrace society "and make countless thousands mourn," is the predominance of the animal propensities over the moral sentiments. To the restraint of those, law is invoked, to the cultivation of these, let education be directed.

Boston Notes.

PHONETIC TEACHING.—Dr. W. Stone and others early in the winter petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for the introduction into the common schools, of the phonetic alphabet, as a means of teaching the use of the common alphabet. The petition was referred to the Joint Committee on Education, who gave a public hearing in the House of Representatives on the 3d ultimo. Dr. Stone presented a phonetic class of little girls, whose reading and spelling, with both the phonetic and common alphabets, excited great surprise and the liveliest applause in a highly intelligent audience, including many ladies. Their ability to spell was put to the severest test and came off triumphant. Several gentlemen distinguished in the cause of education, spoke in favor of the reform. Rev. Hubbard Winslow bore testimony to the great success and value of this mode of teaching, as tested in the Phonetic School and its exhibitions. Mr. Amasa Walker, Secretary of State, estimated that by the saving of time through this mode of teaching each generation would gain 400,000 years for the purpose of education! Messrs. Gardner, of the Governor's Council, Banks, Speaker of the House, Hall, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and Abbott, one of the public teachers of the city, expressed their satisfaction with the exhibition and their belief in the advantages of the new mode of teaching; and the redoubtable Eliza Wright contrasted the chaotic confusion of the old alphabet and spelling with the more natural and uniform system of Pitman, in a speech, which was attentively listened to by the committee. He said:—"If we regard our common schools as noble institutions, worthy objects of State legislation, can anything be worthier of your intense consideration and your prompt encouragement, than an improvement in the means of education, which enables our schools to begin where they now mostly leave off, and makes the bulk of their present acquirements the common property of the people!"

There was point too in his closing sentence:—"If intelligence is the life-blood of republics, here is an insurance of complete and perpetual vitality, a diffusion of the blessing so wide and free that no interdiction can deprive the veriest slave of participation in it."

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—We have once or twice before alluded to this excellent institution. It is full of pupils, who are enthusiastically devoted to the study of the new art, which grows so rapidly and wondrously under their fingers, surprising themselves as well as all who note from time to time their progress. From the simplest elementary combinations of lines, angles and curves in given numbers, they have been led on, under the sure guidance of the teacher, to the designing and executing with free, bold, delicate hand, of truly complicated and harmonious arabesques, so that one wonders to find how generally this latent talent has been distributed among our sisters. We have seen specimens of the work of some of the most forward classes, (and the foremost begun

not six months since,) which would do credit to a practiced artist. These designs thus far have been mere exercises in the development of variety out of unity of form, and in disciplining the hand into a free and graceful obedience to the mind's designs. But some of the classes are already commencing the designing of patterns for various practical ends, and we doubt not that before long the manufacturers of calicoes and laces, the jewellers, the music engravers, &c., will come to this fertile school to replenish their varieties of style and pattern for their various wares. Here is at once an opening of great artistic activity among us, and of new chances of remunerative employment to the hitherto so wrongly excluded and dependent gentler half of mankind.

"OPEN COMMUNION."—Mr. ALCOTT'S "conversations" have been fully attended and with great interest. They have been highly successful in the eliciting of a great variety of frank spoken individualities, often in strong contrast, and yet within the bounds of mutual courtesy, harmonized by a certain large and catholic and humane general tone. Mr. A. is a true admirer of human souls and skillful in getting at them and helping them to appear what they are.

We learn that the nucleus of a similar movement has already been formed in Boston.

FEMALE PREACHING.—Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN, a graduate of the Theological School in the Oberlin Institute, preached to a very large audience in the Melodeon on Sunday, and with great acceptance. Her voice was distinctly heard in all parts of the house, though she had preached or lectured eleven times in the twelve preceding days. She has also lectured one evening in Boston on the political rights and duties of woman.

MUSIC AND THEATRICALS.—The temples of the Muses, secular and sacred, lyric and dramatic, have been thronged all winter to an unprecedented degree. No one could doubt the love of Bostonians for the lighter and more artistic kinds of amusements, who witnessed the fact of four most crowded concerts of the first class during the afternoon and evening of a single Saturday. In the afternoon the Melodeon was packed full of listeners to the rehearsal of the "Germania Society," who performed a symphony of Beethoven, with other choice orchestral pieces; while at the same time every tier of the Boston Theater was filled by the audience of the Italian "Artists' Operatic Union," to hear the *Stabat Mater* and other selections sung by Bosio, Badiali, Bettini, and the rest. In the evening one vast audience listened to the orchestra of the "Musical Fund Society," assisted by Mrs. Bostwick, in the Tremont Temple, while another enjoyed the novel entertainment of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," read by Miss Kimberly, with the illustration of Mendelssohn's exquisite music, played by the "Germanians." The same afternoon we encountered floods of people pouring out from the dramatic performance at the Museum. These things are as good as Temperance laws and pledges; for it is the barrenness of men's lives, the

craving for excitement, that drives them to the intoxicating glass, and here is the office fulfilled by excitement of a refining, elevating, wholesome tendency.

A new weekly journal, devoted to Music and the Fine Arts, to be edited and published by Mr. John S. Dwight, is announced in Boston.

BRACKETT'S GROUP. This exquisite work has called forth a very generous public eulogium from the well-known sculptor, Horatio Greenough, which has led to an effort, likely to result in the purchase of the group, at the price of \$3,000, for the Boston Athenaeum. Our notice of this work in the last number was sadly misprinted. Thus we were made to say "oratorical," when we wrote "anatomical," &c.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The session of Congress has thus far passed with little excitement, and the adoption of no important measures. A personal debate between Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, and Mr. Clemens of Alabama, has given some relief to the prevailing monotony of the Senate. The subject of discussion was the relation of the respective gentlemen to the compromise measures of the last Congress and the preservation of the Union. The debate continued for nearly the whole of two days, when the question was finally laid upon the table by a decided majority. After a great deal of mutual recrimination, Mr. Rhett stated that he should not challenge his adversary, as he was opposed to the practice of dueling by his religious convictions and his position in the church. In reply, Mr. Clemens said, that he respected the motive, and if he had been aware of the religious professions of Mr. Rhett, he should have abstained from the use of irritating language.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 20th of February, after a session of seven weeks. Among the acts passed, which indicate a progressive spirit in legislation, was a law substituting imprisonment for life in the place of Capital Punishment. An act was also passed requesting the Congressional Delegation of the State, to procure the abolition of the spirit ration in the United States Navy. The Maine Liquor Law, which passed the House after no little dodging and twisting, was finally lost in the Senate. The whole matter is now once more brought before the people, who it is believed will take effectual measures to secure the passage of the law at the next session of the Legislature. The bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, which passed the Senate at a previous session, was defeated in the House, by a strong vote.

The Homestead Exemption bill has passed in the New Jersey Senate, only two Whigs voting with three Democrats in the negative. No doubt is entertained of its passage in the House. It will be recollected that the bill secures a homestead worth \$1,000 from execution for debt.

A large meeting of persons in favor of the election of Daniel Webster to the next Presidency, was held in Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of March 24th. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted by acclamation, after the meeting had been addressed by several distinguished Whig politicians.

KOSUTH IN CINCINNATI.—During his stay in Cincinnati, Kosuth received a great variety of deputations, and addressed them all with his usual fertile and glowing eloquence. In his address to the Ladies' Hungarian Association, Kosuth pays a feeling testimonial to the character of woman, as follows:

"Because, bowing with deep respect before this blooming circle, I cannot forbear to believe that it is more than a delegation which I have the honor to address, and thus receiving this pledge of your sympathy for poor Hungary, I have full reason to believe that there is an additional benefit in the very manner of this pledge. You know, Ladies, that the proud Sovereigns of the earth wearing crowns, which, by-and-by, had become a mark of oppression and not of dignity, (you know that the crowned Sovereigns are not very fond of republics or any community of social habits, with common humanity,) that their very wedding-days are celebrated 'per procuram' by delegation.

"Here, the people are sovereign, and you, ladies, are the sovereigns of the sovereign. And still you come, in person, to betroth publicly your sympathy to the sacred cause of Liberty; I pledge the honor of my bleeding nation, whom you thus honor and bless, that it will never give you any motive to divorce.

"Ladies, I am often told that in this happy country the ladies rule; it is the lot of beauty to be flattered too much—ladies so high minded as you prove to be, cannot take flattery; it must be rather a bore to them—dull business, indeed, I know. I hope, therefore, to be excused for not flattering you. I honor you too much to flatter you.

"Allow me, therefore, to say that indeed I don't know if it be really true that in America the ladies rule. I rather feel inclined to doubt about it, precisely because I heard it so often avowed by the gentlemen of America. I have the experience that precisely these men let themselves be the least ruled by the ladies who speak the most about being ruled; and those are the most ruled who give themselves the ridiculous air of petty domestic tyrants before the world. But however this may be, so much I know, that every just cause must thrive to which you bestow your tender care; there is the blessing power of love in everything which you do, and love is the almighty principle of all vitality in heaven and on earth; it is love by which the Almighty himself rules the boundless universe.

"Man does many things by calculation, or with indifference; the tender heart of woman nothing but love; in your tears and your smiles, in your sorrow, and in your joys, there is always love; and herein lies the magic of your omnipotence; it is like the warming rays of the sun. There is a hill of ice—winter has heaped it up, as if it were saying, 'Sun, I defy thee; upon my icy breast thy power will break, and thy very rays will freeze.' What does

the sun! It continues to shine—noiselessly it shines on, and shines on, and the ice hill melts away by drops.

"Oh! let the sun of your love shine upon the ice-hill of that policy that believes itself to be wise because it is cold. Believe me, ladies, the love of your tender hearts bestowed upon oppressed nations, is more wise than all the supposed wisdom of cold policy."

THE STEAMER BALTIC AT WASHINGTON.—The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has paid a festive visit to the city of Washington, for the purpose of exciting an interest in the members of Congress in favor of an Ocean Steam Navigation. She is the largest steamer that has ever floated on the Potomac. The guests consisted of many of our City dignitaries—Ex-Mayor Mickie, Morgan Morgans, Esq., Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, and several members of the present and late Common Council; Heads of Departments; Chas. King, President of Columbia College; George Blunt, Esq., and many other persons of note.

On her arrival in the Potomac, she anchored off Alexandria, six miles from the Capital, whither the passengers were conveyed on three steamboats. This was as far up the river as she could safely go.

She was visited by the President of the United States, Messrs. Hall, Crittenden, Conrad and Graham, of the Cabinet; the Spanish, Russian, British, French and Brazilian Ministers; General Scott, (in citizen's dress,) Commodore Morris, the Mayors of Washington and Baltimore and the Councils of the two cities, the Members of the two Houses of Congress, their officers, the representatives of the Press, and a large number of invited guests, including a full quota of the gentler sex.

After a week in the Potomac, the Baltic returned to take her regular place in the Collins line of Liverpool steamers.

REVOLUTION IN UTAH.—News has been received from the Great Salt Lake of a revolution. It is said that the Mormons were arming and fortifying themselves, and had published a Declaration of Independence, in which they asserted their full determination to set up a republic for themselves.

The people are nearly in a state of outlawry, and freely declare their hatred of the General Government. At the same time they are preparing to resist all authority from without by fortifying their settlement. The United States Territorial officers have all left.

[Mr. BERNHISEL, the delegate at Washington, from Utah, denies the truth of these rumors.]

LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—Recent efforts for the execution of the Liquor Law in Wiscasset have resulted in the entire suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks for beverage. Three rum-sellers stand convicted on the third case; one has appealed, by giving bonds. One was committed for 60 days, in default of payment. The amount of fines, exclusive of appealed cases paid over to the town is \$120—besides cost of suits, \$20. The citizens held a meeting at Franklin Hall, and unanimously sustained the Prosecuting Committee.

MCCORMICK'S REAPER.—Mr. McCormick, the famed inventor of the Virginia Reaper, which has made so much furor at the London Exhibition, has gained another suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining his title as an original inventor. This was an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States in Illinois, which had awarded to Gray, Mr. McCormick's partner, half the manufacturing profits of the concern, and to Mr. McCormick one-fourth. The court reversed this award unanimously, and awarded to McCormick one-half the profits, and to Gray one-fourth of them.

LIQUOR ON RAILROADS.—The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." If any Company within the State fail to comply with the requirements of the law, they are liable to a prosecution, and a fine of from \$300 to \$3,000.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—Extensive movement in favor of a new form of Associations for the benefit of the less wealthy classes, is prevailing in this city. We are not prepared to accept the high commendations which are given to these Associations by a considerable portion of the public, and will present their leading features for the satisfaction of our distant readers. The number of Associations established, or in process of organization in this city, is about forty; and the number of members attached to each will not vary much from 500, making in all some 20,000 persons, mostly working-men, and heads of families, combined, or to be combined in these organizations. The object of these Associations is, by the combination and accumulation of small capitals, saved by economy from the earnings of their members, to enable the latter, by the monthly payment of sums not much exceeding their ordinary house-rent, to become the owners of their own houses, and to live free of the exactions of landlords. They are organized under an act of the Legislature specially framed for the purpose. Each Association is generally divided into one thousand shares, and a sum, say \$600 or \$800, is fixed as the full value of each share. In most Associations we believe there is no limitation to the number of shares which an individual may take. On each share he pays an entrance fee of one or two dollars and a monthly instalment of \$2.50 or \$3. A time is fixed, varying in the prospectuses of the Associations in this city from six to eight years, when by means of these monthly instalments, with compound interest and premiums on loans, the shares will have reached their full value; that is to say, when the Association will have in its hands a sum sufficient to pay upon each share remaining unredeemed, the \$600 or \$800 proposed at the outset. Then the object of the Association will be gained and it will be dissolved.

The redemption of shares is another term for loans made to members who wish to borrow. The Association holds a monthly meeting, when the funds in the treasury are offered to be loaned to the highest bidders. The question is asked, who will give the highest premium for the money upon

his share now, instead of waiting till the end of the concern! He who bids the most gets it, and he receives the cash for his share, or shares, minus the premium at which it was struck off to him. Thus, for a share which will be worth \$800 at the dissolution of the Society, he may now receive \$600, \$500 or \$400, according to his bid, in ready cash. This is, however, paid over to him exclusively for the purpose of buying a lot, or a house and lot, or of building a house on a lot previously leased or purchased. This property he mortgages to the Association to secure the payment of his monthly dues, together with the interest upon the share or shares which he has thus redeemed. The interest, reckoned at six per cent upon the full value of the share, not upon the sum which he has received for it, is also paid monthly at the same time with the dues. Thus, as it is immediately loaned out again, it is compounded every month, which increases the rapidity of the accumulation. When a borrower fails to pay, the Association takes possession of the property and rents it if possible, devoting the rent to the payment of the defaulter's dues and interest, in which case it is finally his, just as if he had himself paid regularly. Provision is also made in cases of death or a wish to withdraw, in a manner to guard the interests of the Association without infringing on the rights or property of the individual members.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Several different courses of lectures have been given in this city, during the past month, which have excited more than ordinary interest. Among these are the lectures of Dr. Kane and Rev. Mr. Bellows, H. W. Beecher, and Horace Mann, at the People's Course, R. W. Emerson's lectures on the Conduct of Life, and Rev. Dr. Dewey's, on Human Destiny. From Dr. Kane's lectures, as reported in the daily papers, we take the following:—

"I cannot describe the Northern night. It is like painting shadows, and even Turner might hesitate. The sky stretched over us, ultra-marine running into blue darkness. As the night advanced the great vault glittered with perpetual stars. The moon, though 16 degrees from the zenith, seemed to be directly overhead. The temporary dip of some part of the zodiacal constellations made it only more wonderful. The great host above these shone in perfect splendor. During the fuses we had the glorious Aurora Borealis. But it is not the same splendid display either of color or light that we see at home. It is a condensed nebulosity—a luminous cloud in Lancaster Sound, it arched directly over us with waving light. But it did not alleviate our night, nor cause a dip of the magnetic needle. The Paracellini are sometimes striking. I have seen the moon surrounded with two halos with diagonal bands, and where they touched the halos there were other moons, so that we had eight at a time. Suddenly our topography changed. It was like scorin of lava—then without definite surface—then with serrated margin. On our vessel, changes went on. The locker, all the metals were covered with a dark substance, like lamp black. Every man looked pale as with long sickness. We wearied of doing nothing. We paced our little ship like beasts their cages. Of the 37 inmates of our vessel, but 3 es-

caped scurvy. In the midst came the sun and led in the happiest day of our wandering. A man should know the Arctic winter fully, if he would enjoy his blessings at home. It came first very little above the horizon. Soon it increased, until it rose and sank in our familiar East and West, and the night, by the 10th April, left us. Moon and stars faded; we had entered on our long Arctic day.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The benevolent institution of Odd Fellows in the United States numbers 200,000 members. There are 2,835 Lodges and 600 Encampments in the United States. The amount of revenue for the year 1851 was \$1,200,000. The amount paid the same year for relief was nearly \$500,000.—The extent of telegraph lines in the United States and Canada, exceeds 1,200 miles, involving a capital of more than three millions of dollars. To work these lines costs annually 720 tons of zinc, worth \$57,000; more than a million pounds of nitric acid, worth \$117,000, and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, &c. On the line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati alone, there were transmitted, in the year 1850, 354,559 paid dispatches, and the revenue was \$73,278.—The contributions to the Washington National Monument, during the month of February, amounted to \$1,069 25. The following blocks have been received during the month: From the State of Pennsylvania; from Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania; from ladies of Manchester, New Hampshire; from Independent Order of United Brothers, of Maryland.—It is calculated that flax cotton, prepared by Clausen's method, can be furnished to the manufacturer at six cents per pound, and leave ample margin for profits to those who produce the flax and prepare it. In Illinois flax can be raised at \$5 a ton, and the seed from a ton is worth \$1.—David Kennison, who had fought in many of the battles of the Revolution, and is supposed to be the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, died at the residence of William Mack, Chicago, Feb. 24th, aged 117. He supported the Free Soil party in 1845.—It is contemplated to hold a "great South-western Industrial Exhibition," in New Orleans, in May of next year. Alabama and Florida are most active in their preparations. The Governor of the former State has appointed delegates from 30 counties to attend a preliminary meeting in New Orleans, in May next.—The Valley of the Mississippi is becoming the principal mail route for all the region west and north of Lake Superior, including not only the northern part of Minnesota Territory, but the portion of British America lying between Minnesota and Hudson's Bay. A few weeks since, 150 letters, mostly British, came down in the Pembina mail, to be mailed at St. Paul, very many of them ship letters.—The emigration to California is having a disastrous effect upon the western farmers in the prices of labor. In Jackson county, Michigan, 600 young men, it is stated, are going to the gold country. The excitement is similar in the surrounding counties, and farmers have to pay \$26 a month and board for working hands.—Chicago is the most rapidly growing city in the Western country. It

has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,000 in 1850,) and real estate is selling at higher prices than can be obtained anywhere else. Its supremacy as the great metropolis of the West will not be long a matter of dispute.—There are 183 German papers published in the United States, the oldest of which, published in Pennsylvania, has been established sixty-three years.—The Graduates of Amherst College, of the class of 1852, will hold a "vigintal" festival, August 11th, the day preceding commencement.—Gov. Ujhazy's daughters, who are highly educated, it is said, may be seen daily at work in the cornfield with a hoe, on their farm, at New Buda, Iowa, in the spring and summer.—Miss Antoinette L. Brown has been introduced by Rev. Theodore Parker, to his congregation on Sunday, in Boston, and she performed the service by prayer, and the preaching of a sermon from chapter 14 of I. Corinthians, 24, 35. She is a graduate of Oberlin University, 21 years old, and rather good-looking.—Ex-President Van Buren is writing a history of his own life and times.

FOREIGN.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The great political event of the past month has been the defeat and resignation of the Russell Ministry on the local Militia bill. Lord Palmerston moved that the word "local" should be stricken out of the bill, and that the proposed force should be perambulatory—not confined to England, Scotland or Ireland, but should be sent to any quarter of the United Kingdom where it might be required. On this proposition of Lord Palmerston the Ministry joined issue, and were defeated on the division by a vote of 186 against 125. Subsequently to this expression of the Commons, Lord John Russell intimated that, having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer hold office. The event was wholly unexpected both in and out of Parliament, especially as on the previous night Ministers had a decided majority on Lord Naas's motion of a want of confidence, arising out of the Clarendon and Burch (the Irish editor) affair. The number voting on that occasion being 137 for the motion, and 232 against it. The new Premier, Earl Derby, better known by his former title, of Lord Stanley, is a nobleman of unblemished character, high-toned principles and respectable talents. He has shown commendable good sense and appreciation of merit in confiding the Chancellorship and leadership of the House of Commons to Mr. DISRAELI, known to the novel-reading public as the author of "Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," &c., and decidedly the most brilliant debater on his side of the House. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and his election for this post is a compliment to Literature. The appointment of Mr. G. F. YOUNG, the most zealous and indefatigable Protectionist agitator in the Kingdom, with that of Lord Naas and others of the same stripe, leaves no doubt as to the reaffirmance of the principle of Protection by the new Ministry.

The "Peelites," or Conservatives who aided in the overthrow of the Corn-Laws, seem to be wholly left out of the new Administration. The absence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and

some other veterans, will be remarked with a pang by British Conservatives. They will doubtless give the new Cabinet a cordial support, but Age has claims on them more imperative than those of Power.

ATTACK ON THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—Accounts from Spain state that an attempt had been made on the life of the Queen. On the 2d of February she took her first airing since her confinement, and was on her way to the Church of De Allocha, to be churched, when an assassin fired a pistol at her, the ball from which struck the Queen's shoulder. He was arrested. The last accounts state that the Queen has recovered from the wound. It appears that when the assassin, Martin Merino, approached the Queen, he knelt down, and, being in clerical robes, (he was in the habit of performing services at the church of San Sebastian here,) no obstacle was thrown in the way of his design, as it was supposed he had a memorial to present to the Queen; but when she came close up, he suddenly struck at her with great force with a dagger which he had concealed upon him. The Queen mechanically put forward her arm (perhaps to receive a memorial) at the moment, and this probably saved her life; the fore-arm was grazed, and the dress torn.

The weapon struck her on the front part of the right side, penetrating through several folds of her mantle of velvet and gold, and cutting through the stays, the whalebone of which diminished the effect of the blow, which it is now hoped has not injured any vital organ; the fear was that the liver had been wounded. The assassin at the moment of striking exclaimed, "Toma, ya tienes bastante!" (Take it: you have now got enough!)

Martin Merino, who committed this detestable crime, was a native of Arnedo, Province of Logroño, sixty-three years of age, an ex-friar of the Franciscan Order, but secularized in 1821, on his own application. On being removed in a coach to the Baladero prison, the cavalry escort which accompanied him had some difficulty in preventing the crowd round the palace from doing summary justice on him.

He was perfectly cool, and evinced not the least compunction for his act; his only inquiry was: "Is the Queen dead?"—and when told she was not, he expressed surprise, and said that he had hit her hard enough. At other times he was very abusive to those who spoke to him, but his general manner was that of a cold cynical sneer; he had performed mass at 11 that morning.

There are very contradictory accounts about him. The *Espresso* says that he was of ultra-revolutionary ideas, and was in a conspiracy against the life of Ferdinand VII. and assassinated in 1823; while the *Gaceta Militar* describes him as a *Carlota*, saying that he served as a Captain in the Carlist army during the civil war, and came in under the Convention of Berguen. He had been sitting at Madrid for some time as *substituto* *carlista*, in the Parishes of San Sebastian and San Millan. He is said to have been engaged in an attempt against the life of Christina during her regency, but to have failed in an opportunity for carrying it out. He was

executed by the *garrote* on Saturday Feb. 7th, and died calmly.

A RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION.—In Finmark, which is the remotest northern region of Norway, almost lost in Arctic snows, a revolution is now raging, which, although purely religious, is attended with all the disastrous circumstances of political troubles. The inhabitants of this desolate region, persuaded by Missionaries of some sect whose tenets have not transpired, have repudiated Christianity and especially the seventh Commandment, banished the Priests, and now adopt the doctrines of the Missionaries, who profess to have received them directly from Heaven.

The Bishop of Drontheim, in whose diocese Finmark is situated, immediately upon receipt of the intelligence, dispatched two of his clergy to the scene of excitement, who were instructed to show the inhabitants into what errors they had fallen. These gentlemen arrived, and found that the report was less startling than the actual state of things. Universal dejection reigned in Finmark, labor was abandoned, the Churches were deserted and the Pastors driven away. In the streets and in the houses men, women and children lay upon the ground, with their garments torn, their heads strewn with ashes and bitterly lamenting that until then they had lived in a false faith, ignoring the true God and meriting eternal suffering. The ecclesiastics dispatched by the Bishop apprised him that the fanaticism was so obstinate and the confusion so profound and universal that they saw no other means of preserving the peace of the country and saving the inhabitants from their own fury, than the intervention of the military power. In consequence of these representations, the Governor of Drontheim has dispatched a high officer of Police and an armed force to Finmark. The result of the movement is not yet known.

AN OLD CHIFFONIER.—A letter writer from Paris gives a graphic account of a veteran chiffonier, one of the class which gains a livelihood by overhauling the rubbish in the streets of large cities.

"The oldest of the chiffoniers of Paris, and dean of the corporation, died this week. He had attained the good old age of seventy-five years, in spite of the sleepless nights and the coarse food entailed upon him by his nauseous industry. He exercised his profession to the last. I have often seen him, both late at night and before cock-crow in the morning, over heaps of rubbish, and winnowing the wheat from the chaff. Once in his life, this man found a diamond of price, wedged in between two paving-stones. It formed the nucleus of his fortune, which descends to his son, a chiffonier like himself, but who has neither seen or spoken to his father for fifteen years. Whatever may have been his offence, he seems to have obtained the paternal forgiveness, for he inherits a cottage on the road to Italy, and seven bags of silver coins, amounting in all to the snug sum of 28,000*l.* It is said that the son will not be weaned from his ancestral pursuit by this wealth and consideration. He, prefers to continue and to end his days as he began them, amid putrefying cabbage-leaves and mouldering bones, the

sweepings, the scrapings and the leavings of the city's kitchen, fire-place and table.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—News has been received of Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, which left England to renew her search on the 2d of April last. At the date of the letters (8th July) the *Enterprise* was off Cape Prince of Wales. After leaving England little way could be made, in beating with the *Enterprise*, a vessel built for encountering ice, and it took them twenty-six days to reach Port Lloyd, (Bonin Islands,) where they remained ten days—leaving on the 6th May. On the 31st, the southern edge of the ice was reached off Cape St. Thaddeus. On the 3d June they entered the ice, in latitude 68° 25'. After leaving the Bonin Islands they experienced very bad weather, losing a topmast and several other spars. On entering the ice they were completely at its mercy, being drifted north. During the drift they were carried past Diamond Island at the distance of a mile, and were closely beset until the 1st July, when they got into open water, and in two days reached Cape Prince of Wales, where they found the *Plover*, much shaken from her third winter's sojourn in those regions. The *Plover* had not found any traces of Sir John Franklin. There were reports of white men seen at the source of the Darabin River. Search was made by Assistant Surgeon Adams, but nothing was found. The *Plover* is expected soon with full details of this search. But little further intelligence is expected even from the *Enterprise*.

COTTON FROM OAT STRAW.—An amateur chemist of Nottingham, while engaged recently in testing the Chevalier Clausen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums, which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straws of this country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of our future supplies.

DEATH OF ROBERT BLACKWOOD.—Robert Blackwood, one of the famous Edinburgh firm, is just dead. An Edinburgh journal says of him:

A better understanding was never exemplified between author and publisher; on the part of the former, unbounded confidence, affection and esteem; on the part of the latter, the utmost liberality, sagacity and enterprise. Mr. Blackwood died in the 44th year of his age.

The remainder of Mr. Layard's collection of antiquities from Nineveh have arrived in London on the brigantine *Apprentice*, from Birsorah. There is one piece of sculpture among them far exceeding in size anything heretofore brought. It weighs 15 tons.

William and Mary Howitt have just published

"The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe." It consists of romances, legends, ballads, national songs, of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Iceland.

DESTRUCTION OF AN AFRICAN TOWN.—The town of Lagos on the West Coast of Africa was almost totally destroyed by the British Squadron, on the 26th and 27th December. The English ships sustained severe losses, having 30 men killed and 66 wounded. This great casualty was caused by one of the steamers having grounded within range of a battery of 13 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave trade. An immense number of natives were killed during the two days' fighting, and the king or chief was deposed and another one substituted.

Miscellaneous Department.

LOAFERS.—The natural history of this large and interesting class of animal creation was given by Rev. William W. Patton, of Hartford, in a lecture (one of the people's course) in the Broadway Tabernacle, March 9th, which was listened to with great gusto by a large auditory. The lectures included in his caravan all the subjects whose occupation is to stand and lounge about town, whether in parlors or stables, in mansions inherited from rich ancestors or in rum palaces at the points; all the valuable individuals whose exploits are in the consuming rather than in the producing line. He derived the term loafer, as does Webster, from the German verb *laufen*, to walk, supposing that it expresses the principal occupation of a loafer, who walks about from one place to another.

A wrong etymology of so important a word is a serious matter. We doubt all the grave reasonings that have been put forth to show that *loafer* is derived from the German. The term was not known outside of New York city twenty-five years ago; and then, among the boys of the city, the term "Barney" always preceded it. A *Barney loafer* was the term applied by the New York boys to fellows too lazy to work, who slept in stables, carpenter shops, or under stoops, and would work or beg for a sixpence with which to buy a loaf of bread. The *Barney* part of the term seems to us likely to have originated with old Barney Deklyn, who used to keep a mammoth bakery in Duane-street, between Chapel and Church. If this is correct, the New York boys merely coupled the name of the largest baker in the city with the loaves he sold, as the proper designation of the class of citizens whose diet consisted principally of that article. As their stomachs were much more capacious than their purses, they naturally made a great run on Barney's bakery, for there they could obtain a larger loaf for the price than anywhere else in the city, which was a great accommodation to both stomach and purse. All the bakers in the city were down on honest Barney, but the far-famed class to whom a large loaf for a small price was a great object, gave him their custom, and while his large loaves gave

them the name of "loafer," they well nigh immortalized him by having his own prefixed to theirs, as "Barney Loafer."

General Notices.

TOBACCO AND THE MILLENNIUM.—For the encouragement of others who would become good missionaries in a good work, we publish the following interesting letter:—

OTTAWA, NEW YORK.

MESSES. FOWLER AND WELLS:—I enclose one dollar, and wish you to send me as many of your best anti-tobacco pamphlets as you can for that sum. I have seen those works on this subject advertised in the *Phrenological Journal*—one six, one at twelve, the other at twenty-five cents. If there is ever to be a millennial time, tobacco, along with many other things, which prevent healthy physical and intellectual development, must be abandoned. I would aid in bringing in a better day, that high day when man shall stand a pure and holy being, a fit representative of the Reformer, Christ. So let me at least circulate anti-tobacco tracts, and speak good words, and send up prayers for the success of the many agencies which good men and women are employing to make better the world. I am a poor girl, or I would send fifty dollars instead of one. I would like at least one of the twenty-five-cent books; for the rest send what you think would be most likely to convince common users.

God speed you, and all true-hearted men, in giving truth to the world.

Yours truly,

A. G.

* We may, with propriety, give the titles of these works, in this connection, and add, that they were printed without the hope of pecuniary profit; but simply to aid in removing one of the most common and injurious habits with which civilized Christians, or savage barbarians, are afflicted. How can it be abolished? Who will help to do it? When? Let us begin with "moral suasion," nor mention the "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

TOBACCO: ITS HISTORY, NATURE, AND EFFECTS ON THE BODY AND MIND, with the opinions of Rev. Dr. Nott, L. N. Fowler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. Jennings, O. S. Fowler, Dr. R. T. Trail, and others. By Joel Shaw, M. D. Price 25 cents.

THE USE OF TOBACCO; its physical, intellectual, and moral effects on the human system. By Dr. William A. Alcott. Price 12 1/2 cents.

TOBACCO: ITS USE AND ABUSE. By John Burdell. Price 8 1/2 cents.

* Referring to smoking, this author says:—"Some contend that smoking preserves the teeth from decomposition, and, as such, as a reason, that hence smoked will be preserved longer than without its agency; but whoever should attempt to smoke their lungs while living, would be liable to be taken up and sent to the Lunatic Asylum."

CONSCIENCE.—The advertisement of Murphy's self-mailing envelopes in our last, should read, No. 237 Broadway, instead of 237.

A Portrait and Biography of Mrs. Chase will appear in our next; also, an article on the "Atrocious Children."

To Correspondents.

R. H. ALBANY, N. Y. Qn. "Are monkeys of one species?" Ans. For an elaborate argument, and opinion, see page 15 to 35 of "EDUCATION FOUNDED ON THE NATURE OF MAN." By J. G. Spurzheim: New York Edition.

J. W. K.—The organ of language is situated on the plate which constitutes the upper wall of the eye socket, and when large, presses the eye itself forward and downward, giving prominence to the ball, and a swollen appearance to the under eye-lid.

New Publications.

The Christian History and Family Expositor, for March, is on our table. This number possesses unusual interest, as it contains a most excellent steel engraving of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which is incomparably the best likeness of

him ever published, and also a very full and critical analysis of his character, talents, and peculiarities. Mr. Beecher is one of the few public men in respect to whom many conflicting opinions exist. This biographical sketch, which shows clearly why he is what he is, and gives a clear exposition of his peculiarities, will be read by all with intense interest. This single number is worth the price of the volume. It is published at \$1.00 a year by Z. P. Hatch, 142 Nassau-street, New York.

Lectures on Mental Science according to the Philosophy of Phrenology. Delivered before the Anthropological Society of the Western Liberal Institute of Marietta, Ohio, in the Autumn of 1851. By REV. G. S. WEAVER. Illustrated with Engravings. New York: Fowler and Wells. Price in paper, 50 cents; library edition 75 cents.

This is a work of 225 pages, embracing a course of ten lectures, written in a flowing, popular and entertaining style, interspersed with illustrative incidents in the author's experience, every page of which breathes a cheerful, hopeful, benevolent spirit. It is just such a book as will entertain young people who desire knowledge, but whose buoyant nature has not the patience, or the stern sobriety, to wade through cold, didactic, scientific works; this they will read with growing delight and enthusiasm. It is an excellent work to be read aloud in the family, and while it will instruct the soundest minds in relation to the philosophy of mind and character, it will awaken and sustain an interest in the minds of the young, and lead them as by Elysian paths to the hitherto much neglected study of Mental Philosophy. The author has done a good work for the rising generation, in thus popularizing a most important subject, and will receive the gratitude of all who read his fresh, sparkling pages, although the writers of fiction, who arouse the imagination without instructing the intellect, and elevating the moral feelings, may regard him as a successful rival in captivating the public mind, and making their books less desirable to the reading world.

In our next number we will give our readers a taste of this interesting addition to our scientific literature, merely now expressing the hope that all those who would study themselves, and gain a knowledge of Phrenology as a source of pleasurable mental recreation, will early possess themselves of a copy of "Weaver's Lectures on Mental Science."

Green's Patent Ink and Pencil mark Eraser is a new preparation of India-rubber, mixed with some scouring substance, which takes off ink-marks as well as a scraper, with less damage to the paper. It is a good addition to desk furniture.

The Swamy Side; or, the Country Minister's Wife, published by the American Sunday School Union, is written in a very pleasing style, and embellished with four engravings. Price 25 cents.

We have space at present only to announce the following very important works, just issued from the press. We shall speak of them more at length in another number.

The Hydropathic Encyclopedia is now completed in two handsome volumes, containing nearly one thousand plain and well-illustrated pages. By E. T. TRAIL, M. D. FOWLER AND WELLS, Publishers. Price for the complete work, substantially bound, \$2.50; to be had at 131 Nassau-street, New York, and 142 Washington-street, Boston.

Children, their Hydropathic Management in Health and Disease. A descriptive and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By JOSEPH SHERW, M. D. New York and Boston: Fowler and Wells, Publishers. 18mo., pp. 328. Price \$1.00, or prepaid by mail, \$1.25. This is by far the most important and best-written work of the author.

The Phonographic Tracker, an inductive exposition of Phonography, intended to afford complete and thorough instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. By E. WEAVER. New York: Fowler and Wells, Publishers. Price 45 cents.

Teachers will find this work a superior text-book for their classes; its instruction in the art is complete, and its reading exercises are in Phonography. It is the plainest and most beautiful specimen of Phonography yet published.

Advertisements.

THE HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF HYDROPATHY AND HYGIENE.—An illustrated work embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies; and the Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery. By B. T. TRALL, M. D. Two large volumes, substantially bound in library style, price \$2.50. FOWLER AND WELLS, Publishers, 131 Nassau-street, New York, and 142 Washington-street, Boston.

BOOKS ON PHONOGRAPHY PUBLISHED BY FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 131 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, and 142 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.—THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER, for USE: It is printed in the corresponding style, and, to a considerable extent, forms an indispensable instruction book for beginners, familiarizing the mind with the best phonographic forms, while it furnishes interesting reading upon art, 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.

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On 50 cents works the postage is about 12 cents, and on 25 cents works 5 cents, which must be prepaid at the office of publication. All orders should be addressed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, of the NEW DISPENSATION, being an explanation of the claims and assertions of EMANUEL SWENDBERG, (with a brief review of the writings of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.) By S. LAYMAN. 16mo., pp. 455. Price \$1.00. John Allen, Fowler and Wells.

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N. B.—The above works are published at the exact cost, on the principle of the Bible Society's publications, and persons ordering them through any bookseller may expect 10 per cent added, to cover commissions, &c. ap. 11.



"THE COMMONWEALTH" IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY E. WEIGHT & CO., No. 60 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. ELLIOT WEIGHT, EDITOR. CHARLES LEST, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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TERMS DAILY.—(Sundays excepted) \$5 a year, invariably in advance. City subscribers, 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers; or \$6 per annum, payable in advance at the office.

WEEKLY.—Saturday mornings, \$2 a year in advance. Clubs ordering 3 copies to one address \$5; 10 copies \$15; 20 copies \$25; 30 copies \$30. ap. 11.

THE CRY IS STILL THE SAME.—BOTH E. FOSTER, wholesale and retail clothiers, 37 Courtland-st., N. Y., ever grateful for the favors of their customers, acknowledge with pleasure their continually increasing custom, and take this means of announcing to the public, and particularly to their friends from the country, that the extensive additions recently made to their manufactory (wring department), enable them still to supply every article in their line at the shortest notice, of the most superior make and material, and at prices that defy competition.

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OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, Washington City, D. C.—A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and enclosing a list of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. REFERENCED—R. Wallace, (J. B. Marshall, W. Lewis, Mayor) Jo. Gates, of the "Intelligencer," R. W. Latham, Blacker.

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.—Editors who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office. T. C. C. mar. 61.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 94 Ninth Avenue, near Washington Square. This institution has been in session and successful operation for nine years, and now has pupils from several states. In it, boys are prepared for Business, College, or the Military Academy. In this preparation, while the branches of study bearing directly upon the object sought, are thoroughly and extensively taught, the connection of the body with the material agencies (in a word, the laws of Physiology) are not overlooked. Persons wishing more particular information, will have Catalogues sent to them, by addressing a note to STEPHEN J. REDGWICK, A. M., Principal, N. Y., March 1st, 1852. m 21.

MRS. M. THOMPSON'S PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 318 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., is open day and evening. Free to visitors, where professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, may be obtained. FOWLER AND WELLS's Publications, and other Phrenological and Scientific books for sale.—Feb. 11.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST, designed for learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs, may be packed and sent by Express, or as freight (not by mail) to any part of the globe. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. Address, post-paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York. Feb. 11.

A. G. BADGER, manufacturer of the Boehm Reule, 181 Broadway, New York, also manufactures fine Siles of every description. Jan. 17.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after applied, turns to SLATE or STONE, forming a complete wall, or COAT OF MAIL, over whatever covered, bidding defiance to fire, water, or weather. It has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, as scores of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against parties infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can at all times be had at the General Depot, 94 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, Wm. BLAKE. Jan. 11.

B. F. MAGUIRE, DENTIST, successor to the late JOHN BURDELL, (with whom he was associated during five years,) continues to practice the DENTAL PROFESSION in its various branches as usual, at No. 2 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.—Jan. 17.

82 NASSAU-STREET.—Boot-makers' Union Association—boots, shoes, and gaiters at retail and wholesale prices. [21.

SELPHO'S Anglsey Leg and Artificial Hand, manufactured by WILLIAM SELPHO, 34 Spring-street, New York. dec. 17

VAPOR BATHS.—John Hanna, of 86 Forsyth-street (near Grand) N. Y., will administer Vapor Baths daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A female will be in attendance to wait on ladies.—Nov. 11.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S TORPENO ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.—These Machines differ from all other Electro-Magnetic Machines. The inventor has made an improvement by which the primary and secondary currents are united. The cures performed by this instrument now are, in some instances, almost incredible. For proof of this I refer to my new work lately issued from the press, under the title of "The Medical Application of Electric Magnetism." Mail edition, 25 cents. Postage, 6 cents. The Torpedo Magnetic Machines are put up in great iron-wood cases of a very portable size. Price, \$12. To agents they are put at \$6. Post masters, Druggists, Store-keepers, and all who are willing to be instrumental in relieving the sick, are respectfully invited to act as agents. They can be sent by Express to any part of the Union. Remittances for a single Machine may be sent by mail at my risk, if the Postmaster's receipt for the money be taken. When several are ordered, a draft or check of deposit should be sent. All letters to be post-paid. I would inform the public that my Operating Rooms are open daily for applying the Electro-Magnetic Machine to the sick. Those who prefer it can send the key to either of the Express Offices in Wall-street, who will procure the Machine of me for them, and forward it on. Address: SAMUEL B. SMITH, 207 Broadway, New York.

Orders for these Machines received by FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.—Feb. 11.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AND

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EDUCATION, PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED: NUMBER V. FIRMNESS.

This faculty has received some hard names, and perhaps, in some respects, deserved them; but, like many others, its abuses have been considered, in the application of opprobrious epithets rather than its natural or normal functions. Stubbornness, obstinacy, willfulness, are terms applied to Firmness by many persons as indicative of its functions, which, in the light of a true mental philosophy, are found to be but the abuses of this very important element of our nature. Anger for Combativeness, murder and cruelty for Destructiveness, theft for Acquisitiveness, lying for Secretiveness, are terms as appropriate to the natural functions of the faculties to which they are applied, as are those commonly applied to Firmness. They indicate the abuses of those faculties when not under the restraining influence of the other mental powers. In a well balanced pair of scales, an ounce weight in one side is found to turn that scale against the empty one, just as really as if a ton were applied. We find characters out of balance—with the preponderance of power in one scale or class of faculties, and when such is the case the strong faculties naturally prevail. Some have a predominance of animal propensity and their tendency of character is toward animal indulgence. Others have intellect as their prevailing development, and consequently thought and not action is their forte; others have moral power with perhaps too little intelligence to guide it,

and so little animal propensity that they are very good, but too tame to produce on society any marked influence.

Others again are warped and unbalanced by a great predominance of social feeling. Now these natural states of mind may be modified by circumstances. Such influences as serve to allay the activity of the strong faculties and excite the weak and dormant ones, will produce an immediate change in the manifestations. If a person be irritable in consequence of large Destructiveness and Combativeness, let nothing be said or done calculated to arouse these ferocious lions of his nature, and at the same time let Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Approbativeness and Adhesiveness, although but subordinately developed, be warmed into activity by proper words and deeds, and kindness, justice, politeness and friendship, will at once be manifested. In other words, the minority by extra activity will triumph over an inactive majority. So Firmness, existing in a predominant degree, will often be manifested in the form of an obstinate and contrary spirit, towering over reason, justice and kindness; yet if the latter elements be addressed by language and actions calculated to arouse them to a high degree of activity, and no special opposition be raised to call out the energy of Firmness, the individual may be led, and a victory be obtained by the moral sentiments over that trait of character which is called stubbornness.

So, too, a person, who knows his organization, his predominant and his weak points, can use every effort of will and moral power, to guard against his easily besetting sins, and

foster all his weak and dormant faculties by every appliance of proper society and circumstances which are favorable to the improvement of his character. Like the drunkard's appetite, the strong passions may be starved to a state of weakness, but it must be done by the rigid rule, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." He whose anger is a besetting sin, should be wise enough not to go into the society of quarrelsome, captious persons, even as he would keep powder away from fire.

This view of the action of the faculties and the influence which circumstances have upon their manifestations, show in strong light, not only the philosophy but the great advantages of training, education and circumstances.

The true nature of the faculty of Firmness is to give stability, fortitude, fixedness of purpose and constancy of character. Its influence seems to terminate on the mind itself, giving the quality of permanency to the manifestation of the other powers; acting with Combateness it produces determined bravery; with Conscientiousness inflexible integrity. It is not a source of energy, but serves to hold the faculties of energy to their object. Combateness and Destructiveness give propelling energy to the character, as the engine or the sails give propulsion to the ship, while Firmness keeps the faculties steady to their design, as the rudder keeps the ship on her course against winds and currents, thus making the elements of propulsion available to the achievement of the desired haven.

He who is without Firmness is governed by momentary impulse, and, like a ship without a rudder, is blown about by every wind, or floated at will by all the devious currents that cross his path.

Such a person, thus governed by impulse, by the ruling impression of the hour, is a prey to whatever influence may be brought to bear upon him. If Combateness and Destructiveness are excited, he is irascible, passionate and violent; when Benevolence is aroused he is all sympathy. He can be persuaded in the direction of any of his strong faculties, and lacks that essential quality so requisite in a world of temptation—the power to say no.

This faculty gives endurance to all the other mental powers, a kind of fortitude and determination to the whole character. It gives a stiffness and uprightness to the gait, a hardness to the manner, a strong, steady

countenance, a firm step and a decided, emphatic tone to the voice.

In the training of the rising generation—indeed in our intercourse with mankind, we should never forget the function of this organ. If we find it large in a person, we may feel assured that mild, persuasive measures must be employed to produce on them any desired influence. If we attempt to force them abruptly, they instinctively resist us, and perhaps refuse to do that which their judgment, conscience, and even inclination would suggest as proper and desirable, if they were allowed to choose their course and act freely—but if compulsory measures are employed they will resist until left to the freedom of choice, when of their own accord they will perhaps take the course we wish.

This feeling is often well illustrated by a yoke of oxen in what is called by teamsters, hauling and crowding. Crowding in the yoke is often caused by a narrow road or snow path, while hauling is caused by working them in too short a yoke—one wants more room and he crowds, the other resists until they lean against each other at an angle of forty-five degrees, and so travel for miles: or in hauling, lean outward at a similar angle, laying out more strength in this way than it requires to draw their load. If either would cease his effort against the other, it would break up the habit at once; each crowds because the other crowds him. Who does not know that a stubborn horse that refuses to go, is made worse by whipping and rough treatment, while by patience, mildness, patting and other soothing influence, his stubbornness gives way. It is said that by hitching a good draft-horse to the tail of the cart to which the balky horse is attached and pulling him backwards for a few yards, he will rush forward and never trouble his driver afterwards by stopping. He thus finds his Firmness opposed by counter Firmness, and to gratify the faculty that makes him refuse to go, he rushes ahead in the direction his master wishes him to go, and the habit of stopping is cured. So, in the management of character, in respect to Firmness—undertake to drive a child or a man by austere means, and you awaken every element of resistance which they possess, and if they yield, because they know they must or do worse, it is with a surly disposition and an ill grace. They reluctantly comply with the letter of the imperative command while they disobey the spirit of the requirement. At

the same time if you were to say, "You may do this if you please," they would bound with alacrity to do your will. A hungry child as often refuses to eat his dinner, if an attempt be made to compel him to do it, as he does to perform any other duty from dictation. It matters not whether the thing to be done is desirable in itself, or not, if he feels restraint on his course he inclines to repel the domination and brace himself up against it.

If the organ of Firmness be too small and there is a consequent vacillation of mind in the child, if he lacks fortitude, and patient endurance in effort, these elements should be developed by giving him objects to overcome, and he should be encouraged to hold his faculties in steady, stern action until he achieves his victories over the obstacles in his pathway. Every successful effort we make, every triumph over difficulties, strengthens the faculty and imparts power and a disposition to brave opposition and rely upon self for success. If a mother will stand by her child and cheer him on in his attempts to conquer difficulties, to try again and again, she will create in his mind a habit of unyielding effort, and the belief that any possible end can and must be achieved by him. If they are not well endowed with Firmness give them easy tasks at first, then more difficult ones, but never overtask and thus discourage them, and they will imbibe the feeling that seemed to pervade the American troops in Mexico, viz., that, however great the obstacles, they must triumph over them. Defeat in the battle of life, not less than in war, dethrones courage, unnerves Firmness, and makes subsequent defeat, even when victory is possible, a matter of course.

PHRENOLOGY AND ITS OPPOSERS.

At the present time, the evidences of the truth of Phrenology are so abundant and broad cast, and so powerfully appeal to the common sense of every community, that wholesale unbelievers on this subject are exceedingly rare. But as objectors have always existed, and probably always will, to all subjects, however reasonable, truthful, and important, it cannot be reasonably expected that Phrenology should be an exception; especially, considering the comprehensiveness of its claims and its general diffusion. The objections urged are various, and are the result of the peculiar organizations, education and circumstances of their authors.

The first class, and by far the most numerous, consists of those who, as they frequently remark themselves, "believe there is something in it," that is, admit its general principles and bearings, but reject it in its details and minutiae. Upon exami-

nation, it is almost universally true of such, that their investigations of the science have been quite limited, as they themselves are ready to acknowledge. Putting this fact with another, namely: that unbelief always gives way, upon more thorough investigation, the evidence seems very conclusive that ignorance is both the foundation and top-stone of skepticism upon this subject. Another class are those who neither have examined nor desire to investigate for themselves, but rely simply upon what they may have heard others say, who were, in reality, quite as ignorant as themselves, and yet by whom they have been accustomed to be blindly led on other subjects, and are consequently willing dupes to anything the ignorance or prejudice of their leaders may suggest. Others oppose, because Phrenology does not, or as they suppose it does not, ascribe to them all the talent their egotism may claim, or the goodness their vanity and dishonesty might desire others to suppose them to possess. Again: there are others who have been educated to denounce everything new, or which has not been included and expressed in a particular set of stereotyped views which have been handed down to them from the darker ages, and been modified only as a matter of necessity, in order to continue in existence. Such persons, also, make it a rule of life never to admit anything to be true or useful of which they, or their still more conservative, anti-progressive predecessors, have not been the originators or discoverers. If, by chance, evidence of their error becomes so conclusive as to intellectually convince them against their will, they will still denounce, for they have expressed an opinion upon the subject, and they would consider it weakness to take back anything once uttered, however apparent and palpable the error, or to think differently from what they did fifty years ago.

Another class is the try-to-be fashionable, would-be aristocracy, with both soft hands and soft brains—who look down upon what they are pleased to call the "common people"—but who are in reality the most honest, industrious, and useful portion of the community, and upon whom such trash in human form is dependent for the very bread they eat. Such reject because they fear it is not popular, or because they cannot endure the idea of being engaged in the pursuit of any object in which the "common class" is interested; but such cannot escape the just penalties of nature's violated laws—which are weak bodies and weak minds. Nature has made ample provision for the ridding of herself of such miserable apologies of human nature. Such must reform or die out.

How much the opinions and teachings of such are worth, and how well calculated they are for leaders of the latter part of the nineteenth century, we will leave for the decision of the candid and intelligent reader. The time when it was necessary to prove the truth of Phrenology has long since passed by; yet, if further proof should seem necessary to any, they will find an ample sufficiency in applying Phrenology to the characters of those who oppose it. That Phrenology is fast becoming popular, and being generally applied, and that it is destined to be the basis of a more perfect system of education—because more natural—who will de-

ny! Certainly no one who will believe the evidences of his own senses. Just for a moment consider the vast and increasing circulation of the *Phrenological Journal*, and the almost numberless variety of books on this subject applied to all the relations of life, some of them having already passed through the one hundred and eighty-fifth edition; while it is the fact, probably, that not one of the few works written by anti-Phrenologists have exhausted their first edition, and in most cases, the greater part of even that is still on hand, and will so continue. Their unfortunate authors who are now alive are, comparatively, unknown as their productions; and it is the fact, doubtless, that they would gladly take back what they have said if it could be done without a public acknowledgment. What means this great demand for *Phrenological* reading, and why do the writers and speakers of the day borrow so liberally from the science, but, because it is an essential aid!

Some of these public men award to science its due merits, while others make use of science under cover, clothing the ideas with anti-Phrenological language, and thus actually rob science. The time will come when such men will dare to say *Phrenology*, which they now have not the courage to do—they are only waiting for it to become fashionable, and then they will be seen and heard in the foremost ranks, as usual. D. R. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

MRS. DEIADAMIA CHASE.

[The following sketch was furnished us for publication by a gentleman well acquainted with the character and achievements of Mrs. Chase, together with an analysis of her character, which indicates great perseverance, self-reliance, practical talent, and strong social and moral powers. As we have not seen the subject, and as her organization may be inferred by what she has done, and also, to a good degree, from her portrait, we do not deem it necessary to publish more than the above essentials of the analysis.]

The subject of this article was the daughter of John Hancock Button, Esq., a farmer in prosperous circumstances, and was born in the township of Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., in the month of July, 1802—which date fixes her present age at fifty. Mr. Button was a man of strong mind, great energies, and superior intelligence and talent. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a superior woman in all the virtues which distinguish her sex. She died young, leaving the daughter of whom we write five years old, and an infant son three years younger. Two years after the death of his wife, Mr. Button married again, and the step-mother assumed the charge of his children; but their family soon began to increase, and cares and duties to multiply, so that little could be done at home for the elder children in the way of improvement. But the father was solicitous for their advancement, particularly that of his daughter, who, from the time of her mother's death—when she came more directly under his control and observation—began to manifest some of those gifts which have of late

distinguished her. She was therefore kept at a common school—then the only place of instruction in the county—a portion of each year until she was fifteen, in which she made considerable progress in the primary branches. During the ten years intervening from five to fifteen, she manifested an unconquerable love for flowers, and the study of botany from nature, and became noted in her neighborhood for her industry and perseverance in seeking out among wild plants the rarest specimens, and for her taste in collecting and arranging them in bouquets for herself and friends. Often, when out of school, was she known to wander away alone fearlessly through the fields, forests, and unfrequented places, in pursuit of these trophies of her childish fancy, and, when gathered, lie away home to amuse herself in examining, classifying, and arranging them at her leisure.

When Miss Button was fifteen years old, her father died, after a protracted and expensive illness, leaving her nearly alone and penniless. His estate was found so much incumbered in consequence of recent misfortunes, that it had to pass into other hands—thus leaving the orphan girl cast upon the cold charities of the world at a tender age, and with a constitution too slender to endure the toil necessary for her own support. Her future was at this time indeed a gloomy one to contemplate. For a time she sank under her burden of sorrows—but a friend was near in this darkest hour of her early life, in the person of the venerable Dr. Hackley, long her father's family physician, who heard of her situation, and immediately took her into his own family, where she was treated with all affection and kindness, nursed into cheerfulness and health, and blest with a pleasant home and warm friends for three years.

After her adoption into this new home, her studies in the great book of nature took a wider range—she began to examine into the qualities and uses of medicinal herbs, roots, shrubs, barks, &c. Nothing within the range of her footsteps, ever made use of in the art of healing, escaped her notice and investigation. All her leisure time in summer was devoted to this pursuit, and, with the instructions of her professional friend, she was enabled to advance rapidly. In the winter season she occupied herself more or less each day in perusing physiological and medical works in her patron's extensive library, to which she at all times had free access—for the worthy doctor had discovered in his young friend rare tastes, for a woman, and superior qualities of mind.

At this time Miss Button first conceived the idea of turning her peculiar talents to account, and making herself useful in a field hitherto forbidden to her sex. At that period—only thirty years ago—the world had never conceded any Esculapian skill to woman, nor has it to this day, to any great extent; but true it is that a change in circumstances only, prevented our subject from entering the lists, even at that age, as a competitor, with her botanical weapons against the mineral poisons of the host, for the honors of killing and curing! But none of this self-acquired and valuable knowledge was thrown away or lost, as subsequent experience has demonstrated.



MRS. DEIDAMIA CHASE.

She continued on with unshaken courage and perseverance in her favorite pursuits until the age of twenty, at which time she had acquired a fund of information, particularly in the botanical department, far beyond many old practitioners of that day. She had also made herself familiar with the anatomical construction of the human frame; feared the curious arrangement of the bones, muscles, glands, respiratory apparatus, the flow of the blood, &c. For a woman to master all this at such an age is almost a miracle; but an unconquerable thirst after knowledge, indomitable perseverance, and a sound though precocious intellect, triumphed over all obstacles.

At that age she married Orrin Chase, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and removed to Georgetown, in the same county. The country was then new, and many hardships had to be encountered and overcome. In the midst of these, and the rearing of a family of nine children, twenty-five years passed away; but during this long period, the student of nature was not wholly lost in the woman: Mrs. Chase was a constant practitioner in her own family, and, save in a few instances, never employed an old-school physician. She also, as far as was practicable and consistent with her own circumstances and duties, made herself useful in her neighborhood in the way of ministering to the sick.

About the year 1847, many changes took place in her family. Some of her children were married, and left home, and others grown up, so that the mother was relieved of a large portion of the cares and perplexities which had, for so many years, surrounded her. With characteristic industry and determination she now turned her attention to those sciences which are immediately connected with, and were eminently calculated to aid her in, the yet all-absorbing pursuit of her life—the diseases

of the physical system, and their antedotes in the vegetable kingdom.

When Phrenology began to shed its light upon the world, she investigated the subject, and at once saw its importance, as connected with the other sciences, and as an aid to the fuller knowledge of our being. In due time she became familiar with the system, and commenced the examination of heads. Animal Magnetism, or Mesmerism, next claimed her attention; to this, also, she applied herself with her usual interest and untiring perseverance in new subjects, until she had acquired some knowledge of its principles, and the uses to which it can be applied.

Mrs. Chase now changed her residence to Tierceville, in the township of Eaton. There she made a thorough review of her early studies, and those branches of physiological science in which she had previously taken so deep an interest. She combined the whole together, established upon it a system of her own, and introduced herself to the public as a practicing physician.

We now behold her, at the age of fifty, and after these vicissitudes of life, enjoying excellent health, devoted heart and soul to her profession, and in possession of the high respect and confidence of the community in which she lives. Her treatment has been successful in almost every case during her five years of regular practice, and her business, and reputation for skill, is increasing daily.

Mrs. Chase has been a constant and zealous Christian from early life, and has ever sustained an unblemished character. Her high moral and intellectual qualities have always entitled her to, and commanded the respect of, those to whom she has been known.

Of late, she has perfected herself in the interesting science of Phrenology, and now makes ex-

aminations. This, with remarkably strong intuitive faculties, enables her to analyze the characters of persons with wonderful correctness, and to point out to them the pursuits in which they succeed best, or are constitutionally fitted for. She is also very susceptible to the magnetic influence, and is what is termed a good clairvoyant. All these modern scientific discoveries she brings to her aid in the examination of diseases in her patients, and in applying the remedies.

In concluding this brief sketch, we will only add that Mrs. Chase, though entirely a self-made woman, is probably second to none of her sex in the knowledge she has attained of the vegetable kingdom, and of the physiology and diseases of the human system. These have constituted the great and favorite study of her life, and to this fact (as in numerous cases on record) may, in a great measure, be attributed her success, and the enviable reputation she has won for skill in the art of healing. We dismiss her as a light of the age hereafter to be recognized throughout the land.

CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY OF

THOMAS MOORE, THE POET.

The vital temperament predominated in Moore, producing that ardent and susceptible spirit so manifest in his character. This temperament is more in harmony with strong social impulses, and imagination as the agent of those feelings, than with patient investigation and hard earnest thought. The strongest elements of Moore's nature were his social and friendly feelings, and his most natural poetry—that for which he will be longest remembered—that which will best endure the abrasions of time, is that which sprung from and is addressed to the social nature. While some poets are most at home in the delineation of actions, others describe appearances of men and things in a state of rest; while yet another class rarely describe appearances or actions, but develop the feelings and emotions; they will not tell us what their subjects do, or how they look, but give us a perfect picture of their inner life—a daguerrotype of the soul. Moore, we think, belongs in the main to the latter class, though he was partial in his range of power, delineating only a part of the emotions. Shakspeare, the master poet, combined all the qualities above enumerated in an equal degree; hence he could portray the outer and inner man, inspire them with all modes of action possible to human nature, and paint around them every variety of scenery, and all so perfectly as to enstamp on the mind of his reader the most intimate knowledge of all that appertained to his

Falstaff, Othello or Juliet. To be immortal to all classes of minds, every string in the mental lyre must be swept by the poet's hand.

Those having Moore's predominant traits, viz., Mirthfulness, Ideality, Adhesiveness and Amativeness, will admire his writings, while those who are more grave and conscientious, and less ardent in their social nature, will feel little delight in his productions in general, and positive disgust relative to his polished amatory effusions. Moore has fallen into the universal fault of all poetical writers whose social organs greatly predominate over their higher faculties, viz., decorating lasciviousness and breathing licentious voluptuousness in the fascinating voice of poetry and song.

We judge from the engraving, which is from a portrait taken when he was in the prime of life, that he had a well-balanced intellect; with Benevolence as the ruling moral organ; which, joined with Agreeableness, Mirthfulness, and Adhesiveness, made his society and friendship highly fascinating and eagerly sought. His was a convivial and merry nature, and his warm sympathies and racy wit made him greatly admired.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS MOORE.

[The following sketch we copy from the London Chronicle of Feb. 28th. It will be read with interest.]

An event which has been long anticipated has just occurred. On Thursday, Feb. 26, the poet Moore died at his residence—Shopton Cottage, near Devizes. For several years back the illustrious deceased had been alive only in the body. Like Sir Walter Scott and Southey, the tenacity of physical existence had, in him, outlived the term of the mind. A year ago the poet was brought to Bath, without any consciousness of where he was, or who were around him, and he passed peacefully away in the same condition of semi-slumbering unconsciousness.

With Moore there is snapped the last tie, save perhaps one, represented by the veteran Rogers, which connects the present generation with the outburst of "all the talents" which signalized the opening of the century. That great kindling of genius—embracing almost all sides of imaginative literature, of criticism and philosophy—is fast becoming more a thing of history than a thing of fact. Day by day and year by year the lights are going out. Wordsworth was the last extinguished before the present event; and now, to all intents and purposes, the great mental galaxy which poured such a flood of blazing, vivifying light upon the literature of fifty years ago—which extinguished the school of Rosa Matilda fiction and Della Cruscan poetry—which substituted true criticism for technical carping upon philological points, and



THOMAS MOORE.

established new styles in every branch of the *belles-lettres*—this great intellectual constellation may now be said to have disappeared. One of the brightest, if not of the largest stars, has long been obscured. It is now extinguished.

What amount and what duration of fame Moore will leave behind him, is fairly a matter of discussion. It cannot, we believe, be denied, that much of his serious and more ambitious verse, founded upon the promptings of a more luscious and florid fancy than the present taste inclines to admit—and no inconsiderable portion even of his sweet lyric snatches, as being too wire-drawn, and refined to attenuation—are by no means so much read or admired as they were a score or thirty years ago. A severer and a sterner school of poetry has succeeded to it—one of deeper feeling and more sober thought; and the representatives of those who revelled in "Lalla Rookh," and delighted in the strains of Mr. Little, now generally address themselves to more staid and philosophic poetic musings. The "Irish Melodies," too—exquisite as is their word-music—fanciful as is their conception—delightful as is their playfulness, and profoundly touching as is their pathos—even the "Irish Melodies" we believe to be declining in popular estimation. The reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, the "Irish Melodies" are not particularly Irish; they have perfect grace, high and sparkling fancy, delicious feeling; but they are too fine-spun to do the work-a-day duty of popular songs. As literary performances, nineteenth-century Burns's songs are inferior to Moore's; and all Dibdin's ditties are immeasurably and incalculably beneath them. Yet the strong probability is, that "When Willie brewed," and "Poor Tom Bowling," will be in the full tide of their popularity and every-day use, when "Rich and Rare" and "Oh, Breathe not his Name," will be unsung and forgotten.

In a certain circle, and among people of a certain reading and appreciation, Moore will live as

long as the language; but his genius was delicate and acute rather than catholic and vast. He had a rich and vivid play of fancy, but none of the soaring imagination of a Shelley or a Byron. His mind, in fact, was a first-class second-rate. It had no pretension to stand in the foremost line of the giants of our day. Brightly fanciful, rather than continuously imaginative; teeming with poetic imagery, loving to sparkle along the floweriest paths and beneath the balmyest skies, reveling always in fays and flowers, in love and mingled intellectual and sensual pleasures, playful in the extreme, and always ready to stop to make mirth as joyous and as delightful as the passion—Moore's muse, in his great romantic poems, is the incarnation of a charming Epicureanism; and the mirth and playful jollity could go a long step further.

Moore had wit, which sparkled as brightly as it could cut deeply; and the humor, and sense of the ludicrous, which could be as well, if not more effectually applied to living persons and actual things than to the creations of his own fancy; and, accordingly, we find him loving to turn from the etherealized voluptuousness of the "Loves of the Angels," or the mystic imaginings of the "Epicurean," to the sharp and brilliant hitting of political and social squibs; to the restless and biting satire with which, in the "Fudge Family" and hundreds of ephemeral but not less clever lays, he quizzed his political and literary opponents, abolished the Earl of Mountcashel, or shot stinging shafts of fun through the very heart of the Benthamites. It is, indeed, far from probable, that Moore's political and satiric poetry, little, perhaps, as he thought of it at the time, will live after his more ambitious works have been, not forgotten, but sunk into that chronic state of classicism, in which books are labeled with an excellent character, and shelved; turned, in fact, into the category of works without which no gentleman's library is complete, and accordingly doomed, not to actual obscurity, but to an honorable retirement.

The very best of the political squibs and short poems published by Mr. Moore, were given to the world in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, and referred principally to the earlier struggles of the Anti-Corn-Law League; the verses having in most cases been evidently suggested by the passing political events of the day.

Thomas Moore died at the ripe old age of 72. He was born on the 28th of May, 1780, in Angier-street, Dublin. As a child, Moore is said to have been remarkable for personal beauty; but his appearance in after life hardly carried out the promise of infancy. He was short, with a heavy, expressive, but not handsome face, which, however, lightened up wonderfully when engaged in animated conversation or singing his own ballad poetry. Young Moore was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and one of his first noted peculiarities was a fondness and a talent for private theatricals. Some English verses tendered at an examination in college, in lieu of the usual Latin composition, procured a copy of the "Travels of Anacharsis" as a reward. The wild times of the Irish rebellion were now approaching, and the future poet was naturally to be found in the ranks led by the Emmets and Arthur O'Connor; but his treasonable lucubrations in prose and verse, though as his own sister remarked, "rather strong," were passed over without any measures being taken against the enthusiastic young champion of Irish liberty. Politics, however, were by no means the only subject of his muse. At the age of fourteen he published poetry in a Dublin magazine, and afterwards composed many semi-poetic semi-burlesque pieces for private representation.

In his twentieth year, giving up republicanism once and for ever, Moore came to London to study at the Middle Temple, and to publish his translations, or rather paraphrases of Anacreon. As may be imagined, he attended much more to the Greek than to "Coke upon Littleton," and a permission, obtained through the friendship of Lord Moira, to dedicate the work to the Prince Regent, was the means of Moore's introduction to those elevated circles of society in which he was ever afterward to move and shine. The Anacreontic paraphrases, brilliantly and warmly expressed, were highly successful. They were speedily succeeded, in 1801, by "Poems and Songs by Thomas Little." Whatever objections may be raised by the present generation to either of these works, there can be no doubt of their vivid play of fancy, their great grace of idea, even when that idea was not strictly proper, and their exquisite melody of versification. Moore's translations of the "Old Greek Lover," of "Women and Wine," are probably the finest and richest versions of these often-translated songs, in the English language; always excepting the rough but thoroughly racy version of the last of the lyrics in question by quaint old Dr. Donne.

In the days of the regency, poets came in for patronage, and Mr. Moore, made registrar to the Court of Admiralty at Bermuda—as singularly appropriate an appointment as some we have seen in our own day—went out to the islands, appointed a deputy, took a glance at the States, and came home again. He then published "Sketches of Trav-

el and Society beyond the Atlantic," a satiric work in heroic verse, vigorously written, but, politically, miserably short-sighted. Soon afterward, a savage review in the "Edinburgh," of a republication of "Juvenile Songs," &c., led to the celebrated rencontre between Moore and Jeffrey, at Hampstead, when the great critic, as Byron asserted, stood valiantly up:—

"When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
And Bowstreet myrmidons stood laughing by."

The affair was ultimately made up, mainly through the intervention of Mr. Rogers, and at his house Moore shortly afterward made his first acquaintance with Byron and Campbell. The long and affectionate intimacy between the subject of this sketch and the author of "Childe Harold," which resulted from the meeting, we need not here stop to do more than allude to. Moore had about this time married. His wife was a Miss Dyke, a lady of strong sense and character, as well as great beauty and amiability. The last survivor of their offspring is unhappily no more.

A couple of political satires of no great note—one of them, by the way, setting forth a sober and earnest panegyric upon ignorance—were followed by the famous "Two-penny Post Bag," a bundle of frolicking satire and fun. It made a great hit, and attained a wide popularity. Not so its author's next venture, a piece called the "Blue Stocking," damned at the Lyceum. Moore's intimacy with Byron and Hunt was broken off by the perfect outspoken tone of the "Liberal," and especially the "Vision of Judgment." Moore thought that his friends had gone too far. What would Carlton House say! For it, as Byron said, "Little Tommy dearly loved a lord," with how much more affection did he worship a prince of the blood royal!

The "Melodies" were Moore's next, and perhaps his most popular effort. Charming as these melodies are, exquisitely happy in their ideas and illustrations, and perfect as is their lyrical workmanship, we again repeat our doubt as to whether they have the intellectual stamp and the heart-rooted earnestness, both of which are requisite to make songs immortal. Mere beauty fades, in words as well as in flesh, and only the strongest heart and the manliest brain produce offspring to suit all tastes and to last all time.

It was in 1812 that Moore determined to write an Indian poem. Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, accompanied the poet to the Messrs. Longman, and through his intervention the great sum of 3,000 guineas was settled as the price of the poem, not one word of which was yet written. Moore then retired to Mayfield Cottage, a desolate place in Derbyshire, and after a long and hard struggle with a coquettish muse, forth—after a three years' retirement—came "Lalla Rookh." The success was immense; the poem ran rapidly through several editions, and Moore's fame stood upon a higher and surer pedestal than ever. The bright fancy and immense command of imagery of the poet were now at their climax. The tales were the triumph of poetic luxuriance; but not a few old judges, stigmatized their taste by preferring Falldown and his criticisms, even to the Fireworkships,

or the tribulations of the Peri. We need hardly say that the judgment of these tough old critics has now a far greater number of adherents than it once commanded.

After a continental tour, Moore wrote the clever and popular "Fudge Family." In the following year he met Byron in Italy, when the latter intrusted to him his memoirs for publication. These memoirs Moore sold to Murray for two thousand guineas; but, as is well known and a good deal regretted, the purchase-money was refunded, the papers reobtained, and destroyed. Pecuniary difficulties connected with the misconduct of his Bermuda deputy, about this time, compelled Moore to seek a temporary refuge in Paris, and there the poet led a pleasant social life, such as he loved, and composed the "Loves of the Angels," which is not much more than an elaborate and carefully wrought out repetition of all Mr. Moore's previous love and flowery poetry. The whole thing is dreamy, huling, beautiful, but vague and misty. The words tinkle like falling fountains, and the essence of the closing poetry floats about one like perfume; but this enervating species of composition is far from being high or true poetry, and accordingly the poem is now far oftener alluded to than it is read.

In 1825 Moore paid a visit to Scott, at Abbotsford. The author of "Waverley" pronounced the Irish melodist to be the "prettiest warbler" he had ever heard. One evening Scott and his guest visited the theater at Edinburgh. Soon after their at first unmarked entrance, the attention of the audience, which had till then been engrossed by the Duchess of St. Albans, who was present, was directed toward the new comers; and, according to a newspaper report, copied and published by Mr. Moore in one of his last prefaces, considerable excitement immediately prevailed.

"Eh!" exclaimed a man in the pit, "eh! yon's Sir Walter, wi' Lockhart and his wife; and wha's the wee body wi' the pawkie sen! Wow, but it's Tam Moore just."

"Scott, Scott! Moore, Moore!" immediately resounded through the house.

Scott would not rise; Moore did, and bowed several times with his hand to his heart. Scott afterward acknowledged the plaudits of his countrymen, and the orchestra, during the rest of the evening, played alternately Scotch and Irish airs.

Soon after this period, Moore was established, by the kind offices of his old and staunch friend the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Slapton Cottage, where he passed the remainder of his days, and where he ended them. It was here that the poet commenced his career as a biographer, and produced successively the memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of Lord Byron, and of Sheridan. The two latter are too well known and too highly appreciated to demand more than to be alluded to here.

It was in the previous year that the poet had first come out as a prose writer in the "Memoirs of Captain Rock," a bitter and unfair account of, or rather commentary on, English misgovernment of Ireland, and a curious instance of how warped

and twisted become the views of even a man of the world like Moore, if he be an Irishman, in writing on an Irish subject. The next serious work of the poet—he continued his squibs and light sparkles of occasional verse, as before—was “The Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion,” in which he sought to show that the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church date from the apostolic period. The last of Moore’s prose works, and that which has attained a greater sale, we believe, than any of them, was the romance of “The Epicurean.” Here Moore’s style, always too rich, effloresced into clouds of tawdry rhetoric, which are only here and there redeemed by passages of great eloquence and natural feeling. There was much out-of-the-way learning in the book, but the pompous march of cumbrous ornamentation overlaid everything. The book had a great success, but one not likely to be lasting. It partook of what Mr. Carlyle calls the “wind-bag” nature. The wind inside was very highly perfumed, and sighed with very pleasing murmurs, but, after all, it was only wind, and as such, will ooze out and away, to the collapsing of the bag and the disappearance of the “Epicurean.”

Of late years the political and social squibs to which we have alluded, were the only literary occupations to which Mr. Moore devoted himself, until, gradually and fitfully, mental darkness came down upon him, and the quick and fanciful brain throbbed with thick-coming fancies no more.

Peace be with the poet! He led a long, a pleasant, and a prosperous life. His poetic genius was not of the deep, enthusiastic cast. He could write wailing stanzas over the fate of Curran’s daughter on treasury paper, and become sentimental over the wrongs of Ireland while an English placeman. Universally courted and flattered in society, Moore flattered from one brilliant coterie to the other, and was always in his most perfect element at the two great whig resorts, in Berkeley Square and Kensington Park.

In every one of his characteristics the poet was formed for society. A lover of pleasure, with a keen appreciation of its every refinement, intellectual, social, and sensual, Moore must have enjoyed to the very top of his bent every gratification which the greatest popularity in the most brilliant circles could heap on him. His nature was to enjoy, to amuse, to excite, and to be amused, and to be excited. Successful in almost every literary effort, accounted as brilliant a conversationalist, as he was a poet, as charming a singer as he was a song-writer—a privileged person in a sphere to which his mind, by its very nature, looked up with longing for notice and for praise—few men have had a career so corresponding with their wishes and their ambition as Thomas Moore.

The death of the poet coming so shortly after the setting of the public life of his good and constant friend, the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a curious and touching coincidence. The ex-minister will lament the departure of him who was so long the lyricist and the minstrel of his party; but to Moore the world was for years uncared for and unknown, and it is better that the spirit is released than that

it should linger on in the midst of melancholy and hopeless darkness.

Physiological Department.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

BY T. A. M. D.

We have seen these extraordinary little creatures, and we have no doubt our readers would be interested to “go and do likewise.” It has been stated by one of our leading morning journals, that the first impression which struck the visitor was that they were not of the human family, but were of the monkey tribe. From this we totally dissent. That they are of the human species, no one who observes them can for a moment doubt. They have all the physical characteristics of the genus man, and no diminution of form or of intelligence can displace them from that position. They are a true part and parcel of humanity, though where to place them among its varieties, may be a matter of doubt. Whether they be Aztecs or Tottecs has nothing to do with their physique; indeed, we have doubts if they belong to the Indian variety at all. The Aztecs at the present day are a fine, robust, large, healthy and intelligent people in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and in the outline of their countenance bear no resemblance to those who are not the representatives of what any people or tribe were formerly, for no such people could support existence with such limited faculties, but are the exceptions—degenerations occurring in a variety. They are not dwarfs in the ordinary acceptation of the word, nor are they deformed. Their limbs are perfect, straight, and well proportioned, and their minds correspond to their actions, which are childish.

The girl appears rather intelligent and playful—more so than the boy, who is evidently a partial idiot; his apprehension is duller, his temper more irritable, and his gait feebler than that of his companion. His skull has been compressed, flattened behind, and on each side; that of the girl has its normal shape. Her figure is that of a child’s, while his appears that of an adult. His walk gives the idea of partial paralysis of the lower part of the spinal cord, evinced by a tottering step, a dragged foot, and inverted toes. The mode of sitting, and many other actions, are peculiar, and imply a motion in the hip joint not possessed by whites. They use no language to each other, and, though comprehending ordinary wants and commands in English, yet utter the words feebly and imperfectly. Their profile bears a remarkable resemblance to the Jewish countenance, particularly in the jet-black hair, which is very fine in both, and the large, prominent, rounded nose—the *ala* of which, however, in these, is very wide, in which they differ from the Jewish figure.

The longer we gazed upon these little beings, the more their resemblance to the ancient Memphite Egyptians forced itself on our minds; many of the reputed representations taken from their hieroglyphical inscriptions are remarkably similar to these creatures in the form of the face; and from

what we have seen of Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum, we should be more inclined to call them Copts than Aztecs. The little Buddhist pottery figure sent round the room, and said to be dug up at Chapultepec, does not support the Aztec statement. It resembles them in profile—not in a front view. We repeat that it is not their race which renders them remarkable, for they do not represent any race—they may be of Aztec, Tottec, Jewish, or Egyptian descent, but they are modified and degenerated specimens, and we communicate here the following conclusions to which we came about them.

1. They are neither dwarfs, nor deformities.
2. They may be descended from a mixture of two races—the white and red.
3. Their immediate parents must have been of more vigorous mind and body—though still, perhaps, very low in the social scale.
4. The *Scrofulous* temperament is strongly marked in them in their skin, hair, eyes, irritable temper, and in the semi-idiotcy of the boy.
5. They resemble what are termed in Europe *Ofetines*—examples of which are common in Switzerland, where there are dark valleys, where ignorance and imperfect means of living exist, combined with sexuality within the limits of close relationship, carried on through many generations—producing imperfect development of mind and body, with scrofulous excitement of the nervous or glandular system, resulting in idiocy and incapability of transmitting offspring.
6. They are the examples of the effect of the contravention of the natural laws which regulate the development of animal life: and they are not examples of any race existing or extinct.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LAW.

BY T. F. G.

I am now twenty-one years of age, with poor strength of system, and great nervous apparatus. My father, a tall man, was exceedingly slim, so much so that a tailor pronounced him the thinnest man he had ever measured. At an early age he married a stout, healthy woman, by whom he had ten sons, seven of whom are now living, and all of whom are larger and more robust than their father. But his second marriage was to a small, delicate woman, with feeble vitality, and a very great predominance of the nervous temperament. After the birth of four children by this connection, he died aged 52, of pulmonary consumption. But see the consequence of such a violation of physiological law. The youngest child died when an infant. The only daughter full blighted by consumption just as she had stepped upon the threshold of womanhood. The oldest son died from the same disease immediately after reaching manhood. And myself, the only surviving one, at this early age, am now suffering from all the symptoms of pulmonary consumption, pronounced by my friends past all recovery. An affectionate mother, too, who is almost heart-broken at the desolation that has already fallen upon her family, awaits in fearful anxiety the issue of the attack upon her only son, and should it prove

fatal, she will probably sink into her grave, crushed by a stroke more afflictive than any she has yet experienced.

LAWS AND PHENOMENA OF DREAMING.

It was shown in a previous article, that the dream state is a condition of the mind or spirit between its embodied and entirely disembodied state, in which the mental operations may, in different degrees, be governed both by corporeal and extra-corporeal influences. It is proposed now to set forth and explain some of the laws and phenomena of both of those influences.

That many of our ordinary dreams bear a direct relation to the condition of body and mind previous to slumber, is well known. The law which governs this relation is partially illustrated by the following example, which occurred in the writer's own experience:—

I dreamed of a very benevolent woman, who by her enlarged charities was improving the condition of multitudes of the poor and destitute. Near by, there appeared to be a band of cruel and infuriated assassins, who, from sheer moral antagonism to the woman and her benevolent operations, had resolved upon the destruction of her life. I found myself presently in a place where an innocent man, being compelled by the assassins to serve their wishes, was making horrid preparations for the more horrid execution of the doomed philanthropist. I thought that for the purpose of avoiding an exposure of their crime by this involuntary agent of their designs, it was their intention also to destroy his life as soon as the preparations he was making for the execution were finished. It immediately occurred to me that such, for like reasons, would also be my fate, if I suffered myself to fall into the hands of the murderers. Under excited cautiousness and terror, I therefore precipitately fled in a direction in which I supposed my flight would be concealed from view by a building intervening between me and the assassins. I had not proceeded far, however, before I heard the assassins in hot pursuit of me, uttering the most frightful howls, and apparently gaining upon me at every step. I attempted to hide myself in various ways, but ineffectually; when just as I was on the point of being overtaken by my pursuers I awoke, satisfied to find myself in not the most frightful circumstances after all.

I then commenced speculating as to the cause of this exceedingly vivid mental illusion. I found the left side of my head, from the organs of Benevolence and Cautiousness, downward to Destructiveness, in a state of nervous excitement so violent as to be almost painful. This excitement I was enabled to trace directly to its origin. Before retiring to bed, I had sat for some time with my left side to a heated stove, and, leaning my head upon my left hand, so as to cover the organs of Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Constructiveness, and Ideality, I imprudently fell asleep, leaving the other portions of the left side, and a part of the coronal region, of the head exposed to the heat. By this means the organs of Benevolence, Destruct-

iveness, Cautiousness, and Secretiveness became unduly excited, and remaining in irregular action while the other faculties went to sleep, they projected forms of thought allied to their respective natural functions, and hence the dream. It was excited Benevolence that gave the idea of the philanthropist; it was excited Destructiveness that gave the idea of infuriated persons intending to destroy her, and of all the horrid preparations that were being made for the execution of that design; it was excited Cautiousness that impressed me with my own danger, and prompted an effort to escape; and it was excited Secretiveness that gave the idea of hiding myself from my pursuers, who desired to destroy me lest I should expose their wickedness.

Being thus enabled, with a good degree of certainty, to trace this dream to its legitimate cause, it struck me as a Psychological fact worth preserving, showing, as it does, the manner in which some dreams are produced or governed by conditions existing in the Phrenological organs through which the mind manifests itself.

The influence which undigested food in the stomach often has in producing dreams of a vivid, inconsistent, and sometimes horrific nature, is well known; but why such effects should follow such a cause is not generally so well understood. It may be explained thus:—Between the stomach and the brain there is an intimate sympathy, consisting of a mutual action and reaction of the correlated spiritual essences which pervade them both. A disturbance in the one, therefore, often produces a corresponding disturbance in the other. Now when the stomach is clogged with food, especially if the latter is of such a character as to be digested with difficulty, its action is necessarily laborious and irregular, and this, by sympathy, produces laborious actions in the brain, whose mental manifestations, in that case, are incongruous, inconsistent, and for the most part disagreeable, dreams, and sometimes nightmares.

Concentrated and excited thought on any given subject during the day, or just previous to the hour of retiring, is apt to reproduce itself in the mental images of the dream state. Dreams produced in this way are but the subsiding undulations of previously excited thought or spiritual motion, even as the gentle ripples upon the bosom of the lake, in a dead calm, are the subsiding waves caused by the previous gale.

The physiological lesson constantly enforced in these considerations, is, "Strive, by obedience to all natural laws, to preserve the general equilibrium both of the external and internal organism, and of the two as related to each other: then the waking hours will be serene and happy; slumber will be sweet and refreshing; dreams will be peaceful and heavenly; and body and mind will be vigorous, healthy, and harmonious."

Having thus spoken mainly of the corporeal, we will now speak of the extra-corporeal laws and conditions which sometimes produce and govern dreams.

We have said, in a previous article, that dreams, and indeed all thoughts, normal and abnormal, consist of certain motions in the internal or spiritual organized essence, and especially of that portion of

it which resides in the brain. We have said, also, that while the nerves and brain are closed up or torpidified by slumber, the more refined portions of the spiritual essence exist in a comparatively independent state—a state which, in proportion to its degree of independence of the physical, may be supposed to be similar to the state of the spirit after its entire separation from the body. While in this state, therefore, it may form more immediate connections with other minds or spirits, or with their refined emanations, and also with the essences or internal principles of natural things, and may receive truthful impressions from them as by magnetic or spiritual influx. Admitting the principles we have laid down, it is, to say the least, not improbable, even at an *a priori* view, that the mind during the dream state, should sometimes receive impressions of facts and truths, and even of future events, entirely beyond the reach of the sensuous and reasoning powers, during the state of normal wakefulness. On the basis of these considerations, therefore, the reader will, we hope, be prepared to entertain, in candor, the following facts, as illustrating and demonstrating the supersensuous powers of the soul here supposed.

We will first relate a fact which seems transitional and intermediate between the class of mental phenomena caused by corporeal and that caused by extra-corporeal influences, but which seems sufficiently remarkable. It was recently related to me by a physician, a man of unquestioned veracity, who is intimate with the parties to whom it occurred:—

Several years ago, during a severe winter, the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, became thickly bridged over with ice, and thousands of persons resorted thither for the exercise of skating, sliding, &c. Among other inventions for the amusement of those who resorted to the place, there was a post sunk through the ice, at the top of which there was a pivot, and a horizontal, revolving arm or shaft attached to it. To the end of this the drag-ropes of sleds were attached, so that by pushing the shaft, the sleds, with persons on them, might be made to revolve swiftly in a circle upon the ice. Among the rest, a negro got upon the sled; and the persons in charge of the shaft caused it, for sport, to revolve so violently that the negro was thrown outward, by the centrifugal force, and striking violently against a large projecting piece of ice, was instantly killed. This occurrence was witnessed by a physician, a friend of my informant, who happened to be present. On that same evening, that physician had occasion to prepare a dose of pills for one of his patients, a lady extremely susceptible to magnetic influences. As he was mixing the ingredients of the pills, and rolling them in his fingers, he related, in all its particulars, to persons in his office, the occurrence he had witnessed on the river during the day. The pills were afterwards dispatched to the lady by another person.

The next day the physician, seeing one of the lady's family, inquired concerning her health. In the answer that was returned, it was stated among other things, that she had a singular dream the night previous. She dreamed that she was some-

where on the ice, where many people were sliding and skating; that she had there seen a negro thrown from a revolving sled against a cake of ice and instantly killed, &c. Her dream, as related, was an exact reproduction of all the essential statements of facts which had, without her knowledge, been given by the physician while he was preparing the pills, and concerning which fact she had received no information from any other quarter.

Now that there could have been so remarkable a coincidence between the lady's dream and the actual facts in the case, without an adequate cause connected in some way with the facts themselves, does not seem probable. As she had had not the slightest *exterior* intimation that the occurrences had taken place, we are left to look for the cause of her impression in some *subtle* and spiritual agency which addressed her mind while it was in a semi-spiritual state, attendant upon a favorable condition of bodily slumber. That spiritual agency doubtless consisted of a magnetic, psychical, or what some will better understand as a "psychometric" impression, which the physician had conveyed to the pills by manipulation while his mind was vividly occupied in relating the exciting occurrences he had so recently witnessed. The pills, receiving the impression of the physician's thoughts according to a law of psychical magnetism now well known to many investigators in this department, sympathetically conveyed the same impression to the lady who took them.

But the minds of susceptible persons, during physical slumber, frequently come into *rapport* with distant and even future occurrences, without any apparent intervention of human magnetic or "psychometric" agency. Of innumerable cases of this kind which might be collected, the following are specimens:—

Most of my readers will remember the tragedy of the murder of Mr. Adams, in New York, several years ago, by J. C. Colt. Two days before that occurrence took place, the wife of Mr. A. dreamed twice that he was murdered, and that she saw his body, which was cut to pieces and packed away in a box. The dreams made a deep impression on her mind; and on the disappearance of her husband, and before he was found, she was inconsolable, fully believing that he had come to his end in the manner foreseen in her dream. Her impressions were verified, in every particular, by the facts.

Mrs. D., a lady of my intimate acquaintance, residing in Taunton, Mass., dreamed that she saw a steamboat on fire, having many passengers on board, whom she saw in the utmost terror and consternation, and casting themselves into the water. She awoke and related her dream to her husband, who, a day or two afterwards, found her story reproduced in all essential particulars, in the newspaper accounts of the burning of the Lexington, which happened on the same night on which the dream occurred.

A gentleman in Stonington also dreamed of the burning of the Lexington on the same night. From the strange anxiety which the dream produced upon his mind, he was induced to go to the wharf early the next morning, to see if the Lexington had ar-

rived. Finding that she had not arrived, though due several hours previously, he told persons on the wharf that they need not expect her, for that she was lost.

A man in Brooklyn, an acquaintance of a friend of mine, being out of employment, and in needy circumstances, dreamed of performing all the duties of an undertaker with reference to a dead body—a business with which he was before totally unacquainted. The dream left a distinct impression upon his mind that *that* was to be his future business, and that that was the way he was to perform it. He commenced the business forthwith; and following the instruction he had received on that subject, he from the first discharged the duties of his new calling with perfect correctness, and without embarrassment. He afterwards acknowledged that he was fit for no other business.

The wife of the writer dreamed vividly that she saw one of our children in a frightful spasm, which threw her into unconsciousness, and it was doubtful whether she would ever recover. She did not see the ultimate of the attack, being, by the fright it caused her, aroused to wakefulness. More than a year afterwards, an event happened to the little girl which the mother recognized as a precise fulfillment of her dream in all its particulars, including all the various and singular expressions of countenance, motions of the head, &c. By energetic efforts, however, the child was restored, though with difficulty. This dream could not have been caused by any exterior memories or anticipations, as the child was perfectly healthy, and had not experienced such an attack before, and has not since.

A gentleman in whose veracity I have perfect confidence, related to me the following fact, which came under his personal knowledge:—A lady residing with her son in an Eastern State, dreamed that her daughter, who lived in New York, was taken suddenly and dangerously ill. *Her son dreamed the same dream on the same night.* Though neither of them had previously had any faith in dreams, in this instance their dreams made a deep impression upon their minds, and they mutually related and compared them on the next morning. Shortly afterwards the telegraph announced that the daughter was severely and dangerously ill. The mother set off for New York with the first conveyance, and found her daughter in a condition precisely as represented in the dreams of herself and son.

In all these instances, the dreams (admitting what it seems difficult to doubt, that they had any connection with the facts which fulfilled them) must have been produced by causes decidedly extracorporeal, and independent of any previous mental exercises or normal tendencies of thought. They bear an analogy to some of the phenomena of magnetic clairvoyance, and are evidently caused by the impulses of subtle magnetic forces, which, if explicable at all, would require more time and space for their full elucidation than we have now at our disposal. Dreams of this kind, however, have been too numerous and too well attested, as occurring in all ages, and especially in our own days, to be much longer passed by as idle vagaries of the imagina-

tion, or to be set down as mere remarkable coincidences. The subject, in any point of view, is one of intense interest, and demands a thorough investigation.

W. F.

PROGRESSION A UNIVERSAL LAW:

ITS APPLICATION, ETC.

NO. II.

The question must next arise, *HOW MANY* will our earth sustain? Nature answers—"An almost inconceivable number." Human beings require for their sustenance these four essential things—food, raiment, houses, and air. Houses are ultimately to be built exclusively not of wood, but stone, sand, clay, lime, iron, glass, &c., so that little or no land will be required on which to grow wood for building purposes; and the wood now required for household furniture, the handles of tools, &c., will be almost entirely superseded by iron. Indeed, a recent invention in this city is making all kinds of furniture, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c., of cast-iron. Iron handles, cast light and hollow, and made malleable to prevent breaking, can easily be made to take the place of wood, and combine greater strength with greater stiffness and lightness, and iron is to be used in buildings and for other purposes, in ten thousand ways where wood is now employed. Yet the bowels of the earth contain iron enough for the largest use of this commodity throughout any conceivable duration of time. We shall not, then, need wood for building purposes, nor for fuel. Coal is now preferred, even in wood districts, and some actually argue that it costs less to purchase coal than even to cut the wood for a fire.—Yet in the economy of nature there is a provision for supplying us with wood and food at one and the same time. Thus the human constitution requires fruit. This fruit serves as food, and also grows on trees, which, as they become old, can be replaced by younger ones, while the wood can be used wherever wood is found necessary; and it is worthy of remark that those trees whose fruits are valuable, as the apple, pear, cherry, peach, hickory, and black-walnut, furnish also the most desirable timber for those articles for which wood is really required.—Besides, the order of nature obviously is that man should eat freely of *nuts*, which, in the lapse of ages, are to become infinitely more perfected than those we now have, and the trees which furnish us the nuts will also furnish us the wood, so that in making our estimates, we need allow little or no land for wood.

Breath is furnished in any required abundance. Let the world be crowded with human beings for illimitable ages, the air will be just as pure and capable of sustaining human life at the end as at the beginning.

For what, then, do we need the earth's surface but to raise food and raiment? And, first, raiment. Now a large portion of the earth's surface is appropriated to the raising of sheep, cotton, flax, and silk. I think the seeds of cotton are not now used as food, but is there no product in nature analogous to cotton, which will produce both food and raiment at the same time? Future ages will an-

answer this question in the affirmative, and when it does, we need make no allowance for human raiment, because, in and by raising food we shall produce clothes. Or, take flax and hemp. Recent inventions are enabling mechanics to make excellent raiment out of flax and hemp, and it is pretty certain that before long these articles will supersede cotton—at all events, will be employed more than cotton, and I think them better adapted to clothe man.

As to sheep, in the ultimate progress of the race, they must be laid aside, except so many as can be kept without any appropriation of land exclusively to them, or kept on the leavings of human food, straw, stalks, etc. Or thus, as, after filling a tumbler completely full of water, we can add considerable sugar, the latter stowing itself away between the particles of water, so, instead of apportioning any land exclusively to sheep, a great number of them can and will be fed on the offal of human food; stalks, straw, &c., so that we shall have a vast amount of human clothing and food as a net profit.

Yet we may require some land for human clothes—exactly how much we will not say. Raisers of flax and hemp can tell how many pounds or tons can be produced per acre. And will not a very few pounds of clothing supply each individual a year? Cloth made from hemp and flax wears a great while, besides being very light, so that an acre would clothe a great many persons. Besides, men hereafter will not require anything like the amount of clothing they now do; for the human constitution will be far more vigorous, and consequently generate proportionally more internal heat and rely for warmth principally on that source.

Then how many will our earth feed, after making a reasonable allowance for clothes? We answer at least *twenty persons per acre*, or 12,800 to the square mile, or 460,800 to every town six miles square, or 896,000,000 for Virginia, and to Pennsylvania about 600,000,000, and a proportionate population to the other States, and to the whole globe.

But these estimates so startle the reader that he begins to inquire whether they are correct. Let us see. Supposing man lives on wheat alone, and we base our estimates on wheat, not because we would confine human food to wheat, but because wheat furnishes the best single article of human diet, because man can live on wheat alone, and especially because the earth will produce less food, when devoted wholly to wheat, than to many other articles of diet. How often in the old country are fifty bushels of wheat raised to the acre, and this has often been done in our own country, and what has been done can be done again.

A previous article showed that there was in nature a provision for rendering the earth richer and richer from age to age. Of course, for the basis of our estimate, the highest production of the richest part of the earth now will fall far below the average product in ages to come, and still farther below the highest possible production. My full conviction is that in ages to come, one hundred bushels per acre will be only an ordinary yield, because it should be remembered that this progressive law will equally improve different kinds of wheat.—

Indeed, a new kind of wheat has just made its appearance in Dutchess County, N. Y., which report says is doubly as prolific as the ordinary kind upon the same land.

We know that some kinds of apples bear much more freely than others, as the Baldwin, Domine, and English Russet, while others, as the Lady Apple, are poor bearers. We also know that this principle appertains to everything—of course equally to the quantity of wheat, and to its productiveness. Hence, after ages are to produce far better kinds of wheat than any we now have, and those far more prolific.

Taking this greater prolificness of wheat into account, along with the greater richness of the soil which after ages will witness, is it too much to estimate fifty bushels per acre, or its equivalent in other kinds of food? But we shall soon recur to this point again.

To confine our estimate to fifty bushels, each bushel weighing sixty pounds, or 3,000 pounds per acre. Our next inquiry is, how much wheat is requisite to sustain human life twenty-four hours? We answer, less than one pound. That most persons now eat considerably more than this is admitted—but that men eat by far too much accords with the experience and observation of almost all. Cornaro habitually weighed his food for many years, and found twelve ounces an abundance, yet that was not twelve ounces of dry food, but of food already prepared. Take twelve ounces of wheat flour, and make it into bread or pudding, and it will give from one to five pounds of food. Two hundred pounds of flour make two hundred and fifty pounds of bread, by the ordinary yeast process, but it will make about three hundred pounds when not lightened at all, or lightened by the recent process of combining an alkali and an acid with the flour.

All chemists agree that flour loses one fourth of its nutritious property when raised in the ordinary method, with yeast. The cause of this loss is obvious, namely: yeast causes the fermentation of the dough in order to generate the gas which lightens it, and this fermentation is the decomposition of the nutritious property of the wheat itself. Now in the economy of nature there is no need of this immense loss of, say, one-quarter. The earth will then support one-quarter more inhabitants on bread alone rendered light by alkali and acid than by bread made from yeast. Of course, then, it cannot be the economy of nature that such immense loss should occur; her economy is to feed the greatest possible number in the best possible manner, and that which will feed the greatest number will feed them in the best manner.

All my inquiries have brought me to this conclusion, that one pound of bread, or its equivalent, is quite sufficient to sustain a full-grown human being twenty-four hours. All correct physiologists recommend brown bread as far preferable to white flour bread; so that we may safely estimate the whole weight of the wheat. This gives us fifteen persons a year per acre—two pounds of flour making three of bread—only three-fourths of our estimate.

But I believe after ages will witness a uniform crop of wheat amounting to a hundred bushels per acre, instead of fifty. Or to take corn—one hundred and thirty bushels of corn have been raised per acre. This gives us twenty-three persons per acre, besides what turnips can be raised along with the corn without injuring it. It is also to be remembered that, at the South, land is far more productive than this estimate. Of course, in northern latitudes, it is less so; yet a far greater portion of the earth's surface lies within the torrid and temperate zones than in the frigid, and farther south two or three crops can be raised per season, thus enhancing our estimate.

The Chinese have a mode of culture by which two and three crops are habitually raised per season, nor is it impossible to raise two crops with us. Supposing a kind of spring wheat could be produced which would yield fifty bushels per acre, as above supposed, and harvested early in July, there would be time to turn over that land, and raise a crop of ruta bagas, say twenty tons to the acre, and this would furnish an immense addition to human food, and of a very desirable kind. Or suppose, as soon as the wheat crop was removed, and land manured, young beets should be transplanted upon that acre; as much food could be raised from it in beets as in wheat.

We submit, then, whether we have not far underrated the possible and even probable attainments in agriculture which our descendants will achieve?

To apply this estimate to potatoes: A thousand bushels have often been raised upon a single acre. How many this would feed during the year we will not stop to inquire; but suffice it to say, a larger number than fifty bushels of wheat, and like estimates, can be applied with like results to other crops.

But we have omitted one large item of human food. We showed that an acre of corn could be made to feed some twenty persons for one year, this acre of corn must produce an immense amount of stalks—these stalks can be fed to stock, and thus produce a large amount of animal food, milk and butter, in addition, so that each individual could have his pound of corn meal per day, along with milk and cheese, and even some meat the year round.

"But," it is objected, "no small part of this corn will be wanted for cattle with which to till the land and do our plowing, teaming, &c." I reply, in the lapse of ages the railroad will supplant the horse-team on all the important roads throughout our country, in a form considerably cheaper, probably, than that now employed, but in a form allowing steam cars to be used in place of horses and wagons, and the plowing and tilling of the earth will, before many years, be done principally by steam.

Who would have believed, fifty years ago, that most of the transit of goods and passengers throughout our vast country would now be done without horses? Nor will they believe that fifty years hence our plowing will be done without horses, but is not the latter as probable as the former? Besides, has not a machine actually been put in opera-

tion at the South for digging up land to any required depth, serving every purpose of the plow, and all done *by steam*? Out of this invention will grow a machine to be used on every farm, just as we now use oxen and horses, and this machine will require only fuel, coal, and wood, neither of which will cost any land. By this means, also, the earth can be dug up to the depth of several feet. Hence a dry time will only serve to improve our crops, for their roots can then go down deeper and still deeper into the earth, so as never to lack for moisture, and will obtain the more heat the dryer the time, so that the greater the drowth, the more vegetation will grow when the land is thus tilled deeply. Besides, as sun and air decompose stone and soil, the deeper the earth is dug up, the more decomposition will go on, and accordingly the faster the land will become enriched.

It is conceded on all hands that trenching land, say two or three feet deep, adds immensely to its productiveness, even without manure; then add to this deep tillage all the fertilizing elements presupposed in former articles, and our estimate of the amount of human food falls far below what will be actually realized. We then repeat that after ages will probably see every acre raising food enough for twenty persons for one year. But suppose our estimate is too great—say by one half—figure up results accordingly, and estimate from that data, or from any other you may like, the number of inhabitants which our earth can feed, even after deducting all that may be required for raising clothing.

But, it may be objected, the complete nutrition of man requires a large amount of fruit. I answer, an immense quantity of fruit can be raised from an acre—certainly as much human food in the form of fruit, as in that of wheat or corn. Thus, every acre can sustain say fifty full-grown apple-trees, and these trees each be made to bear from ten to fifteen barrels of apples every year; or in that proportion of other fruit, so that what we lose in land appropriated to fruit is gained again in the food that fruit furnishes.

It is still farther objected that hereafter as heretofore our wheat and other crops will be cut off by the weevil, wire-worm, Hessian fly, rust, and other like destroyers of grain. I answer it is not in the economy of nature that man should be subjected to inconvenience, and especially to loss, by things like these. God gave man power over everything, and he will soon learn how to manage the Hessian fly, and every other thing which intervenes between him and his pleasures. This objection is founded on a very limited knowledge of the nature of man, and as such it hardly deserves consideration. In short, nature is *perfect*, and perfectly adapted to the highest happiness of man, and of course to the production of the highest possible quantity of human food.

It is farther objected that a large portion of the earth's surface is hilly and rocky. To this I answer, first, that the rocky portions of the old world are those which grow grapes of the best quality, and in the largest quantity. Or thus—the hills where I was brought up, which were then considered almost valueless except for wood, are now

growing orchards of peach trees, every year laden with large crops of fruit—whereas the peach cannot be raised in the valleys, because cut off by spring frosts, by which the peach on the mountain-top and sides is not injured. Now, in the course of ages, nearly every hill-side and top is in some way or other to be turned to the growth of something. If forest trees can grow right out of the fissures of a naked rock, why not fruit trees? And if they grow spontaneously thus, will not cultivation enable them to grow much more? Besides, on most of the hills and mountains of our earth, forest trees are now growing luxuriantly, and if forest trees, why not fruit trees? Why not appropriate our hills to fruit, and our valleys to grain? Is not this the order of nature? for often fruit will flourish luxuriantly on our hills, but are cut off in our valleys.

Secondly, what trees want is air and sun—more, even, than soil; that is, a little soil will suffice for the growth of a tree, provided it can have abundance of air and sun. Now, take rolling land as our estimate, and it is obvious that a much larger number of trees can grow upon an acre of rolling land than upon an acre of level country, both growing at the same distance apart, and every tree admitted to as full a participation of light and sun as a lesser number of trees growing on a flat surface; and this is equally true of grain, or whatever else may be grown. The reader will of course understand that all estimates of square acres, miles, &c., are based upon a level surface, and that all the extra surface obtained by hills and dales only adds to our estimated surface of the earth—and will not this be enough to furnish all the clothes required for man, and all the room for houses, thus leaving our previous estimate for food undiminished?

It is, however, admitted that no inconsiderable amount of the earth's surface will be required for houses. But in coming ages houses will be built much higher than now, having more stories, and on those houses almost as much will be grown as on an equal area of land.

In our next article on house-building we shall show that flat roofs are vastly preferable to slanting ones, and therefore can be used profitably for various horticultural purposes.

Other objections and qualifications are doubtless due to our subject; yet make the most of all these objections and subtractions which can be required or thought of, and they will not alter materially the great estimate above given.

Reader, have you any knowledge of Agricultural history or chemistry? If not, please inform yourself respecting them. If you have, you will see the full force of this statement, namely—that animals expire, at every breath, a large amount of carbonic acid gas, which enters into the air, and that vegetables expire a large amount of oxygen, and also that vegetables take up large quantities of carbonic acid gas, and indeed derive more of their growth from this carbonic acid in the atmosphere than from the soil itself. Accordingly, animals cast off in the form of carbonic acid gas, through breath and the urinary and fecal excrements, exactly what plants require, while plants cast off the very

oxygen required for human sustenance. Accordingly, as animals and men live and multiply upon the earth, they multiply both manure and carbon—that is, the more human and animal life the earth sustains, the more rank will be her vegetable productions, so that there is in nature a provision for multiplying food *pari passu*, or in equal proportion with the multiplication of animal life. In other words, the multiplication of animals and human beings multiplies the very food required for their support, while vegetables extract the deadly carbonic acid from the air, and converts it into food. Hence vegetable life prepares the way for animal life, and animal for vegetable, and each increases in proportion to the other—a contrivance infinitely simple yet infinitely efficacious; and this in addition to all that we have before said respecting the quantity of food our earth can produce.

It should be added that the bones and flesh of mankind after death are wonderfully promotive of vegetable life. They are now buried, but are not lost to vegetation; their enriching materials will some time and some how be applied to agricultural purposes. Indeed, even now the soil from battle-fields is being transported to England in ships, and pays. As extensive and valuable an instrumentality for enhancing the quantity of food will not, in after ages, be either neglected or wasted; nor will human manure be principally wasted or neglected hereafter as now. In the name, then, of all these concurring data, how many inhabitants will the world be able to feed, after human ingenuity shall have exhausted itself in devising ways and means to increase the earth's productiveness? From twenty-five to fifty to every acre! From 2,500 to 5,000 to every farm of 100 acres!! From 15,000 to 30,000 per every square mile!!! From 500,000 to 1,000,000 to every township of 36 miles square!!!! Absolutely incredible, you exclaim! Then make your own figures; but first study your science. O! earth, some day thou wilt be literally all alive with teeming humanity.

It deserves to be added that water, by rearing fish, with the offal of human food, can be made to sustain, if not as much human life as land, at least a very large number. How inconceivable the number of human beings our earth can sustain! And this number to continue throughout infinite ages!

Thus much of the number of human beings our earth is capable of sustaining. Our next article will take up this progressive thought from another stand-point, namely, the past, present, and future Phrenological development and history of the race.

HABIT.

BY DR. WILLIAM ELLIS.

[Continued.]

An attentive review of the specific differences among the phenomena resulting from this general law of habit, will show how inapt and incapable of its elucidation the Inductive or Baconian method of philosophizing must prove. This system lays its foundation in instances and the facts of experience, and thence proceeds from claim to claim, as from circle to circle of ascending generalisations, until the highest is reached at the central and supreme

fact of the completed series; the inductions, which are facts more general, resting upon and rising out of those more particular, till the process ends in the most general of all, which is the law sought for. Now, it is evident that this method of investigation must be nonplussed when it encounters incongruous and incoherent classes of facts, which, while belonging to the same subject, and occurring in like conditions, nevertheless, refuse to take arrangement in the same classification, but, on the contrary, stand out in contradiction to the inferences to which they should conform. The inductive method cannot march and countermarch upon the same plain in its route to results. From effects it can infer efficient causes; and from such causes it can again anticipate similar effects. But its province is limited strictly to the material world, where forces and phenomena are linked together by mechanical necessity; and in dealing with its facts, reasoning cannot be too rigidly mathematical; for matter is but an instrument and a slave, having all its references and uses above and beyond itself. But in the world of Mind, the government is not in a propelling force, but in a moral purpose. Its ends lie within the scope of its own being and destiny, and Final Causes, therefore, shed upon its phenomena and laws the light in which they must be seen and rendered. Matter moves as it is pushed and impelled; efficient causes are its laws; and the inductive philosophy its expositor. But mind stands addressed to its own destiny, reaching into its own future, and in the highest ends of its being must be sought the solution of its mysteries.

Psychological facts, as facts, are to be treated under the same rules of observation and analysis as those of physics: phenomena, whether they lie in the province of consciousness or perception, must be ascertained with equal precision and by similar laws of evidence; but, only while yet within the proper sphere of experience are they alike amenable to its processes; when they rise into the realm of life and mind, and their laws, that is, their governing purposes, are in question, illustration can be found only in the ends to which they drift.

Now the most general fact belonging to the effects of habit is not broad enough to cover the whole field, and therefore cannot take the rank of the law required. We notice that repetition or constancy of an action or impression in some of the functions increases their facility, or strength, or acuteness, according to the kind of exercise given; but we are checked at the moment of deriving thence a law, or constructing a definition, by the contrary fact that similar repetitions, or continuity of actions and impressions, induce diminished facility, strength and acuteness in others. Here, then, the Baconian system, which looks for similar effects from similar causes, breaks down in the helplessness of its unfittedness. Its sphere, which is limited to the apparent, is quite too narrow to afford a common center for facts so eccentric among themselves, so little convergent, that they can meet only beyond the utmost boundary of nature, in the infinite of spirit, where the future must realize the thought of the Creator.

It is worthy of remark that Bacon himself applied his method with great reserve and timidity to

psychological investigations. It was but natural, indeed, that he should exaggerate the power of his wonderful discovery, and give to it a range something broader than its birthright; but he felt, clearly enough to acknowledge, that in the sciences which relate to mind and morals, "it must be bounded by religion, else it will be subject to deceit and delusion." In our subject we think we have proof of incapacity of the material philosophy in the frequent confessions and general failure of those who have used its method; and we make bold to affirm, too, that the history of modern metaphysics is one continuous record of similar catastrophes, and that all of them are fairly attributable to the same cause.

Governed by the principles indicated, and chiefly with a view to elucidate them, we will proceed to notice the most remarkable facts of habit and its most important uses.

It is a law of life, universally. It obtains in the vegetable world as well as in the animal and spiritual. It is a law of vital textures as well as of mental and moral faculties. It is the law of growth and development in all faculties whose education and enlargement are in the design of the being, and, subsidiary to this end, it is a law of protection and defense for all those feelings and susceptibilities whose indefinite increase is incompatible with such design.

Its force and effects are graduated in the several spheres of its action in proportion to the use and rank of the subject. Upon vegetables it has an observable effect; but it is much more conspicuous in animal organizations—still more in the animal instincts; and in the higher sentiments and intellectual powers of man, it discovers its greatest energy; thus, vegetables, within a comparatively narrow range, are capable of accommodation to strange climates, and trees tapped for their juices yield the more abundantly the longer they are accustomed to the drain; animals are more easily acclimated, and their organs take more readily and strongly the modes of action to which they are habituated; the instincts and propensities, though equal at first to the ordinary wants of animals and men, are capable of very great enhancement; and the moral and intellectual powers have quite indefinite capacities of enlargement, and of determinateness and strength of character and action. The relative value of the respective subjects determines their rate and proportion of increase under this law; and the End in view demonstrates itself to be the law of the facts, and the true guide in their investigation.

The powers which habit develops and enhances are those which enter as positive elements into the constitution of the being, and whose highest capacities must achieve his ultimate destiny. As the law appears in this class, it is facility and energy accumulated—acquired power become permanent—so much per centage added to the ever-growing principal by frequent re-investment; like interest gained upon capital, and blended with it to yield interest in its turn—that is, power put at compound interest. As memory is the conservatory of acquired knowledge, so habit is the treasury of acquired power, and their gain and growth are the appointed means of all the changes for which conscious life is given, and in them lie all the possibilities of progress.

The necessity of such laws of accumulation and expansion is obvious. Indeed, if there were no such provision in nature, there could not be life in the creation in any proper sense of the word. Its growth and progress only which really distinguish vitality from mechanism.

Suppose a man or angel born or created at once in the maturity of his powers, with no capacity for further unfolding—all progress forbidden, and the farthest limits of his nature reached in the first hour of his existence. With his end thus joined to his beginning, he could have nothing that constitutes a future, and could find no object for his continuance. Why should he abide? Though a seraph in the measure of his soul, he is limited to an existence in which hope can have no place, in which perception and thought have reached their felt limit, and actual experience differs in nothing from mere exercise of memory. The past is not only behind but all around him, and the present is swallowed up in an eternal sameness; the heavens may keep time, but his duration has no flow; eternity rolls on, but for him there is no progress; the highest aim of his being is accomplished, his nature's ultimate is attained—and why should his existence survive its object?

It is in the necessity of things that our birth and beginning shall be but a starting point of life; and, ready furnished as we are with faculties and defenses which adapt us to our destiny, it is really no matter in what degree of ignorance and feebleness we start upon the endless career. The happiness and the harmonies of every stage are equal; for fullness, which is happiness, has reference to capacity only, and not to degree or quantity. In the least favored state the germ is given, the occasions of development are supplied, the law of increase is involved with the constitution, and improvement unlimited is set before it; and so, the relatively equal good, and the open possibilities, balance all inequality of states, and the equities of the universe are vindicated in the economy and history of every creature.

But "Habit munts feeling," says the proverb. This is true only of certain sensibilities and particular affections of the sentiments, as we have already remarked; and it is conclusive in favor of our argument, that these are distinguished from those whose powers are exalted by repeated exercise, by no difference that can explain the apparent contradiction and confusion, except the respective differences of their ultimate use; in other words, the phenomena are explicable by no philosophy but that which rests in final causes or the intentions of the Creator.

The organs of our bodies, which are the instruments by which the mind is exerted upon its objects, while they require the quickening and strengthening that constant growth can bestow for the accomplishment of their high purposes, must needs be preserved from external injuries and the irregular working of their own parts. To many hurtful agencies and much abuse of their own offices they are necessarily exposed, from these evils fatigue and pain are commissioned, by their reproaches and penalties, to protect us—a provision as beneficent and efficient as wisdom could devise without viola-

tung our free agency on the one hand, or abandoning us to destruction on the other. In fact, the human organism is not so adjusted to all its relations as to be absolutely secure from harm. Injuries and offenses must come. Now suppose the organic sensitiveness, like the functions of the five senses, and the voluntary powers of the mind and body, to be increased by exercise, and in proportion to its frequency and constancy. In such case, the necessary exposure to injuries would speedily exaggerate our capability of suffering—till every feeling would sharpen into agony—every offensive smell to the habituated sense would become an intolerable stench—every touch a sting—and every ray of light a burning flame. We must either be taken out of the world, or we must be protected in it. Habit, therefore limits, blunts sensibility to the pain of heat and cold and other hurtful agents, and that in a manner and by a rule proportioned to the exigency as nicely as if an ever-present intelligence conformed the law to the occasion. Within certain limits, whatever is unavoidable becomes endurable under the operation of this law, which so kindly covers the suffering sense with its protecting insensibility.

In like manner those pains of mind and emotion, which at all events must be encountered in the regular order of human life, are guarded against intolerable aggravation. In the degree in which they are disciplinary and beneficial they are permitted, but the blunting influence of habit is interposed to prevent the growth of a susceptibility which, otherwise would be unavoidable, and could only be injurious. The disappointments and bereavements of the natural affections, which in their first paroxysms threaten death or madness, in the healthy constitution decline continually while they linger, until the deepest anguish shades gradually into a tender melancholy that even borders upon pleasure. The grief subsides, but the love remains; and the interests of life return again, and its duties revive their attractiveness, and bring with them a happiness that, at first, would have felt like the mockery of the absorbing sorrow. So the mourner's tears are dried, and the natural accidents of life are stripped of their power to destroy through the sensibilities which they assault; and the human heart is at once preserved true to its affections, and capable of all its duties. Our loves do not die, for their objects cannot perish. The heart's instincts assert the survivorship of all its treasures which the grave holds in sacred trust; and the grief which would contradict this hope is checked by a law written in our nature; so that all the facts and feelings of our earthly experience intimate an eternal life, by their happy adjustment to it and its necessary conditions; and the Creator is thus pledged to the fulfillment of our highest hopes by the harmony of ends expectant upon given wants and means.

The unlike and even opposite effects of training and exercise upon the intellect, external senses, and motor powers of the frame, on the one hand, and the instincts and moral sentiments on the other, marked and distinguished by increased freedom in the former class, and increased impulsiveness in the latter, which Reid despaired of understanding,

seems capable of a useful though incomplete explanation even by the rules of reasoning proper to physical philosophy, and has no difficulty or mystery whatever under the system which takes ends and aims for its data.

The difference seems sufficiently accounted for by simply looking to the inherent difference in the nature of the respective subjects so diversely affected by the same kind of cause. The intellect, senses, and muscles of locomotion are constitutionally under the direction and control of the will; they are voluntary powers in their nature; and exercise, which has the office of increasing just those functions and qualities which it puts into action, and no others, must necessarily increase the freedom, which is an intrinsic quality of these functions, in exact proportion to the increase of their force. Strength becomes stronger, rapidly more rapid, and obedience more obedient, by the same rule. Every free faculty, as is well known, becomes the more absolutely and promptly responsive to volition as it grows in energy and aptness. Exercise cannot change the nature or qualities of a power, because nothing can make itself into anything else. Culture can develop, and inactivity and abuse may abate a force, but cannot transform it in any element of its make, or give it a new quality or action.

The Arts are the product of the intellect directing, and the voluntary instruments performing their commands. Thought, reasoning, perception, and reflection, are the products of the understanding alone. Now, none of these have anything of impulsiveness, propensity or desire, properly so called, in their nature: only the qualities which they have can be increased by their own exertion, and they cannot become impulsive, or involuntary, or ungovernable, by any possible enhancement; for this would change their nature, which cannot be done, for another reason besides the incompetency of the cause in operation—a reason that lies back of it in the constitution of things. Creation determines the number, character and office of every faculty of every being, and allows no other modification in them or their actions than augmentation and diminution in degree, preserving and maintaining them against all accidents, forever unchangeable in kind.

But the instincts and morals are marked by propensity, impulsiveness and involuntariness in their proper constitution and character; of which anger, love, covetousness, fear, and the appetites, that minister to our animal wants, are obvious examples and proof. It is a good and useful description of these to call them *propelling*, while the intellectual are well described as the *directing* faculties of the mind. The latter, as we have said, having no mixture or quality of blind impulse in their nature, are only the more obedient for all their strength, original and acquired; but the instincts and affections, given as the springs and impulses of a determinate constitution, when strengthened by training and indulgence become in due proportion more determinate, importunate and impulsive. Many of them were designed to act before reason is installed in its office, or in its absence, as in idiocy, sleep and reverie, and in emergencies, also, where it is inefficient and incapable. They are, therefore in their

very nature and intention independent, though capable of subjection, within certain limits, to the will. To this intrinsic independence of, and insubordination, to the directing faculties, given for necessary purposes, and regulated in harmony with the general aims of life, habit, by adding strength adds its proportionate impulsiveness; the impulse becomes a stronger impulse, the instinct more ungovernable, and the sentiment more stable and determinate. In all this, they are altered only in energy or force. Any change effected is only in the general conduct of the individual, and not in the nature of any particular power in him. The higher sentiments established in their proper authority, or the lower passions and instincts usurping the government, is the result; but in all the general changes possible, the special faculties which effect them maintain their constancy of nature and function.

A chemical analogy will illustrate this point, and show the method of the argument; oxygen combined with hydrogen produces water; but with sulphur, it gives sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol. Here the modifying agent is one and the same, and the difference of the respective subjects of its action occasions the whole difference of results; so habit exhibits as wide a contrast in its effects upon totally dissimilar powers.

The intention in annexing the law of increase to the various feelings which determine our moral and religious nature, and so riveting all the consequences of conduct upon them by virtue of a positive law, is as obvious and as admirable as the educability conferred upon the intellect and the voluntary muscles. These feelings are subjected, in like manner, to the influence of education and culture, that men may reap the fruits which they sow, and receive the exact reward of all their deeds—that they may become, finally, what they choose, continually; and thus make their permanent character by their own conduct. The instincts, passions and sentiments are given in the variety and force which in the whole species insure the means and possibilities of good, and their training and actual working are intrusted to every individual for himself, that the natural issues of his stewardship may attach in permanent consequences as reward and punishment, under this law of nicely adapted equities. Distributive justice keeps its records, has its judgment-day, and awards to every one according to his works by the standard of a prescribed law, and so adjusts the relations of its subjects among themselves; but this law of habit executes its own decrees instantly upon the act, and fixes every fact into the nature, and so into the fate of every responsible being; his deeds it records, not for or against him, in reserve for a trial day, but it inscribes them in him, so that his ultimate condition shall be at once the issue and the index of his life.

That these most important endowments of our nature are capable of neglect and abuse, is a necessary result of that freedom which was conferred for very different ends. Some of them prompt us to provide beforehand against those injuries which pain warns us of only after they are suffered. Fear impels us to avoid and anger to resist assaults; parental love, to nurse and educate the young; and veneration gives the necessary docility to the sub-

jects of authority; the possessory feeling prompts to industry, that benevolence may tax our acquisitions for the relief of the helpless and the needy; self-esteem exhorts every man to conduct worthy of his position; and even the love of approbation may check selfishness and lawlessness by the restraints of opinion; faith and hope, with the sentiment of worship, puts us into unity with the Divine; and brotherly love and conscience establish the noblest relations with our kind. All these are active within us as by an instinct; their movements are spontaneous, and they are capable of such strength of impulse as to determine the character of a human being beyond the risk of accident, caprice and choice, except as they work through the regular exercise of his powers.

(To be Continued.)

Agricultural Department.

FRUIT CULTURE.

BY J. A. SPEAR.

By removing the native crab-apple tree—different climes, and by cultivation, all of the different and choicest varieties of apples have been produced. And this change has been effected only by degrees. By degrees all improvements are made, and by degrees all arts and sciences are discovered.

I have had much experience in grafting and cultivating nursery trees. Besides this, I have been favored with the opinions and practice of others, and those who reside in different climes and countries. By actual experiments I have learned that the usual method of grafting and cultivating trees is not the best that has been discovered. If some means could be devised whereby we could produce such varieties of apples as we would desire from the seed, without changing the stock or limbs by artificial means, it would be still in advance of what is generally known. But at present we must make the best of what we know, and learn and improve as fast as we can.

I will endeavor to benefit those who wish to graft and rear nursery trees, by informing them of the most improved method that I know of.

Cutting Scions.—Scions should be cut in November or the first of December; sprouts should not be used for scions, but the twigs, or year's growth, should be taken from the bearing wood, or top of the tree. The pith of the scion is white in the fall, and will remain white, if it is cut then, and put where the changes of weather will not affect it. By freezing and thawing during winter, the pith turns red, and the scion is not as strong, or full of life, as it is in the fall.

In cold climates, the scions of tender varieties are often spoiled, or so much weakened, as to render them unfit to put, by remaining on the tree during winter. More scions die by being injured before they are cut, than by being cut badly. Scions may be preserved from fall to spring by putting a little moss on the end of each bundle, and picking them in a box; or if the box is made of unseasoned boards, and put in a damp cellar, the moss is not needed. The more there are, and the closer they



GARDEN ROYAL APPLE

This apple originated on the farm of Mr. Daniel Bowker, Sudbury, Massachusetts. The tree is a rather slow or moderate grower, and a good bearer. The fruit is of the highest quality for the dessert, being remarkably tender and of a fine spicy flavor, resembling a good pear in its fine qualities. We consider the Garden Royal one of the very best apples of its season for the garden or for orchard culture for one's own use, and it sells well in the market; but some varieties of more rapid growth, and of larger and more beautiful fruit, though not of so high a quality, may be more profitable for the market.

The Garden Royal is small; roundish flat; of a dull greenish and russet yellow ground, but mostly covered with a dull, deep red in the sun, with numerous large light specks; calyx medial open, in a broad, shallow basin; flesh very fine, tender, almost melting, crisp, juicy, and of a delicious, highly aromatic flavor. It is in use during September.—*New England Farmer.*

are packed, the less they will dry. They may be packed in saw-dust, which should be about as moist as that which is made of green timber, and put where it will freeze and remain so; or they may be packed in moss and be perfectly safe as long as it is frozen. But as soon as the moss or saw-dust thaws, the scions must be taken out, or they will be liable to heat, and be water-soaked; or they may be kept safe by digging a hole in the ground, and placing a board at the bottom of the hole, and then packing the scions on the board in such a manner as not to allow them to touch the dirt either at the bottom or sides, and then cover it with boards, and straw or dirt. This must be where the water will not get into it; or they may be packed in a dry box in the cellar, if the box is covered with dirt, or moss, or wet straw.

If the cellar is damp, they will keep well in a dry box, when there is a large quantity together. In all cases, when they are not frozen, they should be examined occasionally, and if they are getting moldy by being too warm, or too moist, they should be exposed to the air in the cellar two or three days, and then re-packed as before. The main thing to understand is, that they must be kept so that they will remain natural. In warm climates they will do well if they are cut any time in the winter.

Those who wish to graft only a few days in the spring, can wait till the sap flows in the tree, and restore the injury produced by freezing and thawing during winter, and then, after the buds swell, but before they open, the scions should be cut, and set within a few days after.

Cleft Grafting is the mode that is practiced in grafting large trees, and is thus performed:—With a sharp fine-tooth saw cut off the limbs so far from the trunk that their diameter including the bark, will not exceed three-fourths of an inch, or an inch, or, at most, an inch and a quarter. If the tree is large, this small size is not found only near the ends of the limbs. Therefore, if the tree is large, the grafter should commence at the top of the tree, and cut off all of the main branches that he can get at without a ladder, and then graft them. Then, with a convenient ladder, he will be able to graft the lower limbs, by setting it up nearly perpendicular against them, and tying it to the most convenient ones, it will stand safe while he stands on it and grafts as many limbs as he can reach. In this way he can go round the tree and graft all of the leading branches.

The limbs that are cut off should be held in such a manner while they are sawed that they will not lop down and cause the bark to be marred on the stump that is designed to graft; they can be sawed a second time to insure a perfect end.

The limbs should be cut off in a place where they are free from knots, from two to four inches below, that the stump may split free. With a convenient knife, the stumps that are not perpendicular, but inclined, should be split up and down through their centers. This is done by first placing the knife aright, and then striking its back only one blow with a small mallet or club. If repeated blows are struck, the limb will be apt to get marred, or the bark may start. A blow sufficient to split the limb two or three inches is all that is necessary.

A slight tap under the lower end, or point of the knife, with the mallet, and a little exertion with the hand at the other end, will take the knife out square, and avoid starting the bark. The scions are cut so that each one contains only three or four buds, and are cut off just above the top bud, and an inch, or the distance that the buds are apart, below the lower bud. Then it is scarfed off each side of the lower bud, so as to form a sort of a wedge. This scarf commences each side, and about one-fourth of an inch above the base of the lower bud, and the wedge thus formed is a little, and only a little, thicker on the side of the bud, than it is on the opposite side.

The bark on the side of the bud is designed to cross the bark on the stump; therefore, the wedge should be a little thicker on that side, that the points, where the barks cross, will be sure to come in contact.

Forming this wedge properly is all that there is about cleft grafting that requires much ingenuity. New beginners are apt to leave the wood thicker in the middle than at the sides, and make it a little hollowing, lengthwise, where it should be slightly oval. Therefore, to get it right, make it straight across the sides of the wedge, that is, from one bark to the other, but slightly oval, or full, lengthwise; especially on the bud side. To perform this operation easily, the lower bud should be turned horizontally towards the hand that holds the knife, while the first side is formed, and then the bud is turned towards the other hand, but not so far as to prevent seeing the bark on that side, while the other scarf is formed. Then, with a convenient wedge, or with the point of a strong knife, the stump, or limb, is opened, while the wedge part of the scion is inserted on the upper side of it. The lower end of this wedge of the scion is set so that the outside of the outer bark will be within the inside of the inner bark on the limb, and the inside of the bark on the upper part of the wedge of the scion will be at least half its thickness further out than the inside of the bark on the limb. The lower bud is a little below the end of the limb. This gives the two barks a cross, turns the lower bud out and brings the wedge, or whittled part, all below the end of the limb.

The end of the limb, also the upper end of the scion, and the two sides of the limb that are open, are securely covered with grafting wax, or grafting clay. The small portion that is put upon the end of the scion is of much service in retaining the sap, and causing the scion to grow one, and sometimes two weeks sooner than it would if the end were left uncovered. When limbs stand perpendicular, or straight up, the scion is put on the side most exposed to severe winds.

This method of grafting affords some advantages that cannot be had by cutting large limbs, as is usual.

1st. If, by any means, the scion should not grow, the limb can be cut off a little lower the following year, and grafted again.

2d. The limbs are so small that two or three years, if the tree is thrifty, is all the time they require to heal over.

3d. There being only one scion, and that on the

upper side, there is no chance for the water to get in, and remain in the cavity in the end of the limb, and cause the limb to rot or freeze, and thus spoil the scions by splitting the limb.

4th. The scions being on the upper sides of the limbs, they are not as liable to be broken off by being loaded with ice, or fruit, as they would be, if they were on the lower, or either of the horizontal sides.

5th. They make handsomer and better limbs than they do when there are two scions in one stock.

6th. Being situated so far from the trunk of the tree, they are not apt to make large limbs, but commence bearing much sooner than they will when they are on large stocks, and in ordinary cases will bear fruit enough to pay the whole expense in grafting and taking care of the tree before those set in large limbs will bear any, of any amount.

The lower bud, being thus inclosed below the end of the limb, will grow, if by any means the scion should be broken off above. Then, instead of the graft being on a large, partly decayed stock, it is on a small, nearly sound and healthy stock, and is well formed, and the whole top is handsome and in a healthy, bearing state.

I know this method of grafting is more expensive at first than it is to cut large limbs and put two scions in a limb. But what of that, since it will pay for itself, and that before anything could be realized from the old method!

In large trees it is necessary to cut from one to two, and sometimes three hundred limbs. But don't be frightened, for the tree will pay its expenses, and that soon. If trees are grafted when their trunks are from two to four inches in diameter, limbs that are from a half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter are large enough to cut, and from ten to fifty of those limbs, and sometimes less, will be sufficient to change the whole top.

Trees thus grafted may be scraped carefully when the moss is wet, and if they are bark bound, the bark may be split in June, by running a sharp knife several times from the limbs to the roots. The bark on the large limbs may also be split in the same way. The ground about the tree, as far as the roots run, should be loosened with a strong fork or pick-axe—not a shovel or spade, for that would cut the roots; and then covered with manure, and a few quarts of ashes or lime, and then it should be covered with straw or coarse litter, so thick that no grass or weeds will get through it. This will keep the ground light and rich, and the tree will flourish. A part of the remaining limbs and sprouts should be removed in the following August, and the remainder in a year from that time. Old decayed tops, that abound with sprouts, will do well if their sprouts are grafted in this way, and the old decayed limbs are removed.

Grafting small limbs, and setting only one scion in a limb, is rather more difficult and less profitable for the grafter, but altogether more profitable for the employer, though the first expense is much increased.

Grafting Wax is made of one part tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts rosin, taken by weight, and melted together in an iron kettle over a mod-

erate fire, and then poured into water, and worked like shoemakers' wax. A small amount of lard rubbed over the hands will prevent its sticking to them. The water into which it is poured should be nearly warm, or a part of it will get too hard to work easily before it all congeals. It can be made pliable in cold weather by keeping it in warm water, and taking out and applying it to the limb immediately. We keep it warm with a spirit-lamp, in a box with a small sheet of tin immediately over the blaze, and a few inches above the tin there is a board full of holes, on which the wax is laid, and made secure from the cold by a lid that covers the top of the box. The lamp is put in at a small door at the side, under the tin.

Home Department.

SOCIAL LIFE:

ITS ILLS AND PLEASURES.

BY F. L. BUELL.

Man, in the savage as well as the civilized state, is fitted by the plastic hand of his Creator for the society of his fellows. The untutored Indian, with nothing to guide him but the light of his own instinct, or reason, shuns solitude, and, with his brethren of the forest, builds a village of rude huts, where he can enjoy the pleasures of social life. In civilized society men form social compacts, not merely to gratify their intellectual faculties, or to obtain wealth, but to satisfy the yearnings of the soul for a kindred spirit, which will vibrate in unison with its own. This feeling is not the result of education or training, but is the spontaneous outgushing of human nature, which cannot be confined within the narrow limits of a social system, perverted and abused by an unnatural and forced adoption of certain rules, under the control of the tyrant passion.

Social life, therefore, being the effect of a law implanted in man's mental nature, it behooves all to study that law in order to be happy. The history of past ages is proof that mankind have not obeyed the social law; for happiness has not always existed in the social state. Nations, bound together by one common brotherhood, have rendered themselves miserable by engaging in civil wars, thus severing those ties which are the only sure bonds of domestic tranquillity and happiness. Nations have risen up against each other, and brethren of the human family have engaged in deadly warfare on the battle-field, thus forever blasting the social joys of thousands of families. The soldier may fight voluntarily for the freedom of his country, or he may be forced upon the battle-field by some ambitious tyrant, but in each case he is obliged to separate himself from those he loves, thus violating the social law, and bringing as a penalty some of the most lacerating of human ills. Thus we see that war is in direct opposition to the social law, and until it can be abolished, and the reign of universal peace pervade the earth, happiness in the social state will not be complete.

If we leave the field of martial glory, where the contention is between man and man, and come to

the less disguised contrasts of the sexes around the domestic hearth, we shall find that the fow of social enjoyment are not all confined to war, as it exists between nations. Family quarrels, though not as destructive to life as a quarrel between nations, are, nevertheless, as destructive to social happiness. War between nations is caused by pride, selfishness and ambition; and war in families may frequently be traced to the same causes. Pride leads to extravagance, and extravagance leads to want, and want leads to a train of evils destructive of domestic peace. Serious altercations between husband and wife frequently result from a difference of opinion in regard to the style of dress, furniture, equipage, &c., deemed necessary or unnecessary for the family, by the parties concerned. Disputes on such topics are very annoying, and annihilate the pleasures of social life.

Selfishness lies at the foundation of many serious evils, and when it invades the domestic circle, it is a deadly foe to social joys. If it is allowed to rankle in the breast of any member of the family, so that everything the others receive is grudgingly parted with, their social life will be robbed of its sweets and charms.

If ambition to be the greatest, or most esteemed by society takes possession of the mind of some member of a family, it will create a feeling of jealousy, which will make the social circle a scene of discord and confusion.

But we have dwelt long enough on the dark side of the picture, and in concluding will say, that in order to make social life what it should be, the baser passions of the mind ought to be kept in due subjection to Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and reason. This should be done by all the members of the household; for a family, like a musical instrument, must be perfect in all its parts, that discordant notes may not vibrate upon the ear, and produce unpleasant emotions in the soul. If there is an emblem of the joys of the upper sanctuary to be found this side the tomb, it may be found in the domestic circle where peace, order, and harmony prevail. Add to all this the joys and hopes which religion affords, and the present life will approach as near to a state of perfect bliss as is possible this side of heaven. Present enjoyment would appear to be complete in such a family, and the only thing which would seem to dampen their joys would be the thought of being separated by death, and this could be assuaged by the reflection of meeting each other in the paradise of God.

DO RIGHT.

BY MRS. F. A. HENRY.

Awake, O, soul, thy hours are fleeting,
This life is rapidly completing,
Time with eternity is meeting,
Soon comes the night.
Thy retribution too will come,
According to thy deeds thy doom.
Do right, do right.

Though clouds thy firmament o'erspread,
And tempests burst around thy head,
Though life's grimest foliage shed,
In sorrow's night:

And though thy holy hopes and fears,
Lie buried 'neath the gathering years—
Do right, do right.

The warring elements' worst wrath,
The earthquake and the whirlwind's breath,
The valley and the shade of death,
Need not affright;
For Duty's calm, commanding form,
With rainbow-arms shall clasp the storm.
Do right, do right.

And faint not in all the weary strife,
Though every day with toil be rife,
Work is the element of life,—
Action is light;
For man was made to toil and strive,
And only those who labor, live.
Do right, do right.

Life is not all a fleeting dream,
A glittering flash, a rainbow gleam,
A bubble on the passing stream,
Soon lost to sight;
For there's a work for every hour—
In every passing word a power—
Do right, do right.

Oh! life is full of solemn thought,
And noble deeds—if nobly wrought—
With fearful consequences fraught.
And there's a might—
If gathered—in each passing hour,
That gives the soul unearthly power.
Do right, do right.

RICHFIELD SPRING, N. Y., Feb. 17.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY;

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. (Concluded.)

VIII.—MEN ACTING AS REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHERS.

It is not, by any means, my purpose to draw out the duties of a representative under our form of government.

The subject is only so far examined as it involves certain questions of conscience.

The popular impression is, that not only is a man bound to act according to the known will of his constituents, but that, in cases where such action is morally dishonorable and wrong, the representative is guiltless in performing that wrong. He is regarded as a mere machine. He is the trumpet through which others speak. If he advocates injustice, if he authorizes wicked measures, the blame is not his but the constituents' of whom he is a mere exponent. Transferred from himself, the blame goes back to the constituent; and of the thousands, each takes his infinitesimal dividend. Such diluted responsibility falls like a mere dew upon men's swart consciences. They shake it thence as a lion shakes off the dew-drops of the morning. Thus the most palpable wrongs may be done, and, by this dextrous fiction, no one is responsible. The abstraction is the only blamable thing.

Everyday, we see the anomaly of dark mischiefs begotten without parentage—aims born without father or mother.

In the first place, there is a fallacy in popular reasonings in respect to a representative's functions. He is not a man selected to do whatever his constituents wish to have done. This is not the theory on which our civil polity is founded in this matter, nor

anything like it. With the people resides the original power; it is their right that all legislation should insure to their benefit. They are to select an agent for that purpose. That agent is to be a *real* and not a *manufactured* representative. They are to select a man whose known opinions represent their opinions; and one in whose integrity and good judgment they are willing to leave all questions which may incidentally arise.

The unmanly and degrading doctrine that a representative has no personal independence, but has volunteered to become the thistle-down for the public mind, is abhorrent to the spirit of our institutions, and ruinous to public morals. A representative is not a tool. He is not an errand boy—he is not a mere mail bag, into which everybody throws his package, for him to empty out at the appointed time and place. The ideal of a representative of a free people is one of the noblest conceptions of manhood. He is a man who, in his *real* opinions and character, represents the public good; and no more after he is formally invested with the office, than he did before.

He is sent to public halls to act out *his own will*, because that will is known to be coincident with that of his fellow citizens. His presence there is simply a declaration on the part of his constituents: "This man is known among us; his opinions substantially represent ours; we confide in his integrity, and are willing to suffer our interests in the public councils to be managed by his wisdom." No such thing is known to our institutions as that a representative is the common carrier of other men's opinions instead of his own.

In all cases that arise where the representative is required to do that which he believes to be wrong, there is but one of two courses; he must refuse to do wrong, or he must resign. Either course is plain and easy. There is another course, but it is very hard. It is to smother one's conscience, to remain and do wrong, knowing all the time, or only ignorant of it by covering his eyes by dishonest sophistries.

No man has a right to represent wrong. No man has a pretension to honor, who will sell himself to what he believes to be evil. Every man owes to himself the duty of honesty, of veracity, and of integrity. These are not subjects of barter. They are as much inalienable, as a hand, a foot. Without them, a man is no longer a man. If he says, "I was obliged to do the wrong—I felt that it was wrong, but I was instructed!"—Good God in Heaven! to whom hast thou given power to instruct a man to do wrong? I answer you to do wrong! Well, what was the bargain! Did they promise to mend your conscience—to repair the breach of honor! Did they agree to take your account in God's judgment! Did they underwrite all your risks and perils in an insurance against eternal fire and final vengeance.

No man may bind you to do wrong, who will not stand between you and God in the day of judgment.

When a course is selfish and unjust to the public weal, when it is in any sense dishonorable or wrong, he who tells you to perform it, insults you—unless you obey; then you insult yourself!

Only pause and think of this plea. Imagine a man who is proud of his intellect, whose natural alliance is with the good, the pure and generous, imagine such a one irresolute before a suppliant wickedness.

His conscience has awakened, or mutters in a troubled dream. He is not willing. But fear is stronger than honor, and selfishness stronger than both. In this disquiet, if he can roll the moral quality of his conduct upon others, he rises up from his burden.

But let no man deceive himself. These fallacious excuses may soothe your conscience, your companions may unite in pronouncing such a course right, and public sentiment may not condemn. But neither your own conscience, nor your associates, nor public sentiment, are to be your final judge. God is greater than them all. He will judge you. And in that judgment will teach, with fatal certainty, that the sin of multitudes is the sin of its members—that official sins are personal sins.

But we must not suppose that representatives alone are culpable. Their constituents unite in the wrong. If, in any community, any unmanly course, any unjust course, any wrong course, is deliberately pursued by public servants, it is because the body of the community require or permit it. Laxity in the legislature, is only representative; bargains and sales of public good are not peculiar to legislative halls, do not begin there; they are the result of a public state of morals out of which legislatures have their birth.

The community do not tolerate independence in their servants. Indeed, when a voter has a selfish wish to be furthered, he will vote sooner for anybody, than that man who will really consult the public good, and not a private one. On the other hand, men feel justified in refusing to vote for a man, no matter how good, if he is a personal enemy, or of a different church, or connected with a hated family, or of another party—all reasons of selfishness and disconnected from the public good.

When men are elected without regard to qualifications, ought we to be too rigid in examining their worth? When they were begotten of selfishness upon sordidness, ought not the offspring to resemble the parents? When they are sent into office upon private and selfish grounds, ought they to betray their constituents by acting honorably and for the public good?

I do not wish to congeal from you my belief, that in every part of our political institutions men act at the lowest gauge of moral feeling. In respect to political and civil matters, the people and their servants, throughout, are marked by the feebleness of moral perceptions, and by the prodigious development of selfishness.

Men cast their votes upon the worst materials. A candidate is subjected to the scramble of a multitude of cliques and circles; and these are made up of a multitude of selfish partners, each one acting either from selfish motives, or from sympathy with those who did. All salutary public sentiment is gradually destroyed by this selfishness. Men grow up under it. They breathe it, as they do the air, and do not perceive the loss of robust

health and the consumption of conscience, and the general attenuation of morals.

Unless there can be a change wrought among considerate men, our public affairs will soon collapse in consumption. Betting among the constituents, and bribery among public officers, are alarmingly increased. Such is my deep conviction of the subversion of integrity in our public places, that I had rather follow a son to the grave, having for him the glorious hope of immortality, than to see him embrace the convenient morals of our capitals and of our national legislature.

There is no hope of a purer state of things, unless men are made to believe that their political duties are religious duties; and that political deeds are to be as scrupulously clean as their deeds of devotion.

We must look to religion for help. This, therefore, is no time for the pulpit to scoff at conscience; for venerable ministers of the gospel to join ungodly scoffers as to the truth of a law of God, sublimely higher than the human law.

It is a matter of profound sorrow and surprise, when out of such a vast necessity, a faint effort was made to bring public affairs within the circuit of conscience, that so many religious teachers should be found, unconscious of national danger, refusing to teach their people that conscience should be supreme in public affairs, and bitterly denouncing all who did so teach.

Conscience is not our danger, but the want of conscience. Rigidity is not the disease of politics but laxity. Unless religion can hasten to brace up the public conscience, and bring men to a more religious purity in political affairs, we shall quickly run our race and come to destruction.

After the foregoing remarks, it may surprise you if I express my belief that strict integrity and conspicuous honor would be more successful than servile compliance now is. There is, after all the perversion in man, an appreciation of goodness; and for confirmed and enlarged goodness there is admiration. But a victorious integrity must be a genuine integrity. It must be built, as the ship is built, of seasoned timber from keel and keelson to taffrail; it must be like the ship, which, while it yields to the waves and bows to the winds, yet it holds its own course in spite of both. There are times when approved integrity will founder, just as sometimes on the sea the stalwart ship goes down, and the slender and dismasted bark rides out the storm. But is not a strong and well-built ship, nevertheless the safest, and the most sure to reach the port with crew and cargo?

Experience has made men slow to believe that integrity is anything more than a specious pretence:—men who promise honesty, forget the promise; men that would never dodge a bullet, dodge a question; men have gone from home professing to be as immaculate as Cesar's wife, have come home politically as ring-streaked and spotted as Laban's flock. They have announced the loftiest performances and performed nothing. This game has been played over and over, until men as much expect that a candidate will set forth his virtue, as they do that he will afterwards violate it. But

what then? It is the man that the public doubt, not the admirableness of integrity! They do not doubt virtue, but the candidate. Every man can boast.

Time alone can evince true integrity. It is of slow growth. It is a flower that blooms late in the season. But when time and trial have proved integrity to be an element of character, the man will wear like iron. TIME: because no man can suddenly prove, or suddenly obtain an immovable honor, which is the age and ripeness of a good mind; TRIAL: because there is no constitution or hardihood to untried virtue. He who is upright only when not tempted, has but a meager heart. The force of custom, the cruel necessities, the imperious circumstances, which form the staple of exculpatory speeches, what are these things but the very materials of trial?

What is a sword worth that will not bear grinding? Good steel never fears emery or grindstones, nor suffers from them; but is always made brighter and sharper.

Just as long as men are allowed to expand into greatness in a single night, we shall have mushrooms—and we shall have quacks when time and trial are the parents of our public men!

In conclusion, a bad public man is usually a joint work. The people fashion, and he furnishes materials; and both the hand and the material are willing partners.

The people of this republic are a bold race, and eminently impatient of restraint. The scorn of restraint is not confined to political things. They champ the bit of conscience; they are restive under the prohibitions of religion; and, upon the least spur of interest, overleap at one bound, the demarcations of truth.

The restraints of religion, scarcely enough to hold the individual, are wholly inadequate to hold back men acting in masses. And here it is that wrong thrives and pierces the soil with its tough and hungry roots, and shakes off its evil seeds to every vagrant wind.

But do not build on the sand. Oh! give heed to God's truth. Of all the evil done under the Sun, none escapes God's eye. He will gather up the whole of it—that which darkness bred, that which custom or power enforced, or law itself justified.

All the boundless wickedness that the ocean has rocked, or the winds wafted; all the transgressions of the city, and that which was solitary and un-witnessed: God will gather them all, and apportion his share to every living creature. And when the vast distribution is finished, there will be no guilt left; there will be no more than what is individual and personal.

Not an atom will be charged to corporations, but all to its members; not a particle to parties, but all to citizens; nothing to constituency, but all to constituents. There will be no firms, or banks, or parties, or customs, or laws, in the day of judgment; nothing but men; and upon them, severally and individually, according to the truth of justice, will be divided the sum of all the iniquity which was on earth distributed or hidden under names or abstractions.

YOUNG AGAIN.

BY GEORGE CANNING MALL.

An old man sits in his high-backed chair
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer afternoon
Falls hot across the floor,
And the drowsy click of an ancient clock
Has notched the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out
From the scented summer air,
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,
And now it lifts his hair,
And the leaden lid of his eye drops down,
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams;
His head drops on his breast,
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest:
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,
And in dreams again he lies.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;
He is a child again;
A mother's tears are in his ear,
And drift across his brain;
He chases gaudy butterflies
Far down the rolling plain;

He plucks the wild-rose in the woods,
And gathers eglantine,
And holds the golden buttercup
Beneath his sister's chin,
And sings in the meadow-brook
With a heart and naked pin;

He lingers down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,
And a sigh escapes his parted lips
As he hears the bell for school,
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never were full.

A mother's hand is pressed on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow—
A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With the loss of a leafy bough,
And the boy is a white-haired man again,
But his eyes are tear-filled now.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The proceedings of Congress during the past month have not presented any feature of general interest. Several important measures have been brought upon the carpet for discussion, but thus far we are unable to record any enactments of general influence on the legislation of the country. Several petitions have been presented for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which have been laid upon the table by decided majorities. Considerable discussion has been had on the discipline of the Navy, but without important result. The Homestead Bill, providing a grant of land from the public domain to actual settlers, has been the subject of several animated debates, and has called forth a number of eloquent speeches in its favor. The resolutions on Non-intervention in the political affairs of Europe have been called up in the Senate from time to time, where they have never failed to elicit a great variety of opinions. Among the speeches which have attracted most attention on this subject, those of Senator Seward, of New York, and Senator Houss, of Louisiana, are prominent.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, and nominated Winfield Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to five. The Convention passed a series of resolutions in favor of the enactment of Revenue Laws for the aid of the industrial interests of the country—of maintaining the provisions of the Constitution without amendment—and commending the administration of President Fillmore for its ability and patriotism, the wisdom with which it has conducted our intercourse with foreign nations, and its beneficent and conciliatory management of domestic affairs.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia was held at Richmond on the 25th and 26th of March. Fifteen electors were appointed without reference to their views in regard to a Presidential candidate. No delegates were appointed to the National Convention. A series of resolutions was adopted, asserting the principles of the resolutions of 1798—denying the power of Congress to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands—declaring against a Protective Tariff—and recommending an adherence to the maxims of Washington and Jefferson in the foreign policy of the Federal Government.

The State election in Connecticut took place on the 5th of April. The leading issue was on the Maine Liquor Law, a large portion of the Whigs being in favor of its enactments. Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was chosen by a handsome majority, and the same party have a majority in the Legislature.

At the Municipal election in Portland, Maine, Albion K. Paige has been elected Mayor of the city by a vote of 1,890 to 1,496, against Neal Dow, the Temperance candidate, and the zealous advocate of the Maine Liquor Law.

A bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Senate by Mr. Sewall, providing for the appointment by the Governor of Commissioners when any person in the State is arrested or seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure the discharge of every such person; and also making it the duty of the State Courts, upon information being given of such an arrest, to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court; and if, under this, the person claimed is not discharged, he may appeal and claim a trial by jury.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—We have later advice from the Boundary Commission. Mr. J. R. Bartlett, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, was at Mazatlan on the 16th of January, awaiting conveyance to San Francisco. He had proceeded, late in November, or early in December, to Santa Cruz, a town of Sonora, accompanied by the Mexican Commissioner, Gen. Pedro Garcia Conde, with the common purpose of procuring provisions for their respective parties. At this place General Conde was taken sick, but there being no physician there, he was removed to Aripis, the old capital of the State of Sonora. The change

was, however, of no avail, for he died on the 19th of December, aged 47 years.

Gen. Conde deservedly enjoyed a high reputation, not only among his own people, but with those of whatever other country he had held intercourse. He was a statesman, soldier, scholar, and skillful diplomatist—a patriotic, able, and accomplished man. By the officers of the United States who knew him, he was highly esteemed, and with all a decided favorite. For a time, he was Secretary of War of the Mexican Republic, and at his decease a member of the Senate for the State of Sonora.

Finding no provisions at Santa Cruz, Mr. Bartlett was unable to go back to the Gila, but took route for Mazatlan, where he arrived on the 16th of January. Soon after he had left Santa Cruz, intelligence reached him of the sickness of about fifty of the Mexican escort which had accompanied him and Gen. Conde thither.

Gen. Carrasco, who had been sent in the summer by the Mexican Government, with a force of 400 men, to renew the occupation of a town abandoned to the Indians, and to keep the Apaches in check, had also died suddenly of cholera.

Mr. Bartlett has since arrived at San Francisco, and was in that city at the last advice.

FROM THE ARCTIC COAST.—We have overland intelligence from the Arctic coast by the arrival of Dr. Rae at St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Rae arrived on the 14th of March, having performed the journey from Pembina to Sauk Rapids—some 500 miles—in ten days. It is to be observed, that voyageurs between these points are obliged to take with them from the point of starting a stock of provisions for the entire distance, and to sleep on the prairie every night. His equipage from Pembina consisted of two servants, and a dog-team to draw his articles of outfit. This journey was a continuance of a journey of a similar kind directly from a station of the Hudson Bay Company, on McKenzie's River, about 2,800 miles by the route of travel beyond Pembina. Both journeys were performed upon snow shoes.

Dr. Rae was sent to the Arctic coast in search of Franklin, last spring, by the Hudson Bay Company, at the solicitation, as we understand it, of the British authorities at home. The gentleman having won a distinguished reputation for energy and science, during eighteen years' service under the Company, was selected for this enterprise. Having obtained voyageurs from Pembina, he sailed in boats down McKenzie's River, north, and issued into the Arctic Ocean. Thence he threaded the coast easterly, 800 miles. After a fruitless search, discovering no trace of Franklin, in marks by the way, or in the knowledge of the Esquimaux, he returned just in season to escape the autumnal ice. He neither saw nor heard anything of the British and American expeditions of last year. He entertains the common conjecture that Franklin's vessels have been crushed between floating mountains of ice.—The Dr. has left for England.

ACCIDENT AT HELL-GATE.—A serious accident occurred on Friday, March 26th, on the East River

at Hell-Gate, in connection with the submarine operations of Mons. Maillefert, who was engaged in removing rocks from the channel. It appears that about two o'clock in the afternoon M. Maillefert and his assistants, William Smith, Capt. Southard, and two men, named Joseph Martin and John Whalen, embarked in two boats from Pot Cove, for the purpose of firing four charges of powder, containing 100 pounds each, on the "Frying Pan." Two of the charges were fired, and the third lowered down upon the rock; but, before the operation was finished, the box containing the canister became broken, and the sand with which it was ballasted ran out into the water—consequently the buoyancy of the canister caused it to rise to the surface, and it was, therefore, hauled alongside the wooden charge boat, with the view of conveying it ashore: the other charge was sunk upon the rock, and the wires properly attached.

By some mistake on the part of the two men in the charge boat, they handed M. Maillefert the wires attached to the floating canister instead of those attached to the canister lowered upon the rock; and he accordingly applied them to the galvanic battery which he had with him, and immediately an explosion took place, which blew the wooden boat to atoms, and instantly killed the two men, and so seriously wounded Capt. Southard that he died at two o'clock.

M. Maillefert and Mr. Smith, who were in one of Francis's metallic life-boats, and which, as before stated, contained the battery, found themselves at the bottom of the river, and after struggling and being under water for some time, they succeeded in laying hold of part of the metallic life-boat, which, containing an air-chamber, supported them until they received assistance, and were taken on shore.

Neither of them remember hearing the noise of the explosion, though it was heard for miles distant, and shook every house in the neighborhood, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants of Harlem, Yorkville, and Astoria. Boats were immediately pushed off from Long Island, and from the vessels in the Sound, and every assistance rendered.

The body of one of the two men in the wooden boat presented a frightful appearance, being literally blown to pieces; the body of the other has not been recovered.

M. Maillefert and Mr. Smith, his brother-in-law, escaped death, both by the explosion and by drowning, in a miraculous manner, the latter receiving but a few slight burns on the face; the former had his coat rent to shreds, and had it not been for the metallic boat, both would inevitably have perished.

SHIPWRECK IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—The propeller Gen. Warren, for many months engaged in the coast trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on the 31st of January, and forty-two lives were lost. She was bound for San Francisco, and had proceeded to sea, when an accident occurred, causing her to leak badly, and she put back for Astoria. She had passed the bar, when, in consequence of the insufficient power of her engines, and the roughness of the sea, she became unmanageable, and drifted toward Clatsop Spit, where she

finally struck. The sea, breaking over her with great fury, parted her old hull, and before assistance could be procured by a boat's crew, dispatched with extreme difficulty to the shore, every vestige of the wreck had been swept away, and every soul on board perished. Only the ten men composing the boat's crew escaped. Capt. Thompson, commanding the General Warren, met the sad fate to which his vessel and all on board were so suddenly swept.

HURRICANE NEAR CHICAGO.—On the 12th of March, a short distance from Chicago, Ill., a hurricane swept over Dunklee's Grove, confining its ravages to a narrow track, which destroyed several houses and barns, trees, fences, &c., and killed several sheep. In Mr. Dunklee's house eighteen persons were assembled. It was a kind of family meeting—four of his married children with their families having arrived on a visit that day. Suddenly, and without premonition, the house was lifted several feet from its foundation, and was crushed in its fall. Mrs. Dunklee was instantly killed. A son-in-law had his foot broken, and was seriously injured in his back. The remainder, as if by miracle, escaped with only slight contusions.

MINE OF SPANISH WHITE.—A mine of Spanish whiting has recently been discovered on the farm of Mr. Williams, in the south-western part of Alto, Fon du Lac County, Wisconsin, which is said to embrace an area of near twenty acres. The whiting is found within eighteen inches of the surface, and is comprised in a layer of from eighteen inches to two-and-a-half feet in thickness. Its quality has also been tested by actual experiment, and proved to be excellent. When compounded with oil, it made a very fine quality. It has been used by carpenters to chalk their lines, and found to answer this purpose much better than chalk, as it is entirely free from the flinty lumps so common in chalk, which soon destroy a line by cutting it in pieces. The situation of the land where the mine was first discovered is low and flat.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A report has been recently presented to the Legislature, from which it appears that the number of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, at the commencement of the year 1851, was 429; 366 have been added to the number during the year, 112 discharged recovered—15 much improved—51 improved—134 unimproved, and 48 have died. Whole number remaining, 435. Whole number received into the Asylum from January 16th to the 1st of December, 1851, 3,109; of whom 1,300 have been discharged recovered, 23 much improved, 511 improved, 472 unimproved, and 378 have died. The price fixed for keeping persons in indigent circumstances has been fixed at \$2 50, instead of \$2 per week. The managers say that the past experience of the Asylum renders the change necessary.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.—John O. Wattlee and associates are now engaged in founding at West Point, Indiana, an institute intended to be a model semi-

nary, embracing in its plan thorough physical as well as intellectual culture, with a scientific and practical mastery of agriculture, mechanics, &c. The ultimate end contemplated is social as well as individual melioration, though no particular views of Society or its needs are required or expected of those who take part in the enterprise. Co-operation is solicited from those interested in the general idea, whether by way of aid to free the land, erect suitable buildings, &c., or by personal connection with the work.

FUNERAL IN SANTA FE.—A celebrated female adventurer, known as Madame Tula, recently died at Santa Fe, where she attracted much attention by the splendor of her funeral, as she had done by the notoriety of her life. Of poor and humble origin in Sonora, she came into New Mexico when young, and by a certain sprightliness of intellect and force of character, though, like nearly all Mexican women, totally illiterate, she attained the distinction, whatever that may be worth, of being the most famed of her sex in her adopted home. At her decease years had told upon her constitution less than her course of life. She took early to two professions common in that country of easy morals. The days and nights which she spent, as a successful gamester, the presiding divinity at the monte-table, are uncounted; so also is the number of her various amants.

In compliance with her directions, no expense was spared upon her funeral; and she had the honor of being the first person in New Mexico who was ever buried by a bishop. All the New Mexican magnificence of the gorgeous church to which she belonged was in requisition on this occasion. Her coffin, richly bound and lined, and draped with costly silk and lawns, was surrounded by a company of religious functionaries splendid in their laced and gilded attire, with chanters singing and censers swinging, and followed by a concourse of persons, each holding a lighted wax candle, the whole forming a galaxy which at night would have made a very imposing illumination. The interior of the church was twinkling with a multitude of the same kind of lusters, which presented a striking spectacle, contrasted as it was with a profusion of white and black drapery.

The repose of the departed soul was assured by the appropriate rites—in the present case prolonged for hours; and the interment of her remains, which took place in one of the chapels attached to *La Santa Iglesia Parroquial*, was followed by a homily from the bishop, in which the speaker addressed the crowd in Spanish, besides dwelling upon the importance of the services of the Church, enforced the necessity of a Christian life.

The expectations of the deceased, who had provided for costly obsequies, were not disappointed; the sum total of the expense account exceeds \$2,000.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—Henry O'Reilly, of telegraphic celebrity, is now earnestly engaged in promoting the project of extending the telegraph westward to the Pacific, and is sanguine of being able to have it in operation to San Francisco with-

in eighteen months, provided Congress shall make a favorable response to his memorial asking for right of way through the wilderness, and protection to his wives. He seeks no pecuniary aid, but simply proposes to supersede the present system of forts, at long distances, with large garrisons, by establishing stockades twenty miles apart, each of twenty dragoons. He proposes that two or three soldiers shall ride daily each way from each stockade, so as to transport a daily express letter mail across the continent, while at the same time protecting and comforting emigrants and settlers along the public domain; and thus incidentally furnishing all the protection which the telegraph will require. Seemingly, this is a very ingenious and practicable mode of securing a great national object with comparatively little expense. The distance between Missouri and San Francisco is about 2,300 miles. The mail service, conducted with military precision, therefore, ought to be accomplished in from twelve to fourteen days.

THE CAPITOL.—The marble contract for the enlargement of the Capitol is given to John Rice, John Baird, Charles Heebner, and Matthew Baird, all of Philadelphia County, Pa., the marble required to be procured from the quarries near Lee, in the State of Massachusetts, at the rate of sixty-five cents per cubic foot for all blocks of marble containing thirty cubic feet or less, and \$1.98 per cubic foot for all blocks of marble containing over thirty cubic feet.

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The museum of Dr. Abbot, of Cairo, consisting of the rarest and most curious specimens of ancient Egyptian art and life, and which is well known to every traveler in Egypt, has been shipped at Alexandria for the United States. This collection is one of the most valuable of its kind in the world. That of the British Museum and of the King of Prussia are more extensive, but are hardly more choice. Among other remarkable objects in Dr. Abbot's collection, is the seal ring of Cheops, the supposed builder of the great Pyramid.

INDUSTRY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—There are employed on the southern shores of Lake Superior 710 miners and copper cutters, and 800 surface men and mechanics, and 500 other artisans; total number of inhabitants, 3,035; the amount of land cleared for agricultural purposes, 20,000 acres.—There are 73 horse-teams and 30 yoke of oxen. The wages of miners average about \$40 per month; surface men about \$26 per month; good mechanics \$45 per month; team and man driver from \$4 to \$6 per day.

NEW TERRITORY.—A new territory is proposed, comprising that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the 45th degree of north latitude, and that portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan.—This territory is very much isolated from the States to which it is attached, and has separate and individual interests peculiarly its own, which, under the present organization, do not receive the fostering care of its several governments which the best in-

terests of the country require. The separation of territory would not be any disadvantage to the States from which it is proposed to detach it, which would not be more than compensated by its augmented commercial and political advantages.

Light bands of India rubber are, in a measure, taking the place of twine in some fashionable stores, for fastening small parcels.

A beautiful white swan has been shot at Jamestown, the outlet of Chautauque Lake. It measured six feet and six inches from tip to tip of its wings, and twenty-seven inches from the end of its bill to the base of its neck. Its color was the purest white.

Gov. Ladias Ujhazy has addressed a letter to the editor of *The Brunswick*, in Missouri, denying the statement which appeared in a previous number of his paper, that the Hungarians were about selling out their claims in Iowa, with the intention of colonizing Texas.

The Texas papers announce the death of Taylor White, the greatest stock grower in the State. The sum of \$40,000 in specie was found in his safe.

Hans Wilson, a wealthy citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, died recently in that city, in the 86th year of his age, leaving in bequests \$50,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church; \$50,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; \$1,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Steubenville; and \$200 each to all the other churches in that city; \$1,700 to the Presbyterian Bible and Tract Societies of Steubenville; and \$500 to the poor of the city. Mr. W. was a native of Ireland, and began life in Steubenville very poor.

Mr. John S. Dwight, of Boston, is about to produce a book upon Mozart, based on the work of a distinguished Russian author, who is little known, either in France, England, or this country. It will be published in two volumes, by a house in this city. The first volume is occupied with the life of the great composer, and the second with criticisms upon his works.

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—This course, which has been attended with great interest during the latter part of the season in New York, was closed with a lecture on the "Life and Times of John Hampden," by Rev. E. H. Chapin. The average attendance on these lectures exceeded that of any course before given in this city. Although three persons were admitted for twenty-five cents, yet the average compensation to the lecturers for each lecture was over \$60, while three received over \$100 each for a single lecture. Fourteen lectures were given, commencing January 13th, and ending March 30th, on the several Tuesday evenings and on two Friday evenings. The total receipts of the course were \$1,804.41, and the payments were—To lecturers, \$846.75; for the Tabernacle, \$399; for advertising, \$573.78; net loss to the management, \$15.32.—There were no contingent expenses—all the work

of procuring lecturers, preparing advertisements, sending them around for insertion, &c., having been done for the good of the cause.

These lectures will be resumed next autumn, and preparations will be made to render them effective and popular.

FOREIGN.

DISASTER TO THE FRENCH TROOPS.—A disaster has occurred to the French troops in Algeria. The expeditionary column of General Bosquet, after having defeated the vain attempts of Bou-Burghia, remained in its position in the very heart of Kabylia, about twenty-five miles from Bougia, whence it was able to observe all that was going on in the country. On February 15, the weather began to set in very bad; the rivulets were swollen by the heavy rains; the communications between the town and the camp were interrupted, and the troops began to be in want of provisions. During the night of the 21st there was a very heavy fall of snow; in some places it was six feet in depth, and covered the tents of the soldiers. On the 22d an order was given to strike the camp, and the troops commenced their march toward Bougia. The cold was very severe, and the men, overcome by privations and fatigue, had lost their habitual vigor, and fell dead along the road. The column was thrown into disorder, and a disaster soon occurred similar to that which was experienced eight years ago by the column of Gen. Levasseur, in the Bou-Thaleb. In the evening of the 22d some stragglers began to arrive at Bougia, and the accounts which they gave threw the town into the greatest consternation. Measures were immediately taken to render assistance. Independently of the resources, at the command of the military, an appeal was made to the inhabitants. Mules, horses, and every means of transport, were put in requisition; many of the inhabitants left the town, provided with torches, in search of the unfortunate soldiers, and every house was open to receive them as they might arrive. Fires were lighted in the streets; soup and hot wine were prepared for them. What is very remarkable is, that the Kabyles never sought to profit by this disaster; but, on the contrary, wherever they met with straggling soldiers, they assisted and brought them to Bougia, as well as they could do it. The loss of the French column is estimated at 300 men at least, but nothing positive is yet known, as stragglers are constantly arriving at Bougia. Several have been placed in the hospital with their limbs frost-bitten. The loss of officers will be small; the only one known to have perished is M. Lauve, an assistant-surgeon, who fell a victim to his courageous devotedness.

LIBERATION OF GENERAL PERCEZ.—Gen. Percez has been liberated from his detention at Broosa in Asia Minor, on the intercession of the Legation of the United States, and with his lady and three children is now on his way to the United States via England. The General and family are all well, happy in being once more free. The Sultan has generously donated him with a sum of money for his expenses. He is the last of the refugees. He

is warmly attached to M. Kossuth, and condemns very strongly the vigorous attack of Bathiany, who doubtless made it with a view to procure his pardon from the emperor of Austria, and the restoration of his forfeited estates.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Committee upon the final disposition of the Crystal Palace have reported to this effect, that if it be retained where it is, its best use would be as an ornamental garden. If it is decided not to retain it in Hyde Park, the Committee cannot recommend its erection elsewhere at the public expense. They add, that if the expenditure of £80,000 were not an insuperable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew as a conservatory. In such a case, it is their opinion that the whole building should be purchased, and those parts sold which were not needed. A committee of noblemen and gentlemen will be formed to test public opinion as to the final disposition of the palace. The Government and Royal Commission had decided, before the presentation of the report, to let the contract take its course, which will result in taking down the building.

AN OLD CUSTOM.—On the 10th of March a singular old custom was revived in Hamburg. When the Exchange was thronged at high noon, two of the city drummers appeared in uniform before the entrance and beat a roll ten minutes long. Then, over the great door of the Exchange they suspended a black tablet inscribed with the name of a bankrupt merchant who had absconded. When this was done, the bell in one of the towers—the bell of shame—rang for two hours. The tablet remains for three months and a day. In many German cities, the bankrupt, as a sign of his condition, is compelled to wear a straw hat for a year and a day.

The marriage of Jenny Lind has given great satisfaction in Hamburg, in which city the family of Mr. Goldschmidt reside. The news preceded the arrival of his own letters, and the report was treated as a joke until his parents received from Mr. Goldschmidt himself the tidings of its truth.

Reviews.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER; BEING AN INDUCTIVE EXPOSITION OF PHONOGRAPHY, INTENDED AS A SCHOOL BOOK, AND TO AFFORD COMPLETE AND THOROUGH INSTRUCTION TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT THE ASSISTANCE OF AN ORAL TEACHER. By E. WEBSTER. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS. Price, by mail, 40 cents.

[This is the most complete work on Phonography, the great writing reform, of anything that has yet been given to the public in this country or in Europe. The author, Mr. Webster, is one of the most experienced and best teachers of Phonography on this side of the Atlantic. His pupils were among the first to find a seat on the floor of Congress as reporters. The far-famed prodigies, as

verbatim reporters, the boys Murphy and McElhoon, now reporters in the United States Senate, were taught at the age of fourteen by Mr. Webster, gratuitously, in Philadelphia, and are now the fastest writers in this country, if not in the world. They are able to earn sixty dollars a week during the entire session of Congress, which is greater pay than that of a Senator.

This work is designed to embody the author's experience as a teacher, and to enable the learner to begin with the elements and rise to be a complete Phonographic writer in the "corresponding style." It embraces all the late improvements in Phonography, and may therefore be relied on as the best work extant. The author's preface contains the following explanation of the late improvements in the art, and the general design of the work:—]

PHONOGRAPHY is the invention of MR. ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England. It has been before the public for about fifteen years, and has won many warm admirers in Great Britain and America.

Two years ago, a Phonetic Council of one hundred persons (fifty in Great Britain, and fifty in America) was elected by a popular vote of the Phonographers of each country, for the purpose of uniting the efforts and skill of all in effecting some further improvements in the art. This Council terminated its labors (so far as Phonography is concerned) on the first of January, 1852. After a long and patient investigation of the subject, it was almost unanimously agreed to introduce two new letters into the Phonographic alphabet, and change the system in some other respects. It is reasonable to believe, that, after so long and so thorough an investigation, made by the most experienced Phonographers, the system is as near perfection as it is possible for an art to approximate; and that there exists no necessity for change hereafter.

These improvements have rendered the publication of a new treatise on Phonography necessary, and hence the present work.

The author of the following pages claims nothing original in Phonography, having simply embodied his own experience, as a practical teacher of the art. He has thoroughly studied the wants of the beginner, and has, by a series of simple, analytical, and inductive exercises, endeavored (and he has reason to hope the effort has been successful) to remove all that is embarrassing and discouraging to the student in the commencement of his Phonographic studies. Under each rule is a reading Exercise in Phonography, and a Writing Exercise in common type, so that he at once makes a practical application of the rule, both in reading and writing, and no word is introduced until it can be written the best way. This arrangement precludes the necessity of his ever being required to unlearn that which has cost him much time and labor to learn; but, on the contrary, he is led on, step by step, from principle to principle, until he has traveled over the whole ground occupied by Phonography, or, in other words, the whole ground occupied by the English language, and made complete master, not only of an art by which he can write with the speed of oratorical speech, but the philosophy and fundamental principles of all languages.

LECTURES ON MENTAL SCIENCE, ACCORDING TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF PHRENOLOGY, DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MARIETTA, OHIO, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1851. By REV. G. S. WEAVER. Illustrated with Engravings. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS, Publishers.

[This is the title of an excellent work of 225 pages, designed to popularize the philosophy of the human mind, and to elevate and instruct the rising generation in character, hope, and intelligence. In our last number we made a notice of this work, and promised to give our readers some extracts from it. Extracts, however, give but a meager idea of a book, the whole of which should be read in connection. Speaking of the natural language of the faculties, the author says:—]

As the body is the servant of the mind, it becomes necessary that it be sound, well-formed, healthy, pure in its life and actions, else its service will be marred, distracted, uncertain, and impure. Little dependence can be put upon a weakly and corrupted servant. His whole surface will be tinged with the jaundice, or fever of his disease. So if the body is diseased, it will not, cannot serve the mind well. There is no moral lesson that Phrenology urges with more force and earnestness than that health—perfection of the body—is of the utmost importance to our mental well-being. It has no fellowship with that doctrine which would crucify the flesh, abuse and corrupt the physical house in which we dwell. That house is the palace of earth's noble lord, and should be garlanded with the roses of health, and robed in the blushing colors of beauty. It should be an object of our tenderest care and solicitude. We should no more transgress a law of health than we should cut the throat of our neighbor. As we value mind, as we prize moral magnanimity of soul, as we estimate the glorious affections which bind us in links of gold to God and man, so should we regard the health and perfection of the body. Soul and body are joined in holy wedlock. They are a united pair. If one suffers, the other must. If the body decays, the mind cannot exert its powers. If the body sickens, the mind cannot use its appropriate powers, its appropriate language. Every faculty of mind has its outward, visible language. On the skull is written the strength and power of each organ, and consequently each faculty, and on the countenance and in the actions is written and spoken its natural, everyday language. Each organ has its own peculiar and appropriate language, different from all the rest. The organs of the mind's actions, may be compared to the great confederacy of nations. Each nation has a language, manners, customs, modes of action and expression peculiar to itself. So it is with each organ. The study of these several and varied languages constitutes one of the most pleasing and instructive departments of phrenological science. It is in these graceful and natural languages that human nature is daily exhibited, that the mind's peculiar phases, attitudes, and states are shown; that all the strange freaks of feeling and fancy are portrayed, that passion writes its burning words, that lust uses its bawdy tongue, that anger thunders its annihilating threats, that love whispers its silvery notes.

No mental exercise is more truly delightful than

reading the natural language of mind as it is written in the lives and actions of those around us. It is a knowledge of this language that enables us to read character, to study both ourselves and our fellows, to go, as it were, into the sanctuary of their souls, and sit in meditation there, when they know not what we are doing, to examine the actions and states of their minds, and make ourselves acquainted with them as they really are. It is in this language that is written the highest and grandest actions of mind, such as the philology of the tongue and pen can never express.

We often have ardent aspirations, burning loves, overpowering sorrows, uncontrollable joys, intense devotions, lofty thoughts, to which no human language can give adequate expression, so that the best, the loftiest, the grandest views of the human soul can never be painted on canvas, or spoken in words. It is left for the natural language of the organs of which I am speaking, to utter in our presence, and portray to our eyes, those splendid flights and burning feelings of the mental man. It is the language, and the only language, in which the real, living poetry of the soul is written.

Byron has told us well how we are often left to the use of this natural language to express our thoughts and feelings. Says he—

"Could I embody and unobscure now
That which is most within me, could I wreat
My thoughts upon expression, and thus through
Soul, heart, mind, passion, feeling, strong or weak,
All hour, know, feel, and yet breathe into ear word,
And that word were lightning, I would speak."

But as it was, he found himself unable to utter the burning lava-tide of feeling to which his soul had risen. Could he have been seen, then the natural language would have spoken the sublime poetry of his mind, and poured out in one rich, full, flaming expression, the lightning thoughts that were wrapping in a blaze of glory the canopy of his soul. It is the free use of this natural language that gives the actor and the orator their power, that is the soul of eloquence, the poetry of life, the spirit of all mutual influence and power.

This language is the province of Phrenology to teach, so far as it can be taught. Yet only its plainest and commonest forms are all that can be taught. It must be learned by observation, by the most critical attention to the most natural modes of expressing feeling and thought. As we pass along we shall speak of the natural language of the several organs, as far as time will permit.

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If in the field of its boundless ambition it lays waste empires and makes nations groan in bondage, it at the same time puts an end to a thousand old abuses of power, breaks up a thousand haunts of iniquity, and deals a blow of ruin to as many monsters in vice. It always does its great works under the pretext of right, and generally believes that great good is to be the grand result.

No faculty, perhaps, in the human mind is more liable to abuse than this. When connected with great minds, unless it is coupled with strong moral elements, it is the source of that lawless ambition that overruns all bounds, that courts the whole world for its sphere of action, that would sit upon the throne of universal dominion, and be the one, only, all-grand, all-imposing object of the adulation and praise of mankind. Such was in Alexander and Napoleon. Such men generally believe themselves human gods sent for the deliverance and worship of mankind. And under this delusive idea, given wholly by Approbation, they often cause crime, devastation, and ruin to overrun whole continents, and sow the seeds of a mighty harvest-field of vice and wretchedness. So inspiring, so enrapturing is the voice of this syren in the soul, that they forget all the laws of propriety, of right, of decency, and duty, and give themselves up to its bewildering notes, charmed victims of its single strain. Napoleon himself said, "Sweeter to me than the voice of Josephine, are the praises of the French people."

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The Existence of a God, and Human Immortality Philosophically Considered, and the Truth of Divine Revelations Substantiated. By JOHN BOWEN DOUGLASS. One vol., 12mo., 216 pages. Price 75 cents. New York: published by the Author, by Fowlers and Wells.

At present, we can only give a brief synopsis of the contents of this remarkable production, pronounced the most eloquent philosophical, and interesting work ever given to the public by this distinguished author and speaker.

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Lectures and Miscellaneous. By HENRY JAMES. 1 vol., 12mo., 440 pages. New York: J. S. Redfield.

This volume deserves more than a passing notice. It is a work of profound thought, by a profound scholar. Such a work cannot fail to make a sensation in the world; yet its very profundity will, for a time, prevent it from becoming popular, while many of its original views will at once enter into common life, and find a permanent abiding place with true and liberal-minded men.

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The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial. By HENRY C. CAREY. New York: Myron Fitch.

An octavo of 320 pages, containing much statistical information, and the ablest argument in favor of "protection" that has yet appeared; and with Daniel Webster we may say, "If your premises are well founded the argument is conclusive." But it is a question on which we will not now pronounce an opinion—a question on which even the election of a President may depend. The work cannot fail to interest every political economist.

Rural Architecture; a Description of Farm-Houses, Cottages, and Out-Buildings. Illustrated with engraved Views. By LAWIS F. ALLEN. New York: C. M. SAXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher. Price \$1.25.

Of this useful and beautiful book the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

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reading the natural language of mind as it is written in the lives and actions of those around us. It is a knowledge of this language that enables us to read character, to study both ourselves and our fellows, to go, as it were, into the sanctuary of their souls, and sit in meditation there when they know not what we are doing, to examine the actions and states of their minds, and make ourselves acquainted with them as they really are. It is in this language that is written the highest and grandest actions of mind, such as the philology of the tongue and pen can never express.

We often have ardent aspirations, burning loves, overpowering sorrows, uncontrollable joys, intense devotions, lofty thoughts, to which no human language can give adequate expression, so that the best, the loftiest, the grandest views of the human soul can never be painted on canvas, or spoken in words. It is left for the natural language of the organs of which I am speaking, to utter in our presence, and portray to our eyes, those splendid flights and burning feelings of the mental man. It is the language, and the only language, in which the real, living poetry of the soul is written.

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The Existence of a God, and Human Immortality. Philosophically Considered, and the Truth of Divine Revelations Substantiated. By JOHN BOVE DODS. One vol., 12mo., 316 pages. Price 75 cents. New York: published for the Author, by Fowlers and Wells.

At present, we can only give a brief synopsis of the contents of this remarkable production, pronounced the most eloquent philosophical, and interesting work ever given to the public by this distinguished author and speaker.

Precepts of the Master and his Companions; The Effect his Doctrine is destined to achieve; Christ's doctrine stands the test of his own golden axiom; the doctrine of Christ contrasted with heathen philosophy; his death compared with that of Socrates; a brief notice of a published correspondence between Miss Martineau and Mr. Atkinson, both of England; in its character Atheistic.—*W. C. Journal.*

Lectures and Miscellaneous. By HENRY JAMES. 1 vol., 12mo., 440 pages. New York: J. S. Redfield.

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The Prisoner's Friend, for April, is on our table, and, as usual, its contents exhibit a healthful predominance of the moral sentiments over the animal propensities, and we would that every voter in the Union could read its pages monthly. It not only gives sound and humane views of prison discipline; but, to our thinking, many of its suggestions could be profitably adopted, with slight variations, in family government. CHARLES SPEAR, Editor, 124 Washington-street, Boston. \$2 a year, in advance.

The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial. By HENRY C. CAREY. New York: Myron Finch.

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Rural Architects; a Description of Farm-Houses, Cottages and Out-Buildings. Illustrated with engraved Views. By LEWIS F. ALLEN. New York: C. M. SAXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher. Price \$1.55.

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Reference—Merrill, Fowler and Wells, N. Y. my. 11.

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THE POSTAGE on the Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by mail, to be prepaid at the Office of Publication, is 50 cents, on the two bound volumes, within 500 miles, and \$1 within 1,500 miles, \$2 within 2,500 miles, and \$4 for 3,500 and upwards. It will be cheaper, therefore, when possible, to have the work sent by express, or as freight, than by mail.

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AND

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EDUCATION, PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

NUMBER VI.

CONTINUITY OR CONCENTRATIVENESS.

In our last article we defined the nature of Firmness as giving "stability, fortitude, fixedness of purpose, and constancy of character," which, abused, degenerates into "stubbornness, obstinacy, and willfulness." The offices of Firmness and Continuity are often confounded by those who are not well versed in the Phrenological theory, and in mental analysis, just as are those of Combativeness and Destructiveness, Ideality and Sublimity, Self-Esteem and Approbativeness, and Cautiousness and Secretiveness. We will endeavor to draw the line of distinction between Continuity and Firmness.

The faculty of Continuity gives the power of mental abstraction, ability to devote the intellect or the feelings to a given subject or object, with a patient, consecutive application—to become so much absorbed in its contemplation as to lose the consciousness of all other ideas and surrounding circumstances, such as the striking of a clock, the passage of time, the voice of a friend, hunger, cold, and even bodily pain. Firmness gives a stiff, determined fortitude, decision of character, and serves to brace up the other faculties, whether the action of those faculties be continued for a moment or prolonged for days. Firmness gives a kind of determination and obstinacy of purpose: while Continuity gives a patient, perfecting, plodding application. We may, perhaps, illustrate the action of these faculties in this way: two men are

working in stone; both have large Firmness, and they are alike thorough and persevering. But one has large Continuity, and prefers to use the *drill* in one place for hours, while the other, with small Continuity, craves variety, and prefers to use the *chisel* in cutting and dressing the entire surface of the stone. Each exercises Firmness and energy in an equal degree, but one brings his whole mind and energy to a single point, while the other indulges his love of variety in giving only a single blow in a place.

Continuity existing in excess, gives the person a dreamy absent-mindedness, a neglect of the passing duties of life, to pertinaciously follow some single idea. They are those who make a hobby of whatever they do, and think the world hinges on that which engages their attention, and they are utterly astonished that all mankind do not embrace their subject at once, and see it as they do. They throw their whole power upon a single object or theme. Their minds become to that subject microscopic, which magnifies it into mammoth importance, while they leave unnoticed all the rest of the wide domain of thought as if it did not exist, or if they deign to consider it at all, it is only as the mere granite pedestal of their adored Parian statue, or as only the indistinct background to that picture on which the entire light of their soul is thrown. As speakers, they are tedious in the careful examination of details—as writers, proxy and voluminous.

The heavy, lumbering, long-winded style of many English authors, contrasted with the terse, nervous, pithy style of American writers,

evinces the action of large and small Continuity. The mode of doing business and manner of working of the people of the two nations is in good keeping with their style of writing. In England an artisan serves seven years for, and follows for life, a single branch of a trade, and bends his entire mind to that, which gives facility and perfection to his skill in that one line of effort, while in America a man is in turn a farmer, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a peddler, a teacher, a lecturer, and a lawyer, and can pursue each with tolerable success. A man residing in Indiana, about forty years of age, called at our office in March last for an examination, and we told him he had "so much ingenuity and such small Continuity that he would be likely to spend his whole life in learning trades, rather than in following one." He replied that he could get full wages at seventeen different trades, but he preferred the last one that he took up, gunsmithing, and he had confined himself to it for several years.

A man sometimes finds it convenient to abandon a trade or profession which he has unwisely adopted, and prepare himself to follow one more in harmony with his talents and taste than that which necessity, ignorant guardians, or the fanciful whim of his boyhood, led him to adopt. With a versatility of talent, so prevalent in the American mind, arising from an active temperament, large perception, and average Continuity, a man, in case of failure in one occupation, can assume a new one, and become proficient and highly successful in it. Yet we ought to guard against having too many irons in the fire—to find an appropriate pursuit in the outset, and adhere to it. In a highly advanced state of society, labor becomes divided into its different branches, so that each may follow one for life. In a city, for example, where men are plenty, business becomes thus divided. In the construction of a house, for instance, no less than eleven different classes of artisans are successively employed. First, the class whose pursuit it is to excavate the cellar, which requires, perhaps, twenty carts, according to the distance the earth is to be carried to a place of deposit; next come the stone masons, who leave when that part is done; the brick-masons follow; the carpenter succeeds, then the plasterers, next the joiners, then the stucco-plasterers, then the glaziers, next the plain painters, then the grainer, and last the paper-hanger. Go into

the country, and the mason will excavate and stone the cellar, and do all the brick-work and plastering, and the carpenter will put up the frame and do all the joiner-work, glaze, paint, and paper the house; and not a few will do the entire work of a house in decent style, embodying eleven distinct trades, as they are recognized in the city. In the new regions of the West, men, from a lack of tradesmen, or from lack of means to pay them, are compelled to turn their hands to all branches of business which their necessities demand, embracing tilling the soil and constructing nearly all their agricultural implements, building their houses, making their shoes, household furniture, &c., and although the things made may be rude, they answer the purpose, while this discipline gives a versatile tone to the character. Is it strange that such a people should have small Continuity? It should be remembered that this mode of American life, although it renders Continuity small, has the effect to stimulate the faculties of perceptive intellect, Constructiveness, and all those elements which give self-reliance; but does it not also impart to the character a tendency to vacillation, restlessness, and impatience? As society becomes older, and the branches of labor are more divided among artisans, a less degree of enterprise and versatility of talent may be the result, but we shall have a higher order of skill and perfection in the industrial arts.

The faculty of Continuity should be cultivated in the American mind—there is too much shifting and changing, too great fondness for variety—a curiosity to make all parts of an article, a rifle for instance, when several distinct trades are necessarily involved in its construction. The result is, that it takes three times as long for a man to make all parts of a rifle, indifferently well, as it would if the different parts were allotted to different men who had followed them until they were perfectly mastered. We often find a kind of mechanical pride among artisans to have it to say, though perhaps a mason, "I made that bass-viol, tuning fork, rifle in all its parts, scissors, carving-knife, set of spoons, a pair of boots," &c. Thus, men will neglect their regular business and spend their time in tinkering at things which they could earn in half the time at their own trade, and those of a better quality, while their prosperity and the comfort of their families are sacrificed on the altar of this foolish vanity. Such "rolling stones gather no moss." Whatever has the

quality of steady perseverance and close application in it, they dislike. As students, they are superficial—they read rather than study—know a little of everything, and are well-versed and profound in nothing.

The advancement of society requires that he who is an assayer of metals, or a chemist, should apply the entire strength of his mind to perfect his science; so should the lawyer, the engineer, the navigator, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the glass worker, the machinist, the ship-builder, the engraver, the printer, the architect, and so on to the end of the catalogue, in order that the highest degree of facility and perfection may be attained. It is folly for every man to expect to range the whole circle of the sciences—to demonstrate every species of knowledge. After a man has completed his daily duties in his own sphere of usefulness, he may sit down with the works of Liebig, or Lardner, Humboldt, Audubon, Cuvier, or Sir Humphrey Davy, and drink in the fruit of their extensive research in the great arcana of nature, and become wise, without indulging in the vain pride of trying to make all the discoveries and demonstrations for himself. It is so in mechanism. "Mind your business" is an excellent motto, and suggests the exercise of Continuity.

Let mothers and teachers seek to lead the minds of children to a habit of patient, concentrated labor. Teach them to do or study one thing at a time, and that thoroughly. The habit of requiring scholars to get half-a-dozen lessons on different subjects in a single half-day dissipates the mind at the same time that it overtasks it. A judicious variety, which calls out different classes of faculties, serves to rest the mind. If a child have small Continuity, keep him more strictly to one thing; if too large, give him and require him to follow a variety of pursuits or studies, to impart a necessary elasticity and versatility of mind.

We would urge the due exercise of all the faculties, but let every man have one leading, reliable occupation to lean upon, in which to exert his power and perfect himself, and let other subjects and branches of business be employed as a collateral recreation and pastime. Many persons by trying to do and know everything fail in all, and remind us of a cat of ours, which, when let into a room with a number of mice, seized one in her mouth and one with each fore paw, and then stood and growled because she could not

catch the rest, and did not know how to dispatch those in her power. She had her "hands too full."

The office of Firmness seems to be to stand up against positive opposition, and to meet and overcome difficulties in conjunction with Combateness, while Continuity is shown more in a patient waiting for a chance to act, and quietly improving that chance when it arises. It is in no hurry, but merely takes hold and works as it has opportunity; if obliged to suspend, it remembers where it left off, as the plow, left in the furrow over night, moves off, on the arrival of the team, in the same channel as if it had not been interrupted.

Continuity works with any of the faculties equally well. Does Ideality inspire, it ministers to disconnect the mind from diverting influences until Ideality has wrought out its purposes. To the mathematician it gives patient, continuous effort to the mathematical faculties. To the reasoner or linguist, united action to the reasoning and the literary faculties, in like manner as it inspired the Philoprogenitiveness of Rachel, who "refused to be comforted," when mourning for her children, "because they were not."

PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO TEACHING: OR MY EXPERIENCE.

NUMBER I.

BY F. W. GILLET.

If Phrenology be true it is destined one day to unfold the whole philosophy of human nature; and therefore, to all who live in society, and wish either to improve themselves or exercise an influence over others, Phrenology is of indispensable use.—ANDREW COMBE, M. D.

Phrenology! the science once condemned and anathematized—the early advocates of which were called apostates to God, and enemies of mankind—the science now established on a firm basis, and whose founders to day are receiving the homage and admiration of half a world—who can express the immense value it has been to humanity; or who shall say how much brighter it is destined to render the pathway of mortals, casting around it the light of joy, and the glorious halo of truth.

In every situation in life wherever human beings mingle together—in the palace of the monarch, in the senate of nations, at the bar, or in the desk, on the farm or in the workshop, in the school-room or by the fireside—Phrenology, more than any other science is valuable to humanity. Other sciences may add to knowledge already gained, till one may in truth be said to be an accomplished scholar—a ready pupil of Earth's great and immortal. Astronomy may unfold to you the glory of the heavens, and show the magnificence and unbounded grandeur of the planetary system; Algebra, Geometry, and their branches, may teach you the

laws of mathematics; Chemistry may make you successful in analyzing different substances; Botany will enable you to classify and arrange the blossoms that beautify the earth, and "*ad infinitum*," through the catalogue of sciences. But Phrenology opens to your view a broader, a vaster field. It shows you a grandeur that may be brighter than the stars—it teaches you a *higher* than a mathematical law—it makes you an *analyst* of a *finer* than a chemical substance—it enables you (if I may thus speak) to classify and arrange those *creations* that will live when the flowers have yielded up their perfume and gone back to enrich the dust from whence they came. It does *all this* and even more, for it unfolds to your view the good and bad of every human being you meet, it shows you the motives from which people act, and tells you the only way by which they can be influenced; it points out whom you may love and trust, and whispers of whom you should beware.

Many there are who object to reading on Phrenology, unless one can have time to devote to it, in order to become like its great and competent teachers; but as well might one object to a study of Astronomy because one could not be a Herschell. One who has but little truth, is better than one completely ignorant, and as all *great truths* develop slowly, a few leisure moments given to phrenological science, will prove of immense value to the student, if he reads with a determination to improve.

I was taught by a judicious father to read Phrenology from my childhood. "Combe's Constitution of Man" was put into my hands, with this remark:—"Read it and remember what you read." I read and remembered. When asked, I said I liked Phrenology; but I liked it no better than my other studies, and never entertained an idea of becoming a phrenologist. I read first, because asked to read, and after for my own gratification, but it was not till I became a teacher, that I was aware of the benefit I might derive from my little knowledge of Phrenology.

We had been but a few months in the West—this land of strong hearts and undying energy—when it was voted by the district in which we resided, that I should become a "School Ma'am." As my little sister and brother were to be pupils, and it was somewhat late in the season to look far for a teacher, I said yes, and going back in memory over my early studies domiciled myself in a rude log school-house on the banks of a small blue lake. It was a sweet spot—that old decayed school-house—with the green plat in front of it, and the sweet-briar peeping in at the small window, the rude broken stone for a step, the "Old Oak Tree," holding its branches lovingly over the roof, and in the fear the clear water of the lake, with the white head-stones that marked the green graves on the opposite shore.

Among my pupils was a dark-eyed, dark-haired child of some six summers, but so slight was she, that she looked much younger. Her heavy hair hung upon her shoulders so that one could see but little of the form of her head, and in moments of excitement she would draw the dark locks over her olive

cheek, in a manner to completely cover her face; it was a long time before she would tell me her name, and I could only designate her (at home) as that strange little girl—and she was in truth a strange child—sprightly as the lamb that plays upon the hill side, but timid as the fawn that steals silently down to the forest-shaded stream, frightened at the music of the little rill from which it drinks. This was her first season in school; she did not know her letters, and what was worse she seemed determined not to learn them. I could not persuade her to come to me, and she would not allow me near her. If I asked her to come and read she would hang her head, shake her elfin looks around her face, and press her little hands upon the seat, as though fearful I would take her by force; or if I sat down beside her, she would creep away to the other end of the bench, and whenever I attempted to put my hand upon her head, she would shrink down for a moment, and then look up into my face, with an expression in her dark, wild eyes, that seemed to say—"perhaps you wont hurt me."

There were but two scholars with whom she would associate for some time—one, a sister two or three years older than herself—the other a little girl in the neighborhood; and when she was at play, if the other scholars came to her, I have seen her run like a wild deer for the two she loved. I felt somewhat impatient with the child for her shyness, although I suspected she could not help it, but it was so discomplementary to me as a teacher, that she should be so long in school and not learn her letters; her friends too, thought her bright, and that made the matter still worse. She was so nervous, that I concluded the sight of a whip would give her a spasm, and I could not persuade her to learn. From her conduct, when I called her to read, I concluded she had considerable Combateness, but she was so petted she found no opportunity of exhibiting anger. I had almost given over in despair of winning her confidence, when, one day, as we were playing "graces," during recess, I threw the hoop over her neck, and as I was taking it off, her sister exclaimed:—"Nelly, the 'school ma'am' has got you now." "O, no," I replied, laughingly taking off the hoop, "but let us rest awhile, then we can play again;" and sitting down upon a large rock, I put my arm around her, and drew her to me. She was so busy in watching the play that she was quiet, and pushing my hand through her hair, I discovered that I had erred somewhat in the opinion I had formed of her. I knew her perceptive powers to be rather small, but her Veneration, Conscientiousness, and Approbativeness, were very large. Self Esteem and Firmness were deficient, and her propelling powers all small. She thought she did not know what was right, and was in constant fear of doing wrong, her Veneration led her to think that the "school ma'am" knew it all, and even a look from me caused her to think she was out of the way. It was not long, however, before I could influence her by saying:—"Would you like to do that which is right, Nelly?" The answer would be "Yes;" and my next remark: "It is right to mind your teacher—"

now come and read." I succeeded in cultivating her Self Esteem, by asking her to do some little kindness for me, always rewarding her with—"That's well, Nelly, you know how to do most anything." Whenever she tried to learn, and was in the act of despairing, I stimulated her by saying: "Don't give it up—try again." She gradually threw off her reserve and became more free with the scholars, until she grew to be a favorite; and as she came to school in the morning, she would run to me, and putting her arms around my neck, give me a merry good morning. I believe this was the only successful way I could have managed her, and when I taught her the next summer, little Nelly was one of the merriest, frank hearted, most attentive pupils our town could boast.

COTTAGE HORN, LANSING, MICHIGAN, April, 1892.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN HEART.

NO. II.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.
THE BLOOD VESSELS.

The blood vessels are divided into two great sets—the ARTERIES, which carry the blood through the system, and the VEINS, which bring it back to the heart, each of which we will briefly notice.



FIG. 4.

ARTERIAL SYSTEM, or principal arteries of the body; the main artery in the center being the AORTA, communicating with the heart, where it supplies the life.

ARTERIES were so named by the ancients, from two Greek words, signifying to carry air, because, as they were always found empty after death, they were supposed to carry air to the

different parts of the body. In form they are cylindric, and composed of a firm but highly elastic texture. They are all furnished with a peripheral or external coat, which is derived chiefly from the cellular substance by which they are everywhere surrounded.

This cellular substance is sometimes so dense and firm, as to form a canal or sheath, within which the artery is contained. The middle part or coat is composed of numerous circular fibers, which are very elastic, and also possessed of some power of contraction; but they are not admitted, by some anatomists, to be real muscular fibers. The inner lining or coat consists of the smooth serous membrane. All these coats are connected together by cellular substance, and are supplied with nourishment by extremely small arteries, called *vasa vasorum*, because they carry nourishment to the larger arteries.



FIG. 5.

VENOUS SYSTEM, or principal veins of the body; the large vein in the center being the VENA CAVA, into which all the minor veins empty themselves.

All the arteries of the body may be regarded individually as branches of the great aorta, which arises from the left ventricle of the heart, passes upwards high into the chest, and then bending backward in the form of an arch, passes downward along the spine. In its course it gives off large branches to the head and arms, and smaller branches to the various organs of the chest, and then at the lower part of the back bone splits into two large divisions, which carry blood respectively to the right and left

lower extremities. As the arteries subdivide to supply the various organs and tissues of the body, they gradually diminish in size like the branches of a tree, until their ultimate ramifications are so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. These small vessels are called *capillaries*, which we shall notice after we have made a few remarks on the veins.

THE VEINS are those vessels which carry back to the heart that blood which has been distributed by the arteries to every part of the body. They are generally larger than the corresponding arteries, and are easily distinguished from these in the living body by their want of pulsation. The veins like the arteries, are composed of three coats; an outer cellular membrane, an internal delicate membrane, and an intermediate fibrous coat; but these coats differ in several respects from those of the arteries. The cellular coat is looser and less elastic. The fibrous coat is not composed of circular fibers like that of the arteries, but chiefly of longitudinal fibers parallel to each other, and often with considerable intervals between them. In several of the veins the internal membrane is smooth and continuous; but in a great number, especially those of the extremities, this membrane is formed into small valves of a semi-lunar form, which permit the blood to flow readily toward the heart, but prevent it from going back in a retrograde direction. The veins usually spring from the substance of organs and tissues by most minute ramifications, and we find them gradually forming larger and larger branches, until at last they terminate in two great trunks, called the *vena cava*, which pour their contents, by two openings, into the right auricle of the heart.

The veins follow, with but a few exceptions, nearly the same route as the arteries. But their manner of carrying the blood is quite different. The veins carry it in a regular uninterrupted current; and when they are opened, as in bleeding, the blood runs out in a smooth and even stream. But in an artery it goes along in jets, and if you will place your finger on the artery at the wrist or on the temple, you will feel the action of the blood as it goes along in "pulsations," as they are called, which are simultaneous with the heart. When an artery is cut, and particularly if it be a large one, the blood goes out in leaps, jutting at every pulsation several feet. In consequence of the force with which the blood is propelled through the arteries, it is more difficult to arrest the bleeding from them than from the veins. A wound of an artery is, therefore, more dangerous than a wound of a vein. On this account, chiefly, we find the veins and arteries placed in different situations in the limbs. The larger arteries are placed as far as possible from the surface: they run along close to the bones, which gives them protection, and they are freely covered by thick beds of muscle and tendon. On the other hand, an in-

jury of a vein being less dangerous, they are more exposed. They run along near the surface of the body as well as deep under the skin, and in many places they can be distinctly seen, as on the back of the hand and along the arm.

THE CAPILLARY VESSELS.

Immediately between the final ramification of the arteries and the commencement of the veins, are the capillary vessels—so named from their minuteness, being much finer than a hair. These vessels, throughout the whole body, may be regarded as the connecting link between the arteries and the veins. With respect to their structure we know but little. The microscope informs us that they are cylindrical and transparent, but of what membranes they are composed, and whether they possess inherent contractability, or merely admit the passage of the fluids urged on by the contraction of the arteries, we cannot determine.

The functions of the capillaries are not less important than are the parts of the circulating system that we have already considered. It is their office to receive from the arteries the pure blood; to take from it the new materials and deposit in its proper place, and at the same time to take up the worn out and impure matter of the body and carry it to the veins, to be removed by them from the system. These being the objects of this set of vessels, it will at once be perceived that they must occupy every point of the entire body. Every particle of the body, in the process of time, becomes, by age and use, unfit to be longer employed, and must be removed, and its place supplied by fresh particles. The removal and deposit are effected by the capillary vessels alone.



FIG. 6.

Again, we know that from infancy to manhood the body is daily increasing in size; the bones grow longer and stouter, the muscles grow larger and stronger, and the whole frame becomes, in a few years, a hundred or more pounds heavier. This is brought about in the following way:—The nutritious portion of our food is converted into blood, the arteries carry the blood all over the body; the capillaries select the proper particles for each organ from the

blood, and deposit it in its right place. We may thus see something of the importance of these little agents.

THE COURSE OF THE BLOOD.

Having thus briefly described the organs by which the blood is circulated, we hope the reader will now be prepared to understand the course of the blood through this complicated apparatus.

In fig. 6 we have a view of the four cavities of the heart. The blood being returned from all parts of the body, by the veins, is deposited into the right auricle, R. A., which immediately contracts and sends it into the right ventricle, R. V. This ventricle next contracts, and as the tricuspid valve prevents the blood going back into the auricle, it is necessarily forced into the pulmonary artery, P. a.; here it is again prevented from returning by the semi-lunar valves (already described and illustrated in fig. 3 of article first.) It then passes along the branches of the pulmonary artery through the capillaries of the lungs, and so into the pulmonary veins, P. v. From the great pulmonary veins, the blood is poured into the left auricle, L. A.; it is then forced into the left ventricle, L. V. The mitral valve prevents the blood from being sent back again into the auricle, and therefore it is of course projected into the large artery, the aorta, A.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE HEART.

The beautiful and intricate system now described is kept continually in motion, from the first dawning of life until the last breath of the individual. If this should produce surprise in any one, how much must that be increased when he is told that the contractions and expansions of the heart, and the opening and shutting of its valves, take place, on an average, about seventy times in a minute, and under some circumstances much oftener.

The ventricles of the heart contain, generally, about an ounce of blood; and estimating the contractions at seventy per minute, it will be seen at once that the quantity of blood which passes through it every twenty-four hours, must be very great. Some have estimated it at three hundred pounds every hour, or three tons in twenty-four hours.

"An anatomist," says Paley, "who understood the structure of the heart, might say beforehand that it would play; but he would expect, from the delicacy of some of its parts, and the complexity of its mechanism, that it would always be liable to derangement, or that it would soon work itself out; yet does this wonderful machine go on night and day, for eighty, nay, a hundred years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke resistance to overcome, and will continue this action for this length of time, without disorder and without weariness."

Another singular fact connected with the operation of the heart is, that it is not under the con-

trol of the will. It is not in our power to cause the heart to stop its motions, for we die the moment its pulsations cease. "It is the first to move and the last to die." Seeing its vast importance, is it not a subject for our profound admiration, that its operations should be placed entirely beyond the reach of our will? a will proverbially fickle, uncertain, and treacherous. Had it been made a part of our duty to attend to the regulation and continuance of the minute and complicated actions of this important organ, we should never be able to give our attention for an instant to any other subject; and a doubt, a moment's pause of irresolution, a forgetfulness of a single action of its appointed time, would terminate our existence."

PROGRESSION A UNIVERSAL LAW.

NO III.

Nature is one infinite series of perfections; and of perfections within perfections, one unfolding another, and these unfolding others, still forever, just as the sprout unfolds from the acorn, the single shaft from the sprout, limbs from this trunk, and other limbs from these, and fruit and branches in an increasing ratio from age to age, and millions of like trees from the acorns this tree bears in a life-time. And all these progressive, ever-developing perfections adapted to all the others, all to each, and each and all to the highest good of man—the head of the series—and he developing into infinitely higher forms of life beyond the grave. Absolutely infinite are all of nature's economies; and this series of articles might almost as well be christened "Nature's Economies," as "Progression"—or, rather, "Nature's Progressive Economies."

Our first article showed that earth herself was progressive, especially in the richness of her soil, and man progressive in the multiplication of the race; and would ultimately crowd the whole earth full—to its utmost capacity of sustaining it—with human life. Our second showed how many earth would feed and clothe, and that that number was beyond all our intellectual realization. The last paragraph of our last article proposed to take up the progress of the race from the posterior to anterior phrenological faculties, but as our last left many things unsaid respecting the progress of the earth, and her capacities for sustaining human life, we propose to devote another article to the general subject of our last, before proceeding to the progress of the race from the lowest animal feelings up to the highest intellectual and moral faculties.

And here may we solicit the reader to do two things—first to ponder over our general results before condemning them; and, secondly, to remember that glancing rapidly over so infinitely vast a field and subject, we cannot be expected to guard it against objections, most of which, however, could be easily shown up as specious, and based in a narrow, and even fly's-eye scope of the entire subject.

That is: we solicit readers not to scan this subject as a fly would a palace.

First, then, we would *CONSIDER WATER AS A MEANS* of furnishing food to man. We will not stop to ask whether fish, especially fresh, oysters, clams, &c. do or do not furnish good food, yet may add that even those opposed to animal food consider fish far less objectionable than flesh; and in this the Catholic Church biases her Friday abstinence from flesh, while she allows fish—and that oysters are considered nutritious and easy of digestion, if cooked in a simple manner. Supposing them fit for food, how many human beings could derive sustenance from water in addition to those fed on land? Not that they should live by fish alone, but send a part of their fish to land, and receive in return of the fruits, and grains, and vegetables, from the land.

In France a plan is practiced which raises immense quantities of fish on land, this:—A few seed fish are put into a small pond, just before the breeding season, and deposit an incredible quantity of spawn. Favorable circumstances develop from these, incredible swarms of small fish; and it is calculated that a single pair will often breed scores of thousands—another instance of this progressive law—which, while small, can be kept in a small compass, and fed till they get too large for their little pond, when they are let out into a larger one, having any little brook or spring, and fed cheaply, they grow very fast. In the fall, after the crops are off, a still larger pond is formed, in which, well fed, they become large, lusty fish by spring; when, letting off the water, they are picked up by millions, the land plowed and cropped, already enriched by the manure of the fish and the water, again to raise a summer crop of grain, and the next winter another crop of fish.

And what hinders every brook, rill, and even living spring from being appropriated in like manner all over the earth's surface. And why cannot and should not our fish be *protected* on our large rivers—certainly allowed to breed. Instead of a single individual being allowed to dam a stream, so that fish cannot ascend in order to deposit their eggs, let law require that all dams shall have a sluice-way provided for the ascent of fish—and at this season all streams have a surplus of water, so that ascents could be easily made to the smaller streams and shoals, and warmer water—the places they now vainly strive so hard to reach—and thus rear a far greater number of spawn for the next year than now. Law protects oysters during the breeding season. Why not fish, and for the same reason? The more so as fish are so much more important. All nets, too, set for shad or other fish, ought to be kept out of water a given number of days, so that enough to breed may be allowed at least to ascend, even if caught in their descent, after procreation. And will not future laws take up points like these?

Will not future ages, when the earth comes to be crowded with people, so that food will be scarce and high, breed fish by thousands of ingenious modes now unknown and unsuspected by us? Ultimately the greatest efforts of human inventions, and those most in number, will be turned, not to mechanical inventions, but to inventing ways and means for multiplying human food, and in that era shall fish be neglected? Shall not, rather, every

large river, every small one, every tributary to every river, every lake and even mill-pond be laid under contribution, by contrivances the most numerous and ingenious possible, to multiply fish as well as grain and fruit.

And shall not old ocean herself, and of course every sea, bay, and harbor of the whole earth be made to swarm with one live mass of fish? Why not?

The Chinese waters sustain a large number of human beings in floating fishing-houses, their inmates deriving their food mainly from fish. Our own countrymen take some \$12,000,000 worth of fish from the fisheries about Newfoundland, besides all taken there by the Nova Scotians themselves. Are there not northern and southern kinds of fish, as of animals? And what is to hinder the multiplication of fish throughout the world, and thus supporting almost as many human beings on a given piece of water as land of equal size? Sea crafts, perfectly safe and comfortable, can be made, and at least summer be spent as easily on water as land. Three-fifths of the earth's surface being covered with water, is it unreasonable to suppose that water will vie with land in sustaining human life? And life on water, under favorable circumstances, has many charms for mankind, besides being eminently healthy.

But, to return again to land, and to the ultimate beauty, as well as fertility, of the earth. Take our country one hundred years ago. Behold, and wonder at the change! Then, a few villages and farms on our principal rivers, and not a baker's dozen cities from Maine to Texas, and the Atlantic to the Pacific. Almost one unbroken forest, inhabited by wild beasts! Travel then even from Boston to Philadelphia, the only portion attempted to be fully settled, and was it not almost all forest? Read President Edwards's description of his journey from Boston to Northampton, taken not far from one hundred years ago, and how bad the roads, sparse the population, and poor the culture. Forty years ago, where were Rochester, Buffalo, and every city West? No where. And all these garden-farms of all the West, with all their elegant mansions, beautiful villages, and thriving machinery, were not. Let the "oldest inhabitant" contemplate the change which has transpired within his limited memory, say of fifty years! Just pause and contemplate the physical change wrought on the earth's surface, especially that part under our free institutions, within seventy-five years. And in that time we have fought out and paid for our national existence; besides all we have done to create a starting point. As a Western settler labors several years to merely make a beginning, whereas the same amount of subsequent labor makes a far greater show, so of our country as a whole. Let the same amount of labor be bestowed for a hundred years to come, as for a hundred years past, and how much more progress is seen. And what on earth can hinder our progressing far more henceforth than heretofore? Supposing only the same number of days' or years' work should be put upon our country for the next hundred years as the last, how richly cultivated a country must it become! Observe, too, how much more the last ten years have done to improve the

looks of our country than any previous ten or twenty years. And will not the next ten do not merely as much as the last, but far more. The ratio of increase is not that of simple interest, but of compound. Like a stone descending the side of a hill, the farther it goes the faster. To argue that it will go the next minute as far as the last is to fall far below what it actually will go. As a falling body descends faster and still faster every minute, so of all forms of progress on earth, and, of course, of the progress to be made in the earth's improvement.

Suppose the agricultural and building progress of our country for a hundred years to come should only equal that for a hundred years past, what a magnificent ride that from Boston to New York! Through one continuous garden of flower-beds, and fields literally loaded with every conceivable kind of produce. And at proper intervals not log-huts nor even fine houses, but magnificent mansions, erected on models of taste and splendor, and enriched with opulence, how incomparably superior to any we now behold—as far more superb, than the best we now have, as these than those of 1752. Neither wealth, nor labor, nor architectural skill, nor anything spared to render them perfectly beautiful and comfortable within, and splendid without. How incomparably insignificant an old block house, made to keep off the Indians—its upper story projecting—as compared with those princely edifices skirting our cities and villages! And why not these look as shabby and old-fashioned, in comparison with those with which our whole country shall be adorned as our oldest houses now compared with our modern architecture. And even more, because that ratio of ever-redoubling increase, explained above, applies here, as to everything else.

Besides, that ratio of progress in population, explained in our first article, will give us so many more laborers hereafter than heretofore, as vastly to re-increase this proportion. As seventy-five years ago, we were only 3,000,000, but are now 23,000,000, of course we can do some eight times more work, now, per year, than then, and in a hundred years hence, can do twenty times as much as now. And this ratio ever re-increasing till the the earth is full, and then how immense—utterly incalculable, the work which will then be performed on the earth's surface every year! Not that all will then work all the time, but that few, if any, will be idle, for all will understand the general health law, that every human being must work several hours every day, merely to keep his health up to the highest pitch of vigor. Hence, the aggregate of actual manual labor performed by each individual then, will exceed that now performed in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Then the merchant and lawyer, minister and artisan will, each and all, work on land just for healthy exercise, before and after their six hours of professional labor. Besides this, the toils of many mechanics do not give them exercise, so that a large part of our operatives of all kinds lack exercise. Now gardening is the very thing to furnish it. Let the shoemaker, factory operative, painter, artist, penman, &c., work say four hours on land per day, and he can make more shoes, or do more writing, in consequence of the

improved health thus obtained. Now a very large class work none at all on land, then all will work some, if not as a means of livelihood, for health and recreation, so that an immensely greater amount of manual labor will be expended on the tillage of the earth than now, in proportion to its population.

Now, reader, just suppose some twenty persons to occupy every acre of land, as already shown will be, and each of these laboring several hours daily on the ground every pleasant day of the year, and every stroke of that labor made to tell to its utmost by means of garden and other implements, and all aided by the converging lights which the sciences are contributing to agriculture, and will not earth's surface be one vast field of horticultural, floral, and architectural beauty and perfection. Talk about Eden's beauty! It bore no more comparison to the beauty every square mile of earth's surface is ultimately destined to exhibit, than a swamp to our richest gardens. That had but two to keep it. This will have 30,000 to every square mile!

To one great item of additional labor, nearly fifty per cent, now unknown, but which future ages must inevitably develop, please give attention. Our women now get almost no real exercise, and all dying alike of *ennui* and disease innumerable distressing forms for want of it. The kitchen now gives very little real health-invigorating work to any, and that generally done by servants, while the great mass of our women take too little outdoor, muscle-invigorating exercise, even to keep a cat healthy. Now this must not be. Our women must and will become healthy. We can, must, and will have magnificent mothers, altogether superior to anything we now behold. Yet to attain this superiority, and a very ordinary health, women must work.

Though the female organism may not require quite as much manual labor to keep it in perfect health as the masculine, yet it requires a great deal—say from two to four hours daily. For men to be great or good, it is indispensable that they be strong of muscle, and this requires that they have muscular mothers, and this requires that our girls and mothers work, and that out of door, for in-door work, if not injurious, is at best of little account to health.

Now the garden—kitchen as well as flower—is exactly the thing to furnish this exercise. I have thought much, and from various stand-points, on how woman was to get her exercise, and concluded, that dancing may give some—yet all play is not the thing—yet that the garden was exactly adapted to the female constitution, physically and mentally. Women love pets, especially something to nurse and see grow. And I have found many superior women to doff their fineries and go right into the setting-out, planting, hoeing, picking, &c., of garden vegetables, berries, &c. And I deem this perfectly compatible with female delicacy, and concordant with the highest female perfection—ay, indispensable to it—of both body and mind. That accursed fastidiousness, that aping after the ladyism of the old world, which regards useful labor as vulgar, is not long to ruin the whole female sex as now. Women, do you love gardening! It is your nature. And republicanism will one day break off the

shackles of Frenchified fashion, and develop female nature, and of course her gardening nature. And then how more than paradisiacally beautiful will her adorning hand render every garden attached to every house on earth!!

How beautiful, we can no more now imagine, than Franklin, how men could go, thousands at every load, from Boston to Philadelphia between breakfast and supper. Imagine, then, our whole earth one succession of garden spots, each presenting some new phase of infinitely enchanting and picturesque loveliness and ornament, and you will fall infinitely short of the prospective reality.

It should be added that the female costume—the long dress—is now almost an insuperable barrier against females working in the garden; an obstacle, however, which five years will see laid aside.

The 4th of July, 1855, will see the great majority of our women, abroad and at home, attired in dresses conveniently short. Mark this prediction. And this, also: that 1860 will see thousands of our gardens tended by mothers and daughters.

It deserves remark, also, that within fifty years there will be a great demand for food. The cry will then be—"What shall we eat?" And then agriculture will pay better than traffic, and this will divert to the tillage of the land the great mass of our young, and middle-aged, and old men, for man naturally loves the tilling of the soil. Hence, most of our rich men retire to enjoy life on the farm.

One other remark. Let railroads be built for 100 years to come as rapidly as now, in geometrical proportion, and how easy and rapid the transit all over the earth, and through one round of gardens and orchards!

Will not such traveling be delightful! And plank-roads ramifying all over, between the railroads, and carriages driven by steam—every farmer firing up a steam-carriage on a plank-road, to take himself and family where he likes, without the trouble or expense of horses, yet serving every purpose far better.

When the earth's surface shall be cultivated to its utmost, and farms are mostly covered with fruit-trees, and when these trees in spring present one sheet of blossoms, making the face of nature a broad blaze of floral glory, what will a ride then be but an uninterrupted feast of delight!

Has the reader ever noticed the peculiarly balmy feature of the atmosphere of May and June? It has this cause—the influence of rapidly growing vegetation in purifying and perfecting this atmosphere. We cannot protract this article to show how, but say only observe it as you read this article. It is because vegetation grows so rapidly. Our former articles showed that July, August, and September could and would be even more promotive of growth, by deep tillage, than June. Add to this the idea of this article—all the earth one richly-cultivated garden, loaded with all sorts of green fields, crops, orchards, and flowers, and the air itself perfumed everywhere by passing over one vast sheet of roses and other flowers in their season—and will not our earth be worth living in in 1952! Then, what, pray, in 3000! And what,

again, in the year 10,000!!! O, earth, glorious, God created, God endowed, earth!! The mirror of thy MAKER!!! As infinitely perfect as all his combined perfections could render thee! And most perfectly adapted, in every conceivable respect, to become the paradise of man—the heavenly vestibule of entrance upon another state, as infinitely higher than this can possibly become, as this, infinitely adorned by the fostering culture of man is to yonder primeval forests, or miasmatic swamp, full of reptiles and beasts of prey.

MATHEMATICS.

There are two grand classes of mathematical studies. 1st. The geometrical, which includes whatever relates to the forms and dimensions of bodies. 2d. The arithmetical, algebraical, or analytical, which teach the circumstances attending or resulting from every possible combination of numbers. Geometry teaches the properties of triangles, squares, polygons, circles, ovals, pyramids, cones, cylinders, spheres—of bodies of regular or irregular form. Analysis will combine any number or any variety of those forms, will magnify or diminish them according to any conceivable law, and give the result at a glance. Geometry assists the farmer (or the surveyor if one acts for him) in measuring his farm, in marking its limits, in restoring land-marks to their exact place, if they be lost or destroyed; it enables the mason or carpenter to lay out the ground upon which to erect a building. Analysis, arithmetic, or algebra, will enable the farmer so to place his fences that each field, though different in shape from all the rest, shall contain precisely the same number of acres; or it will inform the mason how large his house must be, how high and how thick his walls, to use up a given quantity of material.

Geometry guides the mechanic's hand in making his drawing for a ship, a house, a machine; indeed, such drawings are usually called geometrical or mechanical drawings. Analysis will inform him how fast, under given circumstances, his ship will sail; how thick the walls and timbers of a house must be to sustain a given weight; or what effect will be produced by the machine when set in motion, the power requisite to drive it, the friction, and other circumstances attending its action.

We will proceed to give a short sketch of several distinct branches that go to make up a mathematical education.

Arithmetic is a primary school of mathematics. It teaches the A B C of calculation; but, as the A B C is continually used by the most advanced scholar, by the orator, the philosopher, the poet, in the sublimest compositions, so the mathematician, whether his calculations relate to an atom or a universe, is compelled to add, to multiply, to subtract, and divide, before he can arrive at his results.

Algebra is a generalization of arithmetic. It offers the means of representing to the eye and to the mind an immense variety of quantities; it expresses their equality or their inequality, as the case may be, and their exact relation one to another, as given by the nature of the question in discussion. It employs signs, indicating addition and all other arithmetical operations, and thus exhibits to the

eye the progress and effect of those operations upon one or more of the quantities represented.

An algebraical expression, or equation, generally consists of quantities known, connected with quantities unknown, whose value is sought. If the unknown quantity is connected with the known by addition, it is separated by subtraction; if connected by subtraction, it is separated by addition; if connected by multiplication, it is separated by division, and *vice versa*—in every instance separating the unknown from the known by an operation the reverse of that which connects it, until the unknown quantity stands by itself, balanced against its exact value in known quantities.

Trigonometry is a special kind of geometry, applied, as its name indicates, to the measuring of triangles. It employs an intricate algebra to establish its modes of proceeding, and the comprehensive arithmetic of logarithms to execute its calculations. To survey land, requires a knowledge of trigonometry and the use of surveying instruments and drawing apparatus.

There is a branch of geometry, specially adapted to mechanical drawing, and called descriptive geometry. This teaches the mode of delineating lines, surfaces, and solids on paper, so as to convey an exact idea of them. It is of great use to draughtsmen.

There is still another branch called analytical geometry. As in the preceding, geometrical bodies are represented by drawing on paper, so in this they are represented by algebraical equations. Since lines, surfaces, and solids can be perfectly expressed by equations, an examination of these equations will give every property or circumstance of the things represented. The celebrated Descartes was the inventor of this great improvement in the solution of questions.

The science of fluxions, or the differential calculus, as it is called by the French, is a wondrous achievement of the human mind. As chemistry resolves all substances into their elements, so the calculus, as it is familiarly called, resolves solids into elemental surfaces, surfaces into elemental lines, and lines into points. To ascertain fully the nature of a curve it is only necessary to regard the relations of a few points of that curve. A triangle may be understood by considering an infinitely small portion of it.

It is not easy to convey to the uninitiated an idea of the differential calculus—perhaps the following may afford some illustration. In science, all lines, whether straight or curved, are regarded as generated by a point moving in space, according to some prescribed law; every surface is regarded as being generated by some known line moving according to some law also known; and every solid, as being generated by a known surface moving in a known manner. Thus, a point, moving in a plane at a constant distance from a fixed point, would generate the circumference of a circle. A straight line, moving in a plane about a fixed point, would generate the surface of a cone. If the circle is revolved about one of its diameters, its circumference would generate the surface of a sphere, and its plane would generate the solid of a sphere. The differential calculus will determine the properties

of the curve, by considering successive positions of the generating point; will determine the surface from successive positions of the generating line; and the nature of the solid from successive positions of the generating surface.

Besides the pure mathematics, there is what is sometimes rather clumsily called the mixed mathematics, but more generally natural philosophy or the physical sciences. This includes astronomy, optics, and mechanics, in each of which divisions of science there are extensive and elaborate works, able and devoted professors, students, and amateurs.

But it is mostly in Europe, and particularly in France, that the mathematics are successfully cultivated. If an American mechanic or engineer undertakes to discuss a point concerning his profession in one of our scientific journals, he rarely meddles with algebraic or any other terms, for the reason that he never learned to use them himself, and his readers could not understand them if he had. In England, and still more in Scotland, the scientific journals of the day frequently treat mechanical and mathematical questions by the use of analysis. But it is among the French alone that we see such questions freely and habitually handled by the use of algebra and the calculus.

Our colleges, with scarce an exception, afford little or no instruction in mathematics. A friend residing in New Haven, and lately speaking of mathematics in connection with Yale College, remarked that they had relinquished the teaching of the calculus. It would probably be nearer the fact to say they had never commenced to teach it. And what is true of Yale College is true, also, of about all the rest. There are individual instances of respectable mathematical attainment both among professors and students; but, as a whole, the faculties and graduates of American colleges do not maintain even a mediocre standing in mathematics.

If such is the condition of our *seat of learning*, what must be that of our workshops, our shipyards, our steam-engine factories? Some people will triumphantly point to our ocean steamers, our clippers and yachts, as proofs of science and skill in our workmen, as demonstrating their superiority over those of Europe; but if we examine into the amount of European science and skill embodied in the construction of their vessels, we shall find slight cause to be proud merely for excelling them. It was until lately regarded as a maxim that no vessel should be constructed with concave or "hollow" lines about the bow or stern. It is true that the fastest vessels of the present day are molded on hollow lines; but it has been done in spite of the warnings of the builders and navigators. They were practical men, they were; and they knew no vessel could sail well with hollow lines. They had seen and caught a good navy fish in their time, some of them of great speed, but they never caught a fish with hollow lines about his head; and until they did, they would not make a ship with hollow lines! And this is a good average of the science to be found in practical life in our day.

For want of mathematical science our public speakers, writers, and instructors of all sorts; *etc. etc.*, clergymen, professional men, or editors, are, as a body, lame and superficial, whenever it

falls in their way to handle a scientific subject.—From a similar deficiency, our mechanics, with here and there a solitary exception, work in the dark, and can seldom calculate the effects to result from an untried device or construction. Their work is done by what has been sometimes called "a rule of thumb." If a thing is proved on trial to be too weak or too small, a stronger or larger one is made the next time.

The only remedy for this state of things is to wait patiently until public instruction can be brought up to a higher, ay, a much higher standard. The people at large desire good instruction for their children. But few are aware how much room there is for improvement in the present arrangements; in the qualifications of the teachers, and in the pecuniary and other means for imparting knowledge. The establishment in this city by the State law of the "Free Academy" is, however, a promising event. The principal, and most of his assistants, are said to be gentlemen of unquestionable attainments in science. If that institution accomplishes what its advocates promised themselves, it will afford a supply of well instructed teachers for other schools, now much wanted.

The West Point Military Academy has done wonders for the government service, and for some of the age in this country. The young men taught there have the expectation of commissions in the army, provided they successfully finish their studies, and their rank in the army depends upon their distinction as students at the academy. The professors and teachers have a military rank, as captains, majors, and colonels; which, with a handsome salary and a pleasant place of residence, makes the post desirable, and secures a most able faculty for the institution. But West Point educates only forty or fifty a year, and when they graduate they are scattered over the Union to the places whence they were gathered together. Every State could better afford to support than to dispense with an academy as good as that. Not a military academy, but an academy where as able professors and as much science could be met with by the student really anxious to learn.

When people more fully feel how profitable is knowledge, and how dear is ignorance, they will require much greater exertions on the part of the State to educate her children and youth. Knowledge and ignorance will not then stand, as they too often do now, on a par, or ignorance the best of the two, in the distribution of political favors. The divine office of teacher will be respected, and paid too; and the present state of things will be referred to as we now refer to the days of slop navigation on the Hudson.

If any young man or woman who reads this is seriously seeking for scientific instruction, I would advise such person to procure proper text-books on the branches of mathematics mentioned in this article. Davies is an excellent writer, and has published several admirable works. His *Elementary Algebra*, *Elementary Geometry*, *Bourdon's Algebra*, *Legendre's Geometry*, *Surveying*, *Analytical Geometry*, and *Calculus*, are works that will keep their places in the best schools and academies for many years to come. With these books, a good

teacher, and a steady effort to learn, much may be done. But without effort, no real progress can be had—no science worth the name can be acquired. The alternative is fixed for all: vigorous application or ignorance—none can escape it—and it applies to individuals and communities, to cities, States, and empires.

HABIT.

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

This law of habit, when enlisted on the side of virtue, strengthens and makes sure our resistance to temptation, and renders easy the most arduous performances of duty; the struggles of the frequent conflict win at last for the moral hero the way of a complete dominion. He who steadily repels the suggestions of avarice, licentiousness, and revenge, will finally attain not only a truce with these foes, but will bring them as friends into prompt and helpful accordance with his better nature. Frequent achievements in moral conflicts in time pervade the whole character with their accumulating and abiding consequences. In the strength of an inwrought morality, its disciple and servant, by force of the double gain which every resolute effort brings to him, goes on, without limits, to still greater deeds and nobler sacrifices. This it is which is intended by the injunction "grow in grace." It is recognized in the terms "children, young men and fathers in Christ;" and it is formally and explicitly stated by the Apostle to the Hebrews—"Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern between good and evil."

The virtues thus gain their stability and assurance from the strength which exertion yields them, and the beauty of the provision is apparent. But the vices, also, by the same law, become the despots of the soul. The origin of moral evil, its issues, and the reason for permitting it, we need not here attempt. It is enough for our purpose to remark that the fixedness of habit is not fastened upon either the virtues or vices properly; but the law is inwrought with the powers whose actions are virtuous or vicious, as they are exerted and directed—used or abused. Evils are not entities; no substance or faculty is bad; and the laws of the universe are, like its Maker, always good. But abuses are evils; these are only wrong uses; and the growth and strength of good and evil in the life of moral beings is by force of one and the same necessity. Worship often repeated will energize the religious sentiment equally, whether it be directed to a stock, a star or the true Deity. Exercise must strengthen the spirit and temper of the shedder of blood, as well as of the doer of good; in a word, God created man, and gave him all his powers, and attached the just responsibility by making him the master of his own fate, that endurance and the enjoyment alike might equitably follow upon the conduct of the agency intrusted. "Practice indeed makes perfect," "Habit truly is a second nature." The world's experience of the stability and determinateness of drift, which it gives to moral tendencies, and the certainty which it insures in conduct, is the basis of all confidence

in character. Reputation is evidence in courts of law, as affording a safe presumption that a man did or did not do a particular act. It is an element in all calculations of policy, a philosophical basis of prophecy, and the ground of all that trust in the future for which we train the present. The principle is, that men will—must—live as they have learned; that the law of life is continuity in character with increase in activity; that duration must add strength, and repetition give permanency; that what men do they must become, as much as if God had made them so at first.

A different constitution, one that would exempt us from the bondage which evil practices induce would also unsettle the security of our virtues. It is clear that that which is, is necessary and also best.

Some important consequences flow from this apprehension of our subject. For instance—if the virtues thus grow by their own exercise, and in proportion to it, sudden changes of opinion and instantaneous conversions cannot give truth and purity, and strength, like long practiced righteousness; and a man's deeds, and the habitude of his affections, rise into a high rank in comparison with the doctrines of his creed. The law and the prophets are not summed up in one but in two tables of duties, and the second Law respect exclusively to everyday practical morality. He that would found his house upon a rock must be a "doer of the works." Let those who neglect their duties and hang their hopes upon the cross of the dying thief, while they refuse their own, look to it. A death-bed repentance, and an after death salvation, are, doubtless, acceptable, and so is a plank when the ship with all its freight is sinking, yet, there is still some danger, notwithstanding all the divine mercies, that the kingdom of heaven which the great Teacher and all his first disciples preached, may not be a mere point in celestial geography, but really a great system of practical righteousness. If the laws of the kingdom were made for the government of this life, then "obedience and not sacrifice" is required, and it will be totally vain to expect worship to sanctify wickedness, and to change our destiny without changing our real character through the agency of its constitutional laws.

Again: If our views are correct, Education must be in fact what it is etymologically—the drawing out of the powers—the putting them into action—educing their energies, and right direction of them. Moreover, the process and method of it must be alike in all the faculties of our nature, whether they be intellectual, moral or physical, for the reason, if for no other, that in all these kinds it is the employment of the organism as the instrument of every species of activity. How well St. Paul knew, and how forcibly he puts the impediment of the uneducated and untrained instruments of "the flesh" against the efforts of "the spirit" to obey "the law." The intellect may perceive, approve, determine, and endeavor, but the refractory organization and the insurgent passions can defeat all power of virtuous resolution.

If we would know how to educate any power of the mind or heart, we may learn the whole secret in a gymnasium; there, every nerve and muscle, whose force is to be made available, is trained and

strengthened by its own faithful exertion; every fiber is educated and made promptly obedient by being vigorously employed and often commanded. In like manner, the instincts, passions and intellect are grown and governed, and not otherwise. If supernatural influences have any part in our mental and moral culture, (which is as clear in principle as it is certain in experience,) they act not without, nor contrary to, but through the natural laws of our constitution; for our relations to, and dependence upon, the heavens were in contemplation at the creation, and so were regularly provided for in the structure and laws of the human spirit.

As a rule of conduct, this theory of habit teaches that there is an absolute, terrible, physical necessity that the practice of evil shall grow, and at last confirm the tendency to evil—that vice which is but an abuse of our moral faculties, by indulgence becomes their only use, as though it were their nature—that the propensities and blind animal instincts may grow into irresistibility—and, that in the strictest truth every immorality is *pro tanto* a forfeiture of moral liberty.—Habit is a second nature. We are, indeed, unconscious of the growth of our habits, as we are of the growth of our bodies. We do not feel that the minutes in their silent lapse move us forward toward our mortal term; we observe not how a single meal increases our stature, or a single effort swells the muscle that it exerts, but reflection and observation at distant intervals confirm the facts. Could we but feel that our whole nature is under laws as certain as these, we would not trifle with our highest interests as we do. The robust consciousness of liberty delusively persuades us that we shall always have the government of ourselves, and that we shall be as free to choose our course after frequent departures from propriety as we feel while they are yet only in contemplation. We imagine that when we will we can take our stand in unbroken strength of soul upon the farthest verge of irregular indulgence, and say to the torrent of our passions, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." We forget that sin is bondage, and that forgiveness itself can only remit penalties, while it leaves all the slavery of habit bound upon the faculties, whose health and life are in their freedom.

Some one may say, "But Paul was arrested upon the highway and converted in an instant." Well, suppose his change an instantaneous one; it is not in contradiction to our doctrine. His moral and religious faculties were neither feeble, untrained, nor unprincipled. The very earnestness and violence of his hostility to Christianity proved their strength and zeal in the service of the truth as he received it. "He verily thought within himself that he ought to do many things against the name of Jesus," and "in all good conscience he persecuted this way unto the death." The religion which he opposed was in his apprehension a gross idolatry; its leader had been crucified for blasphemy; for the breach of the Sabbath; for contempt of the priesthood; and for evil predictions against the temple and the ceremonial of worship of the true God. If Paul believed a lie he never loved its falsehood. His was mainly an error of opinion, and

his conduct was rather mis-take than crime. He was in a moment convinced of the truth: the "Nazarene," whom he religiously abhorred, spoke to him from heaven, and the mind that saw nothing but the obscurity of error in the martyrdom of Stephen, felt all the force of a divine warranty in the resurrection of the Lord. Quickly as thought could compass the great argument, all the energies of his noble soul enlisted in their new service with the vigor and devotion acquired by an honest practice in the hostile faith: he changed his banner, party, opinions, and their incidents, but he was a new-born man. The devotee of the old faith became a hero of the new—"straightway he preached the gospel in their synagogues." A bold, brave true man belongs to the right, even when he is most zealous for the wrong, and is always in the spirit of the truth; but no miracle could convert an unprincipled compromiser, a timid time-server, a fellow who consults the risibly doctrines of a selfish expediency for the direction of his conduct, a slave to party, a cheat, a coward. A respectable devil is cast out by a word of any disciple of the truth, but the shabby, driveling sort, the poor, "deaf and dumb ones go not out but by *long* fasting and much prayer."

Reasoning by the rule which rises out of the purposes for which the creature is made, and inferring the destiny from the constitution of the being, our premises afford us the following among many praiseworthy results:—

Activity of all our powers to the extent of their capacity is enjoined by the fact of their bestowal. Liberty, according to law, is implied in their mere existence.

They must be exerted in harmony with each other, and in due subordination of the lower to the higher; and the relative rank of each is to be ascertained by the breadth of its range, and the value of its object.

Nature has provided for the activities of life by the promptings of organic and mental uneasiness under prolonged repose, and by the attractiveness of their several objects to the multifarious powers and capacities of our nature. Abuse is checked by pain and fatigue.

But neither these promptings nor restraints are irresistible so early in the states which they were designed to remedy, nor are they so accurately adjusted in the force of urgency, as to secure perfect conformity to the supreme law of our life.

The boundaries of choice thus fixed, by the spontaneous impulses on the one hand, and by the limitation of our powers on the other, may be narrowed or widened by the conduct of life; and within this domain—the area of moral liberty—all our virtues and vices display themselves.

The laws of mind and morals are to be sought for in the will and purpose of the Creator; and these may be discovered both through reason and revelation.

The facts of psychological science are experimental, and subject to the rules of the inductive philosophy; but its principles and method, rejecting efficient causes of phenomena, rest upon, and answer to, final causes or the ultimate ends of existence.

From Graham's Magazine.

ART, AS APPLIED TO MANUFACTURED WARES.

A few years have been sufficient to produce an entire revolution in public taste as evinced in its admiration for works of art, in combination with elegant manufactures. A single mansion can now furnish more evidence of skill, in artistic excellence, than the whole city could boast of sixteen or even ten years since. This prodigal display of genius in the mechanic arts, though attributable to many causes, is chiefly indebted to the influence of the thousands of skillful artisans who have left the despotic cities of the old world to make their abode in the new. The highly wrought publications of England—the Illustrated London News in particular—has had an immense influence in bringing about this result. The institutions for the promotion of art in this and other cities of the Union have contributed largely to this end. Very little has hitherto been done by the writers of our magazines towards the advancement of art, and many of them, together with the publishers of this kind of literature, look upon the application of its principles to the arts of manufacture as beneath their notice. It is perhaps, however, owing to unfamiliarity with the subject in its various branches, rather than to a disinclination to treat it as its importance deserves. Much more knowledge than is sufficient to make a clever essayist is necessary to enable even a popular writer to wield his pen successfully on this subject.

Art now assumes the magnitude and the importance which belongs to national enterprise, education, and renown; and hence our citizens not only take a lively interest in its daily development, and annual progress, but gather together, on every opportunity offered, to discuss its merits, reward its votaries, and mutually aid each other in the acquisition of correct principles for the guidance of the artisan, and the example and instruction of the apprentice, and the tens of thousands who fill our public schools.

Those who take an interest in art, as applied to manufactures in our country, have to regret that schools of design are yet unknown in very many of our large manufacturing cities, and we cannot, in justice to the claims of youthful citizens, refrain from urging on their inhabitants, especially the manufacturing proprietors of large establishments, their prime necessity. In England we learn that such schools have been established in most of her principal cities, and that, though the system on which they are conducted has not been such as to insure that amount of success which could be desired, yet these, and the increased care bestowed on the introduction of art into their manufactures, are exercising an influence in promoting the cultivation of taste, by furnishing alike the mansions of the rich and the cottages of the poor, with forms of elegance and beauty, even in the commonest articles. It is not possible to over-estimate the moral, political, and social effects of this system wisely carried into extensive practice in this great country. When a people are influenced by taste in the selection of works of utility, as well

as works more strictly denominated art, a new demand is made on a comparatively undeveloped faculty of the mind of the artisan; and, although at first he will mainly rely on mere copying the designs of others, or, what is still more likely, improving on them, he will soon fire of this mode, and become equally as *subjective* an artist as the one he essayed to copy. There is nothing within the whole range of operative art as loathsome to the man of ideas as that of copying, and nothing can save our artisans from falling into this disreputable practice but a lively public and private ambition to stimulate invention, by acknowledging its claims, and insuring its reward.

To cultivated minds, the form of an article is a matter of as much importance, almost, as the article itself; and although the propriety of any given form may be merely a matter of taste, and hence be infinitely varied, yet we must not forget that taste is in general considered as that faculty of the human mind by which we perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful or sublime in the works of nature or art.

There are those who regard the application of the principles of art to manufactures as of no value. Others contend that they should not be connected with subjects so trivial and derogatory; and many artists have fancied it beneath their notice to stoop to a design of beauty or elegance that was afterwards destined to be employed in common household purposes! To professional pride, and boorish insensibility to forms of beauty, we must attribute the clumsy manufacture and awkward manners of a people under their influence.

The principles of taste, applied to the ordinary requirements of life, cannot fail to assist in raising us to a higher degree of civilization; nor can it be denied that the arts have a tendency to refine and soften the asperities of our nature, and to make more intellectual all who are susceptible of their genial and elevating influence. Certainly, scarcely less valuable in a commercial point of view should this important subject be regarded by the statesman, the capitalist, and the manufacturer. France, by an attentive observation of this law, and in comparison with whom all other nations are yet in their infancy, has secured an immense and highly lucrative commerce, one which, while it furnishes the means of subsistence to millions of her population, at the same time operates powerfully in elevating the artistic character (the only true one) of her people. The time will undoubtedly arrive when both rulers and people will prefer to rather count their jewels, than their numbers, when their greatest boast, as well as the source of true glory, will be in the quality rather than the quantity.

But to return to our main purpose, which is to show the intimate relation which art bears to commerce.

The constant association of art with manufactures of the useful, as well as the merely elegant, must tend to cultivate the national taste. The public mind dwells with satisfaction on correctness of form—is delighted with harmonious coloring, and learning soon to distinguish between the beautiful and the gaudy—the meritorious and the meretricious, will soon regard the latter as irksome and

repulsive. The great patronage bestowed by some of the governments of Europe, and more especially France, together with the exceedingly doubly provoking tariff, which operates powerfully as a stimulus to foreign manufacturers, and as a temptation to American consumers, has given an impetus to competition crushing to American enterprise. In all that relates to this branch of national industry it is daily becoming more and more apparent that the odds against us will be increased rather than diminished. The prodigious skill displayed by the citizens of continental Europe, in all that relates to design, far surpasses that of England, and in numerous instances compels her to adopt their designs from their intrinsic excellence, as well as from motives of economy.

The cause of this superiority is too obvious for other than a passing notice, and we need only allude to the universality of schools of design, under the direction of the most accomplished practical instructors, to indicate the source of their great artistic elevation and renown. It is on this account that we feel constrained to urge on the attention of the proprietors of our large manufacturing establishments the importance of a most liberal and patronizing policy towards the employed in their several establishments. We take great pleasure in citing as worthy of especial notice, and as a case in point, the advantages of a discriminating duty between finished and partly finished articles of manufacture, as the one in question is admirably adapted to encourage a new and important branch of business in the line to which this paper has especial reference, we mean the article of painted China. The Messrs. Woram & Haughwaut, of this city, have laid the foundation of a most extensive establishment, and are prosecuting the business with a taste, liberality, and energy worthy the great houses of France. After repeated visits to the great establishments in Europe, where the necessary information was acquired, and from which skillful operatives were obtained, these gentlemen resolved to import their China and other costly articles in their plain or unembellished state. The tariff having made such discrimination in the article of duty as to warrant them in embarking in this entirely new field of American industry. And what are the results? Without a school of design, or any of the aids indispensable to this undertaking save their own resources, they give employment to a large number of youth of both sexes—produce an article worthy the mansions of the most fastidious in taste, and remarkable for their opulence and ostentation. If then such results follow the efforts of a private enterprise, what might we not expect should public attention, and state and national magnificence lend its aid, in the form of schools of design, for the advancement of every branch to which taste may be profitably and usefully applied. We are not aware that a single school has yet been established for this purpose, and therefore feel perfectly at liberty to call in question both the patriotism and philanthropy of those who in demanding aid for our manufactures omit to put in a claim for the endowment of these pioneer institutions. We cannot imagine a more politic nor a more certain mode of commending to the citizens the great

question of encouragement of domestic manufactures; for, in addition to its beneficial results, pecuniarily and otherwise, it will exhibit a lively interest on the part of manufacturing proprietors in the welfare of those with whom they are always in intimate relation, and with whom it should be their policy to keep on amicable terms.

This thing has been sadly neglected, and to the culpable indifference of wealthy proprietors we fear much of the ill feeling which exists between employer and employed must be attributed. Praise and pecuniary reward are the most powerful stimulants to development; if, therefore, American patriotism be clamorous for renown in this field of national industry, let not her prosperous and talented citizens grudgingly supply these primary and potential forces. But we will not weary our readers with a lengthened argument in support of a cause the merits of which all must perceive as soon as stated. We merely put the question, and give the argument to those who are immediately interested, because we should sadly discharge our duty as a writer on this subject did we not plainly indicate the way by which success is made certain.

In noticing the rapid advance making in some branches of manufacture which are very susceptible of the application of the principle now insisted on, we have no hesitation in affirming that our rivals abroad are relatively declining in the ratio of our advancement; or, to be more plain, we do not perceive, on a comparison of our own works with theirs, that they are so much greater than we, or, what is the same thing, that we are much behind them.

The superiority of France over England began to decline as soon as the government of the latter country directed the attention of parliamentary committees to the subject. It must be familiar to the recollection of those who take an interest in the progress of art in manufactures, that MARX, the great English historical painter, decided by his evidence and cogent reasonings before a committee of the House of Lords, the policy of the government and public of England in this matter. Schools of design, under the auspices of government, were soon established, not only in London, but in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Nottingham, and other cities and large towns. These very rapidly raised a barrier to the introduction of foreign goods, in which the superiority of elegance and taste afford such striking examples of judicious training. As the time has gone by when the superior excellence of many imported articles were too powerful a temptation for that feeblest of all virtues, patriotism, when pecuniary and ostentatious considerations make their clamorous appeal, we may indulge the hope that Americans will feel a noble pride in giving due consideration and preference to home manufactures; for however much other, and often local, questions may divide the people at present, they will assemble at no remote period to perfect and consolidate a healthy system of national industry, which shall eliminate from their latent sources the ideas and energies necessary to a successful establishment of a practical and universal system of education in reference to our manufac-

tures, and to the intellectual, moral, and physical development of the rising generation.

From the constitution of our government it seems almost impossible to take from it, in its federal character, much direct aid; but it is to the State governments we must appeal in behalf of these noble institutions. The present is not the proper time to indulge in merited strictures on the conduct of our public men, so far as their remissness concerning public institutions is concerned. Yet we cannot refrain from the expression of surprise that so little has been done in this way. It would seem as though the desire to serve their country in the halls of legislation at Washington, had repressed entirely their zeal in behalf of the several States which gave them birth—that the destinies of their States might be committed to the care of third-rate politicians, as though, forsooth, these areas were not large enough for the exercise of the genius of their ambitious sons. To us the Federal Government is important chiefly in one point of view only, and that is in that of its foreign relations and policy. The whole domestic (if we may so call it) economy is under the control of the several Legislatures of the States. A wide field, and one which promises an abundant harvest if well cultivated. The tendency toward the centralization of power in Washington is inevitable from the immense patronage of the government and the growing importance of our foreign relations. Nor can we hope for a well directed effort in aid of educational or sanitary institutions on the part of our public men, until the former be controlled, and the latter (so far as possible) be firmly established on principles conducive to the public welfare.

HIGH AND LOW ORGANIZATIONS.

We have often called the attention of our readers to the subject of fine and coarse organization, as influencing mental manifestation, and shown that the organs of animal propensity are usually larger in those of low, coarse temperament, and that the moral, intellectual, and imaginative or esthetic faculties are more amply developed in those who have a fine and high-toned bodily organization. We have never seen a better illustration of this principle than is developed in the two portraits which accompany this article, which we copy from a French work on "Phrenology and the Natural Language of the Organs."

The first portrait, as will be readily seen, even by those not versed in Phrenology and Physiology, has a fine, delicate organization and which is exhibited in the fineness of the hair, delicacy of the features, and clear, intelligent expression of the face, together with the elastic, sprightly appearance of the body. Look also at the comparative smallness of the base of the head, and the great development of the forehead, top-head, and upper side-head, in the regions of the reasoning, moral, and perfective groups of organs. To every eye, there are in

this head the marks of greatness, refinement, and virtue. See also the comparative deficiency in the crown of the head, showing subordinate Self-Esteem and Firmness. The natural language of the latter organs is seen in the modest stooping attitude of the body, while also the natural language of large reasoning organs is perceptible in the inclining direction of the head forward toward the seat of those organs. We here introduce a translation of the remarks appended to the portrait in the work above alluded to:—



A FINE ORGANIZATION.

"THE PROFOUND THINKER.—This figure, a little exaggerated, is introduced to represent still better the image of a man absorbed in his own reflections. This person dresses as he walks—his arms are crossed behind his back—his head is bent forward in proportion as he is destitute of Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Approbativeness, and has in general weak passions. The great mass of his brain is forward and on the top of his head. A man of this character

is quite inoffensive—he has good judgment, and excellent feelings, but he is fond of solitude and protracted meditation; he is inattentive and absent-minded; and as he walks without knowing where he goes, and is entirely absorbed in his own thoughts, he easily gets astray, forgets what o'clock it is, does not recognize his acquaintances, and scarcely perceives what is passing during his long preoccupation.

"It is not Causality alone, however, which produces this strong and profound concentration, to which many persons are subject. An excessive Ideality often plunges the mind into a series of feelings so intense as to completely absorb it, and detach it from the external world. Religious ecstasy is sometimes so strong as to ravish the soul, and make it insensible to every other emotion. Certain artists and men of science shut themselves up for the sake of yielding without distraction to their intellectual enjoyments. Some persons love to be abstracted in themselves, not for the sake of reflecting on causes and effects, but to feel more sensibly the influence of precious recollections, and of emotions that charm them. We call these persons absent-minded who are concentrated within themselves, [large Continuity,] and thus live in an interior world; in fact, they are equally inattentive in those moments of preoccupation, and seem to have lost the faculty of understanding."

Behold the contrast between these likenesses! In the second, what a sluggish, hard, coarse-grained organization; not of the head merely, but extending to the very feet. Who ever saw a clear, elevated mind in connection with such a body! How little of manliness in the attitude of the head; what a brutal face and stumpy neck. His arms, body, legs, and feet look as if no noble sentiment or sprightly thought ever employed them to do its bidding. But the head commands our special attention. The great predominance of development is in the base of the brain, about the neck and the ears, in the regions of the brute passions, while the front and top of the head, in the regions of the intellectual and moral organs, are almost idiotically deficient, evincing the most malevolent dispositions. In both these respects, the contrast with the other portrait is most striking, nor less so the tone and texture of the entire physical organization. Such a head, beastly in the extreme, requires just such a body to be its minister, nay, such a low mind must tend to brutalize the whole body in form and motion. Such a head will be sensual in love, ferocious, stubborn, and contrary in disposition; a glutton in appetite; destitute of taste and refinement; stupid in intellect; incapable of reasoning, and extremely low in moral emotion. A natural vagabond, open to all the incitements to low and vulgar criminality; a being who, for the safety of society, should be guarded by law, as we would a lunatic, from the temptations to

vice afforded by bad associations, and the means of becoming intemperate. We should regard such persons as we do orphan children—to be taken care of—provided with something to do by which an honest support can be earned—and removed from contact with vicious associations. We translate and insert the following from the French work above quoted:—



A COARSE ORGANIZATION.

"A BAD ORGANIZATION.—Nature produces tigers, wolves, foxes, and skunks, and they are recognized by their conformation, and we know what we have to deal with when we meet one of these ferocious and malignant animals; we

contrive means to preserve ourselves from them and to get rid of them.

"Unfortunately, some men are born with organizations so defective that they scarcely belong to the human race, either on account of the deformity of their limbs, or on account of the still more deplorable deformity of their brain.

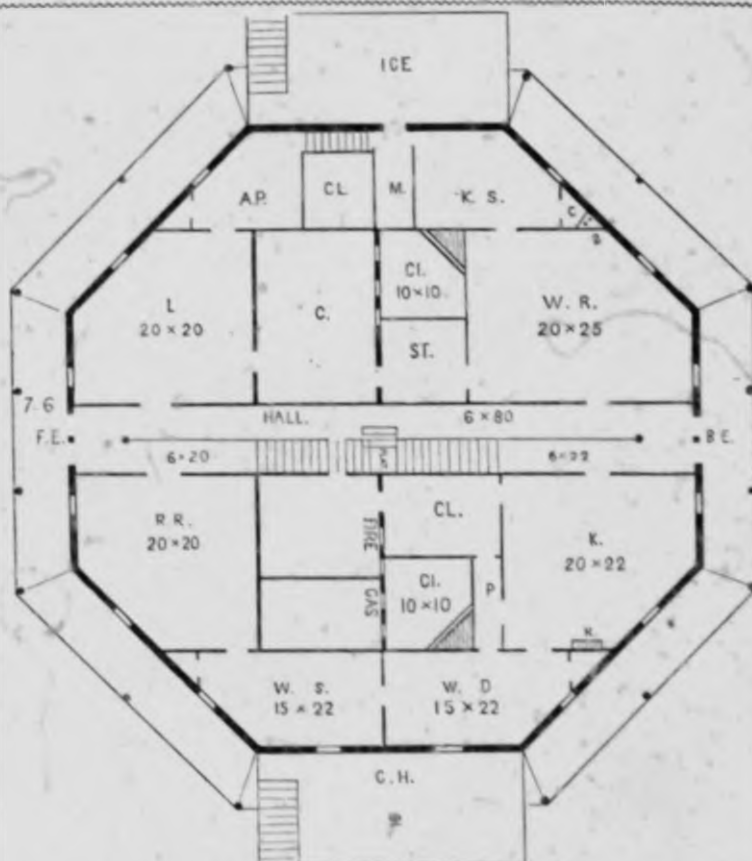
"Phrenological collections contain abundant examples of dangerous and even fatal cerebral organizations. Frightful malefactors have existed; they are monsters in the full signification of that word; the moral monstrosity has been the cause of the physical monstrosity.

"When the inferior, posterior, and lateral portion of the brain, which contains the organs of the propensities, is predominant, as in the unfortunate which this design represents, it is evident that their moral dispositions are too feeble to counterpoise these propensities. If the intelligence which the perceptive faculties give is great, this man, or rather this animal, is still more dangerous; he is intelligent, and capable of reasoning and exercising control over himself; he uses his intelligence only to pander to his propensities; and invincible Firmness gives him the greatest energy. This man wills evil; expect neither restraint nor reform in this unhappy organization. Such a man, given up to himself, naturally inclines to evil by the violence of his propensities; and when, after great crime against nature and society, he falls into the hands of repressive justice, penal law is applied to him, which has neither been able to restrain the malefactor nor protect society from his fierceness; the crime is punished but the evil is not prevented. It is a grave question for meditation, this, which Phrenology presents to legislators.

"In the expression of this head, independent of its hideous conformation, striking external signs evince the evil disposition of this off-cast of nature.

"The head, buried between the shoulders and held down behind and below by the weight of the brain at the base; the side-look, greedy and stealthy, and the raising of the eye-brow, are the ordinary signs of cunning, cupidity, and brutality restrained. He is like the cat, or rather the tiger, that waits in ambush for his prey, which, if he were sure of impunity, he would take boldly; constraint obliges it to use cunning, and according to circumstances he will employ violence or cunning; but whatever his manner of attack, he only thinks of satisfying his propensities, whose irresistible force impels him on to all kinds of debauchery and crime.

"The most deplorable conformation of the head is that which presents a narrow and retreating fore-head, a round and pointed vertex, and a large base around and behind the ears. It is, at the same time, of repulsive aspect and fatal consequence. A man thus formed is a being degraded to the level of the beast."



BASEMENT STORY OF THE OCTAGON HOUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR OF

THE RESIDENCE OF O. S. FOWLER.

Former articles on building have described my WALL MATERIAL, mode of making, &c.; this treats its internal arrangements, forms of rooms, &c. To begin with the lower, or cellar story. My house is located on an oval knoll, digging off the top of which furnished me with nearly all the stones, large and small, used in putting up its walls. All my cellar, therefore, is above ground, except two holes, C. I. and M, along side of my ice-house.

My ice-house consists of two stories—the upper one for ice, the lower, a room kept cool by the ice and its drippings—a preservatory for keeping fruit, butter, eggs, fresh meat, fish, bacon, pies, &c., &c. I took a perfectly sound and hard apple from it in August, stored the fall before, and kept it till December in a warm, bad place, yet it retained its flavor perfectly. They have been kept two years, and grapes one. The melting ice keeps this room at a temperature just above the freezing point, and surrounded by stifled and cold air, so that its preserving powers are remarkable. Its structure is simple, and as follows:—

Erect studs as for a wall. Lath and plaster both sides, and finish the outside as you do your house. This furnishes a place for dead air—the best non-conductor in the world—superior, says

Professor Silliman, to tan-bark, or even charcoal. In the plastering use a little cement. Then erect another set of studs, first having nailed on your lath before they are raised; then raise and fasten them, and plaster from the inside, or between the studs; this gives two confined air chambers. Then lath on the inside of these studs, and plaster, and you have three air chambers all around your ice house and preservatory for both stories. Next lay your floor for the bottom of your ice-house and top of your preservatory, and make it water-tight, by caulking, or plastering with cement, or in some other way; and having this floor descend an inch from the middle each way, so as to carry off the water, and resting this floor on rows of studs below, which serve both to support the ice and fasten shelves to, and to the outside row of studs lath and plaster with cement, so that the ice drippings may run off behind this inner wall of the preservatory, or between it and the two rows of studs above described. Your preservatory is now perfectly dry, and of one temperature the year round. Its bottom should also be double, so as to be dry, yet let water pass under it. In mine the ice water is gathered at the door, under which it runs through a lead pipe, bent upward like a new moon, which allows water to pass out, but prevents air from passing in. It passes into this cellar C. I., and my milk closet M, which also has two stories, the lower for preserves

and what else we want to keep, yet do not think worth the trouble of going into the preservatory, and the top for milk, having two floors, which admit the cold air up into the milk-room, yet prevents dirt from descending, by the lower one catching it.

All required to make this floor is, having laid your floor timbers, nail a floor to their under side, leaving a space an inch or two wide, at one side, and a shelf over this crack will prevent much dirt from getting down, and then nailing another floor to the top of these timbers having another opening on the other side of the floor.

M for milk; the cold air passing up from the bottom story, into which the water runs from under the preservatory, both having shelves. A like arrangement at C L gives two large cellars, one above the other, on a like principle.

The entrance to my preservatory is with two stairways leading to it, one from the side towards the kitchen, for the cook, and the other larger, for the gardener to take down barrels of beef, fruits, and the larger articles. Thus all the cold of my ice is saved, and cools five rooms, the preservatory and the other two double storied rooms contiguous. Even the cold which escapes in opening the preservatory door passes into these rooms, besides cooling the room marked A P, for apples, potatoes, &c., and that marked K S, for kitchen stores, both of which are fitted up with shelves. Now I submit whether here is not a plan worthy of imitation (unless it can be improved on) in any house whose owner can afford an extra \$100, the utmost it need cost. And how soon will it quit cost by buying butter, eggs, fruit, &c., when abundant and cheap, and keeping them as good as new till scarce and high, and then selling, to say nothing of the luxury of having fruit, grapes, and perfectly sweet May butter the year round, for they experience no sensible deterioration in flavor. I also keep in it the juice of my fruits, which does not ferment, or at least scarcely perceptibly, and is therefore *new wine*, all but the intoxicating part, caused by fermentation. My dietetic doctrine is that man should live mainly on unbolted wheat bread, and fruit, or its juice, eaten as we eat bread and milk, and that this fruit juice should take the place of water. At all events, it is the daintiest of luxuries. Thus, the newly compressed juice of the black raspberry is most delicious, and in this preservatory retains its delicious flavor, which fermentation would destroy. It is kept here for months, as is also that of other fruits—the strawberry, cherry, peach, &c. On no account would I do without the luxury of this preservatory.

In the closet C one angle S carries up a stove-pipe hole, made out of that very material described for making the wall, and drawing up as you filled up, a round stick the size of the flue desired—a cheap way of making chimneys, and as good as the very best. A wash-boiler is stationed in the adjoining room, W R, having a cistern, C I, 10 x 10—it can easily be made larger or smaller—which receives the surplus water from the cisterns above, and the roof having at one corner three straight walls, one of which extends from bottom to top of the cistern, made of this same wall material, or of

brick, and cemented *both sides*, having holes at the bottom. The other two are a foot or eighteen inches high, and say a foot on each side of the other, also cemented, and the spaces between them and the high wall filled in with charcoal and coarse gravel, so that the water rising to this low wall runs down through this filtering charcoal through those holes at the bottom of the high wall, then up through charcoal and coarse gravel on the other side, and thus doubly filtered, makes the very best drinking water in the world. Observe, too, that it joins on the cool milk closet M, and hence imbibes considerable coolness from the ice-water. If I had ever so good well or spring water, I should want these cisterns, because double-filtered rain-water is preferable to all other water for drinking and culinary purposes. Observe, also, that this water gets a double filtration in the cisterns above, before entering this, or four filters in all. And how much more handy to turn a faucet and draw water iced into a pail, than to raise it from the well, or from a cistern under-ground, or below, when you require it for use. These remarks apply doubly to the cistern at the other side of the house, near the kitchen, K.

At the left of this cistern is a dark cellar, C, for sauce, or whatever you wish to keep from freezing; cool in summer, because excluded on all sides from the sun, and on the side joining the two story cellar, C L, and the cistern on another, and free from frost in winter, besides being easily aired by its two doors. And this airing of cellars is all important, for, otherwise, decaying vegetables infect and poison the rooms above, by finding its way up through the floor. Many a sickly family may find the causes of their maladies in these damp unaired pit holes, called cellars, fetid with piles of rotting potatoes or cabbages. Have your cellars where you like, but let me have mine *above ground*, and on a level with my kitchen, so as to be both accessible and pleasant, and so that I can get my vegetables to it, as well as from it. Still the main body of the farmer's vegetables should be stored *under his barn* floor, so that he can drive his cart to the hatchway and dump right into his potato, cabbage, carrot, rutabaga, beet, parsnip, and other cellars, or bins.

By the side of this is another room, L, which may be used for storing bedsteads, lumber, barrels, and such rubbish as garrets usually contain, tools included, with this advantage, that it is handy, and just where you want it, whereas the garret is very bad to get to and from. Or any other use can be made of it the proprietor chooses. Perhaps the one who locks up, answers the night bell, &c., might sleep in it.

Between it and the wash-room, and at the end of the cistern, is a store-room, ST, some 7 x 10, just the place to put family stores, sugar, molasses, flour, pork, &c., &c., also furnished with shelves and some drawers. A small closet off the apple-room, from which also starts another stack of chimneys, completes this the north half of my house. How it would suit the reader I care little, since it suits its planner and owner to a charm.

Next comes the ENTRY. It is in this very cellar story, where every entry ought to be, and, hence, does not separate the main rooms above, yet gives

every end any entry secures; of which more hereafter.

It consists of two parts. That line running nearly through it, and terminating in two octagonal pillars, is the central wall of the house, running from bottom to top, while the two walls on each side of it are for this story only, and are eight inches thick, while the middle one is a foot, and built like the outside walls. Tremendous pressure comes on parts of it, yet it stands. FE is the front entrance, where strangers will naturally apply for ingress to the house; and the room RR is for a common receiving-room, hat-stand, reading-room, &c., and that pillar in the entry has an elk's head and horns, and some deer-horns masoned into it, on which to hang hats and cloaks. From this entry callers are then conducted up into the center of the story above, and taken into dining room, drawing-room, the bed-rooms still above, or wherever it is desirable for them to go, in accordance with their station and business.

From the other end of this half of the entry another flight of stairs conducts from the kitchen and back entry up to the same landing place in the stairway above; of which when we come to that story. Under these two flights of stairs, and accessible by a door in this center wall, is just the place for coal, and coal is the only proper material for heating houses—of which, however, in its place. Adjoining is a place for the furnace, marked F, and manufacturing gas out of cheap oil, soap-fat, &c., which is far cheaper than common gas, easily made, even by a boy, and probably the cheapest and best way to light a house. Or the place marked G, as designed for gas fixtures, can be used for bathing, it being next the cistern.

The other side of the center wall is a through entry; serves every purpose of one, and is just where you want it.

Passing through this entry we enter the kitchen, K, the great stomach of the house; having a well, from which water is drawn outside, and also into the kitchen itself, and the other side of this kitchen is water from the cistern by turning a faucet, and a lead pipe from this cistern connects with the range, R. Two pantries, C L and P, connect with this kitchen and one another, and one with the adjoining room, W D, a workman's dining-room. At the back end of the closet, C L, which is 8 x 14, wide enough for two rows of shelves, and a barrel under them if desired, and a passage-way besides, is a dumb-waiter which goes from the bottom to the top of the house, serving every story in its passage—a contrivance worth \$100 to any \$1,000 house—proportionally to a more costly one. The general objection to them is that they carry up all the bad odors from the kitchen, which in this instance is prevented by the intervening closet. How many steps must this save in going up and down stairs in the course of a year. Through a speaking-tube near the dumb-waiter a communication is opened from the kitchen to the upper rooms, so that what is wanted from the kitchen may be called for and sent up, and what is wanted from above may be sent down, and thus nearly all the running up and down stairs saved by the dumb

waiter. Nor is it at all in the way, from bottom to top of the house.

The kitchen connects with the workmen's dining-room, 15 x 22, and this, with their sitting-room, W.S.—no unenviable place to spend evenings, and where they can amuse themselves without straying to the grange or other objectionable places.

On the south side of the house, under the portico, and corresponding with the ice house, is the green house, the advantages of which I will not now discuss. Suffice it to say, that \$75 to \$100 is an ample allowance for it, and no \$1,000 house should be without it. That sum can scarcely be spent upon a house elsewhere to as great an increase of comfort. Here the mistress can have her flowers and the master his grapes, and the waste water can be conducted from the rooms immediately above, as well as from the kitchen, to the grape border. Without a glass-house, larger or smaller, I consider any house very imperfect. Its advantages have only to be known to be generally adopted.

A back stairway in the angle between the kitchen and men's dining-room having a two-story oven, under it, leads up into a like stairway above, and up into stories still above, as will be seen in our next. This completes the lower, or ground, or cellar story, which is eight and a half feet high in the clear. Those angular stories erected on the angles of the ice and green houses, lead from the ground to the top of the ice and green houses, and an offset, both for receiving in—there being an outside entrance to the ice house here—and for landing from and entering the carriage, completes the main features of this story; which is submitted not to builders and men merely, but especially to women and practical housekeepers, for such approval or criticism as they may award it. That it cannot be bettered is not asserted, but that it is far superior to any basement arrangement before invented is maintained. And mark to what extent the octagon form contributes to this end. Building reader, is not this plan worthy your adoption? Our next article will take us into the stories above.

SOMNAMBULISM.

In our article in the last number of this Journal, it was shown that *dreams* are the result of an action, more or less perfect, of the *nerve-sentient* essences of the soul, after the physical organs of sense, by the repose of the body, have ceased to be their sole medium. It was shown that the superior freedom frequently enjoyed by these psychical essences during bodily slumber, give them, in certain cases, a superior degree of susceptibility, and may even qualify them for the perception of truths entirely beyond the reach of the mind in its normal state. We come now to remark, that besides the set of nerves, called the nerves of *sensation*, which in the normal state of the system, serve as one portion of the circulatory medium of these essences, there is another set, through which are performed the functions of *muscular motion*.

In the ordinary dream-state, both the nerves of sensation and the nerves of motion are quiescent;

and then the mind may fancy the occurrence of various bodily motions, while in reality the body is in a torpid, and immovable state. But from certain irregular conditions of the nervous system which sometimes occur, the nerves of the senses may become torpid by the recession of their ordinarily pervading medium, (which may act in comparative freedom from corporeal influences, thus giving rise to dreams,) while the nerves of motion may still preserve their ordinary relations to their exciting essence, and may thus still convey to the muscles the impulses of the will. In a greater or less degree, this condition of the motor nerves during dreams, sometimes occurs, perhaps, with the majority of people. In some cases, simply the nerves controlling the organs of *speech* preserve, wholly or in part, their normal excitability, and then the dreamer is able to give outer utterance to his thoughts. It is said that such persons "talk in their sleep." In others, still farther ramifications of the motor nerves are open to excitement, and then there is the ability to execute various partial motions of the body with greater or less power and precision. In other cases, all the motor nerves seem to preserve the normal state, and being under the control of the soul's volitions induced by impressions received through its now comparatively spiritualized medium of sensation, the dreamer is able to rise from his recumbent position, walk about, execute his various fancies, or attend to his ordinary business, and even to do many things of which he would be totally incapable while in the waking state. This is the state commonly known as SOMNAMBULISM or SLEEP-WALKING.

Owing (as it must be) to an exalted condition of the medium of perception externally, known as the *senses*, persons in this state are sometimes able to form the most accurate estimates of relative positions, of motions, and of equilibria, which capacity they have manifested in climbing from the windows of their bedrooms, ascending to the roofs of houses, or to the tops of high walls, seeming even to take delight in balancing themselves and walking in places which they would neither be able nor have the courage to approach while awake.

But there are other features which generally characterize the phenomenon of somnambulism, which are still more remarkable than this nice appreciation of equilibrium. One of these is the partial and sometimes apparently complete suspension of *outer sensation* which occurs. Thus, in many instances, the somnambulist may be struck, or pinched, or pricked with a sharp instrument until the blood flows, without exhibiting the least symptom of sensitiveness. The most pungent aromatics applied to the nose sometimes fail to affect the sense of smell. Loud noises made for the purpose of arousing the subject are apparently unheard, and the pupil of the eye (when open) often manifests entire insensibility to the approach of light. These facts have been ascertained by careful experiments which did not admit of the possibility of mistake.

COLQUHOUN cites, among other cases in point, one taken from the Transactions of the Medical Society of Brealeau, concerning a rope-maker, who, during

fits of somnambulism, performed many operations in his ordinary business, and quite as well if not better than he could have done the same things while in the normal state. He even, while in his fits, repeatedly rode on horseback to a town situated at a distance where his business called him, without ever missing his way, or experiencing any embarrassment; and the writer adds: "During the continuance of the paroxysm he was quite insensible; though pricked, pinched, or struck, he felt nothing. He could not see when his eyes were forced open. He could not smell even the most volatile spirit; nor could he hear the report of a pistol when fired close beside him."

DR. RENARD, of Metz, an eminent German physician, reports several cases of somnambulism as following catalepsy the phenomena attending which were similar to the foregoing. Of one of these cases Dr. R. observes that the patient's eyes "were open and fixed; all her limbs were flexible, but she was still without consciousness, as previously, during her convulsions. She heard nothing, saw nothing—say, she did not manifest any feeling when pricked so as to draw blood. A candle held before her widely-opened eyes occasioned no contraction of the pupils, nor any motion in the eyes themselves. We cried as loudly as possible into her ears; she exhibited no symptoms of consciousness." Dr. R. reports other cases of a similar character, but of these particular details are deemed unnecessary.

Though it is seldom that natural somnambulists are subjected to such careful observation and experiment as were made in the foregoing cases, it is generally known that it is sometimes almost impossible to arouse them to the wakeful state, until the peculiar affection naturally passes off; and this of course would not be the case if the external senses were not almost wholly suspended in their functions.

But although external sensation is thus frequently suspended in somnambulists, there is commonly still a lively internal sensibility with reference to whatever external things the thoughts happen to be employed upon. So lively, indeed, is this, in many instances, as to give to the merely fanciful the effect of reality. Thus a young ecclesiastic, of whom an account is given in the French Encyclopedia by the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, once imagined himself, while in a fit of somnambulism such as he was frequently subject to, to be walking on the bank of a river and seeing a child fall in. Supposing the child to be drowning, he instantly threw himself on his bed and commenced the motions of swimming, which he continued to perform until he felt a bundle of something upon the corner of his bed, which he took for the child. This he seized with one hand, while with the other he continued the motions of swimming until he believed that he had gained the bank of the river. He then laid down his burden, and commenced shivering as though he had really been into a frozen river. He said to those who were observing him, that he was freezing, and called for some brandy to warm him.

But it is a still more remarkable fact that in many cases of somnambulism, there is a most accurate discernment of outer objects, requiring sight,

when the person is in total darkness, or when his eyes are tightly closed, and even thickly bandaged. Of the numerous and well authenticated cases which might be cited in proof of this assertion, we have room only for the following:

A Mr. Collins of East Bloomfield, New York, whose case is related on the authority of his brother, "would, while asleep, often arise and write poetry and long letters in a room perfectly dark. He would make his lines straight, cross his t's and dot his i's, and make it perfectly legible. He seemed to be clairvoyant when in this state, and would often tell what a sister and brother-in-law were doing, and where they were, when several hundred miles off. . . . His statements, though many and often, were always found correct."

The same author relates on the authority of an eye and ear witness in whom he had perfect confidence, the case of a girl who would rise in her sleep at the sound of a violin, enter into conversation with the family, calling each one of its members by a new name, and "would often read in any book in the darkest night, when the shutters were fast closed and the room as dark as it possibly could be. At such times she not only read correctly, but would tell the exact time by any watch however the hands might be moved back or forward."

Of the young ecclesiastic before referred to whose case is reported by the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the following additional particulars may now be cited:

The young man was in the habit of rising from his bed and writing sermons while in his sleep. Whenever he finished a page he would read it aloud and correct it. Once, on altering the expression, "*ex deus infans*," he substituted the word "*adorable*" for "*deus*," and observing that the word *adorable* (commencing with a vowel) required that the word *ex* before it should be changed into *et*, he accordingly added the *t*. While he was writing, the Archbishop "held a piece of paste-board under his chin to prevent him from seeing the paper on which he was writing; but he wrote on, not at all incommoded. The paper on which he was writing was then removed, and another piece substituted; but he instantly perceived the change. He also wrote pieces of music in this state, with his eyes closed. The words were under the music, and once were too large, and not placed exactly under the corresponding notes. He soon perceived the error, blotted out the part, and wrote it over again with great exactness."

The case of JANE C. RIDER, known as the Springfield (Massachusetts) somnambulist, created some years ago much wonder and speculation among intelligent persons acquainted with the facts. During her paroxysms, Miss Rider would attend to her domestic duties with apparently as much facility and correctness as when in the waking state, and would sometimes sew, thread her needle, read, and perform other operations requiring a most delicate exercise of *faculties of sight*, with her eyes perfectly closed, or when the room was totally dark. She would sometimes rise from her bed during the night, arrange the table for a meal, and on one or two occasions actually prepared a dinner. While

engaged in these operations she one time observed a lamp burning in the room, and extinguished it, saying that she did not know why people wished to keep a lamp burning in the daytime. She almost invariably supposed it was day: hence her common reply when reminded that it was time to retire, was, "What! go to bed in the daytime!"

Though in most of her paroxysms her eyes were, to appearance, firmly closed, yet, in order to guard against every possibility of deception, a large black silk handkerchief, between the folds of which were placed two pieces of cotton batting, was, on one occasion, applied directly over her eyes, and in such a manner as to completely fill the cavity on each side of her nose. Various names were then written on cards, both of persons with whom she was acquainted, and of those who were unknown to her which she read as soon as they were presented to her. Miss R. also wrote distinctly and legibly while her eyes were thus bandaged; and after writing the word "Springfield," and observing that she had left out the *l*, she inserted the letter with great precision.

She also, while in her paroxysms, learned, with great facility to play at backgammon, and with her eyes closed, could make the moves correctly, though while in the state of outer wakefulness she knew nothing of the game. It should be added, that after she returned to her normal state, she never had the slightest remembrance of anything which occurred during her attack—a fact which applies to almost all cases of somnambulism.

The foregoing, with many other particulars of this remarkable case, were reported by Dr. Belden, the somnambulist's attending physician.

Volumes, indeed, might be filled with the details of cases similar to those stated above. They are to be found in greater or less abundance among the records of all ages. Almost every experienced physician has met with something of the kind in the course of his practice, and the fact of their frequent occurrence no intelligent medical practitioner presumes to deny.

Yet, firmly established as facts of this nature are admitted to be, they have, strange to say, been generally considered by those who ought to have been most familiar with their true philosophy, as importing little beyond a diseased condition of the nervous systems of those with whom they occur. Their bearings upon the question of the soul's interior constitution and powers have seldom been considered. Yet it is most obvious that several of the phenomena familiarly known to sometimes accompany somnambulism, and especially the phenomenon of sight without the use of the natural eye, could not occur if there were not in man an interior, living, and sentient principle, or *spiritual constitution*, which, under certain circumstances, may perform its perceptive and rational functions, even independent of the bodily organs of sense. If this does not of itself absolutely demonstrate, it at least presents the idea in a very conceivable and rational form, that man as to his essential nature, is a *spirit*, and that the outer body is simply his habitation, and his passive vehicle of manifestation to, and communication with, the external world; and that when the outer body, by

disease or old age, becomes unfit for these purposes, the *man himself*—the *spirit*—may, in unbroken consciousness, dwell in a more interior mode of being—a mode of being to which the state of somnambulism seems to be a half way approximation.

In a future article we may take occasion to discuss the relations of this theory of an interior and spiritual constitution, with that doctrine of Phrenology which connects the normal mental manifestations with particular cerebral organs, and show that there is not necessarily any conflict between the two doctrines. But for the present we close with this respectful suggestion:

That facts such as are above submitted, as being known by every intelligent physician and psychologist to frequently accompany natural somnambulism, ought to make every modest man hesitate before he joins in the vulgar cry of "humbug" and "collusion" against the alleged similar facts of induced somnambulism, even though the latter be induced by a process concerning the nature and power of which those who raise this cry are invariably and entirely ignorant—viz, that process which has been termed MESMERISM or ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

W. F.

HINDRANCES TO MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

BY E. P. BUELL.

Many persons are often at a loss to conjecture why men of extraordinary mental endowments so often live and die without doing anything worthy of being remembered by posterity. But this mystery can be solved by considering the hindrances to mental improvement which exist in every nation under heaven. One who is well versed in the practical application of Phrenology, readily discovers in many children, whose craniums he examines, the germs of future greatness. He observes those children as they grow up to manhood, and mourns when he sees them sacrificing the noble and god-like faculties with which they were endowed on the altar of unbalanced passion.

One man is a slave to his appetite. His mind may be of a high order, but he likes the things of this world too well to follow the example of Franklin, and "feast his body on a roll of bread, that divine philosophy may regale his soul." Intemperance is not confined to the immoderate use of ardent spirits. Millions, in our own country, are slaves to the appetite for food, which, being abused in childhood and youth, is a fertile cause of untold suffering in riper years. The farmer, who has long winter evenings of leisure, returns from his toil to his home, with an appetite sharpened by the exercise he has taken in the open air, eats a hearty supper, warms himself by the fire, and, like a full-fed animal inclosed in a pen, falls asleep, and is unfit for study or society. His intellect may be of a high order, but his gluttonous habits prevent him from exercising it in such a manner as to make him rise above his fellows in point of general intelligence.

The merchant engages in business to such an extent that his whole mind is engrossed in it, and if

he takes up a book to read, his thoughts soon wander upon some enterprise whereby he may increase his worldly goods, or be able to meet a bank payment at the appointed time, and thus save himself from irretrievable bankruptcy. The fashions of society render it necessary for him to support himself and family in an expensive style of living, and to accomplish this object he neglects to cultivate those faculties which insure moral and intellectual distinction.

The sensualist may be endowed with superior intellectual gifts, but failing to govern his passions, he follows the promptings of his blind animal instincts, and thus transforms the image of the Almighty, stamped upon his brow, into the likeness of a demon.

The worshipper of the goddess Fashion, taxes all the energies of his body and soul to adorn himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of a vain world, and thus fails to secure that "inward adorning" which alone raises man to that standard of excellence which allies him to beings of a superior order of intelligence.

Thus have we briefly noticed some of the hindrances to mental improvement, and the list might be greatly enlarged, if it were deemed necessary, in order more fully to impress the subject on the mind of the reader. It only remains for us to point out a way by which these hindrances can be removed. And this can be done in a few words. Let every one be instructed in regard to his own nature, as a physical, moral, and religious being, and thus learn his duty to his God, his neighbor, and himself. All educated minds can do this, with the aid of the Bible, Physiology, and Phrenology. With the assistance which this triune fraternity affords us, we can remove the hindrances to mental improvement, and at length fulfill the design of the Creator in placing us upon earth. Human progress, however, is of gradual growth, and it is not to be expected that mankind will emerge at once from the state in which they now exist, to the full fruition of that temporal felicity which is in reserve for posterity.

Boston Notions.

Kossuth, and his reception in Massachusetts, is the topic at the time we write. This has called out rather full expressions of some "notions," that had their cradle in Boston before the Revolution, and went forth thence not without influence over the world. On the whole, in spite of mountains of conservative ice and prejudice piled up here in the old town of the Adamses and Hancocks, the illustrious exile has perhaps nowhere met so warm and as sincere a welcome as since he entered Massachusetts. Owing to some misunderstandings about formalities, which it is not worth while to inquire into, it has been purely a *State* reception, the city fathers, as such, doing nothing. But practically it has been the same thing—that is to say, the people's welcome.

Kossuth entered the old Bay State in the right way, through Springfield and Northampton, through Brookfield and Worcester, well named the heart

of the Commonwealth, where his reception was worthy of the heart of a great, intelligent, prosperous, high-toned, free State. They did not try to detain him with empty speech-making, but gave him solid marks of sympathy in his great cause, greeting him as a representative of an idea, a people, and of all humanity, and bidding him God speed in his mission to Boston, to that city where his voice and presence were so much needed, and where there was so much latent fire and power which he might quicken into its own proper vitality for good.

His entrance and reception at the State-House, on what he called our "capitol hill," his review of the military on the common; his first address in Faneuil Hall, which only disappointed by its beautiful and chaste calmness, being delivered from MSS., but not by its tone, which was of the purest, loftiest, most religious, nor by its force of logic; his welcome the next day in each of the executive and legislative halls, with fitting speech each time; and the great time of the legislative banquet in the evening, in old Faneuil Hall again, when the light of the upturned, beaming faces of guests at the tables, with the smiles and waving handkerchiefs of ladies in the galleries, and the portraits of the fathers shining from the walls, all seemed aglow with one pure and fervent spirit, under the spell of the Magyar's eloquence—brought the thing to one, but only to a first, climax. His speeches on all these various occasions were equally and wonderfully various. This last one in Faneuil Hall, which was purely extempore, covered, perhaps, more ground than any one speech which Kossuth has delivered in the United States. It was full of history, and made many wonder "where was Bowen?" There was no resisting the genuineness and sincerity of the man's look and utterance. A very conservative friend, who sat near us, said:—"This is a man whom one could die for; I would rather die, any day, than have him die." The perfect simplicity with which he uttered his great things, was remarkable. And that winning courtesy was music to the eye and ear; the manner of that happy response to old ex-president Quincy, was as perfect and spontaneous as a Mozart melody.

He stood on Bunker Hill. There his speech was a pure and lofty lyric, an outgushing of the highest patriotic and humanitarian emotions. Who has not read it and felt it? He went to Cambridge, and carried an unwonted enthusiasm into the midst of an academic exhibition, melting not a little of the professional ice before his genial presence. In Lynn, and Salem, and Danvers he had still new and glorious contacts with the sovereign and enlightened people. This made already the twelfth day of this exciting visit, and his exhausted physique demanded rest; the people of West Cambridge had arches, cavalcades, and dinner prepared, and in Concord, on the first battle field, Ralph Waldo Emerson was to have taken the Magyar by the hand, in the name of his liberty-loving townsmen; but these were disappointed; the visit, however, was to take place during the next week. A day's rest enabled him to address the Germans on Saturday evening, in their own tongue, in the Melodeon. A week more of receptions in the towns and cities

about Boston, was to end with still a third grand demonstration in Faneuil Hall, admission being confined to new purchasers of the Hungarian bonds. Madame Kossuth, and M. Pulsky and his wife, have also come in for a large share of sympathy and admiration.

It will be reckoned a good day for Boston, as it will for our whole country, when Kossuth was seen and heard by such vast multitudes of free Americans. Whatever may be the result of his heroic aspirations for his bleeding country, and whatever we may think of armed intervention or of the chances of humanity in that old heathenish arena of war, one thing is certain, viz.:—that Kossuth has had a great mission with regard to us—a mission which he will have effectually and gloriously accomplished, whatever be the temporary fate of nations. That mission was to preach the great doctrine of liberty in the highest and broadest sense, as it was never yet preached: the doctrine, that liberty is the common cause of mankind; that in the long run there can be no such thing as an American liberty, or a Hungarian liberty, more than there can be an American or a Hungarian God. Kossuth preaches carrying conviction and new light to thousands of souls, the solidarity of human interests, the brotherhood of peoples. He is a genuine prophet, and his words are fraught with more glorious meanings and effects, than he himself can be entirely conscious of.

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM.—From all the church bell-towers of Boston run electro-magnetic wires, which meet, cob-web like, in a central office in the city building, like so many nerves of sensation, and go out thence again to all parts, like nerves of locomotion, propagating the noiseless, quick impulses that set all the bells to ringing. In a still night you hear a solemn note from some bell nearest you, when instantly, like so many echoes in different times, some twenty other bells chime in from every quarter. It has a soft, commingling, musical effect; it seems as if some spirit had breathed through all the spires, and set all their bells in simultaneous vibration. A moment's hush, and again you hear it. Once, twice, thrice; then a longer pause; then thrice again; and so on many times; and you know, and the whole city knows, that a fire has broken out in district No. 3, and the firemen, without loss of time, are wending their ways directly to the spot.

Thus the system is in full operation, and works to a charm. Scarcely a minute intervenes, sometimes, between the turning of the crank of the little signal box, (there is one within forty rods of every point,) and the lusty response of the twenty church bells, in obedience to the finger-pressure of the central operator, on the key corresponding to the district—hence the alarm came by the little crank aforesaid. Fires now are extinguished before they have time to gain much headway.

NEW HALLS, THEATERS, ETC.—Since the vicissitudes of the musical season are over, there is great activity in providing fit places for such entertainment against another year. Two large and splendid music halls are progressing. One, the Boston

Music Hall," in Bunstead Place, is rapidly rising above ground, upon most solid foundations, and will be ready in the autumn to seat audiences of nearly three thousand persons, with all comfort and elegance of environment. On the site of Tremont Temple, lately burned, is to be commenced another, on a similar scale.

Besides these, the erection of a large and elegant theater and opera-house is as good as determined on; over \$100,000 being already subscribed for the purpose. This is felt to be an indispensable want, seeing that the "Old Drury" in Federal-street, the home for many years hallowed by the best acting Boston ever saw, is to be pulled down to make way for stores. Speaking of building, too, there is a plan on foot to raise the Tremont House to the ground, and on its site extended back to Beacon-street, to erect an immense hotel, of seven stories, in elegant free-stone. The native granite seems to be yielding the palm to this softer and darker stone.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The proceedings of Congress since the issue of our last number have been of an unimportant character, presenting no point that demands comment, as connected with the general welfare of the country. Our sapient legislators have consumed much time in unprofitable debate, giving a forcible illustration of the fact that "corporations have no souls," by pocketing the public money with no visible effort to perform the public service. The question of foreign intervention has called forth several able speeches on both sides. The petition of Mr. Collins for increased aid to his line of mail steamers has been made the subject of animated discussion, but no measures relating thereto have been adopted.

A law suppressing the traffic in ardent spirits has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts. The vote on the third reading stood politically as follows:—In favor of the bill, 93 Whigs, 55 Democrats, and 72 Free Soilers. Against the bill, 75 Whigs, 47 Democrats, 11 Free Soilers. Absent, 26 Whigs, 15 Democrats, 4 Free Soil.

The bill provides that the act shall take effect on Saturday, the 19th of June, and that on Monday, the 21st of June, the People shall be called together and vote on the question—whether the law shall be suspended in its operations for one year, or continue in effect. If the vote is to suspend operations, the Governor is to issue his proclamation suspending the operation of the law.

The Maine Liquor Law has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island, to take effect on the 3d Monday of July. Politically divided, the vote of the House stood as follows: Year—Whigs, 31; Democrats, 16. NAY—Whigs, 7; Democrats, 16; not voting, 1, (Whig, of Newport.) In the Senate, one Whig and one Democratic voice was heard against it.

The subject of Legislation for the suppression of the use of ardent spirits is still warmly discussed in this city, and frequent meetings have given a fresh impulse to the Temperance movement.

Governor Ramsey has issued his proclamation giving official notice that the Maine Law has been ratified by the people of Minnesota, and went into effect on the 3d of May. The total vote on the question was as follows:—

	Yes.	No.
Ramsey County.....	528	496
Washington County.....	218	68
Dakota County.....	32	4
Chisago County.....	13	3
Benton and Cass Counties.....	61	91
Total.....	853	662
Majority for the law.....		191

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan was held at Detroit on the 29th of April, Charles B. Bosh presiding. Seven delegates were appointed to go to Baltimore from each district. Gov. McClelland and Alfred Williams were appointed delegates at large. The delegation was strongly instructed for Cass. In the resolutions no reference was made to the Compromise question.

In the Missouri Whig State Convention, Mr. Fillmore was named as the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Whig National Convention. A resolution was adopted in favor of Edward Bates as the first choice of the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky as the second choice.

After the appointment of delegates to the National Convention and Presidential Electors, resolutions embodying the following principles were unanimously adopted:—1. Unwavering attachment to the Union. 2. Uncompromising hostility to Nullification and Secession. 3. Approval of the Compromise Measures as a final settlement of the Slavery question. 4. A Tariff for revenue and protection. 5. Non-Intervention in the affairs of other Nations. 6. River and Harbor improvements.

UTAH.—The Legislature of Utah assembled on the first Monday of January, and closed its session on the 18th of February. A special session had been called by the Proclamation of the Governor, much remaining to be done for the complete organization of the Territory. The Message of Gov. Brigham Young to the legislature presents a variety of information on the present condition of Utah. During the past year the settlements have continued to extend, until now the line extends from near Bear River on the North, unto within about twenty-five miles of the southern rim of the Great Basin, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles; and a company is now forming who design making a settlement near Santa Clara, far beyond that point; also east and west a few settlements are forming, although not so extensive in those directions. It is desirable that a settlement should be made on Mary's River, in order to preserve peaceful relations with the Indians in that region. They have become of late very troublesome to travelers, stealing their animals, robbing and killing them as they have opportunity. There is a successful settlement now established on the west side of the Tooele, where the Indians had become so troublesome it was feared that none could be maintained. With the exception of the Indians on Mary's River,

peace prevails among all the tribes toward the whites within the Territory, although some few are at war with each other; but, as a general thing, peace and quietness prevail among themselves. Some idea of the growth and prosperity of this Territory may be formed, by comparing the revenue for the year 1850 with that for the year 1851. The total amount of taxes for the year 1850 was \$8,116, while the amount of taxes for the year 1851 amounts to \$23,971; showing an increase of \$15,855, or nearly 200 per cent, a sum which, if all collected, would be amply sufficient to pay all the Territorial debts, and leave a handsome balance on hand to prosecute the business for the coming year. The books of the Utah Library, purchased by the United States, and received as donations, through the agency of Dr. Bernhisel, have recently been removed from the boxes to the shelves in the north-east room of the Council House, and are found in a high state of preservation. The selection is spoken of by learned gentlemen as of the highest order. The catalogue, classification, and arrangement of the library are not yet completed, neither have the legislature established by-laws for the management thereof, as they probably will at this session. Mr. Wm. C. Staines is the librarian.

CALIFORNIA.—Our latest advices from California continue to be of a highly favorable character. The rains which have so abundantly visited every part of the mines, have left a rich harvest for the diggers. All the streams, north and south, have been unusually swollen, and considerable damage has been occasioned by the washing away of dams and mining works, and the flooding of deposits, where auriferous earth had been collected and stored awaiting the rain. But these losses are trifling when the beneficial change wrought in the general prospects of the miners by the abundant supply of water is considered, and all feel compensated for the loss of property and labor, while conjuring up bright visions of future operations along the full stream which has swept them away. There is no complaining now, but successful and well-plied industry is causing the earth to yield harvests of gold.

It is found that as the waters gradually recede from the flats bordering on the streams in the mining region, and the rivers resume their natural channels, that the surface deposits, or the washings, are in many places materially changed by the action of the flood. The localities on the bars, and along the banks where the treasure was most exposed, and which have been left in some places almost barren; and where the earth had been turned over in vain before, new formations or deposits have been made.

The spring emigration from the cities on the Pacific to the mining interior has commenced. Parties are to be seen every day in the streets or on the wharves, equipped for the mines. The number of Chinese laborers that will visit the mines this spring will be very great. Every day parties of thirty and forty may be seen in the streets of San Francisco, their stores, utensils, and other "traps" heaped upon a dray, wending their way to the Stockton or Sacramento steamboat landings. This

class of miners is, perhaps, of all others, the least profitable. Their wants are few, and supplied in a cheap and peculiar manner, and, as they are saving, penurious, and apt at trade, society seldom gets the benefit of their earnings. When they have accumulated a few hundred dollars each, their fortunes are made for their own country.

The amount of gold dust shipped from San Francisco and landed at Panama, during the month of March, 1850, as per records of the U. S. Consulate, was \$1,028,569. For the same month of 1851, it was \$2,015,775. During the corresponding month of this year, 1852, the amount shipped to Panama and San Juan has been \$2,537,704, being an increase for a single month of \$521,929 over last year, and \$1,509,135 over the year before. This great increase it must be recollected, has taken place despite the disastrous floods which put a stop to mining operations, and cut off the communication with the mines, during the greater part of the month just passed.

In April, 1850, the amount landed at Panama was \$1,271,826. Same month 1851, it was \$3,037,692. We would not be surprised if it exceeded \$4,000,000 the present month.

Some idea of the immense amount of gold dust carried to the Atlantic States in the hands of passengers may be obtained by a comparison between the amount appearing on the books of the U. S. Consulate at Panama, which includes only that manifested and shipped by parties at San Francisco, and the amount deposited at the various U. S. Mints during the same period. Thus for the year 1851—

The amount regularly shipped and landed at Panama was..... \$35,892,012
While official documents show that the deposits of California gold at the various U. S. Mints for 1851, were. 57,285,755

Showing a difference of..... \$21,393,743

This difference can only be accounted for by supposing it the sum taken in private hands, and of which no official or documentary notice could be taken until deposited at the Mint. The amount, therefore, carried away by passengers during the year 1851, averaged \$1,782,645 per month.

DEPARTURE OF LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.—The bark *Ralph Cross*, Capt. Skales, left Baltimore last month for Liberia, with emigrants. Appropriate religious services were held on board the vessel prior to her departure; and a large number of the friends of the emigrants were in attendance to witness their departure. The emigrants who sailed are ninety-five in number, twenty-five of whom are from Maryland, twenty-two from Missouri, twenty-three from New Jersey, and the remainder from Philadelphia and other localities. The vessel was to stop at Norfolk to take on board seventy emigrants from Virginia and the Carolinas; a large proportion of whom are manumitted slaves. The emigrants are well provided with agricultural implements and tools, and will no doubt prove a highly valuable class for their new home. Among the passengers are Bishop Payne of Baltimore, with five or six others, who go out as missionaries.

A USEFUL GOVERNOR.—George S. Boutwell, Governor of Massachusetts, recently lectured at Rowley, on the Science of Government. He treated of the history and progress of government, and spoke of the peculiar modifications which might result from an ingenious combination of opposite principles in a government, and in conclusion, alluded to the possibility that Russia might assume a hostile position toward the United States. The lecture was delivered in the Baptist meeting-house, to a very respectable audience.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A call has been issued for a Woman's Rights Convention to be held at West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 2d and 3d of June next.

The friends of Justice and Equal Rights are earnestly invited to assemble in Convention, to consider and discuss the present Position of Woman in Society, her Natural Rights and Relative Duties.

The reasons for such a Convention are obvious. With few exceptions, both the radical and conservative portions of the community agree, that Woman, even in this progressive age and country, suffers under legal, educational, and vocational disabilities which ought to be removed. To examine the nature of these disabilities, to inquire into their extent, and to consider the most feasible and proper mode of removing them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is proposed to hold.

The elevation of Woman is the elevation of the human race. Her interest cannot be promoted or injured without advantage or injury to the whole race. The call for such a Convention is therefore addressed to those who desire the physical, intellectual, and moral improvement of mankind. All persons interested in its objects are respectfully requested to be present at its sessions and participate in its deliberations.

The call is signed by a large number of distinguished reformers of both sexes.

ISAAC T. HOPPER.—The decease of this venerable philanthropist took place on the 7th ult. at the advanced age of 81 years. Friend Hopper, as he was familiarly called, had been long distinguished for his interest in benevolent movements, especially in those which had reference to the more degraded and criminal classes of society. One had only to be an outcast, and in suffering, to challenge a claim on his sympathies. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people in the Tabernacle on the 12th ult., on which occasion appropriate and feeling addresses were made by Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia, and Hon. Judge Edmonds of this city. In a future number of our Journal, we intend to give a full biography of this remarkable man, with a portrait and Phrenological analysis of his character.

FOREIGN.

FRENCH POLITICAL CONVICTS.—The political offenders who have been transported into Algeria are to be divided into three categories. The first is to comprise those who possess property or are skillful workmen, and they are to be placed in the

towns on the coast, where they can live on their incomes or obtain employment. These persons would have been unfit for agricultural labor, and the expense of establishing them in the agricultural colonies would have been very considerable. The second category is to consist of such of the transported as present guarantees of good conduct, or express repentance; they are to be placed in different villages as free colonists, under the simple superintendence of the authorities. In a short time the government will probably afford them pecuniary assistance, so that they may colonize on their own account. The third category is to comprise the more dangerous portion of the transported. They are to be divided among several camps or villages, in bands subjected to severe discipline; but their food and lodging are to be carefully provided, and if their conduct be good, they may become free colonists, obtain possession of land, and be joined by their families. The districts to which the second and third categories are to be sent are Birkadem, Douera, Maison, Carree, Bourkika, Ain-Benian, Ain-Sultan, and, if necessary, Tizorain and Oued Boutan, in the province of Algeria; Bona, Baroubier, and the Drea, in the province of Constantia, and Mers el Kebir, in the province of Oran. It is expected that the labor of the transported will greatly facilitate the colonization of Algeria. The transported of the first class, who are, it is said, very grateful for the concession made to them, intend to send for their families.

PERSECUTION OF PROFESSORS.—A decree has been issued in Paris, enacting that Professors in the College of France should no longer enjoy the privilege of irremovability, but might be revoked by the Minister of Public Instruction. This decree has been enforced by revoking three Professors—Michelet, Edgar Quinet, and Mickiewicz. Jules Michelet had belonged to the University since 1821, and has professed successively the dead languages, history, and philosophy. His histories and biographies have given him a wide spread and enduring reputation. His course of lectures was suspended on the 12th of March, 1851, by M. Girard, Minister of Public Instruction, of the instigation of the Jesuits, against whom M. Michelet had waged a most unrelenting warfare. Since that period he has not resumed his functions. Quinet was made Professor of the Languages and Literature of southern Europe in 1841, and in 1846 received a public censure from M. Guizot for his tendency to democratic opinions. His popularity with the students was so great, that it was not judged advisable to molest him. He was elected to the Chamber in 1848, where he always voted with the republicans. He wrote two pamphlets, one on the State of Siege, and one on the Expedition to Rome, which made a lasting impression. Adam Mickiewicz is a Lithuanian by birth, and a Frenchman by adoption. The publication of a *Hymn to Truth* drew upon him the attention of the Russian authorities, and he was requested to retire to the Crimea, and remain there till further notice. His friends, however, obtained his pardon, on condition that he should never return to Poland. He went to Germany where he became intimate with Goethe. In 1811, he was ap-

pointed Professor of the Slavonic language and literature at the College of France. He is dismissed, like his colleagues, for his democratic opinions. A work written by him during his wanderings, entitled "Book of the Pilgrims of Poland," has been translated by M. de Montalembert.

PRINCE PAUL.—Prince Paul of Wurtemberg died in Paris on Thursday night, 15th April. The clergy claim that he embraced the Roman Catholic faith a few days before his death. His body has been exposed in state in a *Chapelle Ardente*, with the ceremonies of that religion.

MARSHAL GERARD.—Marshal Gerard recently died in Paris at the age of 79. He was born in April, 1778, at Damvilliers (Meuse). He entered the army as a volunteer in 1791. He was present at Fleurus; was at one time aide-de-camp of Bernadotte; was colonel at Austerlitz; general of brigade in the Russian campaign; general of division in September, 1812; count of the empire in 1813; marshal of France in 1830; peer of France at the same time; general-in-chief at the taking of Antwerp in 1832; twice minister of war; twice president of the council of ministers; commander-in-chief of the national guards of the Seine; twice grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour; grand cross of that order since July 29, 1844. The deceased took part in all the great battles of the empire, and was, at the time of his death, senior marshal. In consequence of the death of Marshal Gerard, there remain at present only five marshals in France—Reille, promoted in 1847; Jerome Bonaparte, in 1850; and Exelmans, Harispe, and Vaillant, in 1851.

PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG.—Prince Felix Lewis John Frederick Schwarzenberg died of apoplexy, at Vienna, on Monday the 3d of April, in the 52d year of his age. He was born on the 2d of October, 1800, and was a nephew of the celebrated Prince Schwarzenberg, who, in 1813 and 1814, commanded the allied armies against Napoleon. The immense estates of the family were inherited by his elder brother John. Felix devoted himself to diplomacy. In 1825 he was Secretary to the Austrian Legation at St. Petersburg, and in that capacity sheltered Prince Troubetzkoi, who was concerned in the famous conspiracy which attended the accession of the present Czar to the throne. The ambassador was absent at the time, and Schwarzenberg as acting head of the embassy, resisted all demands of the Russian authorities for the surrender of the fugitive. Finally, the house was surrounded, and Troubetzkoi gave himself up; but his friend and protector was obliged to leave Russia in consequence. Subsequently, he went to London, where he distinguished himself chiefly by seducing and running away with a lady of high rank; he was prosecuted for this exploit in England, and as the damages and costs of the suit were never paid, he was declared an outlaw. Afterward at Naples, where he was several years ambassador, he was equally notorious for his career of gallantry, and is said in one instance to have suffered the bastinado at the hands of an enraged

husband. This embassy he resigned on March 28, 1848, as we believe, to serve under Marshal Radetzky in northern Italy. Finally, on November 21, of the same year, after Windischgratz had extinguished every trace of liberty at Vienna, and was on the point of marching to renew the process in Hungary, Schwarzenberg was made the Prime Minister of the Empire, which post he filled until his decease.

History will record his name with execration. He is responsible for all the gloomy catalogue of crimes of which Haynau was the zealous executor. It was virtually by his authority that the thirteen Generals were executed at Arad in violation of the terms implied at their surrender. He put to death the gallant and generous Louis Batthyanyi, a deed that even his apologists do not attempt to justify. He dictated the measures of treachery and of severity that have rendered Hungary a waste of desolation, and re-established the overthrown despotism of the Hapsburgs. He froned the lying constitution of March 4, 1849, and annulled it when its purpose was accomplished. Instead of the forms of liberty then promised, he has established a centralized despotism far more pervading, harsh, and burdensome, than that of Metternich. He has restored the Imperial House of Austria, but only to render its downfall certain and entire hereafter.

A PRACTITIONER IN POISON.—The death of Dr. Ellenberger, a naturalist of Prague, has been recently announced. This gentleman was a sort of modern Mithridates, and had for many years previous to his death, been in the constant habit of swallowing the most deadly poisons, and of neutralizing their effects by immediately taking the antidotes. Some years ago M. Orfila who was traveling in Germany, paid a visit to the Museum of Natural History at Prague; Dr. Ellenberger was presented to him, and commenced immediately to give the eminent chemist a running account of his experiments with the antidotes of the vegetable alkalis, and especially with that of strychnine and morphia, and offered to make M. Orfila an eye-witness of his success. He sent to a neighboring apothecary's for fifteen decigrammes (23 grains Troy) of acetate of morphia, and M. Orfila having declared it to be perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and swallowed it. Thirty seconds after he took an equal quantity of a white powder which he carried in his pocket. No effect whatever followed this double dose. The Doctor stated that he had already done the same thing times without number, upon himself, upon animals, and even upon plants, which he washed first with a liquid strongly impregnated with a poison, and afterward with the antidote. He had even made experiments with strychnine and always with success. His death was caused by the accidental use of the wrong counter poison, after having swallowed a heavy dose of some violently active agent.

BEGGARS IN PARIS.—A great number of beggars have for some time past occupied a large house in the quartier de la Pepiniere, and have formed among themselves a "Fraternal Association" for duping the public. Some went into the streets,

and pretended to be laboring under severe infirmities; others hired children and passed them off as their own; others visited respectable people in their own houses; an English woman specially confined her labors to the English and American community; a degraded ecclesiastic victimized the clergy; and some of the band remained at home to manufacture begging letters and petitions, as well as to forge the certificates necessary for their success. There was a complete wardrobe attached to the establishment, where the rogues costumed themselves anew every morning to elude suspicion and simulate a vast variety of characters. The money which was collected, amounting to a considerable sum daily, was carried to a common fund, out of which the house was kept. Every evening the whole band dined together in good style, and, it seems, amused themselves in drinking toasts to their dupes. The police have lately put an end to their operations, by arresting the whole of them just as they were about to sit down to dinner. They were carried off to the Prefecture of Police.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—There have recently been three arrivals from Australia in London, with some thousand ounces of gold, and other vessels are on their way with rich consignments. Advices by these arrivals confirm the largest of the gold stories. Among the lumps found is one weighing 341 ounces, and estimated to contain thirty-three ounces of pure gold. Another piece of ore weighed ninety ounces, and another eighty-two. The precious metal is found mostly near the surface, the largest lumps are jammed in crevices of rocks. The total yield of the diggings in the first three months is \$3,500,000. The nominal price of gold at Melbourne has varied from £3 to £3 8s. per ounce. The banks, however, will advance but a small proportion on deposit, until instructions be received from England. Government has raised the price of miners' licenses from 30s. to £3 per month. There is no scarcity of provisions or goods; prices, however, cannot be quoted. A considerable number of vessels are lying at Hobson's Bay without crews, although \$200 are offered for the run to England. Society at the mines appears, from accounts received, to be less disorganized than was the case in California during its earlier days; meantime, numerous refining "tributary" and mining companies have sprung up in England, and flourish on the excitement. Emigration is active, and the papers abound with the advertisements of speculators, all anxious to come in for a share of the ore.

AN AMERICAN IN ROME.—An American gentleman was standing among the spectators in the vestibule of St. Peter's, on Easter Sunday, when the Pope was being carried by, and neglected to take off his hat, a piece of disrespect which was observed by some French officers behind him, who requested him to uncover somewhat imperatively. As the American paid no attention to their request the officers proceeded to poke his hat off, at which affront the gentleman turned round and signified his intention of exacting the satisfaction customary among men of honor, a satisfaction, however, which

the Frenchmen did not seem disposed to accord, as they called *safile* of soldiers and sent him off to the *corps-de-garde*. The American *Charge d'Affaires* on being informed of the circumstance, immediately effected the release of his countryman.

THE PERUVIAN GUANO ISLANDS.—Considerable interest is awakened among shippers and agriculturists as to the merits of a controversy at present going on, respecting the right of the Peruvian Government to certain recently discovered guano islands. T. Wentworth Buller, of Exeter, has written to *The Times*, claiming that the Islands of Lobos, is the rainless district of the the South Pacific, and on which immense deposits of guano are found, do not belong to Peru, inasmuch as they were not enumerated among the Peruvian possessions when she declared her independence. The islets referred to are the Lobos Afuera and the Lobos de Tierra, the former lying in lat. 6° 34' S., lon. 80° 45' W. Mr. Buller, it appears, had several times applied to the British Government to take possession of these islands, but without effect. He concludes his statement by expressing high admiration for the enterprise of Capt. Benjamin Morrell, master of an American whaler, by whom these islands were discovered, and who published a minute account of them in a book issued in New York in 1832, under the name of "Morrell's Four Voyages." It is remarkable that in the same book is a description of the Island of Ichaboe, and that, acting on the information there obtained, the first ship sailed from England to load guano at that deposit. On the other side of the question, the Peruvian Consul declares that the above islands are included within the limits of Peru, and warns all vessels against loading there without proper authority from the Government.

MORMONISM.—Elder Erastus Snow, writing from Copenhagen, 23d March, says that the "work of the Lord" is progressing rapidly in spite of the determined resistance of the priesthood and nearly all the influences of the country. In Copenhagen the "Saints" occupy one of the finest halls in the city, and the whole town is divided into districts and parishes, under a regular ecclesiastical establishment. They have met with much persecution in various parts of the country. The number of "Saints" in Denmark, in good standing, is put down at 600, besides a few in Norway and Iceland. Over 700 have been baptized, and 45 have emigrated to Utah. The Elder, with a small party, is now on the way to the promised land. Twenty-eight Danish Saints were to sail from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 8th instant.

In India, also, several native Christians have been baptized by the Mormon Priests. In France the Book of Mormon has been stereotyped and published, and arrangements are concluded for its publication in German at Hamburg. It is already printed in Danish. In Italy the progress of the cause delights the Mormon Saints, who found their first converts among the Waldenses. The southern European missionaries, at whose head is Elder Lorenzo Snow, hope to penetrate Turkey and the

Russian empire via Malta. In the Society Islands, at Tahiti, there are thirty members.

The French oppress the Church in the Society Islands.

In South America there is a branch of the church at Valparaiso, Chili, consisting of the missionary with his wife and brother.

GREECE AND AMERICA.—Letters from Athens, in the German journals, state that the Supreme Court of Appeals of Greece had confirmed the sentence of an inferior tribunal, condemning Mr. King, the American missionary, to fifteen days' imprisonment, a heavy fine, and expulsion from the kingdom, for having preached the Protestant religion, in violation of the constitution. On this Mr. King addressed the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the judgment both in his own name and in that of the American government, from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added that he would not voluntarily obey the judgment. It was not known whether the Greek government would expel him by force, but if it should, it was considered likely that the United States would take up his defense.

BURNING OF A HINDOO WIFE.—The *Calcutta Englishman* says:

"The night of the 1st of this year witnessed one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists both in England and India proudly point, as one of Lord William Bentinck's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth: The Rajah died at Pachete on the 1st of January, at about 4 P. M.; a wild cry was raised by the women of the zenana, that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance round the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the tidings, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the rajbarry. At about 10 o'clock, volumes of smoke told that the horrid custom of that house was being carried out. The Ranees walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames, which had been lighted for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her in life. The farce of sending a long procession to Cutwa, said to contain the body of the Rajah and his sick wife, was then carried out. They managed to reach Cutwa at a convenient hour of the night, burnt some wood, made some presents, and gave information to the police. The sick Ranees was to have proceeded to Juggernaut, and there die; but the Suttie having got wind, the latter part could not be carried out, and it became necessary to personate the Ranees, which is now being done in the person of Suirai Rehoo, to the no small profit of the subordinate official."

Miscellaneous Department.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In our February number, page 42, we copied an article from the New York *Tribune* which recommended that Railroad Superintendents, Conductors and Engineers should possess "the highest order of practical talent, good health, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks," and in short such talents, moral sentiments, prudence and judgment as to qualify them for the immense responsibility of taking charge of the life and property committed to their charge.

The writer suggested that by the aid of phrenology persons thus qualified could be selected, while those not possessed of the requisite qualities could be detected and denied employment in those capacities before hundreds of lives and limbs had been sacrificed. Thousands of intelligent men, both in this country and Europe, would regard the recommendation of that article as very sensible, and admit that a proper application of phrenology to the selection of railroad employees would prevent at least ninety per cent of all railroad accidents.

But the writer has lived long enough to be acquainted with the stupid bigotry of those who deem every thing false which they do not understand—for he anticipates what would be likely to follow his article, in these words:—"Humbog! cries a host of young and old fogies." The writer was mistaken in one thing—instead of a host of old fogies crying humbug, but a single concern has ventured to bray against what it had too little sense to comprehend or too little candor and honesty to acknowledge. We quote the paragraph:

"A phrenologist gravely proposes, in the New York *Tribune*, to furnish superintendents and conductors, engineers, &c., for Railroads, who will so manage matters as not to meet with accidents. He thinks it ridiculous to blame a man for running his train into another when his head is so constituted with bumps that he cannot help it. And then he lays down the particulars by which the right sort of agents should be determined. A superintendent should have a head at least twenty-three inches in circumference, a conductor at least twenty-two and a half; and so on.

"Query:—If it takes a head 22½ inches round to make a good conductor, how long a pair of ears does it take to make a first rate phrenologist?"—*New York Observer*.

Now, the *Observer* knows that the writer in the *Tribune*, did not propose to furnish "superintendents, &c."—but merely suggested that phrenology would aid in making the selection, and that it would be wisdom in the stockholders not only to use their own best judgment, but to invoke the aid of phrenology also. Besides, it is a gross misrepresentation to say that "he thinks it ridiculous to blame a man for running his train into another when his head is so constituted with bumps that he cannot help it." No such inference can be wrung from the article.

In regard to the "query" of the *Observer* about long ears, we must confess our inability to answer it, inasmuch as we have always found those who are more remarkable for ears than brains, uniformly

arranged against phrenology. If the query is offered in good faith we shall take it as an indication of increasing capacity and a laudable desire for a wider mental philosophy on the part of its author, and we will make all possible allowance to his fear, though even charity would not deter us from admitting that he was the largest eared applicant that ever sought admittance to the phrenological gateway.

PHRENOLOGY IN SPRINGFIELD.—Every lecture which we hear from O. S. Fowler improves us more and more strongly with a conviction of the utility of his system. It would have been impossible for any husband or wife, lover or loved one, to hear the lecture last evening without deriving some profit from it. The man who labors as Mr. Fowler does to elevate the moral and physical condition of mankind, studying and teaching so many valuable thoughts to others abroad through these lectures, deserves the thanks of every well wisher of humanity. He is doing a good work, and is worthy of all the encouragement that a justly appreciative community can bestow.—*Springfield Daily Post, April 26th.*

THE JOURNAL IN ILLINOIS.—By J. RYAN, JR. I cannot close this note without saying something concerning the Phrenological Journal, whose monthly visits have cheered and buoyed me proudly up in times of sorrow, and caused me to be proud of my avocation—Agriculture. When first I saw it I spurned it with sovereign contempt, for I considered no fundamental principles based wholly upon fiction. Now how changed! By the earnest entreaties of a friend I was induced to subscribe for the Journal. I now acknowledge my heart felt gratitude to that friend for his many entreaties to examine that which I then ignorantly regarded as fictitious, but now know to be substantial fact. Bearing this in mind, allow me to urge and cheer you onward in your career of truth and benevolence; hoping you may live to see the day when your science shall be believed and established throughout all Christendom, and rejoice in the brilliant victories achieved by its wonderful teachings. That you may live to see that intellectual lamp that was lit up by (tell and Spurzheims, and trimmed and raised aloft by Combe and numerous others, beam forth with all its native effulgence, until the world shall be illuminated, is the ardent wish of your sincere friend and affectionate student.

General Notices.

OUR JOURNAL.—We copy the following from the *Food de Los Angeles*—

FOWLER AND WELLS continue the publication of their Journal with increasing public favor. And they are worthy. Their works are edited with ability, and command the favor of scientific readers, to an extent unparalleled by any other series of publications now extant.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL [for April] contains illustrated articles on "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Heart." It is the beginning of a series, describing the structure and functions of the heart, and its language

related to the organs located in the general reader. The contents of the number are very interesting.

THE WATERGATE, located for April, leads off with H. Watergate's Phrenology, by T. J. Nichols, M. D., the third of a series on this subject. Illustrated by appropriate engravings. Interesting articles also appear from the pens of J. A. Brown, M. D., E. A. Kirtledge, M. D., W. S. Bush, Dr. Trask, and others.

INVESTIGATE PHRENOLOGY. By FOWLER AND WELLS, N. Y., monthly at \$1.00 a year. This work is particularly valuable to the young, who are pursuing their education.

(The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL cannot be furnished to clubs at less than a dollar a year. Either of the others may be had at a discount when a number of copies of either are taken.—PUBLISHERS.)

IN PAGES—Literature and Art. By R. Margaret Fuller, author of "A Pioneer on the Lake," "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," etc., etc. Two parts in one volume. With an introduction, by Horace Greeley. (Continued.)

PART I.—A Short Essay on (Cotton); A Dialogue: The Two Heberts; The Prime Works of Milton; The Life of Sir James Mackintosh; Modern British Poets; (The Modern Drama); Dialogues, containing sundry Lessons on Poetic Taste.

PART II.—Poets of the people; Miss Barrett's Poems; Lives of the great Composers, including Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Berlioz, &c. A Record of Improvements suggested by the exhibition of Mr. Albert's Pictures; American Literature; Wordsworthianism; Methodism in the Americas.

APPENDIX.—The Tragedy of Waverley. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York. One vol. 1860. pp. 300. Price \$1.00.

(This work will be published on the 1st of July, 1862.)

THE "SEA."—Shakespeare is a northern mine of inspiration. He is imbued, heart and soul, with the wisdom and most beautiful faith. The stars with up and down his pages, as if he himself had marshaled them in space, and they came and went at his bidding. His characters have the actual phrenology of their lives' end. He never writes us by force upon our minds what he does not feel himself. The weird thunders connected "their hearts under his own eye," and "pulsed in double time" as when, before they started the whole destiny of the noble Macbeth, the chosen curlew his own hand before it could move, and he must have felt his own: "few men rightly temper with stars."

No matter what aspect of humanity he delineates, his neurological attention is always accurate, touching and beautiful. The weeping Margaret exclaims over the head of Roderick:

"Hush this lovely face
Ruled, like a wandering star, over me,
And could it not endure thee to rebel!"

Poor Roderick should submit himself to patience by the reflection—

"There's none in this planet reigns:
I must be patient, till he have no lock
With an aspect more favorable."

The half-foolish Lear, bewildered by the ingratitude of his two daughters, looks to the stars as the only way of accounting for such manifestations, and cries:

"It is the stars,
The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one self and man would not begot
Such different issues."

And Othello, appalled at his own misery, exclaims:

"It is the curse of heaven,
That some more woe than earth than she was wont,
And make men mad."

So the wise and far-seeing Prospero tells the beautiful and compensating Miranda:

"I and my weak each day depend upon
A four complexion star, whose influence
If now I court not, but check my fortune
Will ever after drag."

"The stars, in their courses, fought against 'em," is a well-known traditional allusion of Scripture.

The great of the interest with which Shakespeare has treated Hamlet, may be found in the obscurity of his intellect, which regarded the suggestion of a faculty; his language shrinks and recoils from the specter, but its shape appears to his intellect a "questionable" one, and he speaks to it. He has long been involved of the power of wrongs, with which his self is too feeble to grapple, and the dream, which is forced upon him, even by supernatural means, he will try to resist. Not so with Macbeth; he is a non-impressionable believer in his fate, and the desperate hardness with which he clings his career, is but the last despair of one who sees, "that the juggling fiends, who

From shadow Land, by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, recently published by Fowler and Wells, New York. Price 25 cts.

patrol in a double space," had promised such a destiny.

Macbeth's fate should come to his knowledge. "Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!" There is no one who has not some serious idea of his own destiny—some evil which he has always dreaded, and which, though impracticable, is sure to happen. In this way we are all gifted with a certain degree of prevision, greater or less, as to the course of human life. The first has but a vague sense of common intuition, limited by the dull and surviving principles of instinct; the noble enlarges up in the god apprehending qualities of the phenomena and the poet, the latter of whom is given, in the highest earthly compass, the beauty of which we are speaking. Free and free here originally read and the same term. To speak the language of vision now, yet as by a sudden and overwhelming singular, in the nature of prophecy, and each, too, in the action of poetry.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL TRADER. By R. W. WELLS. New York: Fowlers and Wells, publishers. Price 50 cents.

This little instruction book is, in arrangement, artistic execution, and general adaptation to the needs of the teacher or private student of Phrenology, decidedly superior to any work ever published on the subject. The high stand which this beautiful and useful art has attained in the educational, literary and commercial world, has created a demand which has been unsupplied. Mr. Wells has a method by which he produces these singular-looking hieroglyphs with exquisite neatness, and at the same time with unprecedented cheapness, and such facilities, combined with his extensive experience as a teacher, qualify him pre-eminently to produce such a work. It is our confident belief that this work is, in the fullest extent, what it purports to be, a PHRENOLOGICAL TRADER.—N. J. Mover.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT may be obtained by any number of active and intelligent persons, in all parts of the country. A small capital, if say from \$25 to \$50, will be necessary. Those who engage in this business will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the prospect for a liberal profit is unimpaired. For full particulars address, post-paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

WHAT are the best works for us to read on Physiology? In reply, we would say—for the beginner, we would recommend, 1st.—THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY, 2d.—Applied to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education, by Andrew Combe. Price, 75 cents. 3d.—"PHYSIOLOGY, ANIMAL AND HUMAN," Applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Health of Body and Power of Mind. By O. S. Fowler. Illustrated, price, 75 cents.

These works may be ordered, and received by return of the first mail, free of postage. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, New York.

MR. S. and Mr. B. (On the last page of the April number may be found a notice of Mr. Redgrave's school, to which, in private, we have often called the attention of our personal friends, as just the place for training properly the minds and bodies of their boys. Admitting, as we do, his skill and resource as a teacher, we have persuaded him to give a series of articles to the public through our columns, embodying some of his theory and experience in the intellectual, moral, social, and physical management of youth. Teachers and mothers will be on the look-out for something valuable from his pen in future numbers.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—At the sixth annual session of the National Industrial Congress, held at Albany, New York, in June, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the next session of the Industrial Congress be held at Washington, D. C., the week to commence on the first Wednesday of June, 1856, and to continue seven days or more.

Every Land and Labor Reform Association having ten members will be entitled to one delegate, and for each additional twenty members one delegate.

GEORGE H. EVANS, President.
HENRY D. BARROW, Secretary.
PATRICK J. WALSH, []

POSTAGE ON KECOR.—Mr. John B. Taylor, 140 Nassau-street, New York, has published a story (concerning the great Hong-yan, which he will send, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of \$1.00.

Impetuous. Two persons by the real or assumed name of Hall and lately are putting themselves off in various places as Professors of Phrenology and Astrology. The reading of their hand bills is enough to provoke sensible people of the wisdom of those "pretenders."

New Publications.

Diaphan's Journal of Music, published every Saturday at Two Dollars per annum. By JAMES D. WILSON, 21 Nassau Street, New York.

In his prospectus the editor thus states the objects of this new journal:—

Its contents will relate mainly to the art of Music, but with occasional glimpses at the whole world of Art and of public literature. Indeed, everything pertaining to the cultivation of the beautiful, including, from time to time:—

1. Critical reviews of Compositions, Oratorios, Operas, with timely analyses of the notable works performed, accounts of their composers, &c.

2. Notices of new music published at home and abroad.

3. A summary of the standard Musical News from all parts, gathered from English, German, French, as well as American papers.

4. Correspondence from musical persons and places.

5. Essays on musical style, technique, private, authors, compositions, instruments, theories, on musical education; on Music in its moral, social, and religious bearings; on Music in the Church, the Concert-room, the Theatre, the Chamber, and the Street, &c.

6. Translations from the best German and French writers upon Music and Art.

7. Chronological notices of Composers, Painters, Architects, Poets, Artists, &c.

8. Original and selected Poems, short Tales, Anecdotes. A brief space, also, will be devoted to ADVERTISEMENTS of articles and occupations, literary or artistic.

Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century. By ADAM SEDGWICK. 2 vols. 18mo. 40 pages each. New York: J. P. Redfield.

Of this work the *Evening Post* says:—

We are free to say that our first impressions upon reading the title of this book did not inspire us in a further acquaintance. We were tired of books about the ages of Louis XIV. and XV. They have been the constant theme of essayists and lecturers of periods and revolutions, of historians and of poets, from their day to this. We have read more than enough of the tyranny, rivalry, debauchery, luxury, luxury, and licentiousness of a period which had just enough religion to make idols of its thinkers, and enough freedom to invent, with one wing outstretched, the capricious rule of a dynasty of courtiers and buffoons.

We did not suppose it possible, even for the pointed rhetoric of History, to present this subject in any new attitudes. When we received the two volumes bearing the above title from Mr. Redfield, their publisher, therefore, we opened them with a professional air of feeling that we were about to discharge a duty, and with no hope of receiving from the perusal of them any pleasure whatever.

As many others are liable to the impressions from the title of this book, we deem it our duty to say, that it presents by far the best portrait of the prominent figures of the age to which it refers, that we have in the English language; and with suggest new aspects of character, even to those who are most familiar with the voluminous and minute *Chroniques* of that period. It contains a series of portraits of representative men and women, not burdened with unnecessary personal or biographical details, but presenting only those features which bring them into significant relation with their time. Each volume contains about twenty of these sketches, among which are the very interesting names of FAYET, FLETCHER, DUBOIS, SAPHIR, ARNOLD, MARIE ANTOINETTE, the Comte de VALLERIE, ROSSIGNOL, FLOREN, LA CHA, DE BERNIS, Duke d'Orleans, the Chevaliers, Buffon, the Voltaire, La Motte, &c.

It is hard to say that sketches like these, by one of the most brilliant and elegant prose writers of young France, (if there be any longer a young France,) have less nothing by themselves, but we may say the less a very considerable; it is nearly the best of its kind, and will surely be perceptible to the most critical reader.

Hints on Dress and Beauty. By MRS. E. ELLEN BARNES. 18mo. New York: Fowler and Wells, 121 Nassau St., and 104 Washington, Boston. Price 50 cents. Prepared by mail, 20 cents.

Mrs. Smith writes with earnestness and pathos, and we wish her book might be read by everybody. There seems of the work some would gain strength, and those men who point the finger of scorn because a woman is willing to extricate herself from a burden "previous to be borne," of which he can have no idea, because he has had no actual experience, and women who have not suffered to some of their nature have from peculiar physical debility, and therefore cannot sufficiently sympathize with the demands of suffering nature, but allow themselves to ride a road being long will be less hindered; and every one will begin to think for herself, and seek her own requirements for health and comfort.

Circular of Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute, Grenada, Mississippi. L. ALDRIDGE, President; W. B. WARD, Principal.

In the circular before us we find several commendable features. We note the following regulations:—

It is the desire of the Trustees to make the Institute, as far as possible, the home of those who enter it. The people, therefore, in their personal habits and daily deportment, as well as in their studies, are under the immediate and constant supervision of the Principal and other teachers. The object of study in this Institute is designed to be thorough and solid, such as will tend to the full and harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers of the pupil.

(Nothing is here said in relation to physical education, or the development of the body in connection with the brain—an educational omission, no doubt—for we cannot believe that the managers of such an institution would neglect this most essential of all departments of education. In the same "circular" we find the following curious additional rule:—"Dipping and will under no circumstances be allowed," from which we infer that the young women of Grenada were maintaining the bad practice of *fencing men*. Will some Mississippi correspondent explain?)

Isis, a Pilgrimage. By CHARLES CARSWELL. 18mo. pp. 208. New York: J. B. Redfield.

We were taught to think novels were very bad for any one to read, and we never take one in our hands without a feeling of apprehension of its evil intentions. It was with this feeling that we examined *Isis*, but confess that it gives some strong points for thought to character that we had not dreamed were possessed by many artists of either sex. It is a fascinating book, and we would advise all its readers to be on guard lest they lose their identity, and allow Miss Cheevers to think for them.

Tales and Traditions of Hungary. By THEODORA PILLOCK. 18mo. pp. 263. New York: J. B. Redfield.

Madam Pillock here breathes many very harmonizing and beautiful things in a pleasing style. Read her "Kingdom of Hungary," and admire his simple goodness. He says:—

"The people give the crown, not to him who seeks it, but to him who sings undauntedly, not for a crown, not even for the thanks of love, but because the spirit urges him. The sincere expression of feeling is never lost; nature outveils it to the hearts of men."

Bible Temperance against Ultra Totalitarianism. Reprobating Typing, Drunkenness, all Fences and Immorality, and Carousing Total Abstinence. By PEARSON BUCKINGHAM. Pp. 128. New York: August and Engel.

The appearance of the *MAINE LAW* has been an excellent assistant; but Sheldon Buckingham is not the first one who has made the Bible serve as a cloak for a great evil, and he will doubtless be hailed by all drunkards as a strong advocate. He would be unwilling to rest under the responsibility he has assumed in this day of strong animal appetites and weak self-control.

He might well say, "Oh, what power the gift of it is!" &c. Wonder if he ever walked among the readers of—*If such they could with justice be termed—of the wretched, and asked himself the cause of that wretchedness?* Was it not a love for that same alcoholic stimulus which he says the Bible approves? Let us presuppose that he ask himself—*Who hath we, who both sorrow, who both redness of eyes?*

To Correspondents.

J. M. H. As a reply to your question please read our answer to T. H. in the May number, page 116. These letters will convey you a full written description of character from the developments you have sent us.

W. W. F. We thank you for your good wishes and valuable letters to the *Journal*. You may send additional names of club prices. It is not too late as we yet have back numbers.

Advertisements.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.—Part I. The True Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual. Part II. Cont. the Limits of Power, a Scientific Measure of Humanity in Trade. Two parts in one volume. By GEORGE PAUL ANDREWS. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

This work claims to be a solution of the Great Social Problem, a demonstration of the principles of Individual Sovereignty, an interpretation of the laws of equity in social and commercial intercourse; an exposition of the fundamental principles which must form the basis of a True Social Organization. Simple and original in its principles, clear in its statements, exact in its logic, feasible in its applications, unapproachable in its conclusions, it is recommended to the attention of those who are seeking to solve the problem of human destiny.—T. L. HICKMAN, M. D.

"Mr. Andrews has clearly produced ideas which, sooner or later, must force themselves on the attention of the public. The influence and ability with which he has treated them are potent to the most ordinary reader."—*New York Tribune*.

"This is a work by an original and vigorous thinker. His views are stated with great clearness, and argued with no little ability and force."—*New York Evening Post*.

"We can give no fair synopsis of the author's views, positions, and arguments. To be fully understood and appreciated they must be read—read in sections, and carefully and thoroughly examined."

"Mr. Andrews, the author of this work, is an able writer and profound thinker."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

"This is one of the most remarkable productions we have ever yet read, as well in case of the novel as of the treatise on the history of the world in which they are exposed. Were his statements so many truths, it would not be a history, read on another who so well expresses himself. Mr. Andrews is no deceiver. He has in him nothing of the Red Republican—at least, not in the ultimate sense of that designation."—*Cleveland Free Democrat*.

"Andrews is the theoretic and historic philosopher of what may be regarded as the specifically American form of religion. It is the work of an American philosopher, breathing in that generously practical manner which is all things to a practical American."—*Translated from the Germanische Zeitung, (German)*

MRS. M. THOMPSON'S PHRENOLOGICAL MIRROR, No. 48 Lodge-st., Albany, N. Y., is open day and evening. Free to visitors, where professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of characters, may be obtained. FOWLER AND WELLS'S Publications, and other Phrenological and Scientific books for sale.—Feb. 12.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, who may visit New York, to the elegant Clothing Establishment of Messrs. BARNES & FORTY, Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, No. 57 Courtlandt-street, where they will find one of the most superb assortments of wearing apparel to be met with on the Continent. Messrs. B. & F. do a tremendous business all over the United States, including California, Cuba, and portions of South America, and yet the utmost quiet and small order reigns in their establishment, where a gentleman is dealt with a single garment with as much care and courteous attention as though it were a large batch of goods. We had heard of these clothing bridges, and saw some of it, but after testing the manufacture of Barnes & Forty, which in style, cleanliness, and finish, is unsurpassed in Broadway or Paris, we were highly surprised to find them selling for less than the usual custom price. They must go upon the principle of the "sacred power," and a simple one it must be with them, for they are inconsistent in business, a prosperity which will soon be without a rival in their business. If our friends, merchants and others, visiting New York, will call and examine for themselves, Messrs. Barnes & Forty will send no recommendations from us.—June 14.

IMPORTERS.—Two persons by the real or assumed name of Hall and Joly are passing themselves off at various places as Professors of Phrenology and Astrology. The reading of their hand-bills is enough to convince sensible people of the wickedness of those "pretenders."

New Publications.

Delight's Journal of Mexico; published every Saturday at Two Dollars per annum. By JAMES S. DWIGHT, 21 School-street, Boston.

In his prospectus the editor thus states the objects of this new Journal:—

its contents will relate mainly to the art of Mexico, but with occasional glances at the whole world of Art and of polite literature; indeed, all everything pertaining to the cultivation of the Beautiful, including, from time to time:—

1. Critical reviews of Concerts, Oratorios, Operas; with timely analyses of the notable works performed, accounts of their composers, &c.

2. Notices of new music published at home and abroad.

3. A summary of the significant Musical News from all parts, gathered from English, German, French, as well as American papers.

4. Correspondence from musical persons and places.

5. Essays on musical styles, schools, periods, authors, compositions, instruments, theories; on musical education; on Music in its moral, social, and religious bearings; on Music in the Church, the Concert-room, the Theatre, the Chamber, and the Street, &c.

6. Translations from the best German and French writers upon Music and Art.

7. Occasional notices of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, Poetry, Aesthetic Books, the Drama, &c.

8. Original and selected Poems, short Tales, Anecdotes. A brief space, also, will be devoted to ADVERTISEMENTS of articles and occupations, literary or artistic.

Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century. By ARTHUR HUGHES. 2 vols., 12mo., 438 pages each. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Of this work the Evening Post says:—

We are free to say that our first impressions upon reading the title of this book did not incline us to a further acquaintance. We were tired of books about the ages of Louis XIV. and XV. They have been the constant theme of essays and lectures, of poets and reviewers, of historians and of gossipers from their day to this. We have read more than enough of the tyranny, frivolity, dishonesty, impiety, libel, and heartlessness of a period which had just enough religion to make infidels of its thinkers, and enough freedom to tolerate, with seeing content, the capricious rule of a dynasty of courtiers and buffoons.

We did not suppose it possible, even for the pointed rhetoric of Huguess, to present this subject in any new attitudes. When we received the two volumes bearing the above title from Mr. Redfield, their publisher, therefore, we opened them with a professional sort of feeling that we were about to discharge a duty, and with no hope of receiving from the perusal of them any pleasure whatever.

As many others are liable to like impressions from the title of this book, we deem it our duty to say, that it presents by far the best portrait of the prominent figures of the age to which it refers, that we know of in the English language; and will suggest new aspects of character, even to those who are most familiar with the voluminous and minute *Croniques* of that period. It consists of a series of portraits of representative men and women, not burdened with unnecessary personal or biographical details, but presenting only those features which bring them into significant relation with their time. Each volume contains about twenty of these sketches, among which are the very interesting names of Fron, Prevost Fontenelle, Diderot, Sophie, Arnould, Marie Antoinette, the Camargo, Voltaire, Rousseau, Florian, La Cio, De Bernis, Duke d'Orleans, the Crebillons, Buffon, the Vanhous, La Motte, &c.

It is absurd to say that sketches like these, by one of the most brilliant and eloquent prose writers of young France, (if there be any longer a young France), have lost nothing by translation, but we may say the loss is very inconsiderable: like the prophet Elijah's, it is merely the loss of superfluous matter, and will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical reader.

Hints on Dress and Beauty. By MRS. E. OAKES SMITH. 12mo. New York: Fowler and Wells, 131 Nassau-St., and 142 Washington-St., Boston. Price 25 cents. Prepared by mail, 35 cents.

Mrs. Smith writes with earnestness and pathos, and we wish her book might be read by everybody. Then some of the weak ones would gain strength, and those men who point the finger of scorn because a woman is willing to extricate herself from a burden "grivous to be borne," of which he has no idea, because he has had no actual experience; and women who have not suffered so some of their sisters have from peculiar physical debilities, and therefore cannot sufficiently sympathize with the demands of suffering nature, but allow themselves in ridicule a real blessing will be less heeded; and every one will begin to think for herself, and seek her own requirements for health and comfort.

Circular of Talokusha Baptist Female Institute, Grenada, Mississippi. L. ALDERIDGE, President; W. B. WARR, Principal.

In the circular before us we find several commendable features. We note the following regulations:—

It is the desire of the Trustees to make the Institute, as far as possible, the Home of those who enter it. The pupils, therefore, in their personal habits and daily deportment, as well as in their studies, are under the immediate and constant supervision of the Principal and other teachers. The course of study in this Institute is designed to be thorough and solid, such as will tend to the full and symmetrical development of the intellectual and moral powers of the pupil.

[Nothing is here said in relation to physical education, or the development of the body in connection with the brain—an unintentional omission, no doubt—for we cannot believe that the managers of such an institution would neglect this most essential of all departments of education. In the same "circular" we find the following curious anti-bisexual rule:—"Dipping snuff will under no circumstances be allowed;" from which we infer that the young women of Grenada were imitating the bad practice of foolish men. Will some Mississippi correspondent explain?]

Les, A Pilgrimage. By CAROLINE CHESBRO. 12mo., pp. 320. New York: J. S. Redfield.

We were taught to think novels were very bad for any one to read, and we never take one in our hands without a feeling of apprehension of its evil insinuations. It was with this feeling that we examined *Les*, but confess that it gave some strong points for insight to character that we had not deemed were possessed by many writers of either sex. It is a fascinating book, and we would advise all its readers to be on guard lest they lose their identity, and allow Miss Chesbro to think for them.

Tales and Traditions of Hungary. By THERESA PULSKY. 12mo., pp. 342. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Madam Pulszky here touches many very harmonizing and beautiful things in a pleasing style. Read her "Kingsher of Hungary," and admire his simple greatness. He says:—"The people give the crown, not to him who seeks it, but to him who sings undesignedly, not for a crown, not even for the thanks of love, but because the spirit urges him. The sincere expression of feeling is never lost; nature conveys it to the hearts of men."

Bible Temperance against Ultra-Totalitarianism. Reproaching Typing, Downrightness, all Excess and Immorality, and Corrupt Total Abstinence. By SHELDON BUCKINGHAM. 8vo., pp. 128. New York: Angell and English.

The opposers of the MAIN LAW have here an excellent assistant; but Sheldon Buckingham is not the first one who has made the Bible serve as a cloak for a great evil, and he will doubtless be hailed by all drunkards as a strong advocate. He would be unwilling to rest under the responsibility he has assumed in this day of strong animal appetites and weak self-control.

He might well say, "Oh, woe, some power the gift of us." &c. Wonder if he ever walked among the residences—if such they could with justice be termed—of the wretched, and asked himself the cause of that wretchedness? Was it not a love for that same alcoholic stimulus which he says the Bible approves? Let us propose that he ask himself—Who hath we, who hath sorrow, who hath redness of eyes?"

To Correspondents.

J. M. H.—As a reply to your question please read our answer to TERN, in the May number, page 118. Three dollars will secure you a full written description of character from the developments you have sent us.

WM. W. LYDE.—We thank you for your good wishes and valuable letters for the Journal. You may send additional names at such prices. It is not too late as we yet have back numbers.

Advertisements.

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This work claims to be a solution of the Great Social Problem; a demonstration of the principles of Individual Sovereignty; an interpretation of the laws of equity in social and commercial intercourse; an exposition of the fundamental principles which must form the basis of a True Social Organization. Simple and original in its principles, clear in its statements, exact in its logic, forcible in its applications, uncompromising in its conclusions, it is commended to the attention of those who are seeking to solve the problem of human destiny.—T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

"Mr. Anderson has clearly produced ideas which, sooner or later, must force themselves on the attention of the public. The boldness and shrewdness with which he has treated them are potent to the most cursory reader."—New York Tribune.

"This is a work by an original and vigorous thinker. His views are stated with great clearness, and argued with no little subtlety and force."—New York Evening Post.

"We can give no fair synopsis of the author's views, positions, and arguments. To be fully understood and appreciated they must be read—read in *extenso*, and carefully and thoroughly examined."

"Mr. Anderson, the author of this work, is an able writer and profound thinker."—Boston Commonwealth.

"This is one of the most remarkable productions we have ever yet read, as well because of the novel views it enunciates as of the masterly style in which they are expressed. Were his sentiments so many fallacies, it would still be a luxury to read an author who so well expresses himself. Mr. Anderson is no detractor. He has in him nothing of the Red Republican—at least, not in the offensive sense of that designation."—Cleveland True Democrat.

"Anderson is the theoretic and historic philosopher of what may be regarded as the specifically American form of Socialism. It is the work of an American philosopher, handling in that eminently practical manner which in all things is peculiar to Americans."—Translated from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, (German.)

MRS. M. THOMPSON'S PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, No. 40 Lodge-st., Albany, N. Y., is open day and evening. Free to visitors, where professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, may be obtained. FOWLER and WELLS's Publications, and other Phrenological and Scientific books for sale.—Feb. 11.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, who may visit New York, to the elegant Clothing Establishment of Messrs. BOOTH & FOSTER, Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, No. 27 Courtlandt-street, where they will find one of the most superb assortments of wearing apparel to be met with on the Continent. Messrs. B. & F. do a tremendous business all over the United States, including California, Cuba, and portions of South America, and yet the utmost quiet and good order reigns in their establishment, where a gentleman is fitted with a single garment with as much care and courteous attention as though he was buying a large stock of goods. We had heard of cheap clothing before, and saw some of it, but after testing the manufacture of Booth & Foster, which is style, elegance, and finish, is unsurpassed in Broadway or Paris, we were literally astonished to find them selling 50 per cent below the usual custom prices. They must go upon the principle of the "sensible penny," and a sensible one it must be with them, for they are increasing in business and prosperity daily, and will soon be without a rival in their business. If our friends, merchants and others, visiting New York, will call and examine for themselves, Messrs. Booth & Foster will need no recommendations from us.—June 11.

TO PUBLISHERS.—The New York Stereotype Association is supplied with the modern styles of plain and fancy types, and other materials for doing the best of Book-work, pamphlets, bills, labels, and everything in the line of Stereotyping, in the first style of the art, with promptness and at the lowest rates. Application may be made to the manager, J. DAVIES, at the Establishment, 281 William-st., New York, or to L. A. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Reference—Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, N. Y. my. tf.

BELFORD'S Anglsey Leg and Artificial Hand, manufactured by WILLIAM BELFORD, 24 Spring-street, New York. dec. ly

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after applied, turns to slate or stone, forming a complete EXAMINER or COAT of MAIL, over whatever covered, bidding defiance to fire, water, or weather. It has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, as scores of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against persons infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can at all times be had at the General Depot, 64 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, Wm. BLAKE. mar. 17.

B. F. MAGUIRE, DENTIST, successor to the late JOHN BURELL, (with whom he was associated during five years,) continues to practice the DENTAL PROFESSION in his various branches as usual, at No. 3 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.—Jan. 17.

82 VANDER-STRAT.—Boot-makers' Union Association—boots, shoes, and gaiters at retail and wholesale prices. f31.

VAPOR BATHS.—John Hanna, of 96 Forsyth-street (near Grand) N. Y., will administer Vapor Baths daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A female will be in attendance to wait on Ladies.—Nov. 17.

A. G. BARBER, manufacturer of the Boehm Sute, 121 Broadway, New York, also manufactures the Sute of every description. Jan. 17.

BRADDOCK'S IMPROVED GRAHAM FLOUR is for sale at N. H. Wadsworth, No. 17 South-street, New York; John D. Gardner & Co., Flour Commission Merchants, Boston; Wymen R. Barrett, Commission Merchants, Albany; and by L. A. Spalding, Lockport, New York.

This flour is made of the best quality white wheat, and warranted superior to any four hitherto known as Graham flour. It makes a superior loaf of brown-bread, rusk, cakes, and pie-crust, and where used is highly approved. Try it and then judge.—June 16.

MORSEY.—Dr. C. E. Broadbent's Phrenological and Anatomical Museum, 341 High-street, Providence, R. I., is open day and evening, free to visitors, whose professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of characters, may be obtained. *For* and *Wells* publications and other phrenological and scientific books and busts for sale.—June 11.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, Washington City, D. C.—A letter or any business, addressed to this office, including a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. REFERENCES.—R. Wallace, (U. S. Marshal); W. Lenoir, Mayor; Jo. Gale, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latham, Banker. T. C. CONOLLY,

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

ENTRUST who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office. T. C. C. mar. 6.

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Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVI.

Commencing July, 1852.

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A WORD TO THE READER.

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A WORD TO THE READER.

A NEW VOYAGER.—The present number commences a new volume of the American Phrenological Journal. It goes forth on its mission-reforming mission to shed light on the path of the young man just entering on the duties of life—to illumine the nursery and the school-room by such instruction as shall enable the mother and teacher to mold the young mind for a high and holy destiny.

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Thus the promulgation of the truths of which this Journal is the exponent, what more efficient way can the reader do good to his neighbor than to induce him also to become a subscriber and reader? Ignorance is the mother of sin and misery, and the world will groan under the yoke of bondage, until man shall "know himself." This subject lies at the root of all errors in education, evil habits, and points out "a more excellent way" to earthly happiness, than the world has hitherto known.

May we not ask every reader, young men and women, parents, teachers, all, to become co-workers? Will not each reader send a club of new subscribers, and then at once greatly increase the circulation of this Journal and extend its good tidings to millions who still grope in darkness? Let the people "will it," and the work is done. Friends, may we not hear from you?

INDEPENDENCE.

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

PATRIOTISM is a good quality, and political freedom is a great blessing. We love to witness, on each recurring anniversary of our national independence, demonstrations in commemoration of the virtues of our forefathers, and of our own good fortune, as contrasted with that of the people of all other countries. But we are not among those radical conservatives who imagine that whatever was proper for our ancestors to do at one period of the world's history, under one set of circumstances, is appropriate for all ages, under all circumstances. Progress is clearly written on all created things, and manners, customs, arts, sciences, institutions, and governments, are no exceptions to the all-pervading law. The time is far distant when human wisdom shall limit the improvement which is destined to take place concerning human beings, in their individual or associate relations.

We like the social gatherings, the intellectual entertainments, the speeches, the music, the parties of real pleasure, which go to make up the Fourth of July jubilee. They are in keeping with the spirit of this age. But we dislike, we hate the dissipation, the drunken revelry, the riotous gluttony, which usually desecrate this day; while we abhor the whole villanous saltpetre part of the performance, from the snapping of fire-crackers, and hissing of powder and turpentine serpents, to the roar of the flame-vomiting cannon; and especially do we abominate the

suffocating smell of the sulphurous atmosphere we are compelled to inhale; and deeply do we deplore the destruction of property, the burning of houses, and garments, the desolation of homes, and the loss of lives and limbs always attendants on the powder part of the ceremony. These things are mere relics of barbarism; they belong to the past.

But there is a higher virtue than patriotism, and a greater blessing than civil and political liberty. That philanthropy which contemplates the enlargement of the whole race of mankind in its boundless scope, is certainly more ennobling than that patriotism which regards only the interest of a single state or nation.

And that emancipation which places the individual in right relations to all things around him, and the different departments of his being, in harmony with each other—individual freedom—is of more intrinsic worth, than the greatest possible amount of external liberty. The protection of property, wholesome laws, free institutions and good government, lose the greater part of their value to those who are in disorder with themselves. The slave to false habits and fashions around him, and to debasing propensities within him, is a poor specimen of a free man, though he live under the most enlightened and liberal governmental institutions on earth. While therefore we would not detract from the honor due to those who labor in freedom's cause, in any sense, socially, civilly, politically, or religiously, we would aim to lay the foundation of a complete and univer-

sal liberty; and we ask all true philanthropists to work with us to achieve that crowning glory in freedom's diadem, THE EMANCIPATION OF THE MAN.—*Water-Cure Journal*.

PROGRESSION A UNIVERSAL LAW.

NO. IV.

THE ILLIMITABLE PERFECTION OF EARTH'S PRODUCTS.

Former articles have shown that earth herself has been, and will continue to be, improving from age to age, in her facilities for rendering all her sentient creatures happier, and still more happy, forever:—that that law of transmission, which has already peopled the earth from a single pair to over eight hundred millions, will go on to fill not merely every fertile vale, but even every mountain, marsh, and island, just as full of human beings as they can possibly be, and live comfortably—that earth was capacitated to sustain from fifteen to thirty to every square acre, or from 1,500 to 2,000 to every farm of 100 acres, or from 10,000 to 20,000 to every square mile, and water almost as many more—that the whole earth was destined to become one perfect garden spot, adorned with mansions, comfortable, spacious, and even luxurious beyond anything we can now conceive, ramified by rail and plank roads incomparably superior to anything we now behold, and brought to an inconceivable pitch of perfection in agriculture, horticulture, and floral perfection and beauty. To one other analogous point this article invites special attention:—

THE DESTINED PERFECTION OF EARTH'S PRODUCTS. Certain PHRENOLOGICAL laws govern the multiplication of all forms of life, vegetable, animal, and human. The multiplication of vegetables is effected by SEEDS. Not a single individual tree, grass, grain, wood, or vegetable of any kind, but grows from seeds or roots. In the latter case, the offspring is like the parent stock; but, in the former, before any seed can sprout, it must first have been IMPREGNATED by pollen, which is analogous to the male principle, the seed germ representing the female parent. If the impregnating pollen of a given seed is produced by the same blossom which originated the seed, this seed will reproduce a tree, or grain, or fruit, like the parent tree, or grain, or fruit; but pollen may be carried by bees, wind, &c., to a given flower from another tree or grain, and thus produce a cross variety, not exactly like either parent, but a blending of both. In other words, in the kingdom of grains, vegetables, fruits, man, and seeds of every kind, it requires the union of two parents, male and female, to fructify every individual seed, so that, when these two parents are different varieties of the same species, they produce a third new variety, differing from both its parents, because a cross between, and a union of, the qualities of both, and therefore unlike any other that ever was. Thus, plant the seeds of the potato where several kinds grow in the same lot, and the potatoes from these seeds will be new varieties, compounded of the kinds grown in the parent field. By this means, any required number of

new varieties can be produced—some larger than any of the parents, because parented by two large parents, and therefore inheriting the extra size of both, and others having other characteristics, the compounds of other extra parental qualities, and some therefore better than any of their parents. Now, it is a hereditary law that when any quality is extra strong in both parents, it becomes still stronger in their children. Thus, when both parents are very large, or very tall, or very spiny, or very prolific, or very anything else, their progeny, are still larger, or taller, or spier, or more prolific, than either parent. So different kinds of wheat side by side, and the wheat on both sides of the line, and the entire field, produces more or less amalgamation of both kinds, and thus of corn, pear, beans, squashes, melons, and in fact everything that grows. But to apply it more minutely to fruits, bearing in mind that this is a sample merely of its application to every other seed-bearing tree, grain, vegetable, and product of nature.

The old Spitzenburg apple has long been a universal favorite for its rich and delicious flavor, yet is rendered almost worthless by rotting at the core. Now, the famous Baldwin apple bears as distinct marks of being the progeny of a Spitzenburg as any child of its sire. But, while the Spitzenburg parent transmitted its rich vinous flavor, and its remarkable tenderness, and good cooking qualities, its shape and size included, the other parent imparted a long-keeping characteristic in place of the Spitzenburg's core-rotting propensity. The Baldwin is also a prolific bearer, and therefore is better than either parent, because of a fusion of the good qualities of both.

The Vandever is another son of the old Spitzenburg, but less prolific, yet of longer keeping qualities than even the Baldwin; and the far famed Northern Spy is still another. In the Farmers' Club in New York, the writer heard the son of the man on whose grounds it originated, say that his father planted the seeds of these three apples, the Spitzenburg, Fall Pippin, and English Russet, and that this Northern Spy tree grew and bore in the nursery row in which the Spitzenburg seeds were planted. Now, that particular seed had been fructified by the pollen of some large, solid, long-keeping, and excellent apple, and this Northern Spy inherits the cream of the qualities of both its parents blended together. This same gentleman stated that, at Washington, he had seen an apple, called the Albemarle Pippin, raised in Virginia, far superior in flavor, tenderness, and size, to the old Newtown Pippin, which it so closely resembled that he knew it must be a descendant of that world renowned variety.

* The phreological reader, to fully appreciate this article, must comprehend some of these hereditary laws, and will find "Familiar on Hereditary Traits," to give just the kind of laws and facts required. None but phreologists can begin to do this subject justice, for only by Phrenology can the proportions of the several faculties be measured in each parent, and their mutual offspring. This work is the most complete now in our literature published; full of facts and facts, and is fast obtaining a very wide reputation. The reader will find in the present phreological tract, and particularly adapted to students of phrenology, written with this article in hand.

At Mystic Bridge, Ct., is a kind of apple called "Prentice's Russet," larger and finer flavored than the Roxbury Russet, without the toughness or bitterness of the latter, and every way superior, and keeping longer, and so like the latter as to be obviously its son, improved by adding superior maternal qualities. But why particularize! Who that knows anything of fruits but knows that NEW AND SUPERIOR KINDS, not of apples merely, but of peaches, cherries, pears, plums, currants, grapes, berries, oranges, lemons, figs, and every species of fruit, are annually appearing, as by accident, all over our vast country. Observe, these new varieties are being produced. This all see, know, and taste. Then they are effected by some means. These means are in fruits, as in animals and man—the blending of excellencies in that sexual union which rendered them fruitful. And as long as the earth exists this law is destined to improve and re-improve the qualities of every species of fruit, and grain, and vegetable upon the face of the whole earth! That large assortment of apples on which we now so luxuriously feast, and which is adapted to so great a variety of appetites, originally sprung from the crab apple. But, having attained to high an order of perfection in the stock, the progression will be far more rapid and more diversified hereafter than heretofore. There being a great variety of excellent parent apples, their combination, especially in the present attention paid to pomology, will reproduce still greater varieties, of still better apples, and these still more varieties, and these still re-improved ad infinitum and forever, so that those apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, pears, &c., which we now think so luxurious, would no more be eaten by our descendants, than we would think of eating crab apples, because they will have something as much superior to our apples, as our apples are superior to the Siberian crab!

In this connection three things please to observe; first, that very rich land produces far more highly flavored fruits than poor land. Hence, since former articles have shown that the earth will be tillable incomparably better in ages to come than now, that alone would render even our existing varieties of fruits far superior to what they now are; and, secondly, so much intelligence is now being applied to agriculture, that the great majority of our fruit trees are from year to year being grafted with the best kinds, and only grafted trees set out, so that, in a score or two of years, only good sorts will be left to propagate from, which will render the improvement of varieties far more rapid than thus now. Thirdly, men are beginning to apply the laws of hereditary descent to the production of new fruits. Thus Van Mons discovered a means of impregnating a given blossom with just such another as he chose, namely, by taking the blossom from one tree, and fastening it over that of another, so that this last should receive no pollen except from the one placed upon it, and has found these seeds to bear a fruit combining the qualities of the two parent trees! And will not other gardeners apply this important discovery in ages to come to the production of just such fruits as may be desired!

Besides this, the good kinds of fruits in all parts of the earth will be gathered together, and disseminated. Report says that a superior kind of pear is found wild in California, and the last steamer brings news that superior varieties of the orange grow there. New and superior varieties of the grape are being brought to light, just as the Isabella and Catawba were both the spontaneous productions of nature; and the reason why we have not more varieties of grapes and currants is that they are propagated principally from cuttings, and not from seeds, whereas, if propagated from seeds, new and superior varieties would develop themselves as now in the kingdom of apples, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, &c.

Several years ago the writer planted some six bushels of peach-pits; last fall, one peach found in this nursery excelled in flavor any other peach I ever tasted. Several other nursery trees have produced superior kinds of peaches, some very early, others very late; some very large, and of various flavors and excellencies. John Burrow, of Fishkill, a nurseryman, in 1856 obtained a gold medal at the fruit fair in New York for the finest peach on exhibition, and it was a seedling. Nature is thus producing spontaneously better and still better kinds of fruit, then what will she not do when aided by art, science, cultivation, and all those appliances which human ingenuity will ultimately discover and adopt. In short, we can no more conceive what inexpressibly delicious peaches, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, &c., will ultimately be produced, than Franklin could conceive of going thousands per head, from Boston to Philadelphia, between breakfast and supper.

Observe, moreover, that by the grafting and budding processes, these good kinds can be perpetuated and disseminated as long and as widely as we please, and the best kinds are certain to be propagated most.

This law applies equally to every species of grain, nuts, and everything natural and cultivated.

This law applies equally to domestic animals. If one parent possesses extraordinary strength and the other remarkable fleetness—if the mother is well treated—her young will unite in the same individual the swiftness and strength of both its parents. Thus improved varieties of the horse and cow, sheep and fowl, are to be multiplied, and the best kinds to be most widely disseminated, until our domestic animals are to eclipse, in beauty, speed, bottom, and every desirable quality, not merely anything we now possess, but our utmost imaginings. Every new importation of sheep retains all the excellencies of the old kinds, with some new and valuable qualities superadded. And what is to hinder this process from going on to improve all our domestic animals, infinitely and forever? It is for man's interest thus to improve; the law of hereditary descent facilitates this improvement, and man is too wise to forego such an opportunity of enhancing his own pleasures. And as there are no wild horses, cattle, sheep, beautiful wild hens, or other animals possessing valuable qualities the compound of which with our domestic animals would greatly improve them? Un-

doubtedly. As the introduction of Arabian horses into our English and American stock, has very greatly improved our breed of horses, are there no other valuable kinds in the wilds of America, or on the plains of Arabia, or Hungary, capable of effecting still other equally valuable improvements?

So in the vegetable kingdom. As, a couple of centuries ago, the potato was an insignificant, bitter tuber, unnoticed and unknown, who can tell how many like tubers, or how many kinds of grains and grasses, now growing wild, some in the west or south, others in Africa, and some in the Asiatic jungles, not merely capable of being equally domesticated and useful, but certain to become so?

Californians mention a kind of wild oats there, having some very excellent qualities, and recent accounts mention a kind of wild rice found along the bays and on the margins of our northern lakes and rivers; cannot they, and other things growing in other places, be domesticated as we have domesticated the potato? And what are our wheat and rye but like kinds of grain, growing wild?

Exactly what will be thus domesticated we cannot state; but since so many such wild plants have been introduced into our domestic economy, have we not ground for inferring that many more will be, and those of even greater relative value than the potato, and in like manner capable of being improved in the lapse of ages, having different qualities suited to different tastes and constitutions and thereby contributing largely to the increase of human food and happiness?

In short, is there any limit to the progression of the earth's productions in these and other like particulars? Nor can the most glowing imagination depict the improvement which is certain to take place in this and other like directions. Then, philosophical, imaginative reader, pray on what superlatively delicious fruits and grains, and in what endless varieties, must those who come after us regale themselves? And these are only samples of a like improvement in every species and means of promoting human comfort and luxury. Infinite and inexhaustible are the means created by the Deity, and placed at the disposal of man, for enhancing his enjoyments, and man's self interest, combined with his intellectuality, is sure to discover and apply them all. Take the ratio of that progress which has transpired within the last fifty years, in this direction, and apply it in that compound ratio of progress, shown in former articles to be the law of progression, to the year three thousand, and please imagine, if you can, the boundless perfection of the earth's productions, flowers as well as fruits, luxuries as well as necessities, which will be enjoyed by the earth's inhabitants in 1952.

In subsequent articles, we shall apply this law of hereditary progress to men. Our next will probably show the progress of the race, from the lowest animal, onward and upward towards the highest intellectual.

HOSEA BALLOU:

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The subject of our sketch was brought into our office last winter by a friend for a Phrenological examination. The following is copied from the Phonographic report of it, taken down at the time. He died in Boston on the 7th of June, at the advanced age of 81 years. So widely known was he that his life and character will be read with interest.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

His organization is very favorable to long life, good general health, and uniformity of mind. The vital temperament was originally decidedly strong. He has an amply developed chest, lungs and digestive apparatus, which have imparted health and prolonged life, and the muscular system is also fully represented. His mind is active, but not so much so as to prematurely exhaust his organization; nor is he particularly excitable. He has general harmony and evenness, rather than eccentricity or want of balance. The tone of his organization is such as to give him energy and aim to carry through his purposes, without friction or waste of strength. The size of brain is average, and the vital functions are sufficient to supply the exhaustion of mental action; hence he has been able to live within his power of sustaining mental labor for so long a time.

He is remarkable, Phrenologically, for evenness of development; none of the organs are extreme, and he is not inclined to those excesses which cause eccentricity.

One of his leading traits arises from Adhesiveness, which gives attachment to, and interest in, friends.

He still clings to his youthful friends, and enjoys their society. This quality of mind enters largely into the whole tone of his feelings.

He is also kind to children, and interested in them, and quite successful in entertaining them, and adapting himself to them.

He is interested in woman, and capable of enjoying the marriage relation highly, especially the social, domestic relations. He is a strong lover of home, but lacks continuity of mind; his thoughts and feelings are easily diverted, although he may finish a subject that he commences, yet enjoys variety in the general exercise of his mind.

His Combustiveness is of the higher order, connecting with the reasoning and in fact, rather than with the animal nature, and it gives him the disposition to overcome the obstacles in his way, and to argument rather than the quarreling propensity.

He has fair energy, without any surplus, and a full degree of appetite, without being excessive. He values property for its use, and is not selfish in money matters. He is remarkable for his candor, frankness, open-heartedness, truthfulness, and disinclination to deceive; he speaks the real sentiments of his mind as far as he speaks at all. He is not suspicious, but cautious, and prefers to rely on the honesty of mankind rather than to guard himself against the dishonesty of others. He is not



LIKENESS OF HOSEA BALLOU.

vain or showy; has merely ambition enough to stimulate him to do what is his duty, without any reference to publicity; but he is decidedly independent and self-relying.

He does not lean on the judgment of others, nor does he feel that his character depends on their opinions; he merely states his own opinion, and allows others to judge for themselves.

Firmness is another strong feature of his mind: he is uniformly firm, each day successively, not stubborn one day, and over-yielding the next, but consistently steady and persevering.

He is very anxious to do as he agrees, and is just as honest at one time as another; is consistent in his professions and pretensions, and has always studied to harmonize and balance his character, rather than to encourage any extremes.

He neither hopes nor fears to excess; enjoys what good there is to be enjoyed, and makes the best of an unfortunate occurrence. His mind is open to conviction, is ready to look at new things, and to be instructed; but is slow to believe, and requires positive evidence before he gives his assent. He has a marked feeling of worship, deference, and respect, and regard for superiority and sacred subjects. Few persons have naturally more of the disposition to worship than he.

His sympathies are also strong. His feelings are tender towards objects of distress, either mental or physical. Imagination and sense of beauty and perfection are decidedly strong. He is disposed to beautify his ideas, and make as much of them as possible, especially by way of elevating the idea, and giving it a refined direction.

He is not inclined to mimic and imitate others—his ways are peculiarly his own.

He is mirthful, and enjoys fun as naturally as his food, and it has been difficult for him to suppress

the disposition to joke. His intellectual faculties are well balanced—the perceptive faculties are all large. He is quick of observation, readily forms conclusions from what he sees, and is very much interested in all classes of experiments.

He is disposed to make himself as much acquainted with this world as possible, before leaving it, and is particularly inclined to study character and motives, and the conditions of mind. He has a good perception of forms, outlines, shapes, and proportions, and has a good memory of places, localities, and the whereabouts of things.

He is quite particular as to order and arrangement, and must have everything done correctly: is precise in his style of doing his work, or in arranging his ideas. His memory by association is good; he is a very punctual man in his engagements, and careful not to consume the time of another. He is never in the way of others, and does not go where he is not wanted; and from diffidence and fear that he may intrude himself, he does not go where he is really desired. He is copious in the use of language, yet is not wordy; his language is direct and to the point. He has a clear mind, adapted to analytical logic, and drives as straight to a conclusion as the bee does to a flower, yet he reasons more by association and analogy than from cause to effect.

He readily sees the adaptation of one thing to another; he seldom makes enemies, or fails to perceive the character and motives of others; is more successful than most persons in making friends, because he knows how to adapt himself to others, and make himself agreeable. He says and does things in a human-nature way.

The six leading traits of his character are—

1st. His affection and friendship.

2d. Independence and self-reliance.

3d. Honesty, justice, and circumspection.
4th. His devotion, and respectful disposition.
5th. Sympathy, and interest in the welfare of others, and general philanthropy of spirit; and
Lastly, His practical common sense, and system, and availability of intellect.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Rev. Hosea Ballou, the oldest and most extensively known Universalist preacher in the United States, died at Boston on the 7th of June, in the eighty-first year of his age, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, who had long known and admired him for his simplicity of character and amiableness of disposition, having been a preacher in that denomination for more than sixty years.

His father was born and became a Baptist clergyman in Rhode Island, but, in 1768, removed to Richmond, New Hampshire, where the subject of our sketch was born, April 30, 1771. In his nineteenth year he joined the Baptist Church of which his father was pastor, but soon after, embracing the doctrine of Universalism, he was excluded from the church, and soon after, in 1791, began to preach wherever he could find a congregation, relying mainly for a support on teaching school. As the doctrine he preached was very unpopular in the then sparsely populated region of his nativity, he became a kind of itinerant missionary, preaching in barns, school houses, and private dwellings. In 1796 he married Ruth Washburn, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, who is still living, and also several of their children. He was first settled in Dana, Massachusetts, preaching there and in Oxford and Charlton. In 1803 he was settled in Barnard, Vermont, and had the charge of the societies of Barnard, Woodstock, Hartland, Bethel, and Bridgewater. In 1809 he was settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1815 in Salem, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Boston in 1817, and became pastor of the School-street Church, to which he has ministered for thirty-five years, though, at his own request, a colleague was settled several years since, which gave the aged veteran rest and an opportunity of traveling and preaching as he did in his early life.

Soon after his settlement in Portsmouth, he wrote a "Treatise on Atonement, in which he brought out the general doctrines of Universalism. This work is a text-book among Universalists. While as a preacher he vigorously opposed the orthodox theology on the one hand, he believed devoutly in the unqualified inspiration of the scriptures; he had an earnest distrust of transcendentalism and German theology, which, in his view, tended to corrupt the faith in Christ, and the substitution thereof of a Rationalistic Deism.

Mr. Ballou may be regarded as the great leader of the cause of Universalism in the United States, and won for himself, by his character and his age, the title of "Father Ballou." He published several controversial works, but principally his published thoughts are in the form of sermons, which are remarkable for simplicity, frankness, and clearness of style, and for sharp, analytical logic. Being well versed in the Scriptures, and having an excellent memory, and a decidedly argumentative

turn of mind, he was dreaded as a combatant by men of superior talent and learning, who disbelieved his doctrines.

In announcing the death of Mr. Ballou, the New York Tribune remarks:—

"'Father Ballou' was a man of great simplicity and purity of character, and doubtless owed much of his tenacity of life and vigor to early and consistent Temperance. His literary attainments were very moderate, but his controversial abilities were decided.

"Mr. Ballou leaves a wide circle of admirers to lament his decease. He had for sixty years been a most popular preacher, and had probably been heard by more persons than any other clergyman in the Union. We heard him at a Universalist general convention, Akron, Ohio, in September, 1843, where he preached to a very large gathering, with the ablest men in the denomination preceding and following him. Many of them delivered more elaborate and carefully studied discourses, but there was no other who made the brown faces of the old farmers so fairly shine with admiration and delight as 'Father Ballou.' Many of them had heard him in New England thirty or forty years previous, and now, hearing that he was to attend the convention, had come thirty or forty miles to listen to him once again, and for the last time on earth. Though then past man's allotted period of 'three-score years and ten,' his distinctness of utterance, clearness of statement, aptness of illustration, and force of argument might well have been taken as a model by a young preacher; and, though he spoke more than an hour, a very general regret was evident that he closed so soon. In person Mr. Ballou was tall and slight, with a bearing of unaffected meekness and humility."

JOSEPH MAZZINI:

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The organization of Mazzini we regard as a model temperament, embracing about an equal degree of the Vital, Motive, and Mental. He has enough of the Vital to give warmth and sustaining power, and zealous freedom of action—enough of the Motive to give power, toughness, and endurance, while the Mental admirably blending and harmonizing with the other two, imparts an earnest intensity of mind, and great depth of feeling. In activity we think the mental predominates, having been induced by study and mental labor incident to the stirring and exciting times in which he has lived. His head is large in the upper region, giving breadth and depth of thought, strong imagination and prudence, great moral power, and dignity and firmness of character. He is eminently a man for thought and action. To a clear, far-seeing, and comprehensive mind, he adds force, determination, and efficiency. His talents are rather those of the statesman than the warrior. He never would employ physical force where moral and intellectual power would answer the purpose; hence he never could be a tyrant. He has decided literary abilities, which have been so distinctly shown in the papers appertaining to the Roman revolution drawn up



PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH MAZZINI.

by himself. They are models for the scholar, patriot, and statesman, and stamp him as a man of genius, and a lover of his country and of the human race.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY PARKS GODWIN.

One of the pleasant days I passed, during my recent visit to England, was spent in the society of the subject of this sketch. As it was my fortune to carry his cause a little "material aid," I was induced to break through my rule of not intruding upon individuals, and make him a short visit. But his place of abode was not at first easily learned; since, either to escape the persecution of idlers or the spies of Austria, he is compelled to change his residence very often; even his most intimate friends cannot always tell you precisely where he is to be found. This shifting of his localities is doubtless annoying to those who may have business with him, but when we consider what a good round price would be paid by the bureaucrats of Vienna for the certain possession of his head or body, we cannot blame his circumspection.

When I did find Mazzini, it was not among the English aristocrats of the West End, but in an obscure and humble house, quite out of the way of the noise of trade and the bustle of fashion. It was in a neighborhood where the poor seemed most to congregate—still a respectable one in appearance. He occupied a single chamber on the second floor of a small two-story house, though there was an office in the same house which appeared to be used by other Italians. His room was exceedingly small, the cot on one side, and the writing-table, covered with books, on the other, leaving scant space for visitors.

His salutation, when I entered, was hearty but dignified, showing more of the scholar, or man of thought, than of the man of the world or politician. "How did you leave Kossuth?" was almost his first question; and when in my reply I described the magnificent reception given to that great man in New York, his eye kindled and flashed with joy. It seemed as if he felt that every honor showered upon the noble leader of Hungary was a blow levelled at universal despotism. "Kossuth and I are like brothers," he afterwards said, and it was grateful to me to hear of such a cordial understanding between two men on whose future actions rest the hopes of so many millions of people. May they long continue brothers, and conduct the great struggle which is coming to a harmonious and glorious issue!

Mazzini is small in stature, and this, with a fine dark oval face, brilliant eye, and broad intellectual forehead. His countenance is animated and earnest, yet with a cast of melancholy in the expression at times, which seems characteristic of all those noble natures who bear the woes of their race and devote their lives to its salvation. His speech is rapid and vehement, indeed so rapid and vehement that he loses and catches his breath at the end of every three or four sentences, which gives his talk the manner you may notice in some Methodist preachers or exhorters. But his utterance is very distinct, and he has an easy command of good idiomatic English. He has more intensity than Kossuth, but not so much deliberation, and, judging from his manner, I should say that his mind was more acute and direct, but not so comprehensive and solid. Kossuth is not so scholastic in his air, and has acted more with men.

Mazzini, you may perhaps like to know, was born

at Genoa about 1809, and is, therefore, forty-three years of age. His father was a physician of some repute, who gave him a good university education, and devoted him to the law. His own tastes, however, led him into politics, and even before he had concluded his studies he was arrested as one of the Carbonari, or secret enemies of the government. Nothing was proved against him, but the magistrates before whom he was tried decided that he was a fellow to be suspected at any rate, and had him banished. Thus early in life his instinctive hatred of despotism was confirmed by his experience of its malignity. He went to the southern part of France, where he established a paper to agitate, on the very borders of Italy, the question of Italian progress and reform. But France was then governed by the Citizen King, as he was called, Louis Philippe, who, though elected on the principle of popular sovereignty, would not tolerate Mazzini in France. He was compelled to fly, and in 1831 found himself a wanderer in Switzerland. There, too, he kept up his agitation in behalf of his beloved Italy. Nor did he confine his labors to mere words. He organized an expedition into Savoy, but owing to the treachery of one Ramolino, subsequently a tool of Charles Albert, it failed. It was this expedition which gave the haughty despot of Austria a pretense for forcing the poor Swiss government to drive him out of that land of liberty. Again, therefore, he became a wanderer and an exile, but at last found an asylum in England. There he resided for more than thirteen years, in carefully nursing the cause of Italian independence, in providing for his famished countrymen, in organizing schools for their instruction, in writing for the periodicals, in lecturing before public bodies, and in making friends of all good men. It was while he was doing this that one of the proud aristocrats of England, Sir James Graham, in a spirit of obsequious compliance with the secret demands of Austria, commented to play the scoundrel and the spy. He assailed himself of his official position to open the letters of Mazzini, whereby he stole information which, communicated to the imperial cut-throats at Vienna, procured the death of the two noble-hearted brothers, the Bandiera! This dishonest, cowardly, and cruel act, however, has not disgraced the honorable baronet in the sight of his fellow aristocrats, who think all means are justifiable which are likely to suppress the popular cause.

In 1848, when the French Revolution arose, Mazzini repaired to Paris, which was then the focus of revolutionary action; but the people of Lombardy having risen against the despotism of Austria, he removed to Milan, where he began the publication of *L'Italia del Popolo*, an earnest revolutionary print. Its effect upon the popular mind was tremendous. The flame of revolt was soon spread over the whole peninsula. Gladly the people of Milan would have proclaimed him Dictator, if other and more important duties had not called him to Rome. The Republic had been declared, but was chosen a deputy of the Constituent Assembly from Leghorn, and the moment he set foot on the Roman soil was received with universal acclamation. On his arrival at Rome, by the motion of the gallant Garibaldi, he was chosen one of the

triumvirs in whose hands the executive direction had been placed. It was soon apparent, however, that he was the leading spirit of the government. He inspired and controlled events. His passionate and fiery eloquence, combined with his subtle sagacity and cool judgment, gave him power alike over the statesmen and the populace. During the whole of that immortal time, therefore, when Rome more than emulated her ancient fame, when for three months she possessed the best government that she had ever known, when her soldiers achieved prodigies of valor, when her people exhibited a glorious magnanimity and talent, when the women were more than women in their angelic devotion to the sufferers in the cause of freedom, Mazzini was the ubiquitous and animating spirit of the time.

But, alas, what could poor Italy, great and noble as she had shown herself, accomplish against the leagued and powerful tyrannies of Europe. France, (shame—shame,) Austria, Spain, and Naples had combined to crush her infant exertions, and she fell, after an almost unexampled struggle, into her old misery and despair. Poor Italy! once mistress of the world, still ruling it by her laws and arts, was once more trampled in the dust, and made to eat the bitter bread of degradation. Her champions were driven out or slain, and they wander yet as outcasts in foreign lands, but waiting in desolation and wretchedness, the hour of their recall.

"Will Kossuth do anything in America?" asked Mazzini; I replied that he was doing the greatest work that had been done since the days of Washington. If he does himself and his cause no good, I continued, he will do us a world of good; his burning words will kindle anew the smoldering love of liberty in our hearts; he will teach us the true greatness of our political position; he will infuse into the purposes of our young men a more elevated patriotism, and a purer humanity. At the same time he will make the cause of the oppressed people of Europe better known to us, will quicken the sensibilities of our statesmen, and will sow broadcast the seeds of active sympathy, so that, when the hour of trial comes, thousands of fearless Americans will give their substance and their swords to the overthrow of the old-world tyranny."

I said much more to the same effect, and was rejoiced to see that it gave encouragement to Mazzini, but as my desire was to hear him talk, and not to talk myself, I speedily turned the conversation on the condition and prospects of Europe. "What effect," I asked, "will the *coup d'état* have on the liberal movement?" He answered that its first influence would of course be disastrous, that it would delay the hour of emancipation, but that in the end, it would make the emancipation more complete and sure. One obvious good it would certainly accomplish. It would relieve the liberal minds of Europe from the very serious prejudice that the initiative of the European revolution could only come from France—it would show the Italians, Germans, Hungarians, &c., that hereafter every nation, having its own appointed work, must trust to itself, and not look to any other nation for its first inspiration and example.

France, he continued, was a great nation, compactly organized, central in position, warlike in habit, quick to conceive, and ready to execute, indeed, in every way highly endowed for popularizing the important principles of liberty and truth, but she was not peculiarly fitted to initiate great movements. That must be done by all the nations, who must unite and co-operate to the same great ends, the collective perfectionment, the progress of our whole humanity. Many mistakes had been made in following blindly the lead of France, the prestige of whose leadership was now broken by the events of December 2d.

Mazzini then went on to say that the pervading Socialism of France had given a materialistic turn to the liberal aspirations of Europe, and that while Socialism had been of some benefit in raising up a vast number of problems touching the actual condition of labor, and the scourges of a corrupt and effete civilization, it had done also immense injury by diverting the minds of the people from the great spiritual aims of life, and by frightening away many earnest men from a consideration of the question of liberty. It has thus vitiated, by theoretical excesses, the real social idea of Europe, and placed innumerable obstacles in the way of its more general acceptance. By substituting physical well-being and external happiness as motives, in the place of the noble and disinterested thoughts of country, duty, love, harmony, &c., &c., it had debauched philosophy into an intolerant and bitter partisanship, and prepared the way for violence and the usurper.

It was not my business to interrupt the Italian chief in the development of his thoughts—which I do not pretend to give in his own words—or I should have said that his view of French Socialism seemed scarcely just. I certainly agree with him that the most important question for Europe now is the Republic—leaving subsidiary questions to be settled afterwards—but the Republic once attained is not all. The Republic is necessary to the emancipation of the people, necessary to the securing of a free field for all human exertion, it is the beginning or condition of all improvement, but the Republic is in itself negative, and cannot work out that complete social enfranchisement to which all the aspirations of the human heart lead.

Nor is it quite just to characterize the French reformers as aiming alone at physical well-being, because the most of them are a noble set of men, and have the highest good at their seat at heart. The speculations of some few are, indeed, wild enough, but the greater part of them are as sincerely laboring for the elevation of their fellow man, in its highest sense, as M. Mazzini and his friends. If they have talked too much of physical well-being, it is because they have seen how the higher senses of the common heart have been eaten out by the infernal tyrannies of the governing classes, leaving it nothing but its selfish and baser instincts alive to an appeal.

But be that as it may, the opinions of Mazzini do not prevent the progressive minds of Europe from acknowledging him as a leader. He is felt to be the man for his place. The sworn champion of

Italy, he is yet the friend of all the down-trodden nations. Patient and enduring while he is enthusiastic, fearless as well as wise, eloquent in appeal yet cautious in action, he is alike the object of confidence, admiration, and love. His integrity, like Kossuth's, is above suspicion. He may err, but cannot be corrupted, his friends are the friends of man—his enemies, those only who dislike the cause of truth and goodness.

Our readers have in this number "the counterfeit presentment of two brothers,"—we call them brothers, because they are both of the family of Adam, but, like the two which Hamlet presented to his mother, they are brothers with a difference. We may say, too, with Hamlet:—

"Look here upon this picture, and on this,—
See what a grace was seated on this brow,—
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man,
This is—'Mazzini!'"

Look you now what follows,
This is King Bomba,—"like a mildew'd ear
Blasting his wholesome brother."



KING BOMBA.

The King Bomba referred to is Ferdinand, King of Naples, one of the Bourbon family, and as atrocious a wretch as is to be found on any throne in Europe, or as that wicked family ever produced. His nickname came from the cold-blooded cruelty with which he bombards his subjects when they chance to offend his humor. It is enough to look into his face only to see that he is a heartless and unprincipled tyrant. Stupidity, animalism, hatred, and revenge are the predominant expressions of his physical nature as they have been the leading traits of his life.

Our readers will recall the exposition which Mr. Gladstone—himself a conservative and Tory—made last year of the barbarities practiced in the prisons of Naples. It was this Ferdinand who was the cause of their infliction. His judges and justices are only the reflection of himself, and the utter recklessness they exhibit in their judicial sentences they have learned from the royal example. When they condemn the innocent without trial, or construe political freedom into the worst of crimes, they do so because they know that such services are well-pleasing to their pug-nosed master. He is consequently most cordially detested, not only by his oppressed subjects, who feel the weight of the enormous taxes he imposes, and who have twenty thousand of their friends pining in exile or groaning in dungeons, but all over Europe and America where the expositions of Mr. Gladstone have reached.

We give no particulars of the life of this fiend, because we have no space for them, and if we had, because they are not worth being put upon the record; yet we are glad to present his phis in the same number which contains that of Mazzini, to show the wide distinction between those who are the friends and those who are the enemies of the people. Mazzini looks bright, serene, hopeful, trustworthy, like the cause he espouses, while Bomba is dark, sinister, and repulsive, being himself his cause. The liberals of Italy may be proud of their champion—as the despots are doubtless proud of theirs—but to be proud in the first case is to show a noble feeling; it is only selfishness which is exhibited in the latter.

In Phrenological development, King Bomba belongs in the category of Nero, Vitellius, and Caracalla. In temperament, he is coarse and brutal, presenting in his physical and mental make-up a most striking contrast to the refined and elevated Mazzini. The base of his brain is very large, and the moral region low. He is not deficient in intellect, but it is employed to minister to his baser passions. Animalism is the ruling element, and employs his large Firmness and Self-Esteem for purposes of tyranny. So cordially do his people hate him, that the coin from which we copied his likeness had received a deep gash across the face with a knife by the Italian who brought it to this country as a token of his deep-seated hatred to the original, before he could be induced to part with it.

INDICATIONS OF A

"GOOD TIME COMING."

BY F. L. BUELL.

Most men reason from their own consciousness, and hence we find a great variety of opinions relative to matters which appear to have few, if any, negative qualities. But in relation to subjects that admit of argument, there exists an almost endless variety of opinion, which can only be accounted for upon the fact that the disputants take their own feelings as the basis of their views, for or against the subject under consideration.

That evil, and consequent suffering exist in the world, no candid mind will attempt to deny. That such will always continue to be the case is a subject of dispute. Individuals who have violated the natural laws, through ignorance, and received the punishment which is certain to follow their violation, would be likely, reasoning from their own consciousness, to come to the conclusion, that misery, as it now exists, will continue as long as human beings live on the earth. It is to prove that the opinions of such theorists are erroneous that I now attempt to show some of the indications of a "good time coming."

The first indication noticeable by those who observe the signs of the times, is, the disposition manifested among philanthropists to disseminate that kind of knowledge which is essential, nay, absolutely necessary to man's temporal enjoyment. Those who believe that man possesses the elements of earthly happiness, know that ignorance and

misery go hand in hand. For example, a man through ignorance violates the laws of health, and sickness and consequent misery follow. Now, there is no stronger indication of a "good time coming" than the eagerness manifested by the community to gain information relative to the best means of preserving health. The system of medicine, which is now known by the term Allopathy, appeals to intelligent beholders like a pyramid on its apex. On the ruins of this system, we already begin to see the superstructure of a noble edifice founded on a basis which will endure till the end of time. Having truth for its support, it will withstand the assaults of its adversaries, however powerful or deadly may be their weapons. This system is nothing less than the theory and practice of Hygiene, known and practiced by the whole human family. When it shall have become universally known, and its principles intelligently adopted, it will bring the realization of that "good time coming," when sickness, as it now afflicts the human race, will be known only in the history of a former age. Physiology has been introduced into our colleges, academies, and common schools within a few years, and the child of twelve summers, by the aid of this science, is enabled to know more about the human system, what it is capable of enduring—what kinds of food are favorable to health—the effects of climate upon the constitution, &c., than its parents, unless they, forming a rare exception to society generally, have made it their study to gain a knowledge of themselves, physically.

Another indication of a "good time coming" is the desire manifested by the people at large to gain a knowledge of themselves, mentally, by the aid of the only true science of mind, viz., Phrenology. The precept, "Know Thyself" written in golden capitals on the temple of Delphos, in Greece, was rendered nugatory by the fact that there was then no system of mental philosophy extant, by which mankind could gain a knowledge of themselves.

"The mental philosophy of past times has been reared without a connection with organization, and hence the diverse and contradictory opinions in regard to the laws and faculties of the mind, and the melancholy truth, that, independent of Phrenology, no mental philosophy suited to practical purposes exists."

Phrenology, while in its infancy, was ridiculed by the "great in science and philosophy," and for more than forty years after its discovery, the masses were kept from embracing its truths by the almost omnipotent power of public opinion. But it is not in the nature of things to prevent the truth from rising to its proper level, and hence the increased attention that this heaven-born science is receiving from year to year. Man cannot be happy until he knows himself, physically and mentally, and this knowledge can only be gained by the aid of Physiology and Phrenology.

We are not of that class of persons who are always complaining of the existing order of things, or who boldly assert, without bringing any proof, that mankind are growing worse and worse. We see many indications of "a good time coming." There seems to be a desire among all civilized na-

tions to settle national disputes without recourse to arms. Wars are far less savage and brutal, than they were in former times, and the idea is fast gaining credence, that war is not the natural state of man. The law of love, as taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles, is beginning to influence the minds of legislators; and capital punishment, which had its origin in the animal passion of destructiveness, whose abuse is revenge, is being exchanged for a course of procedure more in accordance with that spirit of Divine forgiveness which said, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Reasoning from what we see and know, it appears plain that mankind are progressing in the scale of temporal enjoyment; and the signs of the times, when viewed with the telescope of truth, are plainly indicative of "a good time coming."

A PHRENOLOGICAL SKETCH.

BY W. C. R.

The science of Phrenology has been before the public many years, the truth of its propositions has been firmly established, and it is now generally considered to be of the utmost importance in indicating the proper method of managing and educating the young. By its aid the parent and teacher are enabled at once to fathom the springs of thought, word, and deed, and to read at a glance the mental, moral, and physical abilities of the child, and later in life to select trades, occupations, and professions, at once lucrative and suited to his or her capacities and tastes.

Were these the only advantages which the science presents to us, it would be invaluable; but there are many, very many others, which, if stated even as meagerly as the above, would require volumes to contain them.

The science is eminently practicable, and commends itself to the consideration of every teacher and parent. The time is not far distant, I trust, when it will be taught at the fire-side and at public schools, and our children, no longer brought up blindly and by chance, become a generation of practical phrenologists, living in accordance with the laws of their mental and physical organizations, and bequeathing to their children, in turn, the rich legacy of a perfect example, sound and invigorated constitutions, and the concentrated wisdom and experience of a healthy and holy-living generation.

There are a few points in my own education which I wish to present to the thoughtful consideration of my readers, and they will, I hope, excuse all the appearances of egotism, which the narrative necessarily imposes upon me; and when they have finished its perusal they will, I trust, lay the truth it contains to heart, and, if they are parents, "go and do likewise."

When I was very young, my father, having unbounded confidence in the worldly wisdom of Solomon, the wise, conscientiously punished me for every breach of law and duty, and had the pain of seeing me grow up a passionate, headstrong, and willful boy. It was in vain that he punished and talked. I, myself, saw what he failed to per-

ceive; that, if he had talked more, and punished less, he would the sooner have accomplished his end.

But when I was a school boy, ten or twelve years old, the science of Phrenology was just beginning to attract public attention. My father purchased all the books and periodicals then published on the subject, and became one of its firmest believers and advocates; and with so much ardor did he pursue its study, and embrace its truths, that I was fairly forced to become his pupil. The more he read the more enlightened he became, and in proportion to his advancement in light and knowledge did his management of me materially change. Every day I became more his companion, and less his guilty and obdurate son. The laws of kindness and reason ruled his conduct the more perfectly as time advanced, and I, who a few months before had been the plague and torment of his life, became the pride and solace of his existence. For many years we lived in a phrenological atmosphere, and ate and drank phrenologically. When I returned from school and related the occurrences of the play-ground, I was directed to study the developments of my play-mates' heads, compare them with their various manifestations, and bring home the report. I have frequently been a whole week in fixing the size and peculiar shape of a boy's head, and many a time have been punished for neglect of some dry lesson, when I was, in reality, gaining much more than the books could afford me. When I had finished my examination, and made my report, father would then describe my subject as accurately as though he had played with him for years. This knowledge was too wonderful for me, and I thought I could not attain to it. My love for craniology became more fervent than his own. My Virgil lay unread upon my desk, while I surveyed the developments of my neighbors; my Latin grammar was a thing neglected and despised, for I was too busy heeding my teacher's head to pay much attention to his words. And when I have been kept in for heedlessness and what my teacher termed "indolence," even then I was too busy surveying the plaster casts of Demosthenes and Cicero, which adorned the room, to heed my too-long neglected lessons, and finally, when the light and my teacher's patience were exhausted, I have suffered for the science and went home, as far as my lessons were concerned—

"—no wiser than the king of France,
Who marched up hill and then marched down again."

Had my teacher been as well acquainted with me as my father was, he would have managed me differently, and I would have advanced as rapidly in my studies at school as I did in goodness at home. Had he performed one branch of his duty, in calling upon the parents of his pupils, I am certain he would have been much more successful than he was, though a better teacher never taught in that city. He would have learned more fully the different peculiarities of each, and the knowledge thus gained would have been of service to him in the school-room.

When I went to church I was so much occupied

with the minister's head, that I could not attend to the teachings of his lips; and then there were so many uncovered heads before me, so much to see, to learn, how could I listen to a dry sermon?

The remembrance of those happy days is brought back so vividly to my mind, that I cannot help digressing to take a view at the congregation of our parish church as it was when "my life was in its golden prime."

The service is over—the priest is preaching—the people are listening with undivided attention, so let us read a sermon of our own from our neighbors' heads.

In front of us sits Patty Wise, with his high, long, narrow head, the very personification of benevolence and goodness. And you can almost read the sermon from his face. As the minister waxes eloquent, he gradually leans forward in his seat, rests his hands upon the book-rack before him, and with flashing eyes and heaving breast, feels the inspiration of the holy man; and when the strain ends, he sinks back into his seat, seemingly lost in reverie and contemplation. And when the servant of God portrays human guilt, or reads a page of suffering from the sacred book, how the good man's heart throbs, and the tears course their silent way down his benevolent features. You cannot but like that man; you feel that he has a human heart within a feeling breast.

But there is Owens, the merchant—you dislike him. His long, broad, retreating head does not fill your fancy. He looks as though he was computing interest cent per cent, and you almost fear he will sometimes forget the litany and respond, "Thirty days from date."

And there is Peter Sharp, the mayor, with his small, low, retreating forehead, and sinister expression of countenance. It gives you no pleasure to look at him. Such an expression of sharp, penurious avarice is not at all agreeable, and such a pear-shaped head as his indicates anything but intellect, benevolence, or magnanimity.

But his neighbor, Hugh Martin, is a prince, in a small way. Old Hughy he is called by all. He generally comes tip-toeing into church, as he did just now, in time for the sermon, and so light and noiseless is his tread that he loads his short lap with its ample burden before his nearest neighbor is aware of his proximity. Hughy was a bachelor of fifty when I first knew him long years ago, but time writes no wrinkles on his smiling face—such as my boyhood saw him, my later manhood recognizes still. Who that has met that friendly smile can ever forget him! His head is a perfect study. Hardly a cubic inch of brains behind his ears, but how the top and crown of his head swell up, and you cannot but think that his brain has but three outlets—Veneration, Benevolence, and Alimentiveness. He worships fervently, gives freely, and eats enormously—at least, so report and his abdomen say, and his head, which cannot lie, corroborates the story. And how affectionately he rubs his ruby nose, his hairless head, and his well-filled small-clothes! And how smilingly he bears the heat and burden of the day, and how quietly he resigns him to the arms of Morpheus! Hughy is

fat, but he never snores; he wakes, but never with a start—always as quietly as he sank to slumber unless the flies trouble him sorely. And now, as he awakens, see his half-confused smile and heightened glow, as he meets the mischievous gaze of his many little friends. And now that the service is over, how they close about the good man's ample size, and ask him what he was dreaming about when the flies crawled into his mouth and choked him.

Those readers, were happy days, and the remembrance is pleasing, very pleasing to me now.

For years my greatest enjoyment was the study of the science, and the companionship of my father. From a willful boy I suddenly became a man, and a companion for men. My advice at home was readily given and received, and if I suggested anything worthy of remark or fulfillment, I had the satisfaction of knowing I was of use. I was carefully reminded of, and instructed how to cure, my faults, and kindly helped on in the road to virtue and usefulness; and if, through waywardness or inadvertency, I committed many and grievous faults, I was calmly admonished, the better feelings of my nature and my reason were appealed to, and the law of kindness ruled me where the law of force would utterly have failed.

To be sure, the study of the science absorbed all other pursuits and studies, but that was the fault of my own warm and impulsive temperament. Had all other knowledge been presented to me in as agreeable a manner, the use and extent of its application made as plain, and the rudiments instilled into my mind in kindness and not in force, I am certain I would have made as rapid progress as any of my fellows, or even as much as in my favorite study. The reason is plain: I would have been interested, and there lies the secret of all advancement in learning.

Many long years have passed since my "boyhood's sunny prime." Other pursuits and occupations have absorbed my time and attention, yet I feel that to my father's knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology I owe my present position and prospects; yes, I may safely say, my very being. By it I was led; without it I was ungoverned and ungovernable.

The more I read and reflect upon the subject, the more I am persuaded that hundreds, yes, thousands, of boys and young men in our happy country are treading the broad and downward road to ruin, because their parents are ignorant, many, criminally so, of the great truths of Phrenology. The worst child can be reclaimed, (if within the reach of human means,) by a practical application of these truths, and I have no hesitation in saying that these means will succeed when all others fail. Though the science is in its infancy, it is already almost universally known, it is becoming more generally studied and appreciated, and we may confidently state that, in proportion to the diffusion of its truths and principles, and those of Physiology, will crime lessen, and intelligence, virtue, and morality increase.

TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK.

NUMBER I.

OUR FIELD OF LABOR.

"Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it."—PROVERBS.

How shall this training be accomplished! We would answer this question in a series of articles on Practical Teaching, with an occasional glance at theory. We at once introduce you, kind reader, to the field of our labor. It is small when compared with that of several professions, but the terms large and small are, like many others, relative. It is a room upwards of fifty feet in length, some twenty-three feet wide and fourteen in height. Three windows in each of the narrow ends admit the light. One of the longer sides communicates with the hall by two doors; against the longer side opposite the doors are four large book-cases, containing some two thousand four hundred volumes of the best authors, ancient and modern, of Europe and America, on the most important subjects of human investigation. On the walls are a few, but valuable paintings and engravings. One of these engravings is Christ, with one hand lifted toward heaven and the other resting on the globe, a small portion of which only is visible. The attitude conceived by the artist of the great teacher, as he uttered: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." In an appropriate case are to be found a few exact philosophical instruments. The entire room is covered with a neat carpet, and at each end of the room are eighteen mahogany desks with lids covered with black velvet. Each pupil occupies a desk. These are so arranged, that communication from one to another is not easy, scarcely possible, without being known to the teacher, and when the pupils are seated their faces are toward the teacher. In front of one of the book-cases is a small platform, slightly elevated, on which stands the teacher's desk; in front of this desk, and between the two doors above mentioned, are one hundred and five square feet of blackboard, ample room for five young men to work at the same time. From each side of the teacher's desk, are hair-cloth settees, placed in a semicircular position, called the "recitation seats" or "forms." These will accommodate twenty-four pupils; when the pupils are seated on them, they can see the blackboards, and the teacher can see the face of every pupil at the desks, and of those on the form. Both teachers and pupils wear light slippers. This arrangement precludes the possibility of noise and dust, two fruitful sources of annoyance and disease in nearly every school in the land. Let us bear in mind "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

THE PROGRESS OF MAGNETISM.

Like many other important truths, when first announced, the doctrine of Animal Magnetism, so called, was, for a long period after its discovery, or

rather re-discovery, by Mesmer, almost universally reputed as having no other foundation than the impudent trickery of charlatanism, or the delusive fantasies of weak intellects. Many have been the coruscations of wit flashing from the tongues of slipshod penny-a-liners, and many have been the sneers of grave and revered philosophers, at the claims of this alleged new science; but in the developing light of its own intrinsic truthfulness, all these finely polished weapons of opposition have grown dim and pointless, and are gradually crumbling into dust and ashes. The parallel facts developed by independent experiments made in Germany, France, England, India, and America, have compelled those who were at first most hostile to this subject, to abandon the theory of collusion and hallucination, and to acknowledge the truthfulness of its more essential claims; and Baron Von Reichenbach has added the captations to the structure of evidence on this point, by bringing the very element which is concerned in producing the nervo-magnetic phenomena, as fully within the grasp of exact science, as is the element of light or electricity. Considering the vast importance of this now extensively recognized power as a therapeutic agent, as well as in respect to the important light which it throws upon many questions of Psychology and general philosophy; it would seem, at first view, somewhat strange that it has not been more extensively cultivated, and its resources more fully developed and more generally applied to their appropriate uses. This wonder, however, will partially disappear when it is considered that many of its present believers who might be among the most influential in bringing it into general notice, are still smarting under the mortification of having been compelled to relinquish a previously avowed hostility, and assent to its claims, and in their wounded pride, most of these are even yet indisposed to yield it the attention which its importance demands. But from another generation it may expect to receive more ample justice, and in due time it will be installed as a regular branch of medical and philosophical education, and as such it will be taught in all our colleges of learning.

There are even now slow but sensible approximations being made towards the attainment of this latter result. I am credibly informed that Animal Magnetism has for many years been taught as a regular branch of medical education in some of the institutions of Germany. In this country, its claims are fully recognized by the professors of the eclectic medical school of Cincinnati, albeit, I believe this school is not generally recognized as very orthodox. But among the facts of recent date which, perhaps next to the publication of Reichenbach, will tend most to bring Animal Magnetism within the recognition of institutions of learning, is the conspicuous position which Dr. WILLIAM GREGG, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, has lately assumed in the ranks of its expounders and defenders, and the excellent work he has published on the subject. This work, entitled "Letters to a candid inquirer on Animal Magnetism," was reprinted some months since by a house in Philadelphia, and, among other valuable works now extant upon the same subject, it deserves a

full share of attention from those who would acquaint themselves with the principles, practice, and phenomena of the magnetic art.

The progress in the attainment of public credence which Animal Magnetism has made, has been owing, so far as this country is concerned, almost entirely to the unassisted force of its own truthfulness, whilst this has operated under many disadvantages. Whilst in Europe, associations have been formed for its development; and whilst England has had its "Zoiat," France its "Journal de Magnétisme," and Germany its similar publications, devoted to the exhibition of its facts and philosophy, there has, in this country, been little or no concert of effort among its friends for its development as a science; and the degree of confidence with which it is now regarded by the public, may be considered mainly as the aggregate result of occurrences in individual and isolated practice. Doubtless much more progress would have been made in this science, if there had been more unity and co-operation among its students and practitioners. It is true that notwithstanding this state of extreme individualism and isolation, many interesting phenomena illustrative of this science, have come before the public, but it is probable, not to say certain, that a far greater number that have occurred, have been suffered to sink into oblivion. It is, indeed, a pity that any important fact in this department should, for want of a suitable recorder or medium of publication, fail of being duly chronicled for the benefit of general inquirers.

In view of the inestimable blessings, physical and mental, which Animal Magnetism is calculated to confer upon mankind, it is respectfully suggested that some plan of co-operation or of reciprocal exchanges of thoughts, and records of experiences and observations, should be diligently sought until found. A public journal devoted to the therapeutic and psychological facts and theories of Magnetism, might be made highly interesting and instructive; and if such a journal were placed under the charge of an editor sufficiently free from the desire to be considered a leader or great discoverer, and sufficiently willing to give a fair representation to the facts and theories of others, it might doubtless be sustained. But if there is not yet sufficient unity and sympathy among Magnetists and others interested in the subject, to successfully establish such a journal, the periodical publication of the most interesting facts occurring in the practice, might be secured by a society, whose President, Secretary, and Publishing Committee should be located in some one of our principal cities, and whose corresponding secretaries (as numerous as convenient) should be scattered over the entire country. These should be charged with the duty of communicating such appropriate facts as might come within their personal knowledge, to the general secretary and publishing committee, who, from the documents thus collected, should compile the materials of an annual, semi-annual, or quarterly publication, as the circumstances might require. There can be but little doubt that such a publication, judiciously conducted, would abundantly pay for itself.

But, in case some such plan as either of the fore-

going is not carried out, it is still respectfully suggested to intelligent magnetic practitioners, that they should not place their light under a bushel. Let them give forth, through any suitable channel of publication which may be open to them, such facts as may occur in the course of their experience, and as may be deemed of interest and importance to the world.

A little zeal and unity of effort, such as are here proposed, on the part of those who are interested in Animal Magnetism, would suffice to remove from that noble science the last vestige of the odium with which *soi-disant* philosophers and men of science have sought to clothe it, and then the world would reap from it the full benefits which it is calculated to confer.

W. F.

DOCTRINE OF FORM.

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

(From Graham's Magazine.)

There is a connection natural and necessary between the forms and essences of things; some law which compels figure and faculty into correspondence; some tie which binds nature, function, and end to shape, volume, and intrinsic arrangement.

That a wheel must be circular, a lever inflexible, and a screw, wedge, and inclined plane shall have a determinate form, is clearly a condition of adaptation to use; and because in machinery the arrangement of inert matter is thus essential to the action and aim of all contrivance and mutual adjustment of parts, we are apt to think configuration entirely a question of mechanical fitness, and indifferent to and independent of structures having no such office. But it is not so. Facts beyond number show that it has definite and fixed relation to substance universally, without limitation to a particular kind or sphere of use, or manner or purpose of being.

I. There are examples enough to prove that the fundamental law, connecting shape and arrangement with function, is stronger in the vital and spiritual than in the mechanical sphere, and even supersedes its settled order and method. An instance of this overruling force:—The elephant in general organization is a quadruped, emphatically; but his sagacity rises so high above the ordinary level of brutes as to require the service of a proboscis, which is nearly equal in capabilities of use to the human hand. Furnished with a sort of finger at the extremity of this excellent instrument of prehension, he can draw a cork, lift a shilling piece from the ground, or separate one blade of grass from a number with dexterity and dispatch. In this his eminence of intellect is indicated, for external instruments are in accurate relation to internal faculties, and considerable handicraft bespeaks a proportionately high range of mental power. Now observe how his organization differs from that of other quadrupeds, and approaches, against all the analogies of classification, toward the arrangement of the human form. He has the rudiments of five toes on each foot, shown externally by five toe-nails. This is one toe more than belongs to any beast below the monkey tribe. He

has a knee-pan on the hind leg, and the flexure of the limb is backward, like the human, and unlike other quadrupeds. The breast of the female is removed from its usual position upon the pelvis, to the chest or breast-bone, as in the more elevated races; and all the organs of reproductive life correspond to those of the higher orders. All this is unexplained by any mechanical necessity or advantage, and is so far, in violation of the analogies of that lower constitution by which he is linked to the order of four-footed animals. Of his internal organization I have no means of information within reach, but I am satisfied *a priori* that the human configuration and position of parts are approximated wherever the quadruped form and attitude leaves it possible. Comparative anatomists make great account of all instances of mechanical accommodations which they meet with, but they are in nothing so remarkable or so conspicuous as those which we are now noticing. They have the advantage of being understood, and are therefore much insisted upon; but the facts which we have given and hinted at are at once so striking and so conclusive, as to leave no doubt and no necessity for further proof of the pre-eminence of the law which they indicate.

II. In looking over the world of animal and vegetable forms, there is nothing more remarkable than the continual sacrifice of strength to beauty, and of quantity or bulk to symmetry and shapeliness. Use seems postponed to appearance, and order, attitude, and elegance take rank of quantity in the forms of things. I suppose that the law under consideration determines these conditions of structure; and that the beauty to which the sacrifice is credited, as an end and object, is only an incident; and that the pleasure derived arises upon the felt correspondence of such forms with our faculties, innately adjusted to the harmonies of this universal law—in other words—that there is an intrinsic force of essence which compels organization, limits its dimensions, and determines its figure, and so all substances take shape and volume from a law higher and more general than individual use and efficiency. Beauty, being but the name for harmony between faculty and object, may well serve as a rule of criticism, but the efficient cause which determines form lies deeper; it lies, doubtless, in the necessary relation of organization and essence—structure and use—appearance and office—making one the correspondent and exponent of the other in the innermost philosophy of signs.

The abrogation of a rule, and departure from an established method of conformation, belonging to a whole class of natural beings, in order to attain the forms and order of arrangement of another class into whose higher style of constitution the lower has been somewhat advanced, as in the case of the elephant; and, the clear evidence that mechanical perfection is everywhere in the human mechanism subordinated to a law of configuration, which has respect to another standard and a higher necessity—each, in its own way, demonstrates that form is not only a necessity of mechanics, but is still more eminently an essential condition of all substance. Facts from these sources hold a sort of ruling

position in the array of our argument, but the multitude and variety of examples which muster regularly under the rule are, of themselves, every way adequate to maintain it.

III. Our proposition (to vary the statement of it) is, that form, or figure, and doubtless, dimension also, have a fixed relation to the special qualities and characters of beings and things, and that it is not indifferent in the grand economy of creation whether they be put into their present shapes or into some other; but on the contrary, the whole matter of configuration and dimension is determined by laws which arise out of the nature of things.

In general the evidence is clear, and it must, therefore, be true in the minutest particulars; for the law of aggregates is the law of individuals—the mass and the atom have like essential conditions. It is, indeed, difficult to trace facts into the inmost nature of things, and quite impossible to penetrate by observation as deep as principles lead by the process of mental investigation—so much more limited in the discovery of truth, even the truth of physics, are the senses than the reasoning faculties. We need, however, but open our eyes to see that the diversities of form among all created things are, at least, as great as their differences of character and use; and whether there be a determinate relation of appearance to constitution or not, there is at least an unlikeness of configuration or dimension, or of both, wherever there is unlikeness of quality; and that this difference of form thus commensurate with difference of constitution, is not merely a matter of arbitrary distinctiveness among the multifarious objects of creation, as names or marks are sometimes attached to things for certainty of reference and recognition, appears from such facts and considerations as follow:—

(To be continued.)

NATURAL LANGUAGE

OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

Each of the organs has its natural language which is exhibited by the gestures, attitudes, and motions, of the head, hands, and body. This language is easily understood, although its philosophy may not generally be comprehended. Children and animals read the feelings and intentions of their parents or masters by their motions and attitudes, which are much more influential, even, than words. He who stands erect, with his head thrown upward and backward toward the organs of Firmness and Self-Esteem, as seen in the head and attitude of "the man of authority," in our first illustration, will never be trifled with; because authority, power, resolution, dignity, and haughtiness, are seen in all that appertains to him. His very looks are law, and if he but nod the head or point the finger, those having less of those characteristics, instinctively obey his will.

The Philosophy of natural language, is, that the head and body are thrown in the direction of the location of the organs. In a well balanced head the attitudes are easy and natural, without any fixed peculiarity; but, in such a head, each organ when excited gives distinct signs of that excitement by its



THE SUBMISSIVE MAN AND THE MAN OF AUTHORITY.

peculiar effect on the carriage of the head and body. Just look at the contrast in attitude of the first two figures. The head and body of the one is proudly drawn up toward Firmness and Self-Esteem, and those organs are seen to be very large, while there is a total absence of the signs of compliance and deference which result from large Veneration and Benevolence, and those organs are seen to be very small. On the contrary the stooping figure shows the language of submission, compliance, and deference, arising from the positive action of very large Benevolence and Veneration, while very small Firmness and Self-Esteem are seen in the head, as well as in the total lack of dignity, stability, and self-respect, exhibited in the bending attitude. In short, the heads of these two figures are directly opposite in the development of the four organs above mentioned, the natural language of which produces the marked contrast in their attitudes. It is not because one is the ruler and the other the subordinate that they thus appear so differently. Change their relative positions and the subordinate would stand erect and the other would receive him with a most gracious bow of condescension. But one man rules and the other yields, because their respective organizations give them the natural tendency thus to do.

We copy the four figures and translate the following remarks, from the French work, "Phrenology and the natural language of the organs,"

from which we copied the "Fine and Coarse organizations," in the June number.

When Veneration is large, it inspires beside the religious sentiments, a deference and respect for rank, dignity, and other social distinctions. Every sign of superiority exerts an influence on those whom large Veneration inclines to submission and humility; the smallest sprig of authority challenges this respect; and this sentiment is always expressed by the same external signs—the head is inclined, the back is bent, and if the want of Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Combativeness, leaves Veneration without support, the man is humiliated, he prostrates himself in abject submission before authority and force. Thus in the East, in India, and wherever despotism and slavery prevail, Veneration becomes servile, hypocritical, and exaggerated, and is lavish of degrading and cowardly manifestations.

We here see the exhibition of excessive veneration. The contour of this head which bows so humbly explains the attitude of the person. If we suppose that this poor fellow, a functionary of some village in which prevails what the government calls a *bad esprit*, is summoned to give an account of his department to the higher authorities, and appear before the Prefect, we shall comprehend this posture, which expresses at once fear and the most servile deference; the organs of Benevolence and Veneration are very large as well as that of Cautiousness; Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Combativeness,



LANGUAGE. THE INVETERATE TALKER AND HIS VICTIM.

are nothing; his legs bended, his arms hanging down and his back broken, also betray a total want of resolution and dignity.

The contrast in the attitudes of these two persons is not greater than that in the conformation of their heads and is justified by this difference of organization.

Our dignitary, destitute of Benevolence and Veneration, but amply provided with Self-Esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness, and Combativeness, is not a man to relax his importance and hauteur; he seems to enjoy the degradation of his subordinate; we may believe from the development of the organ of language which swells the lower eye-lid, that the harangue with which he rebukes the culprit, will be no less prolix than severe.

The gift of speech is sometimes lavished on men who abuse it prodigiously; others, on the contrary, have an extreme taciturnity; excess in one case, defect in the other. Above we insert two examples.

The merciless old driver seizes his man by the button, in order to satisfy an abuse of the little

portion of the brain behind the socket of the eye, which makes the balls project and swells the lower lid; the greater his activity, the more has he to say; it is an inexhaustible stream; his ideas are sometimes abundant, but his words are always superabundant; his digression, repetition, amplification, and circumlocution are interminable. Our man has found his business; he gets no answer; he alone speaks; and has no idea of breaking off. We must pity the victim of his tongue; the unhappy man is bored, exhausted, done to death; he cannot get off; he must listen; for the gabbler is unfortunate if he has Vanity or Self-Esteem: he wishes to produce an effect; and he will not suffer his victim to turn away his head.

The sunken eyes of this one, and the contraction of the lower part of the forehead, which is the seat of the perceptive faculties, indicate a want of facility of expression and a great poverty of ideas; the head is small throughout; he has no energy, and does nothing to escape from the victimization of which he is the subject.

Mechanical Department.

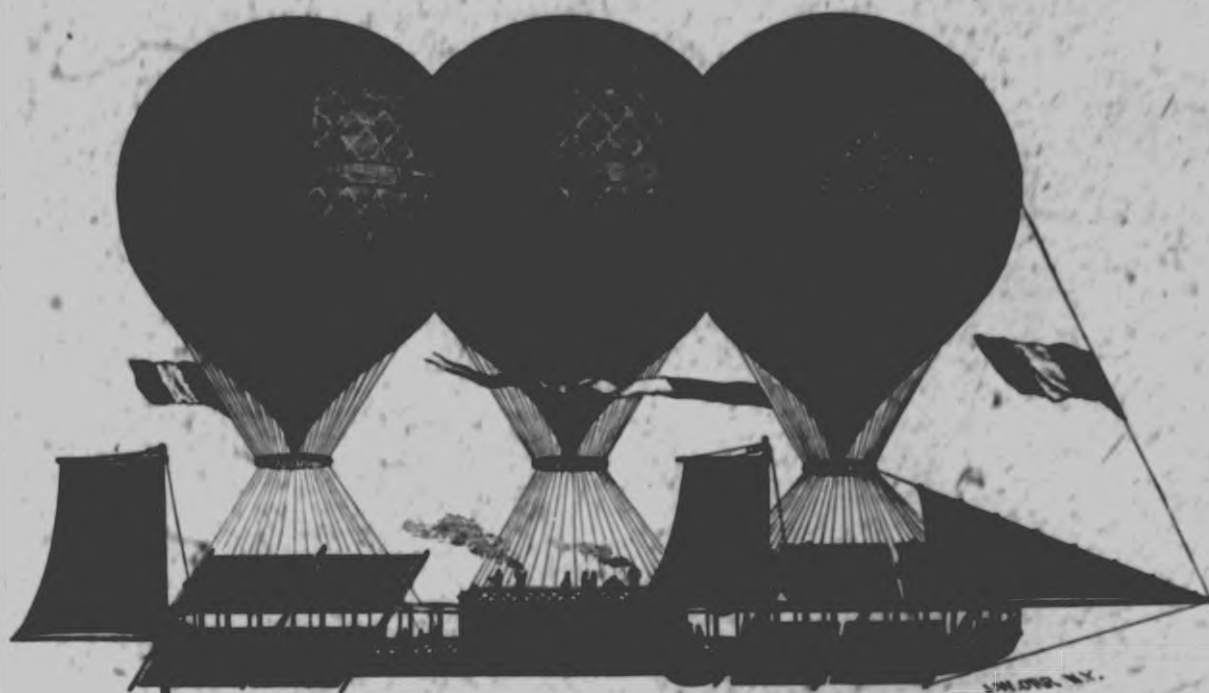
AIR TRAVELING.

[We present to our readers a spirited view of Petin's Aerial Ship, which was engraved expressly for this Journal, with extracts from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. The efforts of this and other bold experimenters, it is our intention to chronicle, and to aid in carrying forward the spirit of progress of this progressive age. Astronomical science has been derided. Fulton was ridiculed until the very hour of his triumph. The Edinburgh Review, but a few years ago, demonstrated to its own satisfaction the impossibility of crossing the Atlantic by steam. The world has had enough of this croaking against inventions and physical progress, and our doctrine is to help rather than hinder the spirit of inquiry. Whether this effort of M. Petin shall succeed or fail is not for us to predict; in any event it will arouse the world of genius to the subject of aerial navigation, which we doubt not, will yet be achieved. M. Petin is now in this city, laboring to complete his aerial ship.]

It may be generally known, that for some time extraordinary efforts have been making to discover a method by which locomotion through the air may be rendered as certain and practicable as locomotion by sea or land. In this desperate enterprise, of bringing the principle of aerostation into regular use, certain individuals in Paris have taken the lead. Our belief, like that of others, is that plans of this kind will fail, as they have hitherto done; at the same time we think that it would be improper to dogmatize on the subject, and will only say, that if traveling by balloon becomes one of the established things of the day, so much the better.

With these feelings, we have thought it consistent with our duty as journalists, not to refuse publicity to an account of what was till lately doing in Paris, to forward practical aerostation—we say, lately; for we are told by our correspondent, that the operations towards perfecting the invention have been stopped by orders of the French government, from an opinion that, if air-traveling were introduced, it would be injurious to the custom house, and denationalize the country. This resolution of the French government is to be regretted, not less on the score of science, than from the ruin it has inflicted on the modest means of the ingenious operator. With these preliminary explanations, we offer the following paper, just as handed to us by a respectable party conversant with the details to which he refers.

"The chief difficulty in aero-locomotion, is that of steering; because the atmosphere seems to present no substantial fulcrum which can be pushed against. But that this difficulty is not altogether insurmountable, is evident from the single fact, that birds really do steer their way through the air. This fact suggests, that a fulcrum is not necessarily a palpable substance—it may be pliant or movable. For instance, if we fasten the string of a kite to a ball, this ball, which represents the fulcrum, being set in motion by the kite, becomes a movable fulcrum, a child also, holding the string



AERIAL NAVIGATION, WITH A VIEW OF M. PETIN'S AERIAL STEAMSHIP.

in his hand, runs from right to left without impeding the motion of the kite, of which motion he is the movable fulcrum. Absolute stability, therefore, is not a necessary condition of a fulcrum; it is sufficient that there be, between the resistant force and the motive power, a difference of intensity in favor of the former. Thus, in water, the fulcrum, being liquid, is necessarily pliant and movable; yet it is quite possible, as every child knows, to obtain in this element purchase sufficient to steer the largest ships.

"In the air, which is a gas, the fulcrum being gaseous, must also be movable; but although the air, being the most elastic body with which we are acquainted, is therefore the least apt to furnish a fulcrum, yet, as compressed air is capable of bursting the strongest metallic receptacles, splitting the solid rock, and rending the bosom of the earth, it would seem that we have only to act upon the air through pressure, in order to obtain the requisite purchase from which to steer.

"Foremost among those who are thus endeavoring to render the balloon manageable, is M. Petin, of Paris, who has devoted fifteen years to the study of this subject, the last three years to lecturing upon it in the principal towns of France, and who has unfortunately expended the whole of his resources in constructing an air ship intended to demonstrate, on a small scale, the possibility of steering according to the system which he has elucidated. We say on a small scale, for though the dimensions of the curious construction in question, intended to carry two hundred passengers, will appear large to those of our readers whose ideas of ballooning have never gone beyond the ordinary

ascensions so much in vogue at the present day, they are yet of almost microscopic minuteness when compared with the developments of which M. Petin and his friends conceive his plans to be susceptible!

"The body of this novel vessel consists of two covered decks, or galleries, connected by a series of narrow bridges, thrown across the open space between them, on a level with their floor, thus forming the body of the vessel, which looks not unlike a couple of Noah's Arks, placed parallel to each other, and connected by means of the aforesaid bridges. Suspended across the upper part of this open space, is a row of sixteen movable wings, placed one behind the other, and attached, by means of pivots, to the upper edge of the inner walls of the galleries; these wings are of oiled sail cloth, set into oblong iron frames, and are worked by machinery. They may be opened or closed, inclined to or from each other at any angle upwards or downwards. At each end of the vessel, near the stem and the stern, is a pair of screws, similar to the propellers of a steam ship, and worked by a couple of small steam engines of three horse-power each, one being placed just above and behind each pair of screws. Lastly, attached to masts projecting horizontally from each end of the ship, are a couple of triangular or lateen sails; smaller sails are also attached to the under part of the balloons, which, inclosed in network of strong cord, are fastened to the roof of the galleries, directly over the wings, beneath which, again, are the bridges from which the crew are to work the ship.

"These skeleton galleries, which, with the exception of the floors, and the walls and roof of their

central portion, are constructed of lattice-work, faced with thin bands of iron, in order to render the whole as light as possible, are 162 feet in length, 8 feet in height by 4 feet in width in their central portion, but taper off to 18 inches in height and width at their extremities. This mode of building gives an oval form to the framework of the vessel. The central portion of the galleries, which is at the same time the highest and the widest, embraces a length of 66 feet, and is appropriated to the passengers. The boilers are placed here also, one in each gallery; the steam being conveyed to the engines by pipes.

"The total length of the ship, including that of the two projecting masts, is 193 feet; and its total weight, including that of the machinery and a crew of eight men, is 14,000 pounds. The balloons are 66 feet in diameter, and will contain 15,000 cubic yards of gas. Their ascensional force is 20,000 pounds. The wings are 6 feet in length by 15 in width. The screws are made of pitched canvas, rimmed with iron; they are 6 feet in length.

"The eight central wings, disposed in the form of an upright roof—parachute—or of an inverted roof—paramount—are intended, by pressing on the air above in ascending, and the air below in descending, to furnish the necessary point of resistance, or fulcrum, from which to steer. The other eight wings, four at each end of the central group, are intended, by being opened or shut, to act as a counterpoise; thus producing a rupture of equilibrium around the central fulcrum, and thereby changing the upward movement of the balloons into an oblique forward movement. In other words, the ship being raised into the air—to the stratum im-

mediately above the region of storms—and maintained there by the ascensional force of the balloons, and being forced onward by the screws, the four anterior wings are to be opened, the four posterior ones remaining closed. The forepart of the ship being now relieved from the downward pressure of the air, caused by the upward movement of the balloons, this pressure still acting on the posterior wings, its equilibrium is destroyed; the fore part rises, the hind part dips, thus changing the direction of the ship's course, by converting its vertical into an oblique movement, which is to carry it onward upon a plane inclined slightly upward.

"This operation is to be followed by its converse. The four posterior wings are to be opened, and the four anterior ones closed; the vessel now dips in the opposite direction, and moves forward on a plane inclined slightly downward; and so on. Thus, by alternately opening and shutting the two sets of lateral wings, M. Petin proposes to make his ship sail forward on a series of inclined planes, upwards and downwards. He takes care to assure us, however, that the requisite degree of inclination will be so slight as to be imperceptible to his passengers; and instances in corroboration of this opinion, the beds of rivers, where a very slight degree of inclination suffices to produce a rapid current.

"In order to determine perpendicular movement, the central wings—which, according to M. Petin, when placed in an oblique position, will constitute the fulcrum—are to be brought into an upright position, thus offering no resistance to the air; the two pairs of screws are then made to turn in opposite directions with great velocity, forcing powerful convergent currents of air upon the two sets of lateral wings, maintained in oblique and opposite positions. The force of these currents, being decomposed by the resistance of the wings, is thus changed into a perpendicular pressure, acting upwards or downwards according to the position of the wings, by means of which the aeronaut hopes to be enabled to ascend or descend without losing either gas or ballast.

"This decomposition of the force of the currents produced by the screws, is analogous to that effected by the sails of a ship sailing across the wind; when, the sails being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the course of the wind, the ship is impelled onwards in a direction at right angles to that of the wind; the only difference in the two cases being this—namely, that in the sails of the ship, the axis of inclination, represented by the mast, is vertical, creating horizontal movement; while, in the wings of the air ship, the axis of inclination—the pivot on which they turn—is horizontal, creating vertical movement. Were there but one pair of screws, acting upon one set of inclined wings, a slight retrograde horizontal movement would be produced in addition to the vertical movement, as the current of blast from the screw would react upon the screw itself with a force greater than that with which it would impinge upon the wings, where a part of the blast would inevitably be wasted. But there being two pairs of screws, acting in opposite directions, they will neutralize each other's horizontal movement, while combining in the production of vertical movement. So, at

least, reasons our inventor; but however ingenious this expedient, its efficiency may well be doubted, when we remember the immense amount of resistance, offered by the surface of the balloons, which would have to be overcome.

"To obtain lateral movement, the action of one pair of screws is suspended, leaving the other pair in motion; the ship, according to the calculation of M. Petin, will immediately describe a curve, and turn.

"Such is the air-ship constructed by M. Petin; but, unhappily for the demonstration of his views, the French government, either from fear of accident, or from some other motive, has interdicted its ascension; and the vessel which, three months ago, was ready—crew, captain, and machinery—to attempt its advertised flight round the walls of Paris, is still reposing, in inglorious idleness, upon its stocks in the Chantier Marbeuf (Champs Elysees,) to the woful disappointment of its enthusiastic inventor, who, however, consoles himself with the hope of coming over to London for the purpose of testing his invention. As soon as the return of fine weather shall render it prudent to make the trial journey. In justice to M. Petin, we would observe the sole point which he hopes to prove with this vessel is, the possibility of obtaining a fulcrum in the air, justly considering that if the question of steering were affirmatively settled, the necessary means, pecuniary and other, would soon be forthcoming to enable him to improve upon, or to change the original construction, and to build the mammoth vessels, containing closed apartments, warmed and fitted up with every provision for comfort, in which he hopes to transport several thousands of passengers at a time, and at a speed which it almost takes away one's breath to think of.

"For," urges M. Petin, "if we could once succeed in getting a fulcrum in the air in spite of its elasticity, this very elasticity would then enable us, with suitable motive-power, to move with a degree of rapidity far transcending the possibilities of locomotion in any other element. In fact, it would seem, according to M. Petin's computations, that we might breakfast in London, lunch in Constantinople, dine in China, dance the evening out in Havana, and get home to bed at an hour not much later than that at which the votaries of fashion usually betake themselves to their slumbers.

"The reasoning by which our inventor arrives at the seemingly paradoxical conclusion, that the air is destined to be the high road *par excellence*, and to serve as the medium of transportation for the heaviest loads, is certainly very ingenious; of its conclusions, we must leave our readers to judge for themselves.

"Progression from the simple to the composite, says M. Petin, is the universal law. In the works of nature, the action of this law is everywhere visible; and man, in his works, follows the path thus consecrated by the footsteps of the Creator. Thus we find," he continues, "that the point multiplied by itself produces the line; the line, in like manner, produces the plane; and the plane, the cube; an ascending series, which he conceives to have its exact analogy in that furnished by the earth, the

water, and the air, considered as a *media* of locomotion. In other words, the point, or primary germ of extension, corresponds, according to the theory of M. Petin, with the fulcrum, or primary condition of locomotion; the line, first and simplest form of extension, corresponds with locomotion on the surface of the earth, where, owing to topographic inequalities and other obstacles, locomotion can take place only in its first and simplest mode—namely, in a linear direction; the plane, produced by the movement of the line, and constituting a higher term of superficial development, corresponds with locomotion upon the water, whose unincumbered surface, which can be traversed in every direction, presents a locomotive medium, the facilities of which, compared with those offered by the surface of the earth, increase in the ratio of the difference of extension between the line and the plane.

"The cube, product of the plane multiplied by itself, corresponds with locomotion in the air, where the aeronaut, being surrounded on every side by fulcrums furnished by the various strata of the atmosphere, moves at will in every direction; pressing on the higher strata in ascending, on the lower in descending, on the lateral in turning to the right or to the left, and thus commanding a sphere of locomotion whose extent and facilities, compared with those afforded by the water, are as the cube to the plane.

"Aerial navigation being thus, according to his theory, the highest form of locomotion, M. Petin considers himself as justified in assuming, *a priori*, that this mode of transportation will afford facilities superior to those of every other in point of safety, speed, power, and cheapness; but on condition of its being carried into effect upon a scale commensurate with the vastness of its field and the importance of its results.

"To convince ourselves that such is really the intention of Providence, and that balloons are destined to transport the heaviest loads, we have only, continues M. Petin, to examine the law which presides over the development of spheric bodies; the surface of a sphere being represented by the square of the radius, while its *contenance*, or containing power, is represented by the cube of the radius. In other words, if we increase the diameter of a sphere three times, although we increase its surface only nine times, we increase its containing power twenty-seven times. Therefore, by constructing balloons on a very large scale, as the extent of surface, and consequent resistance of the air, increases in an immensely smaller proportion than the containing power, we may obtain an almost fabulous amount of ascensional force. For instance: a balloon of one hundred yards in diameter would suffice to raise only ten millions of pounds; but ten such balloons ranged one behind the other, or better still, a cigar-shaped balloon, which would be equivalent to these ten balloons united in one (an arrangement which, as the laws of development is similar for spheric and for cylindric bodies, would greatly diminish the resistance of the air, without occasioning any loss of containing power,) would suffice to raise one hundred millions of pounds; and allow-

ing some four or five millions of pounds for the weight of the vessel and its machinery, which, for a ship of this size—supposing it were possible to make its various parts hold together—should be, M. Petin computes, of twelve hundred horse power, we should still have at command a surplus ascensional force of upwards of ninety millions of pounds: a force sufficient to sustain a body of fifty thousand men.

"In the construction of these enormous balloons, M. Petin proposes to substitute, in place of the alken bag hitherto used to contain the gas, a rigid envelope of a cylindro-conical form, composed of a series of metallic tubes, laid one above the other, and supplied with gas—obtainable to any amount and almost instantaneously—from the decomposition of water by a powerful electric battery; and with these resources at command, M. Petin conceives that balloons might be constructed on a scale even larger than that just given.

"In fact, this assumption of the possibility of obtaining command of an unlimited ascensional force has suggested, to certain enthusiastic partisans of M. Petin's theory and plans, a long perspective of astounding visions, from which sober-minded Englishmen would in all probability, turn away with derision. These enthusiasts have evidently adopted the language of Archimedes, and are ready to exclaim: 'Give us a fulcrum, and,' with hydrogen gas as our lever, 'we will move the world!'

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Members of the family, and familiar acquaintances, will pass up those stairs figured in cut No. 1, alongside of the green or ice houses, and, passing along the portico, enter into that triangular entry, in the angle of which is a place just large enough for a hat-stand, and lighted from around and over the door, and pass thence into the sitting, or more properly, drawing-room, marked Dr, or into the parlor, as occasion requires; while strangers will ring the bell at the story below, and pass up the stairs into the great central stairway, S, and thence into parlor, drawing, dining, or amusement rooms. This arrangement gives us every valuable end attained by an entry, without either taking up much room, or separating those four large rooms, each 22 by 30, less those corners, C, taken off for entry, stairway, and closets. Each of these rooms is larger than one story of an entire house, 25 x 28, and contains over 700 square feet, or some 75 yards of carpet. Now unfold two such magnificent rooms into one—and they join each other lengthwise, so that, thus thrown together, they are almost square, or 39 x 44—and what a place for a large assembly, a minister's donation party, or any social gathering on a large scale. Now it is submitted whether such free and cosy meetings of neighbors and congenial spirits cannot be turned to great practical purposes of mental profit as well as pleasure. Should they not be universally adopted in this country? And what a place for such gatherings.

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Reader, even though you have made the tour of Europe, attended levees in the mansions of the lords of the old world, did you ever see the equal of this suit of rooms for entertaining large parties?

Large suppers, having, however, much less reference to physical than mental repasts—so good eating than speaking—at which many guests, sparkling suggestions, witty effusions, short, pithy, racy, eloquent, convivial speeches, will constitute the chief attraction, and at which women shall contribute as much as men, or improved editions of our public suppers, will be abundant; and how infinitely pleasurable and profitable such mental, and moral, and social feasts might be rendered! And what rooms these for such purposes! Three rows of tables, nearly forty feet long, or four rows thirty-five feet, would seat one hundred guests, in the dining and amusement rooms, and as many more in the parlor and drawing rooms, with abundance of side room for wardrobes, conversation, and a thousand uses requisite on such occasions.

The late Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, large shipping merchants, and owning the California Isthmus route, came with his daughters to see this house, and on entering these rooms, a daughter exclaimed:—"O, Pa! what splendid rooms! I wish we had some as good!" And well she might, though he was worth many millions, and had just expended, in addition, al-



LANGUAGE. THE INVETERATE TALKER AND HIS VICTIM.

are nothing; his legs bended, his arms hanging down and his back broken, also betray a total want of resolution and dignity.

The contrast in the attitudes of these two persons is not greater than that in the conformation of their heads and is justified by this difference of organization.

Our dignitary, destitute of Benevolence and Veneration, but amply provided with Self-Esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness, and Combaticiveness, is not a man to relax his importance and hauteur; he seems to enjoy the degradation of his subordinate; we may believe from the development of the organ of language which swells the lower eye-lid, that the harangue with which he rebukes the culprit, will be no less prolix than severe.

The gift of speech is sometimes lavished on men who abuse it prodigiously; others, on the contrary, have an extreme taciturnity; excess in one case, defect in the other. Above we insert two examples.

The merciless old driver seizes his man by the button, in order to satisfy an abuse of the little

portion of the brain behind the socket of the eye, which makes the balls project and swells the lower lid; the greater his activity, the more has he to say; it is an inexhaustible stream; his ideas are sometimes abundant, but his words are always superabundant; his digression, repetition, amplification, and circumlocution are interminable. Our man has found his business; he gets no answer; he alone speaks; and has no idea of breaking off. We must pity the victim of his tongue; the unhappy man is bored, exhausted, done to death; he cannot get off; he must listen; for the gabbler is unfortunate if he has Vanity or Self-Esteem: he wishes to produce an effect; and he will not suffer his victim to turn away his head.

The sunken eyes of this one, and the contraction of the lower part of the forehead, which is the seat of the perceptive faculties, indicate a want of facility of expression and a great poverty of ideas; the head is small throughout; he has no energy, and does nothing to escape from the victimization of which he is the subject.

Mechanical Department.

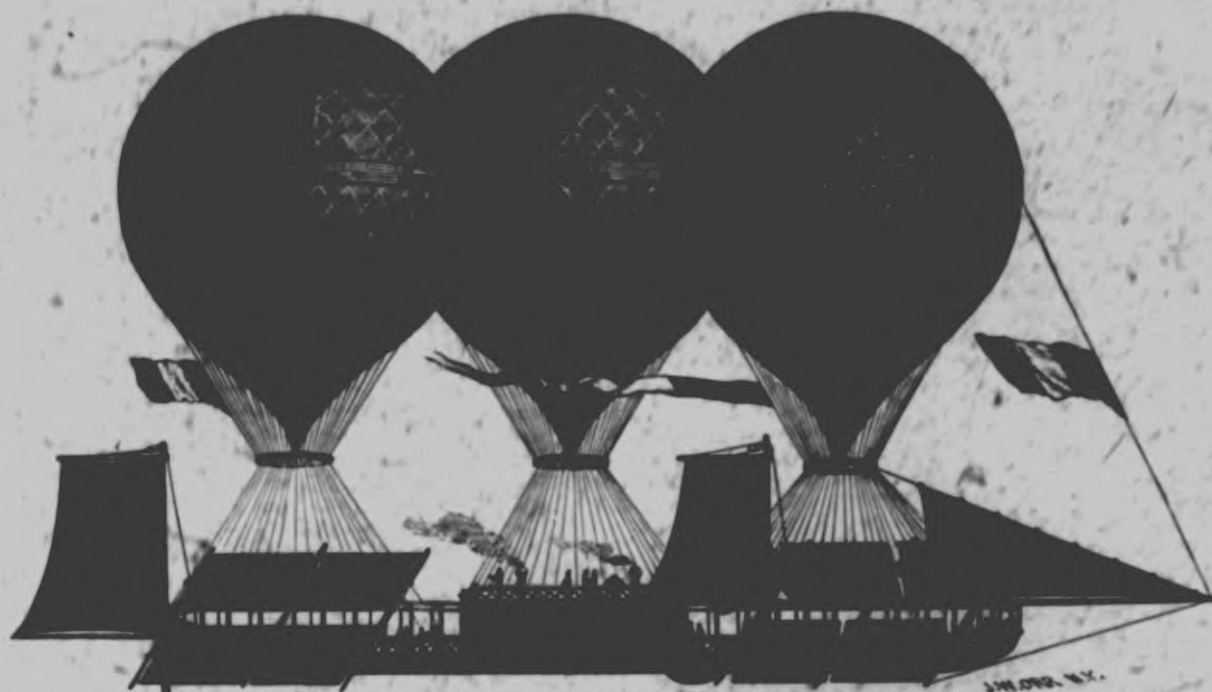
AIR TRAVELING.

[We present to our readers a spirited view of Petin's Aerial Ship, which was engraved expressly for this Journal, with extracts from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. The efforts of this and other bold experimenters, it is our intention to chronicle, and to aid in carrying forward the spirit of progress of this progressive age. Astronomical science has been decried. Fulton was ridiculed until the very hour of his triumph. The Edinburgh Review, but a few years ago, demonstrated to its own satisfaction the impossibility of crossing the Atlantic by steam. The world has had enough of this croaking against inventions and physical progress, and our doctrine is to help rather than hinder the spirit of inquiry. Whether this effort of M. Petin shall succeed or fail is not for us to predict; in any event it will arouse the world of genius to the subject of aerial navigation, which we doubt not, will yet be achieved. M. Petin is now in this city, laboring to complete his aerial ship.]

It may be generally known, that for some time extraordinary efforts have been making to discover a method by which locomotion through the air may be rendered as certain and practicable as locomotion by sea or land. In this desperate enterprise, of bringing the principle of aerostation into regular use, certain individuals in Paris have taken the lead. Our belief, like that of others, is that plans of this kind will fail, as they have hitherto done; at the same time we think that it would be improper to dogmatize on the subject, and will only say, that if traveling by balloon becomes one of the established things of the day, so much the better.

With these feelings, we have thought it consistent with our duty as journalists, not to refuse publicity to an account of what was till lately doing in Paris, to forward practical aerostation—we say, lately; for we are told by our correspondent, that the operations towards perfecting the invention have been stopped by orders of the French government, from an opinion that, if air-traveling were introduced, it would be injurious to the custom-house, and denationalize the country. This resolution of the French government is to be regretted, not less on the score of science, than from the ruin it has inflicted on the modest means of the ingenious operator. With these preliminary explanations, we offer the following paper, just as handed to us by a respectable party conversant with the details to which he refers.

"The chief difficulty in aero-locomotion, is that of steering; because the atmosphere seems to present no substantial fulcrum which can be pushed against. But that this difficulty is not altogether insurmountable, is evident from the single fact, that birds really do steer their way through the air. This fact suggests, that a fulcrum is not necessarily a palpable substance—it may be pliant or movable. For instance, if we fasten the string of a kite to a ball, this ball, which represents the fulcrum, being set in motion by the kite, becomes a movable fulcrum, a child also, holding the string



AERIAL NAVIGATION, WITH A VIEW OF M. PETIN'S AERIAL STEAMSHIP.

in his hand, runs from right to left without impeding the motion of the kite, of which motion he is the movable fulcrum. Absolute stability, therefore, is not a necessary condition of a fulcrum; it is sufficient that there be, between the resistant force and the motive power, a difference of intensity in favor of the former. Thus, in water, the fulcrum, being liquid, is necessarily pliant and movable; yet it is quite possible, as every child knows, to obtain in this element purchase sufficient to steer the largest ships.

"In the air, which is a gas, the fulcrum being gaseous, must also be movable; but although the air, being the most elastic body with which we are acquainted, is therefore the least apt to furnish a fulcrum, yet, as compressed air is capable of bursting the strongest metallic receptacles, splitting the solid rock, and rending the bosom of the earth, it would seem that we have only to act upon the air through pressure, in order to obtain the requisite purchase from which to steer.

"Foremost among those who are thus endeavoring to render the balloon manageable, is M. Petin, of Paris, who has devoted fifteen years to the study of this subject, the last three years to lecturing upon it in the principal towns of France, and who has unfortunately expended the whole of his resources in constructing an air ship intended to demonstrate, on a small scale, the possibility of steering according to the system which he has elucidated. We say on a small scale, for though the dimensions of the curious construction in question, intended to carry two hundred passengers, will appear large to those of our readers whose ideas of ballooning have never gone beyond the ordinary

ascensions so much in vogue at the present day, they are yet of almost microscopic minuteness when compared with the developments of which M. Petin and his friends conceive his plans to be susceptible!

"The body of this novel vessel consists of two covered decks, or galleries, connected by a series of narrow bridges, thrown across the open space between them, on a level with their floor; thus forming the body of the vessel, which looks not unlike a couple of Noah's Arks, placed parallel to each other, and connected by means of the aforesaid bridges. Suspended across the upper part of this open space, is a row of sixteen movable wings, placed one behind the other, and attached, by means of pivots, to the upper edge of the inner walls of the galleries; these wings are of oiled sail-cloth, set into oblong iron frames, and are worked by machinery. They may be opened or closed, inclined to or from each other at any angle upwards or downwards. At each end of the vessel, near the stem and the stern, is a pair of screws, similar to the propellers of a steam ship, and worked by a couple of small steam engines of three horse-power each, one being placed just above and behind each pair of screws. Lastly, attached to masts projecting horizontally from each end of the ship, are a couple of triangular or lateen sails; smaller sails are also attached to the under part of the balloons, which, inclosed in network of strong cord, are fastened to the roof of the galleries, directly over the wings, beneath which, again, are the bridges from which the crew are to work the ship.

"These skeleton galleries, which, with the exception of the floors, and the walls and roof of their

central portion, are constructed of lattice-work, faced with thin bands of iron, in order to render the whole as light as possible, are 162 feet in length, 8 feet in height by 4 feet in width in their central portion, but taper off to 18 inches in height and width at their extremities. This mode of building gives an oval form to the framework of the vessel. The central portion of the galleries, which is at the same time the highest and the widest, embraces a length of 66 feet, and is appropriated to the passengers. The boilers are placed here also, one in each gallery; the steam being conveyed to the engines by pipes.

"The total length of the ship, including that of the two projecting masts, is 198 feet; and its total weight, including that of the machinery and a crew of eight men, is 14,000 pounds. The balloons are 66 feet in diameter, and will contain 18,000 cubic yards of gas. Their ascensional force is 20,000 pounds. The wings are 6 feet in length by 15 in width. The screws are made of pitched canvas, rimmed with iron; they are 6 feet in length.

"The eight central wings, disposed in the form of an upright roof—parachute—or of an inverted roof—paramont—are intended, by pressing on the air above in ascending, and the air below in descending, to furnish the necessary point of resistance, or fulcrum, from which to steer. The other eight wings, four at each end of the central group, are intended, by being opened or shut, to act as a counterpoise; thus producing a rupture of equilibrium around the central fulcrum, and thereby changing the upward movement of the balloons into an oblique forward movement. In other words, the ship being raised into the air—to the stratum im-

mediately above the region of storms—and maintained there by the ascensional force of the balloons, and being forced onward by the screws, the four anterior wings are to be opened, the four posterior ones remaining closed. The forepart of the ship being now relieved from the downward pressure of the air, caused by the upward movement of the balloons, this pressure still acting on the posterior wings, its equilibrium is destroyed; the fore part rises, the hind part dips, thus changing the direction of the ship's course, by converting its vertical into an oblique movement, which is to carry it onward upon a plane inclined slightly upward.

"This operation is to be followed by its converse. The four posterior wings are to be opened, and the four anterior ones closed; the vessel now dips in the opposite direction, and moves forward on a plane inclined slightly downward; and so on. Thus, by alternately opening and shutting the two sets of lateral wings, M. Petin proposes to make his ship sail forward on a series of inclined planes, upwards and downwards. He takes care to assure us, however, that the requisite degree of inclination will be so slight as to be imperceptible to his passengers; and instances in corroboration of this opinion, the beds of rivers, where a very slight degree of inclination suffices to produce a rapid current.

"In order to determine perpendicular movement, the central wings—which, according to M. Petin, when placed in an oblique position, will constitute the fulcrum—are to be brought into an upright position, thus offering no resistance to the air; the two pairs of screws are then made to turn in opposite directions with great velocity, forcing powerful convergent currents of air upon the two sets of lateral wings, maintained in oblique and opposite positions. The force of these currents, being decomposed by the resistance of the wings, is thus changed into a perpendicular pressure, acting upwards or downwards according to the position of the wings, by means of which the aeronaut hopes to be enabled to ascend or descend without losing either gas or ballast.

"This decomposition of the force of the currents produced by the screws, is analogous to that effected by the sails of a ship sailing across the wind; where, the sails being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the course of the wind, the ship is impelled onwards in a direction at right angles to that of the wind; the only difference in the two cases being this—namely, that in the sails of the ship, the axis of inclination, represented by the mast, is vertical, creating horizontal movement; while, in the wings of the air ship, the axis of inclination—the pivot on which they turn—is horizontal, creating vertical movement. Were there but one pair of screws, acting upon one set of inclined wings, a slight retrograde horizontal movement would be produced in addition to the vertical movement, as the current of blast from the screw would react upon the screw itself with a force greater than that with which it would impinge upon the wings, where a part of the blast would inevitably be wasted. But there being two pairs of screws, acting in opposite directions, they will neutralise each other's horizontal movement, while combining in the production of vertical movement. So, at

least, reasons our inventor; but however ingenious this expedient, its efficiency may well be doubted, when we remember the immense amount of resistance, offered by the surface of the balloons, which would have to be overcome.

"To obtain lateral movement, the action of one pair of screws is suspended, leaving the other pair in motion; the ship, according to the calculation of M. Petin, will immediately describe a curve, and turn.

"Such is the air-ship constructed by M. Petin; but, unhappily for the demonstration of his views, the French government, either from fear of accident, or from some other motive, has interdicted its ascension; and the vessel which, three months ago, was ready—crew, captain, and machinery—to attempt its advertised flight round the walls of Paris, is still reposing, in inglorious idleness, upon its stocks in the Chantier Marbeuf (Champs Elysees,) to the woful disappointment of its enthusiastic inventor, who, however, consoles himself with the hope of coming over to London for the purpose of testing his invention, as soon as the return of fine weather shall render it prudent to make the trial journey. In justice to M. Petin, we would observe the sole point which he hopes to prove with this vessel is, the possibility of obtaining a fulcrum in the air, justly considering that if the question of steering were affirmatively settled, the necessary means, pecuniary and other, would soon be forthcoming to enable him to improve upon, or to change the original construction, and to build the mammoth vessels, containing closed apartments, warmed and fitted up with every provision for comfort, in which he hopes to transport several thousands of passengers at a time, and at a speed which it almost takes away one's breath to think of.

"For," urges M. Petin, "if we could once succeed in getting a fulcrum in the air in spite of its elasticity, this very elasticity would then enable us, with suitable motive-power, to move with a degree of rapidity far transcending the possibilities of locomotion in any other element. In fact, it would seem, according to M. Petin's computations, that we might breakfast in London, lunch in Constantinople, dine in China, dance the evening out in Havana, and get home to bed at an hour not much later than that at which the votaries of fashion usually betake themselves to their slumbers.

"The reasoning by which our inventor arrives at the seemingly paradoxical conclusion, that the air is destined to be the high road *par excellence*, and to serve as the medium of transportation for the heaviest loads, is certainly very ingenious; of its conclusiveness, we must leave our readers to judge for themselves.

"Progression from the simple to the composite, says M. Petin, is the universal law. In the works of nature, the action of this law is everywhere visible; and man, in his works, follows the path thus consecrated by the footsteps of the Creator. Thus we find," he continues, "that the point multiplied by itself produces the line; the line, in like manner, produces the plane; and the plane, the cube; an ascending series, which he conceives to have its exact analogy in that furnished by the earth, the

water, and the air, considered as a *media* of locomotion. In other words, the point, or primary germ of extension, corresponds, according to the theory of M. Petin, with the fulcrum, or primary condition of locomotion; the line, first and simplest form of extension, corresponds with locomotion on the surface of the earth, where, owing to topographic inequalities and other obstacles, locomotion can take place only in its first and simplest mode—namely, in a linear direction; the plane, produced by the movement of the line, and constituting a higher term of superficial development, corresponds with locomotion upon the water, whose unincumbered surface, which can be traversed in every direction, presents a locomotive medium, the facilities of which, compared with those offered by the surface of the earth, increase in the ratio of the difference of extension between the line and the plane.

"The cube, product of the plane multiplied by itself, corresponds with locomotion in the air, where the aeronaut, being surrounded on every side by fulcra furnished by the various strata of the atmosphere, moves at will in every direction; pressing on the higher strata in ascending, on the lower in descending, on the lateral in turning to the right or to the left, and thus commanding a sphere of locomotion whose extent and facilities, compared with those afforded by the water, are as the cube to the plane.

"Aerial navigation being thus, according to his theory, the highest form of locomotion, M. Petin considers himself as justified in assuming, *a priori*, that this mode of transportation will afford facilities superior to those of every other in point of safety, speed, power, and cheapness; but on condition of its being carried into effect upon a scale commensurate with the vastness of its field and the importance of its results.

"To convince ourselves that such is really the intention of Providence, and that balloons are destined to transport the heaviest loads, we have only, continues M. Petin, to examine the law which presides over the development of spheric bodies; the surface of a sphere being represented by the square of the radius, while its *contenance*, or containing power, is represented by the cube of the radius. In other words, if we increase the diameter of a sphere three times, although we increase its surface only nine times, we increase its containing power twenty-seven times. Therefore, by constructing balloons on a very large scale, as the extent of surface, and consequent resistance of the air, increases in an immensely smaller proportion than the containing power, we may obtain an almost fabulous amount of ascensional force. For instance: a balloon of one hundred yards in diameter would suffice to raise only ten millions of pounds; but ten such balloons ranged one behind the other, or better still, a cigar-shaped balloon, which would be equivalent to these ten balloons united in one (an arrangement which, as the laws of development is similar for spheric and for cylindric bodies, would greatly diminish the resistance of the air, without occasioning any loss of containing power,) would suffice to raise one hundred millions of pounds; and allow-

ing some four or five millions of pounds for the weight of the vessel and its machinery, which, for a ship of this size—supposing it were possible to make its various parts hold together—should be, M. Petin computes, of twelve hundred horse power, we should still have at command a surplus ascensional force of upwards of ninety millions of pounds: a force sufficient to sustain a body of fifty thousand men.

"In the construction of these enormous balloons, M. Petin proposes to substitute, in place of the silken bag hitherto used to contain the gas, a rigid envelope of a cylindro-conical form, composed of a series of metallic tubes, laid one above the other, and supplied with gas—obtainable to any amount and almost instantaneously—from the decomposition of water by a powerful electric battery; and with these resources at command, M. Petin conceives that balloons might be constructed on a scale even larger than that just given.

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"We know that air, when rarefied by heat, becomes lighter and rises, cold air immediately rushing in to supply its place; and it is evident, therefore, that if two neighboring regions of the atmosphere are unequally heated, this inequality of temperature will give rise to two currents of air—a warm one, in the upper region of the atmosphere, blowing from the warmer to the colder region; and a cold one, near the surface of the earth, blowing from the colder to the warmer region. It can, therefore,

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"Thus, for instance, it is found that in the region of the trade-winds, cinders from the craters of volcanoes, and other objects, are carried through the higher regions of the air in a direction exactly opposite to that in which the trade-wind itself is blowing below; and in this way cinders from the Cosiguina, in Guatemala, frequently fall in the streets of Kingston, (Jamaica,) lying to the north-east of Guatemala. Similar facts have been observed at the Peak of Teneriffe, in the Straits of Magellan, and elsewhere.

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While the ground story is exactly adapted, by its position, for work, storage, &c., this story is peculiarly fitted to become the main pleasure story of the house, first, because just far enough from the ground to prevent all dampness, and high enough to catch any summer breeze aloft, and yet not too high to render ascent to it laborious—the lower story being 8½ feet high. Being surrounded by a portico, promenade, at any hour of the day, can walk in either the shade or sun as suits them, or walk round a covered circle of some 300 feet—the house itself being 256.

Members of the family, and familiar acquaintances, will pass up those stairs figured in cut No. 1, alongside of the green or ice house, and, passing along the portico, enter into that triangular entry, in the angle of which is a place just large enough for a hat-stand, and lighted from around and over the door, and pass thence into the sitting, or more properly, drawing-room, marked Dr, or into the parlor, as occasion requires; while strangers will ring the bell at the story below, and pass up the stairs into the great central stairway, S, and thence into parlor, drawing, dining, or amusement rooms. This arrangement gives us every valuable still attained by an entry, without either taking up much room, or separating those four large rooms, each 22 by 29, less those corners, C, taken off for entry, stairway, and closets. Each of these rooms is larger than one story of an entire house, 25 x 28, and contains over 700 square feet, or some 75 yards of carpet. Now unfold two such magnificent rooms into one—and they join each other lengthwise, so that, thus thrown together, they are almost square, or 39 x 44—and what a place for a large assembly, a minister's donation party, or any social gathering on a large scale. Now it is submitted whether such free and cosy meetings of neighbors and congenial spirits cannot be turned to great practical purposes of mental profit as well as pleasure. Should they not be universally adopted in this country? And what a place for such gatherings.

If two rooms are not large enough, throw open the dining and amusement rooms, and you have four spacious, magnificent rooms, embracing an area of over 300 square yards, and—please observe this beautiful feature—having four side rooms adjoining for dressing or retiring rooms.

Reader, even though you have made the tour of Europe, attended levees in the mansions of the lords of the old world, did you ever see the equal of this suit of rooms for entertaining large parties?

Large suppers, having, however, much less reference to physical than mental repasts—good eating than speaking—at which many toasts, sparkling suggestions, witty effusions, short, pithy, racy, eloquent, convivial speeches, will constitute the chief attraction, and at which woman shall contribute as much as man, or improved editions of our public suppers, will be abundant; and how infinitely pleasurable and profitable such mental, and moral, and social feasts might be rendered! And what rooms these for such purposes! Three rows of tables, nearly forty feet long, or four rows thirty-five feet, would seat one hundred guests, in the dining and amusement rooms, and as many more in the parlor and drawing rooms, with abundance of side room for wardrobes, conversation, and a thousand uses requisite on such occasions.

The late Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, large shipping merchants, and owning the California Isthmus route, came with his daughters to see this house, and on entering these rooms, a daughter exclaimed:—"O, Pa! what splendid rooms! I wish we had some as good!" And well she might, though he was worth many millions, and had just expended, in addition, al-

mediately above the region of storms—and maintained there by the ascensional force of the balloons, and being forced onward by the screws, the four anterior wings are to be opened, the four posterior ones remaining closed. The forepart of the ship being now relieved from the downward pressure of the air, caused by the upward movement of the balloons, this pressure still acting on the posterior wings, its equilibrium is destroyed; the fore part rises, the hind part dips, thus changing the direction of the ship's course, by converting its vertical into an oblique movement, which is to carry it onward upon a plane inclined slightly upward.

"This operation is to be followed by its converse. The four posterior wings are to be opened, and the four anterior ones closed; the vessel now dips in the opposite direction, and moves forward on a plane inclined slightly downward; and so on. Thus, by alternately opening and shutting the two sets of lateral wings, M. Petin proposes to make his ship sail forward on a series of inclined planes, upwards and downwards. He takes care to assure us, however, that the requisite degree of inclination will be so slight as to be imperceptible to his passengers; and instances in corroboration of this opinion, the beds of rivers, where a very slight degree of inclination suffices to produce a rapid current.

"In order to determine perpendicular movement, the central wings—which, according to M. Petin, when placed in an oblique position, will constitute the fulcrum—are to be brought into an upright position, thus offering no resistance to the air; the two pairs of screws are then made to turn in opposite directions with great velocity, forcing powerful convergent currents of air upon the two sets of lateral wings, maintained in oblique and opposite positions. The force of these currents, being decomposed by the resistance of the wings, is thus changed into a perpendicular pressure, acting upwards or downwards according to the position of the wings, by means of which the aeronaut hopes to be enabled to ascend or descend without losing either gas or ballast.

"This decomposition of the force of the currents produced by the screws, is analogous to that effected by the sails of a ship sailing across the wind; where, the sails being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the course of the wind, the ship is impelled onwards in a direction at right angles to that of the wind; the only difference in the two cases being this—namely, that in the sails of the ship, the axis of inclination, represented by the mast, is vertical, creating horizontal movement; while, in the wings of the air ship, the axis of inclination—the pivot on which they turn—is horizontal, creating vertical movement. Were there but one pair of screws, acting upon one set of inclined wings, a slight retrograde horizontal movement would be produced in addition to the vertical movement, as the current of blast from the screw would react upon the screw itself with a force greater than that with which it would impinge upon the wings, where a part of the blast would inevitably be wasted. But there being two pairs of screws, acting in opposite directions, they will neutralize each other's horizontal movement, while combining in the production of vertical movement. So, at

least, reasons our inventor; but however ingenious this expedient, its efficiency may well be doubted, when we remember the immense amount of resistance, offered by the surface of the balloons, which would have to be overcome.

"To obtain lateral movement, the action of one pair of screws is suspended, leaving the other pair in motion; the ship, according to the calculation of M. Petin, will immediately describe a curve, and turn.

"Such is the air-ship constructed by M. Petin; but, unhappily for the demonstration of his views, the French government, either from fear of accident, or from some other motive, has interdicted its ascension; and the vessel which, three months ago, was ready—crew, captain, and machinery—to attempt its advertised flight round the walls of Paris, is still reposing, in inglorious idleness, upon its stocks in the Chantier Marbeuf (Champs Elysees,) to the woful disappointment of its enthusiastic inventor, who, however, consoles himself with the hope of coming over to London for the purpose of testing his invention, as soon as the return of fine weather shall render it prudent to make the trial journey. In justice to M. Petin, we would observe the sole point which he hopes to prove with this vessel is, the possibility of obtaining a fulcrum in the air, justly considering that if the question of steering were affirmatively settled, the necessary means, pecuniary and other, would soon be forthcoming to enable him to improve upon, or to change the original construction, and to build the mammoth vessels, containing closed apartments, warmed and fitted up with every provision for comfort, in which he hopes to transport several thousands of passengers at a time, and at a speed which it almost takes away one's breath to think of.

"For," urges M. Petin, "if we could once succeed in getting a fulcrum in the air in spite of its elasticity, this very elasticity would then enable us, with suitable motive-power, to move with a degree of rapidity far transcending the possibilities of locomotion in any other element. In fact, it would seem, according to M. Petin's computations, that we might breakfast in London, lunch in Constantinople, dine in China, dance the evening out in Havana, and get home to bed at an hour not much later than that at which the votaries of fashion usually betake themselves to their slumbers.

"The reasoning by which our inventor arrives at the seemingly paradoxical conclusion, that the air is destined to be the high road *par excellence*, and to serve as the medium of transportation for the heaviest loads, is certainly very ingenious; of its conclusiveness, we must leave our readers to judge for themselves.

"Progression from the simple to the composite, says M. Petin, is the universal law. In the works of nature, the action of this law is everywhere visible; and man, in his works, follows the path thus consecrated by the footsteps of the Creator. Thus we find," he continues, "that the point multiplied by itself produces the line; the line, in like manner, produces the plane; and the plane, the cube; an ascending series, which he conceives to have its exact analogy in that furnished by the earth, the

water, and the air, considered as a media of locomotion. In other words, the point, or primary germ of extension, corresponds, according to the theory of M. Petin, with the fulcrum, or primary condition of locomotion; the line, first and simplest form of extension, corresponds with locomotion on the surface of the earth, where, owing to topographic inequalities and other obstacles, locomotion can take place only in its first and simplest mode—namely, in a linear direction; the plane, produced by the movement of the line, and constituting a higher term of superficial development, corresponds with locomotion upon the water, whose unincumbered surface, which can be traversed in every direction, presents a locomotive medium, the facilities of which, compared with those offered by the surface of the earth, increase in the ratio of the difference of extension between the line and the plane.

"The cube, product of the plane multiplied by itself, corresponds with locomotion in the air, where the aeronaut, being surrounded on every side by fulcrum furnished by the various strata of the atmosphere, moves at will in every direction; pressing on the higher strata in ascending, on the lower in descending, on the lateral in turning to the right or to the left, and thus commanding a sphere of locomotion whose extent and facilities, compared with those afforded by the water, are as the cube to the plane.

"Aerial navigation being thus, according to his theory, the highest form of locomotion, M. Petin considers himself as justified in assuming, *a priori*, that this mode of transportation will afford facilities superior to those of every other in point of safety, speed, power, and cheapness; but on condition of its being carried into effect upon a scale commensurate with the vastness of its field and the importance of its results.

"To convince ourselves that such is really the intention of Providence, and that balloons are destined to transport the heaviest loads, we have only, continues M. Petin, to examine the law which presides over the development of spheric bodies; the surface of a sphere being represented by the square of the radius, while its content, or containing power, is represented by the cube of the radius. In other words, if we increase the diameter of a sphere three times, although we increase its surface only nine times, we increase its containing power twenty-seven times. Therefore, by constructing balloons on a very large scale, as the extent of surface, and consequent resistance of the air, increases in an immensely smaller proportion than the containing power, we may obtain an almost fabulous amount of ascensional force. For instance: a balloon of one hundred yards in diameter would suffice to raise only ten millions of pounds; but ten such balloons ranged one behind the other, or better still, a cigar-shaped balloon, which would be equivalent to these ten balloons united in one (an arrangement which, as the laws of development is similar for spheric and for cylindric bodies, would greatly diminish the resistance of the air, without occasioning any loss of containing power,) would suffice to raise one hundred millions of pounds; and allow-

ing some four or five millions of pounds for the weight of the vessel and its machinery, which, for a ship of this size—supposing it were possible to make its various parts hold together—should be, M. Petin computes, of twelve hundred horse power, we should still have at command a surplus ascensional force of upwards of ninety millions of pounds: a force sufficient to sustain a body of fifty thousand men.

"In the construction of these enormous balloons, M. Petin proposes to substitute, in place of the silken bag hitherto used to contain the gas, a rigid envelope of a cylindro-conical form, composed of a series of metallic tubes, laid one above the other, and supplied with gas—obtainable to any amount and almost instantaneously—from the decomposition of water by a powerful electric battery; and with these resources at command, M. Petin conceives that balloons might be constructed on a scale even larger than that just given.

"In fact, this assumption of the possibility of obtaining command of an unlimited ascensional force has suggested, to certain enthusiastic partisans of M. Petin's theory and plans, a long perspective of astounding visions, from which sober-minded Englishmen would in all probability, turn away with derision. These enthusiasts have evidently adopted the language of Archimedes, and are ready to exclaim: 'Give us a fulcrum, and,' with hydrogen gas as our lever, 'we will move the world!'

"For ourselves, we have already stated the facts from which we derive our conviction that the conquest of the air, if achieved, is to be brought about through the agency of new and powerful mechanical combinations, rather than by means of the balloon; and though, as before remarked, the experiments of M. Petin and others may probably not be without useful results, we dismiss these brilliant phantasmagoria with the charitable reflection, that the extravagance of overweening hopefulness, is, at least in an age which has witnessed the advent of steam and electricity, more natural and more pardonable than the scepticism of confirmed despondency; and that 'he who shoots at the stars,' though missing his aim, will at all events shoot higher than he who aims at the mud beneath his feet.

"Meantime, the science of meteorology—a subject intimately connected with that of aero-locomotion—though yet in its infancy, already furnishes many indications of great importance, as establishing a very strong presumption in favor of the existence of permanent atmospheric currents, blowing continuously in various directions at different degrees of elevation.

"We know that air, when rarefied by heat, becomes lighter and rises, cold air immediately rushing in to supply its place; and it is evident, therefore, that if two neighboring regions of the atmosphere are unequally heated, this inequality of temperature will give rise to two currents of air—a warm one, in the upper region of the atmosphere, blowing from the warmer to the colder region; and a cold one, near the surface of the earth, blowing from the colder to the warmer region. It can, therefore,

hardly be matter of doubt, that great permanent currents, caused by the unequal heating of the equatorial and polar regions, do exist in the higher strata of the atmosphere—an inference which is supported not only by the occurrence of the trade-winds and the monsoon, but by a variety of other facts and observations.

"Thus, for instance, it is found that in the region of the trade-winds, cinders from the craters of volcanoes, and other objects, are carried through the higher regions of the air in a direction exactly opposite to that in which the trade-wind itself is blowing below; and in this way cinders from the Cosiguina, in Guatemala, frequently fall in the streets of Kingston, (Jamaica,) lying to the northeast of Guatemala. Similar facts have been observed at the Peak of Teneriffe, in the Straits of Magellan, and elsewhere.

"The importance of this subject with regard to aero-locomotion can hardly be overrated; for these currents, when clearly ascertained and correctly mapped out, would constitute so many great natural routes, where the aeronaut would be borne onward in the required direction with immense velocity, and without danger of encountering squalls or counter-currents.

"But here, fearful of exhausting the patience of our readers, we bring our somewhat lengthened disquisitions to a close, and take our leave for the present of the tempting, though debatable ground of the Cubic Highway."

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE RESIDENCE OF O. S. FOWLER.

NO. II.

THE MAIN OR PARLOR STORY.

Our last article on this house described the structure and divisions of the lower or *work* story: this takes us up into the *parlor*, or main living story, either by those outside stairs by the ice or green house, by the inside back stairs over the oven, or through the entry from the lower front or back doors into that great central stairway, marked S; which is 12 feet square, and yet is rendered octagonal by cutting off its corners, which are used one for a dumb waiter, marked W, the other two for ventilation, the foul air passing between the floor timbers to the walls, which cross them in the story above, up to the upper story, and out just under the eaves. Several like angles of closets about the house are also used for ventilation, so that every room in the house is ventilated perfectly.

While the ground story is exactly adapted, by its position, for work, storage, &c., this story is peculiarly fitted to become the main pleasure story of the house, first, because just far enough from the ground to prevent all dampness, and high enough to catch any summer breeze aloft, and yet not too high to render ascent to it laborious—the lower story being 8½ feet high. Being surrounded by a portico, promenaders, at any hour of the day, can walk in either the shade or sun as suits them, or walk round a covered circle of some 300 feet—the house itself being 256.

Members of the family, and familiar acquaintances, will pass up these stairs figured in cut No. 1, alongside of the green or ice houses, and, passing along the portico, enter into that triangular entry, in the angle of which is a place just large enough for a hat-stand, and lighted from around and over the door, and pass thence into the sitting, or more properly, drawing-room, marked Dr, or into the parlor, as occasion requires; while strangers will ring the bell at the story below, and pass up the stairs into the great central stairway, S, and thence into parlor, drawing, dining, or amusement rooms. This arrangement gives us every valuable end attained by an entry, without either taking up much room, or separating those four large rooms, each 22 by 39, less those corners, C, taken off for entry, stairway, and closets. Each of these rooms is larger than one story of an entire house, 25 x 28, and contains over 700 square feet, or some 75 yards of carpet. Now unfold two such magnificent rooms into one—and they join each other lengthwise, so that, thus thrown together, they are almost square, or 39 x 44—and what a place for a large assembly, a minister's donation party, or any social gathering on a large scale. Now it is submitted whether such free and cozy meetings of neighbors and congenial spirits cannot be turned to great practical purposes of mental profit as well as pleasure. Should they not be universally adopted in this country! And what a place for such gatherings.

If two rooms are not large enough, throw open the dining and amusement rooms, and you have four spacious, magnificent rooms, embracing an area of over 800 square yards, and—please observe this beautiful feature—having four side rooms adjoining for dressing or retiring rooms.

Reader, even though you have made the tour of Europe, attended levees in the mansions of the lords of the old world, did you ever see the equal of this suit of rooms for entertaining large parties!

Large suppers, having, however, much less reference to physical than mental repasts—to good eating than speaking—at which many toasts, sparkling suggestions, witty effusions, short, pithy, racy, eloquent, convivial speeches, will constitute the chief attraction, and at which woman shall contribute as much as man, or improved editions of our public suppers, will be abundant; and how infinitely pleasurable and profitable such mental, and moral, and social feasts might be rendered! And what rooms these for such purposes! Three rows of tables, nearly forty feet long, or four rows thirty-five feet, would seat one hundred guests, in the dining and amusement rooms, and as many more in the parlor and drawing rooms, with abundance of side room for wardrobes, conversation, and a thousand uses requisite on such occasions.

The late Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, large shipping merchants, and owning the California Isthmus route, came with his daughters to see this house, and on entering these rooms, a daughter exclaimed:—"O, Pa! what splendid rooms! I wish we had some as good!" And well she might, though he was worth many millions, and had just expended, in additions, al-

terations, and repairs, upon an already costly mansion, twice as much as this entire house cost.

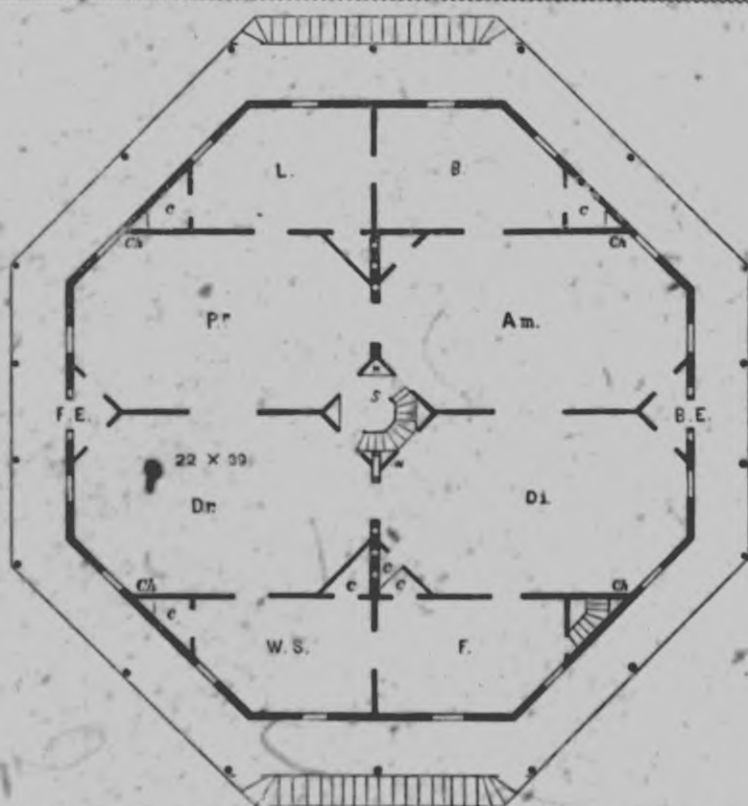
Please observe that doors at the inner ends of these rooms connect these four rooms—all by *folding doors*, if desired. Access is also rendered easy from each to each and all, through the stairway. Observe, also, that here are *eight* large rooms, all adjoining each other, and all perfectly accessible, and securing all the advantages of an entry, without any of its disadvantages, which are great. If an entry divided them, only half as large a company could be entertained as now, for an intervening entry always breaks the spell of a party; yet different rooms, opening directly into each other, preserve this spell, or the unity of the assembly, whereas an intervening entry would make two companies. Those who have not thought or observed on this point, will not duly appreciate it, or realize the evils of entries. Yet these rooms need no entries—first, because the entry in the story below serves every requisition of a through entry or hall; and second, because the location of the stairs renders the entry only an *up and down* entry, whereas, in most large houses, the hall runs through the house, both from *side to side*, and from bottom to top.

The appearance of this stairway is really magnificent—lighted from a glass dome, 70 feet straight up—cupola included—octagonal in form—a far more beautiful figure than a square or hexagon.

Look again at how completely it ventilates every large room in every story. However hot, however little air may be stirring of a hot, sultry day, open a window and the door in any room of any story into this central ventilator, and up rises a strong current of air—a current rendered necessary and certain by the greater density of the air below than at the height of the cupola. Besides this glass dome at the top of the cupola, each of its eight sides has a window, out of which this air passes.

To practical house-keepers we submit one other point—the greater ease with which work can be done in rooms thus arranged, than in rooms as usually arranged. For example:—If you wish to go from either of these eight rooms to either story, above or below, a few steps takes you to this central stairway, by which you ascend or descend; whereas, if its entry and stories were as is usual, if you wish to go from the dining or amusement room upstairs, you must first go, say from the center of the room towards the back-entry door to a door into the entry, then turn a sharp angle to the left, and go clear to the foot of the stairway near the front-door, and then turn square and come back again, while ascending the stairs, only, perhaps, to turn square round to the left to go right back towards the front of the house to one of the front upper rooms. But by this arrangement, three or four steps bring you from either of these rooms to the foot of the stairs, ascending which, a few more steps take you to whatever door above you may wish to enter. So, also, if you wish to go from either of these rooms on this story to any other, you pass straight from where you *stand*, through this stairway, to your place of destination.

It is now submitted whether you cannot go from



PARLOR STORY OF O. S. FOWLER'S OCTAGON HOUSE. SECOND FLOOR.

room to room, and story to story, about this house, with less than half the steps requisite to get from room to room, and story to story, in other houses as usually arranged. Observe, here are a great many rooms, and all handy to each other. In short, is not this centrality of the stairway incomparably superior to ordinary entries.

But, when these four side-rooms are not wanted for entertaining very large parties—yet quite large parties can be entertained comfortably in the amusement room, appropriated expressly to ordinary free and cozy social gatherings, with or without amusements, thus entertaining company well without throwing open the parlor, or exposing its carpet in muddy weather—they can be occupied profitably thus:—L. for a library and room for minerals, shells, &c., including some portraits; B. for "a prophet's chamber," or spare bed-room, which, adjoining the library and also amusement room, is well located for this purpose, and in summer is on the cool side of the house.

On the south, or lower side, are two other rooms, W.S. and F., the former beautifully located and perfectly adapted to a winter sitting-room, and F. to a winter sleeping-room. Observe, it has no outside door, so that cold can enter only through the windows, there being two doors between it and the outside doors. This will render its temperature much more uniform than if it had an outside door, and situated almost over the fire-room, it can be rendered as warm as you please. Is not this a

luxurious arrangement for cold days in winter, when an outside, or even an entry door, will admit so much chilling blast?

Both these rooms are also over two like rooms below, so that heat ascending through the floor, will help to keep the first warm. I never like to occupy the first floor, either in summer, for it is more or less damp, or in winter, for cold will creep in, and pass up to the floor timbers and along them to crevices in the floor, whereas, by this mode of building, no cold air can come to these floor timbers, and the heat ascends from the workmen's sitting and dining rooms below, so as to keep the first comfortable. Please, reader, reflect on the importance as a means of health and luxury, especially to cold-blooded persons, of warm floors and feet in winter, and the great discomfort and injury to health consequent on cold floors and feet.

Observe, again, that often, in fall and spring, when the weather changes rapidly from warm to cold, an outside door, often opened, soon renders a room uncomfortable, so that you have to start a fire, whereas, in this case, no outside door admits cold or emits heat, so that it retains a uniform temperature. For a like reason it does not become so hot on a hot day in summer, especially as only about one-third of its wall is at one time exposed to the sun's rays, and this only half the day.

This uniformity in the temperature of a room is a most important point. None who have not experienced it can realize how important, or how

comfortable. It is again submitted whether here is not an admirable winter luxury, to which every family might treat themselves.

The above allusion to "treating ourselves to luxuries," requires a little further elucidation. I once hired a shrewd Irishman, who had no change of linen, and that all rags and dirt, and without coat or vest. Set to work with other Irishmen, they soon began to tease him about his clothes, to which he replied:—"If I were able, I would treat myself to clean linen every day in the year, for *nothing I can give myself is too good for myself.*"

Apply this to houses. Should they not be furnished with just as many means of comfort, and even luxury, as their builder is well able to pay for? Yet how often are thousands spent on outside appearances and inside ornaments, which afford no solid comfort, only foster pride; whereas, a moiety of this extra expense would add to the real enjoyments and luxuries of its occupants every day, as long as it stands. And it is further submitted whether this octagonal form, these porticoes, these sumptuous center rooms, and these convenient side rooms, together with this array of contrivances, do not throw far into the shade even the best and most costly styles of modern domestic architecture.

This general plan was set forth in the author's "Home for All," in 1847, and is here carried out with some modifications.

It remains to add that chimneys are carried up both in the middle wall—made fourteen inches wide at one end for this express purpose, as represented in the drawing, and also in an angle in each of the four closets, cut off from each of the four side rooms—made as described in a former article, by drawing a stick the size of the flue along up while building the wall, thus leaving a hole after it.

As eight feet was too narrow for an ice-house, it was made sixteen feet, and as the portico is seven-and-a-half feet, the other eight-and-a-half feet outside the portico, and over the ice and green houses, are occupied by stairs, for passage up and down outside of the house. In case of fire, it is desirable that occupants can reach the ground by an outside descent, in case the inside stories should be enveloped in flame. Visitors, and others too, will often pass up and down, to the roof even, without going inside. These stairways, then, serve to cover this irregularity, and to give a stairway outside of, and without any way interfering with the portico itself.

As to my own house, I am quite sure it will never burn; first, because many of its inside walls are made of lime and stones, and the studs and laths of the others are washed with a solution almost as cheap as dirt and water, put on with a whitewash brush, which renders the wood incombustible. It will char before it will blaze. A fire cannot be kindled out of even pine sticks covered with it. I need, therefore, neither to insure my house, nor fear its taking fire. I had the recipe of Messrs. Igham, wholesale druggist, 103 Pearl st., New York, promising not to disclose it, but referring readers who would use it to them. It is also water-proof as well as fire proof.



AN ILLUSTRATED VIEW OF THE DOWNER CHERRY.

This cherry, from its combination of excellent qualities, in tree and fruit, is one of the most valuable kinds that have become generally known to the public. The tree is very hardy, a good grower and great bearer. It usually has a very vigorous and healthy appearance. The fruit is the most hardy of any kind within our knowledge. When we have had two or three weeks of wet weather, about the time the cherries ripen, we have noticed that while half the crop was rotten of many varieties, and the most tender kinds were nearly all spoiled, the Downer cherry was scarcely any affected. This is of great importance, as a great many cherries are lost by wet weather. This cherry was raised from seed by Samuel Downer, Esq., a veteran pomologist, of Dorchester, in this vicinity. It was budded with other cherry stocks in the nursery, but the bud failed, and the tree was allowed to grow and bear. Mr. Downer has raised several seedlings from the original tree, all of which resemble it very strongly, but are generally slightly improved in flavor.

The fruit is tolerably large; roundish, slightly heart-shaped; red, often mottled with yellow, light amber in the shade; stalk rather long and slender; flesh very tender, extremely juicy, sweetish, a slight mazzard bitter till fully ripe, and then very fine, rich, and luscious. It ripens late with the Honey Heart, generally from the 5th to the 12th or 15th of July. The tree grows upright.—*New England Farmer.*

THE CHERRY.

July is emphatically the month for the cherry, and in its best varieties, when fully ripe, it is a cooling, healthful, and very refreshing fruit. The ease with which the tree is cultivated, its hardiness, luxuriance, rapid growth, long life, beauty, and cleanliness, as a shade tree, and the early ripening of the fruit, conspire to make the cherry a general favorite. Children and birds have ever evinced their special partiality for it, and there are few adults who are not inclined to renew their youthful tastes and habits in cherry time. Dyspeptics, and those who have a torpid liver, will almost universally receive positive benefit to their health by the free use of cherries. In last year's July number we gave the history of the cherry and the best mode of cultivating, together with a list of the choicest varieties; to which we refer the reader. We may, however, repeat the names of those then referred to. They are the Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, Oxheart, American Heart, Yellow Spanish or White Bigarreau, and Tradescant's Black Heart.

None of the smaller fruits are so extensively and abundantly raised as this, yet generally the

cultivation has by no means reached the true standard of elevation. Many have the fruit, but much of it is but third rate. We remember, in early life, when it required strong nerves to eat the best cherries that could be found in several consecutive towns, and from their excessive sourness a dozen of them would almost skin the mouth. That such should produce ill health is not strange. But large, sweet, tender cherries like those named in the above list are a real sumptuous luxury, besides being eminently healthful. We hope to see the time when this beautiful tree shall have supplanted many fruitless shade trees, and in tens of thousands of instances occupying positions where no tree has stood to break the force of a sultry summer sun, or rude wintry blast, since the primeval forest fell before the pioneer's axe. Let fruit trees line the road-sides, for general and gratuitous enjoyment, to satisfy the appetite of the weary wayfarer, and silence the complaint so prevalent against school-urchin fruit thieves. Let fruit trees be plenty in pastures, on vacant and waste places, everywhere; nor let the orchard and the garden be neglected, but doubled in the number of choice varieties, and then we shall bear him of forbidden fruit, and realize more of the spirit of an Eden regained.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The chief topic of interest in the political world, up to the time of closing this record, is the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore for the nomination of a candidate as President of the United States. The Convention assembled on the 1st of June in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, a room of ample dimensions, capable of holding some five thousand persons. It was crowded to such an extent that no little difficulty was found in accommodating the Delegates with seats. The convention was called to order by Hon. Benjamin F. Hallet, of Mass., and after a good deal of preliminary discussion, Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, was chosen President. The rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted as the rules of the Convention. It was decided that two-thirds of the whole number of votes should be necessary to a nomination, and that each State should be entitled to the same number of votes which belonged to it in the Electoral College. On the first ballot the votes were for Cass 117, Buchanan 93, Douglas 20, Marcy 27, Butler 2, Houston 8, Lane 13, Dickinson 1, Dodge 3, and Weller 4. The whole number of votes being 288, and necessary to a choice, two-thirds, 192. It was not until the forty-ninth ballot, which took place on the fifth day of the session, that a choice was effected, when Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, received 282 votes, being the vote of all the States represented in the Convention, except Ohio. Six of the Ohio votes were cast for other candidates, two for Cass, two for Douglas, and two for Butler. On the first ballot for Vice-President Hon. William R. King received 126 votes, and on the second ballot was chosen by a vote of 277. Before the adjournment of the Convention, a Democratic platform was adopted, embodying the following principles—that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, which are to be exercised by a strict construction of the Constitution—that the government has no power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvements—nor to assume the debts of the several States contracted for local improvements or other State purposes—that Congress has no power to cherish one branch of industry to the detriment of any other—that no more revenue shall be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the extinction of the public debt—that Congress has no power to charter a national bank, nor to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States—that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery are calculated to lead to alarming and dangerous consequences—and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union will adhere to a faithful execution of the Compromise measures, and will resist all attempts at renewing the agitation of the Slavery Question.

The Whig State Convention of Maryland met

at Baltimore on the 20th of May, Gen. John G. Chapman presiding. The purport of the resolutions adopted was that the Compromise measures are a final settlement of the questions involved therein—that the Whigs of Maryland approve the administration of Millard Fillmore, and declare him their first choice for the Presidency—and that they will give their cordial support to any true Whig nominated by the National Convention, who will support the Compromise Act, including the Fugitive Slave Law. A choice of delegates in favor of Mr. Fillmore was made to the National Convention.

Hon. Elias N. Conway, of Palaski Co., has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Arkansas for Governor. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that either Douglas or Buchanan would suit the "Arkansas Democracy" for the Presidency, naming General Pillow for Vice-President, and reaffirming the resolutions of 1798, and the previous Baltimore platform.

The Whig State Convention of Texas assembled at Houston on the 5th of May. Colonel James Reilly was appointed President. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. Fillmore, indorsing the finality of the Compromise, and likewise claiming as constitutional the exercise of the power of Congress to improve rivers and harbors. Six Delegates to the National Convention were nominated.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Raleigh, on the 15th of May, B. D. McRae presiding. Hon. D. S. Reid was nominated for Governor, and Hon. Robert Strange recommended for Vice-President. Resolutions were adopted, in addition to one for the Compromise, and another against giving away the public lands.

The Whig State Convention of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 3d of May, General A. B. Bradford of Marshall, presiding. The convention declared in favor of Millard Fillmore for President, and J. J. Crittenden for Vice-President. Resolutions complimentary to Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were also adopted, as were others on the Compromise, the Union party, foreign policy, and in favor of a moderate protective tariff and improvement of rivers and harbors.

The Whig National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, was to assemble at Baltimore on the 16th of June, but as our Journal is sent to press before that date, we are unable to give a record of their proceedings.

We have nothing of permanent interest to record concerning the proceedings of Congress during the past month.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on Saturday, the 22d of May, *sine die*, after a session of 136 days. The most important bills passed related to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits; to the abolition of the death penalty in all cases except murder, and its virtual suspension even in cases of murder; to the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution. Several other important measures were carried through the Senate, but killed in the House, which was the conservative body of this Legislature. Among them may be mentioned the attempt to remove the capital, and the repeal of the Plurality Law in the election of

Presidential Electors; the bill for the "better security of personal liberty;" and the bill to district cities into single districts for the election of Representatives. All these measures were killed in the House, though most of them passed the Senate. The total expense of the session has been \$142,677 20.

The Maine Liquor Law, after passing the Legislature, was vetoed by Governor Boutwell, on the ground that the vote by open ballot did not secure a free expression of the sense of the people, to whom the bill was to be submitted for approval before it became a law. On the subsequent action in the House, an amendment was carried, striking out the clause referring it to the people. The bill then passed, to be engrossed, by 23 majority, and was in this form sent back to the Senate, where it was finally passed by one majority. The Governor has since given it his signature, and it is now a law, to take effect in sixty days after the time of its enactment.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH PATRIOT MEAGHER.—Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the most eloquent and intrepid of the Irish patriots of 1848, who was condemned to death and has since been a State prisoner for life at Van Dieman's Land, because of his efforts to secure his country's independence and her people's liberties, has escaped from his confinement, and recently arrived in this city.

A public reception was proffered him by the Common Council of New York, in honor of his heroic devotion to the cause of political freedom; but in view of his peculiar position, Mr. Meagher felt compelled to decline its acceptance. In his reply to the committee of the Common Council, who tendered the invitation, Mr. Meagher says:—

"While my country remains in sorrow and subjection, it would be indelicate of me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm, for a bolder struggle—when she goes forth, like Miriam, with song and timbrel, to celebrate her victory—I, too, shall lift up my head, and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her present fate inspires.

"Nor do I forget the companions of my exile. My heart is with them at this hour, and shares the solitude in which they dwell. The freedom that has been restored to me is embittered by the recollection of their captivity. While they are in prison, a shadow rests upon my spirit, and the thoughts, that might otherwise be free, throb heavily within me. It is painful for me to speak. I should feel happy in being permitted to be silent.

"For these reasons, you will not feel displeased with me for declining the honors you solicit me to accept. Did I esteem them less, I should not consider myself so unworthy, nor decline so conclusively to enjoy them. The privileges of so eminent a city should be sacred to those who personify a great and living cause—a past full of fame, and a future full of hope—and whose names are prominent and imperishable."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A convention of the friends of Woman's Rights assembled at West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of June. Among the prominent friends of the cause in attendance were Lucretia Mott; Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio; Mrs. Catherine I. H. Nichols, editor of *The Windham (Vt.) Democrat*; Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston; and Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, of New York.

Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, of Philadelphia, was chosen President, and Hannah M. Darlington, Edward Webb, and Sidney Pierce, Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, delivered an elaborate and eloquent address, describing the objects of the meeting, and the claims of woman on the justice of society.

"Woman," said she, "in consequence of being placed in unequal and unnatural social relations, fails to recognise her individuality, and submissively merges her own life in that of man, whom she has been taught to reverence as her intellectual superior. This process has gone on, age after age, until the great mass of the sex fail to perceive the true relations of duty and life, and feel it to be no concern of theirs if their husbands, fathers, and brothers, to gratify their political ambition or promote their personal aggrandizement, plunge the nation in the horrors of war, by which their own hearthstones are made desolate, and widows and orphans are multiplied throughout the land. They are too often content with their present meager facilities for culture and development, and willing to remain in the vale below, and watch with exultation the progress of their brothers as they surmount successive difficulties in their ascent to the heights of learning and power; forgetting that the mothers of the race, if they would be prepared to transmit a vigorous and healthful intellectual constitution to their children, and be qualified to guard the infancy of a great and virtuous people, must cultivate to their fullest extent the intellectual capacities with which they are themselves endowed. Thus woman connives at her own degradation, and in so doing wrongs not only herself, but the whole race. During the period of her youthful existence, she is admired, flattered, petted, and caressed; and ere the years of ripening womanhood arrives, she is ready to merge her being in that of a husband, who is quite willing to assume her most important responsibilities, on condition of receiving from her the love and obedience which he feels are due to his superior intelligence and wisdom.

"We demand for woman equal freedom with her brother to raise her voice and exert her influence directly for the removal of all the evils that afflict the race; and that she be permitted to do this in the manner dictated by her own sense of propriety and justice. We ask for her educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by the other sex; that the richly-endowed institutions, which she has been taxed to establish and support, may be open alike to all her children. We claim for her the right to follow any honorable calling or profession for which she may be fitted by her intellectual capacity and training. We claim for her a fair opportunity to attain a position of pecuniary independence, and to

this end that she receive for her labor a compensation equivalent to its recognized value when performed by the other sex."

Among the leading female reformers who took part in the debates of the convention were Lucretia Mott, Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Rose, and Dr. Hunt. A series of resolutions was adopted, maintaining that the disposition of property by law, as affecting married parties, ought to be same for the husband and the wife; that she should have, during life, an equal control over the property gained by their mutual toil and sacrifices; and be heir to her husband precisely to the extent that he is heir to her; that the mother being as much the natural guardian of the child as the father, ought so to be recognized in law, and if it is justly the province of the court to appoint guardians for minors, want of qualification in the surviving parent should be the required condition of the appointment; that the inequality of the remuneration paid for woman's labor, compared with that of man, is unjust and degrading; that the distinctive traits of female character, like the distinct physical organization of the sex, having its foundation in nature, the wide range of thought and action, and the highest cultivation and development of all its varied powers, will only make more apparent those sensibilities and graces which are considered its peculiar charm.

The convention was attended by large audiences, including many from the vicinity of the pleasant village of West Chester, as well as those from a greater distance, who had come to lend their aid to this important reform.

THE THIRD WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION of Ohio, was held at Massillon, on the 26th and 27th of May. Its deliberations were characterized by more ability and decorum than is often found in a popular political meeting. Mrs. Frances D. Gage, presided, and on taking the chair, gave a brief address. Mrs. Jane Frohock, a teacher in the Union School at Wellsville, delivered an impressive address. Mrs. Catharine M. Severance, wife of the Cashier of the Canal Bank, at Cleveland, made her first public effort on this occasion. Mrs. Josephine Griffin, of Litchfield, and Mr. L. A. Hine, of Cincinnati gave excellent addresses.

The resolutions passed at the Convention were of a searching character, showing an intimate knowledge of the wants of woman and the duty of the community.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—This embryo seminary, for which the young and growing denomination which rejects all names but "Christian," all creeds but the Bible, all tests of fellowship but a good life, has raised \$100,000 as an endowment, has been definitively located at a little village known as Yellow Springs, Green Co., Ohio, on the Miami Railroad. Three College edifices are to be erected, each absorbing about one million brick. Equal facilities and opportunities in all departments will be offered to females and males.

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION OF BOTANISTS.—The Cincinnati Association of Systematic Botanists,

having for its object the study and advancement of Systematic and Scientific Botany, has been recently organized. President, Dr. John A. Warder; Secretary, James W. Ward, Esq. The objects of the society are eminently practical, embracing the classification, nomenclature, and normal habits of plants and the definition of their general characters, together with the history and description of the insects that feed on and destroy them.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It appears by a statement of the Post Master General, that the whole number of paid and unpaid letters which passed through the Post Office of the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1861, (exclusive of California, foreign and dead letters,) was 71,185,284; of which they were paid letters 19,707,471; unpaid letters, 50,707,728; paid by stamps, 1,270,988; free do., 3,646,016; drop do., 716,428. Letters conveyed by European steamers, 2,906,186; do. do., Havana, 56,908; do. do., California, 1,323,667; dead letters, 2,416,250. The total amount, adding the four last items omitted in the first aggregate, is 82,252,735, as the number of letters which passed through the Post Office of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. The total printed matter, newspapers, and pamphlets, chargeable with postage, was, 82,695,872; free printed matter, 3,460,050; exchange newspapers and franked documents 5,000,000; total, 91,155,922.

THE RESULT OF A CENSUS recently taken of Dunkirk, gives a population of four thousand and sixteen, showing a ratio of increase, during the last twelve months, of nearly fifty per cent. Over one hundred dwellings have been erected in the place since the 1st of March last. Total number of arrivals from April 17 to May 29: Steamers, 128; Propellers, 21; Brigs 11; Schooners, 14.

A Mr. Jewett, of Madison County, Vermont, has imported from Spain one hundred and sixty choice sheep, which cost him \$14,000. There was one buck in the flock which cost \$900, and will, it is said, shear 24 lbs. of wool. They have arrived in New York in charge of an experienced Spanish shepherd. This is the way to improve the valuable stock of our country, and enable us to equal in fineness the manufactures in Europe.

The total amount of contributions to the Washington National Monument during the month of May, was \$2,199 40. The following blocks have been received, viz: copper block from the State of Michigan; block from citizens of Thomaston, Maine; block from Thalian Association of Wilmington, N. C.

The corner-stone of a new college has been laid at Tiffin, Segeca Co., Ohio. The citizens of the county subscribed \$12,000 towards the erection. It is to be 102 feet in length, and four and a half stories high. An assemblage of from five to six thousand were present. It will embrace five distinct courses of instruction: 1. A classical or collegiate course. 2. A preparatory course. 3. A

teacher's course, or normal department. 4. A scientific, or English course. 5. A farmer's course, or scientific agriculture.

A lake about two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Canada, burst its banks on the 21st ult., and completely drained out the water on the neighboring land. The bank through which the water broke was about forty feet in height. The rush of water dug a channel twenty-five feet deep and one hundred feet wide for a length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being dried in a few days.

John Howard Payne, U. S. Consul at Tunis, recently deceased, was the author of the celebrated song, "Home Sweet Home." In his early life he was a distinguished dramatic performer, and a man of versatile genius. He was appointed consul in 1851, and had just established himself under his flag.

Several cannon balls have been dug out of a hill in East Boston, which stands opposite Breed's Hill, and it is supposed they were fired at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Maryland House of Delegates have passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5, and it is now the law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign small notes after October next, and those of the Maryland Banks after next March.

Private letters from New Orleans, from an authority likely to be well informed, intimate that the rumors in some of the Southern papers relative to another expedition for the invasion of Cuba, are by no means without foundation.

Mr. Grinnell's ship *Advance* has just left the Seaside Dock, where she has been put in the most perfect trim, and is now fully ready for sea. Mr. Grinnell is ready at once to fit out another expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, provided the Government will give him officers and men; and of these there are hundreds ready to volunteer if they can get leave of absence. Mr. George Peabody, of London, the well-known American banker, has authorized Mr. Grinnell to draw upon him for \$10,000, if necessary, to start such an expedition.

On the 23d of May, the Shaker cotton mill at Shirley village was dedicated to its legitimate use, by a series of Shaker religious services. Nearly two hundred persons were present. A dedication hymn composed by Elder William H. Wetherbee, was sung; prayer was offered; the regular Shaker form of movement was performed; and a poem, composed by L. D. Groverman, was read.

FOREIGN.

CELEBRATION OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.—On Wednesday, the 5th May, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, a more than usually imposing funeral service was celebrated in his

honor in the Chapel of the Invalides. At an early hour the constituted bodies of the State, all attired in their official costumes, assembled in the Chapel, which was hung entirely in black for the occasion. At 11 o'clock precisely the President of the Republic arrived. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, and escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers. He was received at the gate of the Church by the Governor of the Hotel and the high functionaries of State, by whom he was conducted with all due ceremony to a seat reserved for him near the altar. The service immediately commenced, and lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The President was then, with the same ceremonial, conducted back to his carriage, which was waiting in the "Court of Honor." Here, and as far as the outer gate, the old soldiers of the Empire were drawn up in two lines, and they greeted the President as he passed. On the Esplanade an immense multitude had collected, and loud and frequent acclamation were heard as his carriage moved on slowly through the dense ranks.

IMPERIAL JOURNEY.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia had arrived at Warsaw on the 2d of May, and on the 6th the King and Queen of Prussia left Berlin to meet them at the frontier. The Emperor goes to Vienna, thence to Prague to visit the ex-Emperor of Austria, and afterward comes for a few days to Berlin. Extraordinary preparations were made on the road from St. Petersburg to Warsaw for the journey of the Empress and her numerous suite. When the Emperor travels alone he generally does so in a more simple manner. A gentleman, who came a little in advance of the Imperial train, describes the spectacle along the whole line as extraordinary. The road for 400 English miles was repaired and swept by hand, every stone being removed, and at every post station 176 horses were kept ready harnessed, that not an instant might be lost. In Berlin the expected arrival of the Emperor was announced by the increased severity of the police inspection of travelers at the railway stations. For two days past no person was allowed to get out of the carriages till after his paper had been rigidly examined; all persons coming from Poland were detained, without exception, for special examination.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—The energies of Englishmen have proved the existence of gold, apparently in great abundance, within the shores of the island. At South Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Poltemore, it is found as rich as in either California or Australia. The Britannia Mine will, probably, be the pioneer of the discovery of other deposits of auriferous ores in the United Kingdom. That the more valuable gold-bearing stones are rich to an extraordinary degree, is placed beyond question by the reports of practical assayers, and the examination of nearly all the great geologists and mineralogists of the day; while that the bulk is also commercially valuable, is evinced by the fact that a London bullion dealer has offered £5 per ton at the mine for the whole of what has hitherto been considered as mere refuse, (about 240

tons,) and used for mending the roads. There are forty or fifty gold stones at the offices of the company, which are rich in the extreme, and altogether quite beautiful.

DISTRESSED REFUGEES.—There are now in London some hundreds of foreign refugees in a very destitute state—verging, in fact, on starvation. Their lamentable condition has excited the sympathies of the democratic party, and a number of gentlemen, among whom is Mr. Robert Le Blond, have formed a committee, and devised a plan for affording them relief by means of employment. It has been suggested that a register of the names of all the refugees and their necessities should be made out; and in realizing this, it may be stated that, at the breaking up of the last Co-operative Bazaar, several influential persons present seemed heartily disposed to lend a concurrent assistance.

Miscellaneous Department.

IMPOSTURE.—A person now stopping in New York thus announces himself:—"C. W. Roback being the seventh son of the seventh son, and having astrology his exclusive study since the early age of fifteen years, enjoys advantages derived from traveling and reflection that are possessed by none in this country or in Europe; and being gifted so by nature, and having cultivated these blessed gifts, he is prepared to adapt them to the following uses, and in the immediate consummation of the following topics:—Business of all descriptions; traveling by land or sea; courtships, advice given for their successful accomplishment; speculating in stocks, merchandise, or real estate; the recovering of legacies in dispute; the purchasing of tickets, and the safety of ships at sea. He also has had the honor of receiving a certificate from the Honorable C. John Bernadotte, formerly King of Sweden, which it will give him great pleasure in showing to those who may favor him with a call; he also offers his services respecting health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, fraud, sickness and death; past, present, and future events, and all the concerns of life; and invites all to call who are afflicted corporally or mentally."

[The above advertisement, copied from a city paper, must have been written by some other person, as this astrological humbug is too ignorant to write plain English.

We copy the following from a newspaper published in Schoolhill Haven, Pa. :—]

"Roback, that Prince of Humbugs, has been held in \$1,000 bail, to answer a charge of swindling in obtaining money from James Washington, a colored man, resident of Camden, for the cure of his wife by conjuration. He was arrested when in full regalia, and was conducted through the streets, having on his head a fanciful-looking cap, decorated with a crescent and stars. The colored man paid \$18, and was to give a like amount when his wife was cured of her disease."

The following letters are specimens of the manner in which the "professor" compounds with his dupes:—

"I can make you draw in a lottery from \$50, up to \$500 for \$5, from \$100 to \$1,000 for \$10—from \$100 to \$5,000, for \$20—from \$500 to \$10,000, for \$40,000 when higher conjuration power is taken

the price would be much higher I have made thousands rich in one year. by this wonderful conjuration power it will make you lucky during life, and give you power over your enemies."

"I have noticed your remarks in reference to your sight you can be restored in from 3 to 7 weeks that you will see so well as ever in your life and a standing cure I have cured hundreds of worse cases. I have done a close Astronomical and Astro calculation and find by your nativity you can be cured by conjuration in the said time if you will remit me a fee of \$40, or if not convenient to send the whole at once \$20—and the remainder as soon as you can make it convenient."

Phil's July 13d 1840

"Dear Mrs. L. Mc—

"yours of the 10th inst is at hand, and in regard to your injury; I can cure your husband to never drink liquor more in his life; he will be hated to them some loss it, I have cured hundreds in this city and its vicinity, and all to full satisfaction; and my fee is \$40.00, as soon as you remeet me this fee, I will speedily after receiving it. Send you the power & that will stop him, that will also make you and husband more lucky in every thing you undertake, I have give luck in business & lottery & happiness in marriage, and luck in every thing During life, I have given out of thousands of power, and all to full satisfaction, I have brouth 200 stolen property back: all in this city and its vicinity, I enclose a circular, for you to see more particular. Respectfully yours, C. W. Roback
"11 Locust Street above 8th Street Phila."

[Now it is our opinion that such an infamous swindler should not be permitted to prey upon credulous and ignorant people. Is it not gambling, which the law forbids: in fact, robbery! Why is he not arrested and punished! If our laws are made for the protection of the innocent, why not apply them in this case of transparent villany!]

OUR JOURNALS.

[Whether the publishers deserve the high commendations which the American and European press bestow so lavishly upon them, may be questioned: but the intrinsic merits of the principles they advocate, are high above the reach of criticism, and demand attention, respect, and veneration. It is by far more pleasant and agreeable to labor zealously—and for a very moderate remuneration—in a good cause, than to work in a bad cause at any price. Let the men then who are so fortunate as to secure the thanks of millions whom he benefits, be content to remain an humble worker, without trumpeting his own name before the world. We have been led to make these remarks by reading the following from the FREEMAN AND TRIBUNE, a paper published in Oshawa, Canada.]

PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER-CURE JOURNALS. These highly popular and useful periodicals for the present month are now before us. We will ever welcome them with pleasure, and peruse them with profit and satisfaction. In their typographical appearance they are almost faultless and ever contain a mass of valuable information. We think no family who has the welfare and prosperity of its members at heart, should ever be without them. They form a complete daily hand-book, and both in conjunction, cover the entire province of human action. The one has reference to the mental, the other to the physical forces of humanity. Phrenology is

the science of the mental operations as indicated by the unmistakable appearances of the brain. Physiology—which is the broad foundation of the water treatment and the principal theme of this journal—is the science of physical life. An adequate comprehension of first principles, is knowledge two-thirds gained. The application of these, completes the unity of wisdom. A practical knowledge of ourselves and those around us is the most important of all knowledge. These journals without one vestige of unnecessary flattery on our part, supply, in no meager degree, the great desideratum. We believe with all our heart in Phrenology and Water-Cure. We make the first, one of our chief counsellors in detecting character, and the latter we practice to our "heart's content." We wish these Journals a world-wide renown and a universal success. We shall notice the contents of these numbers more particularly afterwards, meanwhile we shall be glad to forward the names of subscribers, or in any other way act as agents in procuring any of the works sold by the enterprising publishers, Fowles and Wells, New York.

THE PORT BRON GAZETTE, referring to the Phrenological Journal, says:—"It is useless for us to say anything in praise of the work, for 'what every one says must be true,' and they say that it is the best work issued from the press at the low price of one dollar, that graces the literature of America. The Journal is duly appreciated in this vicinity, and no small number are taken, although we say it should be in the hands of every family in this land of liberty."

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL IN CANADA. [We cannot deny ourselves, or our readers, the pleasure of perusing the following from the OSHAWA FREEMAN, Canada West.]

Phrenology is or ought to be the grand master study of the age. It professes to be a tangible demonstrative discovery of those hidden mental powers which distinguish man as the lord of sublimity creation. It is emphatically therefore the Science of man. If the graspings of the human mind are as yet beyond our ken—if it can achieve wonders in the discovery and systematising of Nature's laws—if it can roam the wide universe of matter, and fathom the designs of the Almighty—if it is but a transcript of the Deity himself, and its destiny is to encircle the eternal ages, surely a competent knowledge of its being and attributes, and the indications and laws by which it manifests itself to our notice is of the first importance. Such a science ought to lie at the foundation of all our habits of thinking, judging, and acting. It ought to be the chief characteristic in all education, and ought to permeate the essential principles of all social institutions. Were its doctrines and demonstrations generally understood, it would certainly revolutionise the face of society and change the aspect of the times. But we do not expect, neither do we desire sudden changes. We are content that the sciences should slowly, imperceptibly, but surely progress. It is a chief evidence of a great truth that it be so. Phrenology, although it has encountered much opposition in its day, is now being looked upon with favor by the mighty public. It

has enlisted in its service some of the ablest minds, and is by many of our thinking men confessed to be the guiding light to their mental efforts, and the plumb line to their judgment. Humanity, in short, is an enigma without its aid. But with it the philosophy of human character in all ages is comparatively, if not adequately understood and appreciated.

We have repeatedly borne our testimony to the excellency of Phrenology, but as we never may in Canada have another such opportunity, we embrace the present one, not only to sound our praises to the science, but at the same time to give expression to our admiration of, and confidence in the American Phrenological Journal—the chief representative and organ of the science.

The enterprise of its publishers is most characteristic of American energy. Nothing like inertness or retrogressiveness about them. The capacities of their Journal gradually enlarge and advance with the increasing demands and necessities of the age. The new series maintains the high character of its predecessors. The series of leading articles on education advances with increasing interest. Its province and relations are widely discussed. The characters and biographies of leading men are given at length, in the present number (May). The Physiological and Phrenological character of the Aztec children is closely but judiciously investigated. The writer looks upon them as degenerated specimens of humanity. The "Laws and Phenomena of Dreaming" is a well digested article. The cause of dreaming is sensibly accounted for. "Progression, a universal law," is rather speculative for our taste. The continuation of an essay on "Habit," is most philosophically written. There are numerous other, and equally important articles. We describe none of them. We want our readers to purchase for themselves. If any of them, and we know that not a few, feel deeply interested in the science; surely one dollar per annum is but a small consideration to keep themselves well posted up in the matter.

FRUIT TAKES.—Messrs. Editors:—I would make a comment or two upon an article in your May No. by J. A. Spear, entitled "Fruit Culture." I notice your correspondent recommends *stripping* the bark of fruit trees when they become "bark bound," as it is called. Against this practice I have always protested as unnecessary, inefficient, and barbarous.

I say barbarous because it looks to me that on the same principle you might, to make a boy grow faster, just "skin his skin." Why not? since the bark of the tree and the skin of the body perform corresponding functions. I regard the practice as an idle whim, and have never seen a tree that was any the better for the operation. For this reason, that a good share of the sap is necessarily taken to form new bark and heal up the wound. Besides, after the wound has healed, unsightly scars are left. Instead of the operation named, I would recommend that trees be washed with a moderately strong "lye." This I recommend with confidence, for I have tried it for years. Its main advantages are these:—1st. It effectually destroys all the insects and their larvae that inhabit the bark. 2d.

Loosens the dead bark and causes it to fall off, thus giving the trunk a smooth, sleek, and healthy appearance. Let this be done, and I think no one will have occasion to split the bark. W. W. R.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—[In a lecture on the Harmony of Law, delivered before the New London Ct. Lyceum, by JOHN R. BOLLER, recently published, we find the following witty observations, which, we extract for the entertainment of our readers.]

While it has generally been admitted that a constitutional difference exists among people as to their mental faculties—that some have a natural turn or talent for one thing, and some for another—the science of Phrenology attempts to account for this by certain cerebral developments, indicated by a number of bumps here and there distributed upon the cranium.

Now the brain was always acknowledged, or supposed to be the seat of thought, but the moment that observing men undertook to carry this supposition to some tangible and practical results, the world of scoffers is about them at once vying with each other in their attempts to destroy this infant germ of science, before it should blossom into infidelity or something worse,—as though there was a weak spot in the works of the Creator somewhere, which would not bear investigation, and if fully brought to light, would overturn his word! Vain fear! "As for God, his work is perfect, and the word of God abideth for ever."

In Germany where this doctrine was first promulgated, the treatment it received was like Gall. In the United States it has Fowler treatment. But since the heads of the people, in this and other countries have been so thoroughly cumbered by a great master of this science, it is to be hoped that their ideas will be rendered clearer thereby.

PHRENOLOGY IN ILLINOIS. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed at New Castle, Logan County, Illinois.

Whereas, Doct. C. H. Burrows has just closed a course of nine lectures in this place on Anatomy, Physiology, and Phrenology; profusely illustrated by a skeleton, manikin, plates, skulls, casts and paintings, therefore—

Resolved, That we consider the above course of lectures highly interesting and instructive; tending greatly to dispel the darkness and mists that at present envelop these sciences.

Resolved, That the Phrenological delineations of character given by the lecturer were highly satisfactory, and strongly confirmatory of the science of Phrenology.

Resolved, That in the Doctor we recognize an able phrenologist; a talented and proficient lecturer and one who shows an intimate acquaintance with the functions of the human system.

Resolved, That we recommend the lecturer to the favorable reception of those communities he may hereafter visit, as a gentleman every way worthy of their confidence and patronage.

MORRIS HOLST, Chairman.

FROM BOONE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, a subscriber writes us: "I have been a reader of the invaluable Phrenological Journal for more than three years, and can most cordially recommend it to all, as the best journal now published for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and most admirably calculated to dispel the dark cloud of ignorance from the minds of all who read it, and to lead them into the glorious light of truth. I believe the Phrenological

Journal has done more to ameliorate the condition of fallen man than any other paper in the Union, from the fact that it strikes at the root of the evils and errors so prevalent in the world, while others apparently but lop off the branches.

PHRENOLOGY IN OHIO.—*Resolved*, That we, as citizens of Coventry and Springfield, Summit County, Ohio, tender our sincere thanks to Mr. A. O. Leary, for his able, useful, and interesting lectures, delivered on the science of Phrenology and Physiology.

Resolved, That we believe a knowledge of the above sciences is indispensably necessary to the public good, and should be recognized as studies in our common schools, and considered as a constituent part of a common English education.

N. V. ALLEN, A. McDANIEL, D. CLEMENT, Com.

General Notices.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. This is one of those periods to which a participant may revert with feelings of pleasure, consequent upon knowledge that the time was well bestowed.

Here was convened a vast assembly, (Friends predominating,) not of the lawless, reckless, levelling, *sans culottes* order, but the grave, sober, substantial class. Here was intellect and good conscience. Benevolence, conscientiousness, Firmness, were marked mental manifestations in the leaders, and those most deeply interested in the movement. Benevolence to prompt to do good; Conscientiousness to set bounds to impartial justice, to all demands; Firmness to give perseverance. Some other useful organs were not deficient. While that one particularly which venerates abuses even, was generally moderate, and not remarkably developed, in more than one or two cases.

Some very sagacious individuals, of the better sort of mind, thought they made a great discovery, and characterized this convention as an abolition affair in disguise. What a mistake to suppose there is any disguise in the case. Why, it is an abolition affair—square. The open design is to Abolish Woman's Wrong, and Accord her Rights. When she possesses them, Intemperance, the use of tobacco, Licentiousness, War, and Capital Punishment, are all doomed to eternal banishment, in due time.

I have, and for many years have had, a good word in favor of Woman's Rights, duly recognized, and that mind is a unit as regards sex, education being the same. When it comes to voting, I hope to have a vote to prove the sincerity of my faith.

It would be invidious to speak of the merits of the actors in this great drama of actual life, by name, where all exhibited so much earnestness, zeal, and sincerity. Let it suffice them to say, they well performed their parts in a noble work; and that however larger any future convention in Pennsylvania may be, none can ever surpass this, its first one, in the qualities spoken of; and to this the friends of the cause everywhere, and especially in that State, may refer with pride, in the assurance that a reform has begun within an intelligent and powerful circle, which will be productive of speedy and lasting good.

A good work is already accomplished when we find woman, accustomed to be looked on as frail and feeble, standing up in the midst of the great congregation, admonishing man of his injustice, denouncing her wrongs, and supplicating and appealing for her Rights. Yes, that is a good work in itself. And how fondly did a mother review the assertion that "mothers form the man;" and how pertinently did she ask, "Who teaches my sons to chew and smoke tobacco, curse, swear, lie, and fight? Who to drink rum, gamble, and dissipate? Who to work all manner of evil?" and the response could only be—men. Oh, it was withering and just; and these noble women want a voice that they may protect themselves and their sons from these evil influences by such laws as shall reach their cases. May all just and generous men be found doing battle for them and their mutual rights.

Years, with parental hope in the dawn of the good time coming.

G. M. BOURNE.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORM. PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

Commencing July, 1852.

ONE OF THE GREAT DEMANDS OF THE AGE is supplied by the WATER-CURE JOURNAL. So urgent is that demand, and so satisfactory the supply, that it has attained a circulation beyond all example in periodicals of a similar character. We begin the Fourteenth Volume with an edition of FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES. In the ratio of recent progress we may reasonably hope to print ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES, monthly, before the expiration of another year!

THIS URBAN OF THE AGE is HEALTH on the integral development of humanity, individual and social; this demand finds its supply in a knowledge of the LAWS OF LIFE, or a true PHYSIOLOGY; the NATURE and CAUSES OF DISEASE, or a true PATHOLOGY; the modes of PURIFICATION and INVIGORATION, or a TRUE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Those and kindred subjects, constituting the PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH, and comprising the LAWS OF PHYSICAL, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT, are the especial sphere of the WATER-CURE JOURNAL; but all that can promote the great design of human happiness may be included, under its sub-title of HERALD OF REFORM.

While the achievements of the PAST are the best promise of the FUTURE, we may intimate that it is our intention to give, in our own works, an example of the PROGRESS, REFORM, AND IMPROVEMENT, which we would promote in the most vital interests of men and of society. In our writings and illustrations of PHYSIOLOGY; in our articles on the PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HYDROPATHY; in the promotion of HYGIENIC REFORMS, in food, exercise, cleanliness, ventilation, clothing, education, occupations, pleasures, social relations, and all that makes that complex thing called LIFE, we shall endeavor to make our progress correspond with that of the WONDERFUL AGE in which we live.

Let it be borne in mind, that the WATER-CURE JOURNAL is a thoroughly POPULAR WORK, a work for the people, and not the organ of a profession or sect. Its aim is to make every reader acquainted with the structure, functions in relation of his own body; and to be to every one an unerring guide in the preservation of health, or its restoration. It will contain the principles of science, and the facts of experience; the wonderful statistics of Hydropathic Establishments, and the equally astonishing and even more convincing records of HOME PRACTICE.

Believing the HEALTH REFORM to be the needed basis of all Reforms; believing that the PREVENTION OF DISEASE is easier and better than its CURE; believing that HYDROPATHY, for these ends, is destined to take the place of all other systems, as founded in NATURE, and adapted to the wants of man; believing, also, that no agency can be more efficient in extending a knowledge of its principles than the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, we rely upon the FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF HUMAN ELEVATION, to continue their exertions, until a copy is within the reach of EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE JOURNAL will be published on the first of each month, devoted to the principles of Life, Health, and Happiness, on the following extremely low

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PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT may be obtained by any number of active and intelligent YOUNG MEN, in all parts of the country. A small capital, of say from \$25 to \$50, will be necessary. Those who engage in this business will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the prospect for a liberal profit is unobscured. For full particulars address, post-paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., New York.

TO LECTURERS.—We have numerous applications for suitable Lecturing Apparatus, and are sometimes desired to loan our Drawings, Models, Charts, etc. This we cannot do. Yet, we will receive orders, and furnish sets suitable for lecturers, at the most for manufacturing. This is the best we can do. A splendid set of Anatomical Drawings, (eleven figures) the size of life, six feet high, beautifully colored, representing every part of the human body, may be had at our office for \$25. They may be sent with perfect safety, by express, to any part of the continent, at a small cost for transportation.

OUR BOOK AND PERIODICAL AGENCY.—The Publishers of this Journal are prepared to supply all works published in Europe and America. They will correspond with authors concerning the publication of books and pamphlets upon their own account, or otherwise; execute any commission for gentlemen forming libraries; forward subscriptions for any periodical work, American or European; execute promptly commissions for any work of art, and supply accurate estimates of the cost of publishing works.

THE WORKS OF DR. GALL.—This great work is now sold at \$3.00. There are but very few copies for sale, and it will soon be out of print. Those who desire a set of the American edition, will do well to order it soon. The price of the original French edition is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. We sell the English translation in six handsome 12mo. volumes, in plain, large type, for FIVE DOLLARS. A copy should be secured for every public and private library. To be had at 131 Nassau-street, New York, and 142 Washington-street, Boston.

WORKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.—We are frequently asked, "What are the best works for us to read on Physiology?" In reply, we would say—for the beginner, we would recommend, let. "THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY;" Applied to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education. By Andrew Combe. Price, 75 cents. 2d. "PHYSIOLOGY, ANIMAL AND MENTAL;" Applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Health of Body and Power of Mind. By O. S. Fowler. Illustrated, 75 cents.

These works may be ordered, and received by return of the first mail, free of postage. Address FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

To Correspondents.

P. J.—Daguerotype likenesses from which it is desired to have written Phrenological descriptions made, should be taken on a "three-quarter view," as it is termed by artists. Let the face be turned to one side, so that one eye will be about in the middle of the picture. This will show both eyes, one side of the head, and also a sufficient amount of the top and back head to enable us to judge very correctly of all the organs. The hair should be laid as smoothly as possible to the head. The side of the head, of a man, on which the hair is parted should be presented to the instrument. The plate without the case, if properly packed, can be safely sent us by mail. Accompanying the portrait please send a description of the complexion, shape of body, size of head in inches around, a little below where the hair is worn. The price for full written description is \$3.

H. B. G.—In reply to your question, "What advantage will a Phrenological examination be to a business man of fifty?" we will give you an illustration, and you may judge for yourself. A merchant from Texas, a few days since, said to us that four years ago he was in New York buying goods, and having completed his intended purchases, came to our office for an examination, and was told that he was too cautious, and failed of the highest success in business by extra prudence, and that he ought to follow his judgment instead of his fears. This gave him a new idea of himself, and he went the next day and bought largely of a new kind of goods, of which he had dared to take only a sample, and made well by the operation. "Since then," said he, "I have acted on the principle of disregarding my excessive caution, and obeying the dictates of reason, and I have been much more successful than ever before, and shall ever thank Phrenology for putting me on the track."

New Publications.

Cottage Residences; or, a Series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their Gardens and Grounds, adapted to North America. By A. J. Downing. Illustrated by numerous engravings. Bro., 215 pages. New York: John Wiley, Publisher.

Our countrymen owe a debt of gratitude to the author of this work for the real, good judgment, and superior taste which he has publicly exhibited in rural architecture, and for the numerous plans and designs which he has laid before them. His beautiful models may be found taking the place of rude and unsightly structures which had been thrown together, sometimes without the merit of either comfort or convenience, not to mention the total absence of taste or beauty, and that too at an expense sufficient, in frequent cases, to have secured all these qualities, had the work been well planned and adapted to the ground by a skillful architect, as Mr. Downing most certainly is.

His observations on gardens and grounds, with numerous illustrations, will prove exceedingly useful to people of taste, (and those desirous of acquiring it), while his remarks on "building contracts" are judicious, and will, if heeded, prevent many annoying and perplexing difficulties on the day of settlement. We commend this and other works on the subject by the same author to the public.

[Will Mr. Downing give us his views in regard to the gravel walk and the octagon house? His opinion would have great influence on the minds of our people.]

LITERATURE AND ART.—By S. Margaret Fuller, author of "A Summer on the Lakes," "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," etc., etc. Two parts in one volume. With an introduction, by Horace Greeley. Containing:—PART I.—A Short Essay on Critics; A Dialogue; The Two Herberts; The Prom Works of Milton; The Life of Sir James Mackintosh; Modern British Poets; Modern Drama; Dialogue, containing sundry Glances on Poetic Taste.

PART II.—Poets of the People; Miss Barrett's Poems; Lives of the great Composers, including Haydn, Mozart, Handel, Bach, Beethoven; A Record of Impressions produced by Mr. Allison's Pictures; American Literature; Swedenborgianism; Methodism at the Fountain.

APPENDIX.—The Tragedy of Witchcraft. Published by FOWLER and WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York. One vol. 12mo., pp. 300. Price \$1.00.

Fancies of a Whimsical Man. By the author of "Musing of an Invalid." 12mo., pp. 391. New York: J. S. Taylor. A queer title, and a queer book. If it has merit, that merit grows out of the ridiculous light in which it shows up the follies of poor, perverted human nature. Though truthful and correct in many of its representations, we dissent from its exaggerated and over-drawn pictures. But, like most other books, it has strong and weak points.

The Fests of the Farm. By D. H. RICHARDSON. 12mo., pp. 135. New York: C. M. Saxton.

A capital little book; No. 5 of those "RURAL HAND BOOKS" in course of publication. We have, in this, instruction for the removal of all sorts of pests of the farm, such as rats, mice, hawks, foxes, wolves, bears, etc., etc. Such a book as may be made eminently useful by all who are annoyed by these mischievous and destructive "Pests of the Farm."

The Art and Science of Penmanship. By EDWIN D. BARTY. In two books. New York: Newman and Ivimey.

We have examined these new instruction copy books, and confess we rather like them.

No person can become a good penman, without following out some general style or system. If under the instruction of a competent teacher, the pupil is at once set right as to the general principles to be observed; but if left to perfect himself by practice only, he must either make and adopt a system for himself, or, as is more generally the case, go on without any, thus making his orthography the awkward, grotesque, coarse, stiff, bungling scrawl we usually see. Of the particular beauty of Mr. Bartley's system, we cannot speak at length in so short a space, but will advise those of our readers who have need of anything of this sort to examine it. Price for the two books—post-paid—37 cents.

Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres: Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By OWEN S. WALKER. From 35 cents. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau-street. Boston: 142 Washington-street.

In his preface, the author says:—

"In this age of inquiry and progress, it will hardly satisfy the thinking mind to deny the truth of any proposition because it conflicts with old ideas, cherished though they may be by a thousand associations, and supported by an array of great names which have given them an odor of sanctity."

The New York Tribune has the following:—

"**SUPERNA THEOLOGY, or Life in the Spheres:** Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations; By OWEN S. WALKER, is decidedly the most timely and interesting book relating to 'Spiritualism' that has yet been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author (in whose integrity we have all confidence) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down until it was finished; and we advise all outsiders, who would like to know 'what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whether they tend to promote 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 118 pages, and costs but a quarter."

Cropes Sketches and Off-Hand Takings of Distinguished American Statesmen, Orators, Poets, Essayists, Editors, Poets and Philosophers. By G. W. BUNGEY. 12mo., pp. 150. Boston: May & Richardson.

Its title is expressive of the subjects treated. The book, though small, contains many original thoughts, as well as original modes of expressing them.

Mr. Bungey's pictures are painted in such a style that you feel the presence of the individual described, and they bear evidence that he has studied human character through the eyes of Physiology and Phrenology, and in some cases makes use of Phrenological terms—while, by the way, express more with the same number of words than can be done in any other manner. Finally, G. W. Bungey has made a good book, is a good man, and we hope he may live long to bless mankind with moral, social, and intellectual instruction.

The Approaching Crisis. Being a Review of Dr. Bushnell's novel Lectures on Segregationism. By A. J. Davis. Published by the author, and for sale by J. S. Redfield, and Fowlers and Wells, New York. pp. 321 octavo.

The Harmonical Philosophy, as taught by Mr. Davis, is given in the following extract, namely, that "Progress is a law of Deity; that nature is the receptacle of the Spirit of God; that everything is perpetually advancing from bad to better—from matter to mind—from earth to heaven; that 'the machine' can never be perfected—that the Deity cannot be turning a crank; because he is the great Positive Mind, enlightening and controlling the material and spiritual universe, with an unerring and unchangeable government." The book will be read with interest, discrimination, fervor, and fervor. We commend it to the sane and sensible public.

Lays and Other Poems. By ALICE CAREY. 12mo., pp. 178. New York: J. S. Redfield.

In Lays, Miss Carey has represented too large a class of the inhabitants of this beautiful world. Would there were fewer disposed to call this up to a "vale of tears."

Let each people look at themselves in the glass presented by Lays' lament, and some of the other poems. We never sympathized with the idiosyncrasy, "Misery loves company," but sustained it smacked of too much selfishness in wantonness to prevail because, forthwith, one has met with sorrow or trials. Let all rather receive these things as sent for some wise purpose, and look for the silver which Ellen Cook says lines every cloud.

The Cavaliers of England. Legends of Love and Chivalry. By HENRY WILLIAM HARRIS. 12mo., pp. 408. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Some love to read and hear of "old times," while others prefer the new, and are more interested in the future than the past. This is just such a book as the former class will like to read. The author is well known to all magazine readers. The book is got up in good style.

The American Bird Fancier. By D. J. BAGWELL. 13mo., pp. 120. Price, 25 cents. New York: C. M. Saxton.

Thus the study of birds, nothing in the whole range of Natural History interested Dr. Gull more. He lived and died among his birds, large numbers of which he always kept in his house.

This little book before us is a convenient and sufficiently complete guide for the management, breeding, and training of birds. Nor do we know of a better one.

Advertisements

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.—Part I. The True Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual. Part II. Civil, the Limit of Force, a Scientific Measure of Economy in Trade. Two parts in one volume. By STEPHEN FRANK ARTHUR. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

TO PUBLISHERS.—THE NEW YORK STENOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION is supplied with the modern styles of plain and fancy types, and other materials for doing the best of Book-writing, in the first style of the art, with prospectus and at the lowest rates. Application may be made to the manager, J. DAVIS, at the establishment, 201 William-st., New York, or to L. A. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Reference.—Messrs. Fowler and Wells, N. Y. my. 11.

BOOTH & FOSTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS, No. 27 Chatham-street, New York, have completed one of the most extensive and best arranged establishments in the United States, where they employ some of the most skillful workmen; and their own experience for years in conducting the business affords them every possible facility for supplying at the same time the best and cheapest goods in the market.

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OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, Washington City, D. C.—A letter or two far more, addressed to this office, and including a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. Correspondents.—B. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Latham, Mayor; J. A. Cohen, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latham, Banker. T. G. CONOLLY.

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

ESTD. Editors who place the above notice, with this note, showing the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office. T. G. C. my. 11.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after application, turns to water or even, forming a concrete mass, and is as hard as steel, even when covered, hiding defects in the wall, or whether it has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for **WATKINS'S CONFESSIONS**, as sources of unexplained persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three lawsuits against persons infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, and at all times in use at the General Depot, 54 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, W. S. BLAKE. my. 11.

VIGOR'S VICE.—John H. HARRIS, of 35 Forsyth-street (near Grand) N. Y., will administer Vigor's Vices daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A female will be in attendance to wait on ladies.—Nov. 11.

BLAKE'S PATENT LAY AND OFFICIAL HAND, manufactured by WILLIAM BLAKE, 101 Spring-street, New York. See my.

B. F. MAGNUS, Secretary, commences in the late John Bennett, (with whom he was associated during five years,) commences to practice the DENTAL PHRENOLOGY in the various branches in regard, at No. 3 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.—Jan. 17.

A. G. BARNES, proprietor of the Boston Daily, 111 Broadway, New York, also manufactures the Boston daily American, Jan. 17.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVI.

Commencing July, 1852.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in New York on the first of each month, devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

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ESTD. The New Volume commences in July, 1852.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS in the diffusion of Phrenological and Physiological Science, will desire to see every family provided with a copy of this man-reforming Journal for 1852. Now is the time to lend this good cause your aid. It will cost you but an earnest and honest word, and that word may send lasting blessings to unborn thousands.

Those who have read one volume of the Journal, will find little difficulty in conveying any reasonable mind of the paramount advantages of Phrenology and Physiology in self-improvement, and the proper development and training of the rising generation, a knowledge of which may be obtained through the *Phrenological Journal*.

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.

Money on all specie-paying banks will be received in payment for the Journal. Several bank-notes or postage-stamps may be inclosed in a letter without increasing the postage.

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, always preferred. Large sums should be sent in drafts or checks, payable to the order of FOWLER AND WELLS.

All letters addressed to the Publishers, to insure their receipt, should be plainly written, containing the name of the Post-office, County, and State.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—All letters and other communications designed for the Journal, should be post-paid and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

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ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

New Subscribers are rapidly coming in for the new volume, and, as we expected, the "old familiar names" bear them company. Every indication promises a large accession of new names to our already large subscription list. This fact will cheer the friends of human progress and reform. The doctrine of self-knowledge and self-improvement, which the Journal teaches appears to be contagious. People who have groped their way in ignorance of themselves and the philosophy of their motives, emotions, and modes of intellectual action, to the age of thirty or more years, find themselves in a new mental atmosphere after reading the Journal for a single year, and they feel that they cannot do without it. Nor do they wish to enjoy its light alone, but they go out among their neighbors and lay before them the benefits they have received and induce them to subscribe. Thus the fire of truth spreads, and we expect the time is not distant when a general conflagration, like fire on the prairie, shall spread over the continent to consume old error and prepare the minds of the people for reform and an abundant crop of new and beautiful ideas.

As we look back upon the time when Phrenology, like all other new subjects, was looked upon with doubt and distrust, and its advocates as little better than madmen, and then think of its present wide-spread popularity, how can we doubt its ultimate universal reception and triumph?

Many thanks are due to our forty thousand co-workers. We have to tell to encourage and feed those minds who thus generously aid us in reaching the hearts and homes of those who are interested in this great man-reforming enterprise.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL EFFECTS

OF GRIEF.

Various are the effects which grief produces on the mind and body. It is easier for the reader to conceive the emotions of grief than for us to describe them, nor is it necessary. Few there are who have not felt the sad emotion when some darling hope or some fond object of affection has been dashed from them.

When we consider the effects which protracted grief at losses, or mourning for departed friends, produces, while we deplore, we would say a word to brace the mind against them.

One effect of immoderate grief on the body is, to take away the appetite. Who desires to eat when oppressed with anguish? If this be of long duration it seriously impairs the digestive system and produces confirmed dyspepsia and a wasting away of the flesh, diseased vital organs generally, and death.

It acts most powerfully upon the circulation, producing a rush of blood to the head, cold feet, headache, palpitation of the heart, congestion of the lungs and brain, and insanity. The nervous system is also made to suffer, and it is through this that nearly all the other difficulties are produced. When the mind is oppressed with anguish it seems to send out from the brain through all the nerves its blighting effects. The stomach, the heart, the lungs, the circulation, and all healthy functions of the body are disturbed by this unhealthy action of the nerves.

Its moral effects are if possible worse than the physical. A mother having lost a favorite, perhaps an only child, goes into a paroxysm of grief, and, like Rachel, refuses to be comforted, feeling under this morbid state of mind a religious satisfaction in her grief, and cherishing her sorrow with a kind of superstitious sacredness. If a friend proposes to offer consolation the fountain of sympathy is stirred, and she feels the loss still more keenly. Such comforters, however, generally take the wrong course to allay the sorrow. We remember a friend of ours who had lost a husband, and was suddenly overwhelmed with what, to her, seemed a sea of shoreless grief. Friend after friend came in to offer their condolence, and each spoke in a solemn, sepulchral tone, praising the virtues of the deceased, and as in duty bound on such occasions, magnifying the irreparable loss which the bereaved had sustained. They would weep and sob with the afflicted and leave her almost a maniac—by no means comforted, but ten times more deeply lacerated by their visit.

Having witnessed their mode of proceeding and its effects for half an hour, we took her cordially by the hand, and, mustering up a self-possessed, firm, and cheerful voice, called her attention to the blessings of health, children, friends, and a thousand comforts which were still spared to her, and bade her look up and number the mercies still in her possession, with troops of friends ready to serve, advise, and aid her; and she smiled, dried her tears, spoke with new hope and seemed to cling to us and our subsequent visits to

her and her family as green spots in the desert.

Another lady came to our office in a most forlorn condition. She had lost an infant on which she doted, she was wrapped in the most sable weeds of mourning and was cherishing a kind of insane satisfaction in her misery. Her head was excessively hot, so much so that the hair was falling off, and the skin was red and parched. Her predominant social organs being pained by the loss, had awakened a general fever in her brain and circulatory system, which produced palpitation of the heart, and she felt that health and hope had departed forever—were entombed with her darling, which she expected soon to follow. We told her the state of her mind and the condition into which it had thrown her nervous system, and how it had prostrated her general health, producing a condition but little short of insanity. We explained the philosophy of her condition and the mode of relief, pointed out her duty to herself and to the living, and the necessity in her case of forgetting the one and turning her attention to the other. We also pointed out the means of cooling her brain and nervous activity and equalizing the circulation, by bathing, exercising in the open air, and living in light, cheerful rooms, associating with gay, hopeful, joyous companions; in short we recommended precisely the reverse of what for twelve months she had been doing.

Some two months afterward, she came in again, but so changed was her countenance and whole appearance, that we did not know her. She said she had followed our advice, and her health and mental condition had been completely renovated; that she felt like a new creature. It is now about two years since this occurrence, and the lady says that she owes every thing to Phrenology and the advice which we gave her. She now knows how to regulate her feelings, because she understands their relative developments and the philosophy of their action.

She has a mental-vital temperament, a very large and active brain, and an excessive development of the social and sympathetic organs. Grief at the loss of her child produced a fever in the social organs producing partial insanity; and all her bodily energies and sympathies were made to suffer prostration by the morbid activity of the brain. By cooling the brain and promoting a harmonious general circulation, her health of body and mind were restored.

"Comfort the mourner," is the doctrine alike of physiology, Phrenology and common sense. If a person have an iron constitution there may be power enough in the system to resist, after a severe paroxysm of grief; but to those who have a fine, nervous, susceptible organization, lack of vital power, moderate Hope, and consequently a pensive disposition, and a tendency to magnify and brood over sorrow; those are "miserable comforters all," who mope with them and torture their sorrows by melancholy consolations. Husbands, see to it that your wives, who are nervous and deeply sympathetic, when crushed by the loss of children or dear friends, are surrounded by strong-minded, healthy, and cheerful associates; unless you expect to send them to an early tomb, the mad house, or the shades of corroding and settled melancholy, keep them from sedative influences, give them cheerful associations, journey with them, keep them employed, and in all things and by all means shed a flood of light and joy and confidence on their pathway.

We should live and labor for the living; the dead we can neither benefit nor bring back. When the child was dead, Kind David "arose from the earth, washed, anointed himself, worshiped the Lord, and did eat bread." And his servants being surprised, said "Thou didst fast and weep for the child while it was alive; but when the child was dead, thou didst rise and eat bread." "And he said, While the child was yet alive, I fasted and wept, but now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

"IS PHRENOLOGY PROFITABLE?"

BY JNO. F. GRAFF.

Is Phrenology profitable? This is a question which we have heard so often reiterated, that I am nearly persuaded of its universal conception in the minds of those who are about to enlist under the Gallian banner, and become the proselytes of Phrenology. How can it be satisfactorily answered? Before proceeding, however, it may be as well to inquire into the motives by which it is prompted. The simple allusion to profit is readily accounted for, in the analysis of the organ of "Acquisitiveness." Although a due degree of liberality will force us to admit that there are other motives, equally

strong, and perhaps more honorable, that lend their influence in propounding this popular problem. It is true that we are living in an age of unparalleled progression in the arts and sciences, mental as well as physical. Yet who dares to deny that the all absorbing incentive to this progression is the "almighty dollar?" What constitutes the grand lever of ambition in the scores of inventors that crowd our "State fairs" and "annual exhibitions" with the products of their genius? What the mighty incentive that has within the past year called the sons of industry from every quarter of the globe, leaving their homes and in many cases their family endearments, to place and superintend the articles of their own ingenuity within the crystal limits of that magnificent palace planned and designed by that far-famed architect? Most unquestionably, in the great majority of cases, it is the simple prospect which is likely to crown the enterprise; nor do I pretend to disavow my approbation of this principle so long as it is not left to outstrip the bounds of moderation. Phrenology recognizes it as right, and as constituting a primitive element of mind, and as such, too, it is recognized in the provisions of our federal government. Look to our Patent-Office department at Washington, and you will require no further evidence to illustrate the force of this great truth that *men want to be paid for their labor*, and in addition to this the very highest authority from which we can quote attests to the fact that "*the laborer is worthy of his hire*."

It is then no longer a "wonder" that men seek, almost universally, to engage in that which will afford them the most liberal compensation.

In endeavoring, however, to analyze the question which constitutes the title of this article, there are several features presented to the mind which seem to merit our special inquiry. If, in the first place, the author of this interrogatory is anxious to take up Phrenology, and become acquainted with its principles from motives of truth, and as a means of gratifying his intellect, that he may better understand the elements of his own nature and the relation in which he stands to his Creator; the relation between mind and matter, the philosophy of self education, and the proper means to apply to regulate his habits of life, so as to create a balance in favor of intelligence, morality, and virtue, over the groveling propensities of his animal nature; if so, then indeed my answer is unequivocally

and most emphatically, that it is PROFITABLE, inasmuch as "godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and that which is to come."

If on the other hand, however, the object of the inquirer is not the simple and earnest inquiry after truth, but the mere desire to become acquainted with a few of its details, that he may the more effectually advocate his skepticism on the plea of having investigated, and found it to be "all humbuggery;" for such, it will be about as profitable as for the infidel to search the Scriptures for a few of their ambiguous passages to aid him in refuting the doctrines of Christianity. That there are such is but too true, and that among the literary and would-be learned. But thank heaven their efforts have been in vain, their denunciatory strains abortive, and Phrenology—though its own advocates, from the immortal Gall and Spurzheim, down to our present Fowlers, Pierponts, Caldwelles and Buchanans, have been constrained to brave the odium of these pennywise but poundfoolish demagogues—STILL LIVES, and as it gradually ascends on the pinions of time, like the morning sun, reflects additional luster and happiness upon its ardent admirers.

Nor will its sun have set, until truth and knowledge shall have ceased to be a virtue; then, oh, what shame must ultimately redound upon those who are now its avowed opponents.

Here, gentle reader, is a picture of paramount importance to all who may desire to enter the labyrinths of this heaven-born science; and if you will pardon me for a personal allusion, I can assure you from self-experience that you will never regret the time and labor you may expend in searching after and investigating this only true theory of mind. For the past seven years of my life I have been a devotee to its truths, and if by its golden precepts, I should be enabled so to live as to prolong my years to seven times seven more, I hope still to be a warm recipient of its sacred teachings. It is true, during this time I have not given it my entire attention, nor is it necessary, unless you intend making it the one exclusive business of your life.

I feel warranted, however, in saying that the moments I have devoted to its study constitute the most pleasing for me now to reflect upon. Not only does the study of Phrenology awaken a desire to become acquainted with the laws of mind, but gives a simultaneous stimulus to the entire range of your

mental faculties, and at the same time prescribes with unerring certainty, the most correct course for you to pursue in order to make the most of your endowments here, and the most substantial preparation for an eternity hereafter.

"But," says one who has been carefully following my course, "Phrenology has been made profitable in a pecuniary sense, men have realized handsome remunerations in dollars and cents for their phrenological labors." I know they have, nor is it improbable that you too, belong to that fortunate number, or rather fortunate few, thus capacitated for success.

This much, however, I give as an axiom; that if the sole object of your studying Phrenology, be to fill your coffers with the profits arising from its practice, then will you not only have proved yourself unworthy of your calling, but in very many instances be sadly disappointed in its results.

The fact is, however, that Phrenology—as all other useful professions—will ultimately compensate its worthy and efficient exponents with the reward they merit. So, then, go on, you who have taken up the subject, and induce others to follow, for it will only be when its features are more generally understood, and its utility known, that it can be properly appreciated in the public mind.

Within the arena of this soul-elevating science, there are a thousand objects of delight, of which you little dream, until you have tasted the nectar of its sublime truths, and realized its value by their practical application to yourself and others. Now, in conclusion, let me ask, do you still see nothing in Phrenology to make it worthy of your paramount attention—of your earnest investigation? Can you still perceive nothing profitable in a science that has in it enshrined the true key to human happiness—the primitive elements of that knowledge which will make you a wiser and a better being? If so, fond reader, you are sadly blinded to your best interests—if if you are really so completely overruled by the hankering after "mammon," irrespective of the best interests of your immortal nature, as not to appreciate this sacred boon of wisdom, this mighty desideratum of your existence, then indeed are you strictly entitled to the deepest pity of your more fortunate fellow creatures; for believe it, even the "Lords" themselves are but wallowing in their own shame in opposing truths thus palpable—blessings thus divine.

Whether, then, you take up Phrenology from the taste which you have for science, from motives of self-improvement, or as a means of maintaining yourself and household, you have engaged in a most honorable enterprise, and one, which to say the least, will bequeath to your posterity a legacy more brilliant and durable than "Astor's millions."

NATURAL LANGUAGE.

OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

NO. II.

INDIVIDUALITY, the organ to which we now invite attention, is the door of the mind; it is the natural avenue through which all impressions come. It is the central element of perception. We might with propriety call it the faculty of attention, apprehension, observation, or the seeing faculty. Its nature is to notice the individual existence of things as distinct entities, and is related to the divisibility of matter. I take up a handful of peas or pebbles; this faculty notices each as a thing separate from all the rest, although so nearly alike in other respects as to show no difference. This faculty apprehends, also, individual points of thought. Those who have it large attend to the details of a subject, losing sight of no point, whether directly or indirectly valuable to the elucidation of the question.

The daguerreotype instrument, or a mirror, illustrates the action of this faculty. That loses no object presented, but is just as faithful in copying brush fence, rocks or rubbish, that may chance to be in the landscape, as it is of the palace or its lord that may be the center-piece of the picture. A mind in which Individuality is very prominent lets neither the points of deformity nor excellence elude its attention in the examination of a subject; and such are liable to be prolix and unnecessarily minute in description and argument. Those in whom it is small, take a single topic, or at most a few leading elements of a theme, and fail to fortify themselves by those collateral and circumstantial facts which serve to make out all the features of the subject; hence they fail to give a life-like picture, or to make their mental efforts clear and entertaining.

Some persons "see but do not perceive," or see things with the eye without really identifying them mentally. They see, in general terms, a forest, without discerning the individual trees; or see a tree as a whole,



INDIVIDUALITY LARGE. INDIVIDUALITY SMALL.
THE MAN WHO SEES AND THE MAN WHO DOES NOT SEE.

without perceiving its parts, its branches, twigs and leaves, as separate things. Those who have this organ large, are quick, practical and ready; see at once what is to be done, and how to do it; their eye keeps ahead of their hands; they see all the bad places in the road; make good and quick judges of bank-notes; work fast, and talk and set to the point; and are very quick to understand, because they rapidly gather the facts and phenomena on which a judgment is based. Such are the smart, rapid thinkers and workers.

When large Individuality is combined with large perceptive organs generally, we have the clear critic of things, their qualities and uses, and the practical business talent. With large Constructiveness, Firmness, Self Esteem and Combativeness, they are just the men

for superintendents of factories, railroad work, or anything requiring ready practical talent and power to see everything, know everything, give orders, answer questions, and watch the progress and criticize work. Teachers and head-clerks also require a similar development.

In the two figures which illustrate this article, the organ of Individuality, large and small, with the natural language of each, are most graphically portrayed. As we have said in a former article, natural language is indicated by the attitudes and motions of the head as in the direction of the location of the organs exercised. In one figure we see the projection at the root of the nose, and the head pushed forward in the direction of that organ, and the whole body seems to sympathize in the movement, while on the

contrary the other has a small development across the entire lower part of the forehead, and the region of the perceptive organs is drawn back, as it were, from the objects to be seen, and his look is blank as if he saw nothing. Persons with Individuality large will never be seen to stand erect with the eyes and chin drawn inward when intent upon the close examination of a thing. We have often seen them step back from the object to give them an opportunity to lean forward and protrude the face and the lower part of the forehead toward the object. When standing close to an object and erect this penetrating attitude could not be assumed without bringing the person too near the object for perfect eyesight, but by stepping back and leaning forward, the attitude indicating the natural language of the faculties of observation is attained, while the eye is thus brought to the proper distance for clear vision. This may be seen daily at shop-windows. The face is near the glass, and the person stands erect and is taking a general survey—but as soon as his eye catches any object requiring close inspection, as the reading of the name under a picture, he takes one step backward, leans his head forward, according to the natural language of the organs he is exercising, and brings his face to the glass just where it was at first. He can see vastly better because he is in the attitude of attention and discrimination. The following description of the figures we translate from the French work, "Phrenology and the Natural Language of the Organs."

There are clear-seeing blind men, that is to say, men deprived of sight, yet who, by the force and refinement of their perceptive faculties, are rendered capable of knowing almost every thing; these are also men endowed with a clear and far-reaching vision, who can see nothing; they are called absent-minded and inattentive. Phrenology demonstrates that they want one faculty—Having eyes, they see not."

This man, with an uncertain look, who seeks without finding, who fixes his eye upon nothing, with neither penetration nor vivacity, is destitute of the organs of Eventuality and Individuality. He neither sees that which takes place, nor that which is; he has good eyes, but behind these instruments whose objects are painted with the unwavering fidelity of optical laws, nature has not developed the cerebral organs destined to receive the impression of those images; he does not notice the existence of things, he sees, but does not perceive; the contraction of his forehead, which is so depressed at the root of the nose, is a certain sign of this want of observation. In vain the companion of his walk points out to him with his finger

some object whose place, whose form and color he wishes to describe, he vaguely seeks but does not find. The other cannot comprehend such stupidity; he seems as if he wanted to push him towards the object: but our man will see nothing which is not placed right under his nose, to use the common phrase; he is indifferent, has no desire to see, no wish to find, and in fact only looks on out of complaisance. The other, on the contrary, endowed with the firmness and activity generally given by the full development of the perceptive faculties, goes back and forth, looks round on every side, and comes into contact with this world which so abounds in interesting and varied objects. One lives more, and to better effect, when he sees everything, perceives everything. When one is destitute of the perceptive faculties, he yields too much to his passions and feelings; he wants an outward balance; he becomes dreamy and is led away by his fancies and wishes; he is unfit for the practical pursuits to which most of our time must be devoted, and which serve to counterpoise the affective faculties. He had much better be an oyster outright and vegetate in peace.

We sometimes see a man with large individuality inclined to mimicry. They have an inquiring, penetrating look, passing from one object to another, scanning, as it were, the whole horizon around them; their forehead, forming a salient and prominent point above the nose, projects forward in this direction; they have the air of prying into whatever they see; we never observe in them the inclined forehead, the vague and abstracted look of the man whose reflective faculties predominate over the perceptive, and before whom objects pass and repass without being noticed.

RICHARD COBDEN.

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The portrait of the People's man, the great Commoner of England, indicates a well-balanced bodily organization, with a very large share of the Vital and Motive temperaments, which give strength, warmth, and steadiness to his physical and mental functions. He has a large head, which being so well sustained by the body, imparts clearness, activity, and great strength of mind. He requires, however, a large assembly, a great subject and strong opposing circumstances to fully call him out. His forehead indicates comprehensive reasoning intellect, power to grasp an important subject, and a sufficient endowment of practical talent and memory to fortify his positions by facts and details. To these he adds large Imitation, Constructiveness and Calculation, with full Acquisitiveness, hence he is eminently a business man, and would excel as a merchant or manufacturer, as well as in the law or the field of political reform. Language and



RICHARD COBDEN.

Suavitereness appear large, hence he ought to be a free, ready, and agreeable speaker. His moral organs, with Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Combativeness are large, and he should be known for dignity, stability, perseverance, force, integrity, philanthropy, and that broad, hopeful, enterprising spirit which expects, believes in, and labors vigorously for such measures as will raise and improve the masses in all coming time. Such an organization seeks no temporary results, and follows no narrow, selfish policy, but strikes at old errors boldly, and "seeks the greatest good of the greatest number."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY FAREN GODWIN.

The subject of this sketch can scarcely be called a Great Man,—that is, he is not great in the highest and best use of the term,—as we apply it when we speak of Milton, Cromwell, Kossuth, or Washington. Nor is he great as Hampden, Pym, and Vane

were great, by the successful resistance of tyranny at a time when the alternative of success was death. Yet he is a remarkable and worthy man, who, though he is neither a great orator, a great statesman, nor a great thinker, has accomplished a great good for his race, and in his day and generation conducted himself in the noblest manner.

Cobden was born, in the first year of the present century, of a respectable but not distinguished family, in Midhurst, Sussex County, and after acquiring a good education, became a partner in an extensive calico-printing establishment of Manchester. It does not appear from any document before us that he passed through either of the universities, yet it is evident from the construction of his speeches, that his nicely disciplined mind must have been somewhere well instructed. He was skillful and prosperous in the business he undertook, and he might by the steady prosecution of it have rapidly attained fortune. But his sympathies reached beyond the interests of his pocket, and he almost from the outset of life manifested a strong disposition to participate in the political excitements of his country. At the first he confined

his more active exertions to the circle of his fellow-townsmen, but the clear and admirable logic of the addresses he made, his easy and plain method of debate, his knowledge of facts, his earnestness of purpose and his enlarged and liberal sentiments, soon carried his reputation beyond the precincts of one city or county. His presence was before long felt to be necessary to all important political gatherings.

It was only, however, after the agitation on the subject of the restrictive laws against the importation of corn into England had begun, that he acquired a national prominence and fame. Then he plunged at once into the heat of controversy, and desiring his business entirely, he devoted his whole time and energy to the propagation of the important truths of free-trade. Made acquainted by his familiarity with the manufacturing population, with the pernicious effects of a system which restricted the use of an article of prime necessity, conceiving that the bread of millions was an object of deeper interest to the whole nation than the profits of a few,—preferring the broad interests of the whole community to the narrower interests of the land-holders,—indeed, discerning at a glance the radical vice and wickedness of a scheme of laws designed only to maintain the luxury of one class at the expense of the starvation of another class,—there was no choice left to him as an honest and intelligent man, and he consecrated his life to the work of reform. In connection, therefore, with Bright, Fox, Col. Thompson, &c., aided by the richer manufacturers and merchants of England, he organized an effective plan of popular agitation, which, after years of struggle and toil, shook down the strongholds of the monopoly.

Ah! it was no slight task which they undertook. Those corn-laws were entrenched behind the experience of ages, as it is termed,—they were fortified and sustained by those conservative prejudices which in England amount to an almost invincible superstition: they were a part of a scheme of government upheld by the wealthiest and most powerful aristocracy: while the ablest speakers of Parliament and the most cunning and widely-circulated journals stood always ready to support them with all the ingenuity and force of the finest rhetoric. The landed interest, everywhere a mighty interest, but in Great Britain almost omnipotent, fancied that they saw in their downfall, the extinction of their own order, and they fought for their position with perfect ferocity of passion, inch by inch they disputed their ground, and even refused to yield when they were fairly vanquished.

But they struggled and refused in vain: so active and unrelenting was the hostility of their assailants, so clear and indisputable their arguments, so apparent did it soon become that the convictions of the nation, that circumstances, that nature, that truth and the human heart were against them, that they were compelled to retire sullenly from the field. Sir Robert Peel, once their strongest champion, but now overcome by the preponderance of the argument, and convinced that further resistance would be fruitless, was the first to desert their cause, and with a frankness and magnanimity

which will ever illustrate his name, surrendered his office as Prime Minister in surrendering his ancient opinions. With the loss of him all was lost, and the protective system of England went by the board. At this day, even Disraeli, the foremost leader of the protectionists, concedes that the doctrine must sink before the genius of the age.

How much Cobden contributed to this result every newspaper of the day can tell. He was the animating spirit of the public agitation. The series of meetings he instituted in Drury Lane Theatre for the discussion of the subject, in all its bearings, more than any other agency, led to the overthrow of the abuse. He was present on every occasion, and when the partiality of his friends translated him from the hustings to Parliament, he only enlarged the sphere of his exertions and influence. In the great forum of the nation he was still the master-mind of the debate. Confronting the orators of the aristocracy on their own grounds, opposing facts and principles to rhetoric, and overwhelming their appeals to passion and prejudice by the stronger appeals to humanity and justice, he won the clearer heads and better hearts of that assembly to his side, and thus prepared the way for the noble concessions and triumphs of Peel. When that eminent statesman, in his speech of mingled pathos and power, took leave of his colleagues forever, the proudest man who listened to it must have been Richard Cobden.

Cobden's manner in speaking is plain, direct, and forcible. He seems persuaded of what he says, and therefore says it with precision and feeling. He makes no pretension to those more brilliant qualities of the orator, which gave to Sheridan, Fox, or Clay their sway over popular assemblies, yet he could doubtless convince often where more splendid geniuses would fail. His reliance is on the simple presentation of his thoughts, supported by such facts and reasonings as have weight in his own mind. Yet he is not entirely devoid of art. He does not merely parade figures and statistics. He is logical, and he argues; he is sincere, and he appeals to the sentiments. Besides, his moral integrity is a tremendous help to his intellect. It is known that he does not speak for display, that he is not seeking office, that he believes intensely what he asks others to believe, and the consequence is that he is trusted, and every listener is predisposed to accept any statement he may make.

Cobden is still a young man, and has much of his history to make. The manufacturing and mercantile classes of England hold him in the highest respect. Indeed, such is the sense they entertain of his abilities, that at the end of the corn-law contest, when it was discovered that he had sacrificed his private interests in his zeal for the public good, they subscribed in his behalf nearly one hundred thousand pounds, or a half-million of dollars, to enable him to retain his seat in the House of Commons. This fact, though it would be a questionable homage in most cases, is regarded as a high testimonial in his. No one has questioned the disinterestedness of his past career, and no one supposes that such a gift will operate as a bribe to his future efforts. For Cobden, it is well understood,

is not a man of one idea: he is not the advocate of a party, and much less of a class: as a sincere republican at heart, he must labor in the cause of the people.

Thus far, in the more important questions of policy that have arisen, he has voted and spoken on the liberal side. He is not so radical as many would like to see, and his movements are more cautious than suits the hasty temper of reformers generally, but he has given occasion for no doubts, and much is expected of him in the time to come. He is a friend of economy, he opposes war, he favors the reform of the suffrage, and he is sincerely detested by the Tories,—much more could not be asked. The prominent part he took in the Peace Congress, which recently assembled at Paris, shows the benevolence of his sentiments; and with all the temptations that men of talent in England have to fall in with the oligarchy which governs that island, it is greatly to his credit, that he has yet done nothing to belie the noble creed he professes. May he still go forward as the earnest advocate of progress and reform! Thousands upon thousands have their eyes on his course, and will mark it hereafter with blessings or curses, as it may be false or true.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

NUMBER I.

BY A. F. DUTCHER, M. D.

THE APPARATUS OF RESPIRATION.

The apparatus of respiration differs very materially in different classes of animal life. In some of the lower forms of animal life, respiration seems to be carried on by the whole surface of the body; in insects, the air is admitted by holes in the sides of the animal, communicating with tubes which ramify through the whole body; in fish the breathing is accomplished by the gills, in which the blood circulates freely, and is exposed to the air which is held suspended in the water in which the animal swims. In the higher and more perfect animals, as quadrupeds and man, the respiratory organs assume the form of LUNGS. Before describing these important organs, it will be proper to briefly notice the thorax or chest in which they are contained.

By inspecting figure 1, it will be seen that the cavity of the chest is of considerable size, comprising the breastbone, B b, extending from the lower part of the neck to the pit of the stomach, on the fore part and on the sides by the ribs, R R, and on the back by the spine, S S, to the cartilage of the ribs. In form it is conical, with the apex of the cone upwards.

As each rib is movable between the bodies

of the vertebra with which it is connected, and as the sternum or breast-bone, from its connection with the ribs, partake of their mo-

right and left side by the mediasternum, extending from the breast-bone to the spine.

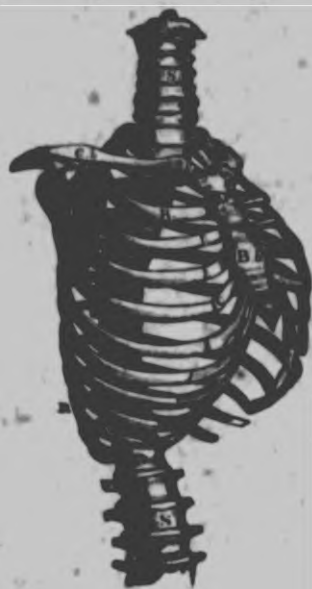


FIG. 1.

tions, the cavity of the chest is susceptible of considerable dilation and contraction. To accomplish these two motions, there is between the ribs a series of muscles called the *intercostal muscles*, which are in two layers, the fibers of one layer running obliquely from behind forward; the other in the opposite direction. In consequence of this arrangement, those fibers thus crossing each other diagonally, when they contract, tend to pull the ribs directly upward. The ribs have an inclination forward and downward, so that when we perform the act of inspiration or drawing in the breath, we raise and throw forward the anterior extremities of the ribs, and as the capacity of the chest is thus enlarged, a vacuum is formed, into which the air immediately rushes. When on the contrary we perform the act of expiration, or letting out the breath, the diaphragm, a flat transverse muscle which separates the chest from the cavity of the bowels, and the muscles forming the wall of the abdomen, which are all more or less attached to the ribs, contract, and thus pull the anterior extremities of the ribs downward. The parts within the chest are thus compressed, and a greater part of the air is expelled. The cavity of the chest is lined by a very fine fibrous membrane, called the *pleura*, is divided into the



FIG. 2.

The front half of the ribs being cut away, the interior of the chest is exposed. C C C, the cavity of the chest, empty. D D D D, the diaphragm, rising high in the center and descending very low at the sides and behind. The white space at its upper part is its tendinous portion. A A, the abdomen.

THE LUNGS.

These large spongy membranous and vascular parts which we call *lungs*, consist chiefly of two divisions, called lobes. Each of these is again subdivided into smaller portions, also called lobes, the right lung being generally divided into three, and the left lung into two lobes. The smaller lobes are also divided into still smaller lobes, named the *lobules* of the lungs. The lungs in their general form are very irregular, depending in a measure for their shape on the parts that surround them. Their color varies much at different ages. In children and young people they are usually of a fine red or pink color; they assume a light blue or grayish tinge in middle age; in old people they are commonly more or less dark and livid. To the touch they are soft and spongy and extremely elastic. In their specific gravity, they are the lightest of all the animal organs, even when completely exhausted of air. On their peripheral surface the lungs are smooth and glossy. They are enveloped in a fine delicate transparent membrane, derived from the pleura, and through this peripheral substance the lungs have the appearance of network. They are connected at their posterior side to the spine, by the pleura; to the lower part of the neck by the windpipe; and to the heart by the roots of the pulmonary artery and veins; but towards the ribs, the mediasternum, and



FIG. 3.

a the windpipe, b its branches, c c c the lobes of the lungs, d d d the bronchial tubes.

the diaphragm, they are in their natural state unconnected, so as to yield readily to the motion of the ribs and diaphragm.

The lungs in their natural structure, are composed of a great number of membranous cells, of numerous ramifications of blood-vessels, with nerves and lymphatics, all connected by cellular substance. The cells of the lungs constitute the greater part of their bulk. These are very small, of an irregular figure, with very thin membranous sides. They are closely connected and compressed at their sides, and they freely communicate with each other, but have no communication with the cellular substance by which they are surrounded. From the cells there arise small hollow tubes, which gradually form other larger tubes, till at the upper part of the chest all the tubes on each side unite in one, and these two branches at length join to form the windpipe. At their commencement these tubes are membranous, but as they unite together to form the two branches of the windpipe they become cartilaginous. The ramifications of the blood-vessels form also a large part of the substance of the lungs, and chiefly consist of the divisions of the pulmonary artery and veins, with the capillaries between their extremities. These ramifications spread over every part of the cellular structure of the lungs, running throughout the cellular substance that connects the air cells. There are, however, other blood-vessels called the bronchial vessels, intended to convey nourishment to the lungs; while the

ramifications of what is called the pulmonary vessels, seem destined to distribute the circulating fluids through every part of those spongy bodies, for the purpose of being freely subjected to the action of the air.

Besides the common coat that surrounds the lungs, and is derived from the pleura, there is a very delicate membrane closely connected with the substance of the lungs, and surrounding each of the component lobules. This appears to be derived from the cellular substance.

Such being a brief outline of the organs of respiration, let us now inquire a little into their functions. We have already intimated that the use of the lungs is to convert the venous blood into arterial, by bringing it in contact with the air, and thereby rendering it fit for carrying on the various operations of the body. As this action is peculiarly chemical, we must therefore give a short account of the chemical qualities of the

ATMOSPHERE.

Chemistry teaches us that atmospheric air is composed of two distinct elementary gases, the properties of which are very different. They are called *nitrogen* and *oxygen*. The former constitutes about four-fifths of the air, and the latter one-fifth. Nitrogen gas, when pure, possesses no reactive properties; it will not support either combustion or animal life, nor will it destroy either by any peculiar power of its own. On the contrary, pure oxygen has many active and powerful properties. Bodies not commonly inflammable will burn in it with great rapidity and brilliancy, and animals live in it with increased activity; but they cannot live so long in it as in the open air. They die sooner as they seem to live faster.

Besides these two gases, the atmosphere contains a portion of carbonic acid gas, and aqueous vapor. The carbonic acid gas, however, is regarded by chemists as rather an admixture than an essential constituent of the atmosphere, being present only in the proportions of about one part in a hundred of air. This gas plays a very important part in the function of respiration, for it is uniformly thrown out by the act of expiration.

"The oxygen of the atmosphere," says Comstock, "being the principle which supports life and flame, it is obvious that large quantities of this gas must be consumed ev-

ery hour, and therefore that its quantity must diminish, unless there exists some source from which it is replaced. The quantity consumed, however, must be exceedingly small, in a definite period of time, when compared with the whole; for the atmosphere not only surrounds the earth, but extends above it, at every point, about 45 miles. Now when we consider how small a portion of this immense mass comes into contact with animals or fires at one time, and that it is only these small portions that become vitiated, we may suppose that ages would elapse before any difference could be detected in the quantity of oxygen, where there is no means of replenishment provided.

"But the wisdom and design of the Deity, which the study of nature everywhere detects, and which as constantly seems ordained for the benefit and comfort of man; has not left so important a principle as that of vital air to be consumed without a source of regeneration." It appears from experiments that vegetation is the source from which the atmosphere is replenished with oxygen, and so far as is known, this is the only source. Growing plants during the day, absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere, decompose the gas, emit the oxygen of which it is in part composed, and retain the carbon to increase its growth."

CHANGES IN THE BLOOD BY RESPIRATION.

We have already stated that the essential change wrought in the blood in the lungs is its conversion from venous to arterial. This is shown at once by its alteration from the deep purple to the bright red color. The principal difference between the venous and arterial blood, is, that the venous contains less fibrine than that which is arterial, probably because a portion of the fibrine of the latter is deposited in the tissues during the act of nutrition. It also is believed, from chemical researches, that arterial blood contains more oxygen and less carbon than venous blood. From these considerations, then, we infer that during respiration, the venous blood loses carbon, acquires oxygen, has its proportion of fibrine increased, and is thus better adapted for carrying on the nutrition of the body. But not only is arterial blood best fitted for maintaining the health of the various organs and functions of the body, but it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

PHRENOLOGY; ITS TRUTH AND UTILITY.

The utility of Phrenology, as well as its truth, is now no longer a question, but a *fixed fact*, as thousands who have applied it are ready to testify. The mere excitement of curiosity which existed a few years ago has passed away, and the masses are now applying the glorious science with the special object of improvement. It is now generally admitted to be the only correct standard by which the mind of man can be measured with unerring certainty, and consequently, the only true basis of education. The old speculative theories which have long been proved rotten, by bitter experience, are fast becoming among the things that were, and their authors who, a few years ago, were so forward to denounce science, are now smothered among the ruins of their air castles which have fallen for the want of a foundation. Let past ages of speculation and mere guess-work suffice—this is the age of realities and facts—of scientific demonstration. Mankind are now no longer satisfied with merely knowing that they have heads and bodies, but they now desire to know their uses and the laws which govern them—the relation that the one sustains to the other—and thus have a tangible, definite idea of the true natural way to properly develop and perfect themselves mentally and physically. It now ceases to be a matter of mystery that so great a difference should exist among mankind in relation to their powers, mentally and physically, and how it is that in their exercise, or neglect of exercise, they increase or diminish in power. The fact that strength, mental and physical, depends upon organs and conditions of brain and body—and that the exercise of each increases its activity, density, and size, at once, and forever divests this subject of mystery, and gives us something tangible which the eye can see, and the understanding appreciate.

Behold how beautiful—because natural—such a view. Simple yet sublime, adapted to the comprehension of the child, and yet cannot be fully comprehended in all its relations by the most gigantic mind—being adapted in its nature to the progression of the human mind—illimitable in its nature, bearing the unmistakable impress of *Infinity*. Compare such a view with the mysticism and cobweb theories of the past, and let enlightened common sense decide upon their comparative merits. This view of the subject teaches man the important fact that he is *self-made* or never made, and puts the responsibility of human improvement and depravity where it belongs, upon *Man*, as the agent of God's laws, and holds him responsible for their fulfillment and accountable for their violation. Nor can man evade his position if he choose—this is one of the unalterable decrees of the Almighty, and effectually sweeps away those subterfuges which have so long been the resort of mankind to hide their guilt—viz., *Fate*, and the *Evil One*.

"Shall we be of the number of those who having eyes, see not, and ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern our temporal salvation?" The above quotation, an extract from that ever-

memorable speech of Patrick Henry, that world-renowned statesman, orator, and patriot, is as applicable at the present time to a large share of the community, in reference to their mental condition, as it then was to their physical. The diffusion of scientific knowledge is now so general that there are but comparatively few who are so completely shrouded in the ignorance and bigotry of the past, as not to be convinced that a knowledge of nature and its laws, especially as developed in the human organization is *indispensable* to the conception of correct ideas, as to the duties man owes to himself, to his fellow man, and his maker. What can be more self-evident!

As in the days of Patrick Henry, the masses of the people are convinced, in part or whole, and feel the necessity and importance of these things; all that is now wanting is the general adoption and application of these important principles. An important mental revolution is at hand—has even commenced. How unsettled and dissatisfied are the people with the past system of thinking and action. The theories of the past are fast falling before the sure and steady march of science. In breaking away from the past the mind will necessarily seize upon some basis upon which to rest in the future. Will not that basis be a scientific one? It requires but a limited knowledge of the signs of the times to see sufficient evidence to warrant such a conclusion. Monarchy and slavery, in all its forms, are as sure to fall, as that mind controls the body and is superior to matter, or that there is a relation between cause and effect. When the masses have a clear and correct view of the inalienable rights and powers conferred by nature upon every human being, it would be contrary to all experience and reason—it would be a *libel* upon both man and his Maker to suppose that they would fail to assert their rights.

Independent of the teachings of the Natural Sciences, from what source can humanity obtain such knowledge? Are the political, the sectarian, and theological discussions of the day calculated to develop truthfully and directly the nature of man, its rights, obligations, duties, and natural destiny? Historical experience and facts teach us that the *reverse* is true. It is a fact deeply to be deplored, that the oceans of ink and blood that have been shed upon these ever-exciting and popular topics have been worse than useless. Ever developing in their results facts fit subjects for the weeping and mourning of the entire civilized and enlightened world. Results which are but monuments of the depravity and selfishness of which human nature is capable when unaided by a true knowledge of itself.

Never since the existence of man has any revolution been truly successful and beneficial except, and only just so far, as based upon this principle, and it will prove as true in the future as it has in the past. All the real reforms of the day are in exact accordance with the carrying out of this principle, and fail to accomplish the intended purpose as soon as they lose sight of it. In fact, so far as mankind have progressed, in any respect, it has been upon a *Scientific Basis*—and nearly all

crime and misery have been the result of ignorance of the nature of man.

If these things be true—and who dare say they are not—what is of more importance than the study of human nature: is it not at the foundation of all knowledge and correct action? The true inference then is, that those systems or sciences which shed the most light upon this subject are of the most importance. Would it not be better both for theological preachers and the people too to stop quarreling about differences of creeds and ceremonies, and study nature awhile? Creeds are but the productions of imperfect men—at most—as the great difference of their claims (although professedly drawn from the same source) clearly demonstrates. The great change in views on religious subjects within a few years, must convince even a bigot that there is room for improvement even there.

The time has passed when one man can do up the thinking for a hundred or a thousand in relation to religion or anything else—the masses are claiming the right to think for themselves—this is as it should be, for the rights of nature entitle every human being to freedom of thought. Politicians and legislators too, if they would take a lesson from the book of nature would have less cause for quarreling, fighting, deception, and political strife and false legislation generally. See what a deplorable loss of time, money, and mental action, for the want of a true knowledge and appreciation of the actual necessities and requirements of human nature, in both an individual and national sense. Who does not see and feel these truths! Who that has any sympathy for man, respect for himself, honesty towards his maker, will not assist in the spreading of a true knowledge of the nature of man!

(To be continued.)

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK.—NO. II.

In which the reader listens to a recitation.

"In every scene some moral let us teach;
And, if we can, at once both please and preach."
Pope.

The reader was introduced into the school-room, in our first article. He is now supposed to be listening to the following recitation. The pupils are on the "forms." We inquire not how they came there. Like Paul Pry, (excepting his apology,) we "intrude," at the time of the recitation in Geography. This subject is so simple, so prominent, and withal so interesting, that everybody knows all about it, and of course can teach it. The lesson is announced. Subject, "State of New York."

Teacher. "What is New York?"

Pupil A. "New York is the most flourishing, wealthy, and populous State in the Union."

Teacher. "What does it exhibit?"

Pupil B. "It exhibits one of those amazing examples of growth and prosperity that is nowhere to be seen on the globe beyond our own borders."

Teacher. "What is said of the northern part?"

Pupil C. "The northern portion of the State is, in part, mountainous."

Teacher. "What of the eastern?"

This question falls to a little boy, whose blue eyes are full of tenderness and his well proportioned head covered with heavy flowing ringlets. He looks up, a slight color crimsoning his cheek, as he half-audibly repeats—

"What of the eastern?"

Teacher. "Yes, what of the eastern?"

"The eastern is"—here he hesitates.

Teacher. "Next."

Pupil D. "Don't know sir."

Teacher. "Next."

Pupil E. "Tian't in my book."

Teacher. "How came it out?"

Pupil. With quite a solemn face, "I took my book home, and the baby tore it out."

Boys laugh. Teacher commands order, which becoming partially restored, Teacher is about to proceed, when pupil A asks if he may go out. Teacher. "Yes," and as he starts for the door pupil Y wishes to borrow a slate. Some confusion, but soon subsiding, the recitation moves on, perhaps.

Teacher. "Next, what of the eastern?"

Pupil F. "The eastern is hilly."

Teacher. "What of the western?"

Pupil G. "The western is level."

Teacher. "Well, can't you tell us something more of it?"

Pupil. "No sir, that is all I remember."

Pupil H. "I remember more, sir."

Teacher. "Well, what is it?"

Pupil. "Something about the population."

Boys would like to laugh out, but must laugh slyly. And pupil G says, "I knew as much as that myself."

Teacher. "What of the agriculture?"

This question falls to a boy who can scarcely read. It is put to the "next," and on round. The page is passed over and the "lesson learned and recited," and that for the next day assigned.

Do you say, this recitation is *no better* than those at our school? Or, not as well as at ours? Then, we answer for the first, we hope you will have better, and that soon. For the second we are right glad it is so; and we trust that the sentiment "Let us make good use of our privilege," finds an answer from every one in earnest action.

Now we ask, what does any pupil in this class *really* know of the State of New York? Take any one, and ask him to state what he knows of it. What would he, what could he answer more than he has? No *real* information has been put in his possession, and how can he bring forth any? We propose to "take this lesson over." In the room described in our first article, and on the "forms" there mentioned, are seen plain numbers, 1, 2, 3, &c. to 24. In a "class-book" for the "First Geography Class," are the names of the pupils belonging to the class. The Teacher reads from it these names. Thus, pupil A 2, B 7, C 21, &c. They seat themselves by their number as they are called. The class is in order, time occupied one minute. These pupils are classified according to their present intellectual capacity and cultivation, and with an eye to their Phrenological developments. The more perfect this classification, the better means will the Teacher

possess for imparting information. Mind advances as it becomes the possessor of ideas. It advances in truth, if the ideas it receives be true and are in true connection with each other. Mind cannot become such possessor, unless it has the power to apprehend the given idea. To know this, that the pupil does apprehend, is the delicate line which the true teacher ever seeks; and with a skill which he alone possesses, will be touch the cord whose answering echo assures him that the thought which he just now communicated, is, by the pupil, "fully understood" and "fully felt."

Teacher. "Pupil A may take his stand at blackboard No. 1, and draw an outline map of the State of New York."

There he stands before a clean blackboard with a crayon in his hand and by himself.

Reader, were you in his place, how do you think your map of New York would look? Should you succeed in drawing a pleasing picture, how would the great original figure in your mind by the side of your picture. Give answer faithfully and you will know how thoroughly you were taught, also the extent of your present knowledge.

Teacher. "Pupil B, take blackboard No. 2, represent the principal rivers of this State, and having done so describe them."

Teacher. "Pupil C, on blackboard No. 3, show a picture of the principal canals, and name the more important places on them, with their present population. Pupil D, draw a profile of the Erie Canal from Albany to Utica, and explain the principle of a lock; while doing so take a boat through. Pupil E, give a map of the North River in the vicinity of West Point, and inform us with what you know of that place; let your description be concise. Pupil F, draw a figure of the county of Ontario, and explain what a county is. We shall expect you to be particular as to your idea of boundary. Pupil G, indicate by dots the principal points of the State, and give the latitude and longitude of those points; then you may explain those terms."

By this time pupil A has his map completed, and a fine one it is, because he is now in the "first class," and has had four years practice under this system; as he was only to draw the outline he has performed what was required of him, and we have but to examine it and if we choose, compare it with some good map and see how closely he has retained the same in his mind, and also observe the skill and neatness of his drawing.

Pupil B is now ready. We observe his drawing, and he proceeds with the description, and informs us that the Hudson River rises in the north-eastern part of the State, in the county of Hamilton, and flows in a direction south-east to Sandy Hill, thence south, bearing slightly to the west until it flows into the ocean a short distance below New York city. It receives several tributaries from the west, the principal of which is the Mohawk. The teacher here informs him of a few particulars not found in the text-book, that the sources of the Hudson are several small lakes which are situated in Hamilton and Essex counties in the eastern part of the State, in latitude 44 degrees north. He then asks "In what latitude do you find the mouth?"

Pupil. "40 degrees and 30 minutes north, nearly."

Teacher. "What number of degrees between its source and mouth?"

Pupil. "3 degrees and 30 minutes."

Teacher. "Compute the distance in statute miles."

Pupil. "243½ miles."

Teacher. "The distance from its sources to Sandy Hill is about one hundred miles by measurement, and from Sandy Hill to the Narrows or mouth, 224 miles, giving for the entire length 324 miles. This is 80½ miles more than by your computation. How will you account for this difference?"

Pupil. "In the measurement the windings were included; in my computation it was considered as a straight line."

Teacher. "It is correct, and as we see you have shown the rest of the rivers accurately, you are excused from the remaining descriptions at this time."

Pupil C is ready. We examine his map. He then informs us that the Erie Canal, the Champlain, Oswego, Seneca, and the Hudson and Delaware are the principal canals in this State. That the Erie Canal extends from the waters of the Hudson to those of Lake Erie. The Champlain from Albany to White Hall, on Lake Champlain. The Oswego connects the Erie Canal with Lake Ontario. The Seneca Canal connects it with Seneca Lake; and the Hudson and Delaware Canal connects the Hudson with the Delaware River. We will consider more particularly the Erie Canal. Starting at Albany, we trace it northerly on the western bank of the Hudson to the Mohawk, which it crosses; turning to the west it is constructed along the northern bank of that river a few miles, when it recrosses and then follows a north-westerly direction, on the south-western shore of that river, as far as to the village of Rome; at this place it has reached the "summit level," which is 60 miles long, without a lock. Its course is nearly west from Rome. From Syracuse it observes a parallelism with the southern shore of Lake Ontario. It crosses the Seneca and Genesee rivers in its course, and at Buffalo connects with Lake Erie. The entire length is 263 miles. It is 40 feet wide at the surface of the water and 28 feet at the bottom, the depth of water is 4 feet. The whole number of locks is 83, of stone masonry; each being 90 feet long, in the clear, and 15 feet wide.

The Champlain Canal is 63½ miles in length, the remaining dimensions are the same as the Erie. The Oswego is 38 miles long. The Seneca is 20. The Delaware Canal commences at the Hudson, about 90 miles north of New York city, near Kingston, and follows a south-westerly direction to the Delaware River, a distance of 85 miles.

The teacher here offers such remarks and presents such illustrations and proposes such questions, as shall bear directly on the subjects under consideration, and tend to fix more deeply the valuable and interesting points in the mind. He will add, according to his amount of time, descriptions of locks, dams, aqueducts, bridges, waste-weirs, culverts, also of boats, methods of towing, changing

tow-paths, steering by night, and all other matters connected with the business of canals.

Let it be borne in mind, that three of the pupils only, from the seven placed at the boards have recited. The teacher here informs them that the time of their recitation is up, and that the tomorrow's lesson will commence where they stop to-day. The reader may ask, who is able to teach in this manner? To this there can be but one answer. Only those who possess the information, and are gifted to communicate it. It needs but little reflection, to see that these pupils are beyond the information given in the common text-books on the subject of geography. That they are free from that pernicious idea, "that what is found in a book must be true," and free from that silliest of ideas, "I have finished my education." This is by none of them entertained. When we shall have finished this recitation and shown its connection with the remaining divisions of knowledge, and of these with the growth of mind, and of heart, there will then have been presented to you, our view of "Practical Teaching."

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR

OF THE RESIDENCE OF O. S. FOWLER.

NO. III.

UPPER STORIES.

To this story there are four ascents from the story below, namely, one, the principal, in that central opening figured in the previous article, and marked S in this engraving, the landing place being at R; the second, by that back stairway, figured in the preceding article, and right under the back stairway figured in this engraving, having an entry two-and-a-half feet wide connecting it with the central, and a door window for passing out upon the portico, and two outside stairways over the ice and green houses, though, except for looks, there is need of only one; yet they help to give proportion to those projections caused by the ice and green houses.

The ascent to the story still above is also figured in the accompanying engraving, at S, yet only one of the two starting places is really needed. The open space S transmits abundance of light from the cupola above, the top of which is glass, to both the stairway and those dark bedrooms, O, O, O, which have a good sized window over the door, and also a sky-light, made by inserting crystal palace glass—which is half an inch thick, and will bear to be walked on as well as boards—into the roof, at K, L, M, N, and a board across the corner of the upper story, and a pane of common glass between the two stories allows light to pass down behind this board, into the middle story, or that above the parlor. Of these eight interior rooms I think the world; first as dormitories, cool in summer and warm in winter; inaccessible to musketoes, yet easily ventilated by an opening into the ceiling above, the air passing along between floor timbers, and so out into the stairway.

As a place for a quiet retired study, being lighted from above, they will be far more pleasant than

any side light can be, and several times more powerful. They will also serve the very best of purposes for flowers in winter, or for apples or what stores may be required to be kept from freezing; yet in a cool temperature.

But it is for these two uses I think the most of them—or for sleeping, because of so uniform a temperature—not hot on going to bed from the day's sun, for it cannot reach them, and cool towards morning from dew or rain, but the same, morning, noon, and night, and in winter as in summer. The palaces of Europe cannot produce their superior.

The other special use is for an *author's studio*. Writers will bear witness that in that all-powerful exercise of the whole mind requisite for writing what is fit to be read, the blood forsakes the extremities and skin, and mounts rushing to the head, leaving all the outer walls a prey to cold, which, in addition to severe mental exertion, is too much for any constitution sufficiently susceptible to write well. Most awful havoc have my own night writings made on my constitution—having almost destroyed it. Most horribly, almost as if actually dying, have I felt by the hundred times, on rising in the morning, after having written most of the night, and retired cold in the feet and skin, but hot at the head, having lain for hours before the equalizing circulation rendered me warm enough to sleep.

Then why not write by a fire? it may be asked. I will not stop to show why, only to say that my own experience has most imperiously required just such a place for writing.

"But why write 'nights'?" I believe there is some cause in nature why from sunset to midnight facilitates good writing. At all events, lecturing has rendered my mind specially active at that part of the twenty-four hours; and I am most glad of exactly such a place as this in which to write and read; for the principles just stated apply measurably to reading.

The size of these rooms is between eleven and twelve feet square, saving the corners cut off by the stairway, and used for a door window.

Observe, also, that five rooms corner at K, and the same at L, M, and N. Hence, by placing the wash-stands in the inner corners of those small bed-room closets, one lead pipe will carry off all the wash-water from these five rooms in both stories, one pipe serving ten rooms, and one pipe also bringing fresh water to this same ten—a point of economy I respectfully submit to criticism.

"Bring it from where?" you ask. From cisterns built in the upper part of those small closets, and filled from the roof, having that filtering apparatus already described, and rendered tight by that roofing material already mentioned, and about which more will be said just as soon as duty and strict integrity will allow; and what is really the very greatest roofing and cistern material ever yet discovered. Spread as easily as mortar, as tight as a glass bottle, as hard as iron, sticking to anything with inseparable tenacity, and THREE TIMES CHEAPER than a shingled surface, at the run of shingles on the North River, and as durable as time, I pro-

nounce it the *ne plus ultra* for roofing and cisterns. These cisterns in the tops of houses are most desirable; first, because they save carrying wash-water up to chambers, which renders it scarce, and thus retards cleanliness. Abundance of water in the sleeping rooms is most desirable; and this plan furnishes it.

One of these cisterns also connects with the copper boiler attached to the kitchen range, and this descending cold water forces up the hot water to the stories above, so as to give hot and cold water to each story. And the large size of the roof will give, probably, all the water ever wanted, especially as the cisterns are so connected that when either is filled its surplus runs over into the next, and so on till all are filled above, and these run over into those large lower ones below, already described.

Observe, again, that these cisterns are over closets, or built in the upper part of closets—room not needed, nor likely to be used for any purpose whatever. Most masons, indeed, lath over closets about seven feet high, and thus that vacant space is shut up entirely, rather than finish it. My mason did this to one of my closets, as he usually did to all others; discovering which, I said, finish all closets clear to their tops. But in this upper story, I make the closets only six feet high, which leaves the cisterns four-and-a-half feet deep; and about equal in size to half of an eight feet square, or about equal to six feet square, or holding about one hundred and fifty cubic feet of water. Yet it is easy to make them larger or smaller, at pleasure. I prefer smaller ones scattered in the four quarters, to a single large one, and those more shallow than deep, because the pressure is less.

The two upper stories are alike, excepting the cisterns in the upper, and the bath room, B R, by the back stairs in the one below it; so that one description and drawing serves for both.

Having thus, as it were, gone around with the details of these stories, let us look at them more in the aggregate.

Each story gives eight large, square-cornered rooms, each 15 by 21, lighted by one large window—far better than two smaller ones, for then there are no confusing cross lights—always bad for eyes; and prevention of clear sight, besides adding greatly to the cost of the room,* and to uncontrolled air holes. One large window costs one-third less

* It takes no more pieces, only larger ones to make and case a large window than a small one, and scarcely more for the sash of a large than a small light. Only more glass and planing, the latter being a mere trifle. Suppose your window is 3 by 5 feet, your casings take just as much stuff as if they were 4 by 6, for the ends cut off are good for nothing—whereas, since stuff rarely comes shorter than 12 feet, and usually 12, windows 6 feet length of casing included, by 4, will cut to good advantage; or if your windows are 7, you can usually get 14 feet stuff.

Those in my lower story are 8, which allows one board to make only one piece, and leaves a strip at the side, and an end piece about good for nothing. A good size is 4 by 7 or 8, a board then making a side and an end piece.

I think good sized lights, any 12 by 30, or 11 by 18, or 10 by 16, good sizes. As glass costs by the square foot, and sash by the light, large panes and large windows are cheaper than the same surface cut up into small windows and small panes.

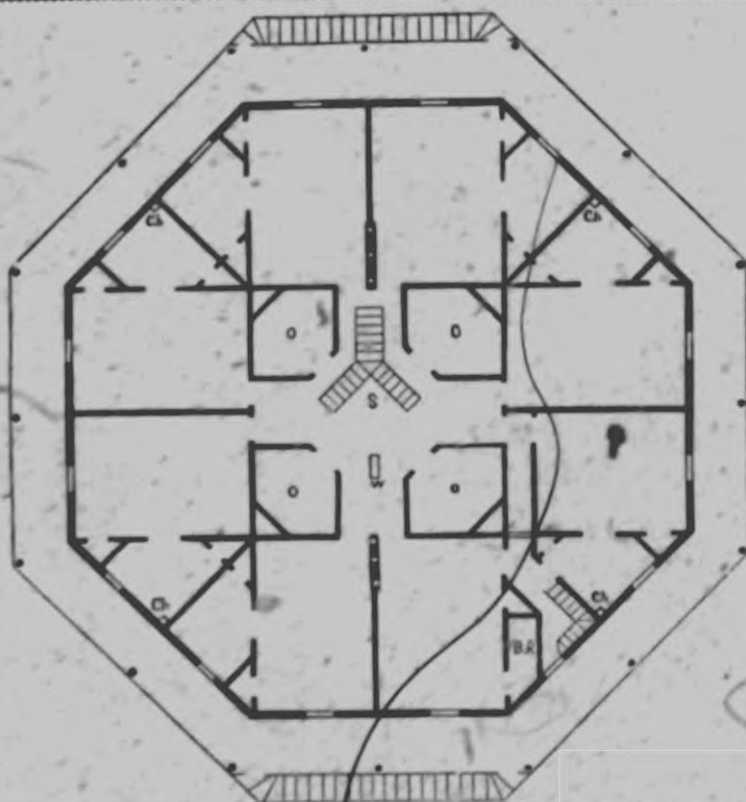
than two of half its size, gives just as much light, and that all in a body, and is every way better and cheaper. In our next article on building, we shall give a few common-sense principles about building, some of which will apply to large and small windows.

To these two points in these stories special attention is invited. First, every square room, itself large, has an adjoining room for a bed, or for retiring to change dresses, or what you please; and I have been in hotels enough to know that these ante rooms are very great conveniences, and useful beyond what any one could imagine, who had not experienced their value. Each is also lighted; and the small rooms have good places for beds, windows, and corners, and also clearing the closet doors. The size of these rooms comes well for carpets, namely, five yards wide, and seven long, so that no waste would occur to yard wide carpets, where the figures also occupy one yard in length, which is common. The bed-rooms are ten feet square—not quite so good, but druggist two yards wide will cut and stretch so as to waste little, if any.

The other point is closets. On their value I will not enlarge, but only say, live even in a poor house with them, and then in a good one without them, if a good one without them were possible, and you will want to move back again. Let practical housekeepers attest their value. No room is really tenable without one, because you must have very few things at hand, or else they must be underfoot, or tossed from chair to chair, and mantle-piece to chair, in one Babel of confusion. "But can they not be put into a bureau?" it is asked. And what is a bureau but a closet in the room, instead of adjoining it. Yet how insignificant is a bureau compared with a closet! In the latter, fine dresses can hang unruffled, and several times more of them. Yet both closet and bureau are desirable, if they can be afforded. And one closet, while several times larger than a bureau, costs less by half, besides being every way better. Now please observe how beautifully our plan provides for these closets. Every room, except those dark bed-rooms, have one, and every suit of rooms has two.

Observe, again, the advantages of this triangular form of closet. What is wanted in a closet but wall room for shelves and pins. Now suppose you take six feet square out of your house for a closet. Besides spoiling some room, your closet room is far less available, for the room it occupies, than my triangular closets. Your six feet square closet occupies thirty-six square feet of your house room, yet gives you only twenty-four feet of shelf room, or one-and-a-half square feet of house room to one foot of shelf room; whereas my triangular closets, about four feet sides, give twelve feet of shelf room for only eight square feet of house room, or two-thirds of a foot of house room to every foot of shelf room—a difference of FIFTY PER CENT more shelf room by my plan than by yours, as compared with the real room occupied by the two closets.

And then how much more accessible is a triangular than a square closet. By your plan, the door must be on one end, so that you have to go



O. S. FOWLER'S OCTAGON HOUSE.—THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES.

clear into it, and thereby darkening it, is got to the back shelves, whereas by my plan, standing in the door, you reach any part of any shelf, without going inside.

The upper part of most closets is shut up, by making the ceiling two or three feet lower than that of the adjoining room. My master, as usual, thus cut off the upper part of the first closet he finished, on seeing which, I said, "Finish the rest close up." "Why," he exclaimed, "it is fourteen feet high. Pray, how can you ever reach or climb up to its upper part?" "Thinking a minute, I said, "Carpenter, make me a box, the shape of that closet, but one foot smaller each way, put in plenty of those iron hooks, on which to hang things, and nail it, bottom side up, on to the top of the closet, right over-head," and taking a thin long strip of wood, like a lath, only longer and stronger, I put my clothes on it, and hang them up, not only on all around the upper part of the closet, but all around this box over-head, inside and outside of it, so that every square foot of this closet is occupied. And it is about as easy to hang up and take down a coat from right over-head, and all around the upper part of the closet, as on the lower hooks.

One other requisition about a good house I take the liberty of alluding to, because so "necessary" to a real human want. Allusion is made to an in-door "water-closet." You have an infirm guest, whom you would treat with all possible hospitality. During a cold, rainy night he is

obliged to respond to one of nature's imperious calls. To go out to the usual place, exposes him to take cold, besides being so disagreeable. To employ any vessel in his room, besides being repulsive to many, obliges him to breathe noxious and offensive air the balance of the night. Then is not an inside "water-closet" a real necessity in a prime house. And inside the stairs is just the place for one, its contents passing down one of those chimney-places, marked in the preceding article, into a receiving box in the cellar, made tight and easily cleaned, so as to confine all its odor within itself, and both this receptacle and the closet itself ventilated into an adjoining chimney. A recent invention in Boston renders these closets perfectly odorless, by ventilating it from the seat downward into the chimney. This prevents odor from passing up into the closet or house, for, in ascending, it is swept by this air current, passing from the seat, downward into the chimney, and is cleansed by water from that cistern near by, so that every story can have one, without in the least scenting either closet or house. To squeamish maidens and fastidious beaux, this point is not submitted, but matrons, the aged and feeble, are asked, is not such a closet a real household necessity and luxury? It should be used, however, only in cases of special need, the one generally used being outside, as usual.

On one other point suffer this passing remark. Since God has made human excrement promotive

of vegetable growth, to waste it, as is now usually done, is as wicked as to waste food itself, for it is nature's means of creating food; and to economize it, and apply it to producing and enhancing vegetation, is a moral duty. Then, if possible, so place this out-building that the wash-water from the kitchen shall rinse it down into a covered vat, to be baled out and applied in a liquid form, to grapevines, garden vegetables, &c. The Chinese have abundance of such closets and vats, which their economical farmers are perpetually exhausting to enrich their lands. That law of progress, and ultimate need of food, developed in the articles on Progression, argues that all of earth's enriching materials should be husbanded and applied to increasing human food—this of course included.

And now, candid reader, you are prepared to judge whether this method of building is or is not a real improvement—a progress in style of building. That it can be improved upon, is not doubted, but that it is an improvement on all other modes of building, is maintained. And the more this house is tried by practical use, the more incomparably superior it proves itself.

HENRY CLAY:

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

From a personal examination of Mr. Clay in the year 1838, the following measurements were made, and a description written for publication in the Phrenological Journal, from which we extract the most material part:—

RELATIVE SIZE OF HIS ORGANS IN A SCALE FROM 1 TO 7.

Amitiveness.....	6	Ideality.....	6
Philoprogenitiveness.....	7	Sublimity.....	7
Adhesiveness.....	6 to 7	Imitation.....	7
Inhabitiveness.....	7	Mirthfulness.....	7
Continuity.....	4	Individuality.....	6 to 7
Combustiveness.....	6	Form.....	6
Destructiveness.....	6	Size.....	7
Alimentiveness.....	6	Weight.....	6
Acquisitiveness.....	6	Color.....	5
Order.....	8	Calculation.....	6
Cautiousness.....	6	Locality.....	7
Approbativeness.....	7	Eventuality.....	6
Self-Esteem.....	7	Time.....	3
Firmness.....	7	Tune.....	7
Conscientiousness.....	4	Language.....	5
Hope.....	6	Causality.....	5
Spirituality.....	2	Comparison.....	6
Veneration.....	5	Human Nature.....	7
Reverence.....	7	Agreeableness.....	7
Constructiveness.....	2		

He has an admirable combination of each of the temperaments, combining great power of organization with uncommon activity. He will wear out, but never rust out, can never keep still, nor allow any means to be left untried until he succeeds. He has great elasticity of constitution, can endure almost anything, and will bend long before he will finally break, and has great ease of action both of body and brain.

His head is large, about 23½ inches, the brain being so distributed in the different classes of organs, that he shows his mental powers to advantage. All his brain comes into play; every organ tells, every organ helps its fellow and contributes to the general result. All the organs that give efficiency and energy of character are large.

The elongation and rising of the head in the region of Self-Esteem and Firmness are very striking.

ing, and evince great ambition and love of eminence and the qualities of a leader.

Benevolence is his largest moral organ, and we infer that he is remarkable for kindness, whole-souled generosity and hospitality. Hope is large, and combined with Approbativeness and Self-Esteem, gives the desire and expectation of distinction. His Firmness is such that nothing but dire necessity can change his line of action, or induce him to turn from his purpose. Secretiveness is large, giving policy, management, and art, hence he would work behind the curtain, and employ any *ad captandum* measures that take well, yet he has too much dignity, self-respect, and ambition to practice falsehood and downright deception.

He has remarkably large social organs, hence friendship and hospitality are leading traits, which enable him to secure the admiration, attachment, and co-operation of others, and attach them to his interests, and enable him to wield almost omnipotent power over them. Ideality and Sublimity large, joined with an ardent temperament, great perceptions, Hope, and ambition, are the elements which make him the orator, giving a richness of fancy, a glowing imagination, and with large Comparison and Imitation, the power of illustration, manner, and gesture, which make oratory so fascinating and commanding.

His forehead is very retreating, yet this is in part owing to the great size of his perceptive organs located across the lower part of the forehead. He has more observation than reasoning power; can explain and expound better than originate; criticise, illustrate, and expose the fallacious, yet has not the profoundness that large Causality gives. He has a practical head, adapted rather to details than to first principles—to temporary expedients in exigencies than originating great schemes founded on fundamental principles.

SKETCH OF HENRY CLAY.

The name and fame of this great man are too well and widely known in his native country and throughout the civilized world, to require anything from us by way of eulogy. For more than half a century his name and his acts have been so intimately blended with the history of his country, that whoever has any knowledge of America, with that knowledge must have learned something of the world-renowned Henry Clay. Nor is his name known merely from his great acts as an orator and statesman. No man of this century has combined so much practical talent with such power over the affections of men. It may safely be affirmed that Henry Clay had more personal friends, who would do and suffer for him, than any other American. He had, however, a despotic will, which made him able to rule his friends, and which also gained for him a powerful opposition from those who chanced to be opposed to him in opinion, or were his rivals in the field of fame. He had faults of character, which called forth severe reprehension from those who were politically opposed to him. But the modest great statesman breathed his last, his faults were forgotten, and all who had been his opponents attested their respect for his genius, and their admiration of those noble qualities of manli-



HENRY CLAY.

From a Daguerrotype by Brady.

ness, kindness, and affection, which so deeply endeared him to his friends and partisans. Unusual regret pervaded every mind when, on the 29th of June, it was announced that "HENRY CLAY IS DEAD."

HENRY CLAY, the seventh son of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, was born April 12th, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia. At the age of five years he lost his father, who was a man of great energy and worth, and with the other children was left dependent upon the good counsel and narrow pecuniary means of a most virtuous and prudent mother. After receiving such limited advantages of a common school education as his native county afforded, he was placed, at the age of fourteen, in a small retail store at Richmond, and a few months afterwards, through the interposition of friends, was transferred to the office of the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, and devoted much of his time to serving the venerable Chancellor Wythe, as an amanuensis. Here he remained four years, enriching his mind by reading and intercourse with eminent men.

Leaving the Clerk's Office in 1798, he commenced the regular study of the law under Robert Brooks, Esq., the Attorney General, formerly Governor of Virginia, and in the course of the next year was admitted to practice. Directly afterwards he removed to Lexington, Kentucky.

Though without patrons, without the countenance of influential friends, and at first destitute of even the means of paying his weekly board, he soon commanded consideration and respect, and obtained a large and lucrative practice. He speedily made himself eminent both in criminal and civil cases. He owed his success chiefly to his

knowledge of human nature, his subtil appreciation of character, his uncommon quickness of apprehension, and his great gifts of eloquence, invested with all the advantages of person, voice, countenance, and manner.

Mr. Clay commenced his political career during the very first year of his residence at Lexington. His brilliant and effective advocacy of popular rights speedily made him a general favorite. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1803 almost by acclamation. Here he entered the lists against the most veteran debaters, and by the lustre of his powers and gallantry of his bearing won universal admiration.

In 1806, Mr. Clay was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of one of the United States Senators of the State, though he had hardly reached the age required by the Constitution. His official term expiring at the end of the session, he was again sent to the State Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

In 1808, Mr. Clay was again elected by a vote of two to one to the United States Senate, to supply a two years' vacancy, and in 1811, he was elected a member of the Federal House of Representatives, and on the very first day of taking his seat was chosen Speaker of that body by a majority of thirty-one votes. This post he continued to occupy during the whole of the war with Great Britain. No man was excited to more intense indignation by the outrages of England upon our commerce, and at the very outset of the session he embarked with his whole soul in favor of measures putting the country in an attitude of resistance to aggression. The war once begun, he com-

timed to sustain it with all the faculties of his nature. The influence he wielded over the moral, and in that way over the physical, power of the country was immense. His animating spirit, his stirring eloquence, his useful counsels, and his untiring energy, were everywhere felt, and incited army and navy to deeds of valor and victory as they did the executive to vigor and constancy. So impressed was President Madison with the patriotism and extraordinary abilities of Mr. Clay, that at the very commencement of the war he selected him to be the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and was induced to withhold the nomination solely by the consideration of the immense worth of his services as a popular leader in Congress. In January, 1814, Mr. Clay, having been designated as one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace, resigned the Speakership, and repaired first to Göttingen, and afterwards to Ghent. Upon this commission he exercised a great influence.

The negotiations having been completed, Mr. Clay, leaving Ghent, spent a few months in France and England, and then returned to his own country, where he was everywhere greeted with the most marked tokens of gratitude and admiration.

In 1815, Mr. Clay was again unanimously elected to Congress, and was again chosen Speaker by a large vote.

He was offered by President Madison a seat in the Cabinet and a mission to Russia, but declined them both. In 1818, during the struggle for the establishment of liberty in South America, Mr. Clay presented a proposition to recognize the independence of the South American colonists, and sustained the same with memorable eloquence and force. He was unsuccessful at first, but for years took every occasion to renew the agitation of the subject, until March, 1822, when the President sent a message to the House of Representatives recommending the recognition of South American independence, which proposition was carried with but a single dissenting voice. Mr. Clay's appeals during the struggle were read at the head of the South American armies, and won for him the enthusiastic devotion of the whole southern half of our continent.

The discussion of the question of admitting slave holding Missouri into the Union went on from month to month, increasing in vehemence and bitterness, and produced an excitement all over the country, which shook the Union to its very center. Mr. Clay had for private reasons, connected with his pecuniary affairs, resigned his post as Speaker, and retired partially from public life; but in consideration of the threatening aspect of public affairs was induced to return to Washington, where, about a fortnight after his arrival, he presented a resolution to refer the whole subject to a committee of thirteen. The resolution prevailed, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Clay was chairman. In eight days the committee reported a conciliatory plan, which, after the most strenuous exertions by Mr. Clay and its other friends, was adopted by eighty-seven to eighty-one. Mr. Clay's efforts on this occasion did more than any other human means to rescue the Union from the most

fearful discord, and justly earned for him the proud title of "The Great Pacificator."

On the settlement of the Missouri question, Mr. Clay left Congress, to retrieve his private affairs, and resumed his professional labors. In the summer of 1823, he was again elected without opposition to the House of Representatives, when on the first ballot he was again elected Speaker by a majority of four to one. During the session he as usual took frequent occasion to mingle in the more important debates of the House.

In 1824, Mr. Clay was warmly put forward by many friends as a candidate for the Presidency, and received thirty-seven votes in the Electoral College. John Quincy Adams obtained eighty-four votes, Andrew Jackson ninety-nine, William H. Crawford forty-one. The election came before the House of Representatives, and Mr. Clay with his friends had it in his power to turn the balance in favor of either of the three candidates. He decided in favor of Mr. Adams, who was thereby elected.

Mr. Clay accepted the station of Secretary of State, in which he remained during the entire administration, with what efficiency the archives of the State Department will not cease to testify as long as the country endures. No policy could be more completely anti-European and more thoroughly American than that of Mr. Clay during his charge of our foreign affairs. At the close of Mr. Adams' administration in 1829, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1831 was elected to the Senate of the United States, and in the same month of his reappearance in the Senate he was unanimously nominated by the National Republican Convention, assembled at Baltimore, to the office of President of the United States, on a ticket with John Sargeant as Vice-President.

Being defeated by the re-election of General Jackson, Mr. Clay, remaining in the Senate, continued to be the champion of his party throughout the stormy conflicts of the administration of Jackson and Van Buren, to which he opposed the entire force of his genius and talents.

In the summer of 1840, his name was again presented to the people in connection with the Presidency, and his claims to the station were warmly urged upon the Whig Convention; but General Harrison, on the simple ground of superior availability, was finally selected as a candidate.

In March, 1842, Mr. Clay resigned his seat in the Senate, and took what he supposed to be his final leave of that body in a valedictory address of incomparable beauty and pathos. He immediately returned to Kentucky, where he frequently communicated with the public by letters and public speeches on all the exciting topics of the day. Previous to his resignation, public opinion had universally designated him as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency. At the meeting of the Whig Convention at Baltimore in May, 1844, he was nominated President by acclamation. One of the most hotly-contested campaigns on record succeeded, and it resulted in the election of James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate.

In 1848, Mr. Clay was again induced by the par-

tiality of his friends to allow his name to be presented to the Whig National Convention, but General Taylor became the chosen candidate. This result was attributable not to any impaired confidence in the pre-eminent merits of Mr. Clay, but solely to the general conviction that General Taylor, fresh as he was from his glorious achievements in Mexico, could excite a popular enthusiasm in his favor, which would make him the most available of all Whig candidates. Mr. Clay bore this preference of another with his accustomed magnanimity, and not long after returned to his public duties in the Senate, where he received the most admiring and reverential welcome.

His efforts on the Compromise Bill was the principal achievement of his last Senatorial career.

Several months since, Mr. Clay, sensible of his failing health, transmitted his resignation to the Legislature of Kentucky, to take effect in September next, and has since occupied himself chiefly with the thoughts of his last great change. He has very gradually yielded to an inexorable disease, and now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. His death-bed has been hallowed by the sympathies of the whole American people, and a nation will shroud itself in mourning as he is borne to the tomb.

PROGRESSION A UNIVERSAL LAW.

NO. V.

Former articles on this subject have shown, first, that the earth is ultimately to become completely full, hill and dale, land and water, with human beings, to an extent equal to its utmost capacity for supplying them with food and raiment. Present and future articles will attempt to show what will be the future condition of this living sea of humanity. The direction which the race has taken, from its creation up to the present time, fore-shadows what it is ultimately to become.

And first, it began in the social group. The first command of God to man was, "MULTIPLY and replenish the earth"—and this command was effectually written in the inner constitution of man. And the race obeyed this command. History, both sacred and profane, attests that the one great object of man, for the first two or three thousand years of human existence, was PROPAGATION. This was their master passion—their great ambition. How Eve exulted at the birth of her children! With what accuracy they kept their genealogical records, and how oft repeated them. How intensely desirous were the daughters of Lot for issue, and to what means did they resort to secure it. How intense was a like desire in Tamar! What was the absorbing thought of Abraham and Sarah but issue, and to what means did they resort to obtain it! Of Isaac, Jacob, and the whole Jewish nation, is this remark equally true. The crying sin of Sodom and Gomorrah discloses the same passion in a still grosser form, as does also the religion of the ancients. Among all the gods and goddesses, Diana, the personification of chastity, had the fewest temples and worshippers, while Venus, the goddess of sensuality, had the most of both.

One of the ancients, who bore seven sons and seven daughters, as mythology asserts, became so proud of it as to exalt herself above the gods, and was therefore turned into a pillar of salt. The rites of hospitality, that is, of friendship, among the ancients, were deemed the most sacred of all rites, all testifying that Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, and Inhabitiveness, were the ruling passions of the race for two or three thousand years from the creation. In other words, the race began in the social affections, and the organs of these affections are the lowest down, and farthest back, of all the organs; and in the philosophy of things this must have been so. Before the earth could be subdued, or rendered the abode of happiness and perfection, it required first to be peopled, and the powerful development of Amativeness was the instrumentality of that peopling. The creation of humanity was the first object in the order of things, and necessary to the securing of subsequent objects.

After this ruling domestic passion had filled the earth tolerably full, the next thing to be done, in order to its settlement, was its *subjugation*, and, hence, the second clause of the first commandment of God to man was to "subdue it and have dominion over it." This implies clearing it of rubbish, wild beasts, trees, and whatever else retarded either vegetation or human happiness. It implies also removing and blasting rocks, cutting roads, leveling hills and valleys, building railroads, and everything requisite to render the earth a literal paradise. This of course involves Combativeness and Destructiveness. These organs are situated farther forward than the social, and we might therefore expect that the race would gradually step from the social platform upward and onward to the subduing platform. But, instead of directing their Combativeness upon the earth, they turned it against one another, and hence war and blood formed the master passion of mankind from Nimrod, the "mighty hunter," down to the present time. Hence, war was deified, and made a religious rite. The heroes of the world have been the honored of the world; have been clothed with power, riches—everything earth afforded. Why was Cesar honored but because of his bloody battles and conquests? Why Alexander, David, Charlemagne, and Bonaparte? And this ferocity of the race prevailed everywhere, and in the most bloody and savage manner possible. Look at the Jews, for example. What desperate battles of slaughter, how oft repeated! Let but the bugle sound, and the nation rushed to the field as if rushing to the highest earthly feast. They loved war for its own sake, and even created pretexts, utterly unworthy, that they might enjoy the *luxury* of fighting. If this Combativeness and Destructiveness had been directed, as was ordained by nature, to the subjugation of the earth, that earth would soon have been rendered habitable, and also peopled; but war, with all its horrors and evils, wrought out this great good to the race; namely, peopled the earth with the strongest original stock. The strong nations always overcame the weak, and that left the most powerful of the most powerful to become

the parents of the human family. The hardships and exposures of war all tended ultimately to harden the human constitution, and thus ultimately worked out great good.

During this whole lapse of time, Alimentiveness exerted a powerful influence. Bacchus was the next most popular god of mythology, and most lustily was he worshiped in the camp and in the city. Gluttony and drunkenness were crying sins of the ancients, and, next to war, their master-passion. Indeed, the two went hand in hand. One of the Roman Emperors must needs serve up a dinner having *forty thousand dishes*, and the queen of Egypt almost impoverished her nation, rich as it was, in the banquets she served up. This was also an organ low down in the human brain, and its powerful, though not intemperate, exercise also requisite to the full development of the future race, just as hearty feeding is indispensable to the growth of the young child.

On these three passions, the domestic, the warlike, and the bacchanalian, humanity lived and reveled, until about three hundred years ago, when a new passion began to exert dominion over man; namely, Acquisitiveness—an organ located forward of Combativeness and Destructiveness, and above both, and this passion has been steadily growing, until now it holds the reins of the world in its hands. It is even rapidly conquering the war spirit. The conqueror is himself now the vanquished, for pecuniary interest now says to war, "Sheath thy sword, and spike thy gun, for war is so destructive to commerce and manufactures, and to all kinds of property, that it must be laid aside." England and America would have had a war about our north-eastern boundary question, and another on our north-western, to say nothing of many other minor pretexts, which, but for the moneyed interests, would have been magnified into causes of war. And that the pecuniary interest is destined, at no distant day, to completely subdue the war spirit, and banish wars from the face of the earth, is a fixed fact deducible from this law of progress.

War, too, is very costly, and the world is beginning to see that it won't pay to expend immense sums in destroying such immense wealth. There may be a few more wars, perhaps, probably terribly severe ones. Despotism and tyranny must positively be swept from the face of the earth; they are inimical to human happiness, and whatever is thus inimical will not be tolerated. If the despots of the world would willingly yield their power, and gradually lessen their abuses, these evils would pass off gradually, but the present prospect is that they will add extradition and rapine to robbery and blood, and thus goad the people on to a phreny so desperate as to convulse civilized society with one mighty throes, which shall ultimately upset every throne on earth, and leave the people free from this the great prolific cause of human ignorance, degradation, and woe. But that war must positively come soon, or not at all, and will be fought, not for its own sake, for men have done fighting for the fun of it, but for the sake of a great and good moral object. Acquisitiveness will not very long allow her interests to

be curtailed, as war curtails them. To make and possess property is destined ultimately to be the passion of the whole race, as it now is that of its most civilized portions. Formerly, its most civilized portions were warriors; now they are merchants, manufacturers, &c., while the most barbarous portions alone employ themselves in war, and as these portions become improved, they, too, will throw aside this savage passion for commerce and the arts.

This pecuniary passion is serving a very great and necessary end, in the grand economy of the race. That end is this:—Before the race can enjoy all the happiness of which it is capable, it must have abundant means of enjoyment. It must have facilities for the gratification of its wants. In other words, it must have property, and what is property but the instrumentalities for gratifying these human wants. In proportion, then, as you multiply property, you increase the means of human happiness. True, a man may be happy in breathing, eating, and sleeping, but this involves only a lower order of happiness. The same person could take all this pleasure in eating, sleeping, and breathing, and then add to these pleasures a thousand others, provided it had a thousand of the comforts and luxuries of life. Thus, how much more happiness does a refined and intellectual man take in his splendid mansion than he would have taken in a rude hut, provided he is not too poor and ignorant to build a house, and also provided that he is as happy in his domestic relations, as these physical comforts will enable him to become. Now, Acquisitiveness is destined soon to fill the earth literally full of every species of property. Behold how rapidly it is now felling our forests, subduing our lands, planting well-cultivated farms, and rearing thrifty villages broadcast over the whole length and breadth of our nation, besides obtaining from California vast sums of the precious metals. And these metals are destined to play a most important part in the ultimate history and improvement of the race. Without them, commerce and exchanges could not have been carried on without great embarrassment. The greatest hindrance to the manufacture of property is the want of a circulating medium which shall facilitate this transfer of property, and as gold and silver are now the basis of this circulation, they require to multiply as rapidly as property multiplies, and to be as abundant, so that the transfer may be the more easy and universal; hence, those immense treasures of gold which are now pouring in from beyond the Rocky Mountains, and destined to pour in for hundreds of years to come, will all be wanted to enable mankind to exchange products, manufactures, &c., back and forth from all parts of the earth.

But we will not dwell upon the part Acquisitiveness is ultimately to play in filling the world with instrumentalities of comfort and luxury, thereby immeasurably refining the race, besides giving it the means of enjoying its higher faculties. Suffice it to call attention simply to the fact, that whereas the race began with the social faculties, located lowest down and farthest back in the human head, and then advanced up through Combat-

iveness and Destructiveness till it has now risen still higher and farther forward to Acquisitiveness. After it has fulfilled the acquisitive passion, pray what next?

The race cannot go backwards—it is now on the last of the animal propensities, having passed through them all. On to what master-passion will it next step, for that step must be onward and upward! As in the stepping from Combativeness it arose to Acquisitiveness, forward and upward, so in stepping from Acquisitiveness, it must rise upward and forward. Backward it cannot go. To Approbateness and Self Esteem it may be answered; yet please to observe that these faculties never present ultimate ends, or motives of action, but that they become powerful stimulants to the other faculties. That is, action never centers in them, but they become what sail is to a ship, or steam to machinery—the propelling power which drives whatever other objects may be uppermost. Thus, ambition, in the earlier stages of the race, while Amativeness and Philoprogenitiveness ruled, created the highest emulation to produce the most offspring. When Combativeness and Destructiveness had kindled the martial spirit, Approbateness and Self Esteem created the highest ambition for military conquests, whereas now that Acquisitiveness has superseded Destructiveness, human ambition is exhibited in becoming the richest; consequently when the race steps from Acquisitiveness it will not step to Approbateness and Self Esteem, but these latter faculties will work powerfully with whatever other passion may supervene upon Acquisitiveness. What that next step must be, we shall show in subsequent articles.

[In this age of investigation, skepticism and fanaticism, when not a few are becoming cold materialists and others hyperfanatical, one class being altogether emotional and spiritual, and inclined to setting reason aside, while the other has no god but reason and believes in no life but the temporal, the following article may act as a check to the one class and as an element of reform and progress to the other. Let it not be supposed, however, that we endorse all the positions of those who write for the Journal under their own signatures. We think the article contains suggestions too valuable to be lost. Let all read and judge for themselves.]

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SPIRIT.

BY J. A. SPEAR.

"For the invisible things of Him from the foundation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead.—Romans, I., 20.

The object in introducing this text is not to prove any particular point by Scripture, but to show that Paul, who is much esteemed for his plain reasoning, and his deep reasonings after truth, was not too wise to look through nature up to nature's God, and, by the visible creation, find Him who is invisible.

In pursuing the subject proposed to be discussed, it will be our object to prove by nature—

1. The existence, power, and wisdom of God.

2. That man is a compound being, embracing both matter and spirit.

3. That spirit is imperishable, and must exist eternally.

4. To show the power of the spirit, and its natural emancipation from the organism; after which we will close with a few reflections.

Scripture will not be quoted as proof of our positions, but rather to show the harmony between nature and Revelation. The object in pursuing this course is, if possible, to reach those minds that have no confidence in any doctrine that is not taught in nature. There are many who tell us that the Bible was written by men, and say that it has suffered so much by translation, that now the most learned disagree as to its meaning; hence that those who profess to believe in revelation, are divided and subdivided, and that there are hardly any two who understand alike. Some teach that when the organism dies, the mind dies also, and remains in unconsciousness until the final judgment; while others teach that the mind continually exists somewhere, but express no definite idea in relation to it. They tell us that Solomon, who was called the wisest man that ever lived, spoke of the spirit in doubtful terms, saying "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth? Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion; for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?" And they infer from this language that even Solomon had doubts relative to man's existence after the tomb. They say, moreover, that "the celebrated Thomas Dick has endeavored to prove the future existence of man by the fact, that all nations believe in it;" but they rebut his arguments by saying that "all nations once believed that the earth was a vast plain, and that the sun passed around it, &c.," whereas modern discoveries have proved that these notions were incorrect; and "who knows," say they, "but the idea of man's future existence is equally false, and serves no other purpose than to flatter and deceive man while passing through this tiresome and perplexing world?" They also remind us that ignorance is the mother of fanaticism and idolatry, and superstition being the natural offspring of these, in all probability they, who now profess to be Christians, would have been pagans, had they been born and reared in a pagan land. They say there are so many different opinions relative to man's duty and the soul's future destiny; and so much blind mysticism that no divine or philosopher can explain or understand; and so many kinds of religion that mankind embrace, and so many idols that are worshiped as God, that it is impossible to decide who is right and who is wrong; and they are hence inclined to believe that in all probability all religious notions based on any other foundation than absolute reason are wrong. Therefore, they say, if you would convince us that your doctrine is true, prove it by the unerring book of nature.

Again, the skeptic has frequently inquired, "If God exists, what is God, what made Him, and where is He?"

Although these questions seem to forbid even an effort to answer them, still, if God in nature is pleased to answer them by the things that are made, we will give His answer—not our own.

When we read the great and truthful volume of nature, we clearly discern the fact, that gross visible matter, and intelligence, or mind, exist. And if this intelligence, or mind, exists in gross visible matter, independent of any invisible spirit, then there is no God, except what exists in gross visibility. But inasmuch as gross visible matter is moved only as it is acted upon by some invisible power, and has no intelligence or sensation in itself, we are constrained to consider its motion as proof of the existence and action of some invisible, intelligent, and superior power. And as we examine nature, we discover that every principle and attribute that man possesses, is exhibited through the visible creation. Again, we discover that inasmuch as man could not impart these to the visible universe, they must exist independent of man. We, moreover, learn that, inasmuch as the visible universe could not exist without these, and man could not exist a physical being without the visible universe, these principles and attributes must have existed before man. And as gross visible matter is incapable of independent motion, and is moved only as it is acted upon, either directly or indirectly, by some invisible agent, called mind or spirit, it is evident that mind, or spirit, must have existed before visible matter obtained motion. Therefore, man is the natural result of matter put in motion, being pervaded and animated by every principle, sensation, and attribute, that is manifested through the visible creation. These principles, sensations, and attributes in man, are the offspring of those self-existent principles, and attributes, and sensations, which are exhibited through the visible creation; giving motion, order, and harmony to each and every world and planetary system in existence. It was when these attributes and sensations, the combination of which we call mind, or spirit, were breathed into man by that Mind, or Spirit, that controls universal matter, that man became a living "soul" and an intelligent being.

But says the objector, "I know nothing about that invisible agent, which you call mind, or spirit. Invisibility is a non-entity, and exists only in nothing."

Atmospheric air, and its component parts, are invisible; still it exists as really as the earth on which we tread. Electricity is more refined than atmospheric air, yet it can be felt and realized, and its existence is as certain as anything in the visible creation, though it is invisible. Atmospheric air and electricity are more refined materials than visible matter, but as neither of these is capable of producing thought, it is evident that the agent of thought must be a more refined material than either of these. And as thought and sensation could not exist without a cause, the existence of what produces thought is as real as the existence of thought is certain.

But the objector will perhaps insist that thoughts and sensations are produced by the organism.

Though thoughts and sensations are exhibited through the organism, yet we think we shall find,

before we get through with our investigations, that they are not produced by it.

Every attribute of the human mind is exhibited or manifested through the visible creation, and shall we say that the whole visible creation thinks and acts independent of any invisible agent? Firmness is manifested by nature's unbending laws and steady course; and Benevolence, by the imparting principle of the elements, while Alimentiveness receives, and Acquisitiveness retains what Benevolence gives—without which all growth and progression would cease. Time is discovered by the revolution of the planets; and Tune, by the harmony of the universe. Secretiveness is exhibited by the grand and silent operations of nature; while Constructiveness has fitted everything for its place and condition. Calculation is manifested by everything in nature being made for something; and Language, by the instruction which nature gives. Ideality is exhibited by the efforts of nature to make everything beautiful; and Hope, by nature's unyielding and onward course. Things exist, have form, size, weight, color, order, and locality, and these attributes exist in man, and enable him to comprehend them in nature. And if we should examine each and every faculty or attribute that exists in man in a finite degree, we should find a corresponding one exhibited in nature, by that infinite and self-existent Mind that governs and controls universal matter. And as man's organism is controlled by an invisible spirit that animates it, so is universal matter controlled by that invisible spirit or power that gives it motion. And as everything produces its own likeness, or kind, and thought is invisible, it is evident that what produces thought must also be invisible.

Thus we learn by the visible creation that the controlling power that produces thought, and governs universal matter, is an invisible spirit—a combination of all the attributes, and principles, and sensations exhibited in nature's vast domain. Those existing in harmony constitute God, as manifested in nature. Thus God, through nature, seems to answer the three questions:—First, that God is a spirit. Secondly, that a harmonious combination of every attribute, and principle, and sensation that exists in spirit, constitute God; and Thirdly, that harmony, which constitutes heaven, is his dwelling-place.

Again, the objector inquires, "What made harmony?"

This question God in nature seems also to answer, by saying, that as discord destroys, harmony is, to perpetual existence, a necessity.

Moreover, the same attributes, and principles and sensations that in harmony constitute the existence or manifestation of God in nature, in discord constitute the reverse, which is called the devil. And as harmony is the abode of the Divine Mind, so discord is the abode of Satan.

His abode being thus in sin and discord, Satan torments, destroys, and kills by his presence. But the presence of God makes alive, breaks the chains of death, comforts the afflicted, and sets the prisoner free. God destroys death itself, and gives life to the victim that death has held in chains.

And when death and hell are consumed by that God who is "love" and "a consuming fire," the victims of death and hell will no longer weep, for God wipes away all tears, banishes all pain, and sorrow, and wailing, and puts a new song in the mouth that death had filled with summings and lamentations. As death follows when life is destroyed, so must life follow when death is destroyed. Jesus "must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." As lust, which produced discord, disobedience, and unreconciliation, and these produce spiritual death by destroying the harmony of the spirit, which is the abode of the Divine Mind, so obedience, reconciliation, and harmony restore the abode of the Divine Mind, and the death, that sin produces, is destroyed, and its victim is made alive by the presence of him, who conquers death, hell, and the grave, and by fire, saves even those, whose works are consumed.

Jesus was the express image of the Father, because all of the attributes of the Father were manifested in harmony in him.

It is by the visible creation, which is controlled by an invisible power, that we are made to know the invisible God, his power and wisdom; and by the unfoldings of nature, we are led to contemplate the greatness of that God who, while he forgets not the least, yet by his infinite power, governs and controls universal matter.

Having learned the existence, power, and wisdom of God by the things that are made, we will ascertain, if possible, whether man is a compound being, embracing both matter and spirit.

The first evidence that we have of this is, that the physical organism is controlled, and governed, by an invisible power,—called mind or will. This mind or will exists in spirit; without which, the limbs lose their power to act, and the organism is without sensation.

The next fact that deserves our attention, is that it is impossible for man to enjoy uninterrupted physical health, while suffering great depression of spirit. Mental or spiritual suffering turns the rosy cheek to paleness, the sparkling eye to heaviness, and robs the muscles of their strength. By this, the child, the youth, and the middle-aged, and those grey with years, are enfeebled and sometimes entirely prostrated. Without any physical or external wounds, the weak and the strong are brought low by the writhings of the agonized spirit, while it convulses from center to circumference, the house it inhabits.

The man of giant strength is sometimes suddenly laid prostrate upon the earth, by the arrival of some sad intelligence. By fright, man may be excited to increased action, or be instantly laid low in death. What could produce such effects, if man has no spirit? Or if gross visible matter acts independent of any invisible spirit, why cannot the dead organism, or the organism that is deprived of its spirit, act, think, and understand as well without the spirit, as with it?

Again, we have evidence that spirits converse. How often does the troubled mind send forth its sorrows as on the wings of the wind, and so affect

the mind of some friend, who is held nearest in spirit, though divided by distance, that that friend's mind is turned upon the sufferer, and is deeply impressed that all is not well with him! A young man of my acquaintance was in great trouble, his life, as he supposed, being in jeopardy for more than twelve hours, during which time he was constantly expecting to be murdered. At the same time, his mother was so much affected, that she told her husband, who was pastor of the congregational church, that she was sure that some of her sons, who were then more than five hundred miles distant, were in great trouble. The sensation was so deep, that their neighbors were immediately invited to unite with them, and they had a spirited prayer meeting. Others tell us that they have been affected even to tears, and have sometimes been impressed to arise at midnight, and write to distant friends, and point out means of relief from sickness or distress, and in every instance have received answers to such letters, saying, that they were thinking of the one who was thus impressed, and at the very time he or she was writing; and that he or she had described their feelings as well, or better, than they could their own, and had pointed out the proper remedy. What but the spirit could make such impressions, and give such instructions?

Again it has occasionally happened, from time immemorial, that a person apparently dead, or in what is called a trance, has remained in that state for hours, and sometimes days; and when the spirit returned, and manifested itself through the organism, that person would relate with joy what mortal eye hath never seen.

But we have more positive proof than all this. By an action of the will, one mind can gain the ascendancy over another, and by causing the action of the mind, or spirit, through the organism, to be suspended, the extremities of the patient grow cold, and the organism is void of sensation. In this condition, the most tedious surgical operations can be performed without pain or sensation in the patient's organism. But the slightest injury inflicted on the organism of him who thus controls the patient's mind or spirit, is instantly realized by the latter. The patient's eyes are closed, still he can see things present, or a thousand miles off, and see them as they are. The patient hears, tastes, and smells independent of his own organism, and in subjection to him by whose volition he is controlled. Every nerve and organ may be in its proper place, perfectly sound and physically unimpaired, yet, though sensation is not lost, it is not manifested through them. Here are facts that prove positively that sensation is not of the visible organism. If sensations were of, or in, the nerves and organs, why cannot the patient, in the condition supposed, feel when the limb is amputated, while the nerves are physically unimpaired? And if sensation is in, or of, the nerves, how is it that the nerves and organism of the patient can be divided, and subdivided, into ten thousand pieces, without producing the slightest sensation—while, if the organism of him, who thus controls the patient's spirit, is injured, the patient realizes it instantly!

There is no more thought in the brain, or sensation, or feeling in the nerves, without the spirit, than there is in the earth from which they sprang. Neither is it the light, nor the eye that sees, but the spirit that sees the light through the eye, and discovers what is in the light. Sensation and the attributes of the mind exist in the spirit, but the organs through which the attributes act, exist in the brain; but an organ is not an attribute, nor an attribute a visible organ. Though the attribute forms the organ, yet it can act independent of the organ; but the organ cannot act independent of the attribute. The attribute is the agent, and the organ the medium through which the agent acts. The nerves are the medium of sensation, and the brain is the medium of intelligence, just as the telegraph-wire is the medium through which electricity acts. As the telegraph-wire is not the agent, and is inactive without electricity, so neither are the nerves and organs the agent, but are inactive without the spirit. And as the destruction of the telegraph-wire is not the destruction of the electricity, so neither is the destruction of the nerves, or organism, the destruction of the spirit. So it is with each and all of its parts. Therefore, if any portion of the telegraph-wire is materially injured or destroyed, the communication thus far is destroyed; and if any set of nerves, or any organs are destroyed, the manifestations of the spirit thus far cease—not because of the non-existence of the spirit, but because of the non-existence, or bad condition, of the medium, through which the spirit is manifested.

It is sometimes said that the mind is debilitated, or destroyed. This is not true, for it is simply the medium of the mind that is debilitated or destroyed. The manifestations of the spirit are in proportion to the strength, or other favorable condition of the medium through which it is manifested. As growth and strength are produced by action, so the action of the spirit gives the size, strength, and proportions of the organism. Therefore the size, strength, and proportion of the organism, tells of the spirit, and through it, the invisible spirit is manifested and realized.

What is called pain, is merely an intimation of the spirit, that all is not well. It gives intelligence of a wound or of nervous irritation, and indicates the location and extent of the injury. When the spirit acts through the organism, the organism seems to realize the sensations of the spirit; but when this action ceases, or is suspended, the organism is without sensation, though the spirit feels, sees, hears, tastes and smells, and retains each and every faculty, as is proved when one spirit is in sympathy with, and controlled by, another.

The organism is a machine, or matter put in motion, governed and made alive by the spirit. If the machine is strong in all its parts, an increase of power will accelerate its action, but if it hath local or general weakness, an increase of power is liable to injure or destroy it. This explains why the strong organism, by an increase of the power of the spirit, seems to double its ability, while the same increase of the power of the spirit, or excitement, overcomes the man of weak nerves, prostrates his energies, and possibly destroys life.

The idea, therefore, that man is a compound being, embracing both matter and spirit, is deducible from facts in nature, and owes nothing to the fancies of superstition.

(To be continued.)

THE LAW OF SYMPATHY.

In a single human organism, physical and mental, is represented all that is contained in the millions of organisms of which the whole race is composed. In each individual, each specific organ and faculty is of the same essential nature, and discharges the same specific function as in all others; so that if all the organs and faculties of Causality, for example, could be combined, they would form one grand organ and faculty of Causality; if all the organs and faculties of Firmness belonging to the mass of human beings, could be combined, they would form one grand organ and faculty of Firmness. So with all other specific elements of individual human constitution; and from this it follows that if all the constitutional elements of all human beings could be in actual organic association with each other, the result would be one grand human being without the introduction of any new element or principle. The human race, therefore, even as it stands, and notwithstanding the great multiplicity and variety of individuals of which it is composed, is, as to its elements and principles, one Grand Man.

But if this may be said of the race as a whole, it may be said, in a sense which would imply more compactness, unity, and harmony, of nations, of communities, of families, and especially of any two human beings attached to each other by the force of the strongest mutual affections.

The principal medium through which we obtain an emotional and intellectual consciousness of this unity, is the faculty and organ which by Phrenologists has been called *Benevolence*, the appropriate function of which appears to be to enable us to consciously feel with and for others, in their joys and sorrows.

But whilst conscious unity, parallelism, or sympathy of feeling is produced through the organ called *Benevolence*, conscious unity, parallelism, or sympathy (so to speak) of action is established through the immediately contiguous organ, called *Imitation*. The immediate juxtaposition of these two organs indicates a relation between their respective functions, of which their present nomenclature gives us not the slightest hint. With great deference to the Messrs. Fowler and other Phrenologists, I would submit, as my humble opinion, that the functions of these organs would be much better defined, and the harmony of their relations would be much better indicated, by calling one the organ of *co-sensitiveness*, or sympathy, and the other the organ of *co-activeness*, or *co-operativeness*. It is easy to perceive that benevolence (*bene volens*) or well-wishing, is included in the more comprehensive idea of co-sensitiveness or fellow feeling; and that the idea of imitation is included in the more general idea of co-action, or parallelism of operation.

The functions of each of these two organs, as thus defined, are two-fold,—natural and spiritual, or sensuous and super-sensuous. In the natural or sensuous sphere of its functional operations, the first enables us to feel with another when he outwardly manifests his feelings, and we have the sensuous evidence of the same. In the same sphere of operation, the other gives us a tendency to act in unity with, and hence like, or in imitation of, another, when his actions are outwardly perceived by our senses. Under the combined operations of the two organs in their natural sphere, one is also more or less influenced to think with, or like, another, when his thoughts are clearly expressed to the outer senses, either in gestures, articulate sounds, or written sentences.

For instance, if we see a man injured by an accident or otherwise, we feel for him because we feel with him; and we feel with him because we are united to him by similarity or general identity of constitution, and are a part of the same great system of sentient creation of which he is another part. It is on the same principle, and for the same cause, that if we see a man act, hear him speak, or observe the current of his thoughts, we have a greater or less impulse, according to the development of the organ or faculty from which it proceeds, to conform our action, speech, or thoughts, to his.

But whilst these particular organs are the mediums of the mental and affectional consciousness of the feelings and operations of another organism, it is equally true that each of the organs in one man, do, in some degree, sympathize and co-operate with the corresponding organs in another man, and thus that one organism, as a whole, sympathizes and co-operates to some extent, with the other organism as a whole, even when there is no mental appreciation of the fact. Thus the appearance of sore eyes in one person, will sometimes cause the eyes of the beholder to redden and gather tears; the appearance of a person yawning, will often cause each person in the company with which he is seated to yawn; an expression of veneration in one person, generally excites veneration in the observer; a manifestation of mirthfulness excites mirthfulness, and so on throughout the category of organs. All this is owing to a sympathy of corresponding organs excited by an external communication with each other, their condition or action being manifested to the second person, either through the sense of sight, hearing, or otherwise.

We will now illustrate briefly the super-sensuous or spiritual functions of these organs, faculties, and principles:—

To those who are familiar with the phenomena of Animal Magnetism, it is well known that by coming into personal rapport with a patient, a sensitive magnetizer may, solely by sympathy of his own organs, often detect the exact location of a disease in the patient, of which there is not the least external indication perceptible to the senses. On the other hand, a sensitive subject may often be made to taste what the operator tastes, feel what he feels, and see what he imagines, solely from sympathy, and without any audible or other external communication from the operator. Facts

of this kind are so well known as to render particular citations unnecessary.

The strange sympathy which sometimes exists between near blood-relations, and especially between twins, whose constitutions are delicate and sensitive, has been frequently remarked. The Siamese twins, Eng and Yang, seem to possess sensations, emotions, and even thoughts, almost in common with each other. Other twins have been known to be in such constant and intimate sympathy with each other, that when one was sick or depressed in spirits, the other would invariably be so, however widely separated they might be. I some time since saw a statement, given on respectable medical authority, concerning two twin sisters who were in this close sympathetic relation with each other. One of them, by removal after her marriage, was separated from the other by the distance of twenty miles. Having arrived at the period of maternity without the knowledge of the single sister, the latter experienced slight, though decided, pains peculiar to that crisis, and at the very moment the pains commenced with the other.

The same law is illustrated in a remarkable manner by the occasional occurrence of one and the same dream to two or more closely sympathizing friends, at one and the same time. In such cases the dream has also generally been subsequently fulfilled. Of the numerous cases of this kind that have occurred, the following may be related as examples:—

Bishop Hall (whose veracity, of course, will be generally considered as beyond question) relates the following:—"In my youth," says he, "when I was at Cambridge, my brother Henry lying with me, early one morning I dreamed that my mother passed by with a sad countenance, and told me that she would not come to my commencement, (having promised at that time to come to Cambridge.) When I related this dream to my brother (both of us waking together in a sweat) he protested he had dreamed the very same. The next carrier brought us word of our mother's death."

In a singular work entitled "News from the invisible world, compiled from the writings of Baxter, Wesley, Simpson, and other accredited authors," and edited by T. Otway, I find an account, related on the authority of "a person in eminent station," of an incident said to have occurred about the year 1781, in which murder was apparently prevented, by a coincident and simultaneous dream of three persons. The narrator "had occasion to correct, with a few stripes, a lad that lived with him at Rochester, (England,) which he resented so as to leave his place. But some time after, he seemed to repent, humbled himself, and was received again. He now behaved in a most becoming manner, and was doubly diligent in his service. But his mistress dreamed one night that this lad was going to cut her throat. And she has, continues the account, "a twin sister between whom and her there is so strange a sympathy, that if either of them is ill, or particularly affected in any way, the other is so likewise. This sister wrote to her from another part of the kingdom, that she had dreamed the same thing. She carried this letter to her father,

a gentleman that lives not far off, and was surprised that he likewise, on the same night, had dreamed to the same effect.

"The lad had been observed to come up, about noon, into his lady's apartment, with a case knife in his hand; and being asked why he did so, he said he was going into the adjoining room to scrape the dirt off from his master's embroidered clothes. His master now took the lad aside and examined him strictly. And, denying it for a considerable time, it was at length extorted from him, 'that he had always remembered with indignation his master's severity to him, and that he had fully resolved to be revenged; but in what particular manner he would not confess.' On this he was totally dismissed without delay."

But phenomena illustrative of this same sympathetic and thought-uniting law, frequently occur to persons in the waking and normal state. Thus when a number of persons have been engaged in quiet and harmonious social conversation, until their minds have interblended, as it were, with each other, how often does it happen that two or more minds, after an interval in the conversation, strike, at the same instant, upon the same thought, however foreign this may be to the subjects of previous remark! And how often does it happen that one's thoughts are abruptly diverted from their course, and fixed upon a supposed absent person, only an instant before that person makes his appearance! The frequent occurrence of the latter phenomenon has given rise to a well known proverb, which need not here be repeated!

Were it not for seeming egotism, I might further illustrate this sympathetic law by citing cases from my own personal experience. I will merely say that when absent from home, I am generally able, by abstracting my mind from outer things, to enter so into sympathy with my family at home, as to be sensible of their general condition, and as to sometimes have impressions of minute and incidental circumstances affecting them, and of which I could have no external intimation; and I may say that such impressions have never yet failed. I know others who have this faculty in a much higher state of development than I have it.

A sensitive person can be influenced to the extent exemplified in the foregoing cases, only by his most intimate and congenial connections, or by persons in direct magnetic rapport with him. In a degree, however, he may be, and is, thus influenced by his general personal associates, though he may not be sensible of the fact; so in a degree he may be, and is, influenced by the whole community by which he is surrounded; so in a degree by his nation; so in a degree by his race; and so in a degree by everything, natural, spiritual, and Divine, making up the great *Whole* of which he is a part. For

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole;"

and these parts are mutually connected, by channels of sensuous and spiritual communication, which are as the sympathetic nerves connecting the different organs of the human body.

Humanity, especially, being thus connected as one

grand Man, it is obvious that the good of one portion consists in the good of all; and it is utterly impossible for one individual, class, or nation, to attain to the highest possible elevation and happiness, whilst another individual, class, or nation, is in a state of degradation and misery, and thus, by the attachment of this sympathetic law, hanging like a leaden weight upon the pinions of general upward progression. W. Z.

DOCTRINE OF FORM.

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

(Continued.)

1. All mineral substances in their fixed, that is in their crystalline form, are angular, with flat sides and straight edges. This is not only a general rule and an approximate statement, but exactly accurate and universal; for in the few instances of crystals occurring with convex or curvilinear faces, such as the diamond, it is known that their primary forms have plane or flat faces and a parallel cleavage—making the rule good against accidental influences and superficial appearances.

Here then we have a mode of configuration appropriate to and distinctive of one whole kingdom of nature.

2. In vegetables we have a different figure and characteristic configuration. Their trunks, stems, roots and branches are nearly cylindrical, and uniformly so, in all individuals clearly and completely within the class.

Soon as we enter the precincts of life, curvature of lines and convexity of surface begin to mark the higher styles of existence, the law being that nothing which lives and grows by the reception and assimilation of food is angular, rectilinear or included within plane surfaces. Inert bodies take straight, but life assumes curve lines.

3. In animal forms the curve or life line is present of necessity, but it undergoes such modification and departure from that which marks vegetable existence as our law demands. We no longer have almost cylindrical simplicity of shape as the sign of character and kind, but, retaining curvity, which is common to vitality of all modes, we find the cylinder shaped or tapered toward the conical, with continually increasing approach to a higher style of configuration as we ascend toward a higher character of function.

In the human body all that belongs to the whole inferior creation is represented and reproduced, for man is logically a microcosm, and in his body we find the various orders of natural beings marked by their appropriate modes of construction and configuration—from a hair to a heart, the multifarious parts bring with them the forms native to their respective varieties of being.

The bones have in them the material of the mineral kingdom, and they have conformity of figure. In the short, square bones of the wrist, in the teeth, and several other instances, the flatness, straightness, and angularity proper to crystallized matter, marks its presence as an element of the structure.

The correspondence of the vascular system with the forms proper to vegetation, is most striking. A good drawing of the blood-vessels is a complete picture of a tree. Now, animals and vegetables differ widely in their manner of taking in food, but they are alike in the method and end of the distribution of the nutritious fluids, and between them the resemblance of form obtains only in this, as our law requires. There is nothing in tree, shrubs or grasses, that has any outline likeness to the esophagus, stomach or intestinal tube; nothing in them has any resemblance of office, nothing, therefore, is formed upon their pattern. The roots of trees, which are the avenues of their principal aliment, are merely absorbing and circulating instruments—a sort of counterpart branches in function—and they have, therefore, what scientific people call the arborescent arrangement wherever they find it.

If it is answered here that a hydraulic necessity determines the general form of circulating vessels, and that certain immediate mechanical advantages belong to the cylindrical over the square or polygonal shape of tube, our point is not affected. We are showing, now, that the expected conformity never fails. It is essential to our position that mechanical requirements shall not overrule the general law. The instance given is in accordance, and a presumption rises that even mechanical conformation itself is covered and accommodated by the great principle which we are illustrating. It is enough for us, however, that no facts contradict, though it be doubted whether all the instances cited afford us the expected support.

But, leaving the functions and organs, which belong to all living and growing beings in common, and entering the province of animal life and animal law proper, we everywhere observe a significant departure from the angular and cylindrical forms of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, and so approach, in proportion to the rank and value of the organ and its use, toward an ideal or model, which is neither conical nor heart-shaped, exactly, but such a modification of them as carries the standard figure farthest from that uniformity of curve which marks a globe, from the parallelism of fiber which belongs to the cylinder, and from the flatness of base and sharpness of apex which bound the cone.

The limbs that take their shape from the muscles of locomotion, and the internal parts concerned in those high vital offices, of which minerals and vegetables are wholly destitute, are examples and proof of the configuration proper to the animal kingdom. The thigh, leg, arm, fore-arm, finger, the neck and shoulders, the chest, and the abdomen meeting it and resting on the pelvic bones, are felt to be beautiful or true to the standard form as they taper or conform to this intuitive life-type.

The glands are, all larger at one end than the other, and those that have the highest uses are most conspicuously so, and have the best defined and most elegant contour. The descending grade of figure and function is marked by tendency to roundness and bulkiness. In the uses, actions, and positions of these organs, there is nothing mechanical to determine their figure. The human stomach

is remarkable for an elegance of form and conformity to the ideal or pattern configuration, to a degree that seems to have no other cause, and, therefore, well supports the doctrine that the importance of its office confers such excellence of shape. The facts of comparative anatomy cannot be introduced with convenience, but they are believed to be in the happiest agreement and strongest corroboration.

The heart, lungs, and brain, are eminent instances of the principle. They hold a very high rank in the organization, and, while their automatic relations, uses and actions are *totally* dissimilar, their agreement with each other in general style of configuration, and their common tendency toward the standard intimated, is most remarkable.

Their near equality of rank and use, as measured by the significance of form, overrides all mechanical difference in their mode of working. The heart is, in office, a forcing pump or engine of the circulation. The lungs have no motion of their own, and the porosity or cellular formation of the sponge seems to be the only quality of texture that they require for their duty, which is classed as a process of vital chemistry. The brain differs, again, into a distinct category of function, which accepts no classification, but bears some resemblance to electrical action. Yet, differing thus by all the unlikeness that there is between mechanical, chemical and electro-vital modes of action, they evidently derive their very considerable resemblance of figure from their nearly equal elevation and dignity of service in the frame. This near neighborhood of use and rank allows, however, room enough for their individual differences and its marks. The heart is lowest of the three in rank, and nearest the regularly conical form. The lungs, as their shape is indicated by the cavity which they occupy, are more delicately tapered at their apex, and more oblique and variously incurved at their base. And the brain, whether viewed in four compartments, or two, or entire, (it admits naturally of such division,) answers still nearer to the highest style and form of the life pattern; and with the due degree of resemblance, or allusion to it, in its several parts, according to their probable value; for the hemispheres are shaped much more conformably to the ideal than the cerebellum or the cerebral apparatus at the base of the brain, where the office begins to change from that of generating the nervous power to the lower service of merely conducting it out to the dependencies.

(To be Continued.)

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY. The most important action of Congress during the past month, is the passage in the House of Mr. Bennett's Land Distribution Bill, appropriating from sixty to seventy millions of acres of the public domain to the several States for railroad and educational purposes.

The apportionment to the States will be as follows:—

States.	Acres.
Missouri.....	3,000,000
Alabama.....	2,500,000
Iowa.....	3,000,000
Michigan.....	2,500,000
Wisconsin.....	2,500,000
Louisiana.....	2,500,000
Mississippi.....	2,000,000
Florida.....	2,000,000
Arkansas.....	2,000,000
California.....	2,000,000
Illinois.....	1,000,000
Vermont.....	750,000
Massachusetts.....	2,050,000
Rhode Island.....	600,000
Connecticut.....	900,000
New York.....	3,250,000
New Jersey.....	1,050,000
Pennsylvania.....	4,050,000
Delaware.....	450,000
North Carolina.....	1,500,000
Indiana—all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and in addition thereto.....	1,000,000
Ohio—all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, within her borders, and in addition thereto.....	2,000,000
Maine.....	1,000,000
New Hampshire.....	750,000
South Carolina.....	900,000
Georgia.....	1,500,000
Maryland.....	1,000,000
Virginia.....	2,250,000
Kentucky.....	1,800,000
Tennessee.....	1,800,000
New Mexico.....	150,000
Utah.....	150,000
District of Columbia.....	150,000
	58,350,000

The eleven States first named are to apply their shares in the construction of railroads, and the remainder of the States and the Territories, and the District of Columbia, are to expend theirs for the support of schools, or for other useful purposes.

This bill passed the House by a vote of 96 to 87, and had not been acted on in the Senate at the time of closing this record.

Some interesting documents from the State Department, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, have been laid before the Senate. The correspondence between Mr. McCurdy and Prince Schwarzenberg, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Brace, while traveling in Hungary, and Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. McCurdy on the departure of the Chevalier Hulsemann. The former shows that the Vienna Cabinet were greatly deceived, or greatly misrepresented the circumstances which led to the arrest of Mr. Brace. The letter of Mr. Webster is in his best spirit: "The Chevalier Hulsemann should know that a Charge d'Affaires, whether regularly commissioned or acting as such without commission, can hold official intercourse only with the Department of State. He has no right even to converse with the President on matters of business, and may consider it as a liberal courtesy that he is presented to him at all. I take it for granted that if you should imagine the Austrian minister for foreign affairs had offended, you would claim no right of appeal to the Emperor. Although usually we are not rigid in these matters, yet a marked disregard of ordinary forms implies a disrespect to the government itself. I shall not of course notice the specific subjects of complaint of the Chevalier Hulsemann."

The National Whig Convention met at Baltimore on Wednesday June 16, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Gen. John G. Chapman of Maryland was chosen President of the Convention. Before taking the ballots for candidates, the Convention agreed upon a declaration of principles, em-

bracing the following on the subject of the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law.

That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party of the Union.

The following was the result of the first six ballots.

Ballots.	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
1.....	131	133	29
2.....	133	131	29
3.....	133	131	29
4.....	133	130	29
5.....	130	133	30
6.....	133	131	29

The balloting was continued without effecting a choice till the adjournment on Saturday evening.

On Monday morning the balloting was resumed, forty-six unsuccessful attempts having previously been made.

Ballots.	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
47.....	135	129	29
48.....	137	124	30
49.....	139	122	30
50.....	142	122	28
51.....	142	120	39
52.....	146	119	25
53.....	150	119	21

The announcement that Winfield Scott was the successful candidate was greeted with cheers, and a resolution was offered by a delegate from Alabama, to declare the nomination unanimous.

On the second ballot, William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was nominated unanimously for the Vice-Presidency.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.—The death of the illustrious American statesman, which had been for some time gradually approaching, took place on Tuesday morning, June 29, at the National Hotel in Washington. His last moments were calm and quiet, and he seemed in full possession of all his faculties, apparently suffering but little. He did not speak for several hours before his death, but his countenance indicated happy resignation and full knowledge of his condition. He had long since made every preparation for death, giving his son full instructions as to the disposition of his body and the settlement of his worldly affairs.

The announcement of the death of this great patriot threw a gloom over the whole City of Washington. The stores were closed and the principal streets draped in mourning. Congress upon its announcement, immediately adjourned, and all the public offices were closed. The Cabinet held a meeting and resolved upon the suspension of public business until after the funeral obsequies.

Minute guns were fired by Capt. Buckingham's

Artillery, and also at the Navy Yard and Arsenal, during the afternoon. At sundown the bells of the city were tolled and the firing of minute guns was continued.

Although hourly expected, the news of Mr. Clay's death produced the most intense sorrow in this city, which has always been prominent in its attachment to the great statesman. All public business was suspended; flags of all nations and in number innumerable were half masted, many public places were festooned with crape, and a sudden silence fell upon all the city like a pall.

On the reception of the intelligence in the principal cities, public demonstrations of sorrow were universally made, and the tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns, and badges of mourning proclaimed a nation's loss.

The remains of Mr. Clay were taken by way of New York, Buffalo, and Cincinnati, to Lexington, Ky., which he had selected previous to his death, as the spot of his last repose. The most fervent demonstrations of public grief attended the remains on this sad journey.

A phrenological and biographical sketch of Mr. Clay will be found elsewhere in this number.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—The General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held at the New Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, April 6th. President Brigham Young, presiding. The New Tabernacle was dedicated by appropriate solemnities, at the opening of the Conference, President Richards offering the prayer of dedication. The first "Bent" of this New Tabernacle was raised on the 21st of November, and the whole shingled and inclosed January 16th, 126 feet in length, and 64 in breadth, with three-foot walls, the whole in one entire arch sprung from the base. The pulpit is situated near the center of the west wall, to be entered by an ante-court or vestry; the steps are ascending on three sides from the pulpit, so that the prospect for all is equal; and about 2,200 can be pleasantly accommodated; the whole completed and dedicated on the 6th of April.

A considerable portion of the earth has been excavated ready for the reception of the wall around the Temple Block, and many stones are on the ground. The brethren, generally, have been prompt in paying in one-tenth of their property, according to their vote of last September Conference, and never before has the Lord's Store House been so well supplied with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables and other useful articles; and his pasture with cattle, as at the present time.

Brigham Young was sustained, by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as the President, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in all the earth, and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his counsellors; and the authors of the Church generally, as hitherto organized, were sustained in like manner.

Conference continued until Sunday, 11th April, and much of the time was spent in teaching, and revealing things new and old; and the hearts of the saints were filled with joy, praise, and thanksgiving. The report of the financial affairs of the

Church, by the Trustees in trust, showed, that from the commencement of tithing in the valley, on the 6th of November, 1846, to March 27, 1852, there had been received at the office, on tithing—

Mostly in property, valued at.....	\$944,747 03
Received in loans and from other sources.....	143,513 87
Total.....	\$1,088,260 90
Expended, &c.....	253,765 09
Leaving.....	\$834,495 81
New on hand in grain, vegetables, merchandise, cut stone, lumber, shingles, printing-press, obligations, horses, mules, and stock of various kinds.....	\$74,512 50
From which take.....	26,495 12
Leaves a credit of.....	\$48,017 38
Profits to the church in the management of the funds.	

REVOLUTIONARIES GONE.—Major Solomon Moulton, of Floyd, New York, expired on June 23d, at the ripe old age of 94 years. He held a Major's commission in the war of the Revolution, until, overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner on the field of battle at Long Island. His sufferings in the prison-ship, and subsequently in the sugar-house at New York, until exchanged, were severe in the extreme. Mr. Silas Perry died at Keene, June 3d, aged 89 years. He entered the revolutionary army in 1779, when but sixteen years old, and was one of a detachment of soldiers who guarded the house in which Major Andre was confined, and who escorted him to the gallows on the 2d of October, 1780.

DEATH OF JOHN RANDOLPH'S BODY SERVANT.—John, the faithful body servant of the late John Randolph, of Virginia, died near Troy, Ohio, recently, and was buried on the grounds of the Randolph Colony, on Sullwater, in Miami County. John went to Ohio with the rest of the manumitted Randolph slaves, in 1846, but failing to possess themselves of their lands in Mercer County, the company was dispersed over the several counties of the Miami, and John returned to Virginia, where he remained up to last fall, when he again visited Ohio, where he soon sickened and died, at his son-in-law's.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT DANVERS.—This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, June 17th. The procession was composed of the Fire Department, various distinguished guests, veterans, and officials, and among the rest, all the old dresses, implements, vehicles, furniture, &c., that could be collected in the country around. Letters from Daniel Webster, George Peabody, of London, (enclosing \$20,000 for a library, &c.) and other distinguished persons, were read; and a grand day enjoyed.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. This Anniversary was celebrated (June 17.) at Charleston, Massachusetts, with ringing the bells, firing of cannon, and various demonstrations of patriotic joy. Some time ago the Bunker Hill Monument Association received an offer from the venerable Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, of a contribution of \$1,000 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Warren. This offer was referred to a select committee, who have taken measures to secure from Congress an appropriation for the same.

subject, in compliance with a resolve to that effect passed by Congress in 1777. The subject is still before Congress, and will continue to be pressed upon its attention.

The number of students at Oterlin College is between six and seven hundred, exclusive of theological students, and one thousand are expected next year.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have sold the "Duke of Orleans' copy of Audubon's Birds," for the sum of \$300. It was purchased by the Duke before his death, and is now sold by his heirs. It is said to be the most splendidly bound copy in the world.—It is estimated that the quantity of oysters now planted in the waters of New Haven harbor is 300,000 bushels. Estimating 200 oysters to the bushel, would give one hundred millions of oysters. These oysters are for the early fall trade, and are aside from the enormous quantities imported and opened there during the winter months.—R. R. Wormly, a Rear-Admiral in the British navy, recently residing at Newport, R. I., died suddenly of apoplexy at Bag's Hotel, in Utica. He was 67 years old, and had been in this country four or five years.—The widow of Dr. Flanders has recovered, under a statute of 1849, against the town of Sheffield, Vt., \$1,000 damages for the death of her husband by the upsetting of a stage in which he was a passenger, more than a year since, on account, as was alleged, of the narrowness of the road.—Emma Sears, aged four years, daughter of Charles Sears, Esq., of the "North American Phalanx," was drowned in the pond near the dwellings of the Phalanx on the evening of the 21st of June. She fell into the pond while alone, and was not discovered till 15 or 20 minutes after, when life was extinct.—The father of the well-known chief, G. Copway, has been on from the West to see his son, who has taken him to all the objects of interest in our city, and the eastern cities. The chief is very much pleased with all he has seen. He was at the battle of Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, on the St. Lawrence, for which he received, of late, two medals from the Queen of England, besides his chief's medal.—The city watchmen of Providence have been armed with pistols, in accordance with a resolution to that effect passed by the Board of Aldermen.—The Buffalo and Rochester, the Rochester and Syracuse, and the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroads, have agreed to unite in the construction of a large and magnificent depot at Rochester.—The Cunard Company have arrangements nearly completed for the establishment of their new line of steamships to Australia, via Panama and New Zealand, and in connection with the mail service between Liverpool and the United States. Their expectation is to secure the carriage of the mails between England and those places, and also to procure from the French Government a contract for Tahiti.—Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, has in his garden a century plant, so called from the fact that it blooms only once in a hundred years. It is expected to flower about the last of June, and excited great attention from the curious.—The bill passed by the Senate of Connecticut providing that capital punishment should only be

inflicted by the direction of the General Assembly, has been defeated in the House by a vote of 126 to 82.—One of Governor Slade's school mistresses, who recently went to Oregon to engage in the duties of her vocation, thus writes to her friends at home: "A panther was killed last week near my school-room, measuring seven feet from the tip of the ears to the extremity of the tail, and seven feet back again, making fourteen feet in all."—During the session of the Baltimore Grand Jury, an Israelite witness being asked his Christian name, naively replied, "I have no Christian name. I am a Hebrew."—A law has been passed by the California Legislature, exacting a tax of 80 cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of goods sold here, belonging to parties living out of the State, (citizens of the United States,) or in foreign countries, that are consigned to commission merchants here for sale.—The ancient walls of Panama are being taken down. The stone of which they are composed is to be used in the construction of buildings. The energy of the Yankees who have settled on the Isthmus since the opening of California travel, has expanded the city of Panama until the old walls were found quite too contracted. The principal streets are now to be extended, indefinitely, of course.—An animal of a different species from any before seen in California, has been taken by a Mr. Hill, of Nevada. It is called the California cat. It is described as being very beautiful, and bearing a resemblance to the martin, different from it, however, in color, being a dark grey, encircled with bright brown rings, similar to the raccoon. The fur is very soft and beautiful. Its body is about the size of the grey squirrel, but about 15 inches long, and its tail 16 or 17 inches long.—A large establishment for the manufacture of linen fabrics from imported flax, is now in progress of erection at Fall River, Mass.—Mr. McCormick has sent out five hundred and eighty-one reapers and mowing machines from Chicago the present season. One was sent to Germany, one to Alabama, one hundred to "the Jerseys," and one to El Dorado.—Madame Roussin, of Washington County, Missouri, is 97 years of age, and in good health. She has seen her fourth generation, amounting to three hundred and thirty. She was married in 1775, and as may readily be supposed, there were but few Americans resident in that State within the remotest period of her recollection. She has been a widow for 39 years. By her marriage she was the mother of five sons and five daughters.—Mrs. Mary A. W. Johnson has been lecturing to Ladies on Anatomy and Physiology at Brattleboro', Vermont.—Some forty or fifty thousand dozens of eggs have been shipped at Milwaukee for New York this season.—Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, has been elected President of the Indiana State University, in place of Dr. Lathrop, declined. The trustees have assurances from Mr. Barnard that he will accept the appointment.—The jury in the case of Elizar Wright, of Boston, on trial for some days for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, came into court unable to agree. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. This was Wright's second trial on the same charge.

FOREIGN.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST DR. NEWMAN.—The trial of a libel suit brought by the notorious Dr. Achilli against the no less celebrated Dr. Newman, has recently caused much excitement in England. The former is an apostate from Roman Catholicism, and the latter from Protestantism. Achilli was charged with many acts of seduction and debauchery, time and place being sworn to by his alleged victims; he on the other hand making oath that he never saw the women in his life! A remarkable feature in the case was the introduction in the evidence of copies of proceedings against Achilli before the Inquisition, it being the first time since the Reformation that the records of that tribunal had been introduced into English courts of law. The pleadings on both sides were noticeable for ability, and after three days of intense interest on the part of the public, the jury brought in a verdict of libel, *proven* on charge the 19th, (a point of slight importance,) and *not proven* on all the extraordinary charges above alluded to.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—M. Otto Goldschmidt and Madame Goldschmidt, (Jenny Lind,) returned to Europe by the Atlantic, Captain West, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday, the 9th ult. On landing she was enthusiastically cheered. M. and Madame Goldschmidt drove to the house of John Bald, Esq., the Swedish Consul, whose guest she was to be for a few days. She is in excellent health and spirits. The crew of the Atlantic fired a salute on Jenny's leaving the vessel. We understand that it is not her intention to give any performance during her stay. Madame Goldschmidt, who bowed courteously to the spectators, wore a dark satin dress and a chip bonnet, with a veil.

THE FALL OF RANGOON.—The fall of Rangoon and Martaban is announced by recent advices from the Burman Empire.

Martaban was stormed on the fifth of April with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly in conjunction with the artillery on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3,000 strong. After driving the enemy from Martaban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon River. On Easter Sunday, April 11, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending to commence operations on that day, but coming within range of their batteries, they opened fire and action became unavoidable. The steamers threw their broadsides on the face of the Burmese works on both sides of the river, and after a heavy cannonade and shelling silenced them. The outer batteries were then stormed and occupied by sailors and marines from the ships. The Burmese also suffered a heavy loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, which was struck by a shell and blew up. Monday, the twelfth of April was occupied in landing the main body of the troops, and in capturing a stockade a short distance inshore. The Burmese fought gallantly, and the loss on both sides was considerable.

On Tuesday, the thirteenth, the heavy guns were landed. On Wednesday morning, the fourteenth, the entire force broke ground and pressed on toward the enemy's stronghold—the Great Pagoda stockade. The fighting here was pretty severe for some hours. At noon a general assault was made by all arms on an angle of the stockade, which was carried, and the enemy gave way at all points. An open gate here permitted the troops to rush in and occupy the place, and all the fighting was over by 2 o'clock P. M. During the engagement the heat was so excessive that several officers and men died from that cause alone. The British had not more than 150 men put *hors du combat*, and captured about a like number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that two lacs of rupees were found in the city. The troops are now occupying Rangoon.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The latest accounts from Sydney describe a steady yield of gold, although, owing to the Turon Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amounts brought by the escort and mail was 10,099 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5,382 ounces for that ending 21st February, the total value being about £50,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Bralwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Meroo were the next places of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant.

The subsidence of the waters at these localities however, was expected soon to take place, and the belief was that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had touched 87s. 2d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a reaction to 65s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the Regina with 10,246 ounces of gold, and the Wandsworth with 20,308 ounces, the total value being about £100,000. Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,953. The aggregate from Port Philip is not stated. There appears to have been nothing new in the general course of trade.

From Port Philip the statements are rather unsatisfactory. The almost total want of water rendered it scarcely possible to work with any advantage at the Mount Alexander Mines, and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent. The demand for protection on the part of the well-disposed seems to have been urgent, but the government, instead of meeting it by sending a small but well organized band of constables at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing except suffering an impression to get abroad that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers. The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,000 ounces. Advice from Auckland state that the discovery of gold in New Zealand had been contradicted.

General Notices.

The likeness of Henry Clay, in this number, is from a daguerotype by Brady, and is copied by permission of the publishers of that excellent work, "The Gallery of Illustrious Americans," for which the portrait was originally taken.

A SET OF BACK VOLUMES.—A friend of ours has left at our office a perfect set of the Phrenological Journal from its commencement, in uniform binding, for sale at \$3.00 a volume. This is a rare chance for a purchaser, as some of the volumes are out of print.

To Correspondents.

H. E. B. R.—We cannot publish the stanza because they would appear too personal. You had better write in prose, especially for scientific journals.

E. L. D.—A Phrenologist cannot have too much mental discipline. We would recommend a thorough education, and that if possible in a manual labor institution. The "New York Central college," at McGrawville, Courtland Co., N. Y., is of this description.

S. M. D.—We have seen a machine for the purpose of producing flax-cotton, as it is called; but it was shown us confidentially, and we do not at present feel at liberty to divulge the process. When we learn that the inventor has obtained a patent on his machine, we may speak. The philosophy of the process is to reduce the long fibers by separating them, when they are found to be numerous short ones, overlapped on each other. The way of doing this is the secret, which we are not aware of the right to develop.

New Publications.

Equitable Commerce. A New Development of Principles, Proposed as Elements of New Society. By JESSE W. WATSON. New York: Fowlers and Wells. Price 25 cents. Postage 5 cents.

The work before us is remarkable for its novelty of principles, for the boldness with which it assails what its author regards as errors in the social fabric, and for his independent honesty in the development of his ideas. We regard the work with favor for the reasons above stated and for one other, viz., it is an effort of an honest and vigorous mind to improve and elevate society by establishing a system of equitable exchange of the products of labor. But whether the theory be a practicable one it remains for time and trial to determine. We are not of the class who imagine themselves wise in opposing new ideas and resisting innovations upon time-worn, conservative customs. We believe in republicanism of thought, and therefore commend the personal and criticism of this work to the honest laborers for progress and sharp-thinkers of the present day. The talented editor of the work, S. F. Andrews, in his preface says, "The work itself is one of the most remarkable ever printed. It is a condensed presentation of the most fundamental principles of social science ever yet discovered. I do not hesitate to affirm that there is more scientific truth, positively new to the world, and immensely important in its bearings upon the destiny of mankind, contained in it, than was ever before consigned to the same number of pages, and that such will be the estimate placed by posterity upon the discoveries of Mr. Warren."

The Future of Nations. In what its security consists. A Lecture Delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, June 21st, 1852. By LOUIS KONZERT. Revised and corrected by the author. 12mo., pp. 44. New York and Boston: Fowlers and Wells.

Having heard, on other occasions, the incomparable eloquence of this "modern miracle," we were privileged for such a "feast of reason" as he only among all living men could give. But on this occasion he greatly surpassed any

previous effort of which we have either read or heard. It was truly inspiring, enchanting, sublime. We cannot describe it better than in the following, from the New York Evening Post, on the day after delivery:—

"A more crowded or a more brilliant audience was never gathered in the Tabernacle than that which assembled there last evening. It was a warm night, in fact, a summer of night, but long before eight o'clock every seat in the building was taken, and the aisles and galleries filled. At the appointed time Konzert came upon the stage accompanied by Chief Justice James, H. D. Field, Jr., Ogden, and others, and the moment he made his appearance, was greeted with a deafening explosion of shouts. Even the ladies, of whom there was a large and sparkling throng, joined in the applause and helped to swell the tumult."

"Konzert was then introduced by Mr. Wm. C. Russell, and was again received with the most tumultuous plaudits. His speech, about an hour and a half in length, was a noble specimen of his eloquence—deliberate, earnest, earnest, and various—now thrilling the hearer with its gentle pathos, and now stirring them with its mildly approach in high and generous feelings like the sound of a trumpet. Its principal topic was the future of the nation, which future, he argued, can only be secured by the rigid application of Christian principles in social and political life. This he illustrated with that vast learning of which he is master, making history luminous with thought, and pushing forward our aspirations to a better time to come."

"Konzert's appeal now here greater than in this able discourse, his comprehensive position, his beautiful sympathies, his power over language, his poetic imagination, his magnetic and melting earnestness of purpose, are blended with that depth of religious feeling which gives to his character as a patriot the sanctity and sanctification of the prophet. His moral and intellectual faculties are shown in harmony, working out the great and beneficent purposes of his commanding will."

"It would be difficult to convey any portion of this speech as better than another, and we therefore commend the whole to the reader's careful attention."

The Publishers of this Journal deeming the promulgation of the thoughts and sentiments contained in this lecture but a public duty, they have brought out a beautiful edition in pamphlet form, with a libretto of the author, which they furnish in quantities for general distribution, at the cost of paper and printing. The price for single copies, pre-paid by mail, is only twelve and a-half cents. No young man should fail to read this lecture. Benevolent individuals should send for a hundred or a thousand copies and distribute them throughout their neighborhoods.

Effects on the Reproductive Organs, their Diseases, Causes, and Cure on Hydropathic Principles. By JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D. New York: Fowlers and Wells. Price 12½ cents. Postage 3 cents.

From the earliest history of the race abuses of sexuality, and diseases consequent thereon, have scourged the human family, and until within a few years no work has been put forth as an antidote to all adequate to meet the wants of the people, to open their eyes to these evils, and point them to a remedy. Books by medical professors for professional reading have not been wanting, but the motto of progress, "An ounce of prevention rather than a pound of cure." Those who are liable to suffer ignorantly, should be informed how to avoid abuse, and saved from premature decay, or the necessity of employing medical aid. This work is written by a friend to the family of men, with a view to shield the young against temptation, and to shed the light of hope on the pathway of the sufferer. This is no quack remedy to draw the diseased and shameless liberality to its author for a nostrum or medical attendance, but for mothers to put into the hands of their sons and daughters as soon as they need advice on the important subject to which its pages are devoted.

Those wishing to procure it by mail may inclose to the publishers 15 cents in change or postage stamps, and the book will be post-paid and forwarded by return of mail.

The Poetical Works of Fitz-Green Halliwell. 12mo., pp. 321. New York: J. S. Radfield.

From an author so well known and appreciated the world over, it is enough for us to announce the publication, from his pen, of a volume of poems and epistles. We do not know in what rank among the living poets Mr. Halliwell is placed by literary critics, but certain it is he is not surpassed in originality, wit, or imagination, and he points to the life not only his own, but the experience and emotions of others. Mr. Radfield has, by his correct taste and enterprise, placed himself among the leading publishers of our realm. No library should be found without this beautiful, sensible, luxurious volume.

Hans Ballads: a Book for New Englanders. In Three Parts. By ASHLEY. (Impr.) pp. 236. Boston: James Munroe and Company.

"Praise us as we are tested, show us as we prove;
Our head shall go bare till death crown us."—Shakespeare.

Abby Allen is a genuine poet, and a woman of more than ordinary "good common-sense." She has written much and well, of both poetry and prose. In the present volume we have a collection of her most acceptable productions, quite as well adapted to "the rest of mankind" as "New Englanders."

Among the many ingenious and entertaining of her compositions, we regard "A Yankee Ballad" the best. The book will afford agreeable instruction and amusement for all, and at the same time impart a spirit of perseverance, energy, and efficiency to all who read it. We regard it without a rival in real genuine poetry, and therefore crown the author with the title of "New England's Queen of Song."

Advertisements.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.—Part I. The True Constitution of Government to the Sovereignty of the Individual. Part II. Cost, the Limit of Price, a Scientific Measure of Humanity in Trade. Two parts in one volume. By STEPHEN PEARL ADAMS. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—THE CURSE OF CLIFFTON: A Tale of Expiation and Redemption.—By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of the "Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," the "Discarded Daughter," &c. &c. is the title of a new novelette about being commenced in the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, by that gifted writer, Mrs. Southworth. Single subscriptions \$1 00; 4 copies \$5 00; 5 copies \$10 00; 11 copies \$25 00. Specimen copies sent gratis. Address, post-paid, DWIGHT & PETERSON, No. 65 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

ATTENTION.—Who desires a beautiful suit of Clothing, fashionable, well-made, and durable, at almost half-price? BROWN AND FORTY, wholesale and retail Clothiers, No. 27 Courtlandt-street, New York, sell Frocks and Dress Coats, cut from the finest cloth, and made in the most superior style of taste and fashion, full fifty per cent below Broadway custom-prices. Their stock is one of the largest as well as the best-selected and made-up in the Union, and their furnishing department comprises every article necessary to a gentleman's wardrobe, and from the sale of a single garment to an entire stock, they offer superior advantages to any other establishment. Gentlemen and accomplished seamstresses are always in readiness to wait on our customers, who we are happy to see at all times.

Office of Correspondence, Washington City, D. C.—A letter in any business, addressed to this office, and inclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. Expresses.—R. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Leach, Mayor; J. G. Gale, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latham, Banker.

T. C. CONOLLY,

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

LETTERS who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office. T. C. C.

VAPOR BATHS.—John Hanna, of 86 Forsyth-street (near Grand) N. Y., will administer Vapor Baths daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A female will be in attendance to wait on Ladies.

B. F. MARTIN, DENTIST, successor to the late JOHN BARNES, (with whom he was associated during five years,) continues to practice the DENTAL SCIENCE in its various branches as usual, at No. 2 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.

A. G. BARNES, manufacturer of the Booklet Size, 181 Broadway, New York, also manufactures the Booklet of every description.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. XVI.

Commencing July, 1852.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in New York on the first of each month, devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

PHRENOLOGY forms a leading feature, which will be fully explained, amply illustrated with portraits of the virtuous and vicious, and its doctrines applied to all the practical interests and pursuits of the Human Race.

PHYSIOLOGY, or the Laws of Life and Health, will be clearly defined, extensively illustrated, and made interesting and profitable to all.

HOME EDUCATION will occupy much attention, and be just the kind of knowledge that the mother requires, as a guide in the discharge of her important duties.

YOUNG MEN will find the Journal a friend and foster-father, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life.

MAGNETISM, which seems to open to the world a new field of interest in the empire of mind, will be unfolded, and a rational explanation given of its phenomena.

AGRICULTURE will receive much attention, and make the Journal eminently valuable to the farmer, and indeed to all who have a fruit tree or a garden.

MECHANICAL.—As at least one-half the wealth of the world comes through the exercise of the faculty of Constructiveness, the various mechanical arts will be encouraged, new inventions explained and illustrated with spirited engravings.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, will constitute an essential feature for 1852.

ENGRAVINGS, to illustrate the leading topics of the Journal, will command this volume to all readers.

THE MECHANIC, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the Student, the Teacher, and the Mother, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable companion.

TO FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS.—Every individual who is interested in human progress, is earnestly invited to aid in the circulation of this Journal.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Single copy, one year, \$1 00 Ten copies, one year, \$7 00
Five copies, one year, 4 00 Twenty copies, one year, 10 00
Please address all letters, POST-PAID, to

FOWLER AND WELLS,

Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., New York.

THE New Volume commences in July, 1852.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS in the diffusion of Phrenological and Physiological Science, will desire to see EVERY FAMILY provided with a copy of this man-reforming Journal for 1852. Now is the time to lend this good cause your aid. It will cost you but an earnest and honest word, and that word may send lasting blessings to unborn thousands.

Those who have read one volume of the Journal, will find little difficulty in convincing any reasonable mind of the paramount advantages of Phrenology and Physiology in self-improvement, and the proper development and training of the rising generation, a knowledge of which may be obtained through the Phrenological Journal.

This Journal will be sent in clubs in 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.

Money on all specie-paying banks will be received in payment for the Journal. Several bank-notes or postage-stamps may be inclosed in a letter without increasing the postage.

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, always preferred. Large sums should be sent in drafts or checks, payable to the order of FOWLER AND WELLS.

All letters addressed to the Publishers, to insure their receipt, should be plainly written, containing the name of the POST-OFFICE, COUNTY, and STATE.

Now is the time to form Clubs for the Journal for 1852. All subscriptions commence and close with the Volume.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All letters and other communications designed for the Journal, should be post-paid and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST, designed for learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs, may be packed and sent by Express, or as freight (not by mail) to any part of the globe. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. Address, post-paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York.

FOWLER AND WELLS have all works on Phonography, Hydrophathy, Physiology, Magnetism, Phrenology, and the Natural Sciences generally. Booksellers supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visitors.

SPALDING'S IMPROVED GRAHAM FLOUR is for sale at N. H. Wolfe's, No. 17 South-street, New York; John D. Gardner & Co., Flour Commission Merchants, Boston; Wyman R. Barrett, Commission Merchant, Albany; and by L. A. Spalding, Lockport, New York.

This flour is made of the best quality white wheat, and warranted superior to any flour hitherto known as Graham flour. It makes a superior loaf of brown-bread, rusk, cake, and pie-crust, and where used is highly approved. Try it and then judge.

82 NASSAU-STREET.—Boot-makers' Union Association—boots, shoes, and gaiters at retail and wholesale prices.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.—An instructive exposition of Phonography, intended to afford complete and thorough instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. By E. WHESTER. Price, 40 cents. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers. Agents, Teachers, and Trade supplied at No. 131 Nassau-street, New York; and No. 142 Washington-street, Boston.

Phonography has now become a fixed fact. It has found a niche from which it cannot be forced. A more philosophical, convenient, and efficient process has not been invented. It is simple. A child learns it readily. The present manual is intended to aid the learner in Phonography—the work of self-instruction. With the rules and examples which it presents, there is no need of an oral teacher. Everything is clear. A few days' study will make the pupil master of the principles of the science, and at the close of the course, he cannot fail to become well grounded in the elements of the English language.—New York Tribune.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold or used without infringing my Patent, and which, in a few months after applied, turns to SLATE or STONE, forming a complete SHIELD or COAT OF MAIL, over whatever surface, hiding defiance to fire, water, or weather. It has now been in use over seven years, and where first applied is now like a stone.

Look out for UNPAID COPIES, as some of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell it as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against parties infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I can detect. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can at all times be had at the General Depot, 84 Pearl-street, New York, from the painter, Wm. BLAKE.

SOLBERG'S Anglany Leg and Artificial Hand, manufactured by WILLIAM SOLBERG, 84 Spring-street, New York.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



AND

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DEAR READERS.—We have on hand many letters on business, some without any name, and others with no post-office address, and of course cannot answer their demands. Persons who have written and failed to receive what they ordered, will please address us again, referring to the date and contents of their former letters. Will all our friends be careful to subscribe their names and give the post-office address, whenever they write?

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PHRENOLOGICAL FACTS,

IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

A few weeks since, a talented and wealthy merchant of Boston, called at our office with his son to test the truth of Phrenology; requesting that neither he nor his son should be questioned in any respect, until after the examination was written and in his possession. The character was reported phonographically at the time, and in substance is as follows:—

"This young man has a brain of only average size, and consequently would fail to sustain himself in a sphere that requires much power and scope of mind. The physiological conditions are only of average strength, by nature, and the appearances indicate that physical training has been sadly neglected, and his nervous system excited to a high and unnatural action. He never was calculated for a sphere that requires great power of organization, either mental or physical, yet, with proper management, he might have excelled in a more ordinary sphere, to which nature has adapted him; but in his present reduced condition of both mind and body, he would fail even there. The only chance for him to live long, is immediate attention to physiological training and proper mental recreation.

"He has naturally an active mind, and is capable of excelling as a scholar, especially in his younger days, yet would not manifest so much depth of research in the more advanced departments of scholarship, where profoundness of mind is indispensable. He has more talent for the sphere of the scholar, as such, than for any other, yet he has not sufficient

physical strength to bear close and continued application to study. He would not succeed either in a general business or mercantile department, for he has not the abilities, intellectually, or the disposition, and would be sure to fail of success, even if circumstances were more than commonly favorable."

At the close of the examination we observed the ambitious and affectionate father affected to tears. He requested his son to leave the room, after which he made the following statement:—

"You have described the character of my son with singular and wonderful accuracy in every particular. Would that I could have known years ago the lesson that I to-day have learned—it would have saved me a world of trouble—and my son from premature death, which I now fear is inevitable.

"The young man you have examined is my only son. As a parent, I have been too ambitious, and in stimulating him have defeated the very object which I have been so anxious to secure. I have also a daughter, who is yet quite young. I am determined that she shall have all the advantages this subject affords. The history of my son is as follows: At an early age he manifested uncommon aptness as a scholar, and entered college very young. Soon after he began to fail in both health and mind and was finally obliged to leave. I then procured an excellent situation for him in a mercantile sphere, but I soon learned that he was not competent for the business. He became discouraged, and he now is in the state of mind and body which you have so accurately described."

Hundreds of similar instances are constantly coming under our observation and experience. Let anti-phrenologists satisfactorily dispose of these hosts of stubborn, incontrovertible facts if they can. Let parents learn a lesson that will sink deep into their souls, and stir them up to immediate action, and no longer sleep on the very brink of ruin.

A short time since, two ladies came to our office with a lad twelve years of age, to get a phrenological description of his character and the necessary advice. The description was written at the time, without any knowledge of his peculiarities, except as inferred from his organization. The more important portion of the phonographic report, taken from the lips of the examiner, reads thus:—

"This lad has a brain of more than common size, and is above an average in general power and scope of mind. By nature, his constitution is fair, and with proper care and physiological training he is capable of enjoying health. There seems to be, however, at the present time some uncommon cause of exhaustion. His habits in some respect are what they should not be. His brain is rather unevenly developed, and his character is consequently somewhat eccentric and peculiar. His general motives are good, yet he is severely tempted in many respects, and requires much attention, close watching and firm training to keep him on the proper track. In the first place particular care will be necessary with reference to his diet. Appetite is developed in the extreme, and he is inclined to eat too much; he should be reasoned with, and checked by as mild means as possible. He should use plain simple food and avoid every thing of a stimulating nature.

"Secondly, his sexual feeling is strong for a boy of his age. It is really a premature development, and unless he has the best advice and training with reference to this faculty, he will be very liable to form bad habits; and I should not be surprised if he had already formed them. It is very important for him to bathe frequently, as often as every other day, and exercise much in the open air; rise early and sleep on a hard bed. He should not be confined closely in school, nor allowed to go much with boys without some one to watch and take care of him; and he should not be allowed to mix with girls. Another tendency of his mind is to acquire and possess, and although it is not a necessity of his

nature to take what not does belong to him, yet he is liable to form bad habits connected with this faculty. He is very sensitive and feels reproach and blame keenly. It would be well to praise him for his good acts, rather than find too much fault with him for his bad ones. Religious feeling and respect need especial cultivation. He is not contentious or quarrelsome, yet is capable of great severity of feeling, and when his passions are called out and excited, is liable to do very improper if not dangerous acts. His will is extreme, and when aroused it is very difficult to govern him. His intellect is above the average in development, and he has a sound mind and good memory. In fact is very shrewd in laying his plans; few boys of his age can lay them so shrewdly, and carry them out so well as he can. He is capable of very strong affections, and those who have the care of him, if they understand how to secure his affections, can have a great influence over him. His organization considered as a whole, is in some respects rather unfortunate, but it may be improved by the right kind of training and discipline."

The two ladies who came with the lad were his aunts, with one of whom he lived. Said they, "You have described his character correctly in every particular. His constitution was naturally good, but in consequence of the habits of which you spoke he is now very weakly. He has had the advice of the best physicians, yet failed to get any help—they did not seem to understand his case. He manifests extreme affection towards females, especially girls, and we find it very difficult to control him in this respect. He is extremely willful, and when blamed and opposed frequently threatens to kill me. He has several times stolen my purse and ran away. He has an enormous appetite, which it seems almost impossible to control. He seems to be entirely wanting in respect, treating all alike, whether old or young. Notwithstanding all this he is very affectionate; he is remarkably cunning in laying his plans, and carries them out with remarkable coolness and judgment. You have given knowledge and advice in reference both to his health and mind which I have for a long time sought from other sources, but in vain. I shall always feel under great obligations for the aid you have given me in understanding the causes of such unfortunate results." Such stubborn facts as these speak volumes in reference to the truth and utility of phre-

nology. Who can be so stupid and blind to the welfare of the human race as to reject or fail to investigate a science so indispensable to its happiness, perfection and elevation. For one we envy not the condition of such a man or woman.

THE CULTIVATION OF LANGUAGE.

Masses. Editors:—The question which I wish to present you is this, "How shall a person acquire facility and correctness in the use of language?" This ability, which I need, and which I see many persons destitute of, is what I desire to attain. I believe that it cannot be acquired by merely hearing good language in conversation, or reading books where language is employed with purity and taste; for I am so fortunate as to gain the company of persons, whose use of language is very correct, and to have access to books of almost all sorts; but I am always perplexed when I attempt to express my thoughts in writing, or more particularly in conversation, where I never can say what I think. I do not suppose that by any method this accomplishment can be acquired in so great a degree, by those who are not endowed with it by nature, as by those who possess the power; but, like all other powers of man, it can be cultivated, and I wish to know the best method. I notice the different degrees of this power which individuals possess: some easily and fully give expression to their thoughts, as fast as they present themselves, while others hesitate, stammer, become perplexed, and finally bolt out something uncertain, whether they mean it or not, or rather become desperate, and speak what just then strikes them as nearest right. I have observed some persons who seem to learn language almost intuitively; after meeting a word once or twice, it is perfectly familiar, thus they soon acquire a large stock of words; to others all words remain strangers, except a few which one cannot live without. There is a little girl of my acquaintance whose knowledge of words is truly wonderful for one of her age; she is fond of the conversation of persons older than herself, and while they are talking, she seems absorbed by the subject; the conversation she does not forget, but will ask questions relative to it days after, when all others have forgotten it; the words used she almost always makes her own; but if there are any which she does not entirely comprehend, she asks their meaning. In this way she has acquired a more ready command and accurate knowledge of words than most grown persons; every word that she hears she introduces into her own conversation, and scarcely ever uses with any other than their true meaning. If you should deem it proper to communicate to me through your Journal, or by letter, the best method for acquiring accuracy and facility in the use of language, you will not only oblige me personally, but, I trust, assist many others who are desirous of improving themselves, and I shall always remember, with gratitude, to whom I am indebted.

Yours truly,

J. R. W.

[As a reply to our correspondent, we copy a few

paragraphs from "Fowler on Memory." We would copy the entire chapter if space would permit.]

"MEANS OF IMPROVING LANGUAGE."

"But this glorious gift is susceptible of improvement, and to an astonishing extent. Undoubtedly every reader, by duly cultivating his natural gifts and graces, might surpass our best speakers in both conversation and delivery. Certainly all can incalculably improve both. Would you, then, who hesitate in conversation, and stammer in speaking, perhaps cannot speak at all in public—you who have good ideas and glowing feelings which you would give fortunes to be able to convey, but either utterly fail or else fall so far below your conceptions as to spoil even the attempt—learn the cause of this decline! Look for it in your having been compelled to sit on a bench and say A, and to smart under the lash or fustle every time you whispered. Or would you learn the remedy! TALK. Drive out your ideas—well if you can, and as well as possible—but well or ill, give them utterance. Join debating and speaking societies. Seek and make opportunities for engaging in conversation and public speaking. Do not quake to appear before an audience; they are only men. Let us have vastly more public speaking on temperance, science, religion and all moral and intellectual subjects. Religious meetings afford excellent facilities, where the pastor tries to bring forward his lambs, for improving this gift, and at the same time doing good. Bear in mind that its exercise is its restoration, just as its inaction was its decline. Use words, oral and written, in public and private. This will discipline language and augment its power. ACTION—EXERCISE—this is the sovereign mental panacea, the universal cultivation of mind.

"CONVERSATION furnishes the very best possible opportunity for cultivating and improving style; because while others are talking, we can both listen and arrange our own ideas and language. Those who cannot be really eloquent in conversation, cannot be eloquent anywhere. It lacks neither interest nor excitement, because both are brought to their highest pitch of healthy action. There is also something in the very nature of this conversational interchange of ideas and feelings—in answering, replying, and answering again—every way calculated, not only to elicit mental action and beauty of sentiment, but also to facilitate this eloquent, charming, forcible expression. In public speaking, the sentences must be cast too rapidly to allow that strength of thought, that arrangement of ideas and sentences, or that beauty of diction, amply provided in conversation. But these facilities are too little improved. Neighbors spend far too little time in this interchange of ideas and sentiments—man was made to talk much. One boon my soul desires—frequent and protracted CONVERSATIONS with those choice spirits occasionally met in our journey through life. Few know how to converse, or attempt to improve. Most conversation is tedious. Few talk ideas, and fewer still take pains to express them well. But when we do meet kindred souls, or those highly gifted in conversation, hours become minutes, so much more do

we enjoy and live in their society, than in ordinary life. Oh! for a life-time, an ETERNITY of such enchanting converse!

"One conversational excellence should be generally adopted. Each should speak longer at a time; say from one to five minutes, or till he has fully presented his particular idea in its various bearings. To do this effectually, a score or two of sentences—a young speech—may sometimes be required; but let the others wait and listen without interrupting till their turn arrives, and then pursue a similar course. This will take time, but give time; for how can it be spent more pleasantly or profitably!

"Let us then cultivate this glorious gift, and improve those conversational faculties thus bestowed and even urged upon us by our bountiful Creator. Their assiduous improvement will enable us to diminish existing blemishes, and add many strokes of beauty and impressiveness, perhaps enable us literally to charm mankind, by the perfection of our diction and composition, and contribute more to the happiness of ourselves and fellow men than if we possessed fortunes.

"CORRESPONDENCE also furnishes another excellent arena for the exercise and consequent improvement of Language, and indeed of the whole mind. It is naturally and eminently calculated to perfect our style of expression, and should be universally practiced. If you have little time, yet TAKE time thus to cultivate Language as well as to cement the feelings. Authorship should not be confined, as now, to the few. All should put thoughts on paper, and apply to themselves this stimulus to communicative progression. The time will come when that mass of intellect and exalted sentiment now pent up in "the million" will be developed—when men will traffic in the productions of mind as much more than in lands and goods as they now do in the latter more than in the former. Ideas will yet become the great staple of human commerce. The press is to be augmented a hundred thousand fold. Communicative and receiving ideas are yet to engross most of human time. "Knowledge shall run to and fro, and be increased infinitely. In short, the exhaustless beauties and powers of the human mind are to be developed beyond our utmost stretch of imagination, by this verbal and written intercommunication of ideas and sentiments. For this mainly was man created; and I hail with joy cheap books, cheap postage, photography, every increased facility for the MANIFESTATION OF MIND, and exhort all to take and make every suitable opportunity to EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS."

ANGER.

BY F. L. DUELL.

All men of talent have their easily-besetting sins. Some govern themselves by reason and conscience, others rashly follow the promptings of their blind animal instincts. No truly great man, however, is habitually under the control of his passions. Washington had an impetuosity of temper which required all the strength of his mighty

intellect, and the powerful promptings of his moral sentiments to keep in subjection to the command, "Be ye angry and sin not." Being angry with one of his officers, he walked the room in which they were assembled, for some time without saying a word, and thus allayed his passion until he was mentally assured that reason had assumed its proper station in his mind.

Such should be the case with all, and then comparative peace and quiet would reign in families, communities, and states. A single angry word will sometimes create a flame in a neighborhood which years cannot extinguish. We do not contend that a man should never be angry, for it would be "spitting against the wind," as Franklin says; but it is our duty, as we are rational beings, not to let our anger get the mastery over us, and make us partially insane.

Evil exists in the world, and to eradicate it something must be done. The lawless need a check to their wayward propensities, and this must be done by those who have determination enough to enforce the penalty of a just law. The qualities of mind which lead to anger give efficiency to the character, and those who are destitute of these qualities are not fitted to do good in the world. They lack the necessary energy and enterprise to visit the abodes of poverty and distress, and administer relief. Hence the truthfulness of the proverb, "Blunted unto goodness is the heart that anger never stirreth."

Anger is widely different from revenge. The former rages for a moment in the minds of the great and noble, is soon forgotten, or swallowed up in generous emotions,—the latter takes possession of the weak-minded, and leads them to commit deeds which would put to shame the prince of darkness. A just and holy indignation for wrongs committed against ourselves or society, is praiseworthy, and in accordance with the precepts and example of the Prince of Peace, while a revengeful spirit is contrary to all laws, human and divine, and makes man a fit representative of Pandemonium.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK.—NO. III.

The Recitation continued.

"Delightful task to reap the tender thought;
To teach the young idea how to shoot."

Thomson.

The pupils have taken their places on the "forms" by that same process mentioned in Art. No. 2. While they are preparing their respective parts, we would call attention to an important inquiry, which has risen, perchance to many a mind. That inquiry may have taken this form: "It would be very agreeable to hear pupils recite, as those mentioned in the preceding article, but how were they brought into that condition?" The answer to this is of grave and deep importance. It is the point on which the leaders of Education in America, in England and on the Continent, are divided.

Arguments numerous have been brought forward, and schools many have been established by the respective advocates—some have succeeded,

others have failed. With respect and deference to the opinions and arguments of others, we feel bound to give in these papers the results of our own experience, an experience which has grown under various circumstances for sixteen years.

We say, then, that the education of the child commences at its birth—and in these articles we ask not how much may have been accomplished previous to that event. And this education goes continuously on, every circumstance from the world without, and from the world within (himself) leaves its impress on his character—tends to form and mold, and fix him as he is—and he will be educated whether you will or not.

Let him fall early into the hands of the skillful teacher. The first seven years (we speak of children generally) should be passed in pleasant walks, rides and conversations, combined with proper gymnastics, exercises in the field and on the water. The pupil should be shown every piece of useful machinery, always beginning with the simplest, made familiar with the workshops and the tools of various artisans. Too much pains cannot be taken to give him exact notions of all these things, and with them the ideas of rivers, of mountains, islands, and plains. Lead him from the simplest element to the broadest characteristics that he is able to comprehend. The teacher will always use simple, correct language in his descriptions—and these must always be proportioned to the strength of the pupil. As often as they return to the school-room, which should be the most attractive of all places, each one in the class should be induced to give a description of what he saw—he is to be aided in giving his descriptions, just as we would extend our finger to him, in his first attempt to walk. As soon as he has acquired the strength to hold a piece of crayon, put him to the blackboard, and by the same pleasant process cause him to draw a picture of what he saw—all these exercises to be accompanied on the part of the teacher by a winning pleasant, noble, truthful disposition. Win the little child's heart, (and you can by this process,) and sooner than you are aware, you will have the foundation laid, on which you can rear a structure as lofty and as fair as your own ideal! Teacher, do you feel that your ideal is a desirable one, and would it give you pleasure to see it spring into the actual? If so—then, forward—if not, up at once and cultivate the homestead.

If this process be faithfully carried out, at the age of eight, your pupil will have a fine, healthy, vigorous frame, and a mind in every respect equal—there has to be no forcing. It has been a growth—your boy has learned to write and to draw, and has the power of description, and can give a clear statement by writing, by picture and by voice, of what he wishes.

This pupil is now ready and eager to begin with books—and he is now prepared to get what is valuable in them, and not to be buried by the rubbish also there found.

This same process has been continued since his commencement with books for four years, with the same care, precision, and thorough mastery of every point, and he is now twelve years old, and as such we meet him in the "geography class."

Pupil C was excused from naming the population of the cities on the canals.

Pupil D is ready and he shows us his drawing, which was a profile of the Erie canal from Albany to Utica. He informs us that the line drawn on the map is intended to show us its direction, or as it would appear to us could we be suspended in the air above it, and look from that position down upon it. But a profile or sectional view is one which is obtained from its projection on a perpendicular plane.

Teacher. "You are correct—you may now favor us with a familiar illustration of what you mean."

Pupil. "This wooden representation of a mountain" (he here takes one from the cabinet) "I would represent thus" (he here draws a picture of it on the board). "Now if I pass a sharp knife through it from its apex to its base," (this he can do, as it is so constructed that a knife-blade can be passed through it, in several directions, for the purpose of showing plans and sections of various kinds.) "I would represent this section (showing it to the teacher and class) thus"—(he draws its outline on the board.) He continues. "In a canal the water must be level—but as the surface of the earth is uneven, these levels must be variously situated with respect to each other, some must be higher than others."

Teacher. "What do you understand by the expression higher than others?"

Pupil. "At a greater distance from the center of the earth."

Teacher. "Proceed."

Pupil. "When we wish to lift a boat from one level to another, we do it by means of an arrangement called a lock. This is a stone basin on our canals, about 90 feet in length, 15 wide, with a depth varying according to the ascent to be overcome. At each end of this basin are two large gates, and in each of these are two small ones, sometimes these smaller ones are placed in the sides of the basin. The larger gates meet each other, making an angular point where they touch. This angular point is directed inward for the lower gates, and outward for the higher ones. I now wish to take my boat through. The lower large gates are opened, and the lower small ones closed. The water within and without these gates is on the same level, otherwise the gates could not be opened. The boat is passed within, and the lower large gates are closed. Now the smaller gates above are opened, and this allows the water to flow into the basin from above, and as it cannot escape, it fills the basin, or lock, and of course lifts the boat up, the water continues to run in until it is of the same height as that of the higher level; when so, the upper gates are easily opened, and the boat passes on her journey."

Teacher. "We excuse pupil E from his description at this time."

Pupil F states that he was required to draw a plan of Ontario county. He shows his map, and is about to give the direction of its bounding lines, when the teacher tells him to omit that part for the present.

He then states, "that a portion of the surface of the earth, 40 rods in length, and 4 rods wide, is

what is called one acre; fifty such pieces, in one body constitute, as to size, a very good farm. This is owned by one person and is cultivated by him—fences separate it from his neighbors' farms, and it is acknowledged his, and is secured to him by the laws of the land—several such farms, when considered collectively, are called a Town, and the people residing in the town, taken collectively, possess certain rights. When several Towns are connected together they constitute a County—and several of these make a State. Now in the case of the farm, this man's land extends to a certain distance and there stops, and beyond that the man knows he has no right to go. His neighbor's land comes to the same point. For practical purposes the fence is considered the line and is sufficiently exact, but it is always acknowledged to stand the one-half on Mr. A's land and the other half on Mr. B's. I may get closer to the idea of a boundary line by taking two pieces of board, the one of pine and the other of cherry. I plane them to a straight edge, now I bring these edges together; if they have been planed to a very straight edge, you can easily see that there could only be a small space between them; no sheet of paper could be passed between—even light must stop there, yet we know that each board has its limit—and that portion of space between them is the plane of separation—and the edge of that plane is the line of boundary; and it is the mathematical idea of a line, viz, "that which has length, without breadth or thickness."

Pupil G proceeds. He was to give the latitude and longitude of the principal points of the State.

"The southern extremity of New York is 40 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude. The northern boundary is the 45th parallel of latitude north. The eastern line, not including Long Island, will average near 34 degrees east longitude, from Washington; and the western limit nearly reaches the 3d degree west from Washington. Two-thirds of the southern boundary, which separates it from Pennsylvania, is the 42d parallel of north latitude."

Teacher. "Explain the terms latitude and longitude."

Pupil. "The distance of a place on the surface of the earth, from the equator, measured on the arc of the meridian which passes through that place, is its latitude. In other words, it is the angle formed by a line vertical to the place and the plane of the equator, meeting at the center of the earth. Longitude may be reckoned from any place whatever. It is generally counted 180 degrees east from the starting point, and the same number west. Some reckon 360 degrees around to the place of beginning. Now as all meridians meet at the pole, it is clear, that as we advance to the north or to the south from the equator, the distance between these meridians diminishes, until at the pole that distance reduces to nothing. Hence, to find the distance between any two meridians on any parallel, becomes an important problem."

Teacher. "You may state the formula for finding that distance."

Pupil. "Multiply the length of a degree on the equator, by the co-sine of the latitude of the given parallel, considering the radius equal to 1."

We have now passed over, what we proposed, with the exception of one pupil. Now this lesson should be connected with three similar lessons: one on the Geology of the State, one on its Natural History, and one on its Political History. The reader may exclaim, how long would it take to finish the geography of the world at this rate! We think there should be more anxiety on the question, how well does he understand his subject! We see from this recitation, and that, too, without a scrutinizing glance, that these pupils are well versed in other branches of study. By this process of conducting study it is quite impossible to pursue any branch of knowledge far, without becoming more or less acquainted with all the rest. The closer we push our inquiries, the more numerous will become the points of contact with other branches.

Every step brings new subjects before the attention, the sphere of inquiry is widened. Our principles must become greater in their reach. We are fired by the discovery of new aspects in the literary and moral world, and, as a writer has finely said, "Though it seems at first view, a paradox, the true way to general knowledge is the ardent pursuit of particular studies." The soundest general scholars are, not seldom, such as originally proposed to themselves the cultivation of some humble and narrow sphere of thought, just as the greatest farmers are apt to be those who, beginning with a hand's breadth of land, have patiently drawn forth its latent riches, and, year by year, redeemed new roads from the forest and the marsh, until broad meadows wave with their harvests, and the distant hills are covered with their flocks.

NATURAL LANGUAGE

OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

NO. III.

SELF-ESTEEM.

The natural language of the mental organs, which is seen in the attitudes of the body, the carriage of the head and the expression of the face, communicates to the observer an correct idea of the feelings and character of the individual as his words could possibly do. Contrast the quiet dignity of this figure with the cringing submissiveness of the stooping figure on page 11, and the character of each is fully revealed. Observe, too, the marked difference in the shape of their heads at the crown, upward and backward of the ears in the region of Self-Esteem, and we have the secret of their difference in character. What need the one to say "I command," "I respect myself," "I take the responsibility," or the other "As you please sir, I comply."

These sentiments are plainly seen in their entire attitudes and expressions of face, as well as in the shape of their heads—in the lordly elevation of the one, and in the humiliating drooping of the other at the crown.

The prevalent disposition of this person is confidence, self-love, even pride, the excessive degree of Self-Esteem. When the organ is in marked pre-



SELF-ESTEEM VERY LARGE—THE MAN OF DIGNITY.

dominance, it is known by the elevation of the vertex towards the back-head. Nothing is better known than the peculiar attitude of pride.

This head, which sustains itself always upon its body straight and stiff, which never bends even when it is insulted, that look which seems scarcely to deign to fix itself on others, that entire air of restraint, dry and cold, that composed physiognomy, whose expression is immediately felt by every one. If we analyze the organization of this one, so full of the sense of his merit, we perceive that the head is higher than it is broad, and that the mass of the brain is more placed in front and above than laterally and behind the ear. He is endowed with a fair ratio of intelligence, but especially the perceptive faculties. Benevolence is moderate, Veneration, Firmness, and Conscientiousness large. There is but little Combativeness and Destructiveness. Amativeness, Cautiousness, and Approbativeness are all of moderate proportion. This disposition, taken together, render him inoffensive, but he is endowed with prejudices of birth, and such a man is naturally aristocratic, and a possessor of absolute power of priesthood and social distinctions.

He may be benevolent and just, even to those whom he considers his inferiors, provided that his natural pride be not ruffled, nor his convictions attacked. He is not an aggressor, he is only haughty and cold, and if he is dissatisfied, he intrinches

himself in the impregnable strength of dignity and disdainful obstinacy.

If we compare this head with that of the "man of authority," in the July number, page 11, before whom the other is bending in abject submission, we shall see a marked difference. This, as above intimated, is not aggressive and tyrannical, because Combativeness and Destructiveness are moderate, though his large Self-Esteem and Firmness give him a cold, quite unbending dignity. The other has a broad head at the base, showing very strong propensities, including Combativeness and Destructiveness, which make him austere, capricious, and severe, and joined with his very large Firmness and Self-Esteem, and low moral powers, we have the personification of a haughty, overbearing, tyrannical despot, easily exasperated by the least contradiction, insult, or disrespect, and when thus aroused nothing can satisfy but the most summary and humiliating punishment.

Such a man should never be permitted to exercise irresponsible power, for unless their pride be flattered, and their haughty, overbearing dispositions conciliated, they fly into a rage of offended dignity, their fury becomes untrammelled, and they constitute themselves sole judge, jury, and executioner, and we to the child, man, or horse, that may chance to be the object of their wounded pride and irritated passion.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION. NO. II.

BY A. P. BUTCHER, M. D.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FREE SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR.

The venous blood being deprived of its carbon in the manner described in our first number, it must be apparent to every reader, that a free supply of fresh air is indispensable to the health and safety of the system. Almost everybody can testify, from their own experience, to the disagreeable effects produced by confinement for a length of time in a close room, especially where a number of individuals are collected therein. A person in health generally respires about twenty times a minute, and takes in at every breath about forty cubic inches of air, (rather more than a pint,) the oxygen of which is not only nearly all used up, but forms part of a substance as positively injurious to health as are the fumes of burning charcoal. When, therefore, a number of persons for a long time breathe the same atmosphere, without any ventilation or renewal of it, they rapidly exhaust the air of its healthy properties, and subject themselves to great danger. The reason is this:—No pure fresh oxygen being admitted to the lungs, the venous blood cannot part with its carbon, because this gas is the only means by which it can be taken away. The blood, therefore, does not become revitalized; it has to go back to the heart from the lungs in its impure state, and it is sent through the body totally unfit to give it proper nourishment, thus injuring and debilitating the whole system.

For a few important and practical truths upon ventilation, I would refer the reader to Fowler's Physiology, Animal and Mental, (page 172,) a work that should be in the hands of every man who desires health and happiness.

THE CORSET.

Capacious lungs and a free supply of fresh air, being so important to the development and integrity of the system, how absurd and wicked to incapacitate them for the fulfillment of their functions—to prevent their expansion—to shut out the very breath of life that gives development and symmetry to the whole system. The lungs, by the very nature of their construction, are so arranged that they can receive no more air into them than is sufficient to supply the increased capacity produced by the enlargement of the chest. The respiratory muscles enlarge the chest to a certain extent, and a quantity of air just sufficient to fill the lungs is taken in, and no more. All that can be taken in is necessary to purify the blood thoroughly, and if by any cause, the requisite quantity of oxygen is prevented from reaching the lungs, the whole system feels the effects.

By referring to the anatomy of the chest, the reader will see, that a large portion of its walls are made of elastic cartilage, which will readily yield to pressure. The object of these cartilages is principally to assist in expiration and inspiration. Their flexibility may be proved by placing a hand on each side and pressing them together, the sides can be thus made to yield several inches. You will, therefore, perceive, that if a bandage is tightly drawn around the chest, and continued there for a short time, not only will the chest be prevented from fully expanding by the confinement of the diaphragm as well as the ribs, and a great quantity of air shut out from the lungs, by which the venous blood will be unable to give off all its carbon, but the right side of the heart must labor harder to propel the blood through the constricted lungs, and the left side also to keep in motion a fluid less suited to its action. The delicate

nerves have an unnatural duty to perform; and apart from the distressing palpitation almost universally experienced by those who yield to the habit of *tight lacing*, enlargement of the heart, thick-



OUTLINE OF VENUS DE MEDICIS.

OUTLINE FORM OF A MODERN BELLE.



SKELETON AS NATURE FORMED IT.

SKELETON AS ART DEFORMED IT.

ness of the valves, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, and a long train of diseases ensue, to embitter and shorten their days.

But aside from the various disorders which tight lacing produces, it destroys the symmetry of the chest and the beauty of the complexion and countenance. The effect of a band drawn around the chest, so as to prevent its full expansion, at the moment when we inspire, necessarily impedes the free circulation of the blood, and especially that in the superficial vessels under the skin. Of course the complexion suffers, it being at first of a deep unnatural red, and afterwards of a pallid dingy hue. The features are also in a measure distorted; for, unavoidably, when the breathing is irregular, the nostrils are thrown into more frequent and hurried action; or, if the air be inhaled through the mouth, the lips contract unpleasantly; the eyes at the same time have a staring expression, and a fullness, if not actual projection—all foreign to the beauty of the countenance. If these are some of the effects of a single band around the waist, how much greater must be those from inclosing the entire chest in tight corsets. A woman tightly laced, will have, in despite of all exertions to the contrary, an afflicted, if not suffering countenance;—she cannot possibly in that state exhibit that lively play of features, and ingenuous expression of face, which she could do without effort at another time. Every change of motion, however transient, is promptly followed by a change of respiration, marked either by more frequent movements, or greater expansion of chest; but how can an emotion be indulged in, or how receive its appropriate expansion, if the sides of the chest be pressed in as if with iron?

Dr. E. H. Dixon, in his beautiful and chaste work on the "Diseases of Women," has the following eloquent remarks on the injurious effect of this relic of ignorance and barbarity: "Look at nature as spread out before your view of the whole universe; look at her thousand tribes of ever-moving, changing life; her insects, birds, and beasts; behold them in their varied states of action and repose; the birds of the air, the lambs that skip over the verdant meadow; has she ever been known to interpose an obstacle to the fulfillment of her ends? Could the eagle soar to the clouds, or the lark sing his matin lay, if the great process of life's renovation were checked within them? We know that their muscular activity, their power of rising in the air, depend on the perfect freedom of their respiration. The means of escaping pursuit, of obtaining food, is never denied them. We alone, with our higher powers of reason, reserve to our skill of improving the forms of nature.

"Do we talk of beauty? I appeal to sculpture. The forms of classic art are the reverse of modern deformity. Not a modern shape is to be seen amongst all the classic sculpture of Italy. Graceful carriage! It is a union of delicacy in its use, combined with evident strength; the limbs are planted with firmness in the successive steps; the chest expands freely; the head is erect; the eyes on a level with the horizon, and frequently elevated to the heavens—is this a description of every-day life? The tottering step, the panting or suppressed respiration, the immovable chest, the downcast lids—are they not visible wherever we turn our eyes?

"Not a movement of the human frame but is dependent for its energy and gracefulness on the property of organic and voluntary contractability. The former, you know, means nothing more than the power of contraction possessed by the muscular system—that power which holds it together, and develops its increase, by causing the secretion of new particles from the blood. It moves the heart, lungs, stomach, and bowels. Voluntary contractability is the power of walking, extending the hands, and every movement performed by the will. Now, let me ask, when do we enjoy them in the highest degree? Is it when we possess health? Soon, in a momentary attack of fainting, we are completely deprived of voluntary, and partly of organic contractability; and can we possess health when the very source of life and

motion is crippled by the barbarous corset?" We have already alluded, in a former number, to the effect produced by undercarbonized blood upon the brain, the seat of the intellectual faculties, clouding and obscuring its operations. It is bad enough to breathe a vitiated atmosphere, but to exclude the delicate lungs from the use of even that, to deprive the impure blood of a part of that restoring power, imperfect as it is, and to drive the already overburdened heart to still greater effort, is a practice baneful to health, destructive to beauty, and injurious to the moral and intellectual faculties.

SELFISHNESS AND BENEVOLENCE.

BY REV. S. F. CLARKE.

The selfish man that lives for himself alone, who neither ministers to nor cares for the kindly sympathies of others, is, like the stagnant pool of water, a lifeless, useless being, fit only to infest the social world with pestilential moral disease; while the benevolent heart, that is ever open to the sympathies of others, and continually sending forth its springs of kindness to minister comfort to needy souls, is like the beautiful lake among the hills, which receives into itself the cool rivulets from the mountains, warms them in its own sunlit bosom, reflects back again the smile which admiring heaven bestows on its own loveliness, and then sends forth its gladdened waters, in rejoicing streams, to give new verdure to the plains, and beauty to the meadows below. You will always see fragrant lilies floating on the bosom of such a lake, and cheerful smiles playing on the countenance that radiates the loveliness of such a heart.

PRESENTIMENTS AND SECOND SIGHT.

In our article on the *Law of Sympathy*, published in the last number of this Journal, it was shown that man, being connected with the great Whole of things, of which all things, in common with Himself, are parts, is subject to the influence of all things, and is liable to be, as it were, sympathetically affected by the ethereal emanations of every form, organism, or creation, in being; and that the affection will be more or less intense according to the nearness or remoteness of his conjunction, either as to space or state, with the object from which the influence proceeds. If the facts presented in that article have caused in the reader's mind a sufficiently clear appreciation of the truthfulness of this proposition, it will not be difficult for him to rise thence to the induction of still higher truths, or conceive that an intensification of sympathies, thus exemplified, may, in some instances, amount to the clearest and most direct intellectual perceptions. With this *a priori* view of the probabilities of such mental phenomena, we proceed to exemplify their actual existence by the following statements:

It is by no means uncommon for persons, especially those of a delicate nervous organization, to

have presentiments more or less distinct, concerning various matters in which their own interests or affections are involved. One, perhaps, will have an irresistible feeling that he is about to receive a letter from an absent friend, or that a certain friend is about to visit him, or that things are being said or done in distant places which affect his reputation or interests in some way. Another, without any apparent cause, will perhaps have an unconquerable feeling that some calamity is about to befall him, or that death is soon to occur within the circle of his friends; and many have, in the same way, had accurate premonitions of their own death. The fulfillment of such impressions, frequently under circumstances which preclude every reasonable hypothesis of chance or mere coincidence, shows that they originate in true causes connected, in some way, with the events which they foreshadow.

When the emanating spheres of persons, especially as characterized by any fixed purpose, intentions or will, constitute the cause of these impressions, the mode of the production of the latter is of course obvious, according to magnetic and sympathetic laws, explained in previous numbers of this Journal. I will here cite the following facts, in further illustration of the subject at issue:

A clergyman informed me, that the mother of his wife, a lady residing in Providence, R. I., received one time a distinct presentiment that her husband, who was a sea captain, would return home from a voyage the next day, although there was no exterior reason for expecting him so soon. She stated her confident impression to her family and friends, and prepared to receive her husband. He accordingly came on the next day, and, being seated in her room, awaiting his arrival, the wife knew the instant he placed his hand upon the door knob; and, as he entered, she had already risen from her seat, and was advancing to receive him.

A similar mental phenomenon happened to the wife of Mr. W., a gentleman of my acquaintance, residing in Brooklyn. While lying in her bed one morning, she became distinctly impressed that the brother of Mr. W. would arrive that morning from Massachusetts, and that she must rise and prepare to receive him. She stated her impression to her husband, who ridiculed her, as there was no external reason to expect his brother at that time. She, however, arose and made a fire, after which she went to the door and looked down the street, and saw her husband's brother coming at the distance of a couple of blocks.

Such phenomena, though insignificant to the thoughtless, are really wonderful to the reflecting psychologist, as showing the possibility, even while in the normal state, of a supersensuous communion of soul with soul, on which intervening space can exert but little modifying influence!

But, in the same way, certain susceptible persons may be impressed with striking events which are about to occur in nature, by coming into communion with the spheres of their causes; for it has already been intimated, that all objects and conditions in external nature have their characteristic spheres which communicate with the spheres of all other objects in the great system of things of which they are a part, and thus communicate with

the sphere of the human soul. Not only are some human beings, but even some of the lower animals, subject to this kind of presentiment, as those are aware who are acquainted with the natural history of the bee and the beaver.

I will now relate a case of a somewhat dissimilar, but perhaps still more remarkable, character. A physician, an intimate acquaintance of the writer, residing in Newark, N. J., was called upon to attend a lady in a neighboring village, who was supposed to be in the last stages of dysentery, having been pronounced incurable by the physicians resident in the village. Being a personal acquaintance and friend of the lady, and feeling the deepest interest in her recovery, the physician, as he was examining and contemplating her case, seemed to feel all her symptoms, as by physical sympathy, with the greatest distinctness, in his own body, and was fully impressed with the precise character of her disease. He soon fell into a state of deep mental abstraction, and seemed to see, as by spiritual vision, a small plant of a kind he had never before particularly noticed, and of the medicinal properties of which he had, until that moment, been entirely ignorant. He was fully impressed, that a decoction made from that plant was precisely what the patient required; and as he turned from the bed, he assured her anxious family that her life was in no imminent danger. He then walked out into an adjoining lot, and, a few rods from the house, he found a quantity of plants of the identical kind he had seen in his vision. He brought a handful of the plants to the house, prepared the decoction, and gave it to the patient, and, to use his own words, "it acted like a charm." The disease was immediately checked, and in a few days the lady was perfectly well. I have this account from the physician's own lips, and know that entire confidence may be placed in his veracity. It would seem that in this instance, the physician, being rendered susceptible to the influence of the patient by the interest he felt in her case, became, as he contemplated her condition, involuntarily magnetized to an extent which rendered him partially clairvoyant.

The foregoing case exhibits, in a slight degree of development, a faculty which has been termed "second sight," which is nothing more than a kind of natural clairvoyance. This faculty is said to be quite common in some parts of Germany, and of Denmark, and especially among the Highlands of Scotland, where the pure and highly electric state of the atmosphere probably favors its development. The Scottish seers will often have distinct views of distant scenes and transactions, and sometimes even visions of coming events. The marvelous accounts of psychological phenomena of this kind with which Scottish literature abounds, are, no doubt, in some instances, tinged with undue credulity; but the numerous and undoubted coincidences in the essential features of these phenomena, as occurring at different times, to different persons, and in all countries, show that they have a foundation somewhere, that is more substantial than the aerial fignments of superstition; take the following case: "A friend of mine," says Mrs. Crowe, "knew a lady who, being in a natural state of clairvoyance,

without magnetism, saw the porter of the house where her son lodged, ascend to his room with a carving knife, go to his bed where he lay asleep, lean over him, then open a chest, take out a fifty pound note, and retire. On the following day she met her son and asked him if he had any money in the house; he said yes, he had fifty pounds whereupon she bade him seek it—but it was gone. They stopped payment of the note, but did not prosecute, thinking the evidence insufficient. Subsequently the porter, being taken up for other crimes, the note was found crumpled up at the bottom of an old purse belonging to him."

The remarkable case of Swedenborg's correctly describing the origin, progress and final extinguishment of a fire in Stockholm, whilst he himself was in Gottenburg, (which case has been frequently related,) seems to belong to the class of phenomena now under consideration. The same probably may be said of the case of Elisha being able to inform the king of Israel what the host king of Syria did and said in his bed chamber. (2 Kings, vi. 12.)

Perhaps a form in which the faculty of second sight manifests itself more frequently than in any other, is the form of previsions of funerals. A visionary coffin is perhaps seen to be carried from a particular house, and to be borne on a bier to a particular burying ground, being accompanied by a funeral procession, the precise order, movements, windings, haltings, &c., of which are sometimes observed. In the course of a few weeks afterwards, the same scene is sure to be enacted in the outer world. Authentic instances of this kind of previsions are recorded in Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature," Sullings' "Pneumatology," Kerner's "Seeress of Prevorst," &c.

A girl about seventeen years of age, of a remarkable magnetic constitution, and exhibiting a decided predominance of the ganglionic over the cerebral system, recently told me that she was subject to frequent fits of somnambulism, during which, among other singular exercises which she frequently experienced, she was sometimes irresistibly impelled to rise from her bed and proceed, in the middle of the night, to some burying ground, and select a place for a particular person indicated in her impressions, to be buried. After selecting the spot, she would generally see a visionary funeral procession, bearing the body of the individual, entering the burying ground, when, after observing the order of the procession, she would be so far released from the spell which bound her, as to be permitted to return home. Her parents had endeavored to prevent her, in some instances, from making these nocturnal excursions, but it was found, that if she was prevented on the first night, the same promptings returned on the next, and gave her no rest until the journey was made. The person in respect to the close of whose mortal affairs she became thus interiorly solicited, was always sure to die soon afterwards, and to be buried in the very spot indicated, his body being escorted thither by a funeral procession precisely such as the vision foreshadowed. What perhaps renders this phenomenon the more difficult of solution, is the fact, that in some instances, the person whose death was foreseen, was, at the time, in apparently good

health; and, though residing in the neighborhood, the girl, in some instances, had had no intercourse with him, or her, by which a magnetic rapport might be supposed to be established. This idiosyncrasy seemed to be prevalent in the young lady's family; and she informed me that two of her aunts, now residing in Orange county, N. Y., were subject to similar experiences; one of whom, on a certain occasion, walked ten miles, in the middle of the night, to a burying ground, under the same mysterious prompting. I am personally acquainted, also, with a man over forty years of age, and possessing an uncommonly vigorous physical constitution, who is subject to the kind of previsions here referred to. On one occasion, he had a vision of a funeral assemblage at a neighboring house, and saw, among other things, the coffin lifted through the window into the area in front of the house. Though, at the time, no one residing in that house was ill, one of the members of the family was soon taken ill, and died, after which a funeral assemblage, precisely such as the one foreseen, occurred; and, in consequence of the crowded state of the house, the coffin was actually passed through the window, as the vision represented.

Mental phenomena of this kind are very difficult of explanation. Jung Stilling supposes, that by an opening of their interior minds, the pre-visionists are rendered capable of "experiencing the arrangements made in the world of spirits, and executed in the visible world." He also supposed, that in some such instances, there is actually an impression of the coming event given directly and intentionally by spirits, to the seer residing in the mortal body. That this may be the case, certainly no one, from the knowledge he has of the spirit world and its laws, is authorized to deny. If, however, spirits themselves have this kind of pre-vision, it should be reflected, that man, even in this present world, is a spirit as to his interior nature, and may exercise the faculty of pre-vision in proportion as his interior powers are, from any cause, brought into action. It should, moreover, be remembered, that as the seer contains within itself the future oak, and all causes contain their undeveloped effects, so the spiritual archetype, or pattern of any future event, is contained in those now existing causes which, in their farther development, will necessarily bring about the event as a visible occurrence of the outer world; and pre-vision may be only a clairvoyant perception of the spirit, archetype, or pattern of the event, now enfolded in its existing cause or germ. But, whatever the true explanation may be, the facts themselves reveal a faculty of the human mind, which cannot be otherwise than an intensely interesting subject of speculation to the psychologist and metaphysician.

W. F.

INSTINCT.

BY J. H. COBB.

As a Phrenologist I wish to make a few remarks on the above subject, which I trust may be in harmony with our mental philosophy. Instinct is defined to be that power or disposition in animals that acts without previous instruction or experience. Metaphysicians have taught, and the mass of men

believe, that what is termed animal instinct is essentially different in its nature and character from the powers and faculties of the human species, or more particularly the intellectual and moral powers,—a distinction which to my mind is denied by true Phrenology. Am I not correct when I say that every faculty, of both men and brutes, acts from instinct, acts *instinctively*, or has an instinct of its own? The organ of *Love of Offspring* is the same in location and function, whether in an eagle's, a snake's, a hen's, a monkey's, or a woman's head. So is *Adhesiveness*, whether in the cow, the kitten, or the girl. The power which impels the beaver to build its dam, the bee its comb, the bird its nest, and man his innumerable structures, is the same. *Acquisitiveness*, or the disposition to hoard, is the same in location and function in a man, a squirrel, or an ant. So with *Destructiveness*, *Caution*, *Locality*, and in general with all the powers common to man and any of the animals below him. I do not deny that in general these powers are stronger in animals than men. There are many reasons for this; but this fact does not destroy my position. Does not *Ideality* in painting, *Causality* in reasoning, *Reverence* in worshiping, and, in general, do not all the higher powers, which man only possesses, act as much from instinct or "without previous experience or instruction," as the power that prompts the duckling to find and swim on the water? An editor once wrote to a friend that he had "got married because he could not help it." So every organ, whether in men or brutes, if strongly and healthfully developed, acts—if it acts at all—because it cannot help it, or it acts from instincts. Pope, whom in general I much admire, says—

"And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In this 'tis God directs; in that 'tis man."

Well, friend Pope, I shall accept your challenge. If you had been a Phrenologist you would not have made such a blunder. Are not the reasoning organs located above the organs of "instinct" in the animal? And if the higher the location of the organ the higher and more important its functions, be true, have I not, or rather has not God, "raised reason o'er instinct?" No; for it never was below it. It is in the upper-story, while what is called instinct is far below. "In this (instinct) 'tis God directs, in that (reason) man;" or God directs the animal, but man the highest department of the intellectual! Have I perverted your meaning? I had no such intention certainly. Men without a true mental philosophy may speak many truths from instinct; but they often get "the cart before the horse," man before or above God. If my premises and very brief argument be true and logical, then I conclude that if the term instinct be applied to any, it may, in the same sense and with the same propriety, be applied to all the powers and faculties of men or brutes. Away then with those abstract, unphilosophical distinctions that nature has not made. I have not time to enlarge on this subject, but trust that what little I have said is true and logical. I believe I have reason from instinct if at all. If any Phrenologist sees fit to enlarge upon or review my remarks, he will please so to do.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SPIRIT.

(Concluded.)

Having ascertained that there is a spirit in man that permeates, and gives life and sensation to, the visible organism, and is manifested throughout the different organs, and that the spirit is the offspring of that eternal, invisible, self-existent power which controls universal matter, we will now consider whether the spirit is imperishable, and will exist eternally.

When we behold the unfoldings of nature, and realize the power and wisdom therein displayed, we are impressed with the idea, that everything is made by and with design. If such is the case, then, inasmuch as the development of the spirit is thus far the consummation of that design, it may be considered as a declaration of nature, that the spirit is developed for something. But if nature develops the organism, and the organism is given to develop the spirit, and the spirit dies with the organism, then both the organism and the spirit have been developed for nothing, and the Power that governs nature is imperfect, and His works are without meaning. Universal matter, put in motion and governed only by such a Power, would dissolve into chaos, and cease to be. Prove a want of design in one law, or attribute, or principle, or even effect, in nature, and you prove that nature is a mockery, and the Power that governs it a mocker.

Right consists in the proper adaptation of means to ends, and in the fitting of everything for what it was designed; therefore, destroy the purpose or adaptation of things, and right and wrong are annihilated, that is to say, if a thing is made for nothing, it is immaterial what it is, or how it is made. Right implies a necessity: thus there could be no such thing as right in constructing a mansion or a complicated machine, though every part of it were perfectly fitted for its place, and the workmanship were of the most exquisite kind, if the thing thus completed was, as a whole, unnecessary, and made for no purpose. Neither is there any such thing as right in the perfect construction and adaptation of the parts of the visible creation, if every effect of the same must come to an end. Whatever exists without subservience to a purpose is, plainly, not needful; neither are its component parts, nor the Power that united them, needful. And if the spirit exists for nothing, and the ultimate design of the whole visible creation was to develop the spirit, then the conclusion is unavoidable, that the whole visible creation was ushered into being for nothing. Now, inasmuch as right and wrong cannot exist in nothing, and the ultimate object of the visible creation must have been to develop the spirit, the very idea of right and wrong proves the future existence of the spirit. And as visible matter cannot be annihilated, but only returns to its visible parent, neither can the spirit be annihilated, but must return to its invisible Parent. And, inasmuch as there are no two organisms precisely alike, and the spirit is developed in and through the organism, there can be no two spirits alike, therefore the identity must be retained. But if the spirit retains not its identity, and is absorbed in the great Fountain Spirit, as the ocean absorbs the drop, and if visible nature was

usher into being that the spirit might be developed in and through the organism, then the visible creation was unnecessary, and ushered into being for nothing.

Again, man's future existence is proved by the following: First, it is an established principle, that like produces like; and man's spirit, being the offspring of a divine, self-existent Power, hence can never lose its existence. Secondly, the fact that everything in nature has its adaptation, and is designed for something, and that man has a desire for eternal life, proves the existence of what is desired. Thirdly, inasmuch as nature was designed to develop the organism, and the organism was designed to develop the spirit, the spirit must have been designed for a higher sphere. Fourthly, this is also proved by the fact that man is a compound being, embracing both visibility and invisibility; and, as his visibility must return to its visible parent, his invisibility must return to its invisible parent, and live eternally.

Having ascertained by nature that there is a spirit in man that can never die, it remains for us to ascertain its power, and to consider its natural emancipation from the organism.

If universal visible matter could exist without the influence of the Great Spirit, it would exist only in death and everlasting slumber. Nature and revelation both declare that it is the spirit that giveth life, and that death, which is sometimes called sleep, is the absence of the spirit. Visible matter pervaded by the spirit, is made alive.

When Jesus caused the spirit to return to the daughter of Jairus, she was made alive, and arose; And when that same Jesus went to the grave of Lazarus, and was moved with pity, inasmuch that he wept, and groaned in his spirit, and was troubled, and cried with a loud voice, saying, "Lazarus come forth," it was the return of the spirit that enabled that sleeping organism to awake and obey the command. As the Infinite Spirit moves and animates the universe, so the finite spirit moves and animates the matter which it inhabits. And as visible matter sleeps without the pervading presence of the spirit, it follows that it is dependent upon, and cannot control, the spirit; therefore, it must be the spirit that forms the organism, and not the organism that forms the spirit. Without the spirit, the organic form could not exist, even in embryo. The spirit gives its own form to the organism; and if it could be seen with the natural eye, it would appear like the organism which it inhabits; were it not so, we could not know the mind or spirit by the organism. As everything else is accomplished by means, so it is by means that the organism is what it is; and that means is the spirit's power, which gives it shape, strength and motion. A combination of different attributes, and these in different proportions, forms the different animals. A combination of all the attributes, sensations and principles, acting upon and combining matter, constitutes man. It is the different proportions of these, acting upon and combining with matter, that makes the different forms and different organisms. Jesus was what he was, because the spirit was given to him without measure. It was the great power of the spirit that animated his visible organ

ism, that enabled him to do what to others was miraculous. It was by the power of his spirit that he affected or influenced other spirits, and through them, the organisms which they inhabited. Therefore this idea is unavoidable, that it is the spirit that forms, gives life to and controls the visible organism; and not the organism that forms, gives life to, and controls the spirit; and this spirit is not the blood, nor the breath, but an emanation from the invisible Fountain of Life or the Great Spirit.

Facts in nature prove, that the organism in embryo is affected by the spirit, through the organism that bears it. So the spirit in embryo is affected through the organism which it inhabits. And as there is an embryo state of the organism, so there is an embryo state of the spirit. And as a physical disconnection from the parent is a first birth, both to organism and spirit, so the emancipation of the spirit from the organism which it inhabited is a second birth of the spirit, or second change of the spirit's mode of being, and the sensations of the spirit are no longer through the visible organism, but are in itself. In the organism, the spirit sees, acts, and realizes only through a veil, and if that veil or organism is darkened, the manifestations of the spirit cease; but when this veil is taken away, or the spirit is emancipated, it then sees clearly, and its sensations are increased—not annihilated. It can then see and communicate with spirits, as really as one visible organism can be brought in contact with another. Spirits can realize spirits, but cannot see them till this veil is taken away, or till they are emancipated from the organisms which they inhabit. By this we learn why God, who is a Spirit, cannot be seen but only realized by the spirit, while it inhabits this veil or organism.

Paul seemed to understand this second birth of the spirit, when he said, "That which thou sowest is not quickened except it perish. If what is sown is dead, and contains no life, it must forever remain dead, and will never send forth the living shoot. It is the life within the seed that produces the shoot, and as the latter increases, the life or power in the seed goes to support it, and the seed perishes; but its life is not annihilated, but is absorbed in the higher form. The butterfly is ushered into being while the ungainly caterpillar perishes; but if the caterpillar should perish without being transformed, the butterfly would never appear. So it is throughout nature: life proceeds from life, but never from death. The mortal form perishes, and the immortal spirit is then born, and, in immortal bloom, dwells with kindred spirits. But if it could be proved that man perishes in death, nature would point to the conclusion that he must forever remain dead. But it is the organism only that perishes, while the spirit merely changes its mode of being.

This idea is in harmony with what Jesus taught, when he said, "Whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." He could not have meant that the believer's visible organism would never die, for his organism died, and the organisms of all that believed in him died also. Again, he said, "When two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Then, it is plain, that it is the spirit that never dies, and that in spirit,

not in body, he is with those that meet in his name. Though the teachings of Jesus may seem to be mysterious, yet they are in harmony with the teachings of Him who speaks through nature; therefore we are bound to believe his words are true. We thus see, that it is by the Father, through nature, as well as by the Son, through revelation that we are taught, that though this body mingles in its mother dust, and its memory perishes from the earth, and all sublimity and corruptible things wax old and decay, the spirit shall return to its great Parent, and, in immortal youth and unfading beauty, triumph over death, hell and the grave.

These considerations deeply impress us with the power, wisdom and goodness of Him who has thus kindly dealt with man, in making him heir of an inheritance that fadeth not away. It is the want of a due understanding of these things that causes man to turn a deaf ear to the counsels of God, and to transgress those laws that were designed for his happiness. A true knowledge of God and of his government, and of his goodness, will change man from pride to humility, from transgression to obedience, from hatred to love, from sin to holiness, from discord to harmony, and fill the earth with joy and peace.

If the same attributes that, in harmony, constitute God, in discord constitute that which is the reverse of God, then it is impossible for God to exist in war, discord or wrath. The attributes of God are not God, only as they exist in harmony. Discord would strike the universe out of being, and, with its sole prevalence, God would be no longer God. But harmony preserves, and by necessity must prevail over its opposite. It is the devil that destroys and torments; he was a disturber and a warrior from the beginning. Consume discord by the light of that God who is "love," and a "consuming fire," and abide only in harmony and wrath, and wars are consumed also, and Satan hath no longer a dwelling place.

As God cannot exist in nature without harmony, neither can He exist in man, nor man in Him, without harmony. Therefore, in order that God may exist in man, each attribute of the mind must act in harmony with all other attributes; that is, each attribute must be gratified in its turn, but not at the expense of any other attribute. Keeping the attributes of the mind in subjection to each other, is bearing the cross and denying self; for it is only when man is in harmony with himself that he is in harmony with God, and dwells with God in heaven, and God is manifested in him. On the other hand, in so far as man exists in discord with himself, he exists in torment or hell, whether it be in this or the future world. For, heaven and hell exist not in place, but in state, though the spirit land must exist both in place and in state.

REMARKABLE MAGNETIC CURES.

The efficacy of Animal Magnetism as a therapeutic agent, is illustrated in part, by the following extract from a letter to the editors of this Journal:

"Mr. — came to my house very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis. The bronchial tube was so much inflamed that it was with difficulty that he could articulate so as to be understood.

He was at the same time laboring under some fever, and was quite weak, it being the fourth day of the severe attack of the disease. As I was in the habit of operating frequently for headache and rheumatic pains, it was suggested that I should try my hand on him. I at first felt a hesitancy in attempting such a thing for so severe a case. I however proposed the operation to him, and he being willing we retired to an adjoining room and commenced an operation. After magnetizing him about twenty-five minutes, I observed that his breathing became quite easy, whereas before, it had been labored and difficult. On being called, he gave no answer, being thoroughly magnetized. I then manipulated to throw off the disease; that is to say, I passed my hand downward from the throat, and outward, the patient the meanwhile breaking out into a profuse sweat. After this I demagnetized him; that is, I awoke him by the reverse passes. He jumped up, placed his hand to his throat, and laughingly exclaimed, "You have charmed all the soreness away!" He spoke as plainly as he ever did. The fever did not return that night. I again operated upon him, but only succeeded in magnetizing him partially, so as to be able to make him breathe easily or with difficulty, by placing the finger and thumb of one hand upon his cheeks (the pole of the lungs) and the points of the fingers of the other hand upon the spine on a line with the lower points of the shoulder blades. I repeated this operation the next day, he all the time gaining strength. He assures me that he never got over an attack of any sickness or inflammation half so quick, and that he is clearer of bronchial affections than he has been for years."

Our correspondent then proceeds to speak of another case in his magnetic practice, in which the patient, a young lady, was laboring under a severe and loathsome acrofulous affection, which the ordinary medical treatment, long continued, had proved inadequate to relieve. After magnetizing her once a day for about six weeks, almost every trace of the disease was obliterated; but at this juncture she was unfortunately deterred from submitting to any farther operations, through the ridicule of unbelievers. Our correspondent, who writes from Decatur, Illinois, sends us his name, together with the names of his patients, but does not wish either to go before the public unless his statements are doubted.

Agricultural Department.

NURSERY TREES.

BY J. A. SPEAR.

To obtain strong, healthy stocks, the seeds should be procured from large apples, sweet ones are the best, that are produced by strong, healthy, vigorous trees. A loam, or clay, or gravel soil is better than a sandy soil, and should be prepared in autumn, and the seeds should be sown then. If the ground is not sufficiently rich, a small trench or furrow may be plowed, and partly filled with manure, and the manure covered with dirt, and the seeds may be scattered on the dirt over the manure, and mixed with the dirt with a common rake. The rows thus made should be far enough apart to cultivate be-

between them with a horse. The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds, but the trees should not be killed up. Deep culture is necessary. The cultivator, followed by the subsoil plow, destroys the weeds, and loosens the ground, and saves much labor that would be necessary without them. The stocks will be overgrown, and their wood immature and unhealthy, if the ground is too rich, and if it is too barren, the trees will be dwarfish, therefore a medium growth is what is desired. This is what produces the strongest and most durable timber. Though some kinds of timber, that grow very fast, will bend easily, is very heavy and strong, when it is first used, but it soon grows brittle, and loses its strength, and will rot much quicker with equal exposure, than the same kind of timber that has been grown between the two extremes. Trees that attain the greatest size and age, make but a small growth the first year. By this we learn that, if we would have our apple-trees strong, healthy, and long lived, the first few years of their growth should be rather moderate, but after that it may be increased gradually. If the interior of the trunk is composed of well matured, sound, strong, durable wood, the rapidity of the growth may then be increased with less harm than when the interior of the trunk is growing. Nursery trees should not be raised on highly-manured ground, but the rapidity of their growth should be increased by degrees after they are set in an orchard. If they are raised on very rich ground they will appear very handsome and thrifty in the nursery, but will be apt to be rotten-hearted and short-lived, and will not flourish in the orchard, unless the ground where they stand is as rich, or richer, than it was in the nursery. Trees should be made to grow in the nursery by cultivating deep, and keeping the ground loose, without using much manure. I know it is for the nurserymen's interest to grow their trees quick, and make them smooth and handsome, but the purchaser will part with his money, and be at the trouble of setting out what are but little better than milk-weeds, instead of good healthy trees. Then he will wonder why his trees do not live, or flourish better, and as they die he can find, if he will be at the trouble to examine, that they are rotten-hearted. Trees that are grafted near the ground in large thrifty stocks are very apt to be of this description.

I know of but one way to raise nursery trees, and prevent their being rotten-hearted; and that is, to so manage them that their growth will be between the two extremes, and cut off the immature wood every year, which is but little besides bark and an overgrown pith, and let the leading or upper bud be on wood that is matured, and has a small pith. If the young tree finishes its growth for the season by forming a good bud on its top, it is an indication that the wood is all matured; but if the top is light colored, and runs to a point without this bud, it is an indication that the latter part of the year's growth is not well matured. By examination it will be found that a few inches at the top of the tree consists of nothing but bark and a thin porous coat of wood over a very large pith. If the bud that is to produce the upright shoot the next year is above where this immature wood commences, it must remain on immature

wood, which will never be healthy or strong, but will first grow dark colored and then rot. So it is with the next year's growth and so on, and if this immature wood at the top is not cut off every year down to where the pith is small, and the wood firm, the heart of the tree will be interspersed with rotten cavities. From a quarter to half of the length of the year's growth, except where there is a bud on the end, should be removed the following spring before the buds start, leaving the upper bud on the remaining part of the stock on the upper or windward side. This will enable the tree to grow straight. It sometimes happens that the latter part of the year's growth, of the young tree, will throw out spurs. This is a sure indication of immature or brittle wood, and it should be cut off below the spurs. Nursery trees will be taller, and in every respect better at the expiration of five years, by cutting off the immature wood every spring. In this way healthy and well-proportioned trees can be raised. Some care is necessary to make them grow straight, and this consists in letting the top spire start from the windward or upper side every year, and keeping other branches from crowding it. Horizontal limbs, and those nearly so, should not be cut close, for that will wound and injure the tree, but may be shortened by being cut some two inches from the tree. These are not apt to grow large, and may be cut close in August, after the tree is large enough to form its top, but not before.

When the natural stock is from three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half feet high, about six inches (more or less according to the maturity of the wood) of the top of the last year's growth should be cut off sloping, leaving the slope on the remaining part, from an inch to an inch-and-a-half long. Then a scion of the same size of the stock where it is sloped off should be selected, and a corresponding slope made at the lower end of it, and the two slopes placed together, and made secure by winding a bandage from the bottom to the top of these slopes.

We prepare our bandages by taking thin cotton cloth, (sheets partly worn out will answer), and cutting it in strips about eight inches wide, and as long as the cloth is wide; that is, we cut off the warp, not the fillings; or in other words, we cut the cloth crosswise in strips eight inches wide. Then with two small hooks, made of wire, one at each end of a small stick of timber, about the size of a common rake-head, and as long as the strips of cloth are wide, one end of one of these strips of cloth is secured by being attached to the hooks, and it is then put into a kettle of melted grafting-wax by means of a wooden handle, one end of which is fastened in the center of the wood that holds the hooks. The kettle stands on a board about one foot-and-a-half square, and at the center of two of the opposite sides of this board two narrow strips of board, two feet long, are nailed to it at their lower ends, and the tops of them are fastened by a cross-piece only ten or twelve inches long. This brings the standards or upright strips of boards nearer together at the top than they are at the bottom, and the top or cross-piece has a sharp corner on one side, which the cloth is drawn across when

it is taken out of the kettle that contains the melted wax. By drawing the cloth across the sharp corner the surplus of wax is taken off, which runs down into the kettle. If the wax gets too cool, and too much of it adheres to the cloth, another small piece of board is held in one hand in such a manner as to come in contact with the cross-piece, and the cloth is passed between these two, and dipped in a kettle or tub of cold water, and then straightened on a board. In this manner they are all dipped. Then by putting from six to ten of these together they can be cut, when they are slightly warm, with a thin, broad blade, with a rounding point, somewhat like the point of a hay-knife, and by pressing it down through in a similar manner as the hay-knife is pressed into the solid hay.

In this manner these strips are cut crosswise into narrow strips, about one third of an inch in width, and eight inches in length, or as long as the other strips that have been dipped are wide. They will adhere to each other, and can be carried to the nursery, and easily picked apart as they are wanted to bind the scion to the stock. In warm weather they will adhere to the stock readily, but in cold days it is necessary to warm them with the spirit lamp, in the same manner as grafting wax is warmed by it.

These bandages hold the scions firmly to the stocks, keep out the water, prevent their drying, are easily made, and are very convenient. If the scions and stocks are good, and the grafting well done, there is no difficulty in making as many as ninety-nine hundredths of the scions grow. If the scion is not taken from the upper end of the twig, and is cut off at the upper end, it is better to cover the upper end of the scion with wax. In two years after being thus grafted, the tree is generally fit to remove from the nursery to the orchard. Trees raised and grafted in this manner are worth, on an average, more than twice as much as those grafted in the root, or budded or grafted near the ground.

Some object to high grafting, because the graft will frequently out-grow the stock. But this is not an objection, for if the graft out-grows the stock, the nearer it is grafted to the ground the greater is the liability for the stock to be broken off immediately below where it is grafted. If there is from three to four feet of the stock above the ground, it will spring, and thus avoid being broken by the wind.

The strongest and most durable timber grows near the ground, or in what is called the butts of trees, and the timber is found to be less strong and durable the farther from the roots and nearer the top it grows.

If the twigs are taken from the top of the tree, and used for scions, and are grafted in the root, or in the stock near the ground, the nature of the twig is not changed materially by being placed in or near the ground, but grows faster, is more porous, and is not as hardy, strong or durable as the seedling tree. Any one that is acquainted with their appearance, can detect them at a glance, by their unnatural and tender stock, and will discover a great difference between them and the seedling stock. The leaves are larger, and the stock smoother than those of the seedling, and the superficial observer

thinks they are better, and more hardy, but he is deceived. Besides the trunk of the tree being composed of timber that nature designed only for the top, when the grafting is done near the ground, and in stocks that have large roots, the scion is thrown up faster than the seedling is by its own roots, which makes the graft still more porous, immature, and liable to be rotten-hearted. The cheapest way to raise trees is to graft roots during the winter season, and set them out in the spring; but these trees are not the best, for their trunks are composed of brittle, immature wood, that nature designed for the top. The appearance of the leaves and stocks of these trees is like the appearance of the leaves and sprouts of the top of an old tree, and is, in fact, the top of a tree near or in the ground, growing in a root. Such trees sell very well now, but the time is near when trees grafted in the root, or near the ground, will not be purchased at any price by those that are well informed relative to the growth of trees.

There is one better method of changing the top by grafting, than that which I have mentioned, but it is four or five times as expensive. It is to let the seedling tree form a small top or head of only one year's growth; and graft the center spire about five feet from the ground, and from three to five horizontal twigs or limbs, by splicing as above described.

In all cases, in crotch-grafting, the scion should be of the same size of the limb or twig, or tree grafted; but if one must be the smallest it should be the scion. The bandages should be removed in six or eight weeks, after the tree is grafted.

I am aware that some, and even many, will be inclined to him at and disregard the ideas that I have here presented, relative to raising nursery trees; but as many as will investigate and examine the facts in this case, and pay as much close attention to the growth and decay of trees as I have for the last ten years, will know that what I have stated is correct. I never learned the real cause of trees being rotten-hearted from any author, and had had the cure of a nursery seven years before I discovered it. The remedy is, a medium growth of the seedling stock, and clipping off its top every spring down to where the wood is mature and hard, and the pith is small, or of the medium or healthy size.

THE PLUM:

ITS HISTORY AND CULTURE.

We have three species of wild plums, natives of this country, but they are seldom cultivated in our gardens. Asia and the southern parts of Europe are the regions from which nearly all the fine garden varieties have been derived. So long and extensive has been their cultivation that they have become fully acclimated. The soil and climate of the Middle States have such an adaptation to the plum that several varieties, growing spontaneously, equal the most celebrated in foreign countries. The plum is less wholesome than the peach and pear, unless it is entirely ripe, and for eating it should be allowed to hang on the tree until perfectly ripe.



LUMBARD PLUM, ALSO CALLED BLEECKER'S SCARLET AND BEEKMAN'S SCARLET.

This plum is a very great grower, remarkable for its productiveness, and is sure to bear a large crop, where most other kinds fail from the lightness of the soil, unfavorable weather, or from the ravages of the curculio. These important excellencies give it a high rank. It is of good size and handsome appearance, though it is not of first rate flavor. It is called by its present name in compliment to Mr. Lumbard, of Springfield, Mass., who first brought it into notice in that State, though it was raised from the seed in Whitesborough, N. Y., by Judge Platt. It has been well known in this State by the name of Bleecker's Scarlet.

Fruit of medium size, roundish oval; skin delicate, violet red, paler in the shade, and dusted thinly with bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and pleasant, but not rich, adhering to the stone. Ripens early in September, and continues to the 20th or 25th.

The size and quality of plums may be greatly promoted by having the trees in a sunny exposure, and by thinning the fruit when about half-grown, so that no two plums shall touch each other. This will prevent rotting; it costs time, but the superior quality of fruit will repay it.

In commerce, plums constitute an important article, known as *prunes*, and are exported from France to all parts of the world. They are gathered when ripe, laid on sieves or wicker-work in the sun until they become mellow, and then dried in ovens, moderately heated. The plum is usually propagated from the seeds, which should be planted as soon as gathered in broad drills an inch and a half deep. The next year the seedlings will reach two feet in height, if the soil be good, and in the fall or ensuing spring they may be planted in

the nursery rows, and when two years old, budded with the finer sorts. This should be done about midsummer, or in the middle of July in the vicinity of this city, and done with great care, as the plum is very difficult to bud in our dry climate. The buds are more sure to live if inserted on the north side of the stock, as they are less exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

In a heavy loam or soils having a mixture of clay, the finest varieties of the plum are produced, yet they will thrive on almost any soil. In sandy soils there is great effort, in the form of blossoms and settings, for an abundant crop, but the incursions of the curculio very frequently destroy it, in heavy clay soil sand should be mixed, and in light sandy soil, clay or much should be introduced into the beds or borders where the trees are planted.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

In the portrait of Garibaldi we see a remarkably fine temperament, which gives intensity to the intellect and great purity and elevation to the feelings. The forehead is prominent, high, and remarkably full about the eyes, and from the root of the nose up through its center, evincing great practical talent, memory, and readiness of mind.

The top head is high, particularly at Benevolence, showing superior kindness and moral elevation; while, as it will be seen, his head is narrow and flattened at the sides, indicating frankness, a lack of cruelty, and unselfishness in pecuniary matters. By the shape of his head, we infer that Self-Esteem, Firmness, and the social organs were large, giving dignity, unconquerable perseverance, and deep-toned and constant affections.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY PARKS GODWIN.

The friends of despotism allege that the late republican movement in Europe threw up no great and leading men, but they purposely forget, to say the least, the names of Kosuth, Mazzini and Garibaldi. Of the two first we have already spoken, and we now propose to give some information of the latter.

Garibaldi, if ever man did, deserves the love and remembrance of all free minds. A devoted patriot from his youth, his career has been illustrated by the most heroic achievements in behalf of the common liberties of our race. He was born about forty years ago at Nice, in Italy, a small but not undistinguished city, on the shores of the Mediterranean, where his father followed the occupation of a mariner. He was by that parent early indoctrinated into the mysteries of sea craft, and taught to disregard its dangers, but, to his mother, an excellent woman, whom he always recalls with the most tender feelings, he was indebted for his kindness, gentleness, and love of humanity. Both, however, were friends of liberty, and taught him to worship the free spirit of his ancestors.

After acquiring with avidity the rudiments of education, and especially the fundamental principles of mathematics and natural science, he became a sailor under the direction of his father. But his love of learning never deserted him, and one of his chief delights, in early years, was to read the history of his country, which filled him with an ambition to rival the deeds of the great men of Roman antiquity. He discovered what his dear Italy had been in the days of her power and glory, and he saw what she was, in the weeds of her debasement and degradation, and among the ardent aspirations of his young generous heart, was her rescue from the horrid crew of priests and soldiers who had leveled her to the dust. It is easy for any noble mind to conceive what the feelings of an Italian must be when he contrasts the ancient renown of his nation with her present condition, and with what burning impatience he must long for the opportunity to strike a blow against her oppressors.



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

The opportunity to embark in her cause was not, however, soon given to Garibaldi, and he followed his profession with diligence, making frequent and often perilous voyages to the several parts of Italy, the Levant and the Black Sea. These not only made him acquainted with the difficulties and dangers of the sea, but developed his benevolent affections in the numerous cases of the shipwreck of others, in which he was called to give relief. He was distinguished even then for hardihood and bravery, but much more for his generosity and noble daring. On one occasion he rescued a company of several persons from instant death, at the imminent hazard of his own life, while at all times he manifested a warm sympathy towards the oppressed and the defenceless.

It was during one of these voyages that he first went to Rome, and there, amid the monuments of her former splendor and greatness, and the many evidences of her existing poverty and distress, he conceived the hope of her resurrection. When told that a society of young Italians was already in being, who had devoted their lives to the glorious work, the discovery filled him with unspeakable joy. Columbus, he says, could not have been so happy when the new world first rose upon his vision. He of course eagerly enrolled himself among their number, and when the uprising of 1834 took place, he became a prominent actor in the eventful scenes.

But the movement proved disastrous in its results, and Garibaldi, among others, was condemned to death. Making his escape in disguise from

Genoa, he navigated the Mediterranean for some time alone, and finally succeeded in reaching the coast of France, whence he took passage in a friendly vessel to Brazil. His original intention was then to engage in trade, but finding on his arrival that the patriots of La Plata were in arms, he engaged in their service as a naval officer, and was soon mingled with their public affairs. His deeds of valor and the dangerous encounters which he had with the enemy, secured him the lasting gratitude of his companions in arms. No man who ever fought on the coast is said to have performed more wonders of naval skill and courage than this Italian volunteer.

It was there that he married his wife, whose name and history have become so intimately blended with his own. She was a native of the province of St. Catherine's, in Brazil, of excellent family, and, during the many years that he battled for the Republic of Rio Grande, she accompanied him in most of his expeditions, sharing the exposure and vicissitudes with the utmost intrepidity, and yet rendering his domestic life serene and cheerful by her gentleness and warmth of affection. In his encampments in the dense South American forests, where the enemy lurked on every side, she joined in the march and the bivouac, and in his most daring adventures also upon the high seas, she was his friend and companion. All who know her, as well as her husband, still speak of her as a woman of heroic character, full of resource, activity, and skill, but no less tender and feminine than she was noble. Her subsequent unhappiness and confinement while it

leeds a melancholy interest, to these particulars.

The outbreak of political troubles in Italy, in 1848, seemed like a call of Providence to Garibaldi, summoning him to return to his native land. He arrived at Rome in time to anticipate Mazzini, Averani, and others, in their earlier efforts to organize the Republic, his known ability pointing him out as one of the men best fitted to conduct the military defense of the nation in case of attack. He was appointed a general of a body known as the Legion, which was composed of the most gallant and accomplished corps of young Italy. Nor was it a long time before his and their services were required. France—to her lasting shame be it said—had joined the imperial despot of Austria, and the infamous Bomba of Naples, in a plot against the nascent liberties of the peninsula, and in favor of the restoration of the impotent and fugitive old traitor, the Pope. Their armies were narrowing with a slow but certain contraction, like the coiling of some huge snake, around the walls of the Eternal city. But the undaunted Romans, detecting their purposes under the treacherous disguise they had assumed, were fully prepared for the event. Their numbers were few, but their spirit was high and strong. When the question was put to them, whether they were ready to defend their homes, they shouted with one accord that they would die in the last ditch. Soon, therefore, the war commenced.

The incidents of it we cannot recount here, nor have we space to speak of the prominent part taken in it throughout by the subject of this sketch. A volume would hardly suffice us to tell the whole history of those memorable days. They were worthy of the place and the occasion, and proved to all the world that years of tyranny and degradation have not yet quenched the old fires of the Italian soul. Garibaldi's invincible legions rivaled the fiery energy of those ancient warriors who had carried the victorious eagles to the ends of the globe. Whenever an obstinate defense was to be made, they were called to make it, and whenever an important point was to be conquered they marched to the conquest. Time and again, during the siege of Rome, they sallied beyond the city walls to attack the besiegers in their intrenchments; at the villa Pamphili, where the whole day was spent in furious combat with the French, often bayonet in hand, they drove the assailant from his posts; at Palestrina, they put to route three times their number of men, with a fearful loss of the enemy's life; and at Velletri, they overwhelmed the flower of the Neapolitan army, commanded by the King in person. After the walls were entered, they sustained the shock of assault, day after day, with cool perseverance and unmovable strength; and at last, when the rest of the sorrowful city was compelled to surrender, Garibaldi and his noble spirited young soldiers refused to lay down their arms. It was useless for them, they said, to protract the contest with three powerful and disciplined nations, but they would not yield. They resolved, then, to force their way to a safe place of refuge. Their leader's speech, on that occasion, would have done no dishonor to Brutus or the

Gracchi: "Soldiers!" he said, "in recompense of the love you may show your country, I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, war, and death,—who accepts the terms, let him follow me!" The glorious fellows followed him to a man.

No retreat on record was more full of peril and more resolutely conducted than this of Garibaldi and his friends, through the hostile hosts of occupied Italy. Their object, in quitting Rome, was to reach Venice in time to assist her against the bombardment of the Austrians. It was a desperate attempt, but it was also the only course left. They first marched westward, and then north towards Todi, where they were joined by Col. Forbes. At Orvieto, they drew up to give the French battle, which the latter declined, preferring to hang upon their rear, to cut off their forces in detachments. Aversa, their next point, was in full possession of the Austrian troops, but the people secretly sent them supplies. Hence they turned towards Cisterna in the Pope's dominions, and next Saint Angelo in Vado. All the way they were harassed by the Austrians; in crossing the Apennines they had the most desperate encounters, and it was not until they reached Borgo, near San Marino, ten thousand Austrians closing about them, that it was found expedient to disband, and to allow each one to seek shelter for himself. Even then, large numbers still clung to Garibaldi,—among them Hugo Bassi, who was so inhumanly murdered by the priests at Bologna—Cicerovichio, the Roman Tribune, with his two sons, one of them scarcely 18 years of age, and the lovely Senora Anna—Garibaldi's wife, who, though far advanced in motherhood and otherwise ill, had partaken in every hardship of the retreat, refusing to be separated from her husband, and sometimes riding about the little army to encourage the weary with words of animation and cheer.

From San Marino they set forth at night, not a word being spoken, eluded discovery, and soon after reached Cesanatico, where they seized thirteen vessels to convey them to Venice. But their little fleet was scattered in the darkness. Some of them were never heard of more, and only a few, driven away by the blockading squadron, succeeded in reaching land near the mouth of the Po. There the Signora died, overcome with exhaustion and fatigue. Garibaldi, almost alone, but how no one knows, made his way to Genoa, and thence to the United States.

He would have been received in this country with public demonstrations, but he modestly declined the honor. In order to recruit his health he returned to Staten Island, where he dwelt in perfect security, earning by the labor of his hands, his own support. It was there that the writer of this saw him first. A nobler looking man was never made. He was about the medium height, and finely proportioned. His face was sad in its expression, but full of intelligence, truth and kindness. There was an integrity marked in every feature which must have won confidence at once; yet he was not stern nor sombre, but animated, almost playful and enthusiastic. His remarks on the condition of Europe showed that he was accustomed to look sharply into events, to weigh their nature and

bearing, and to act only on a rigid understanding of facts. He was not a patriot from the imagination, but through the mind and heart.

Garibaldi, after he left Staten Island, went to California on business, and is now engaged in the mercantile marine service of the Pacific. The last we heard of him was that he was in Lima. The Italians there had offered him a national banquet, which he declined. The Governor of Ecuador, it is said, also had offered him the commission of Generalissimo of the Republic, to proceed against Gen. Flores, but it is not known whether he had accepted.

DOCTRINE OF FORM,

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

(Continued.)

IV. Hitherto we have looked for proof and illustration only to well marked and clearly defined examples of the orders and kinds of things examined. But the borders of kingdoms and classes, the individuals which make the transitions, and the elements and qualities common to several provinces which link kind to kind and rank to rank, confess the same law, and even more nicely illustrate where, to superficial view, they seem to contradict it.

Every species of beings in the creation is a reproduction, with modifications and additions, but a real reproduction, in effect, of all that is below it in the scale; so that the simplest and the lowest continues and appears in all, through all variety of advancement, up to the most complex and the highest; in some sense, as decimals include the constituent units, and hundreds include the tens, and other multiples of these embrace them again, until the perfect number is reached, if there be any such bound to either numerals or natures.

1. The rectilinear and parallel arrangement of parts proper to crystallization, which is the lowest plastic power of nature known to us, continues, proximately, in the stems and branches of vegetables. This will accord with our theory, if ascribed to the abundant mineral elements present in the woody fiber, and to its insensibility and enduring nature, as shown by its integral preservation for ages after death, to a degree that rivals the rocks themselves. But the stems of trees are not exactly cylindrical and their fibres are not quite parallel; for there is something of life in them that refuses the arrangement of dead matter. From root to top they taper, but so gradually that it is only decidedly seen at considerable distances or in the whole length.

2. A section of a timber tree shows a regular concentric arrangement of rings—the successive deposits of sequent years—and its cleavage proves that it has also a radiated disposition of fibres. In the flat bones of the head this same arrangement of parts obtains. The cartilaginous base of bone has a life of perhaps equal rank with that of the vegetable structure; it has its insensibility, elasticity, and durability at least, with scarcely any higher qualities; and the osseous deposit is thrown into figure and order similar to the ligneous.

3. The fruits, kernels, and seeds of plants, being

the highest results of the vegetable grade of living action, and so bordering upon the sphere of animal existence, and even intruding into it, begin to take its proper forms, and they are spheroidal, oblate spheroids, conical exactly, ovoid, and even closely touch upon the heart-shaped; yet without danger of confusion with the forms distinctive of the higher style of life. This comparison, it must be remarked also, is between the fruits of one kind and the organic structures of the other, and not of organ with organ, which in different kinds shows the greatest diversity, but of spheres of existence immediately contiguous, and therefore closely resembling each other.

V. Of these forms the globular is probably the very lowest; and, accordingly, of it we have no perfect instance in the animal body, and no near approach to it, except the eye-ball, where mechanical law compels a rotundity, that muscle, fat, and skin seem employed to hide as well as move and guard, and, in the round heads of bones, where the ball and socket joint is required for rotatory motion. But in both these cases the offices which the roundness serves are mechanical, and so, not exceptions to our rule. The perfectly spheroidal must rank as a low order of form, because it results from the simplest kind of force, mere physical attraction being adequate to its production, without any inherent modifying power or tendency in the subject. It is, accordingly, very repugnant to taste in the human structure; as, for instance, rotundity of body, or a bullet head. Nothing of that regularity of curve which returns into itself, and might be produced upon a turning lathe, and no continuity of straight lines within the capacity of square and jack plane, are tolerable in a human feature. Lips, slit with the straightness of a button-hole, or conical precision, or poly-boly globularity, would be equally offensive in the configuration of any feature of the face or general form. Cheek, chin, nose, brow, or bosom put up into such rotundity and uniformity of line and surface, have that mean and insignificant ugliness that nothing can relieve. In rugged irregularity there is place and space for the light and shade of thought and feeling, but there is no trace or hint of this nobler line in the booby cushiony style of face and figure. Nose and brows, with almost any breadth of angle; and chin, with any variety of line and surface, are better, just as crystallization, flat and straight and sharp as it is, nevertheless, seems to have some share in its own make and meaning, which rolls and balls cannot lay any claim to.

VI. But the law under consideration cannot be restrained to shape only. Dimension is also a result of intrinsic qualities, and must in some way and to some extent, indicate the character to which it corresponds. Druggists are so well aware of, and so much concerned with the difference in the size of the drops of different fluids, that they have constructed a table of equivalents, made necessary by the fact. Thus a fluid drachm of distilled water contains forty-five drops, of sulphuric ether one hundred and fifty, of sulphuric acid ninety, and of Tenerife wine seventy eight. So that the law is absolutely universal, however varied in expression, and a specific character in fluids and other parts

of the inanimate world declares itself as decidedly in bulk or volume, its difference of constitution is shown by variety of figure in the living and sentient creation.

Among the crystals termed *isomorphous* by chemists, the dominant ingredient which is common to them all, controls the form, but difference of size answers sufficiently to the partial unlikeness of the other less active elements; and so in the instances of cubes and octahedrons formed of dissimilar minerals where difference of constitution is indicated by varied dimensions only.

VII. Crystal and crystal, and, drop and drop, are alike within the limits of the species, or their unlikeness, if there be any, is not appreciable to our senses, and scarcely conceivable though not absolutely impossible to thought; but we know certainly that clear individuality of character is pursued and marked by peculiarity of form and size throughout the entire universe.

While among minerals and fluids dissimilarity occurs obviously only between species, among plants it begins to be conspicuous between individuals, growing more and more so as observation ascends in the vegetable kingdom. Two stalks of grass may resemble each other as much as two crystals of the same salt, but timber trees grow more unlike, and fruit trees differ enough to make their identification comparatively easy. But it is in the animal kingdom, eminently, and with increasing distinctness as the rank rises, that individuals become distinguishable from each other; for it is here that diversity of character gets opportunity, from complexity of nature, freedom of generating laws, and varied influence of circumstances, to impress dissimilarity deepest and clearest. Crystals undergo no modification of state but instant formation and the sudden violence which destroys them. Vegetables pass through the changes of germination and growth, and feel the difference of soil, and winds, and temperature, and to the limits of these influences, confess them in color, size, and shape; but animals, endowed with acuteness of sense, enjoying locomotion, and related to all the world around them—living in all surrounding nature, and susceptible of all its influences—their individual differences know no limits, and they are universally unlike in appearance as in circumstances, training and character.

Even in the lower orders there is ample proof of this. The mother bird and beast know their own young; the shepherd and the shepherd's dog know every one of their own flock from every other on all the hills and plains; and among the millions of men that people the earth, a quick eye detects a perfectly defined difference as broad as the peculiarity of character which underlies it.

Narrowness of relations and Simplicity of function are as narrowly restrained in range of conformation; Complexity makes proportionate room for difference; and Variety is the result, the sign, and the measure of Liberty.

Detailed illustrations of the law would interest in proportion to the range of the investigation; and gratification and delight would keep pace with the deepening conviction of its universality; but the limits of an essay restrain the discussion to mere

hints and suggestions, and general statements of principles which reflection must unfold into formal demonstration for every one in his own department of observation.

Some inaccuracies of statement have been indulged to avoid the complexity which greater precision would have induced. Broad, frank thinking will easily bring up this looseness of language to the required closeness of thought as the advancing and deepening inquiry demands. Moreover, it may be difficult or impossible to meet every fact that presents itself with an instant correspondence in alleged law; but such things cannot be avoided until people learn how to learn, and cease to meet novel propositions with a piddling criticism, or a wrangling spirit of controversy. Looking largely and deeply into facts in a hundred departments of observation will show the rule clear in the focal light of their concurrent proofs, or, looking out from the central position of *a priori* reasoning, it will be seen in every direction to be a necessary truth.

It would be curious, and more than curious, to trace ascent of form up through ascertained gradation of quality in minerals, plants, fruits, and animal structures; and it would be as curious to apply a criticism derived from this doctrine to the purpose of fixing the rank and relations of all natural beings—in other words, to construct a science of taste and beauty, and, striking still deeper, a science of universal physiognomy, useful at once as a law of classification, and as an instrument of discovery. The scale would range most probably from the globular, as the sign of the lowest character, through the regularly graded movement of departure which in nature fills up all the stages of ascending function from a drop of fluid to the model configuration of, perhaps, that cerebral organ which manifests the highest faculty of the soul.

The signs that substance and its states give of intrinsic nature and use, or the connection of configuration and function, are not understood as we understand the symbols of arithmetic, and the words of artificial language; that is, the symbols of our own creation answer to the ideas they are intended for, but the signs of the universal physiognomy of nature are neither comprehended fully, nor translated even to the extent that they are understood, into the formulae of science and the words of oral language. Many of them are telegraphed in dumb show to our instincts, to the great enlargement of our converse with nature, both sentient and inanimate; but still a vast territory of knowledge lies beyond the rendering of our intuitions, and remains yet unexplored by our understanding; a dark domain that has not been brought under any rule of science, nor yielded its due tribute to the monarch mind. We have no dictionary that shows the inherent signification of a cube, a hexagon, an octagon, circle, ellipse, or cylinder; no tables of multiplication, addition, subtraction, and division, which, dealing in forms and their equivalents, might afford the products, quotients, and remainders of their various differences and interminglings with each other. States, qualities, and attitudes of structure, contribute much of that natural language by which we converse with the animal world beneath us, and with the angel world within us, but it remains as

yet instinctual, except so far only as the fine arts have brought it out of the intuitive and oracular into rule and calculation, nor have we any methodic calculus, universally available, by which these revelations of nature may be rendered into demonstrative truth ruled by scientific method.

It is conceivable that the form of every natural being is a full report of its constitution and use, but as yet, tedious and dubious chemical analysis, observation, and experiment are our directory to the hidden truth. In some things it is otherwise. We know perfectly a passion or emotion, and the meaning of the attitudes, colors, and forms of limb, person and feature which denote them; and the interior qualities of texture, also, as they are intimated to the sight and touch, lead us without reasoning, to definitive judgments of human character. Of animals, in their degree, we receive similar impressions and with equal conviction, but we know so little more about these things, than that we know them, that we can make no advantage of such knowledge beyond its most immediate purpose in our commerce with the living beings which surround us.

It remains, therefore, for mind to explore the philosophy of form, that all which lies implied in it, waiting but still undiscovered, may come out into use, and all that we instinctively possess of it, may take a scientific method, and so render the service of a law thoroughly understood.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—Among the questions debated in Congress during the past month, the Bill for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in the United States has excited the most general interest. After having been discussed in every variety of form, it at length passed the House by a vote of 103 yeas to 75 nays. It was then sent to the Senate, where it was submitted to various amendments, but at the time of closing our record, had not passed. A petition for an International Copyright Law was presented in the Senate by Mr. Sumner. It was signed by several eminent American authors, but thus far has elicited no action. Mr. Sumner has also offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and asked leave to express his views on the subject. After considerable discussion the Senate refused to entertain the question. Congress had decided to adjourn on the 11th of August.

Mr. Ficklin's bill, granting pre-emption to actual settlers on the line of the Chicago and Mobile Railroad, having become a law, orders have been issued to suspend public sales of the land to which pre-emption rights attach.

The election in Missouri took place August 2. A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Register, Treasurer, and Attorney-General were chosen. The Democratic ticket was in the majority. Col. Thomas H. Benton has been elected Member of Congress from the St. Louis

District.—Political conventions have been held in several States, preparatory to the Presidential election, but the details of their proceedings present no general interest.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The course of the British Government with regard to the American fisheries on the colonial fishing-grounds, has produced a general feeling of excitement, although it now appears probable that the difficulties will be arranged by amicable negotiation, without recourse to extreme measures. The state of the question may be easily stated. According to the treaty between the British and American governments in 1818, the United States renounced the liberty to fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors within the British dominions in America, except on certain places expressly designated. It was contended by the Americans that this provision applied only to waters within three miles of the coast, and did not include the larger bays and gulfs more than six miles wide. This construction was practically admitted by the British until 1845, when it was claimed that the line of exclusion prevented the entrance of American vessels into the bays and gulfs in question, except the Bay of Fundy, which was thrown open under certain restrictions. This would prevent the American fishermen from pursuing their business along the coast of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island. At the urgent instance of the colonial authorities, the British Government recently decided to stringently enforce this claim, and have stationed a naval force for that purpose in the British American waters. To meet any aggressive measures, on the part of the British, several vessels of war have been promptly dispatched to the coast, and it is now anticipated that the American fishermen will be fully protected in their rights.

TAX LIQUOR LAW.—The licensed liquor dealers in Boston have very generally come into the strict requirements of the law under which they are licensed—selling no liquor to be drunk on the premises. At the licensed hotels and saloons things go off much as usual. The Maine Law advocates are determined to break up the licensed system under the old law, if they can, and to test the question of the legality of the license. They take the ground that these licenses are illegal beyond July 22d.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Salem have provided that their agent shall purchase, on account of the city, all liquor to be sold within its limits, the liquor to be pure and unadulterated, and of the best quality; to be purchased, if foreign, directly of the importers, and under the custom-house seal; if domestic, of an authorized manufacturing agent. He is to sell to no person but to the apothecaries of the city, who are to be the retailers, and they are to buy of nobody else. They are to receive \$100 a year for their trouble, to account for their receipts monthly, and the Mayor and Aldermen are to fix the prices.

In Springfield, an agent is appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen at a salary of \$600. The Mayor is to purchase the liquor, and the agent is not to adulterate it, it is to give no credit, and as of

ten as he receives \$50 is to pay it into the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the liquor law has gone into operation in Rhode Island, we learn from several gentlemen who have recently returned from a visit to Newport, that liquors are sold at the public bars there, the same as usual, and dealers declare, with great emphasis, that they shall continue to sell them in the very face of the law. What course shall be pursued by the authorities, is not known. No action has, as yet, been taken by them, and the hotels and saloons are in full blast.

The Messrs. Newton Brothers closed off their extensive liquor business by supplying at free cost all who would come for the poison. They placed the hogheads and barrels outside of their store, on the sidewalk, and notwithstanding the rain, were surrounded with plenty of customers the entire day. The quantity given away is estimated at a thousand gallons.

BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY.—A terrible calamity occurred on the Hudson River near Yonkers, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 28, in the burning of the steamer Henry Clay, while on her passage from Albany to New York. The ill-fated vessel left Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning with about 300 passengers on board. A rival steamer the Armenia, left the same place immediately afterwards, when a race commenced between the two boats, and was kept up until a short time before the fatal catastrophe. The passengers on the Henry Clay soon became greatly alarmed, and expressed their fears to the officers of the boat, but without effect. A few minutes after leaving Yonkers, the wood-work of the steamer near the flues and boilers was discovered to be on fire. A general panic was experienced; great confusion prevailed; the pilot headed the boat for the shore, but before it could be reached the flames had spread so far as to cut off the communication between the fore and after parts of the boat. At a little past 3 o'clock the steamer came ashore at right angles with the river, striking with such force as to bring the bow twenty-five feet on the land, the stern, which contained nearly all the passengers, remaining in deep water. The shock overthrew the smoke-pipe, displaced everything moveable, and greatly increased the violence of the flames. In the prevailing consternation, the passengers began to throw themselves into the river; and by great exertion the majority succeeded in getting ashore. The loss of life, however, was appalling, not less than eighty persons having perished, while struggling to escape. The boat was entirely destroyed before 7 o'clock; nothing was left at 8 o'clock except a fragment of the bow, some ten or twelve feet high, which burned slowly, like a warning beacon to light up the shapeless wreck of charred timbers and iron below.

"The last scenes of the day," says one who witnessed the spectacle, "were singularly impressive and solemn. The night was remarkably clear, the full moon dimly lighting up the river and the hills; at one side of a gloomy arch over the railroad was the wreck, the bow still slowly burning; half revealed in its lurid light lay the bodies of two men;

above the arch a group of some twenty persons were busy with newly-discovered corpses, trying to identify them, and decently composing the stiffening limbs of the dead.

'By strangers honored, and by strangers mourned.'

A few inconsolable persons were still looking for friends, and dreading to find what they sought in every corpse rescued from the waters. The surface of the stream, placid and silent as the grave, was only broken by the oars of the few men who were still dredging for bodies; here and there in the far distance glimmered a light, but all else was dark and still, a stillness befitting the repose of the score of dead men, women, and children, who had been thus suddenly

'Cut off even in the blossom of their days;
Unhoused, disappointed, unanaged;
No reckoning made, but sent to their account
With all their imperfections on their heads.'

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was rendered, after a session of six days, that the deceased came to their death by the criminal negligence of the owners and officers of the boat, and these persons were accordingly arrested and held to bail on the charge of man-slaughter.

Among the victims who perished by this catastrophe was Mr. A. J. Downing, of Newburg, the well known horticulturist and architectural writer. His loss is universally regarded as a public calamity. He was a man of rare accomplishments in his profession of landscape gardener, of refined and elegant tastes, and distinguished for the manly and noble traits of his personal character. For some time previous to his death, he had been employed by President Fillmore in laying out and ornamenting the public grounds in Washington—an office in which he engaged with characteristic zeal and admirable judgment. Few men have given a stronger impulse to the intelligent cultivation of fruits and flowers in this country, and none have been more warmly loved by a large circle of acquaintances for eminently attaching qualities, than this lamented individual.

BURNING OF THE JESUIT COLLEGE.—The Jesuit College at Worcester took fire on Tuesday afternoon, July 15, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. The fire commenced in the upper story of the north-east corner from a defect in a chimney. Most of the furniture was burned or destroyed. A large portion of the valuable library was saved. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and no insurance. There were over 100 students in the building, and some of the professors and tutors have lost their all.

CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.—A most destructive fire has occurred in Montreal, consuming a great number of houses and much valuable property. It broke out on Tuesday morning, the 8th of July, in St. Catharine street, St. Lawrence suburbs, originating in the outbuildings of the houses occupied by Mr. Waugh, baker. From this it was carried by the wind in a north-easterly direction, to the adjoining houses, which were all roofed with wood, and generally built of the same material. The late dry

weather having rendered them as dry as tinder, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity. There was, again, no water in the reservoir when it commenced. Within half an hour after the commencement, a hundred houses were on fire. They were generally the dwellings of poor artisans and laborers, and it was the most heart-rending spectacle to see the poor people gathering their household goods together and carrying them perhaps to some place where the flames would reach them in a few minutes, after carrying them, as they thought, to a place of safety. Frequently by the time they had removed the load, it was too late to return for more. In many instances the poor mother had just time to grasp her infant from the flames, and rush to an adjoining field or garden and sink down despairing and exhausted, upon the little remnant of property which her husband or children had been able to bring there. The despair and agony written on their features were most saddening. The Bishop's Church and Palace fell a prey to the flames. The greater part of the palace had been newly erected, and was a splendid cut-stone building, with beautifully fluted columns before the St. Catharine street front. That part of the city known as the Quebec and St. Lawrence suburbs is destroyed almost entirely—making a clear sweep of a mile and a half in length and three-fourths in width, principally dwellings. The total number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration is from 1,200 to 1,500, including chiefly those occupied by the poorer classes in the suburbs of the city. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 persons have been rendered homeless by this calamity. The loss is variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

EXECUTION.—Ann Hoag and Jonas Williams suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Poughkeepsie, on the 30th of July. The former was convicted of the murder of her husband, Nelson Hoag, in the latter part of June, 1851, and the latter of the murder of his step-child by the commission of a rape in January last. The woman was 31 years of age, and the negro 27. Both declared their innocence, and marched to the gallows with firm steps. The woman was convicted of poisoning her husband, and although she admitted he died from the effects of arsenic, she denied her guilt. There are many interesting features in her case. She was a woman of noble appearance, naturally shrewd and intelligent, but without education. The bodies of the two were buried in the grounds attached to the Court-house.

SAD NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—The mortality among the emigrants to Oregon and California over the Western Plains, is fearful and distressing. The cholera makes dreadful work among them. The road is lined with graves. But the tide rolls on. The following is the number of men, women, &c., passing Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, in May last:—Men, 15,189; women, 3,897; children, 4,800; total number of persons, 21,886. Horses, 8,882; mules, 4,882; cattle, 44,990; sheep, 4,818; total number of animals, 59,778. Wagons, 5,878. Some 80 passed on foot with provisions, &c., packed on their backs; about ten or twelve with handcarts

and wheelbarrows; about thirty had to return to the States, having been robbed of their all by Indians."

BANQUET TO M. CABET.—The banquet given to M. Cabet, the celebrated founder of the Nauvoo community, at the Shakespeare Hotel, was attended by some two hundred and fifty French residents in the city and vicinity, and was a very cordial and pleasant affair. The health of M. Cabet was proposed in a few appropriate words by M. Emile Chevalier; the veteran responded in an interesting and often eloquent speech, reviewing the history of the past four years in Europe, and declaring his intention and that of his friends to become naturalized as citizens of the American Republic. The grandeur of this Republic, and its influence, present and future, in the destinies of the world, he depicted in glowing and enthusiastic language. He also paid a warm tribute to the labors of Kosciuszko in this country.

M. Cabet has left this city for Nauvoo. He proposes to establish a very large body of his followers in the wilds of Texas, or in some other part of the new Territories, still retaining Nauvoo as a sort of frontier station. Many thousand Frenchmen will, we understand, take part in the new enterprise, and, with their families, settle in this country under M. Cabet's auspices.

A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.—A small association of sixteen persons have left New York for Wisconsin, with a view of carrying on agriculture and the mechanic arts in some part of that State, probably in Washington County, upon co-operative principles. The members of this little band were mainly of French and German origin; and they go out to make a beginning, with the idea that others will join them as they advance. Of the sixteen, eight were men, four women, and four children; they carried with them a good supply of tools and a small capital; each will retain his private property; and they hope by combining their efforts, and by the greater economy of living as one family, to show something handsome as the product of the first year's exertions. The profits they will divide equally, and the care of the sick will be borne by the community at large, which they call *La grande famille*, (the Great Family.)

HENRY CLAY'S WILL.—The will of Mr. Clay has been presented in court, and admitted to record. It is drawn by his own hand, and bears date July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being that which relates to his slaves, providing that children of his slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males at the age of 20 and the females at 25, three years' earnings prior to their emancipation to be reserved for their benefit, for the purpose of fitting them out; and prior to removal they are to be taught to read, write, and cypher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family. Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and after her death to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided among his children.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.—Those papers, religious or otherwise, who charged Kenneth with the extravagant expenditures of the Senate Committee at Washington, will doubtless consider that the estate of Mr. Clay ought to be held responsible for the following items of a bill which has been paid by the Auditor of this city:—

For refreshments of committee attending Mr. Clay's remains to Albany, on board steamboat	\$1,411 25
For use of steamboat to Albany and back	1,000 00
Incidental expenses of committee	603 00
Refreshments for do. in New York	103 00
Total	\$3,517 25

SHEEP AND WOOL.—From an abstract of the statistics of sheep and wool in the United States, taken from the census returns, we learn that there were in our country, in 1850, 21,571,806 sheep, and that the crop of wool amounted to 52,417,287 lbs. Ohio raises the most sheep, having at that date 3,937,055. New York stands next, having 3,454,241. Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana have each over a million. In New England, Vermont is, by far, the greatest sheep-growing and wool-raising State. Her sheep are, in number, 919,995. The wool produced is 3,410,995 lbs. Maine is next, and then New Hampshire; they both produced over a million of pounds of wool annually. Connecticut has 174,181 sheep, and raises 497,424 lbs. of wool.

ANNUAL MORTALITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—A statement of the mortality in New York city for the year 1851, has been published. By this it appears that the total number of burials for the year was 22,024, deducting from which 2,790 stillborn, old age, and died in other places but buried in New York, leaves 19,234 deaths by diseases and casualties. Of the deaths 12,175 were males and 9,849 females, 7,675 adults and 14,349 children. The chief diseases were—apoplexy 657; atrophy 140; bronchitis 235; casualties 179; scarlet fever 627; typhus fever 766; inflammation of bowels 537; premature birth 220; small pox 352; cholera infantum 72; consumption 2,274; convulsions 1,591; croup 462; debility 429; delirium tremens 118; diarrhoea 752; dropsy 362; dropsy in the head 161; dysentery 1,198; inflammation of brain 419; inflammation of lungs 1,262; murdered 15; marasmus 1,051; measles 220. In 1850 the total mortality was 16,979 or 5,046 less than in 1851.

EXTERMINATION OF A LION.—A most novel operation has been performed at South Boston, on a lion about six months old, of the species known as the American lion, and brought a short time since from South America, in the possession of Francis Alger, Esq. The lion, as it has increased in size, has grown quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable to remove his claws, which were very sharp, to prevent him from doing injury to those who might approach his cage. To accomplish this end, Dr. Charles T. Jackson administered ether to him. At first he was quite calm and snappish, and some difficulty was experienced in getting the sponge to his nose. At last, however, a soothing impression was made, and after a pound-and-a-half had been

administered, he became perfectly docile, and slept quietly for twenty minutes. In the meantime his claws were removed with a pair of sharp pinchers, and when his lionship awoke from his trance, he found himself deprived of his most formidable weapons of defense. The lion soon recovered his wonted agility, and the next morning was as lively as ever.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—We call attention to the following notice of an important convention to be held at Syracuse during the month of September. Our interest in the questions which will come up for discussion on that occasion, leads us to hope that it will assemble a large representation of the readers of our Journal, and of all the friends of universal humanity.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in Worcester, Oct. 22d and 23d, adjourned to meet in Syracuse, Sept. 8th, 9th, 10th, 1852.

The friends of equality, justice, and truth, are earnestly invited to assemble there at that time, to discuss the important question of reform, technically termed Woman's Rights. We propose not only to review the past, and consider the present, but to mark out new and broader paths for the opening future.

The time has come, not merely for the examination and discussion of woman's social, civil, and religious rights, but also for thorough and efficient organization—a well-digested plan of operation, whereby the sacred rights, for which our fathers fought, bled, and died, may be secured and enjoyed by us. Let woman no longer supinely endure the evils she may escape, but with her own right hand carve out for herself a higher, nobler destiny than has hitherto been hers. Inasmuch as through the folly and imbecility of woman the race is what it is, dwarfed in mind and body, and as through her alone it can yet be redeemed, all are equally interested in the objects of this convention.

We therefore solemnly urge those men and women who desire and look for the development and elevation of the race, to be present at the coming convention, and aid us by the wisdom of their counsels. Our platform will, as ever, be free to all who are capable of discussing the subject with seriousness, candor, and truth.

On behalf of the Central Committee,

ELIZABETH C. STANTON, PAULINA W. DAVIS,
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, LUCY STONE,
SAMUEL J. MAY.

At the commencement of the Ohio Female College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, the degree of *Miss of Arts* was conferred on the senior class, consisting of seven young ladies. The whole number of students during the last term was 102. —Mr. Jonathan Fuller, who died in North Chelsea, Mass., on the 21st of July, at the advanced age of 83, died in the same house in which he was born, and had never slept from under its roof a single night in his life. —John J. Chanche, Catholic Bishop of Natchez, died at Frederick on the 22d of July, having remained there since the National Council. —An enormous rattlesnake, five feet two inches in length, and as thick as a snake of the tropics, was killed by H. A. Raymond, on the 24th of July. He weighed

eight or ten pounds, was eighteen years of age, and was coiled for a spring when Mr. R. discovered him, in the town of Helsum, Ct. —The *Missionary Magazine* for July, among other statistics of Liberia, states the inhabitants at 800,000, among whom about 7,000 may be regarded as civilized. There are more than 2,000 communicants in the Christian churches, more than 1,300 children in Sabbath-school, and 1,200 in day-school. Communicants in the missions on the Gold Coast about 10,000. Attendees at day-schools in the same about 11,000. Funds have been raised in the United States for education to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. —The Michigan Central Railroad Company, by properly sodding their track, have got rid of all the dust. Within one month, a road in this way may be rendered dust-proof, and at a little more expense than is required during the same time to tinker up sprinklers. —Mrs. H. B. Stowe has received from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars for her copy right premium on three months' sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We believe this is the largest sum of money ever received by any author, either American or European, from the actual sales of a single work in so short a period of time.

FOREIGN.

ACCIDENT AMONG THE MORMONS.—At a Mormon meeting in Newport, England, July 13, a most remarkable occurrence took place, which, while it appeared to involve the lives of three or four hundred persons, did not inflict the slightest injury on a single individual. After the conclusion of one of the services, the brethren, the saints, and the elders assembled together in a large building, known as the Sunderland-hall, where it was intended to celebrate the occasion by a tea festival on a great scale.

About four hundred persons (men, women, and children) were sitting down, after a blessing had been invoked by the elders, and a pleasant festivity was anticipated. Suddenly a creaking noise was heard, followed by a sound like a crash of thunder, and immediately the lofty ceiling of exactly one-half the hall, divided in the center of a large beam, fell almost flat upon the multitude below.

A terrific shrieking and screaming and groaning ensued. The residents in the neighborhood, apprehending some frightful casualty, rushed out of their houses, and were almost paralyzed by the continued screams and groans. Presently the windows were burst out, and the affrighted Mormons appeared, terrified and screaming for help, while some actually flung themselves into the streets, and others, clinging to the sills and frames, made those below shudder at their anticipated death or frightful mutilation.

A scene of indescribable horror ensued. The crowd of spectators rushed toward the doors of the hall, which they burst in, as well as they were able from the mass of rubbish, &c., that had fallen inside; and here the spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The people were huddled together in crowds beneath the tea-tables—some crowding to

the windows—some rushing toward the doors—as many struggling to extricate themselves from the heaps of broken rafters, lime, &c., among which they were embedded. Assistance was rendered, and after much difficulty the unfortunate Mormons were extricated from their perilous condition.

It is most remarkable that not a single Latter-day Saint received any injury from this accident, although the ceiling was heavy, and was quite one-half of the ceiling of the whole hall, while attached thereto were the heavy pieces of timber which had previously supported it. It is also singular that the portion of the ceiling beneath which the "elders" or "prophets" sat was perfectly uninjured and sound.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT RIOT.—The late proclamation against Roman Catholic processions has begun to yield fruit. On Tuesday night, June 29, a riot broke out at Stockport between the Catholics and Protestants; at least, the disturbance began respecting a procession of Roman Catholic Sunday-school children, but afterwards merged into a general fight of Irish against English. At first the Irish had the best in the fray, but afterward the English proved victorious, and proceeded to pull down the houses of the Catholics. Several dwellings were unroofed to furnish missiles, and the furniture broken up to supply weapons. The mob then proceeded to sack the Catholic chapels, one of which they completely gutted, and made a bonfire of the pews, organ, and furniture of the altar, &c. They also pillaged the priest's house, and were proceeding to greater outrages when a detachment of the 60th regiment arrived on the ground, and by their presence kept the rioters in check. Sixty of the wounded rioters were taken to the hospital, and one man was picked up dead—killed with a pitchfork. One hundred and fourteen of the ringleaders were arrested. The magistrates appear to have acted sufficiently well under the circumstances, having sworn in 500 special constables, and distributed them in patrols to keep the mob from reassembling. A troop of dragoons has arrived in the town, it being reported that the Irish Catholics from Manchester, and other places in the neighborhood, are coming to retaliate for their countrymen's defeat.

PLOT IN PARIS.—A plot against the State has been discovered in Paris. Thirteen individuals have been arrested in a detached house in the Rue Reine Blanche. The conspirators, who are in correspondence with the London refugees, were busy making an infernal machine. Many arrests took place during the night. The machine was composed of fourteen barrels, capable (the dispatch says) of containing each about twenty bullets, and their firing in a wrong direction would have been impossible.

POSITION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Louis Bonaparte is now regularly settled for the summer at St. Cloud. Debauchery and excesses of all kinds have marvellously changed the man; he is said to be quite out of health, and his doctors tell him decidedly, that if he will not change his manner of living, they

will not answer for his life. He is also said to be worn down with anxiety and work, dejected, and demoralized. He feels the falseness of his position, and the difficulty of escape. Meantime, the *Adelès* are working for him. The government is actively making war against all socialist institutions. It is closing associative work-shops. It has just closed the association at Evreux, which for two years has been profitably supplying butchers' meat to the poor, cheap and good. At Marseilles it has closed a number of associated cafés. One of the chief of these associations, finding himself suddenly and arbitrarily stripped of his livelihood, committed suicide with a knife. The whole city attended his funeral, as a protest against the government; which at the very time when it is suppressing these associations, encourages lotteries and gambling tables. It is even said that the gambling licenses are to be renewed, and that a contract with the company has already been effected.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—Government has submitted to the Legislature bills imposing a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper and card boards of all kinds. The carriage tax will vary from 15 to 120 francs, with an additional tax of 50 on armorial bearings. The tariff on dogs is 5 francs. Credits have also been asked for completion of the tomb of Napoleon; another for a monument to M. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, accidentally shot in the insurrection of June; and lastly a credit of 300,000 francs, destined to afford pensions to the servants of Louis Philippe.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE WEST—WHAT IT IS.

BY REV. J. F. TUTTLE.

The question is often asked, what is the West? In general terms it may be answered, the West is a vast empire, three thousand miles long by one thousand broad; containing two-and-a-quarter millions of square miles, and equal to Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia in Europe. It embraces fifteen hundred millions of acres, which would allow forty acres each to nearly forty million families, or two hundred millions of individuals. Once its frontier was at Geneva, now it is at San Francisco, now it is the Pacific. The West is constructed on nature's vastest scale. It has forests yet undisturbed, covering as much territory as some of the kingdoms of Europe, every foot of which is available for the plow. It has rich, glorious prairies, which stretch out like trackless oceans. Its rivers, fringed with fat alluvial plains, sink the Thames, the Rhine, the Seine, and the Hudson, into mere rivulets. To know the majestic outlines of the West, you must sail down the Ohio a thousand miles, up the Mississippi to St. Paul's, up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, up the Yellow Stone a thousand miles, to the place where its head waters are only a stone's throw distant from the sources of the Columbia, up the numer-

ous tributaries of the turbid Missouri, spreading their mighty network over five hundred thousand square miles of territory, or up the almost countless streams pouring into the Mississippi, on the one side reaching the Alleghenies, and on the other the Rocky Mountains; you must have some definite conception of the fact that the West is coursed by rivers whose aggregate length is thirty thousand miles, and whose valleys are as rich as the valley of the Nile.

The political progress of the West is also on a vast scale. I can name to you the man—he yet lives—who was the first white child born in the State of Ohio. Scarcely sixty-four years have passed away, and now behold ten States, four Territories, and six and a half millions of inhabitants. In January, 1790, the delegates to the first legislature went of the Ohio River, traveled through almost unbroken forest from two to four hundred miles, swimming the rivers on horseback, and camping by night in the woods; but now the representatives of six and a half millions assembled in fourteen capital cities, in circumstances as pleasant as in Boston or Harrisburgh. In 1794 the mail communication between Ohio and the East was through Kentucky and North Carolina, but now Cincinnati by railroad is forty hours distant from New York, and by telegraph, distance is absolutely annihilated. Progress at the West is at railroad rates. Yesterday it was a wilderness, to-day an inhabited place. Yesterday the wolf, the bear, the deer, and the savage were there, to-day the West resounds with the potential voices of millions of citizens. Yesterday the Traveler on horseback was picking his difficult way through vast forests by the dim trail of the hunter, or the blazed trees of the pioneer or savage, to-day he is following the screaming locomotives along iron highways with the speed of the wind. Yesterday the West was a dependent nursing in the swaddling clothes of infancy, to-day its eldest State, the young giant of the Ohio is crying out "*Erederior*," and is reaching out for the boasted banner and motto of the Empire State. Yesterday the West was distinguished only by her insignificance, scarcely exciting the contempt of her peers, to-day she plants one foot on the Ohio, and the other on the Columbia, waving one giant hand over the Yellow Stone, and the other over the American, and in the calm sublimity of omnipotent power awaits the day as near when she shall concentrate in herself the civil and political power of the nation. Convert the West to Christ, and she will make her power felt in the Russia, and in the heart of China; but let Jesuitism and infidelity attain the mastery of the West, and she will roll back the dark ages over the world, and re-erect the despotism of Hildebrand, or she will rock the nations with another French revolution on a vaster scale. Convert the West to Christ, and her sons will be the foremost warriors in the great battle which is now waging in the world, and when at last the victory shall be won, her myriad voices shall blend in majestic harmony with the redeemed in earth and heaven, as they shall unite in the thunder-voiced ascription, "Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

N. Y. Evangelist.



WINFIELD SCOTT.



WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE INFLUENCE OF COMMERCE.

BY LOUIS ROBERTS.

[The following graphic sketch of the true and false philosophy of commerce is a part of the speech at Buffalo of the eloquent Hungarian. Like all that comes from him, it will be read with pleasure and profit.]

Gentlemen, experience of certain characteristic facts has induced me repeatedly to warn the public opinion of this great young republic against becoming too much attached to a materialism. But commerce partakes of the dangerous defects of materialism only when its spirit is bent to a momentary individual profit at every price—nothing caring about the future—nothing about that solidity of commercial relations from which the prosperity of a country greatly depends. The adventurous money-hunting at every price is not yet commerce; it does not deserve the highly respectable name of commerce—it is but money-hunting, and nothing else. But commerce, as I understand it, is that noble spirit of enterprise, with its fingers applied to the pulsation of present necessities, but with its eyes steadily fixed upon the future; the heart warmed by noble sentiments of patriotism and philanthropy—conducting individual profit with the development of natural resources and of national welfare—spreading over the masses of the people like the dew of heaven upon the earth, and breaking a road for national activity upon which the

flower of prosperity will grow from generation to generation. Such a commercial spirit is a rich source of national happiness—the guaranty of a country's future—the pillar of its power—the vehicle of civilization, and the locomotive of principles.

Let me exemplify the difference between that noble, beneficent spirit of commerce and the merely material money-hunting, which falsely usurps the name of commerce. Let me exemplify that difference by quoting two facts—

Since the fatal arithmetical skill of Rothschilds has found out the scheme how to gain millions by negotiating out of the pockets of the public loan after loan for the despots, to oppress with it the blindfolded nations—a sort of speculation gained ground in the old world worthy of the execration of humanity—I mean the speculation in loan shares—the paper commerce, called stock jobbing. It is the shame bound upon our country's brow that such a commerce became a political power on earth, and unscrupulous gamblers, speculating upon the ruin of their neighbors, hold the political thermometer of peace and war in their criminal hands. To be sure that is also a speculation, and to be sure a very adventurous one. Individual profit in the form of the grossest materialism is its aim; it makes men rich as by enchantment over-night. But it is not commerce; it deserves not the name of commerce. It does not contribute to public welfare; it does not augment the elements of public

prosperity. It is but immoral gambling, which transfers an unproductive, imaginary wealth from one hand into another, without augmenting the stock of national property. That is not commerce; and it is a degradation of the character of a nation when the interest of that speculation has the slightest influence, or is taken into the slightest consideration in the regulation of a country's policy. That example has its full weight with every other kind of mere money-hunting. It would be the greatest fault, to regulate a country's policy according to the momentary interests of that class of worshipers of the almighty dollar who but look for a momentary profit, not caring for their fatherland and humanity—nothing for the principles—nothing about the tears and execrations of millions—if only that condition remains intact which gives them individual profit—though that condition be the misfortune of a world. Wherever that class of money-hunters at every price is influential, there is a disease in the social condition of the community. It is in vain to complain against the dangerous doctrines of socialism so long as that class of money-hunters has any influence upon politics. Rothschilds has done more for the spread of socialism than its most passionate retainers.

Take, on the other side, the contrasting fact of the Erie Canal; I remember well how short-sighted men were terrified, when in the councils of the Empire State first was started the idea of that



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



WILLIAM R. KING.

gigantic enterprise. And now, when we hear that its net proceeds amount to about three millions of dollars a year—when we see the almost unbroken line of boats on it—when we see Buffalo becoming the heart of the West, the pulsation of which conveys the warm tide of life to the East, and by the communication of that artery bringing the wonderful combination of the great Western Lakes into immediate connection with the Atlantic, and through the Atlantic with the Old World; when we see Buffalo, though at 400 miles distance from the ocean, without a navigable river, living, acting, and operating like a seaport, and New York, situated off the shores of the Atlantic, acting as if it were the metropolis of the West; when we consider that commerce, becoming a magic wand, which transformed a world of wilderness into a garden of prosperity, and spread the blessings of civilization, where some years ago yet, but the wild beasts and the Indian roamed; then, indeed, we bow with reverential awe before the creating power of that commerce—we feel that the spirit of it is not a mere money-hunting, but a mighty instrumentality of Providence for the moral and social benefit of the world; and we at once feel that the interests of such a commerce underlie so much the foundation of your country's future, that not only they are entitled to enter into the regulating considerations of your country's policy, but they must enter—they must have decisive weight—and they will have it, whatever be the declamations of learned

politicians, who have so much looked to the authority of past times that they found no time to see the imperious necessity of present exigencies.

There are still some who advise you to follow the policy of separation from Europe, which Washington wisely advised in his days—wisely, because it was a necessity of those times. I endeavored to oppose arguments of progress to the comforts of stagnation; and oppose the requirements of life to the wantlessness of death. I answered that the living cannot be ruled by the dead; that no grave, whatever be its glory, can claim the sway over the future, the configuration of which, and all its new necessities, could never enter even the boldest dreams of the honored dead. I have shown that your wise separation of your country's infant age, was never a principle with Washington, but only a temporary policy. And many another argument I have tried to adduce. And still, such is, in some quarters of the United States, the customary habit to rely upon authority, that I, notwithstanding all my arguments, could not forbear to feel some uneasiness about that habitual policy of separation.

To-day, Gentlemen, I feel no such uneasiness more. I am entirely tranquilized. I want no arguments more, because I have the knowledge of facts. And I will say to those who still advocate the policy of separation—I will say to them—Have you seen the city of Buffalo? Go and look at it! and when you have seen what Buffalo is, consider

what are those interests which created that city, and are personified by that city; then trace those interests back to the West; and trace again their operations down to New York, and from New York across the Atlantic to the Old World; and again the returning interests of intercourse from the Old World to New York, and hence to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to the West—and then speak of the wisdom of separation! But what exists, exists. The very facts will laugh at your reflections; they will tell you that they exist, and cannot be made undone. They will tell you that you are like Endymion, whom Diana made sleep, until the twig to which he leaned his head had become a tree. They will tell you that you could as well reduce Buffalo to the log house of Middagh and Lane; the mighty democrat—the steam-engine—to the horse on the back of which Ezra Metcalf brought the first public mail to the sixteen dwelling houses which some forty years ago composed all Buffalo; you could as well reduce the Erie Canal to where it was when Governor Morris first spoke about the idea of tapping Lake Erie; or reduce the West to a desert, and Western New York to the condition where Washington has seen it when journeying far west to Fort Stanwix. All this you could as easily do as make me believe that the United States should adhere any longer to the policy of separation, or persuade the people of the United States not to take any part in the great political transactions of the Old World.

RANK NO MEASURE OF MERIT.

BY ANNA M.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
A man's the gold for a' that."

A deep love of humanity, and a strong recognition of the unity and equality of the human race, have ever been characteristics of the noblest and greatest minds in all ages of the world, and ever will be; for this is the very foundation of true greatness of soul.

And as it is, men of the largest intellects, highest aspirations, and widest scope of vision, always feel most keenly the tie of brotherhood which binds them to all their fellow beings, even the lowest and most ignorant. The contrary is also true. That is, men of narrow minds, and contracted views, whose souls are too small to take in the idea of universal brotherhood, are the oppressors of the weak. If wealthy, or by mistake placed in a situation of responsibility, they imagine themselves a "peculiar people," a select few, different and superior to common humanity.

At a glance we perceive this is true. For it is not the man of extensive knowledge, deep thought, and brilliant conceptions, that despises the weak ones of earth. He knows that in their souls, in the germ, which has budded and blossomed, and borne such rich fruit in his, though the blessed sunbeams which have warmed into life his, have been denied to them. It is the poet in whose soul God has placed the pure fountains of truth, its streams gushing forth in music to refresh every heart that has the quickest ear to discern the faint melody of a kindred spring in a lovely, toiling brother's heart, though it gush not forth on earth. The good and pure, whose eyes are free from prejudice, can readily perceive the gleamings of the same jewel in others, through the ore of ignorance.

Surely it must seem strange to every candid mind, how it can be in this nineteenth century, flooded with light and knowledge though it be, there still lingers so much of "aristocratic feeling," as it is called. We find even now, society so artificially constructed, that persons who are wealthy and wear fine clothes, (which they do not even make,) and who cannot tell who their grandfather was, claim a higher rank in society, than those who, though they are poor, do not dress well, and can cite no more illustrious a genealogy than the rich, are *Workers*, without whom they could not exist. But it may be said that the working classes are appreciated. In theory they are, but not in practice. When we see the man who digs banks equal to the merchant, and having a higher position in society than the nobleman who does nothing—the distinction between the servant girl and her mistress done away with—the pastors of Christian churches as often in the houses of the poorest members of the church as in those of the richest ones—and not the outward circumstances of a man, his poverty or riches regarded, in designating his position in society, but the *Man* himself; then will the design of God, in connecting man with man in a common tie of brotherhood, be carried out, and the working classes be appreciated.

COTTON SEED FOR FOOD.

MENSA. EDITORS.—In perusing a very interesting and profitable article, "Progression a universal law of nature," in your most excellent Journal, I observed in one of the productions for raiment, (cotton,) some lack of information as to its being an article of food for individuals. Directly it is not so. But indirectly it is a great source of food for all classes of persons. Cotton-seed has become a most excellent food for cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. From them, with a little mixture of corn meal, milk-cows yield an abundance of milk and butter, both winter and summer. I am satisfied from experience, that there is no better manure for corn than cotton-seed, properly applied. One handful of them will produce a good ear of corn from land which without them would not yield a rubbin; and so on for everything to which they may be applied. I have yet to be convinced, that flax and hemp will ever take the place entirely of cotton, as an article of raiment. The earth, from its different degrees of climate, which will be unchangeable, will not produce everything successfully in every place. The different climates are adapted to certain articles of production for food and clothing. The cotton-plant is limited and adapted to a certain portion of the earth's surface, by an unchangeable law of nature, and so on for everything. Hence arises commercial intercourse between States and nations, which is so profitable and interesting to the whole world. C. M. MILLAR.

NEW TOWN ACADEMY, MONROE CO., ALA.,
May 31st, 1852.

General Notices.

OUR JOURNALS AMONG THE PEOPLE.—We take the liberty of inserting the following, from Dallas County, Alabama, which shows the present state of feeling in that State towards our Journals. B. F. H. says:—"Gentlemen—About one year ago I subscribed for your Phrenological Journal, and I am so well pleased with it, that I herewith send you the names, offices, &c., of four new subscribers, which you will please forward. I send one dollar extra, for which you will please send me the Water-Cure Journal. The Phrenological Journal is what it promised to be, filled with a good stock of general information. There is more sound reading in it than anything of its size I have ever examined, and I hope and expect (if it increases in public favor for the next twelve months as it has done for the last) to send you ten or twenty subscribers."

G. Minor writes from Illinois:—"I cannot dispense with the pleasure I enjoy in perusing your super-excellent Phrenological Journal, and I herein inclose the money for another year."

E. B. writes from Ohio:—"I like the Journal more and more, and cannot get along without it, and would stop any other paper I take before it. Success and long life to it."

R. E. H., of Griggsville, Pike County, Illinois, writes:—"Mensa. Editors—Permit me to say a few words in relation to your Journals in this section of country. I must say that no periodical published in the Union, that I have ever seen, contains anything like as much solid, useful, truthful information as you give to your readers monthly, through the columns of these invaluable Journals. Either one of them is worth more than all the political campaign papers that are issued, and sensible people are beginning to find it out. I am happy to say that there are some twenty-five or thirty copies of the Journals received here and read with great interest, and the important truths contained in them are evidently fast gaining a foothold among the peo-

ple. Still there are some few so blinded to their own moral, social, and physical well-being, that they will not deign to investigate the matter, even—being so desperately opposed to "new humbugs," as they are pleased to term Phrenology and Hydropathy. Well, if there is any "new humbug" more rotten in its foundation, more false in its theory, and more pernicious in its effects, than some of the old humbugs to which we have long been subjected, I confess I have yet to see or hear of it."

A **SUBSCRIBER** writing from Metamora, Indiana, gives us an account of a lecturer on the *passions*, who passes himself off under the real or assumed name of Kidd. Our correspondent says this fellow repudiates Phrenology, as taught by us, and represents his theory, based on Physiology, to be superior to any other. Will not some one of our friends in Indiana, who may be privileged to witness Mr. Kidd's exhibitions, give us a full statement of his pretensions? We are informed that he is quite an expert player withal.

MOUNT HARMONY ASSOCIATION.—This association, recently projected, is ten miles south of Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, five miles from the railroad connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and four miles from navigation into the Illinois. It is one of the most promising, beautiful, and fertile locations of the West. The object of this movement is to realize, as far as possible, the economy, justice, and concord of association; to live in obedience to the laws of life, health, and morality, and to develop the whole man. The site selected is upon a beautiful mound of gentle declivity, commanding an extensive, a delightful, and magnificent view of the country in every direction, relieved from monotony by streams, groves, mounds, and rolling prairie. A village and college are laid out upon the above site with great order and beauty. One hundred and sixty acres are secured forever to the college. All the contiguous land, from one to two thousand acres, yet in its natural state, is secured from monopoly, so that any one can possess a village lot, and from that up to forty acres or more, if he desires, on very moderate terms. No liquor-selling in the association, and none but men of right views and motives received as members. The teachers and students of the school will alternate from mental to physical labor upon the college premises, or in contiguous workshops, thus making it, to a great extent, after its commencement, a self-supporting school, &c.

"Ho! all ye hungry, starving poor," who feel the injustice and oppression of society as it is, come let us try and be men, and to live a true life. All reformers at the East who come West, please give us a call. Donations enough to warrant the building of the college have been already made, and the work is commenced. Several village lots have been taken, and the building will soon begin. Donations respectfully solicited. For further information, address R. MORRIS, the Secretary of the association, at Brush Creek, Knox County, Illinois.

The basis of this association is, *cost the limit of price*. There is no such thing as failing in this movement, as each man will retain by deed his individual property.

By order of the committee, JOSEPH BAKER,
C. T. FARRER, C. MCGREW, WM. SMOKE, R. MORRIS.

EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY.—The twenty-fifth annual Fair of the American Institute will be held at Castle Garden, New York City, commencing Oct. 1st, and closing Oct. 21st, 1852. The annual Cattle Show will be held on the 22d of October, at Madison Cottage, New York City.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists, who may wish to exhibit goods, products, or stock, may obtain circulars, giving all necessary particulars, by addressing A. CHANDLER, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute 351 Broadway, New York.

THE MANAGERS present greater inducements to exhibitors in the way of *PREMIUMS*, than have ever before been offered, and it is confidently expected, that this Fair will be visited by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world.

New inventions, in all the arts, together with the products of the Farm, the Garden, the Mine, and so forth, will be exhibited.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & COX, wood-engravers, of this city, have for sale stereotypes of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, like the portraits of them in this number. Our Phrenological readers will be able to form some idea of their characters from their developments, without note or comment from us.

Our friend Dr. H. B. GIBSON, is in Northern Pennsylvania, doing, as usual, good service to the noble cause of Phrenology, in which for ten years he has been engaged.

In Press.—To be published by FOWLER AND WELLS, on the 1st of October, 1853—

A New Theory of Population deduced from the General Law of Animal Fertility, with an Introduction by R. T. TRALL, M. D. Price 12½ cents.

In our next, we shall briefly review this remarkable work. We have only room now to announce it as forth coming.

To Correspondents.

EVLEIGH.—Your article on Napoleon shows a talent for writing. We do not publish it because we doubt some of the positions you take relative to his views and policy. Napoleon has had injustice done his name and motives by English historians, who have thus tried to screen the British nation from her fear of the man, and her cowardly injustice to her prisoner, who trusted to her magnanimity.

A. F. P.—To obtain "a thorough and practical knowledge of Phrenology" as you desire, you will do well to read "Combe's System of Phrenology," "Fowler's Phrenology," "Self-Culture," "Memory," "Illustrated Self-Instructor," "Constitution of Man," and study the Phrenological Bust, all of which will cost you five dollars. You will examine heads for the practical part, which will cost you persevering effort, and both investments will yield an ample reward.

B. H. D.—If you will send us a Daguerrotype likeness, according to directions given in "Answers to Correspondents" in the July number of the Journal, we can warrant the written description to be correct on all essential points.

F. BROWN.—If you want good cherries, send to a nursery and get the trees, scions or buds, as from the seed you are not sure of the same kind of fruit.

New Publications.

Woman in all Ages and Nations; a Complete and Authentic History of the Manners and Customs, Character and Condition of the Female Sex, in Civilized and Savage Countries, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By THOMAS L. NICHOLS, M. D. With a Preface, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. 12mo., pp. 240. Price 30 cents. New York and Boston: Fowlers and Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 121 Nassau-street.

A volume of great merit. The subject is one of surpassing interest, and the author has treated it in a truly scientific as well as historical manner. Than the mortgages of our race, who or what, among all created beings, are more worthy of study and contemplation? In the present work we have all, and much more, than the title indicates. It should be read by all—girls and boys—women and men. We copy a few paragraphs from the Introduction:—

In most of the higher orders of animals there is a marked difference in the forms of the two sexes; but it is curious to observe that, while among animals, both birds and quadrupeds, the male is generally much superior in appearance to the female, we uniformly give to woman the palm of superiority in beauty over man.

Thus among birds, the peacock, and the males of the turkey, barn owl, etc., are quite magnificent in form, and gorgeous in plumage; the male lion has a noble mane and majestic appearance, quite wanting in the female; and the horse is larger and of finer shape and action than the mare. We need not multiply familiar instances.

In animals, too, there is another remarkable superiority belonging to males. They are superior to the other sex in musical abilities. It is characteristic that wakes the world with his eloquence. The hen does not crow; she cackles and clucks. It is the roar of the male lion that shakes the forest; the female has only a savage yell. Among singing birds, the male is uniformly much more highly gifted. But in the human race all this is reversed, since our females are not only the most beautiful, but the most melodious; and woman, if not the most useful of the two sexes, is certainly the most ornamental.

Women are of less size than men, on the average; for while we have women six feet tall, matching men who are four or five inches higher, we have still a larger number under five feet, as we have of men under six.

Anatomically, women differ from men, also, in having smaller bones, a greater breadth of the pelvis, a narrower chest, a greater fullness of the cellular tissue, giving roundness of form, a softer and smoother skin, finer hair, longer and more beautiful upon the head, but less developed over the face and body, a more delicate neck, which is destitute of the prominence so strongly marked in men; and a head so differently shaped that it is perfectly easy to distinguish the sex from the skull alone.

Hang up a male and female skeleton, side by side, and the difference in the shape of the bones, and the form of the head, is very striking.

The female head is smaller than the male, in the ratio, nearly, of four to five. It is much longer from the occipital to the apex of the occiput, narrower from side to side, and not so high.

By the rules of Phrenology, this difference in the form of the male and female head corresponds to certain differences of character in the sexes, which cannot be more properly stated than in this connection.

The superior length of the female brain is owing to the greater development of the organs of Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, and Inhabitiveness; the love of offspring, the propensity to form permanent connections, and the love of home.

These larger developments indicate that women are more devoted to their children than men, more constant in their matrimonial connections, and tender of home. This is doubtless true, as a general rule, admitting of individual exceptions; and where a woman is found wanting in these respects, she differs in so much from the natural character of her sex.

Women, as is shown by the smallness of the upper part of the neck, have a less development of Amativeness than men. It may be, and often is, as active, but it is generally a less powerful and controlling motive. They have less Self-Esteem, but more love of approbation; or, in other words, less pride and more vanity. They have less Firmness, and more reverence; less Instructiveness and Combustiveness, but more Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness; or rather, we should say, that women, with all these organs weaker than in men, have them developed in these varying proportions.

The front part of the head indicates in women strong perceptive faculties, but less judgment, and of the reasoning faculties, more comparison than causality. They have more ability for Color, and less for Form. Women have more piety than men, and less Remorsefulness; but this they make up for in being more affectionate.

This shows that our author is familiar with his subject, and that he takes something more than a superficial view. We might quote passages—pages—yes, CHAPTERS—from the work, of exceeding interest, but we must refer the reader to the book itself, every page of which he will read with avidity.

The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac for 1853. Just published by Fowlers and Wells. Price 6 cents.

This popular annual contains, besides the usual calendar pages, a large number of spirited engravings, embracing portraits of eminent persons, with a sketch of their character; good and bad organizations in contrast; specimens of strong, steady temperament in contrast with the brain, working, fiery, excitable one, with directions how to modify and improve the bodily condition; an interesting article on Physiognomy, illustrated; Animal Phrenology; hints on education, health, formation of character, etc., besides the definition of the Phrenological organs, and an explanation of the Symbolical Head.

We know of no work of its size which contains so much valuable matter on the laws of mind and its relation to the body. "Much in little" is the motto under which the Almanac was written. It is just the thing to buy by the hundred and scatter abroad among those who have little time to read larger books on the subject to which this is devoted, thereby scattering entertainment and valuable knowledge at the same time. Twenty-five copies for \$1.00.

The Power of Kindness, illustrating the Principles of Benevolence and Love. By B. C. MORLEY. New York: Fowlers and Wells. Price, including postage, 30 cents.

This neat little volume of nearly two hundred pages, illustrates and enforces its title in a manner not easy to be forgotten. Of this work may be said what comparatively few books will bear, viz., that its tendency upon all, the virtuous and vicious, the wise and the simple, will be good and only good. For the principle and power of kindness, the world has groaned for thousands of years; and the great drawback upon human happiness to-day existing everywhere is, that this heaven-born principle is yet, to a great extent, unsupplied. This is the genial flame that softens and melts the malice and selfishness of man, and makes him look upon and treat his fellow-man as a brother. This spirit, universally diffused, would retrieve the world from the slapper of being a vale of tears, and usher the dawn of a heaven on earth.

The Church and Sects of the United States; containing a Brief Account of the Origin, History, Doctrines, Church Government, Mode of Worship, Images, and Statistics of each Religious Denomination, so far as known. By Rev. F. DOUGLASS GORRIS. 12mo., pp. 240. New York: Lewis Colby.

Then a history of sects, what can be more interesting? We read with astonishment of the silly and absurd notions which some of the originators of particular systems or modes of worship first promulgated, and which, after years of patient preaching, became so popular as to count their members, not by hundreds, nor thousands, but by tens or thousands. It is also interesting, yet heart-strengthening, when comparing the various conflicting religions of the world, to contemplate the "Holy Wars," and the sacrifice of human lives, in untold millions, "for God's sake," before and since the Christian era. But, thanks to a higher development of human reason, we have passed the lower strata, or the reign of the animal propensities, and are now emerging from criminal darkness into moral light, when the laws of nature and of God may be correctly interpreted. Such works as the one before us will exert a liberalizing influence, increase our charity, and lessen the difference of opinion among men.

An Historical Survey of Controversies Pertaining to the Rights of Conscience, from the English Reformation to the settlement of New England. By EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, Esq. 12mo., pp. 242. New York: Lewis Colby.

Theoretically, we need no volume on the "Rights of Conscience," especially in this country, where our "Constitution" declares it the "RIGHT" of EVERY CITIZEN. Practically, we do need enlightening on this very important subject. Where, we ask, may true religious liberty, or the rights of conscience, be found? Even now, "two thousand years" after the Christian platform was laid, is there a religious sect, governed by a fixed creed, in the civilized world, who willingly grant this "right of conscience" to others? Or is the term only used in a limited sense? The truth is evident to all. We do not enjoy religious liberty. But, thank God, we approach more nearly to the realization of this greatest of blessings at the present time, than at any previous period in the world's history.

This volume, devoted to a history of the "struggles and triumphs" of religious liberty, will show the reader how vastly more we, of the nineteenth century, are blessed, than they of former ages. The God-given principle of free expression may nowhere else be traced with greater satisfaction by reformers than in this HISTORICAL SURVEY.

The Rev. S. S. CUTTING has given to the volume an exceedingly spirited introduction, in which he contrasts the past with the present in the most admirable and hopeful language. We heartily commend the work to professed Christians of every denomination.

A Manual of Hygiene, and the Use of the Globes; for Schools and Academies. By HENRY KIDDLE. 12mo., pp. 120. New York: Newman & Iveson.

The author, himself a practical teacher, has anticipated the wants of others, and supplied such a book as every teacher would do well to peruse, study, and adopt. The work is suitably illustrated, well-printed, and bound up in the usual school-book style.

Insolventary Seminal Lesions, their Causes, Effects and Cure. By DR. L. E. LEBLANC. 96 pages 12mo. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS. Price 25 cents.

This is a terse monograph and Professional Manual, comprising a resume of past labors in this field, with original additions, bearing chiefly on essential analysis. It is clear, classic and thorough in its method, and eclectic in its indications of cure—hygienic, medical, surgical and hydropathic, and will afford important aid in the treatment not only of the malady in question, but of those connected with that series of organs and tissues.

Mental Alchemy; a Treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Memory and Diseases. By R. HENRY WILLIAMS, M. D. Published for the Author, by FOWLER AND WELLS. Price 50 cents.

The chapters comprising this volume are the outlines of lectures which the author has been delivering for the last few years upon the subject named in the title. Those who are interested in the topics treated of in this volume, will read the work with pleasure.

Elys Land, and other Poems. By R. W. BALL. 12mo., pp. 120. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

A beautiful little volume, breathing inspiration through Ideality, Hope, Veneration, and the Affections. The author describes, through well-developed Locality and perceptive faculties, such scenes as his vivid imagination paints on ethereal canvases. He should travel, and become a poetical geographer. In this department of science and education he would excel, and, in our judgment, be more useful than in the higher spheres of poetry.

A Thought-Book of the Wise Spirits of all Ages and Countries: fit for all Men and all Hours. Collected by JAMES ELDER. 16mo., pp. 256. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

A handy, well-printed volume, filled with quotable quotations from most of the ancient authors, orators, moralists, statesmen, poets, and philosophers. It will afford texts in abundance for modern minds, who will doubtless greatly improve on the philosophy of the ancients.

The Knights of England, France, and Scotland. By HENRY WILLIAM HERRERT. 12mo., pp. 425. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Full of "blood and thunder." "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." But all this was then and there enacted, and here we have the history. Let those read it who are deficient in, and wish to cultivate those faculties, out of which the war spirit emanates. Here they may be fed to their fill, and revel in the romantic battle-fields of the old knights. But we Phrenologists do not relish such food. Those who seek a life in the army and navy, will devour it with avidity. The volume is got up in the same generous style which characterizes all books published, on religion, peace, or war, by our excellent military neighbor, Mr. Redfield.

Advertisements.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.—Part I. The True Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual. Part II. Cost, the Limit of Price, a Scientific Measure of Honesty in Trade. Two parts in one volume. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

MUSIC.—To all who are interested in the cultivation and practice of music, we would strongly commend *The Musical World and Times*, a full and reliable account of which will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

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THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.—An inductive exposition of Phonography, intended to afford complete and thorough instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. By E. WARDEN. Price, 40 cents. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers. Agents, Teachers, and Trade supplied at No. 131 Nassau-street, New York, and No. 142 Washington-street, Boston.

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AND

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THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—This very important reform, essentially reducing postage, takes effect on the first day of this October. The postage on the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL after this date, to any part of the United States, will be only "six cents a year," if paid by the subscriber quarterly in advance at the office where received by him. If not paid in advance, the postage will be double those rates, viz: twelve cents a year.

Books, bound or unbound, for any distance under 3,000 miles, the following rates of postage will be charged: One cent an ounce, if prepaid at the office where mailed; if not prepaid, fifty per cent. will be added, making one and a half cents an ounce.

For distances over 3,000 miles the postage will be double: i. e. two cents an ounce if prepaid, or three cents if not prepaid.

Persons ordering books, and wishing to obtain the lowest rates of postage, can send the price of the works, and in addition, such an amount in postage stamps as will be sufficient to pay the postage.

"WHEN I WAS A CHILD."

HINTS ON EDUCATION.

The thinking or reasoning powers of children do less than their feelings toward controlling their actions, and the latter therefore generally govern the former. How much easier is it to sway their conduct by an appeal to feeling than to intellect. Hence parents, teachers, and nurses, frighten their Cautiousness, praise their Approbativeness, and appeal to their sympathy or their affection to obtain control over their anger or their obstinacy, or to divert them from some strong desire.

We have often given expression to the doctrine in the Journal that the reason and the moral sentiments of the child should be addressed in our efforts to restrain and guide them; that it should be the object of parents to work upon these cardinal elements as the foundation of a proper education; yet there is another view of the subject we wish to present and it is suggested in the words of Paul, "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." Who of us that have arrived to the age of "putting away childish things" but looks back upon some occasions when the happiness of our entire being seemed to hinge upon some desired object, the denial of which by our parents almost crushed us, when we thought and understood as a child; but now, having put away childish things, or come to think understandingly, we rejoice that our childish, immature desires were frustrated by parental authority. We now see how greatly

we then misjudged, and are thankful that we were not permitted to have our own way. No doubt much of the absolute authority used by parents towards their children is unnecessary—that if they would appeal to the child's reason, though it "understands as a child and thinks as a child," it would comprehend much of their reasonings and moral influence, and in many instances positive control over them would thus be obtained. Yet there are cases in which the child cannot understand the propriety or the kind intention of our requirements and restraints—cases in which we can neither reason down nor persuade away their strong desires for gratification. Their will, as well as their inclination, is enlisted, and they feel that they must have their way, that they cannot forego the gratification of their wishes. They cannot see the reasonableness, morality, or the kindness of the denial. Then it is that calm yet positive authority must be put forth. The prohibition must be absolute and the child made to know that the decision of the parent is the end of the matter. There are times when it is necessary to employ a restraint as absolute as we would use in forcing a child away from the brink of Niagara or the jaws of a viper. We might not be able to show a good reason for doing so, as we might to an older child, respecting the precipice or the viper, yet the moral necessity might not be the less real.

If parents in all things are uniform, consistent and steady in the treatment and training of their children, their word will be to them the end of the law—they will believe and confide in them, and regard their opinion

RANK NO MEASURE OF MERIT.

BY ANNA M.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
A man's the gold for a' that."

A deep love of humanity, and a strong recognition of the unity and equality of the human race, have ever been characteristics of the noblest and greatest minds in all ages of the world, and ever will be; for this is the very foundation of true greatness of soul.

And as it is, men of the largest intellects, highest aspirations, and widest scope of vision, always feel most keenly the tie of brotherhood which binds them to all their fellow beings, even the lowest and most ignorant. The contrary is also true. That is, men of narrow minds, and contracted views, whose souls are too small to take in the idea of universal brotherhood, are the oppressors of the weak. If wealthy, or by mistake placed in a situation of responsibility, they imagine themselves a "peculiar people," a select few, different and superior to common humanity.

At a glance we perceive this is true. For it is not the man of extensive knowledge, deep thought, and brilliant conceptions, that despises the weak ones of earth. He knows that in their souls, is the germ, which has budded and blossomed, and borne such rich fruit in his, though the blessed sunbeams which have warmed into life his, have been denied to them. It is the poet in whose soul God has placed the pure fountains of truth, its streams gushing forth in music to refresh every heart that has the quickest ear to discern the faint melody of a kindred spring in a lowly, toiling brother's heart, though it gush not forth on earth. The good and pure, whose eyes are free from prejudice, can readily perceive the gleamings of the same jewel in others, through the ore of ignorance.

Surely it must seem strange to every candid mind, how it can be in this nineteenth century, flooded with light and knowledge though it be, there still lingers so much of "aristocratic feeling," as it is called. We find even now, society so artificially constructed, that persons who are wealthy and wear fine clothes, (which they do not even make,) and who cannot tell who their grandfather was, claim a higher rank in society, than those who, though they are poor, do not dress well, and can cite no more illustrious a genealogy than the rich, are *Workers*, without whom they could not exist. But it may be said that the working classes are appreciated. In theory they are, but not in practice. When we see the man who digs banks equal to the merchant, and having a higher position in society than the nobleman who does nothing—the distinction between the servant girl and her mistress done away with—the pastors of Christian churches as often in the houses of the poorest members of the church as in those of the richest; ones—and not the outward circumstances of a man, his poverty or riches regarded, in designating his position in society, but the *Man* himself; then will the design of God, in connecting man with man in a common tie of brotherhood, be carried out, and the working classes be appreciated.

COTTON SEED FOR FOOD.

Messrs. Editors:—In perusing a very interesting and profitable article, "Progression a universal law of nature," in your most excellent Journal, I observed in one of the productions for raiment, (cotton,) some lack of information as to its being an article of food for individuals. Directly it is not so. But indirectly it is a great source of food for all classes of persons. Cotton-seed has become a most excellent food for cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. From them, with a little mixture of corn meal, milk-cows yield an abundance of milk and butter, both winter and summer. I am satisfied from experience, that there is no better manure for corn than cotton-seed, properly applied. One handful of them will produce a good ear of corn from land which without them would not yield a nubbin; and so on for everything to which they may be applied. I have yet to be convinced, that flax and hemp will ever take the place entirely of cotton, as an article of raiment. The earth, from its different degrees of climate, which will be unchangeable, will not produce everything successfully in every place. The different climates are adapted to certain articles of production for food and clothing. The cotton-plant is limited and adapted to a certain portion of the earth's surface, by an unchangeable law of nature, and so on for everything. Hence arises commercial intercourse between States and nations, which is so profitable and interesting to the whole world. C. McMillan.

NEW TOWN ACADEMY, MONROE CO., ALA.,
May 31st, 1852.

General Notices.

OUR JOURNALS AMONG THE PEOPLE.—We take the liberty of inserting the following, from Dallas County, Alabama, which shows the present state of feeling in that State towards our Journals. B. F. H. says:—"Gentlemen—About one year ago I subscribed for your Phrenological Journal, and I am so well pleased with it, that I herewith send you the names, offices, &c., of four new subscribers, which you will please forward. I send one dollar extra, for which you will please send me the Water-Cure Journal. The Phrenological Journal is what I promised to be, filled with a good stock of general information. There is more sound reading in it than anything of its size I have ever examined, and I hope and expect (if it increases in public favor for the next twelve months as it has done for the last) to send you ten or twenty subscribers."

G. Minor writes from Illinois:—"I cannot dispense with the pleasure I enjoy in perusing your super-excellent Phrenological Journal, and I herein inclose the money for another year."

E. B. writes from Ohio:—"I like the Journal more and more, and cannot get along without it, and would stop any other paper I take before it. Success and long life to it."

R. E. H., of Griggsville, Pike County, Illinois, writes:—"Messrs. Editors—Permit me to say a few words in relation to your Journals in this section of country. I must say that no periodical published in the Union, that I have ever seen, contains anything like as much solid, useful, truthful information as you give to your readers monthly, through the columns of these invaluable Journals. Either one of them is worth more than all the political campaign papers that are about, and sensible people are beginning to find it out. I am happy to say that there are some twenty-five or thirty copies of the Journals received here and read with great interest, and the important truths contained in them are evidently fast gaining a foothold among the peo-

ple. Still there are some few so blinded to their own moral, social, and physical well-being, that they will not deign to investigate the matter, even—being so desperately opposed to "new humbugs," as they are pleased to term Phrenology and Hydropathy. Well, if there is any "new humbug" more rotten in its foundation, more false in its theory, and more pernicious in its effects, than some of the old humbugs to which we have long been subjected, I confess I have yet to see or hear of it."

A Subscriber writing from Meigsboro, Indiana, gives us an account of a lecturer on the *passions*, who passes himself off under the real or assumed name of Kidd. Our correspondent says this fellow repudiates Phrenology, as taught by us, and represents his theory, based on Physiognomy, to be superior to any other. Will not some one of our friends in Indiana, who may be privileged to witness Mr. Kidd's exhibitions, give us a full statement of his pretensions? We are informed that he is quite an expert player withal.

MOUNT HARBONY ASSOCIATION.—This association, recently projected, is ten miles south of Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, five miles from the railroad connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and four miles from navigation into the Illinois. It is one of the most promising, beautiful, and fertile locations of the West. The object of this movement is to realize, as far as possible, the economy, justice, and concord of association; to live in obedience to the laws of life, health, and morality, and to develop the whole man. The site selected is upon a beautiful mound of gentle declivity, commanding an extensive, a delightful, and magnificent view of the country in every direction, relieved from monotony by streams, groves, mounds, and rolling prairie. A village and college are laid out upon the above site with great order and beauty. One hundred and sixty acres are secured forever to the college. All the contiguous land, from one to two thousand acres, yet in its natural state, is secured from monopoly, so that any one can possess a village lot, and from that up to forty acres or more, if he desires, on very moderate terms. No liquor-selling in the association, and none but men of right views and motives received as members. The teachers and students of the school will alternate from mental to physical labor upon the college premises, or in contiguous workshops, thus making it, to a great extent, after its commencement, a self-supporting school, &c.

"Ho! all ye hungry, starving poor," who feel the injustice and oppression of society as it is, come let us try and be men, and to live a true life. All reformers at the East who come West, please give us a call. Donations enough to warrant the building of the college have been already made, and the work is commenced. Several village lots have been taken, and the building will soon begin. Donations respectfully solicited. For further information, address R. MORRIS, the Secretary of the association, at Brush Creek, Knox County, Illinois.

The basis of this association is, *cost the limit of price*. There is no such thing as failing in this movement, as each man will retain by deed his individual property.

By order of the committee, JOSEPH BAIRD,
C. T. FARRELL, C. McGREW, Wm. BRONK, R. MORRIS.

EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY.—The twenty-fifth annual Fair of the American Institute will be held at Castle Garden, New York City, commencing Oct. 1st, and closing Oct. 21st, 1852. The annual Cattle Show will be held on the 22d of October, at Madison Cattle Cotege, New York City.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists, who may wish to exhibit goods, produce, or stock, may obtain circulars, giving all necessary particulars, by addressing A. CHANDLER, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute 351 Broadway, New York.

THE MANAGERS present greater inducements to exhibitors in the way of *PREMIUMS*, than have ever before been offered, and it is confidently expected, that this Fair will be visited by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world.

New inventions, in all the arts, together with the products of the Farm, the Garden, the Mine, and so forth, will be exhibited.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & COX, wood-engravers, of this city, have for sale electrotypes of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, like the portraits of them in this number. Our Phrenological readers will be able to form some idea of their characters from their developments, without tone or comment from us.

Our friend Dr. H. B. GIBSON, is in Northern Pennsylvania, doing, as usual, good service in the noble cause of Phrenology, in which for ten years he has been engaged.

In Press.—To be published by FOWLER AND WELLS, on the 1st of October, 1852—

A New Theory of Population deduced from the General Law of Animal Fertility, with an Introduction by R. T. TRALL, M. D. Price 12½ cents.

In our next, we shall briefly review this remarkable work. We have only room now to announce it as forth coming.

To Correspondents.

EVERLINE.—Your article on Napoleon shows a talent for writing. We do not publish it because we doubt some of the positions you take relative to his views and policy. Napoleon has had injustice done his name and motives by English historians, who have thus tried to screen the British nation from her fear of the man, and her cowardly injury to their prisoner, who trusted to her magnanimity.

A. F. P.—To obtain "a thorough and practical knowledge of Phrenology" as you desire, you will do well to read "Combe's System of Phrenology," "Fowler's Phrenology," "Self-Culture," "Memory," "Illustrated Self-Instructor," "A Constitution of Man," and study the Phrenological Bust, all of which will cost you five dollars. You will examine heads for the practical part, which will cost you persevering effort, and both investments will yield an ample reward.

B. H. D.—If you will send us a Daguerreotype likeness, according to directions given in "Answers to Correspondents" in the July number of the Journal, we can warrant the written description to be correct on all essential points.

F. BROWN.—If you want good cherries, send to a nursery and get the trees, scions or buds, as from the seed you are not sure of the same kind of fruit.

New Publications.

Woman in all Ages and Nations; a Complete and Authentic History of the Manners and Customs, Character and Condition of the Female Sex, in Civilized and Savage Countries, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By THOMAS L. NICHOLS, M. D. With a Preface, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. 12mo., pp. 240. Price 50 cents. New York and Boston: Fowlers and Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-street.

A volume of great merit. The subject is one of surpassing interest, and the author has treated it in a truly scientific as well as historical manner. Then the manners of our race, who or what, among all created beings, are more worthy of study and contemplation? In the present work we have all, and much more, than the title indicates. It should be read by all—girls and boys—women and men. We copy a few paragraphs from the introduction:—

In most of the higher orders of animals there is a marked difference in the forms of the two sexes; but it is curious to observe that, while among animals, both birds and quadrupeds, the male is generally much superior in appearance to the female, we uniformly give to woman the palm of superiority in beauty over man.

Thus among birds, the peacock, and the males of the turkey, barn owl, etc., are quite magnificent in form, and gorgeous in plumage; the male lion has a noble mane and majestic appearance, quite wanting in the female; and the horse is larger and of finer shape and action than the mare. We need not multiply familiar instances.

In animals, too, there is another remarkable superiority belonging to males. They are superior to the other sex in musical abilities. It is characteristic that wakes the world with his eloquence. The hen does not crow; she cackles and clucks. It is the roar of the male lion that shakes the forest; the female has only a sallow yell. Among singing birds, the male is uniformly the most highly gifted. But in the human race all this is reversed, since our females are not only the most beautiful, but the most melodious; and woman, if not the most useful of the two sexes, is certainly the most ornamental.

Women are of less size than men, on the average; for while we have women six feet tall, matching men who are four or five inches higher, we have still a larger number under five feet, as we have of men under six.

Anatomically, women differ from men, also, in having smaller bones, a greater breadth of the pelvis, a narrower chest, a greater fullness of the cellular tissue, giving roundness of form, a softer and smoother skin, finer hair, longer and more beautiful upon the head, but less developed over the face and body, a more delicate neck, which is destitute of the prominence so strongly marked in men; and a head so differently shaped that it is perfectly easy to distinguish the sex from the skull alone.

Hang up a male and female skeleton, side by side, and the difference in the shape of the bones, and the form of the head, is very striking.

The female head is smaller than the male, in the ratio, nearly, of four to five. It is much longer from the occiput to the apex of the snout, narrower from side to side, and not so high.

By the rules of Phrenology, this difference in the form of the male and female head corresponds to certain differences of character in the sexes, which cannot be more properly stated than in this connection.

The superior length of the female brain is owing to the greater development of the organs of Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, and Inhabitiveness; the love of offspring, the propensity to form permanent connections, and the love of home.

These larger developments indicate that women are more devoted to their children than men, more constant in their matrimonial connections, and kinder of home. This is doubtless true, as a general rule, admitting of individual exceptions; and where a woman is found wanting in these respects, she differs in so much from the natural character of her sex.

Women, as is shown by the smallness of the upper part of the neck, have a less development of Amativeness than men. It may be, and often is, as active, but it is generally a less powerful and controlling motive. They have less Self-Esteem, but more love of approbation; or, in other words, less pride and more vanity. They have less Firmness, and more reverence; less destructiveness and combativeness, but more secretiveness and acquisitiveness; or rather, we should say, that women, with all these organs weaker than in men, have them developed in these varying proportions.

The front part of the head indicates in women strong perceptive faculties, but less judgment, and of the reasoning faculties, more comparison than causality. They have more ability for Color, and less for Form. Women have more piety than men, and less Benevolence; but this they make up for in being more affectionate.

This shows that our author is familiar with his subject, and that he takes something more than a superficial view. We might quote passages—pages—yes, chapters—from the work, of exceeding interest, but we must refer the reader to the book itself, every page of which he will read with avidity.

The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac for 1853. Just published by Fowlers and Wells. Price 6 cents.

This popular annual contains, besides the usual calendar pages, a large number of spirited engravings, embracing portraits of eminent persons, with a sketch of their character; good and bad organizations in contrast; specimens of strong, steady temperament in contrast with the brain, working, fiery, excitable one, with directions how to modify and improve the bodily condition; an interesting article on Physiognomy, illustrated; Animal Phrenology; hints on education, health, formation of character, etc., besides the definition of the Phrenological organs, and an explanation of the Symbolical Head.

We know of no work of its size which contains so much valuable matter on the laws of mind and its relation to the body. "Much in little" is the motto under which the Almanac was written. It is just the thing to buy by the hundred and scatter abroad among those who have little time to read larger books on the subject to which this is devoted, thereby scattering entertainment and valuable knowledge at the same time. Twenty-five copies for \$1.00.

The Power of Kindness, inculcating the Principles of Benevolence and Love. By B. T. MORLEY, New York: Fowlers and Wells. Price, including postage, 30 cents.

This neat little volume of nearly two hundred pages, illustrates and enforces its title in a manner not easy to be forgotten. Of this work may be said what comparatively few books will bear, viz., that its tendency upon all, the virtuous and vicious, the wise and the simple, will be good and only good. For the principle and power of kindness, the world has groaned for thousands of years, and the great drawback upon human happiness to-day existing everywhere is, that this heaven-born principle is yet, to a great extent, unapplied. This is the genial flame that solvents and melts the malice and selfishness of man, and makes him look upon and treat his fellow-man as a brother. This spirit, universally diffused, would retrieve the world from the slumber of being a vale of tears, and usher the dawn of a heaven on earth.

The Church and State of the United States; containing a brief Account of the Origin, History, Doctrines, Church Government, Mode of Worship, Customs, and Statistics of each Religious Denomination, so far as known. By Rev. F. DOUGLASS GORRIS. 12mo., pp. 346. New York: Lewis Colby.

Then a history of RELIGIONS, what can be more interesting? We read, with astonishment of the silly and absurd notions which some of the originators of particular systems or modes of worship first promulgated, and which, after years of patient preaching, became so popular as to count their members, not by hundreds, nor thousands, but by TENS OF THOUSANDS. It is also interesting, yet heart-sickening, when comparing the various conflicting religions of the world, to contemplate the "Holy Wars," and the sacrifice of human lives, in untold millions, "for God's sake," before and since the Christian era. But, thanks to a higher development of human reason, we have passed the lower strata, or the reign of the animal propensities, and are now emerging from criminal darkness into moral light, when the laws of nature and of God may be correctly interpreted. Such works as the one before us will exert a liberalizing influence, increase our charity, and lessen the difference of opinion among men.

An Historical Survey of Controversies Pertaining to the Rights of Conscience, from the English Reformation to the settlement of New England. By EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, Esq. 12mo., pp. 242. New York: Lewis Colby.

Theoretically, we need no volume on the "Rights of Conscience," especially in this country, where our "Constitution" declares it the "RIGHT" of EVERY CITIZEN. Practically, we do need enlightening on this very important subject. Where, we ask, may true religious liberty, or the rights of conscience, be found? Even now, "ten thousand years" after the Christian platform was laid, is there a religious sect, governed by a fixed creed, in the civilized world, who willingly grant this "right of conscience" to others? Or is the term only used in a limited sense? The truth is evident to all. We do not enjoy religious liberty. But, thank God, we approach more nearly to the realization of this greatest of blessings at the present time, than at any previous period in the world's history.

This volume, devoted to a history of the "struggles and triumphs" of religious liberty, will show the reader how vastly more we, of the nineteenth century, are blessed, than they of former ages. The God-given principle of reason may nowhere else be traced with greater satisfaction by reformers than in this HISTORICAL SURVEY.

The Rev. S. S. Cutting has given to the volume an exceedingly spirited introduction, in which he contrasts the past with the present in the most admirable and hopeful language. We heartily commend the work to professed Christians of every denomination.

A Manual of Hygiene, and the Use of the Glands; for Schools and Academies. By HENRY KIDDER. 12mo., pp. 120. New York: Newman & Iveson.

The author, himself a practical teacher, has anticipated the wants of others, and supplied such a book as every teacher would do well to peruse, study, and adopt. The work is suitably illustrated, well-printed, and bound up in the usual school-book style.

Involuntary Seminal Losses, their Causes, Effects and Cure. By DR. L. E. LABAREE. 36 pages 12mo. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS. Price 25 cents.

This is a terse monograph and Professional Manual, comprising a resume of past labors in this field, with original additions, bearing chiefly on essential analysis. It is clear, classic and thorough in its method, and eclectic in its indications of cure, hygienic, medical, surgical and hydropathic, and will afford important aid in the treatment not only of the malady in question, but of those connected with that series of organs and tissues.

Mental Sickness; a Treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism and Dreams. By S. BROWN WILLIAMS, M. D. Published for the Author, by FOWLER AND WELLS. Price 50 cents.

The chapters comprising this volume are the outlines of lectures which the author has been delivering for the last few years upon the subject named in the title. Those who are interested in the topics treated of in this volume, will read the work with pleasure.

Elys Land, and other Poems. By R. W. BALL. 12mo., pp. 150. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

A beautiful little volume, breathing inspiration through Ideality, Hope, Veneration, and the Affections. The author describes, through well-developed Locality and perceptive faculties, such scenes as his vivid imagination paints on ethereal canvases. He should travel, and become a poetical geographer. In this department of science and education he would excel, and, in our judgment, be more useful than in the higher spheres of poetry.

A Thought-Book of the Wise Spirits of all Ages and Countries: fit for all Men and all Hours. Collected by JAMES ELDER. 12mo., pp. 250. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

A handy, well-printed volume, filled with quotable quotations from most of the ancient authors, orators, moralists, statesmen, poets, and philosophers. It will afford texts in abundance for modern minds, who will doubtless greatly improve on the philosophy of the ancients.

The Knights of England, France, and Scotland. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 12mo., pp. 420. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Fall of "blood and thunder." "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." But all this was then and there, and, here we have the history. Let those read it who are deficient in, and wish to cultivate those faculties, out of which the war spirit emanates. Here they may be fed to their fill, and revel in the romantic battle-fields of the old knights. But we Phrenologists do not relish such food. Those who seek a life in the army and navy, will devour it with avidity. The volume is got up in the same generous style which characterizes all books published, on religion, peace, or war, by our excellent military neighbor, Mr. Redfield.

Advertisements.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.—Part I. The True Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual. Part II. Cost, the Limit of Price, a Scientific Measure of Economy in Trade. Two parts in one volume. By STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

MUSIC.—To all who are interested in the cultivation and practice of music, we would strongly commend *The Musical World and Times*, a full and reliable account of which will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

FOWLER AND WELLS have all works on Phrenology, Hydropathy, Physiology, Magnetism, Pneumology, and the Natural Sciences generally. Bookellers supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE FINE TRADE! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—The splendid establishment of BROWN AND FORTY, 39 Courtland-street, New York, will be constantly supplied with the largest, most complete, and fashionable stock in the city. To meet their rapidly increasing patronage, they have recently made large additions to their manufacturing department, which is conducted by men of long experience and the most perfect skill in their business; while the facilities which they enjoy for purchasing, enables them to offer both cheapness and the most attractive stock in the Union. Country merchants are only requested to call and examine before laying in their stock elsewhere.

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VAPOR BATHS.—John HARRIS, of 86 Forsyth-street (near Grand) S. Y., will administer Vapor Baths daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. A length will be in attendance to wait on Ladies.

B. F. MARSHALL, DENTIST, successor to the late JOHN BURGESS, (who was in the business for 25 years), continues to practice the DENTAL PROFESSION in his various branches at No. 2 Union Place and Square, corner of Fourteenth-street, New York.

A. G. SANDS, manufacturer of the Boston Gate, 181 Broadway, New York, also manufactures the Gates of every description.

A YEAR OF MUSIC

FOR NOTHING!—ALMOST!

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BY OLIVER DYER AND RICHARD STORRS WILLIS.

The object of this work is to furnish, 1.—A weekly supply of new and choice music. 2.—A complete and unusual Course of Musical Instruction, 3.—Fearless and trustworthy Criticisms of Musical Pieces, Works and Performances, and 4.—Entertaining Musical Reading, together with a comprehensive Synopsis of events and things Musical, as they shall transpire; all to be furnished in a style of taste and elegance in harmony with the subjects treated of, and the refined minds of those to whom such topics are addressed.

THE SIZE OF *The Musical World and Times* is that which is most conducive to convenience and beauty; being a Royal Quarto of sixteen pages, ten by fourteen inches in size, or more than double the size of the pages of magazines. It is printed on handsome paper and clear type; and its appearance is such as to render it an appropriate ornament of the Piano-forte or Parlor table.

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SACRED MUSIC.—Particular attention will be paid to this department, and the wants of country choirs and families will be carefully studied and met.

SECULAR MUSIC.—The best possible variety of Secular Music, Vocal and Instrumental, will be regularly given, to supply which, the most eminent composers will render service.

MUSIC FOR LITTLE FINGERS.—Young children and learners will also be cared for. The world and the interests of Art will hardly progress without them; therefore, in our selection of music, we shall always bear them in mind, and often furnish a page for their especial benefit.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A complete course of Musical Instruction will be given; including Elementary Instruction, Harmony, Thorough Bass and Composition, Musical Form, or the Architecture of Music, and Instrumentation. Musical exercises will accompany this instruction, and the student will be able to correct his own examples by the rules afforded. In short, the student may become, by this course, master of the whole subject of music.

CRITICISMS.—These will be impartial, truthful, and perfectly independent—just what is needed in this age of indiscriminate and unlimited puffery.

MUSICAL NEWS.—Our facilities for obtaining both foreign and domestic musical news of interest are unequalled; and all events of importance will be recorded.

MUSICAL READING.—Musical literature—a class of reading as interesting as it is difficult to furnish—will always be found in our columns. We are enabled to do this by our facilities of translation, and by the scores, which we have lately gained, to unusually rich artistic materials.

IMPORTANT.—The subscribers announce with pleasure, that they have the active co-operation and practical assistance of Lowell Mason, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Thos. Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. J. Webb, James Chickering, Oliver Ditson, Geo. F. Root, Firth, Pond & Co., Wm. Hall & Son, Mason & Law, Newman & Ivins, and other parties long and favorably known to the musical public.

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Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers, shall receive *The Musical World and Times* one year free of charge.

The Volume commences on Saturday, Sept. 4th; so now is the time to subscribe.

All orders and communications must be addressed, (post paid) to DYER & WILLIS, publishers of *The Musical World and Times*, 237 Broadway, New York.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—The Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences in September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—Mechanics, Manufacturing, and Agricultural—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is unrivaled as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The publishers pledge themselves that the future volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purposes, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, Ac. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Pumps, Printing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c. Besides Claims of all the patents, Reviews, Notices of new Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are offered for the largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their Patent Agency Office, 128 FULTON STREET, New York.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead; and is always open free to visitors.

SPALDING'S IMPROVED GRAHAM FLOUR is for sale at N. H. Wolfe's, No. 17 South-street, New York; John D. Gardner & Co., Flour Commission Merchants, Boston; Wyman R. Barrett, Commission Merchant, Albany; and by L. A. Spalding, Lockport, New York.

This flour is made of the best quality white wheat, and warranted superior to any flour hitherto known as Graham flour. It makes a superior loaf of brown-bread, rusk, cakes, and pie-crust, and where used is highly approved. Try it and then judge.

82 NASSAU-STREET.—Boot-makers' Union Association—boots, shoes, and gaiters at retail and wholesale prices.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.—An instructive exposition of Phonography, intended to afford complete and thorough instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. By E. WASHBURN. Price, 60 cents. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers. Agents, Teachers, and Trade supplied at No. 131 Nassau-street, New York, and No. 142 Washington-street, Boston.

Phonography has now become a fixed fact. It has found a niche from which it cannot be forced. A more philosophical, convenient, and efficient process has not been invented. It is simple. A child learns it readily. The present manual is intended to aid the learner in Phonography—in the work of self-instruction. With the rules and examples which it presents, there is no need of an oral teacher. Everything is clear. A few days' study will make the pupil master of the principles of the science, and at the close of the course, he cannot fail to become well-grounded in the elements of the English language.—*New York Tribune.*

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Look out for WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, as scores of unprincipled persons are grinding up stone and various kinds of worthless stuff, and endeavoring to sell as Fire-Proof Paint. I have recently commenced three suits against parties infringing my rights, and am determined to prosecute every one I catch delinquent. The genuine, either in dry powder or ground in oil, of different colors, can at all times be had at the General Depot, 64 Pearl-street, New York, from the patentee, Wm. BLAKE.

BUSBRO'S Anglesy Leg and Artificial Hand, manufactured by WILLIAM BUSBRO, 34 Spring-street, New York.

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AND

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THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—This very important reform, essentially reducing postage, takes effect on the first day of this October. The postage on the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL after this date, to any part of the United States, will be only "six cents a year," if paid by the subscriber quarterly in advance at the office where received by him. If not paid in advance, the postage will be double those rates, viz: twelve cents a year.

Books, bound or unbound, for any distance under 3,000 miles, the following rates of postage will be charged: One cent an ounce, if prepaid at the office where mailed; if not prepaid, fifty per cent. will be added, making one and a half cents an ounce.

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HINTS ON EDUCATION.

The thinking or reasoning powers of children do less than their feelings toward controlling their actions, and the latter therefore generally govern the former. How much easier is it to sway their conduct by an appeal to feeling than to intellect. Hence parents, teachers, and nurses, frighten their Cautiousness, praise their Approbativeness, and appeal to their sympathy or their affection to obtain control over their anger or their obstinacy, or to divert them from some strong desire.

We have often given expression to the doctrine in the Journal that the reason and the moral sentiments of the child should be addressed in our efforts to restrain and guide them; that it should be the object of parents to work upon these cardinal elements as the foundation of a proper education; yet there is another view of the subject we wish to present and it is suggested in the words of Paul, "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." Who of us that have arrived to the age of "putting away childish things" but looks back upon some occasions when the happiness of our entire being seemed to hinge upon some desired object, the denial of which by our parents almost crushed us, when we thought and understood as a child; but now, having put away childish things, or come to think understandingly, we rejoice that our childish, immature desires were frustrated by parental authority. We now see how greatly

we then misjudged, and are thankful that we were not permitted to have our own way. No doubt much of the absolute authority used by parents towards their children is unnecessary—that if they would appeal to the child's reason, though it "understands as a child and thinks as a child," it would comprehend much of their reasonings and moral influence, and in many instances positive control over them would thus be obtained. Yet there are cases in which the child cannot understand the propriety or the kind intention of our requirements and restraints—cases in which we can neither reason down nor persuade away their strong desires for gratification. Their will, as well as their inclination, is enlisted, and they feel that they must have their way, that they cannot forego the gratification of their wishes. They cannot see the reasonableness, morality, or the kindness of the denial. Then it is that calm yet positive authority must be put forth. The prohibition must be absolute and the child made to know that the decision of the parent is the end of the matter. There are times when it is necessary to employ a restraint as absolute as we would use in forcing a child away from the brink of Niagara or the jaws of a viper. We might not be able to show a good reason for doing so, as we might to an older child, respecting the precipice or the viper, yet the moral necessity might not be the less real.

If parents in all things are uniform, consistent and steady in the treatment and training of their children, their word will be to them the end of the law—they will believe and confide in them, and regard their opinion

as the essence of wisdom. But at one time they will play with them, at another they are angry, harsh, intolerant and cruel; at another cold, dignified and absolute, and the child learns that his parents are wayward, fitful, inconsistent, unjust, kind and unkind at times, and it loses all respect for their authority.

Deception exercised toward a child is one of the most fertile sources of insubordination and want of confidence toward the parent. We do not now speak of a playful spirit, but of that system of false representation so very common in families in which the idea of wilful falsehood would awaken horror. Cheat and deceive a child, and it has all the effects of a lie upon its character and upon its confidence in and respect for the parent.

A child, properly trained, will have such confidence in the wisdom and propriety of a parental command as not to wish to ask why or, therefore, as a condition of obedience, but will go forward with implicit faith that in the requirement are contained propriety, justice, wisdom and goodness.

"No, my father is at the helm," said the little boy in the storm at sea, when asked if he was afraid. "Jump, my daughter, and I will catch you," and the timid little child in obedience to her father's command, jumped to his arms from a high window with unlimited faith in his promise. On her own account she would not venture to jump down from a height of three feet.

If we exercise judgment, justice, and uniform kindness toward children, our promises and opinions are oracles, and our commands carry with them god-like authority. They may feel a curiosity to know why they are required to do or not to do a thing, and on all reasonable occasions the laudable curiosity should be gratified; but they will have full confidence that we have and can give a reason that will fully justify our position, and therefore their first knowing and appreciating the reason of the requirement is not made a condition of compliance. It is the tyrant that commands impulsively, rashly, and unreasonably, that which even a child sees to be capricious and despotic, as well as unjust and ridiculous. Such parents must expect that their children will question the justice of their commands and form their own conclusions relative to the abstract propriety of obedience. If they obey, it is slavishly done, merely to avoid punishment, not from respect for the parent's wisdom or the propriety of his command.

PHRENOLOGY; ITS TRUTH AND

UTILITY.

(Continued.)

Phrenology being true, its utility follows as a matter of necessity, and does not admit of either doubt or question. To prove the truth of Phrenology might have been necessary forty years ago; but surely is not at the present time—it is now a self-evident and admitted fact, with all intelligent minds who have investigated sufficiently to qualify them for a decision. Nothing need be said of the worth of the opinions of those who are wanting in such qualifications. Within the limits of a single article it would be impossible to do more than glance at this most important subject. It teaches what no other system or science ever did, viz., that mind, in its manifestations and in all its peculiarities, depends, primarily, upon the condition of the brain, and, secondly, upon the condition of the body as affecting the brain. Thus we have a standard by which we can measure the power of the mind in all its natural developments—a tangible standard which, in the wisdom of nature, is adapted to all mankind who have eyes to see, or the sense of touch to feel—a standard having its origin in nature and God himself, instead of in the superstitious imagination of selfish, fallible, imperfect men.

Aside from Phrenology, we have no standard—no starting point, and if we happen to get a correct idea of the nature of man it is merely by chance, for all theorizing upon this subject which is not based upon facts and demonstrations, is mere speculation and guess work at best, however great the mind from which they emanate, and very liable to be erroneous, as the evil results and bitter experience of the history of the past fully demonstrate. Phrenology unfolds the nature of man as it is, and thus gives us the true and only basis for a correct system of education. No truth can be more self-evident than, that to educate correctly we must first understand the nature of the organization of the being to be educated and all the laws that govern it; otherwise all our efforts are fruitless or, rather, worse, bearing fruit, it is true, but of a poisonous and deadly kind. We are literally overwhelmed with facts which prove the truth of our assertion—those pallid features and emaciated forms—those innumerable and various social evils and outbreaks of passion, and mere animal feelings, unrestrained, and without the guidance of moral feeling and intellect, together with the universal selfishness of mankind, which meet our vision in every direction—tell us but too plainly that they are the sure indications of the sufferings and misery of the victims of the deplorable ignorance of nature's laws—the result of a partial, one-sided, misguided system of education. Education in all ages and places has always improved the condition of mankind just in proportion, and so far only, as a knowledge of the nature of man has been the basis.

Phrenology gives us a more definite and comprehensive definition of education than has previously been ascribed to it—claiming—not that one part should be stimulated to an unnatural ac-

tion while other parts remain dormant and inactive, but that every function of body and faculty of mind needs its peculiar discipline, and that, so far as the natural development of the organization permits, it should be equal or at least harmonious. This is particularly important, inasmuch as every condition of body and mind are intimately connected in their various and peculiar relations—the combinations of which are almost infinite.

Another important fact that this subject reveals is, that nature develops and matures the organization of man by degrees, at different periods of our existence. Thus we are not only informed as to the number and peculiar nature of these functions, and consequently of the kind of education that each needs, but also as to the proper time to apply our efforts, which is certainly a most important thing to be known. Nothing can be more evident than that it is all-essential to educate as nature develops—to educate those conditions first which are first developed. How preposterous and perfectly absurd does a reverse procedure appear—and yet how generally has it been adopted. It seems to require too great a stretch of human credulity to admit that men pretending to be intelligent should be so ignorant of these matters, and yet daily observation compels us to make the admission, and the innocent victims of such an absurd course are constantly before our eyes and in our very midst. Thousands of our most talented children are sacrificed yearly upon the altar of the ignorance of their parents and teachers. Such children might and would be saved from such an untimely and premature death if those parents and teachers understood the teachings of Phrenology and Physiology as they might and ought; and it is not saying too much of such, that they are responsible for the sad results of their ignorance and neglect. Nature develops and matures the body first; this fact tells us in unmistakable language that physical education is first to be attended to. While the body is growing and developing is the time to lay the foundation for a sound and powerful constitution, in fact, it is the only time which will insure such desirable results. It is with the human organization, as with everything else in nature—the organs must be enlarged and strengthened before maturity, principally, if at all. It is a wise provision of nature that, as the organization becomes matured it is more and more impregnable to the attacks of disease. This is very evident, from the fact that persons who remain healthy until maturity, seldom become diseased in after life, and are quite sure to be long-lived. On the other hand, in nearly all cases of disease that exist in advanced life, the commencement can be traced to youthful days. It is, then, very important—as important as health and life—to take extra care in youth that the system, while in its tender and impressionable condition, does not become diseased, and parents are under the greatest moral obligations to inform themselves and act in this matter. Indeed, it depends mainly upon the physiological training that parents bestow upon their children, whether they have powerful constitutions and are long-lived, or whether they are sickly, puny, and die prematurely. Parents cannot excuse themselves

in this matter by saying they have neither time nor means. Does it require more time and means to keep a child healthy than to properly care for a sick one? Besides, compare the results, and consider the consequences, and then get clear of the obligation and refuse to act who can.

The inference which is inevitably drawn from this, censures most severely the common and unnatural practice of confining children so young and so constantly in school, stimulating the brain prematurely to an unnatural action, and hindering the body from developing, and at the time and only period which nature has assigned for this object, and thus effectually destroying both body and mind, and causing early death. Numerous facts of this class are constantly crowding upon our observation. In fact, it is a common occurrence—one of the general and serious evils of the age, and requires immediate attention and effort to counteract it.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK. NUMBER IV.

Wherein a few more elements are brought to light.

"Order is Heaven's first law."—POPE.

"And Order is the law of good in undisturbed operation."—MOORE.

Thus far we have considered one division of our subject only. We held it steadily before the mind that we might obtain a clear idea of the *modus* of imparting instruction to a single class. We trust we are now prepared to introduce a few more elements.

We ask the reader to bring before his mind three additional rooms, similar to the one described in our first article. Each of these rooms is occupied by, and under the guidance of, a teacher—one who attained a high rank as a scholar in the institution of which he was a graduate, and who has an experience of not less than eight years in the actual management of a school.

These rooms we will designate by the letters, A, B, C, D; and let the following be the order of exercises for the forenoon session:

In Room A. | In Room B. | In Room C. | In Room D.
from 9 to 10.
2d Arithmetic. | 1st Spelling. | 1st Greek. | 4th Reading.
from 10 to 11.
1st Arithmetic. | 1st Latin. | 2d Greek. | 3d Physiology.
from 11 to 12.
1st Algebra. | 3d Arith. | 1st Geog'y. | 2d History.

At 12 M., there is an interruption of three-quarters of an hour, to allow them to exercise in the gymnasium, eat their dinners, &c. The exercises are as exact in execution as the intellectual ones—scientifically adapted to develop the members of the body. All the organs of the body and their various functions are taught them by the aid of manikins, plates, skeletons and preserved specimens. But more of this anon.

The afternoon session is occupied in a similar manner with the remaining branches.

The above is not to be taken as an exact model. It is introduced merely to give the idea of the method of classification, which must always be made, so that one class may not interfere with

another; and the time should be proportioned to the importance of the subject.

It will be seen, that between these recitations fifteen minutes intervene. This is to give the pupil an opportunity of resting his brain and the organs of the senses; or if not fatigued, to look over the next lesson, with the privilege of asking any question concerning it. He obtains this privilege thus: He is never allowed to leave his seat, or to speak—unless the case is beyond the ordinary—without first raising the hand in a perpendicular line. The teacher giving consent, he has the privilege. This, also, is the only time when questions foreign to the lesson are to be asked.

Every pupil during recitation is required to give his undivided attention to the lesson under consideration. The whole combination around him—the neatly-arranged room, the slippers, no noise, the comfortable seats, the blackboards in the sight of all, the proper ventilation and temperature, and this actual, individual test to which every one is put, and through which he must pass under the eye and mind of a teacher whom he knows he cannot evade, and who is exacting even to the fundamental principle—demands and secures this attention.

Each pupil receives a mark or number, to show his standard of recitation. He who states his lesson clearly, and answers correctly all questions proposed to him, constructs his sentences, resolves his problems, and demonstrates his principles,—receives an 8, this being the highest mark, or mark of perfection. Should he recite but the half, 4; and in proper ratio, to an entire deficiency, which is 0.

Thus the pupil is made to stand on his own merit: he receives what he is actually worth. He looks upon this standard of perfection, and measures himself by it. He is not brought in antagonism with this or that pupil, though he sees their progress in their effort to win the common goal. And their united influence is urging and encouraging him on. All are measured by the simple "how much, and how well, do you know?"

That ill-feeling, which is so often manifested by rival pupils, and which often occasions unpleasant remarks in the neighborhood; such as, "The teacher is not fair," or "He uses partiality," &c. must seek another soil in which to take root.

If the lessons are too long, or too difficult, he will be placed in a class where they are adapted to him. The teaching remains the same: the variation is in the quantity.

What do you with a boy who does not give his attention? When such an one is seen, he is, plainly, firmly, and respectfully, told, that unless his best attention is given he will not receive the full benefit of the lesson as brought out by the recitation. Our hope is that he will become so interested in it, as not to find it difficult to give that attention. If this produce no effect, and he still insists on having his own way, he is at once requested to leave the class, and is informed that his lesson will be heard after the classes are dismissed, when there will be nothing to divert his attention. At the given time, hear his lesson, and with the same accuracy, the same pleasantness, as was that of the class. After his desk is put in order and he is ready to depart, speak him the "good evening" as he is dismissed

You will not be required to stop many times with him.

Some one engaged in this noblest work, to this may say, "I would not take so much trouble." Suffer us in all kindness to say, unless you are prepared to endure much, you are wanting in a great element: an element, which next to a thorough knowledge of your profession and a happy method of imparting the same, must rank first. The continuity of your patience must be no spasmodic effort, no meteoric flash; but like the principle of gravitation, it must ever maintain its hold on every particle if it would control the mass.

By this system, it will be seen, there is no distinction of rooms. It is one school. Students, of different ages and different attainments, have seats in the same room. At a given signal—stroke from the bell, the pupils rise, and form in their respective rooms.

Here,

"Order in variety we see;

And where, though all things differ, all agree."

And while you secure all the advantages of classification, the stimuli of numbers, you preserve the individuality of each pupil. He is to give forth what he has acquired, and to show how he made the acquisition. Can he do so, if he has not given to the subject the most thorough study? Let him attempt it, and his defective recitation will speedily and emphatically say, No!

It may be well for those parents who have their children under private tutors, to consider, if they can secure the influence in a private recitation for exertion, that are here manifest, to inquire, if a mind reared under a single living influence, will attain to so true a knowledge of its power or its weakness? We are made sensible of these by personal contact with our fellows, and confidence in our ability is established by the discharge of the actual duties of life. What, then, will be who has never been called upon by a variety of forces know of himself? The poet has answered the question.

"Wouldst thou ———

Learn the secret of the sea?

Only those who have its dangers,
Comprehend its mystery."

Those who are laboring to plant and bring to maturity our public system of instruction—glorious undertaking!—should keep the following points in due remembrance. One of the radical defects under which this system labors, is the want of competent teachers. The head teacher, and his first and second assistants, may be, and in many cases are, well qualified. Beyond them—occasionally there may be an exception—the teaching, of necessity, must be of an inferior order. You cannot secure the services of a man of talent and education for the small salaries now paid. And when these salaries become such as to fill the stations with competent men, the expenses will be as heavy, or heavier, than the system of private instruction. This may not appear so at first sight, but take one of our city schools having sixteen hundred children. It is generally conceded that one teacher can give instruction thoroughly to no more than twenty-five pupils. Teaching, like everything else,

has its limit. The above-named school will need, on this admission, sixty-four teachers; and at a salary of \$1,000 per annum—and it can be shown, that this is little enough in our large cities—it gives us the aggregate of \$64,000 for one school. And as all the schools of our land pass before the mind, large sums of money and good teaching, or small sums of money and poor teaching, becomes a great question—one which is not yet settled.

Are we acting the part of wise men in crowding together so many under a single roof? Are they as advantageously situated, on many accounts, as they would be, if they were placed in eight or ten different buildings? How much more will it cost to build two buildings, each two stories high, than one, four stories high! We think the difference would not be a large sum.

If the education of the intellectual powers is a work of such intrinsic worth, as to call for and justify all the expense and machinery now in operation for the accomplishment of its purpose; and if the cultivation of the feelings, the dispositions, and moral nature of man, is a work of more importance than even the cultivation of the intellect, (as is conceded by the wise and good), and ought to be done; and if these dispositions and feelings can be cultivated by human means, then we ask, how much capital and machinery have we invested and in operation, to-day, for the accomplishment of this purpose?

Survey the schools of our land, and ask if there is any thing connected with the idea of a "school-house" to awaken a refined, joyful feeling!

A square coop or pen, sixteen feet by twenty, perched on a little hillock about a rod from the ditch of the road, and as far from a frog-pond on the adjoining side: not a tree, not a fence—the former to protect it from the wind or sun, the latter from the swine and cattle of the road. Its gray and clattering clap-boards, occasionally vanishing to help kindle a fire in the cracked bow-stove, twenty inches by twelve, with joints of pipe of different diameters, the difference being obviated by a ring of clay from the street; a line of boards against the wall all around, excepting at that place called the door, (and to which the "tall" teacher was obliged to do obeisance before he could enter,) constituted the "writing desks," and the "seats" were of a single slab, with four round sticks, two at each end, to serve as legs, and we have the "fixing" complete. And was there astride those benches a lucky urchin,

"Whose soul proud anatomy
Felt the spirit wither and decay."

Should he allow the visual organ to follow the bent of said aspiration, it would be very likely to encounter that large, old, gray spider, up in the corner of the window, and both organ and aspiration would probably halt in their flight, at this place. For the operations of that old general as he is endeavoring to cut off the retreat of that "big blue bottle," were too important and interesting to be overlooked; and sometimes said urchin needs must be aroused from his deep speculations as to the final result of the movements of the above-mentioned parties, by a slap from the master's ferrule, on the rear.

Such are the instrumentalities, in a majority of cases, for educating children—who, as we have said before, are developed by every circumstance around them. Why these things are so, may be subjects of inquiry for the future.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER:

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, the subject of our sketch, is distinguished for a firm, healthy organization; a great amount of vital and mental force, and for a large, well-developed brain. His very large social and intellectual organs, joined with his ardent temperament, impart to his character earnest and glowing sympathies, which led him to forego the ease and pleasure of a life of wealth, and to espouse the cause of popular liberty against the power of England, and to wield with such masterly effect an eloquence not peculiar to the days of Grattan, Emmet, and Fitzgerald. His courage, firmness, and honor, while they commanded the respect even of his country's oppressors, have won for him a renown that will live while gratitude and the love of liberty exist in the human race.

He was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1822.

While yet a child, death deprived him, as well as an only brother and sister, of the gentle protection of a mother endowed in a remarkable degree with all those virtuous and noble qualities which adorn her sex. The kind solicitude and the watchful care of a father whose name is a synonym for piety, integrity, and honor, compensated, as far as might be, for the irreparable loss which the children had sustained in the death of their mother. In the year 1834, Thomas Francis was sent to Clongowes Wood College, in the county of Kildare. Amongst the foremost of the scholars at that time in college, was Enoch Louis Lowe, the present Governor of Maryland. And amongst the first to hail the arrival in this country, of Meagher, and to claim him as a school fellow and friend, was the Governor of Maryland. With his companions at Clongowes, Tom Meagher was a general favorite, nor, though somewhat wild and impatient under restraint, was he the less fondly loved by the superiors. Even now, after a lapse of twelve years, the old halls of the college are often made to echo with the accounts of his boyish exploits; ambitious youths contend for the honor of occupying his old desk in the study hall; and his name deeply cut in the leaded roof of the castle is shown with pride to the visitors. For assiduity and attention to his studies, he was by no means remarkable. Idle, he was not; neither was his ability unknown to or unappreciated by either masters or scholars. He paid comparatively but little attention to the ordinary routine course of collegiate studies, preferring to follow his own inclinations in this regard, and reading such authors and such works as most pleased his fancy. Thus early did he manifest that independence of spirit which is the most striking feature of his character. The establishment about the year 1838 of a debating society in Clongowes,

afforded the first opportunity for a development of what, with him, might even then be styled a passion for oratory. In all the debates he took a prominent part, and as a speaker, soon took the first rank in the society.

Meagher's patriotism—that patriotism which prompted him to brave the terrors of English law, to sacrifice his ease, and finally to take the field in defense of the liberties of his country—was not a thing of sudden growth, called into life and activity by the accident of circumstances. He was born a patriot, and from the first hour that he was capable of forming an opinion on political matters, he was a rebel to English rule in Ireland.

Young Meagher having gone through the six years' course in Clongowes, went to Stonyhurst in Lancashire, England. An incident occurred there the year after his arrival, which, as illustrating the spirit and independence of the Irish boy, is worthy of being recorded. It is the custom at Stonyhurst as at all English colleges, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo—the 18th of June—by music, recreation, &c. On the occasion to which we allude, the band was as usual called upon to play. To the astonishment, however, and consternation of all masters and scholars, young Meagher, who was first clarionet player in the band, positively refused to play. "Entreaty was had recourse to—the Duke of Wellington was an Irishman they said—in vain; threats were had recourse to, all to no purpose. Alone—against the whole corps of masters and some two hundred English boys, young Meagher held his ground, defied them all, and declared that no breath of his should sound a note of praise for England's victory. Discomfited, the band dispersed; the instruments were restored to their cases—and the young rebel enjoyed his first triumph over England.

Meagher's career in Stonyhurst was a distinguished one. Neglecting, comparatively speaking, the regular course of studies, he read attentively the English classics—studied the writings and speeches of Burke, Sheridan, &c.—and at the close of the second year, carried off the silver medal for English composition from some fifty English competitors.

In 1841, O'Connell repaired to Clongowes, in order to avoid the inconvenience of being present in Dublin on the occasion of his annual tribute. He was as usual received with enthusiasm by the scholars, and on being conducted to the library, was presented with a manuscript copy of a history of the Clongowes Debating Society, which had been written by Meagher in Stonyhurst, and by him dedicated to the society. O'Connell read in silence the greater portion of the little brochure, then closing the cover, observed,—"The boy who wrote that, cannot long remain in obscurity." Remarkable prophecy! And one, which in a little more than two years afterwards was amply verified.

In 1843, Thomas Francis Meagher left Stonyhurst, bearing with him the fond prayers of his superiors and the good wishes of all his school-mates.

His first appearance in public was at the repeal monster meeting in Kilkenny, in 1845. He subsequently attended many of those great demonstrations, at which the classic elegance and brilliancy

of his speeches excited the astonishment and delight of his hearers.

In 1844, having decided upon adopting the bar as his profession, he took up his residence in Dublin, and became a frequent attendant at the meetings in Conciliation Hall.

The following is a specimen of Mr. Meagher's impassioned eloquence. Lord Brougham, a political enemy, stated that he considered it "the noblest effort of rhetoric power he had ever read." It was from this apostrophe, that the young Irish patriot was ever after called "Meagher, of the sword:"—"My lord, the man that will listen to reason, let him be reasoned with; but it is the weaponed arm of the patriot, that can alone avail against battalions of despotism. Then, my lord, I do not disclaim the use of arms as immoral; nor do I believe, that it is the truth to say that the God of heaven withhold his sanction from the use of arms. From the day on which, in the battle of Bethulia, he nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to the hour in which he blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgian priests, his Almighty hand has ever been stretched forth from his throne of light to consecrate the flag of freedom and bless the patriot's sword. Be it for the defense, or be it for the assertion of a nation's liberty, I look upon the sword as a sacred weapon. And if, my lord, it has sometimes red-dened the shroud of the oppressor, like the anointed rod of the high priest, it has, at other times, blossomed into flowers, to deck the freeman's brow. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword! No, my lord! for in the craggy passes of the Tyrol it cut in pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and won an immortality for the peasant of Innsbruck. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword! No, my lord! for at its blow a giant nation sprang up from the far waters of the Atlantic, and by its redeeming magic the fettered colony became a daring, free republic. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword! No, my lord! for it scourged the Dutch marauders out of the fine old towns of Belgium into their own phlegmatic swamps, and knocked their flag, and laws, and scepter, and bayonets into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt. My lord, I learned that it is the right of a nation to govern itself—not in this hall, but on the ramparts of Antwerp; upon those ramparts where Freedom was justly estimated, and where the possession of the precious gift was purchased by the effusion of generous blood. My lord, I admire the Belgians. I honor the Belgians, for their courage and daring, and I will not stigmatize the means by which they obtained a citizen king, a chamber of deputies."

It is a fact worthy of being recorded, that from the moment of Thomas F. Meagher's entry upon the political stage, to that of his sentence at Clonmel, he never accepted one shilling of the public money. His traveling expenses even, as when he proceeded to Belfast as one of a deputation from the confederation, and also to Paris, in 1848, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Provisional Government, were all defrayed out of his own private fortune. To the cause of Ireland, he devoted not only his genius, his energies, his time, but also his fortune. In the highest sense of the



THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

word, he was a patriot! Ireland and her cause were to him everything. For her he sacrificed all. The effect which the pursuit of a particular course might have upon himself or upon his own fortunes, he never once considered. He thought only of Ireland—and of Ireland impoverished and degraded.

It is well known that the efforts for the emancipation of Ireland were crushed by British power in 1848; and that Meagher and others were tried for high treason, and condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but had their sentence commuted to transportation for life to Van Dieman's Land.

Mr. Meagher on being asked after his conviction, whether he had anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon him, said:—

"My lords, it is my intention to say a few words only. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time, should be of short duration. Nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear, that hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might, indeed, avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of those sentiments and that conduct in a light far different from that in which the jury by which I have been convicted, have viewed them; and by the country, the sentence which you, my lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as

the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever be the language in which the sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy and that my memory will be honored.

"In speaking thus, accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made in a just and noble cause, I ascribe no vain importance; nor do I claim for those efforts any high reward. But it so happens—and it will ever happen so—that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak the effort may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of the people. With my country, then, I leave my memory, my sentiments, my acts, proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of a crime of which I stood indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment towards them. Influenced, as they must have been, by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they must have found no other verdict. What of that charge? Any strong observations on it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my lord—you who preside on that bench—when the passions and prejudices of this hour have passed away, to appeal to your conscience, and ask of it, was your charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown.

"My lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me, and perhaps it may seal my fate. But

I am here to speak the truth, whatever it may cost. I am here to reject nothing I have ever done; to retract nothing I have ever said. I am here, to crave with no lying lip the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it. Even here, here where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their foot-prints in the dust—here, on this spot where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in an unanointed soil, open to receive me—even here, encircled by those terrors, the hope which has beckoned me to the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me.

"No, I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being the meanest beggar in the world—to restore her to her native powers and constitution—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know this crime entails the penalty of death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime, and justifies it. Judged by that history I am no criminal.

"You (addressing Mr. McManus) are no criminal. You (addressing Mr. O'Donoghue) are no criminal. I deserve no punishment. We deserve no punishment. Judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all its guilt—is sanctified as a duty—will be ennobled as a sacrifice.

"With these sentiments, my lord, I await the sentence of the court. Having done what I felt to be my duty; having spoken what I felt to be the truth, as I have done on every occasion of my short career, I now bid farewell to the land of my birth, my passion, and my death—the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies, whose factions I have sought to still, whose intellect I have prompted to a lofty aim, whose freedom has been my fatal dream. I offer to that country as a proof of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought, and spoke, and struggled for her freedom—the life of a young heart; and with that life, all the hopes, the honors, the endearments of a happy and an honorable home.

"Pronounce, then, my lords, the sentence which the law directs; and I will be prepared to hear it. I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope to be able with a pure heart and perfect composure, to appear before a higher tribunal—a tribunal where a judge of infinite goodness, as well as of justice, will preside, and where, my lords, many, many, of the judgments of this world will be reversed."

The sentence of the court was then pronounced, as it had been previously on Mr. O'Brien. It was as follows:—

"The sentence is, that you Terence Bellew McManus, you Patrick O'Donoghue, and you Thomas Francis Meagher, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution; that each of you be there hanged by the neck till you are dead; and that afterward, the head of each of you shall be severed from the body, and the body of each of you divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as

her Majesty may think fit. And may Almighty God have mercy on your souls."

This barbarous sentence, after some painful suspense, was committed, by her gracious Majesty, into one of transportation to the penal colonies.

Mr. Meagher escaped from his imprisonment and sailed for the United States, arriving about the first of June last. He met the most cordial welcome, yet declined any public reception.

His speech declining this ovation shows the nobleness and the true modesty of his character.

On the 10th of June, he was waited upon at the Astor House by a committee, consisting of the following members, from the Common Council: Aldermen Oakley, Cornell, Barr, Sturtevant, Ward, and Assistant Aldermen Wheeler, Ring, O'Brien, Mabbett, and Rogers.

Alderman Oakley, on the part of the committee, addressing Mr. Meagher, said:—

"The pleasing duty has been assigned to me, as Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council of the City of New York, to cordially congratulate you upon your arrival in this free country. We recognize in you, sir, the young, eloquent and fearless expounder of the principles of civil and religious liberty. We have sympathized with the people of Ireland in their efforts for freedom. We have sympathized with you, sir, and your brave companions in exile, in the sufferings to which you were unjustly subjected; and now, on behalf of the Corporation of New York, I beg to present to you a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by both Boards of the Common Council, and earnestly request your acceptance of a public reception into, and the hospitalities of, the City of New York."

Mr. Meagher then advanced and delivered the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN: Had the effort in which I lost my freedom been successful, the honors now tendered would not have surprised me. But it was otherwise. Far from realizing it, it obscured the hope which accompanied and inspired it—ending suddenly in discouragement and defeat. This the wide world knows. This, you yourselves must inwardly admit, though the goodness of your nature would seal your lips to the admission, being fearful of the disparagement it would imply. The gratitude of a people is most bounteous. It is quick to appreciate, to encourage, to reward. Never slow or stinted in the measure, it pours out—its fault is to be too precipitate and profuse. Estimating merit not by the severe standard of success, it takes motives into consideration, regardless of the fortune which attends them, and for whatever sacrifices they have entailed, awards a great equivalent. In this, the gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings. With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility, these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which decorate their halls, or the acquisitions which widen the surface of their dominion. Not so with a people, as I have said. They do not barter and economize their gifts. Whatever the result—be the motive upright, be the deed honorable—and their favors are forthcoming. Moreover, it sometimes happens that where disaster has most grievously befallen, there their sympathies are

most evoked, and their treasures most plentifully bestowed.

"This it is which explains the proceedings in my regard of the noble city which you represent. I have sought to serve my country and been anxious to contribute to her freedom. This I shall not assume the modesty to deny. Long before I mingled in the strife of politics, it was my ambition to be identified with the interests of my country—to share her glory, if glory was decreed her; to share her suffering and humiliation, if such should be her portion. For the little I have done and suffered, I have had my reward in the penalty assigned me. To be the last and humblest name in the list which contains the names of EMERSON and FITZGERALD—names which awaken notes of heroism in the coldest hearts, and stir to lofty purposes the most sluggish mind—is an honor which compensates me fully for the privations I have endured. Any recompense of a more joyous nature, it would ill become me to receive. Whilst my country remains in sorrow and subjection, it would be indecorous of me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm for a bolder struggle—when she goes forth, like Miriam, with song and timbrel to celebrate her victory—I, too, shall lift up my head and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her present fate inspires.

"Nor do I forget the companions of my exile. My heart is with them at this hour, and shares the solitude in which they dwell. The freedom that is restored to me, is obliterated by the recollection of their captivity. While they are in prison a shadow rests upon my spirit; and the thoughts that might otherwise be free, throb heavily within me. It is painful for me to speak. I should feel happy in being permitted to be silent. For these reasons you will not feel displeased with me for declining the honors you solicit me to accept. Did I esteem them less, I should not consider myself so unworthy, nor decline so conclusively to enjoy them. The privileges of so eminent a city should be sacred to those who personify a great and living cause—a past full of fame and a future full of hope—and whose names are prominent and imperishable. It pains me deeply to make this reply, being sensible of the enthusiasm which glows around me, and the eagerness with which a public opportunity of meeting me has been awaited. I know it will disappoint a generous anxiety; but the propriety of the determination I have come to, is proved by the inefficiency even of this consideration to overcome me. I know, too, that as it grieves me, it will grieve others, and that perhaps the motives that have led to it, may be misunderstood, misconstrued, and censured. But I am confident that, after a little while the public judgment will sanction the act, which a due regard to what I owe my country, my companions, and myself, seriously dictates. Yet, so far as your invitation recognizes the fidelity with which I adhered, and still adhere, to a good and glorious cause, be assured that it has not been exaggerated or misplaced.

"The feelings and convictions which influenced my career in Ireland, have undergone no change. Still,

as ever, I perceive within my country the faculties which fit her for a useful and honorable position; and believing that they require only to be set in motion to prove successful, I still would prompt her to put them forth. Besides, there is a pride within me that cannot be subdued—there is within me an ambition that cannot be appeased. I desire to have a country which shall work out a fortune of her own, and depend no longer for subsistence on the charity of other nations. I desire to have a country which I can point to with exultation—whose prosperity shall be my life; whose glory shall be my guerdon. I desire to have a country which shall occupy a beneficent position in the world, and by her industry, intellect, integrity, and courage, shall contribute, in common with all free nations, to the common happiness and grandeur of humanity. Hopes may have darkened; but the destiny to which I would see my country lifted, is before me still—a light, like that of Thalor, crowned with an eternal sun. It is a bold ambition; but in this fine country I could have none other.

"The moment we set our foot upon her shore, we behold the offspring of freedom—the energy, the thrift, the opulence, to which she has given birth—and at a glance, we comprehend her fruitfulness, utility, and splendor. We behold the wonders she has wrought—the deformed, transformed; the crippled Colony springing into the robust proportions of an Empire which Alexander might have well sighed to conquer—the adventurous spirit of her sons compensating by its rapidity, in little more than a half century, for the thousands of years in which the land lay still in the shadows of the ancient forests—we behold all this, and the worship of our youth becomes more impassioned and profound. To this land I came as an outcast, to seek an honorable home; as an outlaw, to claim the protection of a flag that is inviolable. By one of the wisest and mildest of the ancient legislators it was decreed, that all those who were driven from their own country should be admitted into the citizenship of Athens. On the same ground, in virtue of the sentence of perpetual banishment which excludes me from my native land, I sought a quiet sanctuary in the home of WASHINGTON.

"To no other land could the heart which has felt the rude hand of tyranny, so confidently turn for a serene repose. Long may she prosper—continuing faithful to the inheritance left her by the fathers of the republic. Long may she prosper—gathering into the bosom of her great family the children of all nations; adding to her territory, not by the sword of the soldier or the subtlety of the statesman, but by the diffusion of her principles, and the consonance of her simple laws and institutions with the good sense and purer aspirations of mankind. Long may she prosper—each year adding to her stock of strength, and dignity, and wisdom, and high above her countless fleets and cities. Even to the last generation, may her monument of liberty be desecrated! In the darkest storms that threaten the thrones and dynasties of the old world, may it stand unscathed! In the darkest night which falls upon the arms of a struggling people, may it shine forth like the cross in the wilderness,

and be to them an emblem of hope and a signal of salvation!"

We are happy to know that Mr. Mesgher's father is a man of wealth, and that the expatriated patriot son is not dependent on the aid of strangers for the means of support. His father is a member of the British Parliament, and has been for the last seven years.

It gives higher value to the services and sacrifices of our subject in the late struggle for Irish liberty, when we reflect that he was not a restless, unknown, poverty-stricken adventurer, with everything to gain, if successful, and nothing to lose; but he left ease, and wealth, and reputation, and high social position, and cast all into the scale of his country's emancipation, with the alternative of a felon's death.

THE PROFITS OF PHRENOLOGY.

BY A. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

I noticed in the Journal for August a well-written and sensible article under the title, "Is Phrenology Profitable?" which should be read by the very many mammon seekers of the present day, who can see no utility in any science or art unless accompanied at every step with money, or the means of acquiring it. That sordid sensualism that to so great an extent obtains in the present age, stifling all the finer sensibilities of man's mental nature, and almost totally overpowering the moral sentiment, deserves the pity and condolence of rational beings.

The first question propounded now-a-days before engaging in any pursuit, however honorable or humanitarian in its nature, is, "Is it profitable?" If this question can be answered affirmatively, the interrogator will lose no time in adopting it. Money seems to be the all-absorbing topic of his thoughts by day; and when night has drawn around him its sable curtain, his sleepless hours are haunted by its genii. When "tired nature's sweet restorer" embraces his weary and emaciated body, visions of gold, and houses, and lands, multiplied to repletion, flit across his fanciful brain; and while he imagines himself an Astor or Rothschild, the spell is broken, and he awakes but to toil on the more sedulously, not knowing that his night visions are, even should he succeed in accumulating a fortune, at the sacrifice of mental and moral culture, a fit prototype of the reality.

Phrenology condemns the legitimate use of none of man's faculties; it is the abuse of them that it and the Bible interdicts. Acquisitiveness is an important and heaven-sanctified organ, and we read in holy writ the calamity that shall come upon him who will not plow by reason of the cold—"He shall beg in harvest, and have nothing." Man owes an important duty to himself, his family, and the world, that is to be discharged through the proper cultivation and activity of this organ. But at the same time the allurements of wealth and the gaudy equipage of fortune should not so engross the mind as to destroy its legitimate use, and produce a morbid sensualism. After serving himself and family, Benevolence demands a portion of his surplus to

feed the poor, clothe the naked, and educate the orphan. Here, then, is one of the most beautiful and beneficial of the moral sentiments called into activity through the medium of Acquisitiveness. He may have Benevolence fully developed; but unless he have sufficient Acquisitiveness to amass a portion of this world's goods, it must remain dormant, and he a stranger to the enjoyments flowing from it, and distress unmitigated would corrode his feelings while he sees his willing hands tied from doing good.

A prominent evil in our educational system consists in parents placing too much value upon the activity of Acquisitiveness. One of the first lessons instilled into the juvenile mind is the value of money, while the moral and intellectual faculties are treated of secondary importance. The child has his little box, with a crevice in the top that will admit a piece of money edgewise, but will prevent its egress; and he is taught to lay up every cent, to be applied at some far-off future time in the purchase of cattle, or houses, or lands. And while this miserly propensity is being cultivated, and "grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength," the moral and intellectual faculties, that might be rendered brilliant and capable of renovating the world from the thralldom of ignorance and moral darkness, under which it mourns, become every day more obtuse, and he grows up a sordid, selfish, useless being—a worshiper at the shrine of mammon.

But how is Phrenology profitable? In discussing the interrogatory the reader has already seen that I dissent from the too prevalent opinion that nothing is profitable unless accompanied with a shower of dollars and cents. The common branches of an English education, may not, necessarily, be profitable, according to the common conception of that term, for men can be cited who have grown rich that cannot read nor write. What profit is a geographical knowledge of the globe upon which we live—the different countries, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, and capes? Certainly to an individual whose whole soul is swallowed up in the accumulation of wealth, this may be of very little aid. But there are very few who would willingly part with this fundamental branch for the remuneration of a few hundred dollars; and yet it may never make him the richer. What profit a knowledge of the endless extent of organized existence, from the colossal, fossiliferous animals, brought to light by geology, down to the infusoria, so infinitesimally small that eight million of them would have a vast parade ground in the shell of a mustard seed? What profit a knowledge that the earth has been in existence incalculably long; that it was in primal time an incandescent mass of matter; that ages must have elapsed before it was adapted to organic life; that there have been successive creations and destructions of animals and plants from the lowest order upward, adapted to its gradual refrigeration; that man was, comparatively, placed upon the earth but a few days ago, and is a subject of the same inexorable law?

Scientific knowledge is profitable, for it reveals to man his ignorance, teaches him to humble him-

self before Omniscience, and fits him for usefulness in life. And the Apostle Paul must have had a similar view when he says, "Godliness is profitable unto all things."—1 Tim. 4: 8. Godliness may be defined—piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. And by the term law, in this connection, may be understood both moral and physical law. Now, there are two ways by which we may become acquainted with God's character and laws: nature and revelation; and as both are emanations from the Divine Mind, there cannot, necessarily, be a discrepancy between them; so that what light we may glean from the page of nature should be regarded as divine truth, and aid us in our conception of God's character and laws. Now, as it is impossible for man to practice godliness—that is, to have a reverence for God's character and laws, unless he can form an idea of the design, character, and tendency of them, it is deducible that every item of knowledge that will aid us in forming this idea is invaluable. Perhaps physical law is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the planetary system. We see it governed by the same fixed principles that have, since the creation, acted upon it—the earth a unit of that system traveling its immense annual circle about the source of heat and light, with a variation of seasons caused by the most simple yet efficient law, carrying with it in a series of epicycloidal curves a satellite to chase away the gloom of night, at the same time turning with immense velocity upon its axis, and these complicated motions dependent upon certain unerring and definable laws, and there is revealed to us a sublime sense of the wonderful design, skill, and power of the Great Architect, and we feel a reverential awe in the contemplation. Here Veneration, the motor-principle of the moral sentiments, is drawn into action, as we see an exhibition of wisdom and power in the external universe, upheld by the nicest dependencies, and portraying the character of the invisible. We see Benevolence exhibited in the change of seasons, the alternation of day and night, sunshine and rain, cold and heat; and while we witness this principle, written as with the point of a diamond upon the external universe, we become wiser and better, and remember the command:—"Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart."

Take a more familiar example. Witness the inevitable panorama of nature spread out in ever-varying loveliness beneath our feet—the musical stream yonder, singing its way over mossy stones; now leaping over precipices; then subsiding into a calm, placid surface to gather new strength to force its way onward to the great receptacle of waters. Were it not for a general law of gravitation, this same stream would become stagnant and filthy, and men and animals would die of its malarious effluvia. And while ideally is excited on beholding a transcript of Divine Benevolence in the variegated drapery of the earth, we are compelled to exclaim with the Psalmist, "I meditate on all thy works; I muse on the work of thy hands."

"If it be indeed true," says Professor Hitchcock, "that scientific truth, rightly applied, is religious truth, then may the religious man be sure that every scientific discovery will ultimately contribute

to the illustration of the character or government of the Deity; and therefore should he encourage and rejoice in all such investigations, and bid God speed to the votaries of science. Even though he cannot see how the new discovery will illustrate religion, and though, when imperfectly developed, it may seem to have an unfavorable aspect, he need not fear to confide in the general principle that science and religion are alike of divine origin, and must be in harmony."—*Religion of Geology*, p. 306.

Can there, then, be any skeptics in relation to the profits of Phrenology? It is a science that more fully reveals the character of mankind than any other; and the fact that it harmonizes with biblical truth, is sufficient evidence of its divine origin. But I do not use the phrase divine origin in relation to Phrenology in particular, but to all those sciences that are mathematically demonstrable and coincide with, and are subservient to, scriptural truth. Man is not the creator of science—he absolutely creates nothing. He investigates, collects facts, forms theories; but everything existed before. Newton did not create the law of gravitation. Copernicus did not change the economy of the solar system, which had the earth in the center under the Ptolemaic theory. Each of them made important discoveries in science that explain physical phenomena with far greater perspicuity than had before been done. Gall and Spurzheim have done no more—no less. The former discovered important physical truth; the latter has unlocked the labyrinthian chambers of man's intellectual, social, and moral nature, and given him the touchstone by which he may, at a glance, decipher the character of his fellow man. And more; he has the square and compass by which he may mark out his own destiny, and guide his bark clear from the adventitiousness of fortune.

Phrenology should not be studied as a means of money-making, though we might take a pecuniary view of the subject. It has a higher, nobler, and holier mission to accomplish among mankind than the sordid one of gain. It opens a vast field for thought and investigation, unfolds the secret springs of the human mind, explaining mental phenomena in a more clear and concise manner than any theory of metaphysics in ancient or modern times.

Reid, and Locke, and Brown may perplex with their metaphysical subtleties, that may be as remarkable for the profound thought with which they abound, as for the darkness and doubt with which they leave the student. Phrenology even now, in its incipient stage, eclipses, in the perspicuity and certainty of its reasonings, their most elaborate ratiocinations.

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

BY A. F. BUTCHER, M. D.

NUMBER I.

One of the peculiar characteristics of living bodies is the changes which take place in their dimensions, form, and structure, from

the moment of their formation until their existence ceases. Take, as an example, the human body. We know that we are continually losing in different ways, as perspiration, respiration, &c., a part of the elements which enter into the composition of our bodies. These losses, which in a day amount to many pounds, weaken us, and we would soon die, did we not repair them by means of aliment and drink. We also resist great heat or cold; thus having within a peculiar source of heat, and the means of cooling, maintaining our bodies always at a temperature of 98°, no matter what the condition of the external atmosphere may be. Thus, it appears that there is going on a continual intrinsic movement, by means of which our organs appear on the one hand, to use up and destroy themselves, and on the other, to repair themselves and acquire new power; and that this renewal of our constituent elements is one of the fundamental actions of life.

The functions which effect these changes in the body are—

DIGESTION, CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, RESPIRATION, ABSORPTION, AND SECRETION.

We propose in the following numbers to treat of

DIGESTION.

In man the apparatus of digestion is composed of the following parts:—

MOUTH, TEETH, SALIVARY GLANDS, GULLET, STOMACH, DUODENUM, INTESTINES, SPLEEN, LIVER, and PANCREAS.

THE MOUTH.—The mouth is so called from the Saxon word *muex*, which signifies a cavity. It is bounded in front by the lips; on either side by the internal surface of the cheeks; above by the hard palate and teeth of the upper jaw; below by the tongue, by the mucus-membrane stretched between the arch of the lower jaw and under surface of the tongue, and by the teeth of the lower jaw; and behind by the soft palate and fauces. In the mouth are the following parts:—

TEETH, GUMS, TONGUE, EXCRETORY DUCTS, MUCUS FOLLICLES, &c.

It is in this cavity that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth, is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a pulpy mass, which is then subjected to deglutition. The mouth, also, contains the organs of taste, and serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, and suction.



FIG. 1. THE TEETH; THEIR POSITION AND NERVES.

The teeth differ in various animals, according to the food on which they live. In the human jaw, however, they have been divided into four classes, the division being founded on their varieties of shape and office. We have—

1st. The *Incisors*, or cutting teeth. In common language they are called the front teeth. There are four in each jaw, two central and two lateral.

2d. The *Canine Teeth*, (cuspidati,) or tearing teeth. They are next in order to the cutting teeth, and are quite sharp. They

are four in number, two above and two below.

3d. The *Bicuspid Teeth*, or small molars. They follow the canine, and are intermediate in size between them and the molars. There are four above and four below.

4th. The *Molars*, or grinders. They are so called from their office being to grind or bruise the food. They are much larger than the other teeth, and have more fangs, particularly in the upper jaw. They are twelve in number, six in the upper and six in the lower jaw.

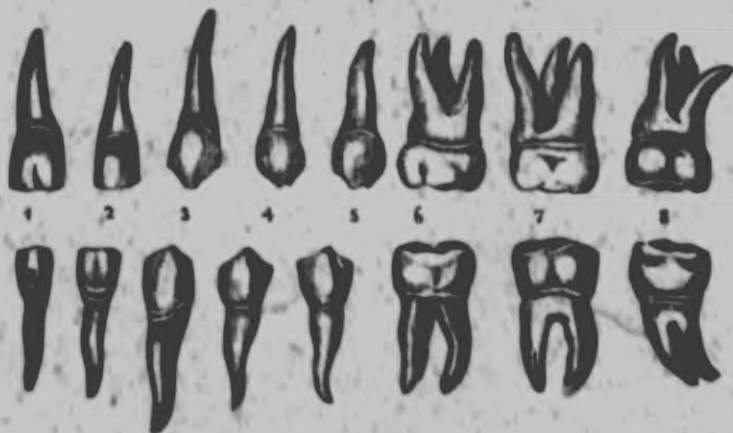


FIG. 2. THE TEETH.

1 and 2. Incisors or cutting teeth. 3. Cuspid or tearing tooth. 4 and 5. Bicuspids, having two points in the crown. 6, 7, and 8. Molars, or grinders.

The *permanent teeth* are thirty-two in number. The *temporary*, or milk teeth, are but twenty in number, and make their appearance in the following order:—

From five to eight months, the four central incisors.

From seven to ten months, the four lateral incisors.

From twelve to sixteen months, the four anterior molars.

From fourteen to twenty months, the four cuspidati.

From eighteen to thirty-six months, the four posterior molars.

At about eight years of age the temporary teeth begin to fall out, and the permanent teeth take their place. The following is their usual time of development:—

Central incisors at eight years.

Lateral incisors at nine years.

First bicuspid at ten years.

Second bicuspid at eleven years.

Canines at twelve to twelve-and-a-half years.

Second molars at twelve-and-a-half to fourteen years.*

Although the teeth are hard, flinty, and resisting in their nature, yet they must be regarded as living parts, subject to the same changes as organized and living matter in like condition. Each tooth has been divided into three parts—the *root*, *neck*, and *crown*. The root is that portion which is implanted in the socket of the jaw. The fangs of each tooth are perforated longitudinally by a small canal, (as is illustrated in fig. 1,) through which the blood-vessel and nerves are admitted to its central parts. From these blood-vessels the tooth derives its nourishment—from the nerve that sensibility which makes us aware of the contact of bodies, and which, when the nerve is exposed, or diseased, gives rise to that intolerable and racking pain, called the tooth ache. The neck is that portion which is encircled by the gum, and the white crown, appearing above the gum, and covered with a substance called *ENAMEL*.

Enamel is one of the hardest productions of the animal body. It has been known to strike fire with steel. The chemical properties of enamel are nearly the same as those of bone, with this exception, however, that they do not contain as much phosphate of lime and magnesia as enamel. This substance is found only upon the body of the tooth, covering the outside of the crown. When broken it appears fibrous, and all the strata are directed from the circumference to the center of the tooth. This enamel is thickest on the grinding surface and on the cutting edges or points of the teeth, becoming gradually thinner as it approaches the neck, where it terminates insensibly.

The teeth are also invested with *pericorium*, from their fangs to a little beyond their bony sockets, where it is attached to the gums. This membrane seems to be common to the

* Carpenter's Physiology, p. 102.

tooth which it encloses, and to the sockets which it lines. The teeth are likewise secured in their sockets by a red substance called the gums, which everywhere cover the alveola process, and has as many perforations as there are teeth. The gums are exceedingly vascular, and have something like cartilaginous hardness and elasticity, but do not seem to have much sensibility.



1. Parotid Gland. 2. Duct for conveying the saliva into the mouth.

THE SALIVARY GLANDS.—If we take a bit of dry bread in the mouth, and attempt to masticate it, we encounter no small difficulty from the stiffness of the mass, and feel readily that it would be in vain for us to attempt to swallow it until moistened. Accordingly, a fluid, called saliva, is copiously secreted and poured out into the mouth for this purpose. The organs which secrete this fluid are glands. These are three in number on each side.

1st. The *Parotid Gland*, situated before the ear, and behind the angle of the corner jaw. It communicates with the mouth by a small duct or canal which, passing through the muscles of the cheek, opens into the mouth by a small opening opposite the second grinder of the upper jaw.

2d. The *Submaxillary Gland*, situated below the lower jaw between its angle and the chin, and

3d. The *Sublingual Gland*, lying in the mouth below the tongue.

These glands are arranged in such a manner that the mouth cannot be opened or shut without affording them a stimulus, and still increasing their secretions, which the presence of the smallest quantity of food is sufficient to begin.

The apparatus of mastication and involution vary according to the kind of food on which animals live; but in the higher orders it consists of the parts already mentioned. In those animals that live on very soft food, no teeth or salivary glands are found. In the whale, for instance, we find none, because

the food on which they live is of a gelatinous nature, hence they need no teeth, etc. In others, as the grain-eating birds, the grinding process is effected in the gizzard, where the food is effectually bruised and softened down by the strong muscles which constitute the greater part of its substance. They also swallow with their food small gravel stones, which assist in the process of digestion. In the snake tribe this process is performed without mastication. They swallow their food without any preliminary process, except breaking the more resisting parts, such as the bones of the creature which they have seized.

THE OESOPHAGUS.—As soon as the food has been thoroughly masticated and impregnated with saliva, it is ready for transmission into the stomach. Immediately at the back part of the mouth several passages present themselves, leading in different directions, one upward and forward into the nose, another downward and in front, (the windpipe,) and a third downward into the gullet, or oesophagus. The last is the passage taken by the food. The windpipe is situated in front of the oesophagus, and its upper opening is as near the root of the under surface of the tongue as it can be. When food or drink is passing through the mouth into the gullet, the tongue is pressed down so close on the opening of the windpipe, that not a single drop of water, or grain of food, can enter it, and when by accident a morsel of food does enter, it causes violent coughing and not unfrequently suffocation.

The oesophagus is a simple round tube, made up of two rows of muscular fibers, one longitudinal and the other transverse and circular, with a soft moist lining, to facilitate the transmission of food. The food does not run down the oesophagus, as some have supposed, like water through a funnel. It is conveyed into the stomach by successive contractions of this organ. The process is simply this:—When a morsel is introduced, its upper portion contracts involuntarily, and pushes the mass downward; the portion now reached contracts in turn, and so on, in succession, till it reaches the stomach.

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This science, revealing all the beauties of nature, the power of mind over matter, is calculated, eventually, to revolutionize the world, as we frequently hear expressed by the sincere followers of Gall and Spurzheim. This world shall be a Paradise when every one owns the truth and beauty of Phrenology. Oh! guide us, ye champion leaders of mind. Raise your voices till every meaner soul is made to bow in awe and reverence before those truths which alone can teach mankind the true philosophy of the mind.

Thousands go to church to please their Ideality—we now listen to strains of eloquence to while away the tedious hour and please our fancy, but when that better day arrives we shall listen to sermons to make us wiser, better, and happier beings. Now, laws are made by men who cannot govern themselves; but when Phrenology has its full sway, we shall, we must, obey men who are a law unto themselves.

The question has often been addressed to me since I have been interested in the Journal, "Is it profitable—what are you to gain by such reading?" I have now only to show them *Graf's* reply, in the August number of the Journal.

The incentive in reading, I am happy to say, is not always the Almighty Dollar; the mighty incentive for which we read, should be to cultivate all the beauties of mind God has given us; to awaken our *Benevolence* to feel for those who are in sorrow, and relieve the physical suffering of all who come within our sphere, as far as lies in our power; and we never should lose sight of that faculty which binds us to our friends by the strongest links of affection. When we feel a spark of sympathy kindled in our breast, let us cherish it until it burst into a beautiful blaze. When Conscientiousness bids us do unto our fellow-beings, wherever we meet them, as we would have them do unto us, may God forbid that perverted Acquisitiveness shall quench the holy thought. Must it always be the simple profit which is to crown our enterprise? Will fathers and mothers leave their helpless children to educate themselves, and madly rush to those mines of wealth merely to gratify their love of gold and outstrip the bounds of moderation.

We must read! The whole world cries, give us books—even the savage Indian. But what shall we read, and what for? We will read the Journal, that we may better understand the elements of our own nature and the relation in which we stand to our Creator. We will read it, that we may better be able to "silence the grovelling propensities of our natures." Then will it, indeed, be profitable. Let skeptics read, and then retort in their vulgar terms, it is all a humbuggery. Let the would-be learned scoff at its truths for awhile, if they please; they will eventually see their self-conceit levelled to the dust, and the fruits of their *Approbation* withered and blighted by the steady and unbroken march of Truth. It still lives in spite of *demagogues*; and while we hold the banner for the immortal *Clay*, may we not forget to bow in reverence and deep devotion before the shrine which contains the remains of GALL and SPURZHEIM.

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ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.

How eloquent is silence! Acquiescence, contradiction, deference, disdain, embarrassment and awe, may all be expressed by saying nothing.

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Are you receiving a reprimand from a superior! You mark your respect by an attentive and submissive silence. Are you compelled to listen to the frivolous conversation of a coxcomb! You signify your despicable opinion by remaining silent and treating his loquacity with contempt.

Are you in the course of any negotiation, about to enter on a discussion painful to your own feelings, and to those who are concerned in it! The subject is almost invariably prefaced by an awkward silence.

Are you witness to some miraculous display of supernatural power; the dread and astonishment with which you are impressed, imposes involuntary silence. Silence has also its utility and advantages; and first, what an incalculable portion of domestic strife and dissension might have been prevented; how often might the quarrel, which by mutual aggravation has terminated in bloodshed, have been checked in its commencement by a well-timed and judicious silence! Those persons only who have experienced, are aware of the beneficial effects of the forbearance which, to the exasperating threat—the malicious sneer, or the unjustly imputed culpability, shall answer never a word. Secondly, there are not wanting instances where the reputation, the fortune, the happiness, nay, the life, of the fellow creature, might be preserved by a charitable silence, either by the suppression of some condemning circumstances, or by refusing to unite in the defamatory allegation. Thirdly, to any one who is anxious to pass for a person of deep reflection and superior understanding, I would recommend to say but little; silence being considered by many people as a certain indication of wisdom; and I must myself confess I should prefer the man who thinks much without speaking, to him who speaks much without thinking.

Not that I would be supposed to be an advocate for habitual taciturnity. No one can better appreciate the delight derived from intellectual intercourse. Notwithstanding which I see daily cause to admire the truth and justice of that apothegm which says, "Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety."

IRON:

ITS MANUFACTURE AND USES.

When Cræsus, King of Lydia, remarkable for his riches in gold and silver asked Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, who was stopping temporarily at his court, "which was the most valuable metal," he fully expected that the answer of the philosopher would be in accordance with his own vain feelings: great was his chagrin when the sage, as if despising his ignorance and folly, declared that Iron was the most useful of metals. The wise Grecian foresaw with the eye prophetic to what manifold and beneficent uses this metal may be put—uses which as yet it had never performed. To the ancient iron was unknown. The Egyptians, the earlier Greeks and Romans never used it, their weapons of war, of agriculture, and the chase being fashioned of bronze, a compound of copper and tin. In that age, civilization had not advanced to the smelting of iron, a process, which indicates truly the stage of advancement which the human family have made, and which may now be fairly applied as a test to any nation: for where iron is extensively manufactured there is industry, skill, science, and wealth. It has been computed that the real amount of actual value received from iron mines is ten times as much as is obtained from those of gold and silver, and half of the whole value of the metals known and wrought in the world. Its discovery has done more, perhaps, to advance man in the career of improvement than that of any other known event. Iron was scarcely used in Europe anterior to the Christian Era, and even at a somewhat later date, as shown by excavations in Pompeii, the cutting instruments were of bronze.

The Chalybes, a people bordering on the Black Sea, were, so far back as 500 B. C., workers in iron and steel; from them it passed into Greece and Rome. The mines of iron in Spain were worked at a period very little later than that referred to, and the ores of Elba and Styria furnished the ancients with most of this metal.

In our country, New England, New York, and New Jersey furnish magnetic iron ore, a very pure variety, and easily worked with anthracite. Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and Tennessee furnish hematites, ores requiring more furnace heat to separate the metal.

The manifold uses of this valuable ore are so well known as merely to require being noticed. It has been well described, by Dr. Ure, as accommodating itself to all our wants, our desires, and even our caprices; serviceable alike to arts, sciences, war, and peace—the same ore yields the sword, the plowshare, the pruning hook, the graver, the needle, the watch spring and the carriage spring, the chisel, the chain, and the anchor; the compass, the cannon, and the bomb. It is, perhaps, the only metal which is not a poison to the human frame, while at the same time it is a valuable medicine.

As it is the most useful, so it is also the most widely spread of metals. Its ores are scattered every where in profusion, in proportion to its utility in every latitude, zone, and even geological formation it exists in mass, and every coal contains a necessary portion of iron. It is dissolved in the waters, and in those as well as in the plants which

grow on the surface of the earth, it is conveyed into the bodies of animals. Here it performs a curious office, that of retaining and transferring the oxygen from the air breathed to the carbon of the food, and thus aiding in keeping up the animal heat of the body.

But although iron is the most common of the metals, it is by far the most difficult to obtain in a state fit for use, and the discovery of the modes of working seems to be posterior to the processes for reducing gold, silver, and copper. A remarkable circumstance in the history of iron is that it has been found native, that is in its pure metallic state, in stones and masses apparently of meteoric origin, and occasionally in the earth existing as an elevated rocky hill. Two extensive masses of iron ore exist in this country, one in Massachusetts and the other in Missouri; this latter hill has a base of two miles and an elevation of 350 feet; it consists of the variety termed specular iron, and yields 70 per cent of metal.

In some measure, owing to the existence of our custom regulations, the manufacture of iron is not carried out on a large scale. The greater portion of iron consumed in this country is of European origin. England, Sweden, and Germany furnish almost the entire, and much of the whole is the produce of England. There it is that the manufacture of iron may be seen carried on in its greatest perfection and in enormous quantity.

On approaching a large iron-work, the flames and smoke of the blast furnaces vividly point out the locality. This ever-enduring flame is one of the most remarkable features of all such works. An iron furnace is a most stirring laboratory; it works night and day, Sunday and week day, never stopping an instant for months or perhaps years together. It is always nearly full of fiercely burning materials, and is replenished from above as fast as the product is drawn out at the bottom; and its top being generally open to the air, a vivid body of flame is almost continuously shooting upwards, visible for many miles in every direction.

The metal is generally found combined with various earthy substances, in a strong dark-colored ore termed iron stone; this ore differs in various districts of country, and requires accordingly some modification of a process common to all; they all generally contain water, silica or flint, sulphur, and carbonic acid. The ore is found in veins and beds, which are usually quarried and mined by gunpowder. It is to separate these substances, naturally co-existing, that the whole business of the manufacture of iron exists. Of all these substances perhaps the sulphur is the most abundant, and, as yet, the least valuable; for to render the iron pure the sulphur has to be roasted out, and is thus lost to commerce; on which account the sulphur ores of iron are rarely used for the manufacture of metal; they are not on that account, however, the less useful. They are widely scattered in almost every rock, and where they abound in slaty formations, with much vegetable matter, they give the rock a very unenduring character, wearing down rapidly, and crumbling into powder. Such a rock is termed shales, and if lying upon the surface it is worn away by the streams of running waters, and forms those

tooth which it encloses, and to the sockets which it lines. The teeth are likewise secured in their sockets by a red substance called the gums, which everywhere cover the alveola process, and has as many perforations as there are teeth. The gums are exceedingly vascular, and have something like cartilaginous hardness and elasticity, but do not seem to have much sensibility.



1. Parotid Gland. 2. Duct for conveying the saliva into the mouth.

THE SALIVARY GLANDS.—If we take a bit of dry bread in the mouth, and attempt to masticate it, we encounter no small difficulty from the stiffness of the mass, and feel readily that it would be in vain for us to attempt to swallow it until moistened. Accordingly, a fluid, called saliva, is copiously secreted and poured out into the mouth for this purpose. The organs which secrete this fluid are glands. These are three in number on each side.

1st. The *Parotid Gland*, situated before the ear, and behind the angle of the corner jaw. It communicates with the mouth by a small duct or canal which, passing through the muscles of the cheek, opens into the mouth by a small opening opposite the second grinder of the upper jaw.

2d. The *Submaxillary Gland*, situated below the lower jaw between its angle and the chin, and

3d. The *Sublingual Gland*, lying in the mouth below the tongue.

These glands are arranged in such a manner that the mouth cannot be opened or shut without affording them a stimulus, and still increasing their secretions, which the presence of the smallest quantity of food is sufficient to begin.

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self before Communion, and fits him for usefulness in life. And the Apostle Paul must have had a similar view when he says, "Godliness is profitable unto all things."—1 Tim. 4: 8. Godliness may be defined—piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. And by the term law, in this connection, may be understood both moral and physical law. Now, there are two ways by which we may become acquainted with God's character and laws: nature and revelation; and as both are emanations from the Divine Mind, there cannot, necessarily, be a discrepancy between them; so that what light we may glean from the page of nature should be regarded as divine truth, and aid us in our conception of God's character and laws. Now, as it is impossible for man to practice godliness—that is, to have a reverence for God's character and laws, unless he can form an idea of the design, character, and tendency of them, it is undeniable that every item of knowledge that will aid us in forming this idea is invaluable. Perhaps physical law is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the planetary system. We see it governed by the same fixed principles that have, since the creation, acted upon it—the earth a unit of that system traveling its immense annual circle about the source of heat and light, with a variation of seasons caused by the most simple yet efficient law, carrying with it in a series of epicycloidal curves a satellite to chase away the gloom of night, at the same time turning with immense velocity upon its axis, and these complicated motions dependent upon certain unerring and definable laws, and there is revealed to us a sublime sense of the wonderful design, skill, and power of the Great Architect, and we feel a reverential awe in the contemplation. Here Veneration, the motor-principle of the moral sentiments, is drawn into action, as we see an exhibition of wisdom and power in the external universe, upheld by the nicest dependence, and portraying the character of the Invisible. We see Benevolence exhibited in the change of seasons, the alternation of day and night, sunshine and rain, cold and heat; and while we witness this principle, written as with the point of a diamond upon the external universe, we become wiser and better, and remember the command:—"Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart."

Take a more familiar example. Witness the inimitable panorama of nature spread out in ever-varying loveliness beneath our feet—the musical stream yonder, singing its way over mossy stones; now leaping over precipices; then subsiding into a calm, placid surface to gather new strength to force its way onward to the great receptacle of waters. Were it not for a general law of gravitation, this same stream would become stagnant and filthy, and men and animals would die of its malarious effects. And while Identity is excited on beholding a transcript of Divine Benevolence in the variegated drapery of the earth, we are compelled to exclaim with the Psalmist, "I meditate on all thy works; I muse on the work of thy hands."

"If it be indeed true," says Professor Hitchcock, "that scientific truth, rightly applied, is religious truth, then may the religious man be sure that every scientific discovery will ultimately contribute

to the illustration of the character or government of the Deity; and therefore should he encourage and rejoice in all such investigations, and bid God speed to the votaries of science. Even though he cannot see how the new discovery will illustrate religion, and though, when imperfectly developed, it may seem to have an unfavorable aspect, he need not fear to assent in the general principle that science and religion are alike of divine origin, and must be in harmony."—*Religion of Geology*, p. 506.

Can there, then, be any skepticism in relation to the profits of Phrenology? It is a science that more fully reveals the character of mankind than any other; and the fact that it harmonizes with biblical truth, is sufficient evidence of its divine origin. But I do not use the phrase divine origin in relation to Phrenology in particular, but to all those sciences that are mathematically demonstrable and coincide with, and are subservient to, scriptural truth. Man is not the creator of science—he absolutely creates nothing. He investigates, collects facts, forms theories; but everything existed before. Newton did not create the law of gravitation. Copernicus did not change the economy of the solar system, which had the earth in the center under the Ptolemaic theory. Each of them made important discoveries in science that explain physical phenomena with far greater perspicuity than had before been done. Gall and Spurzheim have done no more—no less. The former discovered important physical truth; the latter has unlocked the labyrinthine chambers of man's intellectual, social, and moral nature, and given him the touchstone by which he may, at a glance, decypher the character of his fellow man. And more; he has the square and compass by which he may mark out his own destiny, and guide his bark clear from the adventitiousness of fortune.

Phrenology should not be studied as a means of money-making, though we might take a pecuniary view of the subject. It has a higher, nobler, and holier mission to accomplish among mankind than the sordid one of gain. It opens a vast field for thought and investigation, unfolds the secret springs of the human mind, explaining mental phenomena in a more clear and concise manner than any theory of metaphysics in ancient or modern times.

Reid, and Locke, and Brown may perplex with their metaphysical subtleties, that may be as remarkable for the profound thought with which they abound, as for the darkness and doubt with which they leave the student. Phrenology even now, in its incipient stage, eclipses, in the perspicuity and certainty of its reasonings, their most elaborate ratiocinations.

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

BY A. F. DOTCHER, M. D.

NUMBER I.

One of the peculiar characteristics of living bodies is the changes which take place in their dimensions, form, and structure, from

the moment of their formation until their existence ceases. Take, as an example, the human body. We know that we are continually losing in different ways, as perspiration, respiration, &c., a part of the elements which enter into the composition of our bodies. These losses, which in a day amount to many pounds, weaken us, and we would soon die, did we not repair them by means of aliment and drink. We also resist great heat or cold; thus having within a peculiar source of heat, and the means of cooling, maintaining our bodies always at a temperature of 98°, no matter what the condition of the external atmosphere may be. Thus, it appears that there is going on a continual intrinsic movement, by means of which our organs appear on the one hand, to use up and destroy themselves, and on the other, to repair themselves and acquire new power; and that this renewal of our constituent elements is one of the fundamental actions of life.

The functions which effect these changes in the body are—

DIGESTION, CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, RESPIRATION, ABSORPTION, AND SECRETION.

We propose in the following numbers to treat of

DIGESTION.

In man the apparatus of digestion is composed of the following parts:—

MOUTH, TEETH, SALIVARY GLANDS, GULLET, STOMACH, DUODENUM, INTESTINES, SPLEEN, LIVER, and PANCREAS.

THE MOUTH.—The mouth is so called from the Saxon word *muoz*, which signifies a cavity. It is bounded in front by the lips; on either side by the internal surface of the cheeks; above by the hard palate and teeth of the upper jaw; below by the tongue, by the mucus-membrane stretched between the arch of the lower jaw and under surface of the tongue, and by the teeth of the lower jaw; and behind by the soft palate and fauces. In the mouth are the following parts:—

TEETH, GUMS, TONGUE, EXCRETORY DUCTS, MUCUS FOLLICLES, &c.

It is in this cavity that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth, is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a pulpy mass, which is then subjected to deglutition. The mouth, also, contains the organs of taste, and serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, and suction.



FIG. 1. THE TEETH; THEIR POSITION AND NERVE.

The teeth differ in various animals, according to the food on which they live. In the human jaw, however, they have been divided into four classes, the division being founded on their varieties of shape and office. We have—

1st. The *Incisors*, or cutting teeth. In common language they are called the front teeth. There are four in each jaw, two central and two lateral.

2d. The *Canine Teeth*, (cuspidati,) or tearing teeth. They are next in order to the cutting teeth, and are quite sharp. They

are four in number, two above and two below.

3d. The *Bicuspid Teeth*, or small molars. They follow the canine, and are intermediate in size between them and the molars. There are four above and four below.

4th. The *Molars*, or grinders. They are so called from their office being to grind or bruise the food. They are much larger than the other teeth, and have more fangs, particularly in the upper jaw. They are twelve in number, six in the upper and six in the lower jaw.



FIG. 2. THE TEETH.

1 and 2. Incisors or cutting teeth. 3. Cuspid or tearing tooth. 4 and 5. Bicuspids, having two points in the crown. 6, 7, and 8. Molars, or grinders.

The *permanent teeth* are thirty-two in number. The *temporary*, or milk teeth, are but twenty in number, and make their appearance in the following order:—

From five to eight months, the four central incisors.

From seven to ten months, the four lateral incisors.

From twelve to sixteen months, the four anterior molars.

From fourteen to twenty months, the four cuspidati.

From eighteen to thirty-six months, the four posterior molars.

At about eight years of age the temporary teeth begin to fall out, and the permanent teeth take their place. The following is their usual time of development:—

Central incisors at eight years.

Lateral incisors at nine years.

First bicuspid at ten years.

Second bicuspid at eleven years.

Canines at twelve to twelve-and-a-half years.

Second molars at twelve-and-a-half to fourteen years.*

Although the teeth are hard, flinty, and resisting in their nature, yet they must be regarded as living parts, subject to the same changes as organized and living matter in like condition. Each tooth has been divided into three parts—the root, neck, and crown. The root is that portion which is implanted in the socket of the jaw. The fangs of each tooth are perforated longitudinally by a small canal, (as is illustrated in fig. 1,) through which the blood-vessel and nerves are admitted to its central parts. From these blood-vessels the tooth derives its nourishment—from the nerve that sensibility which makes us aware of the contact of bodies, and which, when the nerve is exposed or diseased, gives rise to that intolerable and racking pain, called the tooth-ache. The neck is that portion which is encircled by the gum, and the white crown, appearing above the gum, and covered with a substance called ENAMEL.

Enamel is one of the hardest productions of the animal body. It has been known to strike fire with steel. The chemical properties of enamel are nearly the same as those of bone, with this exception, however, that they do not contain as much phosphate of lime and magnesia as enamel. This substance is found only upon the body of the tooth, covering the outside of the crown. When broken it appears fibrous, and all the strata are directed from the circumference to the center of the tooth. This enamel is thickest on the grinding surface and on the cutting edges or points of the teeth, becoming gradually thinner as it approaches the neck, where it terminates insensibly.

The teeth are also invested with *parietes*, from their fangs to a little beyond their bony sockets, where it is attached to the gums. This membrane seems to be common to the

* Carpenter's Physiology, p. 202.

teeth which it encloses, and to the sockets which it lines. The teeth are likewise secured in their sockets by a red substance called the gums, which everywhere cover the alveola process, and has as many perforations as there are teeth. The gums are exceedingly vascular, and have something like cartilaginous hardness and elasticity, but do not seem to have much sensibility.



1. Parotid Gland. 2. Duct for conveying the saliva into the mouth.

THE SALIVARY GLANDS.—If we take a bit of dry bread in the mouth, and attempt to masticate it, we encounter no small difficulty from the stiffness of the mass, and feel readily that it would be in vain for us to attempt to swallow it until moistened. Accordingly, a fluid, called saliva, is copiously secreted and poured out into the mouth for this purpose. The organs which secrete this fluid are glands. There are three in number on each side.

1st. The *Parotid Gland*, situated before the ear, and behind the angle of the corner jaw. It communicates with the mouth by a small duct or canal which, passing through the muscles of the cheek, opens into the mouth by a small opening opposite the second grinder of the upper jaw.

2d. The *Submaxillary Gland*, situated below the lower jaw between its angle and the chin, and

3d. The *Sublingual Gland*, lying in the mouth below the tongue.

These glands are arranged in such a manner that the mouth cannot be opened or shut without affording them a stimulus, and still increasing their secretions, which the presence of the smallest quantity of food is sufficient to begin.

The *operation of mastication* and *insolation* vary according to the kind of food on which animals live; but in the higher orders it consists of the parts already mentioned. In those animals that live on very soft food, no teeth or salivary glands are found. In the whale, for instance, we find none, because

the food on which they live is of a gelatinous nature, hence they need no teeth, etc. In others, as the grain-eating birds, the grinding process is effected in the gizzard, where the food is effectually bruised and softened down by the strong muscles which constitute the greater part of its substance. They also swallow with their food small gravel stones, which assist in the process of digestion. In the snake tribe this process is performed without mastication. They swallow their food without any preliminary process, except breaking the more resisting parts, such as the bones of the creature which they have seized.

THE OESOPHAGUS.—As soon as the food has been thoroughly masticated and impregnated with saliva, it is ready for transmission into the stomach. Immediately at the back part of the mouth several passages present themselves, leading in different directions, one upward and forward into the nose, another downward and in front, (the windpipe,) and a third downward into the gullet, or oesophagus. The last is the passage taken by the food. The windpipe is situated in front of the oesophagus, and its upper opening is as near the root of the under surface of the tongue as it can be. When food or drink is passing through the mouth into the gullet, the tongue is pressed down so close on the opening of the windpipe, that not a single drop of water, or grain of food, can enter it, and when by accident a morsel of food does enter, it causes violent coughing and not unfrequently suffocation.

The oesophagus is a simple round tube, made up of two rows of muscular fibers, one longitudinal and the other transverse and circular, with a soft moist lining, to facilitate the transmission of food. The food does not run down the oesophagus, as some have supposed, like water through a funnel. It is conveyed into the stomach by successive contractions of this organ. The process is simply this—When a morsel is introduced, its upper portion contracts involuntarily, and pushes the mass downward; the portion now reached contracts in turn, and so on, in succession, till it reaches the stomach.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

I have been very much enlightened, amused and entertained by the Journal, and therefore feel bound to express my gratitude and that cordial feeling which must arise in every person's mind who takes a deep interest in this glorious science.

This science, revealing all the beauties of nature, the power of mind over matter, is calculated, eventually, to revolutionize the world, as we frequently hear expressed by the sincere followers of Gall and Spurzheim. This world shall be a Paradise when every one owns the truth and beauty of Phrenology. Oh! guide us, ye champion leaders of mind. Raise your voices till every meaner soul is made to bow in awe and reverence before those truths which alone can teach mankind the true philosophy of the mind.

Thousands go to church to please their Ideality—we now listen to strains of eloquence to while away the tedious hour and please our fancy, but when that better day arrives we shall listen to sermons to make us wiser, better, and happier beings. Now, here are made by men who cannot govern themselves; but when Phrenology has its full sway, we shall, we must, obey men who are a law unto themselves.

The question has often been addressed to me since I have been interested in the Journal, "Is it profitable—what are you to gain by such reading?" I have now only to show them *Gall's* reply, in the August number of the Journal.

The incentive in reading, I am happy to say, is not always the Almighty Dollar; the mighty incentive for which we read, should be to cultivate all the beauties of mind God has given us; to awaken our *Benivolence* to feel for those who are in sorrow, and relieve the physical suffering of all who come within our sphere, as far as lies in our power; and we never should lose sight of that faculty which binds us to our friends by the strongest links of affection. When we feel a spark of sympathy kindled in our breast, let us cherish it until it burst into a beautiful blaze. When Conscientiousness bids us do unto our fellow-beings, wherever we meet them, as we would have them do unto us, may God forbid that perverted Acquisitiveness shall quench the holy thought. Must it always be the simple profit which is to crown our enterprises? Will fathers and mothers leave their helpless children to educate themselves, and madly rush to those mines of wealth merely to gratify their love of gold and outstrip the bounds of moderation.

We must read! The whole world cries, give us books—even the savage Indian. But what shall we read, and what for? We will read the Journal, that we may better understand the elements of our own nature and the relation in which we stand to our Creator. We will read it, that we may better be able to "silence the prevailing propensities of our nature." Then will it, indeed, be profitable. Let skeptics read, and then potter in their vulgar terms, it is all a humbuggery. Let the would-be learned scoff at its truths for awhile, if they please; they will eventually see their *Self-esteem* levelled to the dust, and the fruits of their *Approbativeness* withered and blighted by the steady and unbroken march of Truth. It still lives in spite of demagogues; and while we hold the banner for the immortal *Clay*, may we not forget to bow in reverence and deep devotion before the shrine which contains the remains of GALL and SPURZHEIM.

And as the ardent seeker of truth dares to enter

the "labyrinths of this heaven-born science," may the Editors of the Journal, by their *unwearied exertions*, gently lead them through its windings. Then shall their *golden precepts* make us feel, "that we have the promise of the life which now is, and of that which is to come." M. A.

ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.

How eloquent is silence! Acquiescence, contradiction, deference, disdain, embarrassment and awe, may all be expressed by saying nothing.

Do you seek an assurance of your Mistress's affection! The fair one, whose sensibility shrinks from an avowal of her tender sentiments, confirms her lover's fondest hopes by complacent and assenting silence. Should you hear an assertion, which you may deem false made by some one, of whose veracity politeness may withhold you from openly declaring your doubt! You denote a difference of opinion by remaining silent.

Are you receiving a reprimand from a superior! You mark your respect by an attentive and submissive silence. Are you compelled to listen to the frivolous conversation of a coxcomb! You signify your despicable opinion by remaining silent and treating his loquacity with contempt.

Are you in the course of any negotiation, about to enter on a discussion painful to your own feelings, and to those who are concerned in it! The subject is almost invariably prefaced by an awkward silence.

Are you witness to some miraculous display of supernatural power; the dread and astonishment with which you are impressed, imposes involuntary silence. Silence has also its utility and advantages; and first, what an incalculable portion of domestic strife and dissension might have been prevented; how often might the quarrel, which by mutual aggravation has terminated in bloodshed, have been checked in its commencement by a well-timed and judicious silence! Those persons only who have experienced, are aware of the beneficial effects of the forbearance which, to the exasperating threat—the malicious sneer, or the unjustly imputed culpability, shall answer never a word. Secondly, there are not wanting instances where the reputation, the fortune, the happiness, nay, the life, of the fellow creature, might be preserved by a charitable silence, either by the suppression of some condemning circumstances, or by refusing to unite in the defamatory allegation. Thirdly, to any one who is anxious to pass for a person of deep reflection and superior understanding, I would recommend to say but little; silence being considered by many people as a certain indication of wisdom; and I trust myself confess I should prefer the man who thinks much without speaking, to him who speaks much without thinking.

Not that I would be supposed to be an advocate for habitual taciturnity. No one can better appreciate the delight derived from intellectual intercourse. Notwithstanding which I see daily cause to admire the truth and justice of that apothegm which says, "Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety."

IRON:

ITS MANUFACTURE AND USES.

When Croesus, King of Lydia, remarkable for his riches in gold and silver asked Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, who was stopping temporarily at his court, "which was the most valuable metal," he fully expected that the answer of the philosopher would be in accordance with his own vain feelings: great was his chagrin when the sage, as if despising his ignorance and folly, declared that Iron was the most useful of metals. The wise Grecian foresaw with the eye prophetic to what manifold and beneficent uses this metal may be put—uses which as yet it had never performed. To the ancients iron was unknown. The Egyptians, the earlier Greeks and Romans never used it, their weapons of war, of agriculture, and the chase being fashioned of bronze, a compound of copper and tin. In that age, civilization had not advanced to the smelting of iron, a process which indicates truly the stage of advancement which the human family have made, and which may now be fairly applied as a test to any nation: for where iron is extensively manufactured there is industry, skill, science, and wealth. It has been computed that the real amount of actual value received from iron mines is ten times as much as is obtained from those of gold and silver, and half of the whole value of the metals known and wrought in the world. Its discovery has done more, perhaps, to advance man in the career of improvement than that of any other known event. Iron was scarcely used in Europe anterior to the Christian Era, and even at a somewhat later date, as shown by excavations in Pompeii, the cutting instruments were of bronze.

The Chalybees, a people bordering on the Black Sea, were, so far back as 500 B. C., workers in iron and steel; from them it passed into Greece and Rome. The mines of iron in Spain were worked at a period very little later than that referred to, and the ores of Elba and Styria furnished the ancients with most of this metal.

In our country, New England, New York, and New Jersey furnish magnetic iron ore, a very pure variety, and easily worked with anthracite. Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and Tennessee furnish hematite, ores requiring more furnace heat to separate the metal.

The manifold uses of this valuable ore are so well known as merely to require being noticed. It has been well described, by Dr. Ure, as accommodating itself to all our wants, our desires, and even our caprices; serviceable alike to arts, sciences, war, and peace—the same ore yields the sword, the plowshare, the pruning hook, the graver, the needle, the watch spring and the carriage spring, the chisel, the chain, and the anchor; the compass, the cannon, and the bomb. It is, perhaps, the only metal which is not a poison to the human frame, while at the same time it is a valuable medicine.

As it is the most useful so it is also the most widely-spread of metals. Its ores are scattered everywhere in profusion, in proportion to its utility; in every latitude, zone, and even geological formation it exists in mass, and every soil contains a necessary portion of iron. It is dissolved in the waters, and in those as well as in the plants which

grow on the surface of the earth, it is conveyed into the bodies of animals. Here it performs a curious office, that of retaining and transferring the oxygen from the air breathed to the carbon of the food, and thus aiding in keeping up the animal heat of the body.

But although iron is the most common of the metals, it is by far the most difficult to obtain in a state fit for use, and the discovery of the modes of working seems to be posterior to the processes for reducing gold, silver, and copper. A remarkable circumstance in the history of iron is that it has been found native, that is in its pure metallic state, in stones and masses apparently of meteoric origin, and occasionally in the earth, existing as an elevated rocky hill. Two extensive masses of iron ore exist in this country, one in Massachusetts and the other in Missouri; this latter hill has a base of two miles and an elevation of 350 feet; it consists of the variety termed specular iron, and yields 70 per cent of metal.

In some measure, owing to the existence of our custom regulations, the manufacture of iron is not carried out on a large scale. The greater portion of iron consumed in this country is of European origin. England, Sweden, and Germany furnish almost the entire, and much of the whole is the produce of England. There it is that the manufacture of iron may be seen carried on in its greatest perfection and in enormous quantity.

On approaching a large iron work, the flames and smoke of the blast furnaces vividly point out the locality. This ever-enduring flame is one of the most remarkable features of all such works. An iron furnace is a most untiring laboratory; it works night and day, Sunday and week day, never stopping an instant for months or perhaps years together. It is always nearly full of fiercely burning materials, and is replenished from above as fast as the product is drawn out at the bottom; and its top being generally open to the air, a vivid body of flame is almost continuously shooting upwards, visible for many miles in every direction.

The metal is generally found combined with various earthy substances, in a strong dark-colored ore termed iron-stone; this ore differs in various districts of country, and requires accordingly some modification of a process common to all; they all generally contain water, silica or flint, sulphur, and carbonic acid. The ore is found in veins and beds, which are usually quarried and mined by gunpowder. It is to separate these substances, naturally co-existing, that the whole business of the manufacture of iron exists. Of all these substances perhaps the sulphur is the most abundant, and, as yet, the least valuable; for to render the iron pure the sulphur has to be roasted out, and is thus lost to commerce; on which account the sulphur ores of iron are rarely used for the manufactured metal; they are not on that account, however, the less useful. They are widely scattered in almost every rock, and where they abound in slaty formations, with much vegetable matter, they give the rock a very unenduring character, wearing down rapidly, and crumbling into powder. Such a rock is termed *shaly*, and if lying upon the surface it is worn away by the streams of running water, and forms those

picturesque escarpment so often found in a stony country; a similar rock underlies the limestone of Niagara, and is eaten away by the spray of the falls. Whenever the table of rock of limestone above has lost its support it falls over, and thus the escarpment is removed backwards yearly by the wearing away of the rocky bed.

These sulphurous iron shales yield both alum and copperas; when the rock is very clayey, it is roasted and boiled with water. The clear liquor is poured and then mixed with salts of potash, when alum, on cooling, crystallizes out. When there is less clay and more iron, it is then unfit for conversion into alum, and is roasted and boiled in pans with water, until everything soluble is removed; the liquor is dried down until crystals of copperas form. By the roasting, the sulphur of the ore has been acidified, and converted into sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) which, uniting with the oxide of iron, forms sulphate of iron, or copperas, as it is vulgarly termed. This substance is of great importance in the arts, from the property which it possesses of blackening when brought into contact with the bark of trees, or other vegetable substance containing tannic acid. The bark of the oak tree, and the gall nuts growing on its leaves, contain much of this acid, and are rendered black immediately by contact with copperas. This is the principle of making writing inks: the copperas is mixed with powdered galls, and suspended in water by some mucus. It is the principle of dyeing black colors also, in which the cloth is dipped first in a bath of copperas, or other solution of iron, and then dipped in a bath of oak bark or galls. The cloth immediately becomes of a jet black color.

The treatment which iron ores are subjected to, in order to convert them into the pure metal, or into steel, though very complicated and laborious in practice, is yet simple in theory, and easy to be understood.

The preliminary process of roasting has for its object to get rid of the water, sulphur, and vegetable matters, or carbonic acid of the ore. The metal in the ore now exists as an oxide of iron, (or iron and oxygen combined,) associated with earthy matters. To remove the oxygen, and convert the oxide into pure metal, it is necessary to present to it charcoal at a high temperature. The ore is placed in furnaces of a chimney shape, and sixty feet high, in alternate layers, with coal or wood; the furnace is filled to the top, and then lighted below. Once a furnace is lighted, it is kept burning for years, and is not extinguished except from necessity of repair. The hardest and most infusible substance is placed on the sides of the furnace, to render it as fire-proof as possible. Although the draft in the furnace is great, yet it is not of itself sufficient to produce a quick combustion, or sufficient heat to melt the ore.

Air is blown in by machinery through pipes or tubes, into the lower part of the furnace, and the whole now forms what is called a blast furnace; as the mass melts it sinks, and is replenished by materials, ore and fuel thrown in from above, while the melted metal is drawn off through a tap from below. This molten liquid is not pure iron, for such cannot be melted in furnaces, but is *cast-iron*, or the

metal united with a small amount of charcoal (about 5 per cent). When castings are required to be made, molds are made in sand, and the fluid metal is transferred into ladles, and thence poured into the molds. When not required for castings, it is formed into rough oblong pieces, called pigs, in the following manner:—

In front of the furnace is a flat earthen space covered with sand, and in the sand are made depressions or channels by a pattern, the counterpart of the pig. Down the middle of this space is one long channel called the *sow*, from which branch off a hundred or more lateral channels or *pigs*, which, in the odd language of workmen, "suck the metal from the sow." All being ready, the clay stopper to the hole in the lower part of the furnace is broken away, and the white hot liquid metal pours forth in a stream, and is conducted by a trough to the *sow*, from whence it branches laterally into the pig molds. One by one these molds become filled with the glistening liquid, until, at length, the whole present a most vivid and remarkable appearance. The masses or pigs soon solidify, and are removed from the molds while in a hot state, and the hole or tap is securely closed up, preparatory to another similar train of processes.

To convert the cast into *bar iron*, it has to be returned into a furnace, and subjected to an augmented heat, by which the carbon is expelled, and the iron becomes less fusible. This is termed *refining*. The fine metal thus obtained, is broken in pieces, and sent to the puddling furnace, where the iron loses all its charcoal, becomes pasty, and loses its fluidity. It is worked into balls by means of rods thrust into the furnace; these lumps or balls are usually seventy pounds weight, and are fit for being hammered. The whole object of the puddling is to remove the carbon out of the iron, to which its fluidity was due. As the carbon escapes, the fusibility of the mass diminishes.

These balls, or *blooms*, as they are termed, are placed on heavy anvils, and beaten with heavy cast iron forge hammers. When well hammered with these, the mass is then made to pass between grooved cylinders, which press it into the bar shape; as it emerges from the cylinders, it is cut with a shears into shorter lengths. In every pair of rollers the grooves diminish in size from end to end, so that, as in the process of wire drawing, the rod of iron becomes smaller and smaller, at every successive drawing between the rolls. Sheets of iron are made precisely in the same way, the cylinders being of such a size, and having such flatness of surface, as will lead to the production of a broad thin sheet, instead of a bar or rod.

Limestone is added to the ore when in the furnace, with the object of removing the silica or sand. With it the limestone unites and forms a glass, which floats on the surface of the melted metal; it thus serves to protect the metal from the action of the fuel or the air, which would oxydise it readily after it has been melted. When this glass or *slag* accumulates, it is drawn off by small openings at the side of the furnace.

Heated air is often used in these furnaces. Cast-iron pipes are placed round the furnace, so that the air which passes through these pipes may be heat-

ed, before it is driven into the tuyeres by the fans; the whole air which is supplied to the furnace having to traverse these, by which its temperature reaches 700 degrees, or above the melting point of lead. The use of the *Air Mast*, as this is termed, is very economical, the ore being smelted with little more than half the coal necessary when the furnaces are worked with air, in the usual manner.

The business of the iron-maker here ceases. He has made bars and sheets of iron—these pass into the hands of others, who form from them the countless articles of every-day life, from a nail to a steam-engine. Everything about iron manufacture is noise, bustle, and activity. The quarries where the limestone is raised, the mines that yield the coal and the iron stone, the canals and railways that bring these minerals to one place, the ovens where the coal is coked, when anthracite is not used, the ridges where the iron-stone is roasted, the furnaces for smelting, the casting into pigs, the founding into large pieces for engineering, the refining, puddling, and rolling, whereby cast-iron is changed into wrought—all present fine examples of the power of skill over inanimate nature, and form a scene of excitement not soon forgotten when seen.

In the application of iron to the useful and ornamental arts, there is hardly any limit. Till within a short period its use had been restricted to those purposes where strength, solidity, or weight were required to be exerted. Paxton, in his Crystal Palace, has shown how it may supersede wood in architecture, possessing more grace and lightness than that substance. When its surface is galvanized or coated with a thin layer of zinc, it is adapted for external work, without which coating it would otherwise rust.

It was at an early period of the history of Greece when the little State of Sparta passed a law that the currency should be of iron—the object was to check covetousness—it did not at that or at any time ever reach the value to be a coin, but no article shows better that it is the amount of labor and skill which determines value—thus bar-iron worth in England £1 sterling, is worth when worked into—

Horse-shoes.....	£2 10
Table-knives.....	36 00
Needles.....	71 00
Penknife blades.....	687 00
Polished buttons and buckles.....	897 00
Balance-springs of watches.....	50,000 00

Cast-iron worth £1 sterling, is worth when converted into—

Ordinary machinery.....	£4
Large ornamental work.....	45
Berlin work.....	600
Neck-chains.....	1,386
Shirt-buttons.....	5,896

Its introduction as an article of furniture is recent, but the beauty and lightness of the patterns in chairs is unsurpassed; when stained and polished it rivals the black and colored marble in beauty, and is applied as a substitute for these in the chimney-pieces and table-slabs, looking equally well, and sold at half the cost. When inlaid with plate-glass these mantles are exceedingly tasteful. Here

is one such, the side-slits covered with composition, and tinted with colors, or pearl-inlaid and protected with plate-glass.



The following is a remarkably pretty form of bedstead in cast-iron.



Besides its use for household furniture, it has been applied to the multiplication of busts. We have seen at Mr. J. B. Wickersham's, 312 Broadway, New York, busts of Mr. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, which are made to resemble bronze or marble, as desired. The whole of the illustrations given under this head are from designs of articles manufactured by Mr. W. who has applied cast-iron to various uses not previously contemplated, as busts, garden statuary, borders for flower-beds, doors, shutters, window-sills, lintels, and fencing. Of the latter, that establishment supplies some patterns of beauty, such as these.



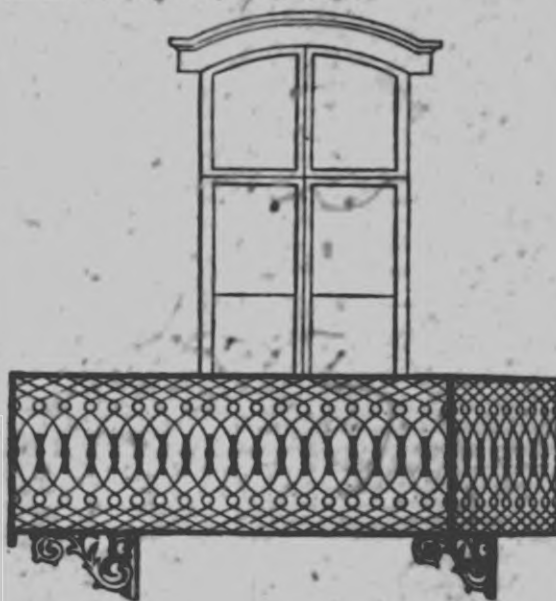
Such are a few of the multifarious uses which this truly protean metal may be made to assume, taking all forms, from the anchor to the crochet-needle, from the solid, thick piston-rod to the wire of so delicate a thread that one pound of iron may be extended four miles in length, and so fine as to be a substitute for horse-hair in the manufacture of wigs, and bearing

A less pretending though beautiful cottage pattern is the following. It is of plain polished cast-iron, and of moderate price.



Such mantles are much to be preferred to stone, as admitting of more taste at less cost; the eye is thus familiarized to the beautiful in design.

And here is a strong balcony, chaste and light.



several degrees of value, according to the labor bestowed on it, from the almost worthless iron-stone to the comparatively costly balance-spring. Hard and enduring as it is, it can yet be cut, molded, planed, twisted, and drawn out to any desired form, and what can scarcely be said of any material similarly applied, when no longer valued in one form it may be returned to

the furnace, and when remelted, modeled in a newer and more fashionable figure.

We have already alluded to the extreme tenacity to which iron wire may be drawn; a similar instance of its capability of extension was shown at the late Prussian Industrial Exhibition. Count Renard, a large proprietor of iron-works, exhibited sheet iron of such thinness, that the leaves can be used for paper. Of the finer sort the machinery rolls 7,000 square feet of what may be called leaf-iron from one cwt. of metal.

A bookbinder of Brooklyn has made an album of nothing else, the pages turning as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen tape. As yet, no extensive application for this form of the metal has been found, but it always happens that the manufacture of the material must precede the use for it. It may be that books may be hereafter printed on these leaves of metal, and thus put a stop to the formidable ravages of the insect tribe. As the leaves of these would have a black color it would be necessary to have a white ink.

Iron, when found associated with other substances, becomes useful to our wants, even when it cannot be economically converted into metal. Besides the alum and copperas manufactures alluded to, there are clays which contain oxide of iron so largely as to form the bolus or red earth which the Mongolian races, and other savages, use to color their skins—the purer variety of the red oxide are converted into red paints—as Venetian red—and a still finer variety of oxide forms the rouge or polishing powder for cleansing the surface of metal.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY AMONG

CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS.

Devotion.—Growth of mind; that elevation of spirit which commensurate danger and trouble with tranquillity and freedom; which raises the passions above reason, and induces the delight in acts of benevolence; which makes him disinterested and generous, and prompt to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety, for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.—*WILLIAM WATSON.*

[HARRY WARD BEECHER, a co-editor of the *Independent*, a very able, liberal, and influential religious newspaper, holds the following language, in reply to an attack or "misrepresentation" by the unscrupulous editor of the old *New York Observer*. The whole article, by Mr. Beecher, is worthy of quotation, containing, as it does, a most excellent moral lecture and a lesson in civility, which ought to be learned by those who assume to instruct sinners and teach them the way to Heaven.]

It lies in the power of a magnanimous man so to retract a mistake, or repair an error, as to stand in good men's estimation higher than if he had committed neither. This cannot be done by men who are obstinate, or who have a spiteful pride, or who train their pride to regard it as a disgrace to admit in an antagonist that they are in the wrong. There is, too, something princely in the way in which a large-minded man knows how to right an adversary whom he has wronged. Half a concession is no admission; an admission of wrong with a sting in the end of it for him whom you have

injured; a confession mixed with excuses, or grudgingly uttered;—in short, any such treatment of a mistake as shows that you are more anxious to screen your vanity, or make a refuge for your pride, than to do full and honorable justice to an injured party—is the sure mark of a little soul. While, on the other hand, a clear, cheerful, frank utterance of the sentence, *I was in the wrong*, without faltering or equivocation, is the token of a true man. And an ordinary measure of piety ought to bring every Christian man to this standard, however far from it he may be at first.

But, unhappily for the popular effect of Christianity, it happens, very widely, that many of its prominent men, teachers, ministers, editors, and others, partly from lack of Christian grace at all, yet more perhaps from never having been taught to apply religious principles to such questions of life, are seldom magnanimous toward those whom they regard as in error. And in men reared under New England influences, there is a kind of logical pluck, which leads them to regard a position once taken, as ship of war, or a fort,—a thing to be held out against all assailants, at any rate;—a sort of logical "don't give up the ship" bravery. We have observed among good and honest men great admiration of logical tactics, and great insensibility at logical meanness. There is a vast deal of quiet enjoyment to them in seeing a man, confidently in the wrong, so expert at dodging, so lithe in slipping past a conclusion which pushes him, so adroit in avoiding a concession, or so witty in bridging over the gulf of a mistake, or so fertile in expedients for blinding an adversary, that, though on the weak side, and in the wrong, he yet by sheer ingenuity, makes out of the battle, if not with victory, yet with a splendid retreat!

However, it is not our object to write an essay on Christian honesty, but to point out the dismal lack of it in that clever paper, the *New York Observer*.

[This controversy, grew out of a difference of opinion as to the propriety of permitting the children of the various churches to be assembled together on a public occasion for a holiday. Mr. Beecher says:—]

Now it is a question, and it is a vexatious question which we raised at the meeting of last May, whether the children of the Sabbath-schools in the Unitarian and Universalist Sabbath-schools should be excluded from this annual gathering of the Sabbath-school children of Brooklyn. The ground which we took, and which we now take, is that all schools, and the whole city juvenile population under religious instruction ought to be gathered together in this anniversary.

[Of course the Old Observer has no sympathy with any such mingling of religious interests. How can the children of other denominations, not of the elect, expect any such privileges? No, indeed! You stand back, for "I am holier than thou." Hear Mr. Beecher:—]

But what has all this to do with the annual gathering of Sabbath-schools in May? Nothing at all. That is not for teaching purposes; nor for a comparison of views, nor for interchange of teachers,

nor for doctrinal disquisition. It is a grand congregation of children, to march with banners, hither and thither, to listen to popular addresses, to sing, and partake a festive repast. It is simply absurd to suppose that any other than a general impression of the honorableness and importance of Sabbath-school instruction, could be intended by such a vast parade, for a few hours, once in a year! And to exclude from such a gathering the children of Unitarian or Universalist parents, because when separately gathered in their own schools, they were taught in other doctrines than those which we think salutary for our children, it is not only unwise, but it is a policy so stupid, that in anything else but religion, the man who recommended it would be voted a pair of eloquent ears, as a sign of nature's intention in his creation.

[Again. In a recent public discourse, Mr. Beecher took occasion to say a kind word of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, a Universalist clergyman, and a very excellent man he is,—which greatly displeased the magnanimous Observer man, who "came down" upon Mr. Beecher, in company with a small band of other editors of similar stripe. This called out the ready marksman, who thus fires into them with capital hits:—]

The *New York Observer*, finding an imperfect rendering of our views in a Universalist paper, made haste to argue upon this text, as if we had publicly declared that there was no such distinction between Evangelical teaching and Unitarian and Universalist, as should prevent their interchange. The *Puritan Recorder* said outright what the *Observer* had only implied. The *Presbyterian of the West* and the *Christian Observer* (of Philadelphia) repeated the slander, with increasing intimation that they had expected just such a result of our doctrinal career. The *Christian Observer* says:—"We should consider it a sheer fabrication, or base libel, had nothing previously appeared from Mr. B. to render it probable."

Before speaking farther of these papers, we must be indulged, in view of this intimation of a long expected doctrinal defection, with a short personal episode. Among our numerous professional faults, (which are more than the hairs of our head,) we were not aware that we were supposed to be over cautious in the expression of our views. It had always been our impression that we were considered as a very dangerous young man, on the very account of a rash boldness of expression, and a disregard of prudence in speaking the truth—in short, a mere Sampson's fox, shaking our caudal fire-brand in the ripe corn of settled opinions. And this intimation of a prudent reserve in the expression of unwise or unprofitable opinions, quite enlightens our eyes, and is as refreshing a novelty as need be. But what earthly motive can an American clergyman have to pretend to be orthodox, if he is not so? Do orthodox sects trust each other with any such profitable tenderness as to make it a man's interest to dwell among them with feigned opinions? In fact, the orthodox sects are a vast compound (threshing machine, flailing away at each other as if the chief end of man was to thresh his neighbors. I have never yet seen an acknowledged

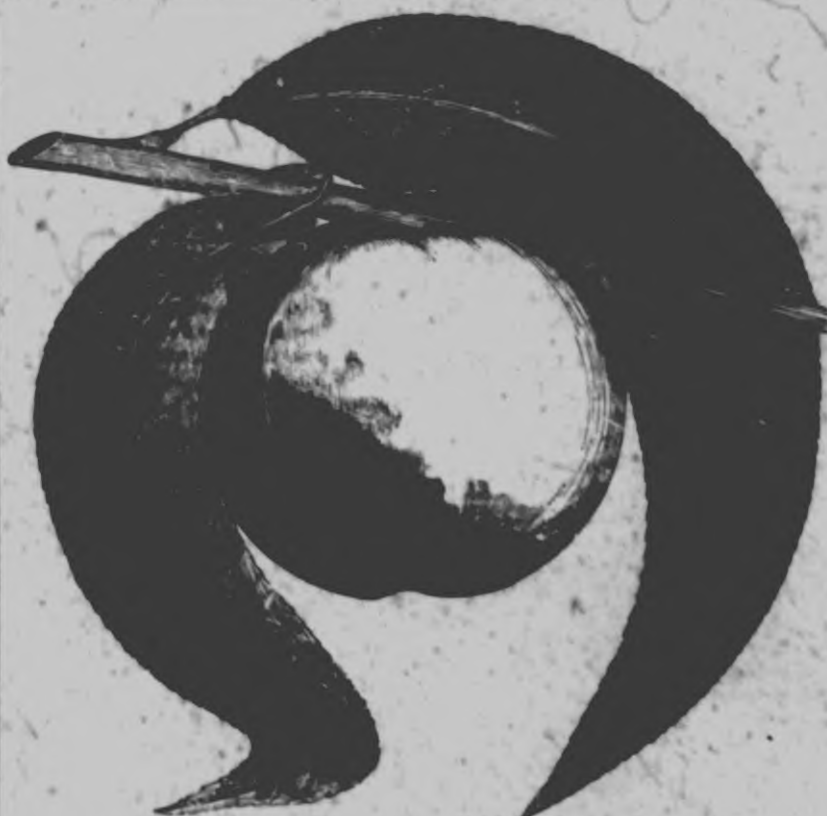
orthodox man. Everybody is orthodox as compared with those below him; and nobody is orthodox, compared with those above him; and orthodox reputations, like country bank-bills, circulate only in a narrow circle, very near home. If one is orthodox in Hartford, he is a heretic in New Haven; if he is sound at New Haven, he is too loose for Andover; if he is up to the mark at Andover, he is yet hopelessly below East Windsor; if he climbs up the toilsome cliffs to the acryle of East-Windsor, it is only to bring himself within the reach of the Princeton orthodoxy; and when yet climbing up, out of sight of all sublunary things, he sits down on these pinnacles of Old School Presbyterian Princeton Orthodoxy, and divides his time between Turretin, and efforts at breathing on such thin-aired August nights, then, down comes the good old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian Orthodoxy, carrying him away at one swoop, to be devoured in a yet higher eagle's nest.

In fact, it is a very hard thing to be orthodox. It is a thing of degrees, it is a question of the scale; and beginning at zero, all the degrees above pelt all the degrees below. Now if a preacher is heterodox he is but suspected, and shampooed, and flailed; and he gets that if he is orthodox. So that, if a man's convictions do not keep him among the orthodox, he is a fool who stays. The company is no great things. Very clever fellows all, when they are not professional; capital to go out to play with. But a man walks about among the *Christian Observers*, and the more properly named *New York Observers*, and the *Presbyterians* (central, western, southern, and all,) and the *Puritans*, very much like a man visiting a menagerie—his time being spent in listening at the strange noises which the creatures make, and wondering whether they can get out at him, as easily as they roar through the bars!

[A pretty picture of magnanimity! According to their own showing they are but little better than mere politicians. But they will "catch a Tartar" if they attempt to put thumb-screws upon Henry Ward Beecher, who we are bold to say is not only "twenty-one," but enough for a dozen of these Lilliputian spirits. Better not undertake to tie a Sampson with "blue stocking-yarn."]]

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

Cobbett writes:—"I learned grammar when I was a private soldier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my bookcase, and a bit of board lying in my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forgo some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men, and that too in their hours of freedom from control. And I say, if I under those circumstances could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?"



CRAWFORD'S LATE MELOCOTON PEACH.

THE PEACH.

The peach is susceptible of successful culture in almost every part of our widely-extended country. By proper management in the bleak north, the alluvial west, the sunny south, on sand, gravel and clay, the peach is made to thrive. In this day of progress no family owning land should be without this most delicious fruit. The rapidity of the growth of the tree is a strong argument in favor of planting it, even by those who are merely tenants. Let all tenants plant trees, and though they change places, all will be supplied with fruit.

The peach from which our illustration was taken originated in Middletown, New Jersey, a few years since, and it is now cultivated in most parts of the country where the peach flourishes. In some sections its cultivation is very extensive, and it is one of the finest late peaches for the market.

The fruit is very large, in shape roundish oval, with a shallow, not distinct, suture, yellow surface, with a broad, dark-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; melting, rich, juicy, vinous flavor. Freestone. In New England it ripens late in September and early in October. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive.

IMPROVED BLACKBERRY.—A Beverly correspondent of the *Vt. Chronicle*, gives instructions for the improvement of the high blackberry, as practiced by

Capt. Lovett, of that place, who gathers berries an inch and a half long:

"Select good berries from thrifty bushes, plant them in rich ground well cultivated. The first crop probably will be a little better than the wild berries which you planted. Plant some of them, and then plant their produce, and so on; and in due time the improvement will meet your expectations. Transplanting the vines, Capt. Lovett informs me, seldom, if ever, improves the fruit."

A NEW THEORY OF POPULATION.

BY E. T. TRALL, M. D.

The doctrines or notions which have been promulgated by Malthus and Doobleday—they do not deserve the name of theories—are illy calculated to gratify the moral sense of this humanitarian age, or the reasoning faculties of any progressively intelligent mind. They both place God and man in exceedingly perplexing relations. The former can discover no principle or law whatever which applies to the population of the earth in relation to the means of subsistence, and can represent our omnipotent and emanent Deity in no better light, than in killing off the surplus of his creatures, by special providences in the shape of war, pestilence, famine, intemperance, disease, &c. And the latter can see no better way of keeping the population of

the earth down to the level of the means of subsistence, than by "overfeeding" them so as to produce a diseased or plethoric condition, thereby diminishing the principle of increase.

In a late number of the Westminster Review is a real theory of population. It is the only pretended theory extant on this subject which demonstrates any principle, or even indicates a law which, irreversibly in nature and eternal as nature's God, governs in the matter, and, in its natural progress and necessary result, brings the future population of the earth, and the means of subsistence, in harmonious, and, perhaps it is not very extravagant to say, millennial relations. It has been republished by Fowler and Wells, and deserves a world-wide distribution. The pure benevolence of the doctrine it develops, cannot but have a truly harmonizing influence on the public mind.

The following extract may serve as a specimen of its deeply instructive subject matter.

§ 15. That an enlargement of the nervous centers is going on in mankind, is an ascertained fact. Not alone from a general survey of human progress—not alone from the greater power of self-preservation, shown by civilized races, are we left to infer such enlargement; it is proved by actual measurement. The mean capacities of the crania in the leading divisions of the species have been found to be—

In the Australian.....	75 cubic inches.
" African.....	82 "
" Malay.....	86 "
" Englishman.....	96* "

showing an increase in the course of advance from the savage state to our present phase of civilization, amounting to nearly 30 per cent on the original size. That this increase will be continued, might be reasonably assumed; and to infer a future decrease of fertility would be tolerably safe, were no further evidence forthcoming. But it may be shown why a greater development of the nervous system must take place, and why, consequently, there must be a diminution of the present excess of fertility; and further, it may be shown that the sole agency needed to work out this change is—the excess of fertility itself.

For, as we all know, this excess of fertility entails a constant pressure of population upon the means of subsistence; and, as long as it exists, must continue to do this. Looking only at the present and the immediate future, it is unquestionably true that if unchecked, the rate of increase of people would exceed the rate of increase of food. It is clear that the wants of their redundant numbers constitute the only stimulus mankind have to a greater production of the necessities of life; for, were not the demand beyond the supply, there would be no motive to increase the supply. Moreover, this excess of demand over supply, and this

pressure of population, of which it is the index, cannot be eluded. Though by the emigration that takes place when the pressure arrives at a certain intensity, a partial and temporary relief may be obtained, yet, as by this process all habitable countries must gradually become peopled, it follows, that in the end the pressure, whatever it may then be, must be borne in full.

But this inevitable redundancy of numbers—this constant increase of people beyond the means of subsistence—involving as it does an increasing stimulus to better the modes of producing food and other necessities—involves also an increasing demand for skill, intelligence, and self-control—involves, therefore, a constant exercise of these, that is—involves a gradual growth of them. Every improvement is at once the product of a higher form of humanity, and demands that higher form of humanity to carry it into practice. The application of science to the arts is simply the bringing to bear greater intelligence for satisfying our wants; and implies continued increase of the intelligence. To get more produce from the acre, the farmer must study chemistry—must adopt new mechanical appliances—and must, by the multiplication of tools and processes, cultivate both his own powers and the powers of his laborers. To meet the requirements of the market, the manufacturer is perpetually improving his old machines, and inventing new ones; and by the premium of high wages incites artisans to acquire greater skill. The daily widening ramifications of commerce entail upon the merchant a need for more knowledge and more complex calculations; while the lessening profits of the ship-owner force him to employ greater science in building, to get captains of higher intelligence, and better crews. In all cases, increase of numbers is the efficient cause. Were it not for the competition this entails, more thought would not daily be brought to bear upon the business of life; greater activity of mind would not be called for; and development of mental power would not take place. Difficulty in getting a living is alike the incentive to a higher education of children, and to a more intense and long-continued application in adults. In the mother it induces foresight, economy, and skillful housekeeping; in the father, laborious days and constant self-denial. Nothing but necessity could make men submit to this discipline, and nothing but this discipline could produce a continued progression. The contrast between a Pacific Islander, all whose wants are supplied by nature, and an Englishman, who, generation after generation, has had to bring to the satisfaction of his wants ever-increasing knowledge and skill, illustrates at once the need for, and the effects of, such discipline. And this being admitted, it cannot be denied that a further continuance of such discipline, possibly under a yet more intense form, must

produce a further progress in the same direction—a further enlargement of the nervous centers, and a further decline of fertility.

And here it must be remarked, that the effect of pressure of population, in increasing the ability to maintain life, and decreasing the ability to multiply, is not a uniform effect, but an average one. In this case, as in many others, nature secures each step in advance by a succession of trials, which are perpetually repeated, and cannot fail to be repeated, until success is achieved. All mankind in turn subject themselves more or less to the discipline described; they either may or may not advance under it; but, in the nature of things, only those who do advance under it, eventually survive. For, necessarily, families and races whom this increasing difficulty of getting a living which excess of fertility entails, does not stimulate to improvements in production—that is, to greater mental activity—are on the high road to extinction; and must ultimately be supplanted by those whom the pressure does so stimulate. This truth we have recently seen exemplified in Ireland. And here, indeed, without further illustration, it will be seen that premature death, under all its forms, and from all its causes, cannot fail to work in the same direction. For as those prematurely carried off must, in the average of cases, be those in whom the power of self-preservation is the least, it unavoidably follows, that those left behind to continue the race are those in whom the power of self-preservation is the greatest—are the select of their generation. So that, whether the dangers to existence be of the kind produced by excess of fertility, or of any other kind, it is clear, that by the ceaseless exercise of the faculties needed to contend with them, and by the death of all men who fail to contend with them successfully, there is insured a constant progress toward a higher degree of skill, intelligence, and self-regulation—a better co-ordination of actions—a more complete life.

§ 16. There now remains but to inquire toward what limit this progress tends. Evidently, so long as the fertility of the race is more than sufficient to balance the diminution by deaths, population must continue to increase; so long as population continues to increase, there must be pressure on the means of subsistence; and so long as there is pressure on the means of subsistence, further mental development must go on, and further diminution or fertility must result. Hence, the change can never cease until the rate of multiplication is just equal to the rate of mortality; that is, can never cease until, on the average, each pair brings to maturity but two children. Probably this involves that each pair will rarely produce more than two offspring; seeing that, with the greatly increased ability to preserve life, which the hypothesis presupposes, the amount of infant and

* Lecture by Professor Owen before the Zoological Society, Nov. 11th, 1821.

juvenile mortality must become very small. Be this as it may, however, it is manifest that, in the end, pressure of population and its accompanying evils will entirely disappear; and will leave a state of things which will require from each individual no more than a normal and pleasurable activity. That this last inference is a legitimate corollary will become obvious on a little consideration. For, a cessation in the decrease of fertility implies a cessation in the development of the nervous system; and this implies that the nervous system has become fully equal to all that is demanded of it—has not to do more than is natural to it. But that exercise of faculties which does not exceed what is natural constitutes gratification. Consequently, in the end, the attainment of subsistence will require just that kind and that amount of action needful to perfect health and happiness.

Thus do we see how simple are the means by which the greatest and most complex results are worked out. From the point of view now reached, it becomes plain that the necessary antagonism of individuation and reproduction not only fulfills with precision the *a priori* law of maintenance of race, from the monad up to man, but insures the final attainment of the highest form of this maintenance—a form in which the amount of life shall be the greatest possible, and the births and deaths the fewest possible. In the nature of things the antagonism could not fail to work out the results we see it working out. The gradual diminution and ultimate disappearance of the original excess of fertility could take place only through the process of civilization; and, at the same time, the excess of fertility has itself rendered the process of civilization inevitable. From the beginning, pressure of population has been the proximate cause of progress. It produced the original diffusion of the race. It compelled men to abandon predatory habits and take to agriculture. It led to the clearing of the earth's surface. It forced men into the social state; made social organization inevitable; and has developed the social sentiments. It has stimulated to progressive improvements in production, and to increased skill and intelligence. It is daily pressing us into closer contact and more mutually dependent relationships. And after having caused, as it ultimately must, the due peopling of the globe, and the bringing of all its habitable parts into the highest state of culture—after having brought all processes for the satisfaction of human wants to the greatest perfection—after having, at the same time, developed the intellect into complete competency for its work, and the feelings into complete fitness for social life—after having done all this, we see that the pressure of population, as it gradually finishes its work, must gradually bring itself to an end.

Events of the Month.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—The protracted session of Congress was brought to a close on Tuesday, the 31st of August.

Among the enactments of the past session, the most important are the following:—

1. An act to establish a branch mint in California.
2. An act to provide for a tri-monthly mail between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.
3. An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of steamboats.
4. An act providing for the transportation of the U. S. mails by ocean steamers and otherwise.
5. An act in relation to lighthouses, buoys, &c.
6. An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852.
7. An act to amend the postage law of 1851.
8. An act to provide for an improved mode of executing the public printing.
9. An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.
10. An act providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Indian affairs in California.
11. An act apportioning the Members of the House of Representatives under the returns of the seventh census.

The act regulating steamboat navigation was loudly called for. Its principal provisions are the following: It creates two inspectors in each district; an Inspector of Boilers, and an Inspector of Hulls. The President is to appoint nine inspectors at large to see that these do their duty properly. The boilers of boats are required to be constructed of stamped plates, made of material which has been examined by the inspectors. All boats, except ferry, tug, and canal boats, are to be provided with forcing-pumps and hose to fit, and with a prescribed number (proportioned to the size of the boat) of life-boats, buckets, and axes, also with a life-preserver and float for each passenger. Those navigating rivers, have to be furnished with but a single life-boat. The commissioner of the district is prohibited from giving clearance papers to any boat that has failed to comply with these requirements. Engineers and pilots of boats have to be examined by these inspectors and to obtain their certificate, also to make oath that they will discharge their duties faithfully, before they will be allowed to act in such capacities. Penalties consisting of fines and imprisonments, are prescribed by the bill for a violation of its provisions.

The lighthouse bill, now become a law, remodels our entire system in the matter. The oversight of the business for the last thirty years, has been entrusted to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, Stephen Pleasonton, Esq., who has discharged the duty efficiently. His clerks and duties, are by this bill turned over as an appendage to the Coast Survey—a board supposed to have peculiar qualifications for this work. The French system which uses lenses for beacons, is to be adopted; which, if more efficient, will probably be found more expensive.

By the new law in reference to the execution of the printing of Congress and of the Executive Departments, the present contract system is abolished and a public printer is created, who is to be furnished with paper by the government and receive prescribed prices for the typography and press-work. General Robert Armstrong has been selected by each house for the post. A superintendent of printing, to stand between the public treasury and the printer by seeing that he does the work properly and auditing his accounts, is also provided for by the bill. He is to be appointed by the President and Senate, and receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum. John T. Towers has been appointed to this office.

The Harbor and River bill which passed, is a measure demanded by the wants of the country, especially the portions bordering on the Great Lakes and Western rivers. An item of \$100,000 was inserted for the improvement of the Red River; \$90,000 for the Ohio; \$50,000 for the Tennessee; \$40,000 for the Missouri and Arkansas each; \$30,000 for the Illinois, and \$20,000 for the Cape Fear. An allowance of \$180,000 was ordered for the purchase of snag-boats and dredging machines for the Mississippi. The Great West, it will be noticed, partakes largely of the benefits of the bill.

The new Postage law is a great advance upon the preceding laws, and will prove a decided relief to the public in respect to newspapers and other periodical publications. The principal features of the new law are these: Newspapers and all printed matter not exceeding three ounces in weight, may be sent to any part of the Union for one cent; if over three ounces, one cent additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce. If, however, this postage be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the post-office where the newspaper, &c., is deposited, or at the office where it is taken, only one-half of the above amount will be charged. Newspapers not weighing over an ounce and a half, when circulated within the State where they are published, shall be charged only one-half of the above rates—that is, if paid quarterly in advance, only one-fourth of a cent each. A further reduction is made in case of small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and sent in packages, weighing at least eight ounces; for such packages shall be charged only one half cent per ounce, however many copies it may contain. All transient papers shall be prepaid, or be charged double the above rates. Bound books not weighing over four pounds, are mailable matter, and charged one cent per ounce for all distances under 3,000 miles, if prepaid; otherwise, 50 per cent in advance.

Under this law, the postage on the Phrenological Journal to any office in the country, if prepaid quarterly, is six cents a year.

We rejoice in the enactment of this law, as it will no doubt greatly contribute to the object to which our publications are devoted—the diffusion of knowledge among the people at the least possible expense. This act is to take effect from and after the 30th of September.

N. K. Hall, late Postmaster-General, has been confirmed as U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of the State of New York, and Samuel D.

Hubbard, an ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, appointed his successor.

The nomination of Mr. Bradford, of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the decease of Judge McKinley, has been laid over for future consideration.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, died in Washington on Sunday, August 15, of acute erysipelas. Mr. R. was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, on the 18th August, 1805, and was educated at Harvard College, at which institution he graduated in 1828. He made the law his profession, was admitted to the bar in 1828, settled in 1833 in the town of Gloucester, from which he was elected several years in succession, about 1836-40, to the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1843 Mr. Rantoul was appointed Collector of Boston, but the appointment was not confirmed by the Senate, and he held the office but one year. In 1845, he was appointed District Attorney for this District, which place he filled with ability during the term of Mr. Polk's administration. The autumn of 1850, Mr. Rantoul again came forward, and was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Webster, which Mr. Winthrop was filling temporarily by appointment of the Governor. Mr. R. was in the Senate only eleven days. In June, last year, he was elected to represent the 2d District of Massachusetts in the House, in which his seat has so suddenly become vacant.

Our FOWLER, of Massachusetts, died at Washington on Saturday, September 4, after an illness of only five days. He was a native of Lebanon, Ct., and aged 61 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, studied theology under Dr. Dwight, afterwards performed an extensive missionary tour in the Valley of the Mississippi, returned in 1819, was settled as pastor in Plainfield, Ct., removed to Fall River when that place was but a small village, where he faithfully discharged the duties of a pastor for twenty years, enjoying general respect and confidence. Five or six years ago his fellow citizens desired to send him to the Legislature of Massachusetts, more particularly on account of his intimate familiarity with the Boundary Controversy with Rhode Island. He consented, and served several years, first in the House of Representatives, and then in the Senate, at the same time discharging all his duties as a pastor. In 1848, he was elected to Congress, where he soon gained attention, particularly by his bold and able reply to Mr. Webster's speech of the 7th of March, 1850. Mr. F. was re-elected to Congress in 1850.

THE FURSEY DISCOVERY.—The United States steam frigate *Mississippi* returned to New York September 1, after a cruise of thirty-two days. During her absence the *Mississippi* has visited Eastport, St. John, (N. B.) Halifax, the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward's Island, and other parts of the shores of British America and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Commodore Perry was dispatched to these coasts by the President, to investigate the circumstances attending the recent captures of some fishing vessels belonging to the United States, by British cruisers. He held conferences with Sir

Geo. F. Seymour, the English Admiral, with the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and other public officers. The reception given to the Commodore and the officers of the ships, at the ports they visited, was of the most cordial and friendly character. During her cruise the *Mississippi* saw near 500 sail of fishing vessels, and boarded a number.

From Great Britain we have intelligence that the Derby Ministry has explained its movements in this matter, by declaring that no change has been contemplated in the British policy in the Bay of Fundy, and that no withdrawal of the permission given by Lord Aberdeen to American fishers to pursue their occupation therein had been made. It is also suggested that the sudden increase of the British fleet was only a needful counterpoise to the French armament in the North American seas.

Lord Malmesbury has agreed with the American Minister to throw open all the British fisheries to the United States at greater distances than three miles from their coasts; Mr. Lawrence making the same concessions to England of the American fisheries.

THE GUANO QUESTION.—The question relating to the taking of guano from the Lobos Islands by American vessels has produced considerable excitement. We present a brief statement of the facts in the case.

In the month of May last, Captain Jewett, a gentleman originally from Portland in Maine, and lately commanding the barque *Philomela*, arrived in this port from the Pacific Ocean. Having been led to think of the vast effect which the free taking of guano would have on American commerce in the Pacific, he, in company with another gentleman in this city, a merchant of eminence and high character, determined to go largely into the business of importing guano, if the government of this country would sustain them in taking it from the islands of Lobos, without paying the customary price to the Peruvian government. Accordingly, Captain Jewett addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, asking information as to the rights of American citizens to take guano from the Lobos Islands. To this letter Mr. Webster replied that it might be considered the duty of the government to protect citizens of the United States who may visit the Lobos Islands for the purpose of obtaining guano; and that he would suggest to the Secretary of the Navy that a vessel of war be ordered to repair to the Lobos Islands, for the purpose of protecting from molestation any of our citizens who may wish to take guano from them.

In full faith that the protection of the government, thus amply pledged to them, would be given, these gentlemen chartered between twenty and thirty ships of various sizes, and dispatched them to the Lobos Islands.

More recently, however, the attention of the government having been called to the question of the right of Peru to these islands, and from representations made by the Peruvian Minister, a disposition has been manifested to withdraw the protection pledged to the Americans by the Secretary of State.

DESTRUCTION OF SELKIRK BY A FLOOD.—A letter received at St. Paul's, Minnesota, announces the utter ruin of the Selkirk Settlement on the Red River of the North, by a freshet. The flood began on the 2d of May and continued to the 25th. The colony, for twenty-two miles in length, and from four to six miles in width, has been inundated, and crops, barns, cattle, horses, dwelling-houses—everything—the fruits of twenty-six years of industry—has been swept away, involving a loss of nearly or quite a million of dollars. This interesting, intelligent, and exemplary colony was founded by Earl Selkirk, some forty years ago, and was composed chiefly of Scotch. The Earl expended large sums of money on it, and it at length became a thriving settlement.

ASSOCIATED LABOR.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following notice of a new Union of Workers in that city, where like associations have been for some time in successful operation:—

The second movement of this character in our city that claims notice is *The Cabinet Makers' Union*. This society was formed in January last, and is composed of thirty-nine members—all Germans. Like the Union Store, this is a joint-stock concern, the shares being put at \$50 each. No member, however, is allowed to own more than four shares, or \$200 worth of stock.

For the first few months of the society's existence the struggle was a hard one—no extended business acquaintance—limited capital, and an insufficiently cemented organization, were the difficulties which bore heavily on the infant enterprise, but they were met with genuine German perseverance and untiring industry, until, at this time, they are in a most flourishing condition, and established on a permanent basis.

The membership is limited to the original number of thirty-nine, and therefore no accessions are made, except in occasional instances where the old members are "bought out" by new ones. Each member receives for his work the highest price paid in the city for similar work, and, beside, at the end of the year, shares *pro rata* in the surplus profits of the establishment. The amount of capital stock paid in is \$7,200. In addition to this, individual members have loaned the Union the sum of \$5,500, for which they receive eight per cent per annum; this makes the entire cash capital of the Union \$12,700.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The World's Fair, in New York, is advertised to be opened on the 1d of May, 1853. The site, granted to the company by the city government, is the square facing the Distributing Reservoir, of which they have a ten years' lease, at a nominal rent. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is to be 255 feet long, and 149 feet wide, and the dome will be 130 feet high. There will be within the structure, a space of 111,000 square feet on the ground, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. The estimated cost is \$1,950,000.

The plan was furnished by Messrs. Carstenen &

Gildemeister. Mr. Gildemeister is an architect here of reputation; Mr. Carstensen is the architect and designer of the Tivoli and Casino of Copenhagen, which are extensive buildings and grounds for the recreation and amusement of the people of that city.

THE STEAMER REINDEER.—The Reindeer left this city at 7 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, September 4, under the command of Captain C. W. Farnham, for Albany, and made all the usual landings except two. She had the river to herself, as no opposition boat was running. She had just landed the Saugerties passengers at Malden, and was leaving the dock when the flue which is connected with the rear boiler, called the connection of the return flues, burst.

The Reindeer reached the landing at Bristol, on the west shore of the Hudson, about thirteen minutes past one o'clock. At this time many of the passengers were seated at the dining-table in the after-cabin. The steward, bar-keeper, and chief-engineer, were also at the table. The landing was made; passengers stepped ashore; others went on board; the lines were cast off; and at the moment the pilot pulled the bell of the engine-room, to "go ahead," the explosion took place. By the force of the steam, the iron sheathing was ripped up, and beams and timbers were torn from their places, and driven through the kitchen into the after-cabin, carrying all before them, instantly scalding and killing those at the dinner table. The exploded boiler is situated about midships of the vessel, with the flues and furnaces pointing to the stem of the boat, and about forty feet from the partition of the cabin. One of the firemen, who was subsequently found dead, was wedged among the mass of ruins, with his body mangled to such an extent as to render recognition impossible except by his clothing.

The report of the explosion was heard for several miles up and down the river. The steamer was supposed to be on fire after the fearful explosion, which added to the consternation of the surviving passengers. The scenes that followed were heart-rending. The dead were picked up and conveyed to the warehouse of Messrs. Kellogg & Co., on the wharf. At this time search was made for the wounded by their friends and citizens of the village. Those of the passengers scalded were found in the after-cabin in great agony, with the skin dropping from their bodies, and many of them at the point of death from inhaling the steam. Those in this condition died shortly after. Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, were weeping at their losses or praying for the safety of relatives.

Those taken out alive were removed to the Malden Hotel, Exchange Hotel, and private houses in the vicinity, where medical attendance was procured at once. Their wounds were immediately dressed with sweet oil, linseed oil, and raw cotton, and surgery was procured to be in attendance during the night. The ladies of the village volunteered their services, and remained with the suffering females, rendering every assistance in their power to alleviate their distress.

A coroner's jury was held on Saturday, before

whom the officers of the boat were examined, who testified that the boat was not racing. The engineer stated that, at the time of the explosion, the boiler had on but thirty inches of steam, while she had a certificate to carry forty-five. The Captain said he was a practical engineer, and that the boat was built under his inspection. He thinks the accident is to be attributed to a defect in the iron of which the boiler was constructed, because the thickness of the iron and the manner with which it was braced, was sufficient to contain a pressure of fifty pounds of steam to the square inch, and there was less than that on at the time. He admits, however, that a deficiency of water might have produced it, and says he did not know how much water there was in the boiler. The jury visited the wreck and examined the shattered boiler, and then closed the examination without further testimony, and made up their verdict expressing the opinion that the accident is not attributable to any negligence or carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat. But the public not being satisfied with the examination, the coroner summoned another jury, with the determination of investigating the matter more thoroughly, but their verdict was substantially the same.

The ill-fated steamboat was discovered to be on fire at the Bristol Landing at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 10, and by 5 o'clock she had burned to the water's edge, nothing being saved from the boat. No lives were lost. Fortunately there was no wind, or the whole place might have been destroyed.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—The steamer Atlantic came in collision with the propeller Ogdenburg, at two o'clock on the morning of August 26, and sunk in about half an hour. The loss of life from the Atlantic is estimated at two hundred and fifty persons—while about a like number were taken on board the propeller. The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terror added to the horror of the scene. The cabin passengers, and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the captain and officers to remain calm, and provide themselves with chairs, a stool, beds, &c., all of which were patent life-preservers, and would buoy them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, and not understanding the advice given them, rushed overboard to certain death. At about 2½ o'clock, amid the wild shrieks of the passengers, the steamer settled and sunk.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Woman's Rights Convention assembled at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 8th of September, and continued in session for three days. The following were chosen officers:—

President—Lucretia Mott.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, R. I.; Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, N. Y.; Clementine W. Nichols, Brattleboro'; Gerrit Smith, N. Y.; Sarah L. Miller, Pa.

Secretaries—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester; Martha C. Wright, Auburn; S. J. May; Lydia F. Fowler.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as many of the institutions handed down to us from the past, like heir looms, are felt to be time-honored hindrances to human progress, and opposed to that Divine truth which gives light to the world—therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty to examine these institutions, and ascertain which of them are still worthy of honor and support—which we should seek to reform, and which to cast aside.

Resolved, That it is the right of every one holding property as a citizen of the Republic, to resist taxation till such time as she is fully represented at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the demand of woman is not for privileges, nor favors, nor employment, nor honors—but for rights.

Resolved, That the right of human beings to their own persons, to their own earnings and property, and to participate in the choice of the civil ruler, are rights which belong as naturally, absolutely to women as to men.

Resolved, That we beseech woman never to consent to hold any of these great and sacred rights in abeyance, nor consent to exchange any of them for bribes and privileges, or favors and flatteries, however alluring and seductive.

Mrs. Paulina W. Davis delivered an eloquent address on marriage, showing that from want of proper education and training, and from marriages taking place too early, most marriages are unhappy and the ignorant child-woman withdraws away from the affection of the man whom she calls her husband, because when her beauty and personal charms fail, she has no inward resources either for herself or her companion. She drew a vivid picture of the unmarried flirt and the married coquette, and concluded by moving the following preamble and resolution:—

Inasmuch as the family is the central and supreme institution among human societies, so that all other organizations, whether of Church or State, depend upon it for their character and action, its evils being the source of all evil, and its good the fountain of all good, involved in the destiny of the race. And, inasmuch as marriage, the bond of this principal and primary of human associations, was the only institution given by the Creator in the innocence of Eden, and is the chosen symbol of relation for the union of the Church to her Redeemer in the paradise to come, we are thereby taught as much as we can yet comprehend of the deep significance of its idea, and the boundless beneficence of its office in the economy of human existence.

Resolved, therefore, That the corruption of its abuses is the starting point of all the reforms which the world needs, and that woman, by every part of her natural constitution, and every circumstance of her actual position, is the fitting minister of its redeeming agency, and that answering to the duties of her great mission, and acting within her appropriate sphere, she is authorized to demand the emancipation of her son from all the slaveries of law and custom, which hitherto have made and kept her incapable of her heaven-appointed

office. And, that woman may perform her duties and fulfill her destiny, we demand for her moral, social, pecuniary, and political freedom. We demand that her proper individuality be held sacred, her national independence respected, her faculties all educated within their aims, and objects freely opened to her aspirations, her physical and mental health justly regarded, and all her natural strength elicited, without limit or restraint, reward or penalty, other than the laws of her own nature and of general harmony impose, in order that with enlightened conscience and untrammelled energies, she may do her proper work and contribute to the peculiar elements of the new civilization now opening upon the world, in which love shall overrule force, and equal liberty and justice shall replace the degradation of castes and the oppression of individuals.

The meetings of the Convention were attended by large and deeply interested audiences, and called forth discussions that were marked by eloquence, earnestness, and a profound conviction of woman's elevation to the progress of society.

The Syracuse Journal has a well-deserved tribute to the character of the Convention:—

"All who attended any portion of the Convention, or the whole, will unite with us in pronouncing it the most dignified, orderly, and interesting deliberative body ever convened in this city. The officers—and, most especially, the distinguished woman who occupied the president's chair—evinced a thorough acquaintance with the duties of their stations, and performed them in admirable manner. The speakers, who were mostly of the number who have devoted themselves, in a considerable degree, to the advocacy of the objects for the promotion of which the Convention was held, were women of decided ability, and they appeared in the capacity of public speakers to equal advantage with any who have ever participated in meetings of like nature in this 'City of Conventions.'"

"No person acquainted with the doings of the assemblage, and competent to pass judgment in the matter, will deny that there was a greater amount of talent in the recent Woman's Rights Convention, than has characterized any political gathering in this State during ten years past, and probably a longer period, if ever. It was a peculiar kind of talent, it is true. The possessors of it are women, who have 'made their mark' in the republic of letters. Several have been acknowledged, for years, as among the foremost of the literati of the country, and have not seen their best days of usefulness. For compact logic, eloquent and correct expression, and the making of frequent and plain points, we have never met the equals of two or three of the number. The appearance of all before the audience was modest and unassuming, though prompt, energetic, and confident. Business was brought forward, calmly deliberated upon, and disposed of with unanimity, and in a spirit becoming true women, and which would add an unknown dignity, and consequent influence, to the transactions of public assemblies of the 'herd.'"

The statistics of liquor licenses for the present year in New York city show an increase of 704

over last year; there being now no less than 8,820 having legal authority to deal in articles, the use of which destroys the peace of families, ruins the bodies and souls of thousands, fills hospitals and almshouses, and in the course of three-fourths of all the criminal offenses brought before the courts. Besides the number stated, there is a large number of runholes unlicensed, hundreds, if not thousands of these grogeries are kept open on the Sabbath, and the authorities either care not or dare not to interfere with them. The Maine law, and something more, is sadly needed here.—During the month of August the arrival of immigrants at this port amounted to 24,513, being an average of over eleven hundred a day, and an increase of 4,261 over the number in the corresponding month of last year. During the eight months of the present year, 212,366 immigrants have been landed in this city, which is 30,341 more than came in the same period last year. Of the number who arrived in August, 18,352 were from Germany, 11,615 from Ireland, 3,429 from England, 1,256 from Scotland, 724 from France, 558 from Switzerland, 527 from Sweden, 325 from Wales, 150 from Norway, and the remainder from other countries.—The New York and Erie Railroad Company have 12,000 tons of iron, arrived or on the way, for their second track, which is expected to be completed to Batavia this winter.—The receipts of the Hudson River Road for August were about \$85,000, which is \$1,000 more than in July.—The Ohio and Indiana Road, which extends from Crestline (on the Cleveland and Columbia Road) to Fort Wayne, Indiana, a distance of 152 miles, is under contract for graduation and masonry, and rapidly approaching completion. Portions of it will be ready for the rails in the spring.

GOLD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wm. B. Dorne, Esq., of Abbeville District, South Carolina, has a gold mine on his farm, from which he has taken since the 1st of March last, the sum of \$4,061½ dwts. of gold, with only eight hands, and a small circle mill, propelled by two mules, which only pulverizes about fifteen bushels of ore per day. The vein, it is stated, shows plainly on the surface, a distance of three-quarters of a mile in length, and has been tested in several places, which shows a width of something like four feet, and tests to be worth from one to two dollars per bushel, and seventy or eighty feet of that above water level.

THE FUNERAL OF MARINI'S MOTHER.—The funeral service of the mother of Marini took place in the Church of the Carmine, in Genoa, on the 4th of August. The church was crowded. The entire population lined the streets, and perfect order reigned amid manifestations of the sincerest grief.

NEW WORK ON AMERICA.—The first volume of a new work on America has just left the press in Stockholm. It is named "Sketches of a Tour in the United States, by P. A. Siljeström," and is entirely devoted to an examination of our school system. Mr. Siljeström was sent out by the Swedish government to make inquiries on this subject, and the present work of 800 pages 8vo. is the result.

Miscellaneous Department.

PHRENOLOGICAL FACTS.

MASSA. ENVOI.—For your encouragement allow me to inform you that from one table at least, in this city, (Worcester, Mass.) your lectures have banished the coffee-pot. To one soul, at least, they have been a blessing, although to that soul they came by proxy. Still, enough of truth was learned, even in that way, to awaken attention and prove a lasting benefit. Earnestly did I desire to attend those lectures. Ill health alone prevented. Long have I wished to take your truly valuable and interesting Journals. But for the same reason I can take no papers or publications except those that I pay for with my pen.

My object, however, in addressing you at this time, is simply to relate the following facts, which I thought might, perchance, be of sufficient interest to find a place in your Journal, and repay you the trouble of clothing them in proper language.

A gentleman who had become deeply interested in Phrenology, was recently spending an evening at the house of a friend, where he was invited to examine the head of a lady, (who had resided in the family some years,) and give his opinion of her character. He accordingly proceeded with the examination, but appeared somewhat reluctant to state the result.

"Come, sir," said the lady, "let us know what you think of me. Do not hesitate to speak plainly. You will not tell me, I presume, more than I know already."

"Well," replied the gentleman, "you know that I am but a novice in the science and am very liable to judge incorrectly, but if I did not know you so well, I should say that you have a hasty, violent temper."

"Ah! my friend," exclaimed the gentleman with whom she resided, you are wrong now. If I were to judge from her conduct, I should say she had no temper at all."

"Indeed, sir," replied the lady, "you are very much mistaken if you think I have no temper. A few years before I came here my temper often rose to such a degree that my friends feared I would kill myself. And even now, I am sometimes very angry for a moment."

"Then you have wonderful self-control," replied the gentleman, "for I never suspected anything of the kind."

"By the grace of God I am what I am," said she; if I am able to control myself it is by constant watchfulness and prayer. But I sometimes think if I had been treated differently in my childhood, I should not have had so much to contend with. I cannot remember that I was ever angry until about seven years of age, and I have heard my mother say, that until that time, she did not know that I was so passionate. Well do I remember, and never shall I forget the event that revealed my true character.

"My father often allowed me to amuse myself with the small articles in his writing-desk. I had

played with them so often that I looked upon them as my own, and one day in the innocence of my heart I took a pencil from the desk and gave it to a playmate. No thought of wrong doing entered my mind. I only wished my companions to share my pleasure. What, then, was my terror and surprise to find myself arraigned as a thief! It was in vain that I expressed my innocence and my sorrow. In vain that I begged for forgiveness, and assured my father that as it was the first, it should also be the last transgression. But he thought punishment was the only preventive, so he led me to the barn and gave me a most severe whipping, the marks of which I shall carry to my grave. And what was the result! Did it make me a better child! Far from it. I entered that barn a real penitent, but I left it a very fiend. When asked if I would do so again, I said that I would destroy the desk, and all that it contained. But as this drew down the lash again, I was forced to play the hypocrite, and say that I was sorry. But I was resolved to be revenged upon my father. I would have killed him, I was so angry. It was long before I was able in any degree to subdue the demon that had been aroused in my soul, and to this day my temper is my worst enemy."

E. W.

Reviews.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC, FOR 1853—with Calendars adapted to all the different meridians of the United States; containing, as enumerated below, the Portraits and Phrenological Developments of many eminent individuals, Illustrations of the Natural Language of the Faculties, Animal Phrenology, Physiognomy; Hints on Dress, Health, Temperance; a Definition of the Phrenological Organs, &c. 48 pages. Price, 6 cents; or 25 copies for one dollar. Published by FOWLER and WELLS, 131 Nassau-st. N.Y.; and 142 Washington-st, Boston.

THE YEAR 1853—A review of the progress of the past, and the important events that have marked one of the most remarkable years of man's history, with a premonition of the future.

PHYSIOGNOMY—An article showing some of the interesting peculiarities of organization and hereditary influence on the looks and character, illustrated by several engravings.

PETER JEANWIN—This portrait is a noble study for the Phrenologist; with a short sketch of his character.

ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY—Embracing engravings of several different species of dogs, with a description of their Phrenological peculiarities and characters; also the same of the striped and the naked hyena, the wolf and the pallas.

DIVERSITY IN THE SHAPE OF HEADS—Shown by the outlines of heads taken with an instrument used by hatters. These drawings, with the explanation, will surprise the reader; and is a potent argument for Phrenology. The skeptic is particularly invited to the examination of this article.

WOMAN'S DRESS CONVENTION—With a series of

resolutions in favor of heavy skirts, flounces and long dresses. Illustrated.

LOUIS KOSMITS—His portrait, and an explanation of his character from his Phrenological developments.

FINE AND COARSE ORGANIZATIONS—This chapter is illustrated by engravings, and shows very strongly the influence of temperament and the shape of the head on character.

HUMAN FRAME, AND RELATION OF BONES TO RULE—This article, illustrated by an excellent engraving showing the position the bones occupy in the human body, is one of the most instructive subjects to the general reader, and contains valuable hints on physical education.

WILL IT PAY?—Statistics of intemperance, in which the amount and cost of liquor, cigars, &c. is displayed.

WHO AND WHAT IS A HUMAN BEING—In which the character and dignity of man are elucidated.

NATURAL LANGUAGE OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS—Illustrated with full-length portraits; and the theory of the subject explained.

MENTAL EXCITABILITY—With a portrait and explanation.

MENTAL EQUANIMITY—Illustrated by the portrait of Wm. Penn.

Also several short pithy articles, entitled:—A Way to do Good; Four Kinds of Intemperance; Cheap Road to Health; Progress of Opinion. Closing with a succinct analysis of each of the Phrenological organs.

We know of no way of disseminating the truths of Phrenology, in so cheap and entertaining a manner, as in the wide circulation of the Illustrated Phrenological Almanac. It should be in every family.

General Notices.

OUR BOSTON BRANCH.—That which a year ago was but a young tree, planted in good soil, well nurtured, has already matured, produced fruit, and now promises to become large and wide spreading. So rapidly has our Boston Phrenological establishment come into favor with our New England friends, and so extensive has the professional and other business become, under the careful, prompt and judicious management of Messrs. D. F. BUTLER and C. J. HANBLETON, that we have felt it a duty to them, as well as to the public, to offer them a co-partnership interest in that establishment.

While in our employ, they proved themselves entirely competent to discharge all the duties connected with both the business and professional departments; and to secure, at the same time, the confidence and approbation of our numerous patrons.

As a mark of our esteem for them, and with a view of still further extending a knowledge of the views which we and they entertain, this co-partnership is proposed.

Mr. BUTLER is an experienced lecturer and practical examiner. After having studied all the necessary branches in the natural sciences, he received private instruction several years ago, at our cabinet in New York. Since which, he has been engaged publicly in promulgating a knowledge of Phrenology and Physiology.

Mr. HANBLETON has also graduated in both the professional and business departments of our principal establishment; in which he has been an active, devoted, and the

ough student. He cannot fail of success in this, his chosen, most useful, important, and pleasant occupation.

With these honest, enterprising and intelligent men, we shall enlarge and extend our operations in New England, until the *Reformer* we advocate shall become as familiar in every family as "household words."

FAIR HAVEN,

AT ONTARIO BAY, FOURTEEN MILES WEST OF OSWEGO, AND THIRTY MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF AUBURN,

IN CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.

Congress having made an appropriation for opening a new harbor on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and for bringing into public use a large and beautiful bay, hitherto known only as Little Sodus or Ontario Bay, situated 14 miles west of Oswego; and the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Company having resolved to commence their railroad at this point, it concerns the public that this harbor shall be generally known.

The principal reason for opening and improving this Bay as a commercial port of Lake Ontario, may be found in its location and natural adaptation to the purposes of Lake commerce. Independently of the Bay itself, there is a recent or indentation of the shores of the Lake at this point which admits the Lake proper to flow into the land several miles within protecting banks, and thus affords a safe entry and anchorage for vessels riding the Lake in high winds. This is an important consideration touching any port on Lake Ontario. Within this indentation, and extending two miles southerly into the town of Sterling, is the beautiful Bay which is to be the *cayuga*, from the Lake, to the depots of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New York Railroad Company.

The harbor itself, with the wharves, depots, public and private dwellings, bears the name of Fair-Haven, and is so distinguished on the maps of the Railroad Company, and will be so noticed on the improved maps of the State of New York. It is now in its infancy, but is destined to become a large commercial town. Its growth will be commensurate with the extensive business which it will inevitably attract both from the Lake and country around it. It will be what its name imports, a FAIR HAVEN—a thrifty and flourishing town.

It is about 150 miles S. E. of Toronto, Canada, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants; from whence, via Windsor, Coburg and Colborne, a line of Steamers will be established to run in regular trips between the Canada and New-York trains of cars. From FAIR HAVEN to New-York and Philadelphia, the distances will be substantially as follows:

From Fair Haven to Auburn.....	30 miles.
" Auburn to Oswego (not Oswego).....	54 "
" Oswego to Delaware Water Gap.....	116 "
" Del. Water Gap to New York.....	82 "
Total Distance.....	282 miles.

And it is about the same distance to Philadelphia; and either city may be reached in about twelve hours, by the cars, when the line shall be completed through.

N.B.—The name of the post-office has been changed from Little Sodus to Fair Haven.

The following Circular has been issued—though not designed for publication, we take the liberty to insert it here.

" FAIR HAVEN, SEPT. 2, 1852.

"The prospective opening of Ontario Bay as a public harbor, and the construction of a railroad southward towards New-York, are likely to invite million masses of business and capital. The exigencies of the present occasion seem to render it proper, that every non-resident owner of land here, should either improve it himself or make it available to others for that purpose.

"Taking Cape Vincent for example, we shall need at least one mile of dock in our Bay, in order to accommodate the steamers and other craft which will enter here with passengers and freight for the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New York Railroad, as soon as it shall go into operation; and the grading of that work is under contract to be completed within one year. We are therefore admonished to be vigilant in getting ready for the large business which we cannot fail of having at this point in a very short period of time.

"It has been suggested that arrangements should be made forthwith, for constructing the following buildings here:—

- 2 Large Public Houses.
- 2 Large Steam Flouring Mills.
- 2 Steam Sawing and Planing Mills.
- 1 Steam Sifter, Engine, and Machine Shop.
- 1 Iron Foundry. [There is an ore bed near.]
- 1 Rope and Cordage Store or Factory.
- 2 Dry Goods Stores.
- 2 Groceries Stores.
- 4 Large Stables and Forwarding Buildings.

"As many circumstances are indicated above, ought to be erected immediately, in order to accommodate the business of the Lake and the Railroad; and there can scarcely be a doubt that those who should go forward with these buildings, will reap an early harvest to reward their enterprise.

"But a word to the wise is sufficient. Opportunities like this for investing money are rare in this State. Those who desire to improve the lands above given, will see the importance of moving at once."

[To the above we may add, from our own personal knowledge of the advantages of this place as an opening for business men, manufacturers and mechanics, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequalled by any other within the same distance of New-York City.

As yet, land is comparatively cheap at Fair Haven; the soil good, with more beautiful points in natural scenery than we ever saw elsewhere. Add to this the healthfulness of the surrounding country; its richness in agricultural products, fruit-growing, &c., renders it in all respects a desirable place to live or die in.

In commercial importance we regard it superior to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, or any other port on Lake Ontario.

Ontario Bay is a safe harbor, and sufficient spaciousness to accommodate all the shipping on the Lake. It is upwards of two miles long, one mile wide, with a deep, hard bottom, and held shores with various points and coves rendering ample shelter and protection to shipping from any wind that blows.

Young men who wish to plant themselves and grow up in any kind of business, in a place affording the advantages of both city and country, cannot do better than to visit Fair Haven at Ontario Bay.]

POSTAGE—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Under the present Postage Law, any book, bound or unbound, weighing four pounds, can be sent through the mail. This will be a great convenience for persons living at a distance who wish for a single copy of any work, as it may be sent without being defaced by the removal of its covers, as heretofore.

Many write to us, to know the amount of postage on a book; and this process costs two letters, and six cents for their postage. As a guide to our friends in this matter, we say, that the postage on a book worth fifty cents, in pamphlet binding, is about ten cents; the same work bound in cloth, thirteen cents. On a book costing twenty-five cents, five cents for postage; on a twelve-and-a-half cent book, three cents for postage; and those of a higher price, in the same ratio.

For terms of the new postage law, the reader is referred to the first page of this number.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORM.—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Ample illustrated with engravings. Published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance. Now is the time to subscribe. Enclose the enclosed in a letter, and direct the same, post-paid, to FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHAT THE FATHERS SAY OF THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.
"This is unquestionably the most popular Health Journal in the world."—*Evening Post.*

"The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always strong, straightforward, and plain-speaking, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats."—*New York Tribune.*

Rev. JAMES J. BEAN, United States Senator from Texas, will please accept our thanks for valuable public donations.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.—A reader in Illinois says:—"I have been a reader of your most excellent Journal for the last five years, and have experienced a pleasure in the perusal of its pages which no other publication affords. No consideration whatever would induce me to part with the information thus obtained. I find here the nature of man is unfolded, disclosing the motives which are the secret springs of his conduct. Here are sources of patience and impulse, and the causes of that limitless diversity in character and disposition which exist among men, are plainly revealed.

"Knowing the nature of our fellow men, we know better how to adapt ourselves to them. Through the science of Phrenology we thus account for the inconsistencies in the conduct of mankind. We are also led to the belief that the characteristics of mind leave their impress upon matter.

"That the brain is the organ of the mind, and that, from the most imbecile of mankind to the savages of men, the mind has left its impress upon the physical organization, I am convinced. That even if all connection of the brain with the mind were regarded not merely as doubtful, but as a perfect chimera, still the treatment of many phrenological writers would be of great value. And permit me to say, there are few works issued from the press more replete with solid sense, and important practical truths, than the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It has already done much good by opening the dungeons of many a social habit, by breaking into many a cavern of secret, and citing in the light upon the dark souls long immersed here; by giving men clearer and surer views of their own nature, and more rational ideas of religious duty and spiritual growth.

"The discovery of Phrenology, the functions of the brain, and its plurality of organs, is undoubtedly the greatest discovery on record. Millions believe and rejoice in the prospect of such a brilliant light as this discovery is destined to usher in upon the world of mind. It will illuminate the sanctuaries of religion, literature, and science, and bring to light mysteries that have been hid from the foundation of the world. And in conclusion, I hope the Journal may continue the same good work, and find such good encouragement as shall enable it to do so with increasing usefulness.

Respectfully yours, J. K."

TAKEN.—There are said to be 5,323 inmates in the United States, with a capital invested of \$16,800,567. Value of hides prepared \$5,155,779; skins \$2,533,282; value of raw material \$19,813,327; number of hands employed 20,500 males and 100 females; monthly wages \$416,514 to males and \$979 to females; number of skins produced 2,533,282; sides of leather 13,57,040; aggregate value of animal products \$20,581,798. There are about 6,000,000 sheep, goat, and other small skins tanned and dressed annually, which are not included in the above.

MOCK SECTION SWINDLING.—A gentleman from Alabama on Saturday preferred a complaint against James Cady, a mock auctioneer, doing business in Broadway, Michael Chapman, and three others—"Peter Panha," charging them with defrauding him of \$150, in the sale of two gold watches. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued by Justice Stuart, and Chapman was brought before him, and held him to bail in \$500 to answer the charge. The others have not yet been caught. Swindlers visiting New York city should beware of "mock auctions."

Within the last three years nearly 400,000 tons of railroad iron, worth over sixteen millions of dollars, have been imported into the United States from England.

[What a pity we could not have dug the metal out of our own mines, and thus have saved the "nineteen millions!"]

POCKET-BUSH DROPPING.—A few days ago a man named Enoch L. Hatter, arrived in this city from Maine, with the intent of taking passage on board the bark Delight for Australia. While passing himself viewing the streets of the city on Saturday, the "pocket-bush-dropping" game was practiced upon him at the foot of Vesey-street.

He was done out of \$50 in the following manner:—The pocket-book was dropped at his feet, and another of the gang picked it up, and asked Enoch if it was his; while a

third came up, offered him, and told him that he was the owner of the wallet, and that he (Enoch) had stolen it from him. This fellow threatened him with a berth in the State Prison, if he did not at once settle the matter. Poor Enoch, fearing that he had got into hot water, gave the rascal \$50 to get clear. He then proceeded to the station-house, and told his story, and a fellow was arrested named Waldron, and taken before Justice Rogers, but finally escaped, through the instrumentality of a confederate, who recovered the \$50 for Enoch, and persuaded the latter to refuse entering a complaint, on the ground that he could not certainly identify Black Joe. The above is a new trick, and strangers should be on their guard against being duped by it.

Our Correspondents.

J. W. G. MONTGOMERY, ALL.—The two descriptions to which you refer were made at different times, and by two different persons. That in "Practical Phrenology" may be regarded as the most accurate and reliable.

J. L. A.—With such developments as you name, we would say, only "tolerable."

New Publications.

The Microcosm and Macrocosm; or, the Universe without, and the Universe within. By Wm. FIANZOVAN. pp. 320. Price in paper covers 50 cents, postage for 500 miles 10 cents; in cloth 75 cents, postage 15 cents. New York: Fowlers and Wells.

The object of this work is to show that the realm of being without, and the realm of being within, man, are directly related to each other as cognizable objects and principles on the one hand, and engaging attention on the other, and that each of these may be understood by its analogies with the other. The author claims to have discovered some new and important principles governing the developments and pervading the structure of creation, by the aid of which there is an attempt, in this work, to show the correspondence and mutually explanatory nature of truths in all departments of inquiry, natural, theological, psychological, spiritual, &c.

This volume is devoted mainly to a consideration of the universe without, with reference to the universe within, and is to be followed by a volume on the universe within, with reference to the universe without.

We predict, with confidence, that the volume before us will be sought after by thinking men, and create a decided sensation among the critical. The positions of the author appear to be well taken, and with his well-known clearness of statement, patience of research, and candor of argument, his work may be regarded as an acquisition to the reading world, and no one will fail to be interested, or to gain a wider scope of thought, by its careful perusal.

An Ode of Domestic Fables. By EMILY JESSEN. 16mo. pp. 325. New York: Lewis Colby.

These verses of Mrs. Jessen, alias "Finny Ferventer," though never published before, were, for the most part, written many years since—some even in the days of childhood. A few had their birth in her minority life. They are of various degrees of excellence, but all bear a family likeness, as having sprung from the same beautiful nature. They are unlabored, and not much adorned, but everywhere animate with genuine impulses of feeling, unaffected simplicity pervades them all, and their personal reminiscences are always deep and true. The sweetness and pathos of some of these poems have not often been exceeded by any American poetess.

[Thus writes the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and we not only admire the same, but add:—It is the production of a well-balanced, highly-cultivated, rich, ripe mind—a mind more susceptible of poetic inspiration we do not know. Glad, indeed, are we that the modest author yielded to the persuasion of judicious friends, in thus preparing and presenting this beautiful collection of pleasant verses. The publisher merits the approbation of all readers for the correct taste which he has manifested in bringing out this work in a style of unexceptionable elegance.]

The First Phonetic Reader; Second Phonetic Reader; and Transition Reader. Cincinnati: Longley & Brother. New York: For sale by Fowlers and Wells.

This series of primary school readers has been before the public a little over a year, and during that time have attained a sale and popularity scarcely hoped for by even the most sanguine friends of the spelling reform. They are used more or less in almost every State in the Union; and the demand for them in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, induced a Boston publisher to get of the owners of the copyright a duplicate set of plates for the accommodation of this meridian. They are but supplanting the place of all other primary instruction books in the public schools of Massachusetts—during the last two or three months more than one hundred schools having adopted them.

The merits of these books consist in first teaching the child all the elementary sounds of the language, and their proper representation, by an enlarged and perfect alphabet. The lessons are so arranged, however, that but a few of the sounds and characters are taught at a time; but those few enable the learner to commence reading immediately, even on the very first day of his instruction. By this means the patience of the child is not sorely taxed, nor his resolution broken down, as is necessarily the case, almost, under the old A, B, C method; and it has this advantage over the word method, as the best improvement on the old alphabet system is called, (which is the memorizing of the appearance and pronunciation of all the most common words, and thus getting to reading before learning to spell,) namely, in addition to the exercise of memory, the reasoning and reflective faculties are brought into active exercise; for when the child has learned the unvarying powers of the different letters, he has done with memory, (which is an inferior faculty compared with the others,) and he is then enabled by his reason and reflection to solve the pronunciation of every word he may see, spell phonetically, and of spelling phonetically any word he may hear pronounced.

After the alphabet is learned, the child takes nothing on trust. The "shut your mouth and open your eyes and take what I give you" plan has no place here; the child's judgment is not confounded, and common sense contradicted, by the absurdities of the old orthography. This kind of early training will develop a race of reasoners such as the world has never known.

The series closes with a *Transition Reader*, which leads the phonetic pupil into the Roman or common orthography, by a series of comparisons and analogies, that render the task light and pleasant, compared with the old system. The universal testimony of all who have tried the phonetic system is, that it saves at least three-fourths of the time of both teacher and pupil in learning to read; and that even in acquiring the old orthography, both systems can be learned in less time than if the old were taken by itself. This may seem strange, but there is a sound philosophy in it. And certain it is that the art is better learned by acquiring a knowledge of the true system of orthography.

The Napoleon Dynasty; or, a History of the Bonaparte Family. By THE BEXLEY MSS. One vol., 8vo., pp. 694. With 52 Portraits. New York: Cornish, Lamport & Co. Life, zeal, and enthusiasm are conspicuous traits in the characters of the writers, whomsoever they may be, and we "guess" they are live go-ahead "Yankees," for they have "got up" a book that will sell. It is written in the most popular style, without circumlocution or tedious continuation. Great familiarity with the Bonaparte family is manifest, and an unusual degree of versatility of talent is noticeable in all the delineations given, by the authors of this most remarkable family.

In speaking of the work under notice, the New York Tribune says:—

"The portions devoted to Joseph, Lucien, Jerome, and the sisters of Bonaparte, are no less interesting than that of Napoleon himself. * * * Composed by different hands, the volume is not always uniform in style, though it everywhere bears marks of research, discrimination, and vigor, and in many instances rises to the tone of impressive eloquence."

THE PRINCIPLES OF HYDROPATHY, or the Invalid's Guide to Health and Happiness; being a plain, familiar exposition, then of the principles of the Water-Cure System. By David A. Harvey. Price 25 cents. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York and Boston.

Transactions of the National Eclectic Medical Association, at its Third Annual Meeting, held at Rochester, New York, May 11th, 1858, together with the Accepted Report presented by the Officers. 8vo., pp. 172. Price 25 cents. Rochester: Eugene Darrow. New York: for sale by Fowlers and Wells.

An elaborate document, embracing several reports, and all matters of general interest which have transpired within the past year, among the members, directors, and managers of this association.

The college is represented as being in a promising condition. A programme for the coming winter session is appended, in which the advantages of this institution are pointed out.

Inasmuch as eclecticism approaches more nearly than any other that system which excludes all drug medication, and while it professes to be, and is, in fact, an improvement on the old mode of treatment, we must wish it all reasonable success. But there is even a much better way now rapidly gaining the ascendancy in public confidence, and is known by the simple and popular appellation of WATER-CURE, or the more professional term, *Hydro-pa-thy*.

Men of the Time; or, Sketches of Living Notables.—Authors, Architects, Artists, Composers, Distinguished Divines, Dramatists, Engineers, Journalists, Ministers, Monarchs, Novelists, Philanthropists, Poets, Politicians, Preachers, Savants, Statesmen, Travelers, Voyagers, and Warriors. 1 volume, 12mo., pp. 364. New York: J. R. Redfield.

Judging from the above elaborate title, one would expect to find the familiar names of all the distinguished sons of America. But disappointment would follow such expectation. True it is, no doubt, all names given in the work—and there are between eight and nine hundred—are actualities, not mere fancy sketches, yet the great majority of them are so far away—being mostly Europeans—that we have no acquaintance with, nor do we feel that interest which we should were these "men of the Time" composed of Americans, English, Scotch, or Irish. We are less familiar with French, German, Italian, and others of foreign language.

But the volume will prove acceptable, especially to all literary men, travelers, and librarians. The publisher has brought the work out in a convenient form, and in excellent style, a characteristic for which he is distinguished.

CREATION OF THE WORLD; a short Essay on the Life of CHRIST. Read as for Eternity. Dictated by the Spirit of John Wilbraham, from the Seventh Sphere. Composed by the Spirits of Swedenborg, Wilbraham, Stuart, and Lovell. Price, 25 cents. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 121 Nassau-street, New York, and 148 Washington-street, Boston.

"The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," says the Day Book, "first appeared some eighteen years ago. It was considered at the time the greatest literary achievement of American enterprise. All the leading artists of the country were enlisted in its preparation. The portraits were regarded as faithful; the engravings as executed with the utmost skill and finish. The biographical sketches were compiled with much care, incorporating particulars which are not to be found elsewhere. Encouraged by the success of the work, and by the absence of any other of the same kind or of equal merit, Mr. Robert E. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has, as we have before announced, met another edition to press. The literary matter has been revised and continued to the present day; the plates have undergone a reface, and look as bright and as pointed as ever; and the work really deserves an augmentation of the popularity it enjoyed when in the first edition."

Mr. William Terry, 113 Nassau-street, New York, is agent for the sale of the work, the price of which is ten dollars.

In France, and will be published at the Journal officiel about the 15th of October, a new and highly interesting work, entitled "*Della's Doctors; or, a Glimpse behind the Scenes*," by Miss MARGARET G. CRESHER.

This work is written in a pure and elevated style, containing the sublimated form, and embracing a very entertaining narrative of home life, in which some hard hits are given

at the ignorance and error everywhere prevalent in relation to health and physical, mental, and domestic education, embodying also, in one of the principal characters, a most excellent model of conduct and character for young ladies. This work presents all the fascination of a novel, yet every page is laden with sterling truth and valuable suggestions on subjects most intimately connected with the well-being of every individual. We are much mistaken if "*Della's Doctors*" does not at once take rank among the most popular books of the day. It should be read aloud in every family during the forth-coming winter evenings for the edification of the old and young. We shall give a specific notice of it in our next number.

Advertisements.

TEN THOUSAND VOLUMES SOLD!—THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA; a complete system of Hydro-pathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work, with over 200 engravings, embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agents, and the Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydro-pathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with a complete Index. By R. T. TRAIL, M.D.

Two 12mo. volumes, substantially bound, price \$3 00. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 121 Nassau-street, New York.

"For popular reference, we know of no work which can fill its place. Without any parade of technical terms, it is strictly scientific; the language is plain and simple; the points explained are of great importance; devoted to progress, the editor is no slave to theory; he does not shoot the general reader by medical ultramas; while he forcibly demonstrates the benefits of modern improvements. Of all the numerous publications which have obtained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowlers and Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia."—*New York Tribune*.

AGENTS WANTED, IN EVERY county, for subscriptions. For wholesale terms address FOWLER AND WELLS, 121 Nassau-street, New York.

FOWLER AND WELLS have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Magnetism, Phrenology, and the Natural Sciences generally. Bookkeepers supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE FALL TRADE! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—The splendid establishment of BROTHER AND FOOTER, 29 Courtland-street, New York, will be constantly supplied with the largest, most complete, and fashionable stock in the city. To meet their rapidly increasing patronage, they have recently made large additions to their manufacturing department, which is conducted by men of long experience and the most perfect skill in their business; while the facilities which they enjoy for purchasing, enable them to offer both the cheapest and the most attractive stock in the Union.

Country merchants are daily requested to call and examine before laying in their stock elsewhere.

Persons desiring to purchase garments of the very best fit, make, and material, may do so at this establishment, at least fifty per cent below the usual custom price; with the advantage of choosing from a large assortment of the latest and latest styles, with which they are almost daily replenishing their stock.

Full suits furnished to order at the shortest notice, and sent to any part of the Union.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.—An instructive exposition of Phonography, intended to afford complete and thorough instruction to those who have not the assistance of an oral teacher. By E. WRIGHT. Price, 25 cents. Fowlers and Wells, Publishers. Agents, Teachers, and Trade supplied at No. 121 Nassau-street, New York, and No. 148 Washington-street, Boston.

Phonography has now become a fixed fact. It has found a niche from which it cannot be forced. A more philosophical, convenient, and efficient process has not been invented. It is simple. A child learns it readily. The present moment is intended to aid the learner in Phonography—in the work of self-instruction. With the rules and exercises which it presents, there is no need of an oral teacher. Everything is clear. A few days' study will make the pupil master of the principles of the system, and at the close of the course, he cannot fail to become well-grounded in the elements of the English language. —*New York Tribune*.

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AND

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NOVEMBER REFLECTIONS.—One more monthly visit closes our present engagement with the most of our subscribers. Our present volume closes with the December number. All whose subscriptions end with the year 1852, will find it necessary to shake up their clubs and send us their names if they would continue their journey with us into the new year. Now is the time, when the harvest is safely housed, to make preparation for a mental harvest, "a feast of reason," by employing the long evenings and the leisure of the season in turning clubs for the Journal, and forwarding them early for the New Year's volume.

PRIVATE CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.—We shall commence a private class in Theoretical and Practical Phrenology at our office in New York, on Friday Evening, Dec. 2d., and continue it every Tuesday and Friday evening during the month. Terms for the course: Ladies, \$1; Gentlemen, \$2. Friends from the country desiring to attend, can obtain board for \$3 per week.

The postage on the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL after this date, in any part of the United States, will be only "six cents a year," if paid by the subscriber quarterly in advance at the office where received by him. If not paid in advance, the postage will be double these rates, viz.: twelve cents a year.

MIND AND ITS CAPACITIES.

Reformatory movements, in general, are but superficially viewed, or we are persuaded they would have had hands, heads, and hearts, which up to this time remain indifferent, not to say opposed. Reforms to be popular must have sounds, sights, novelties, and attractions unknown to their very nature. A man invents a new conveyance; all eyes look at it, all who can, try it; and as there is newness, novelty about it, it is helped forward. A new cut in fashionable attire, a new promenade, a new way of entertaining a party, are each caught at, because freshness, change, and novelty, do for these things what in morals never can be done. Harvey's discoveries were new, and though a medical and not a moral reform could not be adopted, popular taste and received opinion were the guides to decision. Jenner's investigations and experiments were a series of physical reforms, each in themselves satisfactory from trial and experience; but they were inimical to established usage, opposed to the craft of a system, and must therefore be rejected. Gall and Spurzheim's system of Phrenology, not speculative nor yet theoretic, but put forth as the results of patient inquiry, careful investigation, and generally received comparisons, have up to this time received the most barefaced and reprehensible denunciations that prejudice, ignorance, and cabal could unitedly hurl against it. And as to Mesmerism or Magnetism, Drs. Elliotson and Esdaile, with the whole of that learned and philosophic body who have labored with them, who have only gone as far as nature,

aided by science and experience, have led them, have been denounced, almost expelled, certainly have been more or less martyrs to their convictions, and have suffered the penalty of daring to differ from their brethren of the curative art. With education unfolding, and science discovering, and enterprise adapting, it really must be a matter for quiet wonder, astonishment, and surprise that any should be skeptical about change, alteration, or reform. Change will come, it has come variously, and will continue to come, because of the irresistible and almighty power of Mind.* Men will generally deny these terms, but it is impossible successfully to deny them, if an undying future is the stretch of duration allotted to the mind—if earth and heaven are accessible to the mind—if invention, reproduction, improvement, and renovation belong to the mind. Who can say it is less than its great Creator! He holds the winds in his fist, his creature is endowed with skill to apply them in the wildness of the storm and the softness of the zephyr to his manifold uses. He built the everlasting hills, and laid the foundation of the earth; the pyramids of Egypt and the enduring temples of massive masonry of ancient men, live on, defying alike the storm above and the earthquake below. He flies upon the wings of the wind, and manages the storm; His creature stands erect upon his flotilla of oak and iron, and with his canvas, machinery, compass, and helm, visits all lands, and outrides by his skill and his science the perils and vagaries of the deep. He, the Creator, has established meteoric laws; the image

of the great I AM has reduced them to practical uses, turned them to every-day account, and made them write their own history.* The God of the universe has meted out heaven with a span; stars and constellations he calls by their names, and has left all the celestial luminaries for signs and for seasons; his creature man has unceasingly applied them, so that his chronology is a series of moments, minutes, hours, days, months, years, ages, eras, and centuries. The lightnings of the universal King shine from the east to the west, terribly and fitfully gleaming upon the senses of the creature; but he, the man, guides it into the bowels of the earth, sends it streaming, and talking where it streams in his common languages, communicating his wishes and communicating his thoughts, or mystically adapts it to the remedy of his bodily ailments. Caverns and rocks, metals and minerals, fluids and earths, are soluble or indestructible at their Maker's bidding; but man takes the crucible and patiently elaborates, analyzes, and dissolves: and gas and clay, alkali and acid, water, and explosive forces, all pass under his hand, and are alike subject to his control and transformation, and mark his credentials and claim to supremacy and indestructibility.

Originally, God made the atmosphere, and to subserve the creature, whether at the torrid or the frozen zones, adapted him to the temperature accordingly; His ever-observing and studious creature measures, computes, and assimilates the very winds of heaven, so as to make a summer amidst the snows of winter, and a winter amidst the parching heats of summer. God made flowers and creatures; but man's genius and ever-observing power has watched nature in her great workshops of life and beauty, and seizing her laws, has made a range approaching nearer and nearer to perfection itself, not presumptively, but boldly; so following afar off and working according to the good power of his Maker's will, taking the Lord of life as the great exemplar. Earth, wildly luxuriant, and productive even to prodigality, is everywhere loaded with her Maker's benevolence. Man is the object of His care: but to deliver him from stolid indifference, and to prompt him to a just care for himself, he is provoked by high thoughts and will love to order these

events, and garner in his several store-houses all that can perpetuate and continue his being here. Of the flax plant he makes linen; of the cotton tree he fabricates garments, diversified and rare; of the wool he weaves a thousand things to warm, cover, and enrobe; of the goat's hair and the silkworm's labor he spins and elaborates drapery more costly than gold, and enduring as creation itself; all the wild creatures yield their bodies for sacrifice, and their skins, terribly bought, for the highest adornings in art. Man surely is mighty; and though one generation after another passes away, yet his endurance and his might are everywhere present, annihilating space and time in his inventions; he rises to his full altitude, and though created a little lower than the angels, is crowned with glory and honor.

Here the triumphs of mind over matter are solved, and the high aims of man's existence here unfolded, and man himself, as the chiefest being in the universe, next to the God who made him, fully revealed. Our surprise and astonishment are provoked when we take a view of him in the gradations of lowly and besotted existence, and are compelled to inquire how, with these far-reaching and imperishable powers, he should stoop so often and to so many things below the glory of his nature. The immortality of the man makes those who have been, ever with us. Their warbled symphonies still fall in mellow numbers upon our ears, their recorded thoughts, like renewed echoes among rocks, come up ever to aid us when we think. Stories and tales, ancient as the wars of chivalry, and noble as deeds of liberty can make them, inspire us for renewed contention, and fresh acts of daring and enterprise. Almighty and immortal, too, must be the poets, the seers, the sages, and philosophers of the past. They projected theories, we have perfected them; the elements of thought they devised, we have molded them into the wants and desires of our own age; they wrote books, and catching their language, our replies are as indissoluble and undying as tongues and men can be. Mutation clings to the body, and its dissolution is determined, but in a new tempest, or after a new fashion, the soul, the spirit, the mind, lives on disclosing, revealing, reforming, and creating still. For our dreams of a resurrection are incomplete unless we apply them to the mind, which, shorn of all its weakness and strip of every mutable and erring sensation, must rise to

newness, freshness, and vigor. How, then, we ask, with such a view of the high and holy nature of man, can we tamely look on the being who dooms himself to all the horrors of mental mutability and intellectual prostration? God created him upright, made him only second to himself, inferior to nothing we see or have power to think upon. And yet by the demands of an insatiable taste he is ever treading upon the verge of ruin, dancing maniac-like amidst the crumbling particles of his own overthrow. And all this so common, so constant, that dividing society into classes, or men into ranks, we can unhesitatingly say the sin belongs to the whole. The mind devises, the body executes, and the reward is gained; but the man has added a link in his chain of slavery, or has by his very industry made himself more the ally of perishing and transient being than ever. With the cooling fountain, the gush of sweet music, and the balmy fragrance of every perfumed flower, man, now, as in pristine paradise, might live to his God, might walk in the holiest communings with his Maker, might shelter himself beneath the feathered wing of Omnipotence, or repose in the bosom of Almighty succor; but he has reposed upon his knowledge and pleased himself with his inventions, and, leaving the simple elements of life, has resorted only to those of disease and death. Oh! could it be that the lofty lord of all, the king, the universal creator and governor, should give to all, invest his creatures all, with duration, health, and reproduction, and fail towards the being so like himself? What! make him immortal, endow him with ceaseless, teeming thought, link him in with heaven, impress upon his brow a daring that shall make him equal to the imperishable spirits above? Assimilate him in mental resources to the glorious period of renewed life in the world which is yet to come, so that he seems to tread down the high places of the earth, and be ever near the peerless threshold of heaven? And yet not provide for his being, nor stoop to the simple construction of matter for taste! Oh! the man, stricken, smitten, and blasted! is unheeded by himself in his love of things earthy; he gets gold, but it is by oppression and for oppression. He luxuriates and pampers his taste, but it is to shorten existence and limit his duration; to him, as well as to all who want, a holy provision is made, and God has cared for his creature, man, beyond and above all. Pro-

* Self-marking; thermometers, barometers, and storm-glasses, with digressions, &c.

† See Mr. Foster's argument for continuing his glass prison, and for improving man, &c.

gression is no law of the creature. Change alone belongs to man; he delights in variation, and if his tastes were simple as those of Paradise, all that was then innocent would still be impressed upon his nature. But he has strayed from the first—the holiest law—and in the one sin of a gratified, an indulged taste, he has lost his godlike image. What a labor will restoration be! How much must be done to reform—to bring him back again—to re-impress upon him the divine likeness! There is a high career of mind when devoted to these purposes: a terrible contest, and noble endurance needed for the great work. Few of the great family are prepared, and fewer understand the great work. The rain-drop trembles upon the storm-cloud; the fountain gushes from the rent rock; the deep spring sends its clear waters to the wall's mouth; the brook gushes, gurgles, and brawls its own music of onward fertility; and the deep river hurries on its way; but man, with invention limitless as his own being, and naturally pure, glancing up at the bow of many drops, where every drop is colored with hope and beaming with light, dims its very refulgence, and mars its purity by declining its sweet, clear, and translucent distillations, and substituting, instead, the ruinous product which destroys mind and body. Fluid so foul, distilled liquor so debasing, is hugged as one premeeth a loved thing to his bosom; is labored for as the pet child who claims the patrimony, the fortune of the parent. Ingenuity works to get it, and want, various as the aspects of an April day, pleads for it. Can it be, that the man has mind who wants it—that man has the high-souled genius we have discovered who desires it? Is he so god-like and enduring, and yet pleads for it? Surely our reform must be more ardent, it must meet the winged structure of genius, it must come to the high places of reason, it must take the purity of religion, and the strong soul of philosophy, and plead everywhere. Stern labor—the sons of toil must be redeemed. Lovely youth, and tender womanhood must be rescued; holy bonds must be wrought lovingly, affectionately, and with the softness of one who would draw and not drive, who would convince and not coerce; thrown around to prevent, to hold back, to preserve from being involved; ever, and everywhere must argument and fact be submitted; that, so stript of the glare of novelty, and clothed only in language that addresses the understanding we may yet achieve

a victory holy as the gospel, pure as truth, and vigorous as moral good can make it. With such before them who would not labor! With such a triumph, who can refuse to make one of the reformatory band! With such a climax, say Christian, philosopher, or social economizer of good, can you stand aloof! Can you look indifferently on! The work is great; it must be done; and glory to him who does it.

London Pioneer.

WEARING SUSPENDERS.

It is the prevailing fashion, especially in cities, for men to dispense with suspenders, and support their pantaloons by having them made to button tightly around the person, above the hips.

It is our settled conviction, that this practice is decidedly detrimental to health. Much has been justly said against tight-lacing, as applied to females; and of suspending heavy skirts to the hips, by fastening them tightly around the waist or loins, where there are no ribs or other bony frame-work to resist the compressive power. The changes have been rung upon the heat caused by this close bandaging of the abdomen, the evils of thus cramping that part of the vital apparatus—the digestive system—which nature intends to be free and unrestricted as to room and action, and would that these tones could have been heeded in time to prevent the frequent death-knell which such practices have rendered necessary; but who ever thought of sounding the alarm to men against a similar practice in respect to their own dress?

We admit that half a dozen skirts weighing many pounds, are worse for the constitution of the wearer than the drawers and pantaloons as worn by men, but worse only because the quantity is greater, and the pressure necessary to sustain them is more. The principle is the same. Females should support their skirts mainly by the shoulders.

The hips of boys and men are constitutionally narrower than those of the female; and therefore, the clothing thus worn requires to be tighter, to prevent slipping down.

As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys, from twelve to sixteen years old, with their pants buckled very tightly around their diminutive hips, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is, a generation of slim-shanked, narrow-hipped, gaunt-waisted, dyspeptic, pale faced, puny apologues for men.

It is evident to every reflecting mind, that the process of digestion cannot be properly performed, when the region of the stomach and intestines is cramped by tight-dressing. This soft compressible part of the body should be left as nature has left it—unrestrained, untrammelled.

Tie up the bowels of a horse, and how long could he work; to say nothing of covering him with barrel staves instead of whale-bone, and lacing him up with a cart rope from shoulders to hips. What respectable horse would not balk at the manifest infringement of his liberty and the laws of his nature; and is man an exception to physical law?

But, say the ladies, "Our dresses do not feel tight." Neither would a ring placed on a child's finger, and allowed to remain there until the child was full grown; but there would be a groove in that finger, and in the very bone within it, so that there would be room between the ring and the bone, for the flesh and for the circulation of the blood.

We become accustomed to tight-dressing, and the soft parts of the body will not grow against hard pressure, therefore the dress may not feel tight.

A melon or pumpkin will grow between two rocks and not mar its rind. It approaches so as to touch the stones and then extends each way in growth to its full size, but it is flattened in the middle, and half cut in two like an hour-glass, yet its confinement thus does not "feel tight."

But say boys and men, "We suffer no inconvenience from wearing our pants tight around our hips." To this I reply as above. They say, too, that "they feel more free in action without than with suspenders." So they may around the shoulders, but let the pantaloons be loose enough to move as the person bends, and let the suspenders be made elastic, and no special want of freedom will be experienced.

Around the waist and hips, the very places where freedom of action and expansion should, of all the other parts of the trunk, be enjoyed, there is tightness, compression and a destructive lack of freedom. If it be not felt as a serious physical inconvenience, it is because custom, like the taste of tobacco to its user, has made it a second nature. Its functional effects on growth, digestion and health, however, are not the less real.

We plant ourselves on this point, and claim that our position cannot be disturbed, viz:—

the animal economy, from head to foot, should never be dressed in such a manner as in the least degree to cramp the freedom of any action of the body or limbs. Let this be the rule with all, and one-half of our doctors might be spared to cultivate the soil.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM.

HIS CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

To gratify a very laudable curiosity, and to illustrate the truth of our science, we herewith present the public with a portrait, the Phrenological developments and a biographical sketch of this very remarkable man.

On examination, we find the following conditions. A well developed body, neither corpulent nor spare, with a compact, full-sized brain; an active temperament, with sufficient vitality to enable him to perform much mental or physical labor. He is from a long-lived ancestry—a healthy parentage—exhibiting no signs of acquired or hereditary disease. With ordinary care, accidents excepted, he may attain a greater age than is awarded to mankind generally.

We find the size of his Phrenological developments, on a scale of 7, as follows:—

Amusement	6	Identity	3
Philoprogenitiveness	6	Sublimity	4
Adhesiveness	6	Imitation	4
Inchiviveness	6	Mirthfulness	5 to 6
Conscientiousness	3	Individuality	6
Combativeness	6	Verses	6
Destructiveness	3	Sizes	6
Alimentiveness	6	Weight	6
Acquisitiveness	4	Color	4
Constructiveness	4	Order	3
Communication	3	Caution	3
Aggression	3	Locality	6
Self Esteem	3	Eventuality	6
Form	6	Time	3
Comprehensiveness	3	True	3
Hope	6	Language	6
Harmoniousness	6	Consistency	6
Veneration	3 to 4	Comparison	5 to 7
Sublimity	6	Human Nature	6
Continuance	3	Agreeableness	6

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The vicissitudes of the life of Mr. Barnum, his indomitable industry—gigantic enterprise and success, have awakened an almost universal desire among his countrymen to learn something authentic concerning his history.

"Frequently at this moment," says one of our leading journalists, "Mr. Barnum is one of the most marked individuals in this country." He might have added in England too, and to a great extent on the continent also, where his previous successes gave him a name, and where the knowledge of his unprecedentedly liberal engagement of the world's idol, Jenny Lind, has won him fresh and imperishable laurels in both name and fame.

It was on a pleasant summer's day in his palace of Iremistan, in Fairfield, on the border of Bridgeport, Conn., that Mr. Barnum discoursed with the writer and compiler of this article on the desire he

entertained of engaging Jenny Lind to come over to America to give concerts. There was then no other prospect of the greatest vocal wonder and paragon of the world visiting our shores, and his chance seemed to be doubtful. His chances were his fortune and his indomitable spirit, which latter has carried him to the high position he now enjoys.

"America," he said, "ought to hear her; and I should be proud to render my countrymen such a service if I did not make a cent by it, nay, more, if I lost by the speculation."

It was indeed a great risk for even a company to undertake, much more to be undertaken by one individual. There was the possibility of Miss Lind's not making that great sensation that would command those prices which could make the speculation safe—not to say profitable—and the many attempts that might be made, as have been done successfully here before, by importunate busy-bodies, to separate the contracting parties. But Barnum felt a firm reliance upon his own generalship, and knew well that if he could not get her from abroad, he should have nothing to fear from opposition at home. How he succeeded in engaging the delight of Europe, her sweet nightingale, and how he has put down and silenced all attempts at opposition, are matters of the musical world's history. Parties who were successful in other cases, with weaker nerves and selfish feelings to play upon, were perfectly aground in attempting to move the high-minded and wholly unselfish woman.

We give, from various sources, the *Home Journal*, *Boston Times*, and our own reminiscences, some sketches of his rise and progress, and the multiplicity and magnitude of the undertakings in which he has been and is engaged.

Mr. Barnum was born at Danbury, Conn., July 8th, 1810. The portion of Danbury in which he was reared into the world was Bethel. He has purchased the "Cot" in which he was born; and in it, beneath the old elm tree, his mother will pass the remainder of her days. The elegance of her home bears ample evidence of the ability and filial love of her son. Mr. Barnum became a clerk in a store in the city of Brooklyn, but most evidently was not fitted for that line of life. Returning to his native place he was not pleased with some things that he found agitating the public mind. He sought to gain access to the popular ear through the columns of the only paper in Danbury. His communications were rejected. He established a paper on his own account. This he edited with great vigor and ability.

His thorough independence, characteristic of his whole life, his detestation of tyranny—his firm determination to uphold the rights of his fellow man, caused him to hammer away at some petty officials of the place, with just as much mercy as they deserved, which was just none at all. They, however, smarting under the castigation so well laid on, determined to be revenged by instituting a libel suit against him. In three days the newspaper press had not gained the great position for good it now enjoys, and there was no voice more potential than the judge's. The institution of the suit was sure to bring conviction, and convicted he was, of

calling men who were either knaves or dunces, we forget which, by their proper names.

The sore ones got nothing for their pains. During the short retirement to which his persecutors subjected him (he was fined \$100 and imprisoned sixty days) his pen was constantly employed in denunciation of those who had rendered themselves odious. He was considered a martyr to the public good, and when his honorable captivity was over he was carried to the same court-house where two months previous he had received conviction and sentence, and here an oration was delivered on the freedom of the press, in presence of thousands who had congregated from all parts of the country, including statesmen, members of Congress, &c., some having come a distance of one hundred miles for that purpose. After the oration came a grand dinner, toasts, music, roaring of cannon, &c.; after which he was taken into a carriage, drawn by eight horses, and escorted home by a great triumphal procession.

That was one of Barnum's proud days, he has had many since, but he will ever remember that, it being the first. Finding he could do nothing with the stupidities whom he sought for three years to improve, he gave them up as hopeless cases, and pursued more profitable occupations than that ill paid labor of editing a paper.

In the course of a few years, his untiring industry, his knowledge of human nature, his aptitude for business, realized him a considerable fortune, which in a brief space of time, by engaging in mercantile pursuits, melted from his grasp.

He had now to commence the world again with that indomitable spirit of which we have spoken, and sound experience, valuable in the end, although very expensive in the purchase. He had nothing else, but these were sufficient. His first stopping stone to the princely fortune he now possesses was his engaging the *American Museum*—which bears his name. It was then in a very forlorn state. It was virtually defunct, but Barnum resuscitated it; enlarged and improved it twice or thrice, and made it the elegant place of amusement it now is.

In 1843, Barnum picked up little Tom Thumb, a regular Hop-o'-my-Thumb. This speculation pushed on still further the rising fortunes of the Museum. At first little Tom held out no prospect of being the star he is. He was a pretty little fellow whom the ladies called a pet, a love, and a ducky, and Barnum used to carry him under his cloak and surprise his friends by the production of the little prodigy. But Barnum soon found that the little fellow was good natured, amiable, and attentive, and had an aptitude to learn and to retain what had been taught him. How speedily Barnum brought out all the dwarf's available talent is well known. But for Barnum the little Thumb would never have been the big Thumb he is. This was proved during the short session when Tom or his parents set him up upon his own hook, when his attractions fell off most wonderfully.

Tom and his parents have, however, realized a handsome sum by the engagement with Barnum, and the General has got a very nice little palace of his own at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The Boston Times, speaking of Mr. Barnum's character, fortune, and gigantic enterprises, says:—

"Mr. Barnum has for a long time past been called the 'Prince of showmen,' and the term has been applied to him without much regard to its application as refers to his sagacity, or to his moral or intellectual qualities. While many have laughed at some unique contrivances which Mr. Barnum has produced for general amusement, they have scarcely given a thought to the infinite tact and skill, and thorough acquaintance with human nature which those exhibitions demonstrated. In the hands of any other man, these orations would probably never have proved popular or entertaining.

"But notwithstanding his personal ability, Mr. Barnum is greatly assisted in his efforts by good and capable assistants, among whom is Mr. Greenwood, who has charge of his New York business in Mr. Barnum's absence, and Mr. Le Grand Smith, his efficient and able manager in that great achievement, the Jenny Lind advent. The latter is an enterprise which, we candidly believe, no one but Mr. Barnum could have conducted to a fortunate result. No man but Barnum would have dared to offer the fair nightingale such princely offers to cross the Atlantic, and to visit a world almost unknown to her, and to whom she was unknown except by fame. She might have come, but that is extremely doubtful, upon her own responsibility, and then have received as cordial and hearty a welcome from the American people, as she has under the auspices of Barnum. Yet no one will deny but that Mr. Barnum's great tact has essentially assisted in rendering M'ile Lind's success so unparalleled as it has thus far been."

Mr. Barnum deposited in the hands of Messrs. Baring, London, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a guarantee that M'ile Lind should be well paid, and on her arrival in America, though he was bound to pay her but one thousand dollars per night, he voluntarily and generously enlarged her contract, and gave her in addition to the \$1,000 per night, about one-half of the net proceeds of each concert.

Mr. Barnum's mind seems never to rest. As soon as one giant enterprise is achieved, another is contemplated, and, as if by a wand of magic, lo! its fruits are before the world. Besides the assiduous attention bestowed by Mr. Barnum upon arrangements connected with M'ile Lind's engagement, he still conducts, through reliable agents, with great popularity and immense pecuniary profit, two great places of public amusement, and a number of lesser exhibitions. The American Museum, one of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the city of New York, is a source of great profit, and the country visitor considers that he has not "been to town," unless he has witnessed the wonders of the American Museum, Broadway. It is also a favorite place of resort for the citizens, for Barnum, with that sagacity and tact which so distinguish the character of the man, never pall the public appetite by a long continuance of the same species of amusement. Nothing is ever suffered to "drag" in the hands of Barnum. His entertainments at the American are constantly varying. New plays are brought forward—new actors and



PHINEAS T. BARNUM

actresses introduced—new wonders from earth, sea, and air are constantly being added to the "half million curiosities," so that visitors, even from day to day, certainly from week to week, can be sure to find something interesting, refreshing, or diverting every time they attend. This museum is under the immediate management of Mr. Greenwood.

We cannot enumerate positively the numerous other enterprises in which Barnum is either directly or indirectly engaged—but they are so multitudinous that it would seem to require the arms of Briareus to keep the machinery of all in successful operation. They are all profitable, or you may be sure Barnum would drop them at once. He is not one to hold on to an unfortunate speculation, nor to an exploded idea—nor to mourn over the unsuccessful issue, if such a thing ever happens, of any enterprise he undertakes.

Including his splendid Turkish palace, called "Iranistan," near Bridgeport, Connecticut, and considerable real estate in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, Mr. Barnum's fortune can be safely set down at one million of dollars—and increasing every day and hour he lives. This he has accumulated within comparatively a short space of time, for it seems to us but yesterday when we saw Mr. Barnum with scarcely a five dollar bill at his command. But by industry, economy, and the spirit of a giant to conduct the conceptions of his mind to a successful termination; above all, a proper, judicious, and liberal plan of advertising in the newspapers, have enabled Mr. Barnum to reach a pinnacle in fame and fortune which but few others ever attained. The latter

element, advertising, is at the command of every person, but there are very few who know its importance in building up fortunes, and fewer still who take advantage of it.

Mr. Barnum is a charitable man, and strictly honorable in all his business relations. He never makes an engagement that he does not fulfill, but his great fortune enables him to be independent, and to suffer no dictation or dereliction from duty in those with whom he has dealings. He is a strictly temperance man, and his recent handsome donation to Father Mathew will create a feeling of gratitude in the breast of all supporters of the cause.* At the late Dramatic Fund Anniversary in New York, his subscription was one-third of all the amount collected—\$1,600.

Long may Barnum live to enjoy his fortune, and dispense joy and happiness to the people.

Mr. Barnum has been called a "humbug," and he himself has bragged about exhibiting a fictitious nurse of Washington, a mermaid manufactured by himself from a codfish and monkey, a wooly horse of his own getting up, &c., &c. The truth in regard to these and kindred subjects has never appeared in print, and consequently Barnum has been viewed in a false light—a light, perhaps, of his own creating—nevertheless, as we wish to show him as he is, we must be pardoned for publishing the facts, as we know them, briefly, and, we repeat, for the first time. Barnum himself was the first

* Mr. Barnum has been indefatigable in the cause of temperance, upon which he has delivered a number of lectures and gained many proselytes. He presented \$500 to Father Mathew.

man who ever applied the term "humbug" to his own name. He wished to obtain in some way a notoriety, that would, by bringing him prominently before the public, enable him, by handling the cards as he knew how to handle them, to gain a fortune. He, therefore, dubbed himself a "humbug," and soon got the title ringing throughout the Union from the public and the press. To aid this idea, he published fictitious stories of his exploits with old Joice Heth, the Negress represented as 161 years of age, and the nurse of Washington, and in due time he manufactured similar stories regarding the mermaid, woolly horse, &c., &c. Now, the people whom Barnum humbugged were only those editors who published his stories, and those readers who believed them.

The stories were fictitious, romances written for effect, tales told to answer the purpose of so many advertisements for Barnum. His purpose was accomplished—his objects gained—he became notorious—celebrated as a sharp and singularly "cute" genius, and a most terrible "humbug." The consequence was, he himself became a curiosity, and the people longed not only to see him, but what-
ever he had to exhibit.*

This was just what he wanted. A year ago, Barnum said to the man who manages his great traveling caravan of elephants, &c.:—"What do the people say about my big show?" "They say it is a humbug," was the reply. "That's right," said Barnum, "keep them talking that way and it will add at least \$10,000 a year to the receipts." "How so?" inquired the manager. "Because, 40,000 persons, who would never otherwise have visited the exhibition, will now go to see whether it is a humbug or not," said Barnum. The manager says that such has proved the fact, and that no public exhibition has ever traveled in America that drew half the number of persons that flock to Barnum's caravans. So much for notoriety—even if it is the notoriety of being a humbug.

But those who have known Barnum's character for liberality, benevolence, and real goodness of heart—those who are aware of his enlarged and liberal views of religion, morality, and the welfare of the human race, have found it difficult to harmonize these peculiarities with his self-acknowledged character of being a humbug. They could not see how a man who was really a philanthropist, spending his money and his time for the relief of his fellow-men, could at the same time be contriving plans to obtain from them money, even 25 cents at a time, under false pretenses.

We now state, that so far from Barnum ever doing anything of this kind, there is no center for the amusement of the public, in this or any other country, that ever gave the people their money's

worth to anything like the extent that Barnum always does. Is Barnum's New York Museum, for instance, a humbug? Why, a few years since, the great Chinese collection was exhibiting in Broadway at 50 cents, and called cheap at that. Peale's Museum was open in Broadway at 25 cents admission. Our theatrical companies then, as now, charged from 25 cents to 75 cents. At this moment Barnum's Museum contains all of the Chinese collection—the entire of Peale's Museum and Picture Gallery, as well as several other museum collections, all the great American Museum collection, which cost its founder, Mr. Scudder, \$100,000, and at least another \$75,000 or \$100,000 of curiosities collected by Barnum himself in eleven years from all parts of the globe, to which is added one of the most talented theatrical companies in this city, the whole of which is exhibited for 25 cents.

And the same good order and decorum, the same cleanliness, system, and propriety that so eminently characterized the Jenny Lind Concerts, under the direction of the indefatigable Barnum, mark every department of the American Museum, under his charge. Does this look like humbug?

But what about "Joice Heth," the "mermaid," the "woolly horse," and all those impositions of which we have heard so much?

We will tell you briefly, and we pledge our reputation that we tell you what we know to be the truth, and what is susceptible of indubitable proof. In the month of June, 1835, a Negro woman was being exhibited at Masonic Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, as the nurse of Washington. She was called "Joice Heth," and was represented as 161 years old. Her fame had reached New York some weeks before she reached Philadelphia. She was exhibited by R. W. Lindsey, of Louisville, Ky., who brought Joice all the way from that city, exhibiting her on the route, and also exhibiting an antiquated bill of sale to prove her alleged age. At this time Barnum had never seen Joice Heth. He, however, believed the story, and went to Philadelphia to endeavor to secure the exhibition for himself. Lindsey agreed to sell out for \$1,000, and gave Barnum a week to raise the money. Barnum returned to New York, found a friend, who joined him in the speculation, and taking the money to Philadelphia, paid it to Lindsey, received old Joice from his hands, with a contract signed by Lindsey giving him the right to exhibit her in consideration of the \$1,000 paid by Barnum. Barnum, of course, himself believed the story of Joice Heth's age, of her having been the nurse of Washington, or he would never have paid \$1,000 for her.

R. W. Lindsey is now living in Lynn, Mass., and will corroborate this statement, and Mr. Lindsey still declares that he has no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the bill of sale which established her age at 161, nor of her having really attained that age. The contrary has never been proved—nor has anything like proof appeared, except the opinions of some surgeons at her post-mortem examination, and the confessions of Barnum that he had humbugged the public—confessions made only for the purpose of getting notoriety, and just as true as many other advertisements of wonderful cures

by quack medicines, &c., and no more so. So much for Joice Heth.

THE FEJEE MERMAID.—Barnum has had the credit of making this exhibition. Here are the facts. In the summer of 1842, a gentleman from Boston took the mermaid to New York, and told Barnum the following story, which he believed, and which he and Barnum now believe to be true. Here is the story:—

"About the year 1817, the captain of a Boston ship was in China, and there saw what he believed to be a preserved specimen of a veritable mermaid. He was astonished at seeing what he had so often heard of, and fully believed in—he regarded it as the most extraordinary curiosity in the world, and bought it, paying \$5,000 of the ship's money to secure it. He left the ship in charge of the mate, and went to London to exhibit his mermaid. He could not succeed in making the fortune which he anticipated, and he returned to Boston with the mermaid. He always believed it a genuine animal, and preserved it with great care till the day of his death. His son, a sailor, and his only heir, sold the animal to the gentleman from Boston before noticed, and he brought it to New York for Barnum's inspection."

Such was the story. Barnum believed it, and calling his naturalist asked his opinion regarding the genuineness of the animal. The naturalist replied that he could not conceive how it was manufactured, for he never knew a monkey with such peculiar teeth, hands, &c., nor did he know a fish of such peculiar fins. "Then, why do you suppose it is manufactured?" asked Barnum. "Because I don't believe in mermaids," replied the naturalist. "That's no reason at all," said Barnum, "and therefore I'll believe in the mermaid, and hire it."

He did so, and in his puffing way, which none understand better than himself, he got up a pamphlet with pictures of mermaids—gave several fictitious accounts of the capture of such animals, described how this was caught at the Fejee Islands, &c., &c., and great crowds came to see it. That same mermaid is now being exhibited in the Boston Museum, and no naturalist has yet been found who can classify the monkey and fish from which it was manufactured, if it ever was manufactured. Indeed, if it is a fiction, (which it probably is,) it is a wonderful curiosity as a work of art, and it is probably a work of the Japanese, who made it as an idol for worship. The Yankee captain who bought it was told that it was purchased from some Japanese sailors. Hon. Moses Kimball and other gentlemen in Boston know the above to be the facts, as does James W. Hale, Esq., and others, in New York.

THE "WOOLLY HORSE" was really a curious freak of nature. His skin was actually covered with a fine, curly, woolly substance, which was very extraordinary. Barnum came through Cincinnati in 1847, on his way home from Havana, New Orleans, &c., where he had been exhibiting General Tom Thumb. He saw this horse and purchased him in Cincinnati, for the sum of \$500. The horse had been exhibited as a curiosity, and much money received for the exhibition months before Barnum ever saw him.

* A few years since a stranger came to the office of the American Museum, and, paying a quarter of a dollar, received his ticket. Before proceeding further, he inquired of the ticket-seller if Barnum was in the Museum. "This is Mr. Barnum," replied the ticket-seller, pointing to Mr. B., who was reading a newspaper in the office. "Are you Mr. Barnum?" inquired the stranger, as Mr. B. raised his eyes from the paper. "Yes sir," replied Barnum. "I have got the worth of my money," said the stranger, throwing down the ticket, and he departed in great glee, without entering the Museum.

Barnum sent him to New York, and by means of pictures, paragraphs in the papers, &c., and by announcing the woolly horse as a wonderful animal, captured by Colonel Fremont and his party in the Rocky Mountains, after a chase of three days, he raised a great *furor*, and started the crowd. But the horse was really a curiosity, and was not, as Barnum has led the public to suppose, manufactured by him by covering him dexterously with an old buffalo skin, sewed in imperceptible stitches to the animal's living hide. The woolly horse was not a humbug, and if it had been, Barnum was not the originator of it.

A would-be knowing chap in a neighboring city once whispered in Barnum's ear as follows:—

"Now, Barnum, I know Tom Thumb is a humbug, or you would have nothing to do with him. You have already exhibited him six years, and he don't appear to grow. How do you manage it?"

"I am afraid to trust you with my secret," said Barnum gravely.

"Honor bright—I'll never betray you, positively," was the earnest reply.

"Well, the fact is, I keep several light-haired children in constant training, and as fast as one grows and gets too large, I fill its place by a smaller one, and by moving about from town to town, I call it the same Tom Thumb, and people don't know the difference."

The man believed this hoax, and probably told of it often "in confidence," and it is by a thousand and one such strivings after notoriety that Barnum has succeeded in acquiring a title which does not belong to him, and which is not in accordance with his true character.

A gentleman in Connecticut who has known Barnum well from his childhood to the present hour, says in a letter to a friend:—"I know of no public man whose true character is so little known and so generally misapprehended as that of P. T. Barnum. The public who know him not, but judge merely from what they have read or heard of him, regard him as a scheming, selfish man, whose principles hang very loosely upon him, and whose great and almost only desire is to obtain money. Many persons give him credit for one desire more, viz.: official station, and therefore, as a matter of course, they believe him to be a fawning demagogue, ready to espouse any cause or any set of principles, political or religious, so that by so doing he gets a better chance for office. *This is all wrong.* BARNUM'S TRUE CHARACTER IS THE VERY ANTIPODE OF ALL THIS. He possesses a speculative disposition and generally manages to hit upon some plan that, aided by his untiring perseverance, will result in quick and large profits, but when these profits are once gained his end is accomplished, and then he expends as liberally as he has earned. There is nothing miserly in his disposition, but on the contrary, he is generous to a fault, and many a time has he been sadly imposed upon, on account of his too great readiness to relieve those whom he believed in need. Barnum is not, however, an ostentatious giver. We seldom see his name paraded on published subscription lists—these he studiously avoids—but thousands of recipients of his charity can testify that he knows practically the blessings of those who 'give.'"

"As for political aspirations I am convinced that Barnum has none, or if he has, that they are not sufficiently strong to induce him to play the demagogue for the sake of office. He has always been a voter in the Democratic ranks, until April, 1852, and his political friends were ready to give him any office he might desire. It is within my own knowledge that active and influential members of his party offered him the opportunity of being nominated for Congress; also for Governor of the State of Connecticut, with strong prospects of success, but Mr. Barnum invariably declined all such proposals, giving as a principal reason for so doing, that he could not consent to play the double part, and perform the dirty work which a political party would expect, and therefore we find him at this propitious moment throwing away his chances for political preferment, and embarking body and purse in the cause of temperance, devoting months of his precious time to lecturing at mid-winter, throughout the various towns in the north and eastern portions of the State, always paying his own expenses, and contributing liberally for the cause of temperance and the Maine Law, crowning his labor on the day of election, by voting for the first time in his life against his own political party, in favor of the temperance candidates. Now, a course so unpopular as this among politicians, and so destructive to his political prospects, could not have been taken if Barnum had not been a man of independent feelings, and one who was moved by higher considerations than personal aggrandizement."

"In religion, Mr. Barnum is as independent as in politics. He does not truckle to wealth or popularity, but, although a member of no church, he openly expresses himself a decided Universalist in his religious belief, and has given thousands of dollars toward building a Universalist church in Bridgeport, besides contributing to other churches of the same denomination in various parts of the country, and subscribing several thousand dollars to the Universalist college, besides giving \$1,000 toward sending a Universalist missionary to Great Britain. He, however, is a tolerationist, and always purchases slips in some of the other churches for such visitors and members of his family as prefer to occupy them. He has contributed toward building many orthodox churches throughout the land, but recently has been known to reply to solicitations for that purpose:—"I will give \$500 toward your church if your pastor will exchange pulpits with mine, but if my religion is deemed heresy by you, I ought not (being a heretic) to be expected to contribute toward building your church."

Barnum's neighbors, and all persons who know him personally and intimately, will corroborate what we have said of him. If P. T. Barnum's true history is ever written at length, it will be found that he is just about the last man among us who is fairly entitled to the name of *humbug*, and then it will be found that his Phrenological developments reveal him as he is.

We close our sketch of Mr. Barnum by copying the following from Freedley's "Practical Treatise on Business," which will be read with special interest:—

P. T. BARNUM'S RULES FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

I have delayed the further progress of this book some three weeks, to obtain (what I was sure to obtain, for he had promised it) the opinion of one who is known all over the world as the ablest tactician and one of the most successful business men of the age, and I am happy to say it is worth waiting for. Had I received it earlier, I would have been able to affix to it the encomium which I passed on McDougall's, as the "most valuable opinion upon record." It is certainly a volume within itself. I am sure my friends the editors will after a while be wanting a slice of it for the benefit of their readers, and they are most welcome to it; but, gentlemen, do not, I pray you, forget to mention the source from which you obtained it, or to tell your readers that "there are a few more of the same sort left." Amidst the multiplicity of books, there is danger that those which may have the best effect will be unheard of by the public without your fostering care. In the following letter, Mr. Barnum has given me authority to make alterations, &c., which I have not made, because I see no need of any, and for fear of spoiling it. It is possible that his remarks on advertising should be slightly qualified, to be good advice to all men—for a man should first be certain that his articles are really good in themselves, and would be popular if generally known; and secondly, he should be certain of his own strength, that is, he should be a Barnum before he attempts to rival a Barnum.

Bridgeport, June 28, 1852.

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Upon receiving your telegraphic dispatch on Saturday, that you are waiting at an expense for my letter, I telegraphed you that you should receive it on Wednesday, but on reflection I determined to keep you no longer waiting, so I sat right down and wrote the inclosed. I fear that it is not what you want; but such as it is, I send it. Very likely the grammar may need correcting, and I also give you full liberty to curtail and leave out anything you please, and make any alterations and additions that you please, provided that you do not alter the general meaning and spirit of the article.

I hope you will be successful in your publication, and I shall be glad to purchase a copy of the work when it is completed. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

I can scarcely expect to offer anything new on the subject proposed, but will name a few rules that I am convinced, from experience and observation, must be observed in order to insure success in business.

1st. *Select the kind of business that suits your natural inclinations and temperament.*—Some men are naturally mechanics; others have a strong aversion to anything like machinery, and so on; one man has a natural taste for one occupation, and another for another. "I am glad that we do not all feel and think alike," said Dick Homespun, "for if we did, everybody would think my gal, Sakey Snipes, the sweetest creature in all creation, and they would all be trying to court her at once."

I never could succeed as a merchant. I have tried it unsuccessfully several times. I never could be content with a fixed salary, for mine is a purely speculative disposition, while others are just the reverse; and therefore all should be careful to select those occupations that suit them best.

2d. *Let your pledged word ever be sacred.*—Never promise to do a thing without performing it with the most rigid promptness. Nothing is more valuable to a man in business than the name of always doing as he agrees, and that to the moment. A strict adherence to this rule, gives a man the command of half the spare funds within the range of his acquaintance, and always encircles him with a host of friends who may be depended upon in almost any conceivable emergency.

3d. *Whatever you do, do with all your might.*—Work at it if necessary, early and late, in season and out of season, not leaving a stone unturned, and

never deferring for a single hour that which can be done just as well now. The old proverb is full of truth and meaning. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Many a man acquires a fortune by doing his business thoroughly, while his neighbor remains poor for life because he only half does his business. Ambition, energy, industry, perseverance, are indispensable requisites for success in business.

4th. *Sobriety.* I've no description of intoxicating drinks.—As no man can succeed in business unless he has a brain to enable him to lay his plans, and reason to guide him in their execution, so, no matter how beautifully a man may be blessed with intelligence, if his brain is muddled, and his judgment warped by intoxicating drinks, it is impossible for him to carry on business successfully. How many good opportunities have passed never to return, while a man was sipping a "social glass" with his friend! How many foolish bargains have been made under the influence of the nerve, which temporarily makes its victim so rich! How many important chances have been put off until to-morrow, and thence forever, because the wine-cup has thrown the system into a state of lassitude, neutralizing the energies so essential to success in business. The use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is so much an infatuation as is the smoking of opium by the Chinese, and the former is quite as destructive to the success of the business man as the latter.

5th. *Let hope predominate, but be not too visionary.*—Many persons are always kept poor, because they are too visionary. Every project looks to them like certain success, and therefore they keep changing from one business to another, always in hot water, always "under the harrow." The plan of "counting the chickens before they are hatched" is an error of ancient date, but it does not seem to improve by age.

6th. *Do not scatter your powers.*—Engage in one kind of business only, and stick to it faithfully until you succeed, or until you conclude to abandon it. A constant hammering on one nail will generally drive it home at last, so that it can be clinched. When a man's undivided attention is centered on one object, his mind will constantly be suggesting improvements of value, which would escape him if his brain were occupied by a dozen different subjects at once. Many a fortune has slipped through men's fingers by engaging in too many occupations at once.

7th. *Choose proper employees.*—Never employ a man of bad habits, when one whose habits are good can be found to fill his situation. I have generally been extremely fortunate in having faithful and competent persons to fill the responsible situations in my business, and a man can scarcely be too grateful for such a blessing. When you find a man unfit to fill his station, either from incapacity or peculiarity of character or disposition, dispense with his services, and do not drag out a miserable existence in the vain attempt to change his nature. It is utterly impossible to do so. "You cannot make a silk purse," &c. He was created for some other purpose. Let him find and fill it.

8th. *Advertise your business.* Do not hide your light under a bushel.—Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are.

Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homeopathic doses of advertising will not pay perhaps—it is like half a potion of physic making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent.

Some say, "they cannot afford to advertise;" they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best medium through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping, his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.

The business men of this country do not, as a general thing, begin to appreciate the advantages of advertising thoroughly. Occasionally the public are aroused at witnessing the success of a Swain, a Brandreth, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root, and express astonishment at the rapidity with which these gentlemen acquire fortunes, not reflecting that the same path is open to all who dare pursue it. But it needs nerve and faith. The former, to enable you to launch out thousands on the uncertain waters of the future; the latter, to teach you that after many days it shall surely return, bringing an hundred or a thousand fold to him who appreciates the advantages of printer's ink properly applied.

9th. *Avoid extravagance; and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation!*—It needs no prophet to tell us that those who live fully up to their means, without any thought of a reverse in life, can never attain to a pecuniary independence. A brief reference to my own history, may perhaps serve to illustrate this part of the subject.

By the death of my father in 1826, I was thrown upon the world at the age of sixteen, dependent solely upon my own resources for support. I never found any difficulty in making money, but the thought did not occur to me, (during fifteen years) of trying to save. At one time when lotteries were lawful in my native State (Connecticut) I was extensively engaged in the sale of tickets, and my profits were enormous, sometimes as high as five hundred dollars per day. But I thought very little of trying to lay up money; I could always easily manage to expend my income, be it ever so great.

In 1841, I purchased the American Museum in New York without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened. I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway, a few weeks before I came in possession of the Museum.

"Well," says I, "Mr. A., I am going to buy the American Museum."

"Buy it!" says he, for he knew I had no property. "What do you intend buying it with?"

"Brass," I replied, "for silver and gold I have none."

It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical, circus or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the old Park Theater, or Wm. Niblo, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, knew me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Olinde, the owner of the Museum building, (now deceased), a noble whole-souled man as one often meets with, having consulted my references, who all concurred in telling him that I was a "good showman and would do as I agreed," accepted my proposition to give security for me in the purchase of the Museum collection, he appointing a money-taker at the door, and crediting to me, towards the purchase, all the money received after paying expenses, allowing me fifty dollars per month on which to support my family, consisting of a wife and three children. This was my own proposition, as I was determined so to live that six hundred dollars per annum should defray all the expenses of my family until I had paid for the Museum; and my treasure of a wife (and such

a wife is a treasure) gladly assented to the arrangement, and expressed her willingness to cut the expenses down to four hundred dollars per annum, if necessary.

One day, some six months after I had purchased the Museum, my friend Mr. Olinde happened in at my ticket-office, at about twelve o'clock, and found me alone eating my dinner, which consisted of a few slices of corned beef and bread that I had brought from home in the morning.

"Is this the way you eat your dinner," he inquired.

"I have not eaten a warm dinner since I bought the Museum, except on the Sabbath," I replied, "and I intend never to eat another on a week day until I get out of debt."

"Ah! you are safe, and will pay for the Museum before the year is out," he replied, slapping me familiarly on the shoulder; and he was right, for in less than a year from that period I was in full possession of the Museum as my own property, every cent paid out of the profits of the establishment.

Had I been less economical, and less determined, my expenses would have kept pace with my income; I should have lost much valuable time in going home every day to my dinner; and my present situation would probably have been very different from what it is.

Men and women accustomed to gratify every whim and caprice, will find it hard at first to cut down their various unnecessary expenses, and will feel it a great self-denial to live in a smaller house than they have been accustomed to, with less expensive furniture, less company, less costly clothing, a less number of balls, parties, theater-going, carriage-ridings, pleasure excursions, cigar-smoking, liquor-drinking, &c., &c.; but, after all, if they will try the plan of laying by a "nest-egg," or in other words, a small sum of money, after paying all expenses, they will be surprised at the pleasure to be derived from constantly adding to their little "pile," as well as from all the economical habits which follow in the pursuit of this peculiar pleasure.

The old suit of clothes, and the old bonnet and dress, will answer for another season; the Croton or spring water will taste better than champagne; a brisk walk will prove more exhilarating than a ride in the finest coach; a social family chat, an evening's reading in the family circle, or an hour's play of "hunt the slipper" and "blind man's buff," will be far more pleasant than a fifty or a five hundred dollar party, when the reflection on the difference in cost is indulged in by those who begin to know the pleasures of saving.

Thousands of men are kept poor, and tens of thousands are made so, after they have acquired quite sufficient to support them well through life, in consequence of laying their plans of living on too expensive a platform. Some families in this country expend twenty thousand dollars per annum, and some much more, and would scarcely know how to live on a less sum.

Prosperity is a more severe ordeal than adversity, especially sudden prosperity. "Easy come, easy go," is an old and true proverb. Pride, when permitted full sway, is the great undying cancer-worm which gnaws the very vitals of a man's worldly possessions, let them be small or great, hundreds or millions. Many persons as they begin to prosper, immediately commence expending for luxuries, until in a short time their expenses swallow up their income, and they become ruined in their ridiculous attempts to keep up appearances, and make a "sensation."

I know a gentleman of fortune, who says, that when he first began to prosper, his wife would have a new and elegant sofa. "That sofa," he says, "cost me thirty thousand dollars!" The riddle is thus explained.

When the sofa reached the house, it was found necessary to get chairs to "match," then sideboards, carpets, and tables, "to correspond" with them, and so on through the entire stock of furniture, when

last it was found that the house itself was quite too small and old-fashioned for the furniture, and a new one was built to correspond with the sofa and *et ceteras*; "thus," added my friend, "running up an outlay of thirty thousand dollars caused by that single sofa, and saddling on me, in the shape of servants, equipage, and the necessary expenses attendant upon keeping up a fine establishment," a yearly outlay of eleven thousand dollars, and a tight pinch at that; whereas, ten years ago, we lived with much more real comfort, because with much less care, on as many hundreds. "The truth is," he continued, "that sofa would have brought me to inevitable bankruptcy, had not a most unexampled tide of prosperity kept me above it."

10th. *Do not depend upon others.*—Your success must depend upon your own individual exertions. Trust not to the assistance of friends; but learn that every man must be the architect of his own fortune. And with proper attention to the foregoing rules, and such observations as a man of sense will pick up in his own experience, the road to competence will not, I think, usually be found a difficult one.

F. T. BRANUM.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 28, 1852.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN

IN LONDON.

BY GEORGE CORNE.

[The following very valuable communication, to the Scotsman, an Edinburgh paper, on pauper education, was made by the celebrated author of "The Constitution of Man," during a recent visit to London. Its suggestions show a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the human mind and body, and the application of correct principles to the elevation of those whom misfortune and poverty have placed at the substratum of society. Aside from the Christian philanthropy abounding in the article, there are economic and philosophical suggestions which appeal to the political, pecuniary, and social interests of all our citizens.]

We commend the article to the careful perusal of all who love clear and benevolent truth, and have an interest in the elevation of the degraded and unfortunate.]

The treatment of pauper children is a subject of great public importance; for on it depends whether society rears paupers to prey on its substance, as a slovenly farmer does weeds to abstract nutriment from his corn, or cuts off the supply by eradicating the evil at its source. Individuals fall into pauperism in consequence of deficiency in bodily and mental vigor, or in skill and morality, to earn the means of their own subsistence. As a general rule, pauper children inherit from their parents the deficiencies which tend to pauperism, and no treatment of them can be wise, salutary, and truly economical, not to mention humane, which does not tend directly towards supplying their defects, and fitting them to act successfully their parts in social life.

In Scotland, until a very recent period, immediate economy was the thing chiefly looked to in managing the juvenile department of our pauper workhouses. The children were poorly fed, congregated in crowds, with little to stimulate their mental faculties or corporeal functions; taught little; and early drafted off to unskilled labor, and then left to shift for themselves. This treatment,

by enfeebling the body and the brain, and omitting practical training in social arts and duties, was a direct cultivation of pauperism. It was similar to a farmer sowing the seeds of docks and thistles broadcast in his fields. A great improvement, therefore, was made when the children were taken out of the workhouse, placed in respectable families in the country, and provided with the education and training which the peasantry and operative tradesmen of our Scottish villages receive. In London a different plan has been followed, which I shall briefly describe from personal observation.

At Westow Hill, Norwood, about five miles south from Saint Paul's, the "Central London District" has erected a school for pauper boys and girls. The locality is admirably chosen. The school stands on the summit of a hill rising between two and three hundred feet above the level of the sea, open to the sun and wind, free from damp, close upon a village, and within the circle of the London omnibus drives. There are nine hundred children in the institution. The sleeping apartments of the boys contain each ninety beds, and two sleep in a bed. Ventilation is provided for by apertures in the walls, on a level with the floor, and in the ceiling, the latter communicating with a chimney, in which, however, no fire is lighted either in summer or winter. The windows were all open when I visited the rooms, and everything was clean and fresh to the senses; but this afforded no test of the sufficiency of the ventilation in the night, especially in winter, when all the windows are closed.

The boys and girls are reared separately, except when very young. There is an infant school in which lessons on objects in natural history are given. Both boys and girls attend this school. At a more advanced age they are separated and drafted into higher schools, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, grammar, parsing, etymology, analysis of lessons, industrial mechanics, and vocal music are taught. By prayers, the Catechism, Bible lessons, and divine service on Sundays, their religious instruction is provided for.

Three trades are taught to the boys—namely, shoemaking, tailoring, and sailoring. There are large paved yards, in one of which the upper deck, masts, and rigging of a ship are erected. The boys who desire to be sailors are here instructed and trained in everything connected with seamanship that can be learned without being afloat. In these yards they and the other boys are drilled, and play, and walk. The girls have a separate paved yard for their exercise.

The lessons and recreative exercises are alternated, and each boy attends school four, and labors in the workshop two days in the week. They make all the shoes needed for the establishment, and also all the dresses for the boys.

The girls receive a general education similar to that of the boys, and, besides, learn to sew. They make the dresses required for the female inmates, and they also wash and iron all the clothes. While washing, they sing altogether a series of songs to cheer them in their labor, and also, probably, to prevent them from making an unprofitable use of their tongues if not so employed. They clean the

dormitories and wards, making the beds, and perform all the other duties of female servants in a large family. Each girl attends the school three days in the week, and is employed the other three in sewing, washing, and working.

The teachers, both male and female, appeared to be active, earnest, and energetic, and the whole establishment was unreservedly thrown open to public inspection.

Here, then, there is much to commend. The instruction given is useful; the provision for exercise and recreation is humane and salutary, and well calculated to strengthen the constitution; the workshops are invaluable adjuncts for training the children, not only in a rudimentary knowledge of the trades mentioned, but in habits of industry and application; and the plan of giving the boys four, and the girls three days of schooling in the week, alternated with two or three days of labor, is a happy thought, for it prevents both lessons and labor from becoming monotonous and tiresome. Both will be better performed in consequence of this interchange.

Only one thing appeared to me to be omitted—namely, instruction in the physical and moral elements and laws of the world into which the children must soon be introduced, and most of them without parents, guardians, or friends to counsel, instruct, and advise them. Some persons might perhaps ask what is the special advantage of teaching grammar, etymology, parsing, dictation, and history to pauper children; but I am glad to see such children disciplined in anything that will quicken and train their intellectual faculties. If, however, there be not time and opportunity for teaching them everything necessary to send them into social life properly qualified for their duties, I should prefer giving them instruction in some branches which are omitted, as more useful than some which are taught. For example, I heard the children repeat by rote the names of the Kings of England, beginning with William the Conqueror and going down to the present reign, adding the years in which each sovereign ascended the throne and died. The accomplishment of this task must have consumed much time; yet of so little practical value was it deemed by the teacher, that I saw him take up the printed table of the history and look on to see that the repetition was correct; clearly proving that he had not himself considered it necessary to commit it to memory. If he could become, and discharge the duties of a practical teacher without learning it by rote, could not the children be excellent shoemakers, tailors, and sailors, without undergoing this drudgery?

On comparing the things taught in this and many other schools with the practical affairs of life, it appears to me clear that the studies have been devised by literary, and not by practical men. The grand aim of the lessons appears to be to make the children scholars, rather than intelligent workmen and members of society. I am aware that the scholar-like education is defended on the ground that it affords the best exercise for the intellectual faculties, and thus fits them most effectually for subsequently acquiring practical knowledge. But while its efficacy in this respect

man who ever applied the term "humbug" to his own name. He wished to obtain in some way a notoriety, that would, by bringing him prominently before the public, enable him, by handling the cards as he knew how to handle them, to gain a fortune. He, therefore, dubbed himself a "humbug," and with got the title ringing throughout the Union from the public and the press. To aid this idea, he published fictitious stories of his exploits with old Joice Heth, the Negress represented as 161 years of age, and the nurse of Washington, and in due time he manufactured similar stories regarding the mermaid, woolly horse, &c., &c. Now, the people whom Barnum humbugged were only those editors who published his stories, and those readers who believed them.

The stories were fictitious, *romances* written for effect, tales told to answer the purpose of so many advertisements for Barnum. His purpose was accomplished—his objects gained—he became notorious—celebrated as a sharp and singularly "cute" genius, and a most terrible "humbug." The consequence was, he himself became a curiosity, and the people longed not only to see him, but what ever he had to exhibit.*

This was just what he wanted. A year ago, Barnum said to the man who manages his great traveling caravan of elephants, &c.:—"What do the people say about my big show?" "They say it is a humbug," was the reply. "That's right," said Barnum, "keep them talking that way and it will add at least \$10,000 a year to the receipts." "How so?" inquired the manager. "Because 40,000 persons, who would never otherwise have visited the exhibition, will now go to see whether it is a humbug or not," said Barnum. The manager says that such has proved the fact, and that no public exhibition has ever traveled in America that drew half the number of persons that flock to Barnum's caravan. So much for notoriety—even if it is the notoriety of being a humbug.

But those who have known Barnum's character for liberality, benevolence, and real goodness of heart—those who are aware of his enlarged and liberal views of religion, morality, and the welfare of the human race, have found it difficult to harmonize these peculiarities with his self-acknowledged character of being a humbug. They could not see how a man who was really a philanthropist, spending his money and his time for the relief of his fellow-men, could at the same time be contriving plans to obtain from them money, even 25 cents at a time, under false pretences.

We now state, that so far from Barnum ever doing anything of this kind, there is no caterer for the amusement of the public, in this or any other country, that ever gave the people *their money's*

worth to anything like the extent that Barnum always does. Is Barnum's New York Museum, for instance, a humbug? Why, a few years since, the great Chinese collection was exhibiting in Broadway, at 50 cents, and called cheap at that. Peale's Museum was open in Broadway at 25 cents admission. Our theatrical companies then, as now, charged from 25 cents to 75 cents. At this moment Barnum's Museum contains all of the Chinese collection—the entire of Peale's Museum and Picture Gallery, as well as several other museum collections, all the great American Museum collection, which cost its founder, Mr. Scudder, \$100,000, and at least another \$75,000 or \$100,000 of curiosities collected by Barnum himself in eleven years from all parts of the globe, to which is added one of the most talented theatrical companies in this city, the whole of which is exhibited for 25 cents.

And the same good order and decorum, the same cleanliness, system, and propriety that so eminently characterized the Jenny Lind Concerts, under the direction of the indefatigable Barnum, mark every department of the American Museum, under his charge. Does this look like humbug?

But what about "Joice Heth," the "mermaid," the "wooly horse," and all those impositions of which we have heard so much?

We will tell you briefly, and we pledge our reputation that we tell you what we know to be the truth, and what is susceptible of indubitable proof. In the month of June, 1835, a Negro woman was being exhibited at Masonic Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, as the nurse of Washington. She was called "Joice Heth," and was represented as 161 years old. Her fame had reached New York some weeks before she reached Philadelphia. She was exhibited by R. W. Lindsey, of Louisville, Ky., who brought Joice all the way from that city, exhibiting her on the route, and also exhibiting an antiquated bill of sale to prove her alleged age. At this time Barnum had never seen Joice Heth. He, however, believed the story, and went to Philadelphia to endeavor to secure the exhibition for himself. Lindsey agreed to sell out for \$1,000, and gave Barnum a week to raise the money. Barnum returned to New York, found a friend, who joined him in the speculation, and taking the money to Philadelphia, paid it to Lindsey, received old Joice from his hands, with a contract signed by Lindsey giving him the right to exhibit her in consideration of the \$1,000 paid by Barnum. Barnum, of course, himself believed the story of Joice Heth's age, of her having been the nurse of Washington, or he would never have paid \$1,000 for her.

R. W. Lindsey is now living in Lynn, Mass., and will corroborate this statement, and Mr. Lindsey still declares that he has no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the bill of sale which established her age at 161, nor of her having really attained that age. The contrary has never been proved—nor has anything like proof appeared, except the opinions of some surgeons at her post-mortem examination, and the confessions of Barnum that he had humbugged the public—confessions made only for the purpose of getting notoriety, and just as true as many other advertisements of wonderful cures

by quack medicines, &c., and no more so. So much for Joice Heth.

THE FEJEE MERMAID.—Barnum has had the credit of making this exhibition. Here are the facts. In the summer of 1842, a gentleman from Boston took the mermaid to New York, and told Barnum the following story, which he believed, and which he and Barnum now believe to be true. Here is the story:—

"About the year 1817, the captain of a Boston ship was in China, and there saw what he believed to be a preserved specimen of a veritable mermaid. He was astonished at seeing what he had so often heard of, and fully believed in—he regarded it as the most extraordinary curiosity in the world, and bought it, paying \$5,000 of the ship's money to secure it. He left the ship in charge of the mate, and went to London to exhibit his mermaid. He could not succeed in making the fortune which he anticipated, and he returned to Boston with the mermaid. He always believed it a genuine animal, and preserved it with great care till the day of his death. His son, a sailor, and his only heir, sold the animal to the gentleman from Boston before noticed, and he brought it to New York for Barnum's inspection."

Such was the story. Barnum believed it, and calling his naturalist asked his opinion regarding the genuineness of the animal. The naturalist replied that he could not conceive how it was manufactured, for he never knew a monkey with such peculiar teeth, hands, &c., nor did he know a fish of such peculiar fins. "Then, why do you suppose it is manufactured?" asked Barnum. "Because I don't believe in mermaids," replied the naturalist. "That's no reason at all," said Barnum, "and therefore I'll believe in the mermaid, and hire it."

He did so, and in his puffing way, which none understand better than himself, he got up a pamphlet with pictures of mermaids—gave several fictitious accounts of the capture of such animals, described how this was caught at the Fejee Islands, &c., &c., and great crowds came to see it. That same mermaid is now being exhibited in the Boston Museum, and no naturalist has yet been found who can classify the monkey and fish from which it was manufactured, if it ever was manufactured. Indeed, if it is a fiction, (which it probably is,) it is a wonderful curiosity as a work of art, and it is probably a work of the Japanese, who made it as an idol for worship. The Yankee captain who bought it was told that it was purchased from some Japanese sailors. Hon. Moses Kimball and other gentlemen in Boston know the above to be the facts, as does James W. Hale, Esq., and others, in New York.

THE "WOOLY HORSE" was really a curious freak of nature. His skin was actually covered with a fine, curly, woolly substance, which was very extraordinary. Barnum came through Cincinnati in 1847, on his way home from Havana, New Orleans, &c., where he had been exhibiting General Tom Thumb. He saw this horse and purchased him in Cincinnati, for the sum of \$500. The horse had been exhibited as a curiosity, and much money received for the exhibition months before Barnum ever saw him.

* A few years since a stranger came to the office of the American Museum, and, paying a quarter of a dollar, received his ticket. Before proceeding further, he inquired of the ticket-seller if Barnum was in the Museum. "This is Mr. Barnum," replied the ticket-seller, pointing to Mr. B., who was reading a newspaper in the office. "Are you Mr. Barnum?" inquired the stranger, as Mr. B. raised his eyes from the paper. "Yes sir," replied Barnum. "I have got the worth of my money," said the stranger, throwing down the ticket, and he departed in great glee, without entering the Museum.

Barnum sent him to New York, and by means of pictures, paragraphs in the papers, &c., and by announcing the woolly horse as a wonderful animal, captured by Colonel Fremont and his party in the Rocky Mountains, after a chase of three days, he raised a great *furor*, and started the crowd. But the horse was really a curiosity, and was not, as Barnum has led the public to suppose, manufactured by him by covering him dexterously with an old buffalo skin, sewed in imperceptible stitches to the animal's living hide. The woolly horse was not a humbug, and if it had been, Barnum was not the originator of it.

A would-be knowing chap in a neighboring city once whispered in Barnum's ear as follows:—

"Now, Barnum, I know Tom Thumb is a humbug, or you would have nothing to do with him. You have already exhibited him six years, and he doesn't appear to grow. How do you manage it?"

"I am afraid to trust you with my secret," said Barnum gravely.

"Honor bright—I'll never betray you, positively," was the earnest reply.

"Well, the fact is, I keep several light-haired children in constant training, and as fast as one grows and gets too large, I fill its place by a smaller one, and by moving about from town to town, I call it the same Tom Thumb, and people don't know the difference."

The man believed this hoax, and probably told of it often "in confidence," and it is by a thousand and one such strivings after notoriety that Barnum has succeeded in acquiring a title which does not belong to him, and which is not in accordance with his true character.

A gentleman in Connecticut who has known Barnum well from his childhood to the present hour, says in a letter to a friend:—"I know of no public man whose true character is so little known and so generally misapprehended as that of P. T. Barnum. The public who know him not, but judge merely from what they have read or heard of him, regard him as a scheming, selfish man, whose principles hang very loosely upon him, and whose great and almost only desire is to obtain money. Many persons give him credit for one desire more, viz.: official station, and therefore, as a matter of course, they believe him to be a fawning demagogue, ready to espouse any cause or any set of principles, political or religious, so that by so doing he gets a better chance for office. *This is all wrong.* BARNUM'S TRUE CHARACTER IS THE VERY ANTIPODES OF ALL THIS. He possesses a speculative disposition and generally manages to hit upon some plan that, aided by his untiring perseverance, will result in quick and large profits, but when these profits are once gained his end is accomplished, and then he expends as liberally as he has earned. There is nothing miserly in his disposition, but on the contrary, he is generous to a fault, and many a time has he been sadly imposed upon, on account of his too great readiness to relieve those whom he believed in need. Barnum is not, however, an ostentatious giver. We seldom see his name paraded on published subscription lists—these he studiously avoids—but thousands of recipients of his charity can testify that he knows practically the blessings of those who 'give'.

"As for political aspirations I am convinced that Barnum has none, or if he has, that they are not sufficiently strong to induce him to play the demagogue for the sake of office. He has always been a voter in the democratic ranks, until April, 1852, and his political friends were ready to give him any office he might desire. It is within my own knowledge that active and influential members of his party offered him the opportunity of being nominated for Congress; also for Governor of the State of Connecticut, with strong prospects of success, but Mr. Barnum invariably declined all such proposals, giving as a principal reason for so doing, that he could not consent to play the double part, and perform the dirty work which a political party would expect, and therefore we find him at this propitious moment throwing away his chances for political preferment, and embarking body and purse in the cause of temperance, devoting months of his precious time to lecturing at mid-winter, throughout the various towns in the north and eastern portions of the State, always paying his own expenses, and contributing liberally for the cause of temperance and the Maine Law, crowning his labor on the day of election, by voting for the first time in his life against his own political party, in favor of the temperance candidates. Now, a course so unpopular as this among politicians, and so destructive to his political prospects, could not have been taken if Barnum had not been a man of independent feelings, and one who was moved by higher considerations than personal aggrandizement.

"In religion, Mr. Barnum is as independent as in politics. He does not truckle to wealth nor popularity, but, although a member of no church, he openly expresses himself a decided *Universalist* in his religious belief, and has given thousands of dollars toward building a Universalist church in Bridgeport, besides contributing to other churches of the same denomination in various parts of the country, and subscribing several thousand dollars to the Universalist college, besides giving \$1,000 toward sending a Universalist missionary to Great Britain. He, however, is a *tolerationist*, and always purchases slips in some of the other churches for such visitors and members of his family as prefer to occupy them. He has contributed toward building many orthodox churches throughout the land, but recently has been known to reply to solicitations for that purpose:—"I will give \$500 toward your church if your pastor will exchange pulpits with mine, but if my religion is deemed heresy by you, I ought not (being a heretic) to be expected to contribute toward building your church."

Barnum's neighbors, and all persons who know him personally and intimately, will corroborate what we have said of him. If P. T. Barnum's true history is ever written at length, it will be found that he is just about the last man among us who is fairly entitled to the name of *Humbug*, and then it will be found that his Phrenological developments reveal him as he is.

We close our sketch of Mr. Barnum by copying the following from Freedley's "Practical Treatise on Business," which will be read with special interest:—

P. T. BARNUM'S GUIDE FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

I have delayed the further progress of this book some three weeks, to obtain (what I was sure to obtain, for he had promised it) the opinion of one who is known all over the world as the ablest fictionist and one of the most successful business men of the age, and I am happy to say it is worth waiting for. Had I received it earlier, I would have been able to affix to the manuscript which I passed on McDougall's, as the "most valuable opinion upon record." It is certainly a volume within itself. I am sure my friends the editors will allow a while to waiting a slice of it for the benefit of their readers, and they are most welcome to it; but, gentlemen, do not, I pray you, forget to mention the source from which you obtained it, or to tell your readers that "there are a few more of the same sort left." Amidst the multiplicity of books, there is danger that those which may have the best effect will be unheeded by the public without your fostering care. In the following letter, Mr. Barnum has given me authority to make alterations, &c., which I have not made, because I see no need of any, and for fear of spoiling it. It is possible that his remarks on advertising should be slightly qualified, to be good advice to all men—for a man should first be certain that his articles are really good in themselves, and would be popular if generally known; and secondly, he should be certain of his own strength, that is, he should be a Barnum before he attempts to rival a Barnum.

Bridgeport, June 28, 1852.

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Upon receiving your telegraphic dispatch on Saturday, that you are waiting at an expense for my letter, I telegraphed you that you should receive it on Wednesday, but on reflection I determined to keep you no longer waiting, so I sat right down and wrote the inclosed. I fear that it is not what you want; but such as it is, I send it. Very likely the grammar may need correcting, and I also give you full liberty to curtail and leave out anything you please, and make any alterations and additions that you please, provided that you do not alter the general meaning and spirit of the article. I hope you will be successful in your publication, and I shall be glad to purchase a copy of the work when it is completed. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

I can scarcely expect to offer anything new on the subject proposed, but will name a few rules that I am convinced, from experience and observation, must be observed in order to insure success in business.

1st. *Select the kind of business that suits your natural inclinations and temperament.*—Some men are naturally mechanics; others have a strong aversion to anything like machinery, and so on; one man has a natural taste for one occupation, and another for another. "I am glad that we do not all feel and think alike," said Dick Homespun, "for if we did, everybody would think my gal, Sukey Snipes, the sweetest creature in all creation, and they would all be trying to court her at once."

I never could succeed as a merchant. I have tried it unsuccessfully several times. I never could be content with a fixed salary, for mine is a purely speculative disposition, while others are just the reverse; and therefore all should be careful to select those occupations that suit them best.

2d. *Let your pledged word ever be sacred.*—Never promise to do a thing without performing it with the most rigid promptness. Nothing is more valuable to a man in business than the name of always doing as he agrees, and that to the moment. A strict adherence to this rule, gives a man the command of half the spare funds within the range of his acquaintance, and always encircles him with a host of friends who may be depended upon in almost any conceivable emergency.

3d. *Whatever you do, do with all your might.*—Work at it if necessary, early and late, in season and out of season, not leaving a stone unturned, and

never deferring for a single hour that which can be done just as well now. The old proverb is full of truth and meaning. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Many a man acquires a fortune by doing his business thoroughly, while his neighbor remains poor for life because he only *half* does his business. Ambition, energy, industry, perseverance, are indispensable requisites for success in business.

4th. *Sobriety. Use no description of intoxicating drinks.*—As no man can succeed in business unless he has a brain to enable him to lay his plans, and reason to guide him in their execution, so, no matter how beautifully a man may be blessed with intelligence, if his brain is muddled, and his judgment warped by intoxicating drinks, it is impossible for him to carry on business successfully. How many good opportunities have passed never to return, while a man was sipping a "social glass" with his friend! How many foolish bargains have been made under the influence of the *nerve*, which temporarily makes its victim so rich! How many important chances have been put off until to-morrow, and thence forever, because the wine-cup has thrown the system into a state of lassitude neutralizing the energies so essential to success in business. The use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is as much an infatuation as is the smoking of opium by the Chinese, and the former is quite as destructive to the success of the business man as the latter.

5th. *Let hope predominate, but be not too visionary.*—Many persons are always kept poor, because they are too visionary. Every project looks to them like certain success, and therefore they keep changing from one business to another, always in hot water, always "under the harrow." The plan of "counting the chickens before they are hatched" is an error of ancient date, but it does not seem to improve by age.

6th. *Do not scatter your powers.*—Engage in one kind of business only, and stick to it faithfully until you succeed, or until you conclude to abandon it. A constant hawking over one nail, will generally drive it home at last, so that it can be clinched. When a man's undivided attention is centered on one object, his mind will constantly be suggesting improvements of value, which would escape him if his brain were occupied by a dozen different subjects at once. Many a fortune has slipped through men's fingers by engaging in too many occupations at once.

7th. *Engage proper employees.*—Never employ a man of bad habits, when one whose habits are good can be found to fill his situation. I have generally been extremely fortunate in having faithful and competent persons to fill the responsible situations in my business, and a man can scarcely be too grateful for such a blessing. When you find a man unfit to fill his station, either from incapacity or peculiarity of character or disposition, dispense with his services, and do not drag out a miserable existence in the vain attempt to change his nature. It is utterly impossible to do so. "You cannot make a silk purse," &c. He was created for some other sphere. Let him find and fill it.

8th. *Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bush.*—Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are.

Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homeopathic doses of advertising will not pay perhaps—it is like half a potion of physic making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Advertise liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent.

Some say, "they cannot afford to advertise;" they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best medium through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping, his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.

The business men of this country do not, as a general thing, begin to appreciate the advantages of advertising thoroughly. Occasionally the public are aroused at witnessing the success of a Swain, a Brandreth, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root, and express astonishment at the rapidity with which these gentlemen acquire fortunes, not reflecting that the same path is open to all who dare pursue it. But it needs nerve and faith. The former, to enable you to launch out thousands on the uncertain waters of the future; the latter, to teach you that after many days it shall surely return, bringing an hundred or a thousand fold to him who appreciates the advantages of printer's ink properly applied.

9th. *Avoid extravagance; and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation.*—It needs no prophet to tell us that those who live fully up to their means, without any thought of a reserve in life, can never attain to a pecuniary independence. A brief reference to my own history, may perhaps serve to illustrate this part of the subject.

By the death of my father in 1826, I was thrown upon the world at the age of sixteen, dependent solely upon my own resources for support. I never found any difficulty in making money, but the thought did not occur to me, (during fifteen years) of trying to save. At one time when lotteries were lawful in my native State (Connecticut,) I was extensively engaged in the sale of tickets, and my profits were enormous, sometimes as high as five hundred dollars per day. But I thought very little of trying to lay up money; I could always easily manage to expend my income, be it ever so great.

In 1841, I purchased the American Museum in New York without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened. I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway, a few weeks before I came in possession of the Museum.

"Well," says I, "Mr. A., I am going to buy the American Museum."

"Buy it!" says he, for he knew I had no property. "What do you intend buying it with?"

"Frame," I replied, "for silver and gold I have none."

It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical, circus or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the old Park Theater, or Wm. Niblo, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, knew me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Oimsted, the owner of the Museum building, (now deceased), a noble whole-souled man as one often meets with, having consulted my references, who all concurred in telling him that I was a "good showman and would do as I agreed," accepted my proposition to give security for me in the purchase of the Museum collection, he appointing a money-taker at the door, and crediting to me, towards the purchase, all the money received after paying expenses, allowing me fifty dollars per month on which to support my family, consisting of a wife and three children. This was my own proposition, as I was determined so to live that six hundred dollars per annum should defray all the expenses of my family until I had paid for the Museum; and my treasure of a wife (and such

a wife is a treasure) gladly assented to the arrangement, and expressed her willingness to cut the expenses down to four hundred dollars per annum; if necessary.

One day, some six months after I had purchased the Museum, my friend Mr. Oimsted happened in at my ticket-office, at about twelve o'clock, and found me alone eating my dinner, which consisted of a few slices of corned beef and bread that I had brought from home in the morning.

"Is this the way you eat your dinner," he inquired.

"I have not eaten a warm dinner since I bought the Museum, except on the Sabbath," I replied, "and I intend never to eat another on a week day until I get out of debt."

"Ah! you are safe, and will pay for the Museum before the year is out," he replied, slapping me familiarly on the shoulder; and he was right, for in less than a year from that period I was in full possession of the Museum as my own property, every cent paid out of the profits of the establishment.

Had I been less economical, and less determined, my expenses would have kept pace with my income; I should have lost much valuable time in going home every day to my dinner; and my present situation would probably have been very different from what it is.

Men and women accustomed to gratify every whim and caprice, will find it hard at first to cut down their various unnecessary expenses, and will feel it a great self-denial to live in a smaller house than they have been accustomed to, with less expensive furniture, less company, less costly clothing, a less number of balls, parties, theater-goings, carriage-ridings, pleasure excursions, cigar-smokings, liquor drinkings, &c., &c.; but, after all, if they will try the plan of laying by a "nest-egg," or in other words, a small sum of money, after paying all expenses, they will be surprised at the pleasure to be derived from constantly adding to their little "pile," as well as from all the economical habits which follow in the pursuit of this peculiar pleasure.

The old suit of clothes, and the old bonnet and dress, will answer for another season; the Croton or spring water will taste better than champagne; a brisk walk will prove more exhilarating than a ride in the finest coach; a social family chat, an evening's reading in the family circle, or an hour's play of "hunt the slipper" and "blind man's buff," will be far more pleasant than a fifty or a five hundred dollar party, when the reflection on the difference in cost is indulged in by those who begin to know the pleasures of saving.

Thousands of men are kept poor, and tens of thousands are made so, after they have acquired quite sufficient to support them well through life, in consequence of laying their plans of living on too expensive a platform. Some families in this country expend twenty thousand dollars per annum, and some much more, and would scarcely know how to live on a less sum.

Prosperity is a more severe ordeal than adversity, especially sudden prosperity. "Easy come, easy go," is an old and true proverb. *Pride*, when permitted full sway, is the great undying cancer-worm which gnaws the very vitals of a man's worldly possessions, let them be small or great, hundreds or millions. Many persons as they begin to prosper, immediately commence expending for luxuries, until in a short time their expenses swallow up their income, and they become ruined in their ridiculous attempts to keep up appearances, and make a "sensation."

I know a gentleman of fortune, who says, that when he first began to prosper, his wife would have a new and elegant sofa. "That sofa," he says, "cost me thirty thousand dollars!" The riddle is thus explained.

When the sofa reached the house, it was found necessary to get chairs to "match," then sideboards, carpets, and tables, "to correspond" with them, and so on through the entire stock of furniture, when

last it was found that the house itself was quite too small and old-fashioned for the furniture, and a new one was built to correspond with the sofa and *et ceteras*; "thus," added my friend, "running up an outlay of thirty thousand dollars caused by that single sofa, and saddling on me, in the shape of servants, equipage, and the necessary expenses attendant upon keeping up a fine establishment," a yearly outlay of eleven thousand dollars, and a tight pinch at that; whereas, ten years ago, we lived with much more real comfort, because with much less care, on as many hundreds. "The truth is," he continued, "that sofa would have brought me to inevitable bankruptcy, had not a most unexampled tide of prosperity kept me above it."

10th. *Do not depend upon others*.—Your success must depend upon your own individual exertions. Trust not to the assistance of friends; but learn that every man must be the architect of his own fortune. And with proper attention to the foregoing rules, and such observations as a man of sense will pick up in his own experience, the road to competence will not, I think, usually be found a difficult one.

F. T. BARNUM.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 28, 1852.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN

IN LONDON.

BY GEORGE COMBE.

[The following very valuable communication, to the *Scotsman*, an Edinburgh paper, on pauper education, was made by the celebrated author of "The Constitution of Man," during a recent visit to London. Its suggestions show a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the human mind and body, and the application of correct principles to the elevation of those whom misfortune and poverty have placed at the substratum of society. Aside from the Christian philanthropy abounding in the article, there are economic and philosophical suggestions which appeal to the political, pecuniary, and social interests of all our citizens.]

We commend the article to the careful perusal of all who love clear and benevolent truth, and have an interest in the elevation of the degraded and unfortunate.]

The treatment of pauper children is a subject of great public importance; for on it depends whether society rears paupers to prey on its substance, as a slovenly farmer does weeds to abstract nutriment from his corn, or cuts off the supply by eradicating the evil at its source. Individuals fall into pauperism in consequence of deficiency in bodily and mental vigor, or in skill and morality, to earn the means of their own subsistence. As a general rule, pauper children inherit from their parents the deficiencies which tend to pauperism, and no treatment of them can be wise, salutary, and truly economical, not to mention humane, which does not tend directly towards supplying their defects, and fitting them to act successfully their parts in social life.

In Scotland, until a very recent period, immediate economy was the thing chiefly looked to in managing the juvenile department of our pauper workhouses. The children were poorly fed, congregated in crowds, with little to stimulate their mental faculties or corporeal functions; taught little; and early drafted off to unskilled labor, and then left to shift for themselves. This treatment,

by enfeebling the body and the brain, and omitting practical training in social arts and duties, was a direct cultivation of pauperism. It was similar to a farmer sowing the seeds of docks and thistles broadcast in his fields. A great improvement, therefore, was made when the children were taken out of the workhouse, placed in respectable families in the country, and provided with the education and training which the peasantry and operative tradesmen of our Scottish villages receive. In London a different plan has been followed, which I shall briefly describe from personal observation.

At Westow Hill, Norwood, about five miles south from Saint Paul's, the "Central London District" has erected a school for pauper boys and girls. The locality is admirably chosen. The school stands on the summit of a hill rising between two and three hundred feet above the level of the sea, open to the sun and wind, free from damp, close upon a village, and within the circle of the London omnibus drives. There are nine hundred children in the institution. The sleeping apartments of the boys contain each ninety beds, and two sleep in a bed. Ventilation is provided for by apertures in the walls, on a level with the floor, and in the ceiling, the latter communicating with a chimney, in which, however, no fire is lighted either in summer or winter. The windows were all open when I visited the rooms, and everything was clean and fresh to the senses; but this afforded no test of the sufficiency of the ventilation in the night, especially in winter, when all the windows are closed.

The boys and girls are reared separately, except when very young. There is an infant school in which lessons on objects in natural history are given. Both boys and girls attend this school. At a more advanced age they are separated and drafted into higher schools, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, grammar, parsing, etymology, analysis of lessons, industrial mechanics, and vocal music are taught. By prayers, the Catechism, Bible lessons, and divine service on Sundays, their religious instruction is provided for.

Three trades are taught to the boys—namely, shoemaking, tailoring, and sailoring. There are large paved yards, in one of which the upper deck, masts, and rigging of a ship are erected. The boys who desire to be sailors are here instructed and trained in everything connected with seamanship that can be learned without being afloat. In these yards they and the other boys are drilled, and play, and walk. The girls have a separate paved yard for their exercise.

The lessons and recreative exercises are alternated, and each boy attends school four, and labors in the workshop two days in the week. They make all the shoes needed for the establishment, and also all the dresses for the boys.

The girls receive a general education similar to that of the boys, and, besides, learn to sew. They make the dresses required for the female inmates, and they also wash and iron all the clothes. While washing, they sing altogether a series of songs to cheer them in their labor, and also, probably, to prevent them from making an unprofitable use of their tongues if not so employed. They clean the

dormitories and wards, making the beds, and perform all the other duties of female servants in a large family. Each girl attends the school three days in the week, and is employed the other three in sewing, washing, and working.

The teachers, both male and female, appeared to be active, earnest, and energetic, and the whole establishment was unreservedly thrown open to public inspection.

Here, then, there is much to commend. The instruction given is useful; the provision for exercise and recreation is humane and salutary, and well calculated to strengthen the constitution; the workshops are invaluable adjuncts for training the children, not only in a rudimentary knowledge of the trades mentioned, but in habits of industry and application; and the plan of giving the boys four, and the girls three days of schooling in the week, alternated with two or three days of labor, is a happy thought, for it prevents both idleness and labor from becoming monotonous and tiresome. Both will be better performed in consequence of this interchange.

Only one thing appeared to me to be omitted—namely, instruction in the physical and moral elements and laws of the world into which the children must soon be introduced, and most of them without parents, guardians, or friends to counsel, instruct, and advise them. Some persons might perhaps ask what is the special advantage of teaching grammar, etymology, parsing, dictation, and history to pauper children; but I am glad to see such children disciplined in anything that will quicken and train their intellectual faculties. If, however, there be not time and opportunity for teaching them everything necessary to send them into social life properly qualified for their duties, I should prefer giving them instruction in some branches which are omitted, as more useful than some which are taught. For example, I heard the children repeat by rote the names of the Kings of England, beginning with William the Conqueror and coming down to the present reign, adding the years in which each sovereign ascended the throne and died. The accomplishment of this task must have consumed much time; yet of so little practical value was it deemed by the teacher, that I saw him take up the printed table of the history and look on to see that the repetition was correct; clearly proving that he had not himself considered it necessary to commit it to memory. If he could become, and discharge the duties of a practical teacher without learning it by rote, could not the children be excellent shoemakers, tailors, and sailors, without undergoing this drudgery?

On comparing the things taught in this and many other schools with the practical affairs of life, it appears to me clear that the studies have been devised by literary, and not by practical men. The grand aim of the lessons appears to be to make the children scholars, rather than intelligent workmen and members of society. I am aware that the scholar-like education is defended on the ground that it affords the best exercise for the intellectual faculties, and thus fits them most effectually for subsequently acquiring practical knowledge. But while its efficacy in this respect

man who ever applied the term "humbug" to his own name. He wished to obtain in some way a notoriety, that would, by bringing him prominently before the public, enable him, by handling the cards as he knew how to handle them, to gain a fortune. He, therefore, dubbed himself a "humbug," and soon got the title ringing throughout the Union from the public and the press. To aid this idea, he published fictitious stories of his exploits with old Joice Heth, the Negro represented as 161 years of age, and the nurse of Washington, and in due time he manufactured similar stories regarding the mermaid, woolly horse, &c., &c. Now, the people whom Barnum humbugged were only those editors who published his stories, and those readers who believed them.

The stories were fictitious, romances written for effect, tales told to answer the purpose of so many advertisements for Barnum. His purpose was accomplished—his objects gained—he became notorious—celebrated as a sharp and singularly "cute" genius, and a most terrible "humbug." The consequence was, he himself became a curiosity, and the people longed not only to see him, but whatever he had to exhibit.*

This was just what he wanted. A year ago, Barnum said to the man who manages his great traveling caravan of elephants, &c.:—"What do the people say about my big show?" "They say it is a humbug," was the reply. "That's right," said Barnum, "keep them talking that way and it will add at least \$10,000 a year to the receipts." "How so?" inquired the manager. "Because 40,000 persons, who would never otherwise have visited the exhibition, will now go to see whether it is a humbug or not," said Barnum. The manager says that such has proved the fact, and that no public exhibition has ever traveled in America that drew half the number of persons that flock to Barnum's caravan. So much for notoriety—even if it is the notoriety of being a humbug.

But those who have known Barnum's character for liberality, benevolence, and real goodness of heart—those who are aware of his enlarged and liberal views of religion, morality, and the welfare of the human race, have found it difficult to harmonize these peculiarities with his self-acknowledged character of being a humbug. They could not see how a man who was really a philanthropist, spending his money and his time for the relief of his fellow-men, could at the same time be contriving plans to obtain from them money, even 25 cents at a time, under false pretences.

We now state, that so far from Barnum ever doing anything of this kind, there is no caterer for the amusement of the public, in this or any other country, that ever gave the people their money's

worth to anything like the extent that Barnum always does. Is Barnum's New York Museum, for instance, a humbug? Why, a few years since, the great Chinese collection was exhibiting in Broadway, at 50 cents, and called cheap at that. Peale's Museum was open in Broadway at 25 cents admission. Our theatrical companies then, as now, charged from 25 cents to 75 cents. At this moment Barnum's Museum contains all of the Chinese collection—the entire of Peale's Museum and Picture Gallery, as well as several other museum collections, all the great American Museum collection, which cost its founder, Mr. Scudder, \$100,000, and at least another \$75,000 or \$100,000 of curiosities collected by Barnum himself in eleven years from all parts of the globe, to which is added one of the most talented theatrical companies in this city, the whole of which is exhibited for 25 cents.

And the same good order and decorum, the same cleanliness, system, and propriety that so eminently characterized the Jenny Lind Concerts, under the direction of the indefatigable Barnum, mark every department of the American Museum, under his charge. Does this look like humbug?

But what about "Joice Heth," the "mermaid," the "woolly horse," and all those impositions of which we have heard so much?

We will tell you briefly, and we pledge our reputation that we tell you what we know to be the truth, and what is susceptible of indubitable proof. In the month of June, 1835, a Negro woman was being exhibited at Masonic Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, as the nurse of Washington. She was called "Joice Heth," and was represented as 161 years old. Her fame had reached New York some weeks before she reached Philadelphia. She was exhibited by R. W. Lindsey, of Louisville, Ky., who brought Joice all the way from that city, exhibiting her on the route, and also exhibiting an antiquated bill of sale to prove her alleged age. At this time Barnum had never seen Joice Heth. He, however, believed the story, and went to Philadelphia to endeavor to secure the exhibition for himself. Lindsey agreed to sell out for \$1,000, and gave Barnum a week to raise the money. Barnum returned to New York, found a friend, who joined him in the speculation, and taking the money to Philadelphia, paid it to Lindsey, received old Joice from his hands, with a contract signed by Lindsey giving him the right to exhibit her in consideration of the \$1,000 paid by Barnum. Barnum, of course, himself believed the story of Joice Heth's age, of her having been the nurse of Washington, or he would never have paid \$1,000 for her.

R. W. Lindsey is now living in Lynn, Mass., and will corroborate this statement, and Mr. Lindsey still declares that he has no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the bill of sale which established her age at 161, nor of her having really attained that age. The contrary has never been proved—nor has anything like proof appeared, except the opinions of some surgeons at her post-mortem examination, and the confessions of Barnum that he had humbugged the public—confessions made only for the purpose of getting notoriety, and just as true as many other advertisements of wonderful cures

by quack medicines, &c., and no more so. So soon for Joice Heth.

THE FEJEE MERMAID.—Barnum has had the credit of making this exhibition. Here are the facts. In the summer of 1842, a gentleman from Boston took the mermaid to New York, and told Barnum the following story, which he believed, and which he and Barnum now believe to be true. Here is the story:—

"About the year 1817, the captain of a Boston ship was in China, and there saw what he believed to be a preserved specimen of a veritable mermaid. He was astonished at seeing what he had so often heard of, and fully believed in—he regarded it as the most extraordinary curiosity in the world, and bought it, paying \$5,000 of the ship's money to secure it. He left the ship in charge of the mate, and went to London to exhibit his mermaid. He could not succeed in making the fortune which he anticipated, and he returned to Boston with the mermaid. He always believed it a genuine animal, and preserved it with great care till the day of his death. His son, a sailor, and his only heir, sold the animal to the gentleman from Boston before noticed, and he brought it to New York for Barnum's inspection."

Such was the story. Barnum believed it, and calling his naturalist asked his opinion regarding the genuineness of the animal. The naturalist replied that he could not conceive how it was manufactured, for he never knew a monkey with such peculiar teeth, hands, &c., nor did he know a fish of such peculiar fins. "Then, why do you suppose it is manufactured?" asked Barnum. "Because I don't believe in mermaids," replied the naturalist. "That's no reason at all," said Barnum, "and therefore I'll believe in the mermaid, and hire it."

He did so, and in his puffing way, which none understand better than himself, he got up a pamphlet with pictures of mermaids—gave several fictitious accounts of the capture of such animals, described how this was caught at the Fejee Islands, &c., &c., and great crowds came to see it. That same mermaid is now being exhibited in the Boston Museum, and no naturalist has yet been found who can classify the monkey and fish from which it was manufactured, if it ever was manufactured. Indeed, if it is a fiction, (which it probably is,) it is a wonderful curiosity as a work of art, and it is probably a work of the Japanese, who made it as an idol for worship. The Yankee captain who bought it was told that it was purchased from some Japanese sailors. Hon. Moses Kimball and other gentlemen in Boston know the above to be the facts, as does James W. Hale, Esq., and others, in New York.

THE "WOOLLY HORSE" was really a curious freak of nature. His skin was actually covered with a fine, curly, woolly substance, which was very extraordinary. Barnum came through Cincinnati in 1847, on his way home from Havana, New Orleans, &c., where he had been exhibiting General Tom Thumb. He saw this horse and purchased him in Cincinnati, for the sum of \$500. The horse had been exhibited as a curiosity, and much money received for the exhibition months before Barnum ever saw him.

* A few years since a stranger came to the office of the American Museum, and, paying a quarter of a dollar, received his ticket. Before proceeding further, he inquired of the ticket-seller if Barnum was in the Museum. "This is Mr. Barnum," replied the ticket-seller, pointing to Mr. B., who was reading a newspaper in the office. "Are you Mr. Barnum?" inquired the stranger, as Mr. B. raised his eyes from the paper. "Yes sir," replied Barnum. "I have got the worth of my money," said the stranger, throwing down the ticket, and he departed in great glee, without entering the Museum.

Barnum sent him to New York, and by means of pictures, paragraphs in the papers, &c., and by announcing the woolly horse as a wonderful animal, captured by Colonel Fremont and his party in the Rocky Mountains, after a chase of three days, he raised a great furor, and started the crowd. But the horse was really a curiosity, and was not, as Barnum has led the public to suppose, manufactured by him by covering him dexterously with an old buffalo skin, sewed in impenetrable stitches to the animal's living hide. The woolly horse was not a humbug, and if it had been, Barnum was not the originator of it.

A would-be knowing chap in a neighboring city once whispered in Barnum's ear as follows:—

"Now, Barnum, I know Tom Thumb is a humbug, or you would have nothing to do with him. You have already exhibited him six years, and he don't appear to grow. How do you manage it?"

"I am afraid to trust you with my secret," said Barnum gravely.

"Honor bright—I'll never betray you, positively," was the earnest reply.

"Well, the fact is, I keep several light-haired children in constant training, and as fast as one grows and gets too large, I fill its place by a smaller one, and by moving about from town to town, I call it the same Tom Thumb, and people don't know the difference."

The man believed this hoax, and probably told of it often "in confidence," and it is by a thousand and one such strivings after notoriety that Barnum has succeeded in acquiring a title which does not belong to him, and which is not in accordance with his true character.

A gentleman in Connecticut who has known Barnum well from his childhood to the present hour, says in a letter to a friend:—"I know of no public man whose true character is so little known and so generally misapprehended as that of P. T. Barnum. The public who know him not, but judge merely from what they have read or heard of him, regard him as a scheming, selfish man, whose principles hang very loosely upon him, and whose great and almost only desire is to obtain money. Many persons give him credit for one desire more, viz.: official station, and therefore, as a matter of course, they believe him to be a fawning demagogue, ready to espouse any cause or any set of principles, political or religious, so that by so doing he gets a better chance for office. This is all wrong. BARNUM'S TRUE CHARACTER IS THE VERY ANTIPODES OF ALL THIS. He possesses a speculative disposition and generally manages to hit upon some plan that, aided by his untiring perseverance, will result in quick and large profits, but when these profits are once gained his end is accomplished, and then he expends as liberally as he has earned. There is nothing miserly in his disposition, but on the contrary, he is generous to a fault, and many a time has he been sadly imposed upon, on account of his too great readiness to relieve those whom he believed in need. Barnum is not, however, an ostentatious giver. We seldom see his name paraded on published subscription lists—these he studiously avoids—but thousands of recipients of his charity can testify that he knows practically the blessings of those who 'give.'"

"As for political aspirations I am convinced that Barnum has none, or if he has, that they are not sufficiently strong to induce him to play the demagogue for the sake of office. He has always been a voter in the democratic ranks, until April, 1852, and his political friends were ready to give him any office he might desire. It is within my own knowledge that active and influential members of his party offered him the opportunity of being nominated for Congress; also for Governor of the State of Connecticut, with strong prospects of success, but Mr. Barnum invariably declined all such proposals, giving as a principal reason for so doing, that he could not consent to play the double part, and perform the dirty work which a political party would expect, and therefore we find him at this propitious moment throwing away his chances for political preferment, and embarking body and purse in the cause of temperance, devoting months of his precious time to lecturing at mid-winter, throughout the various towns in the north and eastern portions of the State, always paying his own expenses, and contributing liberally for the cause of temperance and the Maine Law, crowning his labor on the day of election, by voting for the first time in his life against his own political party, in favor of the temperance candidates. Now, a course so unpopular as this among politicians, and so destructive to his political prospects, could not have been taken if Barnum had not been a man of independent feelings, and one who was moved by higher considerations than personal aggrandizement.

"In religion, Mr. Barnum is as independent as in politics. He does not truckle to wealth nor popularity, but, although a member of no church, he openly expresses himself a decided Universalist in his religious belief, and has given thousands of dollars toward building a Universalist church in Bridgeport, besides contributing to other churches of the same denomination in various parts of the country, and subscribing several thousand dollars to the Universalist college, besides giving \$1,000 toward sending a Universalist missionary to Great Britain. He, however, is a tolerationist, and always purchases slips in some of the other churches for such visitors and members of his family as prefer to occupy them. He has contributed toward building many orthodox churches throughout the land, but recently has been known to reply to solicitations for that purpose:—"I will give \$500 toward your church if your pastor will exchange pulpits with mine, but if my religion is deemed heresy by you, I ought not (being a heretic) to be expected to contribute toward building your church."

Barnum's neighbors, and all persons who know him personally and intimately, will corroborate what we have said of him. If P. T. Barnum's true history is ever written at length, it will be found that he is just about the last man among us who is fairly entitled to the name of *humbug*, and then it will be found that his Phrenological developments reveal him as he is.

We close our sketch of Mr. Barnum by copying the following from Freedley's "Practical Treatise on Business," which will be read with special interest:—

P. T. BARNUM'S REASONS FOR DELAYING IN ANSWERING.

I have delayed the further progress of this book some three weeks, to obtain (what I was sure to obtain, for he had promised it) the opinion of one who is known all over the world as the ablest politician and one of the most successful business men of the age, and I am happy to say it is worth waiting for. Had I received it earlier, I would have been able to affix to it the endorsement which I passed on Mr. Donoghue's, as the "most valuable opinion upon record." It is certainly a volume within itself. I am sure my friends the editors will after a while be waiting a slice of it for the benefit of their readers, and they are most welcome to it, but, gentlemen, do not, I pray you, forget to mention the source from which you obtained it, or to tell your readers that "there are a few more of the same sort left." Amidst the multiplicity of books, there is danger that those which may have the best effort will be unheard of by the public without your fostering care. In the following letter, Mr. Barnum has given me authority to make alterations, &c., which I have not made, because I see no need of any, and for fear of spoiling it. It is possible that his remarks on advertising should be slightly qualified, to be good advice to all men—for a man should first be certain that his articles are really good in themselves, and would be popular if generally known; and secondly, he should be certain of his own strength, that is, he should be a Barnum before he attempts to rival a Barnum.

Bridgeport, June 28, 1852.

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Upon receiving your telegraphic dispatch on Saturday, that you are waiting at an expense for my letter, I telegraphed you that you should receive it on Wednesday, but on reflection I determined to keep you no longer waiting, so I sat right down and wrote the inclosed. I fear that it is not what you want; but such as it is, I send it. Very likely the grammar may need correcting, and I also give you full liberty to curtail and leave out anything you please, and make any alterations and additions that you please, provided that you do not alter the general meaning and spirit of the article. I hope you will be successful in your publication, and I shall be glad to purchase a copy of the work when it is completed. Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

I can scarcely expect to offer anything new on the subject proposed, but will name a few rules that I am convinced, from experience and observation, must be observed in order to insure success in business.

1st. *Select the kind of business that suits your natural inclinations and temperament.*—Some men are naturally mechanics; others have a strong aversion to anything like machinery, and so on; one man has a natural taste for one occupation, and another for another. "I am glad that we do not all feel and think alike," said Dick Homespun, "for if we did, everybody would think my gal, Sukey Snipes, the sweetest creature in all creation, and they would all be trying to court her at once."

I never could succeed as a merchant. I have tried it unsuccessfully several times. I never could be content with a fixed salary, for mine is a purely speculative disposition, while others are just the reverse; and therefore all should be careful to select those occupations that suit them best.

2d. *Let your pledged word ever be sacred.*—Never promise to do a thing without performing it with the most rigid promptness. Nothing is more valuable to a man in business than the name of always doing as he agrees, and that to the moment. A strict adherence to this rule, gives a man the command of half the spare funds within the range of his acquaintance, and always encircles him with a host of friends who may be depended upon in almost any conceivable emergency.

3d. *Whatever you do, do with all your might.*—Work at it if necessary, early and late, in season and out of season, not leaving a stone unturned, and

never deferring for a single hour that which can be done just as well now. The old proverb is full of truth and meaning. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Many a man acquires a fortune by doing his business *thoroughly*, while his neighbor remains poor for life because he only *half* does his business. Ambition, energy, industry, perseverance, are indispensable requisites for success in business.

4th. *Sobriety. Use no description of intoxicating drinks.*—As no man can succeed in business unless he has a brain to enable him to lay his plans, and reason to guide him in their execution, so, no matter how beautifully a man may be blessed with intelligence, if his brain is muddled, and his judgment warped by intoxicating drinks, it is impossible for him to carry on business successfully. How many good opportunities have passed never to return, while a man was sipping a "social glass" with his friend! How many foolish bargains have been made under the influence of the *nerve*, which temporarily makes its victim so rich! How many important chances have been put off until to-morrow, and thence forever, because the wine-cup has thrown the system into a state of lassitude, neutralizing the energies so essential to success in business. The use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is as much an infatuation as is the smoking of opium by the Chinese, and the former is quite as destructive to the success of the business man as the latter.

5th. *Let hope predominate, but be not too visionary.*—Many persons are always kept poor, because they are too visionary. Every project looks to them like certain success, and therefore they keep changing from one business to another, always in hot water, always "under the harrow." The plan of "counting the chickens before they are hatched" is an error of ancient date, but it does not seem to improve by age.

6th. *Do not scatter your powers.*—Engage in one kind of business only, and stick to it faithfully until you succeed, or until you conclude to abandon it. A constant hammering on one nail, will generally drive it home at last, so that it can be clinched. When a man's undivided attention is centered on one object, his mind will constantly be suggesting improvements of value, which would escape him if his brain were occupied by a dozen different subjects at once. Many a fortune has slipped through men's fingers by engaging in too many occupations at once.

7th. *Engage proper employees.*—Never employ a man of bad habits, when one whose habits are good can be found to fill his situation. I have generally been extremely fortunate in having faithful and competent persons to fill the responsible situations in my business, and a man can scarcely be too grateful for such a blessing. When you find a man unfit to fill his station, either from incapacity or peculiarity of character or disposition, dispense with his services, and do not drag out a miserable existence in the vain attempt to change his nature. It is utterly impossible to do so. "You cannot make a silk purse," &c. He was created for some other sphere. Let him find and fill it.

8th. *Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bush.*—Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are.

Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and gradually. Homeopathic doses of advertising will not pay perhaps—it is like half a potion of physic making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent.

Some say, "they cannot afford to advertise;" they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best medium through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping, his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.

The business men of this country do not, as a general thing, begin to appreciate the advantages of advertising thoroughly. Occasionally the public are aroused at witnessing the success of a Swain, a Brandreth, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root, and express astonishment at the rapidity with which these gentlemen acquire fortunes, not reflecting that the same path is open to all who dare pursue it. But it needs nerve and faith. The former, to enable you to launch out thousands on the uncertain waters of the future; the latter, to teach you that after many days it shall surely return, bringing an hundred or a thousand fold to him who appreciates the advantages of printer's ink properly applied.

9th. *Avoid extravagance; and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation.*—It needs no prophet to tell us that those who live fully up to their means, without any thought of a reserve in life, can never attain to a pecuniary independence. A brief reference to my own history, may perhaps serve to illustrate this part of the subject.

By the death of my father in 1826, I was thrown upon the world at the age of sixteen, dependent solely upon my own resources for support. I never found any difficulty in making money, but the thought did not occur to me, (during fifteen years) of trying to save. At one time when lotteries were lawful in my native State (Connecticut,) I was extensively engaged in the sale of tickets, and my profits were enormous, sometimes as high as five hundred dollars per day. But I thought very little of trying to lay up money; I could always easily manage to expend my income, be it ever so great.

In 1841, I purchased the American Museum in New York without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened. I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway, a few weeks before I came in possession of the Museum.

"Well," says I, "Mr. A., I am going to buy the American Museum."

"Buy it?" says he, for he knew I had no property. "What do you intend buying it with?"

"Firm," I replied, "for silver and gold I have none."

It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical, circus or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the old Park Theater, or Wm. Nibbs, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, knew me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Olmsted, the owner of the Museum building, (now deceased), a noble whole-souled man as one often meets with, having consulted my references, who all concurred in telling him that I was a "good showman and would do as I agreed," accepted my proposition to give security for me in the purchase of the Museum collection, he appointing a money-taker at the door, and crediting to me, towards the purchase, all the money received after paying expenses, allowing me fifty dollars per month on which to support my family, consisting of a wife and three children. This was my own proposition, as I was determined so to live that six hundred dollars per annum should defray all the expenses of my family until I had paid for the Museum; and my treasure of a wife (and such

a wife is a treasure) gladly assented to the arrangement, and expressed her willingness to cut the expenses down to four hundred dollars per annum, if necessary.

One day, some six months after I had purchased the Museum, my friend Mr. Olmsted happened in at my ticket-office, at about twelve o'clock, and found me alone eating my dinner, which consisted of a few slices of corned beef and bread that I had brought from home in the morning.

"Is this the way you eat your dinner," he inquired.

"I have not eaten a warm dinner since I bought the Museum, except on the Sabbath," I replied, "and I intend never to eat another on a week-day until I get out of debt."

"Ah! you are safe, and will pay for the Museum before the year is out," he replied, slapping me familiarly on the shoulder; and he was right, for in less than a year from that period I was in full possession of the Museum as my own property, every cent paid out of the profits of the establishment.

Had I been less economical, and less determined, my expenses would have kept pace with my income; I should have lost much valuable time in going home every day to my dinner; and my present situation would probably have been very different from what it is.

Men and women accustomed to gratify every whim and caprice, will find it hard at first to cut down their various unnecessary expenses, and will feel it a great self-denial to live in a smaller house than they have been accustomed to, with less expensive furniture, less company, less costly clothing, a less number of balls, parties, theater-goings, carriage-ridings, pleasure excursions, cigar-smokings, liquor-drinkings, &c. &c. &c.; but, after all, if they will try the plan of laying by a "nest-egg," or in other words, a small sum of money, after paying all expenses, they will be surprised at the pleasure to be derived from constantly adding to their little "pile," as well as from all the economical habits which follow in the pursuit of this peculiar pleasure.

The old suit of clothes, and the old bonnet and dress, will answer for another season; the Croton or spring water will taste better than champagne; a brisk walk will prove more exhilarating than a ride in the finest coach; a social family chat, an evening's reading in the family circle, or an hour's play of "hunt the slipper" and "blind man's buff," will be far more pleasant than a fifty or a five hundred dollar party, when the reflection on the difference in cost is indulged in by those who begin to know the pleasures of saving.

Thousands of men are kept poor, and tens of thousands are made so, after they have acquired quite sufficient to support them well through life, in consequence of laying their plans of living on top expensive a platform. Some families in this country expend twenty thousand dollars per annum, and some much more, and would scarcely know how to live on a less sum.

Prosperity is a more severe ordeal than adversity, especially sudden prosperity. "Easy come, easy go," is an old and true proverb. *Pride*, when permitted full sway, is the great undying cancer-worm which gnaws the very vitals of a man's worldly possessions, let them be small or great, hundreds or millions. Many persons as they begin to prosper, immediately commence expending for luxuries, until in a short time their expenses swallow up their income, and they become ruined in their ridiculous attempts to keep up appearances, and make a "sensation."

I know a gentleman of fortune, who says, that when he first began to prosper, his wife would have a new and elegant sofa. "That sofa," he says, "cost me thirty thousand dollars!" The riddle is thus explained.

When the sofa reached the house, it was found necessary to get chairs to "match," then sideboards, carpets, and tables, "to correspond" with them, and so on through the entire stock of furniture, when

last it was found that the house itself was quite too small and old-fashioned for the furniture, and a new one was built to correspond with the sofa and *et ceteras*; "thus," added my friend, "running up an outlay of thirty thousand dollars caused by that single sofa, and saddling on me, in the shape of servants, equipage, and the necessary expenses attendant upon keeping up a fine establishment, a yearly outlay of eleven thousand dollars, and a tight pinch at that; whereas, ten years ago, we lived with much more real comfort, because with much less care, on as many hundreds." "The truth is," he continued, "that sofa would have brought me to inevitable bankruptcy, had not a most unexampled tide of prosperity kept me above it."

10th. *Do not depend upon others*.—Your success must depend upon your own individual exertions. Trust not to the assistance of friends; but learn that every man must be the architect of his own fortune. And with proper attention to the foregoing rules, and such observations as a man of sense will pick up in his own experience, the road to competence will not, I think, usually be found a difficult one.

—P. T. BARNUM.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 28, 1852.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN IN LONDON.

BY GEORGE COMBE.

[The following very valuable communication, to the Scotsman, an Edinburgh paper, on pauper education, was made by the celebrated author of "The Constitution of Man," during a recent visit to London. Its suggestions show a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the human mind and body, and the application of correct principles to the elevation of those whom misfortune and poverty have placed at the substratum of society. Aside from the Christian philanthropy abounding in the article, there are economic and philosophical suggestions which appeal to the political, pecuniary, and social interests of all our citizens.]

We commend the article to the careful perusal of all who love clear and benevolent truth, and have an interest in the elevation of the degraded and unfortunate.]

The treatment of pauper children is a subject of great public importance; for on it depends whether society rears paupers to prey on its substance, as a slovenly farmer does weeds to abstract nutriment from his corn, or cuts off the supply by eradicating the evil at its source. Individuals fall into pauperism in consequence of deficiency in bodily and mental vigor, or in skill and morality, to earn the means of their own subsistence. As a general rule, pauper children inherit from their parents the deficiencies which tend to pauperism, and no treatment of them can be wise, salutary, and truly economical, not to mention humane, which does not tend directly towards supplying their defects, and fitting them to act successfully their parts in social life.

In Scotland, until a very recent period, immediate economy was the thing chiefly looked to in managing the juvenile department of our pauper workhouses. The children were poorly fed, congregated in crowds, with little to stimulate their mental faculties or corporeal functions; taught little; and early drafted off to unskilled labor, and then left to shift for themselves. This treatment,

by enfeebling the body and the brain, and omitting practical training in social arts and duties, was a direct cultivation of pauperism. It was similar to a farmer sowing the seeds of docks and thistles broadcast in his fields. A great improvement, therefore, was made when the children were taken out of the workhouse, placed in respectable families in the country, and provided with the education and training which the peasantry and operative tradesmen of our Scottish villages receive. In London a different plan has been followed, which I shall briefly describe from personal observation.

At Westow Hill, Norwood, about five miles south from Saint Paul's, the "Central London District" has erected a school for pauper boys and girls. The locality is admirably chosen. The school stands on the summit of a hill rising between two and three hundred feet above the level of the sea, open to the sun and wind, free from damp, close upon a village, and within the circle of the London omnibus drives. There are nine hundred children in the institution. The sleeping apartments of the boys contain each ninety beds, and two sleep in a bed. Ventilation is provided for by apertures in the walls, on a level with the floor, and in the ceiling, the latter communicating with a chimney, in which, however, no fire is lighted either in summer or winter. The windows were all open when I visited the rooms, and everything was clean and fresh to the senses; but this afforded no test of the sufficiency of the ventilation in the night, especially in winter, when all the windows are closed.

The boys and girls are reared separately, except when very young. There is an infant school in which lessons on objects in natural history are given. Both boys and girls attend this school. At a more advanced age they are separated and drafted into higher schools, in which reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, grammar, parsing, etymology, analysis of lessons, industrial mechanics, and vocal music are taught. By prayers, the Catechism, Bible lessons, and divine service on Sundays, their religious instruction is provided for.

Three trades are taught to the boys—namely, shoemaking, tailoring, and sailmaking. There are large paved yards, in one of which the upper deck, masts, and rigging of a ship are erected. The boys who desire to be sailors are here instructed and trained in everything connected with seamanship that can be learned without being afloat. In these yards they and the other boys are drilled, and play, and walk. The girls have a separate paved yard for their exercise.

The lessons and recreative exercises are alternated, and each boy attends school four, and labors in the workshop two days in the week. They make all the shoes needed for the establishment, and also all the dresses for the boys.

The girls receive a general education similar to that of the boys, and, besides, learn to sew. They make the dresses required for the female inmates, and they also wash and iron all the clothes. While washing, they sing altogether a series of songs to cheer them in their labor, and also, probably, to prevent them from making an unprofitable use of their tongues if not so employed. They clean the

dormitories and wards, making the beds, and perform all the other duties of female servants in a large family. Each girl attends the school three days in the week, and is employed the other three in sewing, washing, and working.

The teachers, both male and female, appeared to be active, earnest, and energetic, and the whole establishment was unreservedly thrown open to public inspection.

Here, then, there is much to commend. The instruction given is useful; the provision for exercise and recreation is humane and salutary, and well calculated to strengthen the constitution; the workshops are invaluable adjuncts for training the children, not only in a rudimentary knowledge of the trades mentioned, but in habits of industry and application; and the plan of giving the boys four, and the girls three days of schooling in the week, alternated with two or three days of labor, is a happy thought, for it prevents both idleness and labor from becoming monotonous and tiresome. Both will be better performed in consequence of this interchange.

Only one thing appeared to me to be omitted—namely, instruction in the physical and moral elements and laws of the world into which the children must soon be introduced, and most of them without parents, guardians, or friends to counsel, instruct, and advise them. Some persons might perhaps ask what is the special advantage of teaching grammar, etymology, parsing, dictation, and history to pauper children; but I am glad to see such children disciplined in anything that will quicken and train their intellectual faculties. If, however, there be not time and opportunity for teaching them everything necessary to send them into social life properly qualified for their duties, I should prefer giving them instruction in some branches which are omitted, as more useful than some which are taught. For example, I heard the children repeat by rote the names of the Kings of England, beginning with William the Conqueror and coming down to the present reign, adding the years in which each sovereign ascended the throne and died. The accomplishment of this task must have consumed much time; yet of so little practical value was it deemed by the teacher, that I saw him take up the printed table of the history and look on to see that the repetition was correct; clearly proving that he had not himself considered it necessary to commit it to memory. If he could become, and discharge the duties of a practical teacher without learning it by rote, could not the children be excellent shoemakers, tailors, and sailors, without undergoing this drudgery?

On comparing the things taught in this and many other schools with the practical affairs of life, it appears to me clear that the studies have been devised by literary, and not by practical men. The grand aim of the lessons appears to be to make the children scholars, rather than intelligent workmen and members of society. I am aware that the scholar-like education is defended on the ground that it affords the best exercise for the intellectual faculties, and thus fits them most effectually for subsequently acquiring practical knowledge. But while its efficacy in this respect

must, to some extent, be admitted, it appears to me to be a great error to look on it as a substitute for instruction in the objects and laws of physical and mental nature. Man's highest intellectual attribute is his power of discerning the relation of cause and effect. It is by this faculty that he comprehends the capabilities of natural objects and beings to benefit or injure him; by it that he wields those capabilities and turns them to his own advantage; by it that he reads the past with profit, and makes arrangements intelligently and with confidence for the future. Without it, he would take his place among the inferior animals. One object of teaching, therefore, should be to develop and apply this gift. But it cannot be applied without knowledge. It is not an intuitive power of discerning causes *a priori*, but only one of recognising them after experience. A sound intellectual education, therefore, should commence by teaching children to observe accurately the forms, modes of existence, and qualities of external objects and beings; the next to note diligently their modes of action; and the third, their efficiency as causes to produce good or evil according as they are applied. Language is needed to read, record, and communicate this and all other knowledge.

In most common schools the teaching is confined too much to language, arithmetic, writing, and geography, to the omission of instruction and training in this higher department of intellect. One evil consequence is that our adult people in general are not capable of comprehending and carrying steadily and consistently into practice schemes calculated to advance their own improvement, if they involve combinations of causes and a large interval of time. They are not sufficiently alive to the future; they cannot trace the relation of present efforts to distant good; they are impatient; they require to be led or done for, for they cannot easily be made to do for themselves; they must be taught dogmatically, and this necessarily implies subjection to the propounder of the dogma, be he priest, politician, philosopher, or physician.

If we teach children the structure, functions, and laws of health of the body, we shall awaken their reasoning powers to the perception of the foundations in nature of the precepts of which, as moralists and divines, we give them to practice cleanliness, temperance, and exercise. If we teach them the elements of chemistry and of the other natural sciences, we shall enable them to discern their true position on earth, in a focus, as it were, of causes which are constantly adding to, or subtracting from, their supplies of food, clothing, household plenishing, and every enjoyment of life. If we instruct them in man's social duties as laid in his own mental constitution, and in his natural relations to the physical world and his fellow-men, we shall furnish them with rational and practical ideas of the origin of wealth, of the means by which they may acquire it, of the fund from which wages are paid, of the value of labor as a means of producing wealth, of the relative worth of skilled and unskilled labor; of the value of habits of honesty and sobriety, industry, perseverance, and economy, and so forth. With such and other kindred knowledge, added to moral and religious training, they

would enter social life with the real attributes of human beings, and their subsequent conduct would probably be different from that which we have so long observed and lamented.

This kind of instruction and training is particularly necessary to the classes who depend on labor for their subsistence, because without it they cannot acquire the knowledge and mental habits that will enable them to turn their labor to the best account, and to economise the produce of it when it is realized. So far, therefore, from the taunt that we propose to make pedantic philosophers of the working classes being well founded, I hold that the education here suggested is indispensably necessary to make them men of practical sense.

That such instruction should be given to pauper children is particularly necessary, because from unfavorable original organization, want of parental guidance, and isolated position in social life, they need every aid that intelligence and humanity can extend to them to enable them to cope with the disadvantages and difficulties of their position.

It may be objected that this would be turning the world upside down, by giving to pauper children a higher education than is bestowed on the progeny of the middle and upper classes. I reply that the education is needed by the pauper children, and that the upper and middle classes are the best judges whether it is wanted by their offspring. If it be, they are able to provide it for them.

I conclude by soliciting the attention of the guardians of the poor and the directors of the charitable institutions for education in Scotland, to the progress of their brethren in England in the instruction and training of the young, and beg of them to do justice to their country by keeping pace with the south in every social improvement.

DR. CHALMERS' FACULTY OF NUMBER.

[An article under this title, we clip from a recent number of the New York Observer, and to show our readers, not only the enormous development of his intellect as a whole, but the special prominence of the external angle of the brow in the region of the organs of Order and "Number" or Calculation, we introduce an engraving made from a mask, or cast of the forehead and face of Dr. Chalmers.]

"His taste for numerical arrangement was exhibited in the most insignificant actions and habits of his life. It regulated every part of his toilet, down even to the daily stropping of his razor. Beginning with his minimum which was two strokes, he added one stroke more each day successively till he got up to a number fixed on for his maximum, on reaching which, he reversed the process, diminishing the number of strokes each day, till the lowest point was touched; and so, by what he would have called series of oscillations between his maximum and his minimum, this matter of the stropping undeviatingly progressed. It would be tedious, perhaps trifling, to tell how a like order was punctually observed in other parts of his toilet. He did almost every thing by numbers. His staff was put down

to the ground regularly at each fourth footfall; and the number of its descents gave him a pretty accurate measure of the space over which he walked.



Habit had rendered the counting of these descents an easy, indeed almost a mechanical operation; so that, although meeting friends and sustaining an animated conversation, it still went on. This mode of measuring distances was variously applied. When he lived at No. 7, Inverleith Row, a complication of streets lay between him and the University, and he imposed upon himself the problem of discovering a new route each day, and keeping a register of their relative lengths. Next to the pleasure of being introduced to an altogether new locality, was that of thoroughly exploring one already known. 'I like,' he said to one of his favorite students, 'to find out new spots in places I am familiar with. The other day I had some time to spare, so I tried if I could extemporize a new route between Comely Bank and Inverleith Row. I sauntered, rather dubious I must confess, up a sort of cart lane, and before I was aware, I got involved in the accessories of a farm-house, where I was set upon by a mastiff, and so obliged to turn back.'

"When in the spring of 1843, he removed to a dwelling house, which he had built for himself at Morningside, as the distance was too great for him to walk from college, he generally drove to the outskirts of the town. Whilst walking from Wright's House, the point at which he was set down, to his house at Churchill, he, one winter, kept an accurate reckoning of the number of persons he met on the road each day—curious to know whether a fixed average would be observed or whether it would vary as the days shortened or lengthened. Many more like instances might be quoted."

INHABITIVENESS—HOME.

This faculty loves the locality, the place of home, not for its beauty, its wealth, or convenience, but because it is home. Its precincts are sacred to the soul for no reason but the simple one—"Here is where I have always lived and this is my home."

The cat, governed by Inhabiteness alone, or mainly, allows the family to depart, yet shivers and starves in the empty garret, while the dog, nurtured like the cat in the same house, possessing much stronger Adhesiveness than Inhabiteness, leaves the old home, the only one he knows, and through the influence of Adhesiveness clings to his friends and becomes with them a homeless wanderer if need be. We are often amused at the efforts of poetical and other writers to analyze character without the aid of Phrenology. In the following stanzas we perceive the strong elements of Adhesiveness and Amativeness joined with weaker Inhabiteness, and the effort of the writer to account for the love of home, by the strong ties of the former faculties, is clearly seen. True the other social faculties tie us to any place where their object, our friends, are; but, when one by one our friends die or depart, why do we still cling to the sacred spot "solitary and alone!" The answer is, Inhabiteness gives the instinct.

But we give the stanzas referred to:—

"HOME IS WHERE THERE'S ONE TO LOVE US.

"Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded;
Home!—go watch the faithful dove
Kissing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

"Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom;
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet—and only sweet—
Where there's one we love to meet us."

In the following we find a greater predominance of Inhabiteness, yet to the love of home, as such, are added the endearments which the love of friends imparts. The very title of the two effusions indicates what faculties govern the writers.

"THE OLD HOUSE.

"There's a spot that I love, there's a home that I prize,
Far better than any on earth;
It is bound to my heart by the holiest ties,
And I prize, oh! how fondly its worth;
Tis not beauty nor splendor endears it to me—
Oh, no! for its grandeur hath flown;
But 'tis fondest affection that binds me to thee,
My old house—my dear happy home!

"Oh! home—what dear magic is in that sound;
How closely it speaks to my heart;
What a world of deep tenderness in thee is found;
Oh! who from such treasures could part!
Could barter the joys of a sweet home of love,
For a path in a strange world unknown!
Could seek for vain pleasures, and heedlessly rove,
If they knew the real value of home?

"Some sigh to be wealthy, some seek to be great,
Some envy what others can do;
But oh! I'm content in my lowly estate,
For the hearts all around me are true;
And ties that are nearest and dearest to me,
And hearts that are truly mine own,
With fondest affection now bind me to thee,
My old house—my dear happy home!"

THE PHRENOLOGIST'S WHISPER.

BY MRS. J. H. HANAFORD.

"Are you going to the party to night, Ellen?" asked the fashionable Miss Letitia Morgan, of her cousin Ellen Somers. "Oh yes," replied Ellen in a sprightly tone, "I presume we shall have a pleasant visit, for the lecturer of last evening is to be there, and I presume there will be some remarks on that interesting science of which he discoursed so eloquently, and perhaps some phrenological examinations." "Do you like Phrenology? To me it seems rather silly, and I am sure I do not believe that the lecturer could discover my character by examining my head," said Letitia. "I think there is much truth in the science," answered Ellen, "and if so it is worthy of being understood. For my part, I was much interested last evening, and think I learned much that I did not know before, and that may be useful to me in after life." "Well," added Letitia languidly and preparing to depart, "I shall expect to enjoy the evening because Walter Landon, and Arthur Evans, and other pleasant beaux are to be there. My new dress is finished, and I shall not be eclipsed to-night by those odious Misses Turner who dress so well in general, on purpose to attract the gentlemen. Good morning." "Good morning," answered Ellen, and her cousin withdrew. Oh, how unlike were those two cousins! Ellen was a gentle, amiable, dignified woman; one who understood her position in society, and cared not for show and splendor, but rather to perform all her duties in that sphere wherein God had placed her. "Alas," thought she to herself, "how can Letitia think so much of dress and beaux and so little of mental and moral qualifications!" To the one, beauty of the mind was most attractive; to the other beauty of person. One looked at the personal qualities of an individual, his manners, address, amiability, and intelligence; the other desired to know his fortune, and position in fashionable society. Why was this difference? Simply because their phrenological developments were dissimilar.

Evening came and with it the crowd of invited guests assembled, Ellen and Letitia being among them. Music and conversation, varied as the tastes and mental habits of those engaged in them, occupied much of the fleeting season, and to Ellen's great regret there was neither time nor opportunity for any phrenological examinations. She was privileged, however, to hear some of the instructive remarks of the lecturer, and as often as possible made one of the circle which surrounded him, most of whom were enamored of the science, and desirous of gaining information. Toward the close of the evening, Letitia, who had purposely kept aloof, drew near to the scientific speaker, but it was no wish for knowledge, or sympathy with the Phrenologist, which led her there. Walter Landon was the great attraction, and his magnetic power was in the great fortune which she knew he possessed, and which she would be very willing, as his wife, to share. The Phrenologist bent upon her a scientific gaze, and then observing that she accompanied Landon, for whose moral and intellectual abilities he

had great esteem, he watched her conduct for a season. Ellen had already attracted his notice, and received more than a passing glance, for he was pleased with her appearance. Letitia endeavored to draw Landon into conversation with herself, but he was unusually taciturn. The lecturer had commented upon the lamentable fact, that young persons too often select companions for life, without any regard to their phrenological developments, because they are without a knowledge of the fact that those developments display character. Walter felt that it was his duty, as well as for his interest, to know something of that science which would enable him to make a proper choice, as he felt inclined speedily to do. In the course of the conversation the lecturer placed himself at Landon's side, and seizing the first opportunity, whispered something in his ear, which was heard by him with mingled emotions of gratitude and sorrow.

Letitia was pleasing in her address when she chose to be, and possessed the too common art of hiding her real sentiments, in order to propitiate her companions, when they differed from her, and insensibly Landon had become pleased with her. But though he was grieved to learn from the Phrenologist's whisper that he thought her unworthy of him, he was grateful to him for the knowledge, since it might save him from much unhappiness. Several standing near, noticed the whisper; but few imagined that it had any connection with the fact that on that evening young Landon accompanied Ellen, instead of Letitia, to her home, and that he became a zealous student of Phrenology.

A few years passed, and on a cold November afternoon the cars stopped at their usual place in the town of— and the same phrenological lecturer alighted from them, and was warmly received by Walter Landon, who immediately conducted him to his own home, where he was again warmly welcomed by Landon's wife, who was none other than the former Ellen Somers. "No wonder," said Landon, "that I am glad to meet you again, for it was through you instrumentality, in part, that I am favored with so excellent a wife. Your whisper was heeded by me, and I heartily thank you for those warning words. The lady, whose society you advised me to shun, has since proved herself a heartless devotee of fashion, and a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God."

Letitia had married one as worldly and heartless as herself—a mere butterfly of fashion. Her large Acquisitiveness, unbalanced by her deficient moral faculties, led her to seek wealth and fashionable distinction at all hazards, until, at last, both she and her miserable husband became involved in business transactions of a suspicious, if not guilty nature. "I rejoice," said the Phrenologist "that my whisper was so kindly received, and has resulted so happily. I felt impelled to do so, believing it my mission to enlighten those around me on such points as far as possible. Had Letitia possessed a sincere desire for improvement, she might so have cultivated the deficient organs, and repressed the undue exercise of some others, that she could, at this time have been a happy and worthy woman."

"As it was, she slighted your teachings," replied Mr. Landon, "and my wife's efforts, and behold the

and result." "You heeded our friend's whisper, and we both became students of his favorite science," added Mrs. Landon, with a pleasant smile "and behold the happy consequence."

Nantucket, Mass.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. REDGWICK. NUMBER V.

Cui bono?

We have attempted to bring before the mind of the reader, the actual labor of conducting a school. To this end we first introduced him to the *place* of labor, next the method of instruction, with a single subject and a single class, and lastly the combination of classes, together with a few reflections that rose to our own mind naturally from the point we then occupied. The entire range of the classics, a full course of mathematics, the modern tongues, and the various branches of natural science, are to be taught in the same manner, with one restriction,—the further the pupil advances, the more he is required to deal with principles and the *uses* of their combination. If we have succeeded in imparting our idea, and the reader is now in possession of the fact, that teaching is a laborious profession, that it requires a vast amount of information, ready and efficient resources—physical, mental and moral—for all emergencies, a thorough insight into the characters and dispositions of those whom he is instructing, a tact and facility for illustrating, a living enthusiasm, such as shall cause every mind to feel there are no obstacles in the way that cannot be overcome, and an integrity and perseverance, though not known nor appreciated by the world, that never falters, but holds on to the boy for years, if need be, until he is made a MAN. Then we apprehend there will not be much difficulty in seeing, why there are so few teachers and why these few are so little understood.

We now ask, what is it for?

It is to develop the power of thought—a principle which propagates itself forever. To give to the will determined modes of action—the will, that central principle of character, the determiner of man's actions, whether good or ill, great or small.

Come with me, my friend; let us walk to the foot of Canal-street, on Saturday, twelve o'clock, M. You have before you the Collins steamship Atlantic. The hundreds of people there assembled to witness her departure begin to assume a quiet air, the bustle near the gang plank ceases as it is undipped from her side. We know from the stillness pervading these ranks of people, that something of intense interest holds every mind—that subject is the towering majesty awaiting before them.

The tide is rising, and the current of the river will cause the steamer's bow to swing round on the pier before she has headway enough to mind her helm. A steam tug or tow boat is attached to her bow to prevent the above result. The bell sounds; without noise her wheels, of forty feet diameter, begin their revolutions. The steamer at the bow pulls lustily; but as the Atlantic gathers her strength, this vessel is carried backward like a skiff, but it does its work, and our steamer rises fairly

from her pier. Let us now step on board, in imagination. We pass unnoticed all her passengers, her freight, her palace cabins, and look in on her machinery. Look, as we descend stair after stair, upon this ponderous mass of iron. See those enormous cylinders and pistons, shafts and cranks. Observe more closely the steam-pipes running from those capacious boilers, the valves, the levers for opening and closing the same—the starting levers or wheels, the rocking shaft and toes on the same. Observe the packing, the condenser, the force pump. You are bewildered with so much, as you see it all in motion. Well, we will not trouble you with the one hundred parts. We will rest. We will not ask you to follow her on her long way, to see her in her might cleaving the created wave amid the lightning and roar of the tempest.

Let us leave her, and imagine ourselves in the Allaire foundry on the East River side of our city, or in the Novelty Works. What are all of these men about? Go through these extensive buildings, behold the vast quantities of melted iron which they are pouring down into these pits of sand and into these frames filled with the same material. What is it for? Come this way, and see them removing from their beds great cylinders, and pieces of all shapes and dimensions. Let us see where they convey them. Ah, this must be a finishing-shop. They handle these masses like a plaything. How they turn and plane this cast iron. What room is this? How neat the workmen look. How bright and keen their tools. This is the pattern-makers' room. As he is finishing that complicated pattern, observe how intently he watches and measures that piece of paper before him. What can it be? It is all covered with lines and figures; he has met with something he does not understand, or he may wish to ask some question concerning it. He takes it to another room; we follow and there see twenty or thirty men, some seated and others standing at tables, all engaged in making marks on paper. What are they about? In a small part of this room, separated from the main one by a railing, at a desk, sits a man, and as he looks over certain papers, he hands them to those without, and they commence their work. My friend, in that brain is a perfect image of the engine of a steamer like your noble Atlantic.

There it is, and it must emanate from it, or never come at all. And the threads of thought from that mind, run through every movement of every department of that vast workshop, and the resolution and composition of forces of which the workmen and owners never dream, are under that mind's eye. Do you think he deserves credit for his thought? Undoubtedly he does, and receives it. He brings his ideal to the world through the agency of matter, and he is crowned with riches and honor. But the teacher creates this man's power of thought, and for doing so, "he is nothing but a schoolmaster." A wave mightier than the rest sweeps over the draughtsman's work, and it is gone forever, but the devastation of the elements and death itself does not stop nor erase the teacher's work.

Again, we stand and contemplate the 'Voyage of Life,' a series of four paintings by Thomas Cole;

and while we look on them and on their endless beauties, we read the great design—the history of a life—a life from the dark, unknown cavern of the Past, through all the gorgeousness and dreaminess of youthful hours; through the more clearly defined landscape of manhood, with its purer, cooler sky, which mantles the temple of Fame; through the trying hours of peril bordering on the brink of despair to the last scene, the submissive stillness of exhausted powers; and as the old man sits in his shattered and storm-beaten boat, which is moving on those turbid waters towards the thick sombre cloud which will soon veil him from sight, we feel the artist's triumph complete.

But shall we, in our admiration of the canvas, forget the mind that placed it there? We might pass thus through every department of life. It would require volumes, instead of lines, to show all the triumphs of mind! Everything we see or know, the operations of nature excepted, is the result of the energies of mind. Shall we forget the cause, in our admiration of the effect?

This power of thought is the distinguishing characteristic among men. The man who can think continuously and consecutively, wears a different expression in his face from the one who cannot. The universe becomes to us a different thing as we acquire the power of entering her secret places. See the child as he frolics on the green in his innocence and simplicity. The grain fields are more yellow, the waters more blue and bright, and the sky but a little way off. As he sinks to his pillow of rest every care is forgotten, and it is because there is no recognition of those all-pervading laws that are ever acting around and on him, and which he must see if he ever learns to think far. He can enter no department, and not find it under the dominion of law. Look out on the unclouded sky. What is there but countless numbers of shining points scattered in wild confusion? How many minds in the long train of bygone ages, have looked and been bewildered by the sight! But let a man of thought—a Newton, a Euler, or a La Place, fix his eye on the scene. Beneath that gaze the confusion melts away. The seeming convexity, the azure canopy—the deception of our senses—breaks into an infinite perspective filled with countless systems, each involving the intricate mechanism of a thousand worlds, moving in the implicit obedience of law.

Parent, as you love your son, and as you would willingly give any reasonable thing to have him become the possessor of this wonderful power, remember, and teach him to remember, that "it comes not by inspiration." It is not borne to us on the wings of the wind. It can neither be extorted by power, nor purchased by wealth; but is the sure reward of diligent and assiduous labor.

Teacher, you need scarcely be told, that ours is an arduous and an important task. Let us be faithful and shun not to declare the whole counsel of truth. Let us aim to carry ourselves to the highest point of perfection in our profession. How much may depend on our efforts, we cannot tell. Our views should embrace the world. A word fitly spoken, or a deed fitly done, may influence permanently untold numbers of our fellow beings.

There are dark places on the earth, filled with violence; subtle and destructive principles are stealing their way, wherever they may. Give the sons and daughters committed to our charge, the power of thought, and with it the power of truth, and a just regard for the rights of others. Days yet to come, will tell whether we were for humanity, or against it.

CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM AND PROPHECY DREAMING.

A lady having been interested in the perusal of an article on Somnambulism, published in this Journal some time since, communicates the following interesting facts as among the particulars of her own psychological experience. After speaking of a course of unwitting physiological infractions and medical victimization, by which she lost her health and became a confirmed dyspeptic, she proceeds thus:—

"It was at this period, when the enfeebled organs rejected the most simple nourishment, and the morbid appetite was more clamorous than when in health, that I became quite noted for sleepwalking. I would get up at night, go softly into the pantry, and help myself plentifully to all the good things I could find. The moment I awoke in the morning, I commenced vomiting, and threw up many things that I knew positively I had never swallowed. I, of course, had no knowledge of what I did in my sleep.

"This was a constant practice for some weeks. My friends became greatly alarmed. They thought I was playing off the grossest deception. What else could they think? In vain they threatened and entreated. Vain were all my protestations of innocence. The proof of my guilt was before us; and yet, in the sincerity of my soul, I could say, 'In this thing I am innocent.'

"One night, after several weeks of painful anxiety, my father, as he lay awake, heard a slight noise upon the stairs. Getting up to see what it might be, he saw me in my night dress stealing along toward the pantry. He saw at a glance that I was utterly unconscious of what I was doing. He did not wake me however, but waited to see what I would do. I entered the closet and made a hearty meal; and he said, he never in his life saw a person eat when it seemed to do them so much good. He said he was very much amused to see how much art I used to remove all evidence of my night's work; and so effectually did I do this, that no one ever suspected it till I was caught in the act. Next morn I awoke as usual, too sick to raise my head from the pillow; and O how thankful was I, when my father entered my room with a smile, saying he could explain the mystery.

"For many years after this, on retiring at night, I had a strong cord fastened around me and secured to the bed-post in such a way that I could not remove it myself. How many times I awoke, and found myself tugging away with might and main to break the restraining cord! If this was omitted, I was sure to get up and do some kind of mischief. At one time I broke all the teeth from a valuable hair comb; another time I prepared breakfast,

made the coffee, and after arranging everything more properly than I could have done it when awake, I called the family, and wept because they did not come. This was the last of my sleepwalking. From this time I was not permitted to sleep alone.

"But now comes the strangest part of my story. From that period up to the present time, I have very often seen in my sleep transactions, that after a few weeks or days transpired exactly in accordance with my dream. At one time I dreamed that a horrible disease had prostrated one of our neighbors—a lady who was then in good health. I saw in my sleep the doctor's horse stand at the gate, saw the lady die, and heard my sisters express their fears of taking the disease if they went in to dress the corpse. But I thought they did go, and that one of them caught the disease; I saw her in a dark room, her whole person covered with a loathsome eruption; I saw her yet better, go to the door and take cold. Then came a relapse, but in a somewhat different form. Then one and another of our family came down with the same terrible disease, until we were all sick together. The neighbors stood aloof, for fear of the contagion; and we were left almost alone in our affliction.

"Such was the dream; I related it in the morning, but thought no more of it. Two weeks passed by, and the same lady was taken sick with measles in its most malignant and contagious form. The neighbors all fled from the house in terror, except my two sisters. The lady died, and then I heard again the same remarks about dressing the corpse that I heard in my sleep. I spoke of it at the time as a strange coincidence, and one of them said she wondered if the rest would come true also. Suffice it to say, it did, even to the most trifling particular. My sister took the disease, and was very sick. Recovering, she went to the door and took cold. The same day she was exposed to the small pox, and again she was brought to the very brink of the grave. We all took the disease from her, and were all sick together.

"Another time I was away from home, and I dreamed that an invalid sister was sick and dying. I saw her laid out after death, in my sleep, and witnessed a post mortem examination. The body, before burial, and the grave, after the funeral, were closely watched, lest the corpse should be stolen by medical students. This, and other circumstances too numerous to mention, I saw in my dream. The very next day, the news came that my sister was dead! And not only so, but everything transpired just as I saw it in sleep.

"A few days since we engaged a girl to do our housework. The next night I dreamed that she was sick, and could not come. But I saw another doing the work, whom we called Lizzy. Next morning I told my sisters that Miss C. would not come to us, that sickness would prevent. They did not believe me, of course, until a note came, saying she had a severe cold and could not come. But we have now another girl and her name is Lizzy.

"Now, sir, can you tell me a reason for all this? Yea, all this, and much, very much, more of the

same character! To me it is wonderful—past my comprehension entirely." E. W. A.

The facts stated by our fair correspondent, are truly wonderful, but we can give no farther explanation of them than that suggested in the different psychological articles heretofore published in this Journal, viz: that the human mind, and hence each one of its compound faculties, has a *spiritual* as well as an ordinary and normal function; and that in conditions favorable to the development of the spiritual powers, the mind may have perceptions altogether beyond the sphere of its ordinary operations.

A FEW WORDS TO TEACHERS

BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

The occupation of teaching presents more opportunities for observing undisguised human nature than any other business or profession. It brings us in contact with those who are too young to disguise their natural feelings successfully, and we learn from reading the open manifestations of the boy to fathom the hidden mysteries of the man. The teacher daily observes the peculiar characteristics of many different dispositions, and all acting nearly free from the disguise with which maturer age invests all acts and expressions; their minds develop under his eye, and he has opportunities to observe the growth, development, and effect of increased circumspection upon the mind and heart. If he is no more than a careless observer of men, he cannot but gain a fund of knowledge, useful alike to himself and to others.

As the school-room is thus acknowledged to be the best place for observing human nature, I am rejoiced to see so many teachers turning their attention to the science of Phrenology. Almost every one can communicate some valuable information or suggestion, and consequently I would propose that each and every one, having different grades and nations of scholars under charge, examine the peculiar natural and national characteristics of each, and send the same to some popular journal devoted to the cause of education and Phrenology.

I am persuaded that more light might be disseminated in this manner; that many young persons, at present preparing for the business, would gain a vast fund of information before setting out in life, and thus be years in advance of their predecessors; that many would be attracted to the business from the interest these truths would excite in their minds, and the number of those teaching Phrenologically be thus greatly increased; that the attention of parents and guardians would be arrested, and they induced to examine for themselves, and, as a natural sequence of such examination, the number of believers and votaries be greatly increased; and that teachers would in this manner gain many valuable suggestions from each other, and thus be enabled the more successfully to combat error and prejudice, and bring the minds of both old and young out of darkness into light.

I have taught for several years and find myself more and more successful as I advance in the

knowledge of human nature, which Phrenology affords me, and were the science and all desires for its pursuit to be blotted from my mind, I should consider myself unqualified to pursue my business a day longer. Some one may suggest that a person could succeed equally well without a knowledge of Phrenology and with a knowledge of Physiognomy, but this I flatly deny. The latter shows us merely the effects, and that too in a very imperfect manner, while the former explains the cause; and certainly we are better able to observe and use effects when we are acquainted with causes, than we are when we know nothing of first principles and are merely acquainted with effects. And all such knowledge must necessarily be obscure, and be hedged in with too many uncertainties to be universal in its application. And thus it has ever been. Physiognomy, before the discovery of Phrenology, was merely a collection of a few general truths, mixed with error, prejudice, and superstition, and the human mind, in endeavoring to apply these few disjointed, and often contradictory statements, misnamed truths, resembled a man groping his way through the intricacies of a labyrinth without a clue by which to find his way out of darkness into light. But Phrenology furnishes that clue. The mind of man is no longer the same deep labyrinth to man; its mysteries are becoming more and more apparent to the inquirer's eye, and the more minds there are employed in studying their own and their neighbor's natures, the greater the advance of light and knowledge. For a full examination into the comparative merits of Physiognomy and Phrenology, the reader is referred to the January numbers of the *Phrenological Journal* for the years 1851 and 1852.

I shall follow up these remarks by a few statements in regard to my own experience, which will, I trust, prove of interest to the reader, and provoke other teachers to more profound and profitable investigations.

I have under my charge a school of boys, thirty-six of whom are of English and American, or Anglo-Saxon, descent. They are all from the lowest grades of society, having parents in almost every case distressedly poor, rendered so either by crime, the consequences of criminal living, or by misfortunes.

The children of the former class I find invariably harder to manage and less rapid in their advance in their studies than those of the latter. The cause is probably the transmission of weakened and vitiated mental and moral powers, the sequences of unholy and unhealthy living. I have noticed that the children of parents given to the indulgence of their appetites for food and drink, inherit the same appetites in an increased degree, and bear evident marks of their degraded state in their whole physical organization, so that persons, given to such observations, can go into an assemblage of children and pick out those thus unfortunate in their birth and training. I would ask teachers if they do not find such with larger gustatory apparatus generally, less refined in their words, thoughts, and deeds, and more liable to acquire unseemly habits than the children of temperate and moral parents. Such at least has been my ex-

perience, and increased observation will only corroborate it.

I am acquainted with a large family who illustrate the laws of hereditary transmission in a striking manner. The eldest children are high-minded, intelligent, and extremely intellectual; the others, born after the father had acquired intemperate habits, are less endowed mentally and physically, are less human and more animal, have less powers of mind, and greater powers of passion and appetite, give me more trouble in their management, and are manifestly of a coarser and more vitiated organization.

If parents understood these truths they would not wonder why it is that one of their children is pure, high-minded, virtuous and moral, and another given to the gratification of every sensual appetite, a shame to his parents, a nuisance to community, and a curse to himself.

And what has been said in regard to the animal appetites is equally true of all the faculties and powers of the frame.

But, to return to the boys; they are all, with but few exceptions, energetic, lively, and active in their movements, passionate, headstrong, willful, and contentious; yet cautious in their feelings, quick, vacillating, and forcible in the workings of their minds; rather wanting in respect for superiors, and almost invariably kind and feeling in their dealings with each other.

From the exhibitions of these traits I have from time to time made examinations, and the following is the record.

Their intense activity and energy first attracted my attention and led me to examine them in regard to their propelling and executive faculties. These I proved to be large, as the following will show:—

	Combativeuess.	Destructiveness.
Average	6	5
Full	9	6
Large	17	14
Very large ...	4	13

The other propellers are equally large as a general thing, but it would take too much time and space to specify the number and degree of each.

I had expected to find a good development of these organs, but they were much larger than I had supposed. The two in question I found in almost every case balanced by large Cautiousness, which organ I find generally much more sharp or active than any of the others; at least its manifestations are much more obvious. From the very large development of Cautiousness, and a correspondingly small development of Veneration, they obviously obey from fear and not from respect, and their religion would be a religion of fear, not of reverence—of Cautiousness and not of Veneration. Taking them to be a fair average of the Anglo-Saxon race generally, we have a clue to their irreligious tendencies so apparent to the eye of every observer.

Veneration and Cautiousness were developed as follows:—

	Veneration.	Cautiousness.
Small	12	1
Average	8	1
Full	11	10
Large	5	9
Very Large	0	15

Firmness I found well developed, and in one or two cases unconquerably so. I find the best method of dealing with this organ is to appeal to the reason and the moral feelings. Fear will sometimes conquer them, but brute force seldom, or never.

Benevolence is also a leading characteristic of them all. In no single instance did I find a deficiency, and the general good feeling among them is really delightful to behold. Their kindness towards each other is one great redeeming trait in their otherwise faulty natures. Their Firmness and Benevolence stand thus:—

	Firmness.	Benevolence.
Small	2	0
Average	10	4
Full	7	12
Large	15	15
Very large	2	5

I find few, very few, with coarse organizations, and but one very coarse, and his near approach to the lower animals is somewhat redeemed by a kind and feeling heart.

Some may object to their being taken as a fair average of the Anglo-Saxon race on account of their low extraction, but their actions speak louder than any word of mine. They behave themselves equally well, under my mode of training, with children who come from a purer parentage, and are, if I mistake not, more ambitious to rise above their present unfavorable situations.

As far as these observations have extended, these same boys have been shown to possess all the leading peculiarities of the race to which they belong, namely, indomitable courage, energy, and fixedness of will: great caution and kindness, and a want of the higher feelings of devotion and respect. An equal number of the same race, drawn from any part of the country, would, in all probability, present much of the same relative sizes and proportions of organs as here stated.

Other characteristics remain untouched, but (should this be favorably received) they will be considered in a future article; together with the best manner of managing such non-elastic material.

If those teachers having different nations of scholars under their charge would make similar statements; the peculiar national characteristics of each might be observed, and the effect of such a course would be to draw increased attention to the science, and increased diffusion of its principles and teachings.

It is for this purpose that these observations have been made, and if they succeed in but one instance in producing the desired effect the labor of their compilation will be amply repaid.

The science courts investigation, and it is to be hoped that all, now unacquainted with its teachings, will be induced to bring all their powers of investigation and reason to bear upon the subject, and open their minds to the irresistible conclusions to which such a course invariably leads. Should such investigation lead to a contrary result it would still be much more pleasant and profitable to meet educated opponents, those accustomed to think deeply on all subjects presented to their minds, and opposed to the science from conviction, than

with those wholly unacquainted with its first principles, and opposed to them from ignorant prejudice and not from an enlightened knowledge and belief.

The more of the former we have at the expense of the latter, the greater the advance of these truths, as it is always an easier matter to convince a refined and educated mind, than to overcome the blindness and superstitious prejudices of the ignorant, illiterate, and ill-bred.

W. C. A.

LIVE A VIRTUOUS LIFE.

BY L. R. F.

We cannot live always. Life is but a span—a thread trembling between the glittering blades of Fate. Let us live while we live—eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die. Alas, what a mistake! But it is thus the majority of mankind reasons, when it reasons at all.

Take men by the hand and calm them for a moment from the feverish chase, and call their attention to the solemn, yea awful, fact, that they have an eternity of individual existence before them, and they close their eyes in mock solemnity, saying, Have we not paid our tithes? Have we not visited the poor, put forth our hand to the down-trodden, observed the ceremonies which our church requires? What else shall we do? This world was made for our enjoyment. We are the lords thereof—let us extract the sweetness ere it flies. And wildly on they go—shall it be said—to destruction! Aye, and destruction which has no hope! Or perhaps they say, with much show of philosophic plausibility, Have we not passions implanted in us by the God of nature? Have we not affections? What but a hypocritical gloom or morbid sentimentality shall hinder us from enjoying to the utmost those impulses which a kind Creator has given us? How shall they be answered?

To afford an answer, and exhort the erring to a better course, and to comfort, if we may, that precious few which are struggling against the dominion of inherited morbid sensibilities, and the destructive effects of artificial education, is the purpose of this article.

Let us, like an economical laborer having his whole task in view, lay out our work.

I. What is a virtuous life?

II. Why should we live a virtuous life? And

III. What are its advantages?

I. What is a virtuous life? It is a life where every action comes from the stimulus of pure motives through a healthy organization. This is a rigid definition. And were we not disposed to give more latitude than it implies, we should exclude all from the possibility of living a truly virtuous life. But though we give latitude, it is only to the latter clause. That, like the dividend in mathematics, must determine not only the ratio but the denomination of the result of following pure motives.

That we must have pure motives as a ruling stimulus, is absolutely necessary to a virtuous life. And here occurs another inquiry. How does a

diseased organization, I mean bodily and mentally, and consequently morally diseased organization, detract from a pure life? The following propositions may be laid down as an answer to this interrogatory: All that is unnatural is diseased: All that is diseased is impure: Nothing absolutely pure can come from anything in any degree impure, if a condition of perfect purity in result be freedom from impurity in the premises. These propositions, though savoring of dry logic, are capable of abundant demonstration. Ask the murderer what nerve his arm to plunge the deadly weapon of his hate—his cupidity or his wantonness. Ask the gambler what steals his soul against the devastation of the fair hopes of all who go aside with him. Ask the drunkard, what makes him laugh that demoniacal laugh at the cries for bread uttered by his own offspring. Ask the seducer what causes him to exult with satanic pride over the dearest ruin that man ever wrought. What think ye would be their answers?

Could their inmost hearts be unveiled; could ye destroy hope, and bid despair take the voice of truth, they would moan in dreary chorus: It is disease, it is corruption. Flowers sprang up along the path of our youth; sweet skies smiled upon us; we were happy, and dreamed of, hoped for, happiness. But a strange infatuation beset us. One by one, our pure motives departed, and we were plunged into a round of artificial pleasures, of feverish excitements, until the first crime opened the gate to that burning hell which is to be our eternal portion.

It is disease, it is corruption, they say. Disease of what? Corruption of what? Not of the body, nor of the mind exclusively, but of the whole man. Disease planted there by the artificial habits of society, perhaps inherited—for the sins of the father go down even to the third and fourth generation—perhaps infused into the fountain of innocence, of natal purity. Disease that eats its dreadful course through all the avenues of life, exhalting rank vapors which hide whatever is comely and good, dazzling the bewildered vision with false images that crumble as corroding ashes in the grasp.

Disease thus planted within—and who of us is free from it—how long will the mere determination to do right, secure us the predominance of pure motives? Must we not say, that a certain amount of disease will overcome the strongest will, and plunge us into that state where there is no more hope?

In short, we have but to look carefully and patiently within ourselves, the best of us, for one fleeting hour, to see how disease, even of the body alone, poisons every impulse of goodness. How difficult it is, even with the strongest effort of the will, to check those erratic desires which we feel to be unnatural, which we despise in others, and abhor in ourselves. Desires which without the goading of disease, were unknown.

And if bodily disease be so terrible, what must be said of moral disease? It may be answered, that moral disease is wholly incompatible with moral uprightness. Not so. Perfect moral health is perhaps impossible in the present state of things, yet moral uprightness may be found. Although

moral and physical health are both conditions necessary to perfect purity, still a degree of disease in both may be endured. It is only when disease so corrupts the whole man, that his will to do right is thwarted, is made of no avail by the artificial impulses which are begotten of his condition, that we can say he is incapable of moral uprightness. But we have dwelt long enough here to serve the present purpose. Let us now examine—

II. Why should we lead a virtuous life? This may be answered briefly thus: Because to live virtuously, is to secure the greatest amount of true happiness. To those whose reasoning we are attempting to answer, this will appear entirely false, indeed will be to many incomprehensible. He who sits at the table of so-called luxuries looks upon the man who feeds temperately upon what science approves, with contempt, softened perhaps by pity. Why? Because he, the former, is blinded. He is an illustration of the very many phases of physical and moral disease, in which everything appears through a false and distorting medium. It is impossible for him to see his own condition or that of his temperate neighbor in their true light until he abandon the causes of his corruption and become in a measure healed. But the leading statement is true, though this large and imposing class deny it, namely, a virtuous life affords the greatest possible amount of true happiness. Hoping the reader's patience will abound toward us, we will attempt to illustrate it.

We are so organized that our pleasures must be limited in intensity. To go beyond a certain point, is to produce a stupefaction which not only renders us incapable of enjoyment, but destroys our elasticity, rendering every subsequent reaction more depressing, until we are, long before the time, worn out bodily, and consequently ruined for true enjoyment in this world from any source whatever. There is a medium to be observed—a harmony to be preserved within ourselves towards outer, uncontaminated nature, and towards the God in whom we live, move, and have our being. Just so far as we fail to preserve this harmony do we miss of real happiness. The first condition, as already hinted at, of this harmony, is, perhaps, health of body; the second and more vital condition, is moral health.

To preserve this harmony, is to live a virtuous life. Is not this enough? If our argument admits of the inference given it—and who that has looked within himself with a clear vision can deny it? Is there not sufficient inducement in this to live a virtuous life, or must we go on and notice the necessity of keeping this harmony, in order to realize genuine religious emotions—the predominance of the moral over the animal nature? Thus fitting ourselves for a happy futurity. This, little as it is appreciated, is really the greater inducement. We say, little as it is appreciated, for few comparatively have a healthful longing for religious enjoyment; and of that few, less seem to know what is to be done to secure it. But the examination of this, is not legitimately a part of our task; therefore, we leave it, and also leave our remaining remarks, to a future number.

SKY-RIDING.

M. PETIN, an engraving of whose aerial steamship was published in July, has succeeded in getting above terra firma with his vessel. He made an ascension at Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, the 22d of July, accompanied by two of his friends. They reached an altitude of 22,000 feet above the surface of the earth; and after enjoying their aerial tour to their perfect satisfaction, descended at River Head, Long Island, fifty-two miles from Bridgeport. M. Petin publishes an enthusiastic description of his flight, which we copy:—

"With the rapidity of an arrow, we were, in a few minutes, to a height of 10,000 feet. We yet heard the buzzes which were sent to us from our friends below, and felt the vibrations in the ropes of our balloon. We now saw the cities, villages, woods, and rivers, as an unsurpassed landscape. In a beautiful frame of green we saw the public buildings and churches of Bridgeport, whose domes and spires, gilded by the sun, shone like gold and pearls beneath us. We saw the city of New Haven with its pleasant greens, and on the other side, the villages of Fairfield, Westport, Southport, Norwalk, Stamford, New Rochelle, and a thousand other scenes of domestic tranquillity and happiness, so highly favored by the Creator of the world.

"Far beneath us, shining like molten silver, lay Long Island Sound, dotted with vessels which appeared like specks upon its bosom, while Long Island appeared in the distance, and far beyond, the broad expanse of ocean.

"We observed the direction of our currents—it was the fifth time we changed them—and we found a constant current 15,000 feet from the earth, from east to west, which would take us over the American continent—a current known already to extend over 12,000 miles. Below, and about 4,000 feet from the earth, is a current in a contrary direction, which would take us to Europe in less than four days, if it were the will of the Supreme Being. At the height we now were, (13,000 feet,) the balloon appeared to us like a vast ruby framed by the azure. It threw its large shadow on the clouds, and gave us an image of an aerial Venus. I threw out more ballast, and we ascended nearly as far as it is possible for human beings to exist; we had reached 22,000 feet. The earth appeared a chaos. Thermometer 9° below zero. The cold was intense; a heavy hail-storm, held in the air by a power unknown to us, probably, an electric power, enveloped us in a thrilling and awful manner. Respiration was almost impossible, and we could not hear each other speak. One of our companions, being benumbed, fell into a profound sleep. We felt so weak, that my other companion and myself were hardly able to open the valve. At last we succeeded in opening it, and we descended rapidly to an altitude of 12,000 feet.

"The imagination of one exalted to such a height grows vivid and warm, as the body becomes dull and chilled. For us, no reality, no limits were existing. The dreams of *Bernardine* and *St. Pierre* were realized—universal peace seemed to be on earth, and the whole globe were united states. But a strong condensation of the gas brought us back

to the reality of terrestrial objects, and we descended to the ground."

[The following thrilling narrative of Mr. Wise's 131st aerial voyage, made from Portsmouth, Ohio, in June last, will be read in connection with the above with unqualified interest. Some new and important facts relative to winds, storms, and electricity, may be gained by its perusal.]

"The 3d of June was ushered in with squalls and thunder clouds, which continued until setting sun. The nature of the weather was such, that few expected to see a balloon ascending, if one should be attempted. After I had commenced the inflation of the aerial vessel, the violence of the wind was such as to make the balloon so unmanageable, that I should have despaired of the success of the attempt myself, had not my confidence been strongly established by the frequent trials of the noble airship "*Ulysses*."

"At twenty-six minutes past five P. M., the wind having somewhat abated, I made the final preparation, and in ten minutes after cut the last cord that bound the air-ship to terra firma. The ascent was slow at first, moving at a moderate elevation over the city in a southeasterly direction, but by the time I reached the Ohio the ascent became rapid, and I soon attained an elevation of about 2,000 feet. This kept me below the range of the heavy cumulous clouds with which the heavens were so densely charged far and wide, and the balloon sailed sluggishly underneath them, laboring, as it were, under a heavy pressure.

"Having got some distance into Kentucky, and passing along the range of a hill, three rifle shots were fired, and one of the balls struck my car, but the concussion was so slight, that had it struck my person it could not have produced any injury or even pain. The ball reaching and striking the car must have been the merest accident, for I am not willing to award such consummate precision of aim at that distance of height, even to a Kentucky rifleman.

"Taking a view toward the southwest, I noticed a thunder-gust moving toward my line of direction, and I had now attained an altitude that fairly bated the storm. From this time, I presumed that it was impossible that the storm could reach me, believing that the same current that was moving the storm along must move me along ahead of it, and the distance between the balloon and the storm was at least two miles. In this, however, I soon found my mistake, for somehow or other the thunder-gust was gaining rapidly on me, warning me that I must endure its peril, or mount above it by discharging ballast. I became deeply interested in viewing this meteorological phenomenon, especially when I saw the torrents disgorging from the upper cloud, which seemed to cap the storm. The thunder and lightning was all displaying itself in the clouds below. I say clouds, because they were detached and rugged; and occasionally the flashes would jump from one to the other. I watched it until its approach became so near, that the outskirts of the rain fell upon the balloon, and the car began to rock from the effect of its whirling motion. I now threw over sufficient ballast to rise above it entirely, which gave me a direction more

easterly than the course of the storm, and as we were separating, the parting salutes of heaven's artillery were truly grand and imposing.

"As I had not determined to make a long voyage when I started, and knowing that my voyage had for some time past ceased to be of immediate interest to the audience I had left at Portsmouth, I made some observations preparatory to a descent, for I had now got into a region of atmosphere where occasional glimpses of the earth and the Ohio River were obtained, but there appeared no place suitable for landing within my range of vision, as all was forest and river, I continued onward and eastward, gradually coming down to get a better view of the nether world, under the clouds, with a view of making a final descent. The clouds being much broken below, giving me a tolerably extensive view of the earth and river, and referring to my chart, I judged that I was about twelve or fourteen miles north of Burlington, and going toward the east, at the same time there was a thunder gust coming from the northwest.

"While I was considering the probability of getting into a drenching rain if I should hurry my descent before the storm would reach me, and also the uncertainty of meeting a proper landing-place, and the next difficulty of certainly getting into the whirlpool of the storm, if I did not land at all hazards, admonished me once more to seek refuge in the calmer atmosphere above the regions of Jupiter's dominions. Accordingly, ballast was quickly discharged sufficient to send the *Ulysses* mounting upward with majestic mien, and turning my attention southward, I found a storm coming directly under my path again.

"Here now was presented an array of meteorological display that seldom falls to the lot of mortal man to behold. Involuntarily there sprang from my bosom an adoration of the God of Nature through the adoration of His works; and I was rejoiced that I had not made the descent when I first contemplated. Everything at this point conspired to make this the grandest voyage, that was perhaps ever made in modern times. Here were two tremendous thunder storms approaching each other rapidly, beneath me. In the distance and all around were piled in the most majestic and grotesque forms, masses of dense vapor. Here and there could be seen immense pillars and spires springing up with enchanting beauty. Ever and anon, there came the most terrible discharges of electricity, the loud and frequent thunder continuing with increasing fury—a park of Heaven's heaviest artillery was rapidly approaching in awful conflict. The "*Ulysses*" was soaring above it, distended to its utmost tension, rocking in the undulations of the atmosphere like a ship in a heavy sea, for such was the power of the pealing thunder that the atmosphere seemed to be convulsed to its very center. All this time my own feelings were strung to the highest pitch of admiration; but a thousand regrets yearned in my thoughts because I had no companion with me to share the grandeur of the scene. High as my feelings were now wrought in viewing this grand commotion amongst the elements of heaven, the most sublime spectacle was yet to follow.

Twice had the balloon attained an altitude where she had become expanded to her utmost tension, requiring the discharge of copious volumes of gas to get her steady, and while mounting so high, the two storms had gained on me a distance of a mile or two, when I thought that I might safely descend, as already gas enough had been discharged to bring me down through the lower clouds.

Before I had come down a great distance, I felt a sudden check, and also a sudden chill; and looking upward, I discovered a dingy-looking cloud cap almost over me, so that the balloon fell into its shadow, while at the same time the western edge of the cloud was brilliantly illuminated by the sun, and the clear blue heaven was unobstructed toward the west as far as the eye could see at the height I was then sailing; but all this time I was under a slight shower of hail.

Sometimes I would fall far enough back or westward of the towering cloud cap, so that the sun would shine on the balloon for a moment, then again it would suddenly rock into the shadow of it. Here then I had a magnificent view of a thunder hail storm, from the side or rather from behind it, at an immense elevation above the lower layer of clouds, and to the minute description which I will now give of it, I would call the earnest attention of meteorologists and all persons who feel an interest in the investigation of the phenomena of storms, as I shall detail every feature of it exactly as it presented itself to my observation.

This storm raged at a much higher elevation than the other two of which I have spoken, and it seems to me to have been a compound storm formed from them, as it sprang up so suddenly, and at a point nearly, if not quite, over the junction of the two which came in contact with each other. At the time it commenced forming, I was in the act of a gradual descent, as stated above, and when I discovered that it was really a fresh and third storm, the balloon was quickly relieved from her descent by discharging all the remaining ballast left. This raised me up to a level with the cloud cap, and the balloon again became completely filled. This surprised me, as already so much gas had been discharged, that by barometrical calculations my altitude would have been at least three miles. Upon reflection and observation I came to the conclusion, that the electrical medium in which I was floating was acting upon the gas and attenuating it.

The clouds below me were very thin and somewhat detached, but the electrical discharges on them were vivid and in rapid succession. While the balloon was in this position, a magnificent halo or rather parhelion was formed on the cloud surface below and toward the east, proving that a refractory medium was around the body of the balloon. The halo soon after changed into the colors of the rainbow, very beautifully and distinctly defined. The balloon was now sailing in the clear sunshine, a little in the rear of the cloud cap; and believing that I was out of the influence of the storm, a gradual descent was again commenced. Great caution was now required, as every pound of ballast was now spent; and a descent once commenced must be concluded, slow as it might be.

When I had settled about half way down between the cloud cap and the lower cloud, the uprising current arrested the descent, and the balloon was slightly drawn into the storm, and was also receiving a smart shower of hail, which I perceived was discharging from the cloud cap. The hail made a terrible noise on the hollow silken globe. For a moment I felt uneasy. Above me stood the boding dingy cloud cap, below me the lightning was playing too fearfully to attempt a descent through it.

The hail was pattering on the balloon, and the thunder was roaring like a thousand pieces of artillery, and the balloon was rocking to and fro like a frail reed. I now determined to sail for some time in the wake of the storm, as to the west of me the sky was clear of cloud. Several times, sheet lightning undulated and quivered between the upper and lower clouds. It was of a slight orange color, and no thunder followed it. This also surprised me, and it moreover relieved me from a fear of its effects. This lightning seemed to have nothing to do with the electrical discharges below, and it displayed itself precisely like the aurora borealis—I think it was that phenomenon. While in this position, the balloon was turning rapidly on its vertical axis, and rocking at the same time, which made me slightly sick like sea sickness.

Now suddenly a new scene presented itself: A rainbow was forming a little in advance of and below me, with its concave side toward me, somewhat distorted in the shape of the letter S. The balloon was now sinking slowly, and the storm also gaining a little speed in advance of it, which brought me under the arch of the rainbow. This was truly a sublime spectacle—viewing it from behind and sideways through the arch, perspective open to my gaze, with its ceilings and sides frescoed with prismatic colors. Nothing could surpass its grandeur, and in addition to this every hail drop was prismatically illuminated; and below the arch the mighty cauldron of dense vapor was bubbling and boiling like a maelstrom, rolling out most terrific thunder, and to the side of the cauldron was pictured the beautiful parhelion, caused by the sun shining on the balloon, as I had now fallen sufficiently in the rear of the storm to have the sun on the balloon while she was above the lower cloud, but still the outskirts of the hail was falling on it.

When I found that the sheet of lightning did not endanger the balloon, and as I felt secure from the electrical discharges below, and the hail being small, I began to regret that it was out of my power to follow this grand meteor to its conclusion. But my ballast being expended, except some newspapers and provisions, which I threw overboard to check the balloon a little longer, it must now inevitably soon come to earth, and in fifteen minutes after I was sinking through the lower cloud, which was quite warm. This was about eight miles west of the Ohio River and ten miles from Gallipolis.

At six P. M., I landed on a clear spot (and they were scarce in this region) in Guyan township, Gallia county, Ohio, under a shower of rain, near the house of Richard Harbor, under whose hospitable roof I slept that night. This was something

over a hundred miles from Portsmouth by the steamboat route.

As I was under the impression that rain and hail, as well as snow, were formed in the lower cloud, having on former occasions during thunder storms either sailed in the lower cloud or above the upper, and never before viewed storms from their sides so closely as to be partly in them, I will now briefly recapitulate its phenomena. It will afford good data, because both the storms of which I received a portion of the rain and hail, presented the same appearance.

1st. Thunder storms have two plumes of clouds; the upper discharging the contents, whatever they may be—rain, hail, or snow.

2d. Sheet lightning of an orange color undulates silently between the upper and lower clouds in a waving motion.

3d. The discharges of electricity take place in the lower cloud—by discharges are meant thunder and lightning.

4th. The distance between upper and lower cloud was not less than 2,000 feet—this is by mere eye measurement.

5th. The uprising current was not continued higher than the lower cloud, and was rising and whirling as I was in the margin of the storm, being in it twenty-five minutes.

6th. The storm was much wider below than above—the deposit diverging at least twenty-five degrees from a perpendicular line.

7th. The deposition of hail and rain was thicker in the center of the storm. I could not of course look through it, but I viewed one from its front, the other from behind its line of direction, and both appeared the same.

8th. Under the shadow of the upper cloud it is very cold, and in the lower cloud it is quite warm.

9th. The upper cloud was moved by the current which always blows from east to west.

10th. Other causes than the upper current may affect the horizontal course of thunder storms, so as to increase or diminish their violence.

I might deduce some data from what was so distinctly seen on this occasion, but will for the present leave that for abler heads, and particularly to Prof. Eddy and the Smithsonian Institution.

JOHN WESLEY.

JOHN WESLEY AND PHRENOLOGY.

Perhaps many of the readers of the Phrenological Journal will be pleased to know that John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist society or denomination, believed in the principles of Phrenology. To prove this beyond all controversy we give a quotation from his sermon on "Wandering Thoughts;" the quotation will be found in the first volume of his sermons on the 373d page. "They, evil spirits, well understand the very springs of thought, and know on which of the bodily organs the imagination, the understanding, and every other faculty of the mind, more immediately depends. And hereby they know how, by affecting those organs, to affect the operations dependent on them." The above language is so very plain, comment is not necessary. A METEOROLOGICAL MINUTER.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The Presidential canvass has been the prominent object of public interest during the past month, and this number of our Journal will have hardly reached our subscribers, until the absorbing question has been decided by the vote of the people. Thus far the contest has been carried on with earnestness, though in a spirit of greater moderation and fairness than has characterized many of the previous electing campaigns. The journey of General Scott in the Western States for the purpose of selecting the site of a military hospital in Kentucky, has called forth great demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, and in many cases, apparently without reference to party distinctions. The American people never forget the gratitude due to brave and patriotic services, whoever may be the object of their political choice.

The Whig State Convention of New York completed its session at Syracuse on the 22d of September. Its deliberations were uncommonly harmonious. Washington Hunt was nominated for Governor, and William Kent for Lieutenant Governor. Simeon Draper and George R. Babcock were nominated as Electors at large, and the following persons as Electors from the different Congressional Districts:—

Wm. Rockwell, of Kings; Francis B. Striker, Kings; S. F. Wyckoff, New York; R. S. Williams, New York; Jas. F. Freeborn, New York; G. Stuyvesant, New York; A. W. Bradford, New York; Thos. Carnley, New York; E. F. Shonnard, Westchester; Edward Folen, Ulster; Geo. Robertson, Greene; Math. Vassar, Dutchess; G. B. Warren, Rensselaer; Friend Humphrey, Albany; John Stewart, Saratoga; A. B. Parmelee, Franklin; Peter G. Webster, Almon Fitch, Delaware; David Babcock, Oneida; Ira Bowen, Cortland; Seth Severance, Oswego; William L. Easton, Lewis; Jas. L. Voorhees, Onondaga; Theron G. Yeomans, Wayne; Jas. L. Seeley, Yates; James Ely, Tioga; Samuel W. Smith, Livingston; Oliver Culver, Monroe; Clark Sandford, Erie; Gideon Hard, Orleans; E. Selden Ely, Erie; A. H. Walker, Chautauque; H. P. Alexander, Herkimer.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse September 2, and made its regular organization by the choice of Henry Stevens, of Cortland County, as President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Two viva voce votes were had for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:—

	First.	Second.
George W. Clinton.....	8	3
Horatio Seymour.....	59	78
John P. Beekman.....	7	8
Agon Ward.....	5	6
Erastus Corning.....	10	9
Augustus Schell.....	24	21
J. Vanderbilt.....	6	5
Zadock Pratt.....	8	0

Hereupon, on motion of John McKeon, of New York, Horatio Seymour was unanimously nominated

by acclamation. The vote was then had for a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, when Sanford E. Church was nominated. Frederick Follet was then nominated for Canal Commissioner, and Darius Clark for State Prison Inspector. S. B. Piper, of Niagara, and Charles O'Connor, of New York, were nominated as Electors at large, and the following gentlemen as District Electors:—

District No. 1, Philip S. Crook, of Kings; 2d, E. B. Litchfield of Kings; 3d, Richard T. Compton, of New York; 4th, Joseph M. Marsh, of New York; 5th, James Murphy of New York; 6th, W. H. Cornell, of New York; 7th, Gustavus A. Conover, of New York; 8th, Alexander F. Vache, of New York; 9th, Edward Suffern, of Rockland; 10th, Alexander Thompson, of Orange; 11th, Zadock Pratt, of Greene; 12th, Lawrence Van Buren, of Columbia; 13th, Job Pierson, of Rensselaer; 14th, Cornelius Vosburg, of Albany; 15th, Isaac W. Bishop, of Washington; 16th, Thomas Crook, of Clinton; 17th, Wm. C. Crain, of Herkimer; 18th, Clark S. Grinnell, of Fulton; 19th, Lyman J. Walworth, of Otsego; 20th, Thomas D. Hubbard, of Oneida; 21st, Samuel G. Hathaway, of Cortland; 22d, De los De Wolfe, of Oswego; 23d, Jonathan C. Collins, of Lewis; 24th, Wm. Taylor, of Onondaga; 25th, Wm. C. Beardsley, of Cayuga; 26th, Darius A. Ogden, of Yates; 27th, John G. McDowell, of Chemung; 28th, Ferran C. Deniny, of Steuben; 29th, Daniel Warner, of Monroe; 30th, John B. Skinner, of Wyoming; 31st, William Vandervoort, Niagara; 32d, William L. G. Smith, of Erie; 33d, Benjamin Chamberlain, of Cattaraugus.

A National Liberty Convention was held at Canastota on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Sept. There were two parties in the Convention. One, headed by Gerrit Smith, was for going in with the Free Democracy for Hale and Julian; the other, led by William Goodell, was for refusing to co-operate with that party, because it recognizes the legality of slavery. Mr. Goodell's friends also wanted to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Without coming to any decision, the Convention adjourned, to meet at Syracuse on the 1st of October.

The Free Democracy met in State Convention at Syracuse, September 30th, and nominated the following State ticket:—For Governor, Minthorne Tompkins, New York; Lieutenant-Governor, Seth M. Gates, Wyoming; Canal Commissioner, Chas. A. Wheaton, Onondaga; Prison Inspector, George Curtis.

The following Electoral ticket was put in nomination:—

Electors at Large—Hiram Barney and Alfred Babcock.

District No. 1, Herman B. Cropley; 2d, Charles W. Lynn; 3d, Wm. S. Underhill; 4, Samuel Leeds; 5th, John B. Wells; 6th, Alonzo S. Bell; 7th, Chas. Heinzein; 8th, Thos. S. Berry; 9th, Wm. Jay; 10th, Chas. Greys; 11th, none; 12th, Calvert Canfield; 13th, Lewis Crandall; 14th, Wm. J. Rose; 15th, Leonard Gibbs; 16th, Noahdiah More; 17th, Wm. B. Stebbins; 18th, Ellis Bee; 19th, Isaac S. Ford; 20th, Merrit Peckham; 21st, John D. Saw-

yer; 22d, Geo. Salmon; 23d, Ichabod Thompson; 24th, Nathan Soule; 25th, John J. Wilson; 26th, Melancthon Lewis; 27th, Frederick O. Rogers; 28th, Geo. Smith; 29th, —Rowell; 30th, Chas. O. Shepard; 31st, Peter Murphy; 32d, Asa Warren; 33d, Wm. H. Zew.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton, September 13. The demonstration was a great one, 10,000 persons being present.

The following Electoral ticket was selected:—*Senatorial*—Peter D. Vroom, of Mercer; William Wright, of Essex. *Congressional*—1st District, Wm. S. Bowen, of Cumberland; 2d, Geo. Black, of Burlington; 3d, Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; 4th, Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic; 5th, Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the compromise measures, Economy in National Expenditures, the nomination of Pierce and King, and the Union.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention assembled at Hartford on the 15th September, and organized by the appointment of Hon. Henry H. Mitchell, of Bristol, as President, and eight Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries were appointed.

The following were nominated for Electors:—His Excellency Thos. H. Seymour, of Hartford; Nathan Balden, of New London; Alvin P. Hyde, of Tolland; Charles Parker, of Meriden; Samuel Bingham, of Windham; H. M. F. Taylor, of Danbury.

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.—The course of the Spanish authorities at Havana in regard to certain American vessels, has produced a good deal of feeling throughout the country.

It appears that lately the authorities have sent the police on board the American steamers, to make search, without having any definite object to be found in the search. This police force consists of two kinds, those in uniform and those in private clothes, called the secret police. These were distributed throughout the steamers, in the cabins and everywhere.

On their attempting to go on board the Crescent City, commanded by Captain Porter, he met the police at the gangway, and upon inquiring their business, showed them through the vessel, and informed them that if they desired to go to New York, he should be happy to take them, but that if they wished to remain in Havana, they had better go ashore at once, as his time was up. He then showed them to the gangway, when they retired.

Another American vessel, the Cornelia, Captain Ward, was stopped for having an American engineer on board without a passport. A passenger on board who had a passport was taken prisoner: the letter-bag was taken from the vessel and ransacked at the office of the Political Secretary.

The Child Harold, American bark, on its arrival was ordered by the Government to be unloaded with all dispatch, it having received information that sundry packages containing arms had been shipped on board of her at New York, and to make the seizure sure, beside the usual Custom-house officer, two bodies of police were placed on board,

the one being in uniform, the other in private clothes. The vessel was speedily discharged, but nothing unusual was found, much to the astonishment of the gaping Lazarini that crowded round the vessel, expecting to see cannon and other wondrous things come out of her.

These outrages have attracted the attention of our government, and a United States sloop-of-war, the *Cyane*, has been dispatched to Havana to demand redress.

BILLY BOWLEGS, THE SEMINOLE CHIEF.—This celebrated chief, with a number of his warriors, has recently paid a visit at Washington and New York. During his stay at Washington, he had several interviews with the President. At one of which, in the presence of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Col. Lea, the Indian Commissioner, and Gen. Blake. The latter explained to the President the particulars of the interview of the day previous; after which Billy, in reply to a question from the President, said he was a warrior; that he came not to pay a mere visit of compliment, but to seek for justice; and that whatever his Great Father decided to give he would be satisfied with. He said he had no ill feelings against the whites, and then proceeded as follows to refer to what he considers was a treaty made with Gen. Worth in 1832:—

Gen. Worth told him that he had authority from the President to make a treaty. The General said he had orders to make a friendly treaty; that he had come among the Seminoles to put a stop to bloodshed; and that there should be no more fighting. All the Seminoles (continued Gen. Worth) that were left in Florida must gather together, draw a line, and live within it. When the line was run, the Seminoles might live south of it, and could remain in the country. This (repeated Gen. Worth) I came to tell you on the authority of the President. I can do nothing without his authority, and I am telling you the truth. After this Gen. Worth said: "We have made a treaty; there is to be no more fighting between us; war is all over; you have now nothing to do but to go and raise your children." Gen. Worth again stated that he said all this by the authority of the President. "He had," he said, "made a treaty of peace with the Seminoles, and if it were ever denied, the Seminoles might call him (Gen. Worth) a liar forever."

The President replied that he was happy to see Billy Bowlegs, and the rest of his red children from Florida. He himself had lived for many years close by the Seneca Nation, and was, therefore, acquainted with Indian habits. He knew Billy Bowlegs to be a great man among his people, and was glad to hear he had done so many good things to the whites. He then proceeded to explain to them the nature of treaties, and the necessity of observing them. The agreement with Gen. Worth, he said was not a treaty, but a truce to stop fighting and, in conclusion, said the treaty of 1832, for their removal west of the Mississippi, must be carried out. The Indians having expressed their desire to say no more at the time, after shaking hands, withdrew, two or three of them appearing,

by their countenances, to take the remarks of the President rather hard.

The party spent several days in New York, where they were received with distinguished attention from the citizens and public authorities.

DEATH OF SENATOR WHITCOMB.—James Whitcomb, United States Senator, of Indiana, died in this city after a tedious and protracted illness.

Mr. Whitcomb became first known out of the State of his residence by his election by the Democratic party, in 1842, to the office of Governor. He was re-elected in 1846; and near the close of his term was chosen as a Free Soiler (though he never acted in the Senate as such) to fill the seat previously occupied by Mr. Hannegan in the Senate of the United States. He was among the number of the new members qualified at the extra session called for executive business immediately after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor.

DEATH OF HON. BENJAMIN THOMPSON.—Hon. Benjamin Thompson late Representative of the old Fourth District, Massachusetts, died at his residence in Charlestown. He was sick but a short time.

He had great practical knowledge as a legislator, and his services as such, on committees especially, were great and valuable. How useful they were to his constituents during his successive terms in the House, those constituents well knew. The loss of such a man cannot but be deeply felt by his numerous friends, not only within but far beyond the immediate sphere of his personal influence and action. His death makes still another, and the third, vacancy in the present Massachusetts delegation in the House. Of course a successor is to be chosen in November from the old Fourth District, to serve out the remaining three months of the present Congress.

VEGETARIAN FESTIVAL.—The Third Annual Festival of the Vegetarian Society of the United States, was held in the large hall of the Chinese Building, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13.

The chair was taken by Dr. W. A. Alcott of Mass., the President of the Vegetarian Society.

Several toasts and sentiments were presented through the evening, which were very ably spoken to by Dr. Nicholl, and Messrs. Tebb and Ryder of England, Professor Mussey of Cincinnati, Messrs. Sec. Wolfe of Maine, J. P. Andrews, and others.

The various speakers inculcated the idea that in the general adoption of the vegetarian in preference to the animal food diet, was to be found the most effectual, the most entirely complete means of elevating man, by suppressing forever wars, intemperance, and all those multifarious evils which arise from man's unbridled indulgence of his passions. They contended with much force that the use of animal food made us approximate to the feelings of the carnivora, by reason of the intimate connection existing between the mind and body—hence, fighting, murders, wars, drunkenness, and the gross sensuality of society in the bulk.

The occasion was much enlivened by the admirable performance of several choice opera gems by Dodworth's band. The meeting was dignified and passed off in the utmost good feeling.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. This eminent British Peer died suddenly, on Tuesday, September 14th.

About 8½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Hulke, a surgeon at Deal, received from Mr. Kendall, the body-servant of the Duke, a brief note to the effect that his grace wished to see him. Mr. Hulke set out without delay, and arrived at Walmer Castle within a quarter of an hour after being summoned. On entering the apartment he found the Duke in bed. His grace complained of slight uneasiness in his chest and stomach, attended with nausea, and his state is described by Mr. Hulke as similar to that in which he found him some years ago, under an attack which created great public anxiety at the time. Mr. Hulke told Lord Charles Wellesley, that though the Duke was ill, he hoped, from the strength of his constitution, that he would soon rally. At the same time he requested his grace to take some tea and a little dry toast; and, having promised to send to the castle a little medicine, returned home without the least apprehension of a fatal result.

Soon after reaching home, at about half-past 9 or a quarter to 10, Mr. Hulke received a second communication, stating that his grace was much worse. He obeyed the summons instantly, and on arriving at the castle was informed by Mr. Kendall that in his absence the Duke had had two or three severe fits; and he found, on examination, that they were similar in character to some with which he was attacked many years before, especially on one occasion when Sir Astley Cooper was called in. In fact, alarming symptoms were now evinced. The Duke was totally unconscious, and in that state he remained several hours, sitting in an easy chair, his legs resting on another chair, his hands on a pillow in front, the head thrown back.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. Hulke obtained the assistance of Dr. McArthur, a physician residing at Deal, who had attended the Duke under somewhat similar circumstances. About two years previously, a mustard emetic prescribed by that gentleman afforded speedy relief. Both the medical gentlemen observed at once a difficulty of breathing, which, to use the expression of Dr. McArthur, was almost stertorous. In short, the only observable thing from 10½ o'clock up to the moment of death was the difficulty of breathing arising from a mucous accumulation in the chest.

His grace continued during all that time in a state of perfect insensibility; uttering no sound indicative of pain, and manifesting no sign of intelligence, either as to his own position, or as to what was passing around him. He died calmly, and for the moment imperceptibly, at twenty-five minutes past three.

The illustrious patient was attended throughout by Lord and Lady C. Wellesley, who were on a visit, and who were most unremitting and incessant in their attentions to their dying relative. In addition to Dr. McArthur and Mr. Hulke, the sad event was also witnessed by the son of the latter gentleman, Mr. John Whittaker Hulke, who assisted his father.

The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland, in 1769, on the first of May, and at the time of his death accordingly had nearly completed one-half of his eighty-fourth year. He was the fourth son of the second Earl of Mornington. In 1796, having received the commission of Colonel, he sailed for India, of which his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, was soon after appointed governor general. His career in India extended from 1797 to 1804, during which time he was promoted to the rank of major-general—a distinction which he had won by his valor and conduct in various important military services.

Returning to England, he was employed in various civil and military services until he was ordered to the Peninsula, and arrived at Corunna July 20, 1808. After the Convention of Cintra, to which he gave a reluctant assent, he resumed his functions as Irish Secretary, until the reorganization of the army in 1809, when he assumed the command, and arrived at Lisbon on the 22d April of that year. The battle of Talavera was fought on the 27th of June, in which the French, after a desperate struggle, were driven over the Abenba. For his conduct in this campaign, Wellesley was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Dooro and Viscount Wellington, with a pension of £2,000 a year. After a succession of victories in Spain and Portugal, in the summer of 1812, he made a triumphal entry into Madrid and at the same time was created Marquis of Wellington by the Prince Regent. A series of brilliant successes ensued, the battle of Toulouse terminating his seventh peninsular campaign. Returning to England in the spring of 1814, Wellington was received with the public honors due to his admirable services; a grant of half a million sterling was made to him by the Commons, and suitable pensions were also bestowed on his newly ennobled lieutenants. On the 18th June, 1815, the battle of Waterloo was fought, and succeeded by the capitulation of Paris to the allied armies on July 3, 1815. Wellington was appointed to the command of the army of occupation, and on the final evacuation of France returned to England in 1818.

From this time the close of his military career may be dated, but he soon obtained distinction in the management of civil affairs. On the resignation of Lord Goderich, in 1828, Wellington was instructed to form a new cabinet, and in 1829 gave his adhesion to the measures for Catholic Emancipation. Since that date he has taken an active part in the leading political movements of England.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE EMPIRE.—Accounts from the south of France, make it apparent that Louis Napoleon has thrown off all disguise respecting his design on the empire. At the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I., at Lyons, in 1821, he made a speech full of significance, in which he held the following language:—

"Lyons," he said, "your city has always been associated by remarkable incidents with the different phases of the life of the emperor. You hailed him coming previous to his crossing the Alps to gather fresh laurels. You hailed him in his omnipotence emperor, and when Europe had confined

him on an island you were again among the first, in 1815, to salute him as emperor; to-day, your city is the first to erect a statue to him. This fact is significant. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have resigned, and it was on that account the governments who have preceded me have ever denied that homage to a power of which they would not admit the legitimacy. And yet who was more legitimate than the emperor, thrice elected by the people, consecrated by the chief of religion, and recognized by all the continental powers of Europe, who were united to him by bonds of policy and ties of blood! The emperor was the mediator between two hostile epochs. He destroyed the old regime by re-establishing all that was good in it. He destroyed the revolutionary spirit by causing the blessings of the revolution everywhere to triumph. This is the reason why those who overturned him soon deplored their triumph. As for those who defended him, I need not call to mind how profoundly they lamented his downfall. On that account when the people found themselves free to make a choice, they directed their eyes to the heir of Napoleon, and it is for the same motive that from Paris to Lyons, everywhere on my passage, the unanimous cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* has been raised. But that cry is much more, in my eyes, a recollection that affects my heart, than a hope that excites my pride. A faithful servant of my country, I shall ever have but one object—that of reconstituting in this great country, convulsed by so many revolutions and utopian schemes, a peace founded on conciliation of persons, on the inflexibility of the principles of authority, morality, and affection for the laboring and suffering classes, and of national dignity. We are only just emerging from those critical times, when, the notions of good and evil being confounded, the best minds were perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that at such periods the nation should pause and consider before it fixes its destinies, and it is still difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services. *If the humble title of President could facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I did not recoil, I should not, from personal interest, desire to exchange that title for the title of Emperor.* Let us, then, deposit on this stone our homage to a great man. We thus honor both the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people, and testify likewise the fidelity of the Lyonsese to immortal souvenirs."

This speech was received with loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* It was immediately transmitted by telegraph, and placarded in the streets of Paris. The President was last heard of at Grenoble.

THE KOTI-KOON.—The re-cutting of this gem, which is unique in its kind, is now finished. The expectations of the Jewish artist who undertook this responsible task have been fully realized, and the misgivings of the scientific gentlemen who questioned the final success refuted. It is now unsurpassed by any diamond above the ground, in shape, luster, and beauty. Her Majesty the Queen inspected the two smaller diamonds before her departure for Balmoral, and expressed her high satisfaction

with the brilliancy and beauty given them by the new process. The large gem having left the hands of the artisans employed for the purpose, they have each of them received from the hands of their employer Mr. Garrard, the Queen's jeweler, a piece of silver plate with a model of the Koh-i-noor in the center, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented by Mr. Garrard to Mr. Fedder and Mr. Voorzanger, in commemoration of the cutting of the Koh-i-noor. Commenced the 16th July, and finished the 7th September, 1852."

Miscellaneous Department.

DEATH.

A SINGULAR CASE.

[It is well known that the mind exerts a most powerful influence over the body; yet such facts as the following are not of frequent occurrence.]

About the end of the eighteenth century, whenever any student of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, incurred the displeasure of the humbler citizens, he was assailed with the question, "Who murdered Downie?" Reply and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between "town and gown," although the young gentlemen were accused of what was chemologically impossible. People have a right to be angry at being stigmatized as murderers, when their accusers have probability on their side; but the "taking off" of Downie occurred when the gownmen, so maligned, were in swaddling clothes.

But there was a time when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaughter of Richard Downie, made his blood run to the cheek of many a youth, and sent him home to his books thoughtful and subdued. Downie was sacrist or janitor at Marischal College. One of his duties consisted in securing the gate by a certain hour; previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, where a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal. Whether, in discharging this function, Downie was more rigid than his predecessor in office, or whether he became stricter in the performance of it at one time than another, cannot now be ascertained; but there can be no doubt that he closed the gate with austere punctuality, and that those who were not in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time were shut out, and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the principal and professors. The students became irritated at this strictness, and took every petty means of annoying the sacrist; he, in his turn, applied the screw at other points of academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary. Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law; but his opponents were not so careful, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them, and in favor of Downie. Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, rustication, suspension, and even the extreme sentence of expulsion had to be put in force; and, in the end, law and

order prevailed. But a secret and deadly grudge continued to be entertained against Downie. Various schemes of revenge were thought of.

Downie was, in common with teachers and taught, enjoying the leisure of the short New Year's vacation—the pleasure being no doubt greatly enhanced by the annoyances to which he had been subjected during the recent bickerings—when, as he was one evening seated with his family in his official residence at the gate, a messenger informed him that a gentleman at a neighboring hotel wished to speak with him. Downie obeyed, the summons, and was ushered from one room into another, till at length he found himself in a large apartment hung with black, and lighted by a solitary candle. After waiting for some time in this strange place, about fifty figures, also dressed in black, and with black masks on their faces, presented themselves. They arranged themselves in the form of a court, and Downie, pale with terror, was given to understand he was about to be put on his trial.

A judge took his seat on the bench; a clerk and public prosecutor sat below; a jury was empaneled in front; and witnesses and spectators stood around. Downie at first set down the whole affair as a joke; but the proceedings were conducted with such persistent gravity that, in spite of himself, he began to believe in the genuine mission of the awful tribunal. The clerk read an indictment, charging him with conspiring against the liberties of the students; witnesses were examined in due form, the public prosecutor addressed the jury, and the judge summed up.

"Gentlemen," said Downie, "the joke has been carried far enough—it is getting late, and my wife and family will be getting anxious about me. If I have been too strict with you in time past, I am sorry for it, and I assure you I will take more care in future."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, without paying the slightest attention to this appeal, "consider your verdict; and if you wish to retire, do so."

The jury retired. During their absence the most profound silence was observed; and, except renewing the solitary candle that burnt beside the judge, there was not the slightest movement.

The jury returned, and recorded a verdict of GUILTY.

The judge solemnly assumed a huge black cap and addressed the prisoner:—

"Richard Downie! The jury have unanimously found you guilty of conspiring against the just liberty and immunities of the students of Marichal College. You have wantonly provoked and insulted those inoffensive lingers for some months, and your punishment will assuredly be condign. You must prepare for death. In fifteen minutes the sentence of the court will be carried into effect."

The judge placed his watch on the bench. A clock, an ax, and a bag of sawdust, were brought into the center of the room. A figure more terrible than any that had yet appeared came forward, and prepared to act the part of doomsday.

It was now past midnight; there was no sound audible save the ominous ticking of the judge's watch. Downie became more and more alarmed.

"For any sake, gentlemen," said the terrified man, "let me home. I promise that you never again shall have cause for complaint."

"Richard Downie," remarked the judge, "you are vainly wasting the few moments that are left you on earth. You are in the hands of those who must have your life. No human power can save you. Attempt to utter one cry, and you are seized, and your doom completed before you can utter another. Every one here present has sworn a solemn oath never to reveal the proceedings of this night; they are known to none but ourselves; and when the object for which we have met is accomplished, we shall disperse unknown to any one. Prepare, then, for death; other five minutes will be allowed, but no more."

The unfortunate man in an agony of deadly terror, raved and shrieked for mercy; but the avengers paid no heed to his cries. His fevered trembling lips then moved as if in silent prayer; for he felt that the brief space between him and eternity was as but a few more tickings of that ominous watch.

"Now!" exclaimed the judge.

Four persons stepped forward and seized Downie, on whose features a cold clammy sweat had burst forth. They bared his neck, and made him kneel before the block.

"Strike!" exclaimed the judge.

The executioner struck the ax on the floor; an assistant on the opposite side lifted at the same moment a wet towel, and struck it across the neck of the recumbent criminal. A loud laugh announced that the joke had at last come to an end.

But Downie responded not to the uproarious merriment; they laughed again, but still he moved not; they lifted him—and Downie was dead!

Fright had killed him as effectually, as if the ax of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

It was a tragedy to all. The medical students tried to open a vein, but all was over; and the conspirators had now to bethink themselves of safety. They now, in reality, swore an oath among themselves; and the affrighted young men carrying their disguises with them, left the body of Downie lying in the hotel. One of their number had told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and they did not wish the individual that was left in the room to be disturbed for some hours. This was to give them all time to make their escape.

Next morning the body was found. Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. The corpse of poor Downie exhibited no mark of violence internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known; it was also known that the students had hired apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation—Downie had been sent for by them; but beyond this nothing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of two hundred students at the college, who could point out the guilty or suspected fifty! Moreover, the students scattered over the city, and the magistrates themselves had many of their own families

amongst the number, and it was not desirable to go into the affair too minutely.

Downie's widow and family were provided for—and his slaughter remained a mystery, until, about fifteen years after its occurrence, a gentleman on his death-bed disclosed the whole particulars, and avowed himself to have belonged to the obnoxious class of students who murdered Downie.

[Should such a tragedy be re-enacted at the present time, when the human mind is so well understood, it could be regarded by an intelligent jury as nothing less than murder; and the actors would be punished as such.]

PARENTS who shut their children up in dark rooms as a punishment, may draw an inference from the above, and judge of the mental agony which such treatment may cause. The mind may be so warped, shattered and derailed in childhood or youth as to be damaged for life.

The wickedness of this sort of punishment is now generally understood, and we are glad to believe is but little practiced.

There are more ways than have yet been pointed out, in which defenceless innocents are murdered.]

Reviews.

THE MACROCOSM AND MICROCOSM; or the Universe Without and the Universe Within: being an unfolding of the plan of Creation, and the correspondence of Truth, both in the world of Sense and the world of Soul. By WILLIAM FISCHER. Price in paper, 50 cts.; in cloth, 75 cts. New York: FOWLER and WELLS, Publishers, 181 Nassau-street.

This new book favorably noticed in the last number of the Journal and commended in other prints, is already being highly appreciated by many intelligent readers. By a simple method of classification as indicated by a newly discovered law, any one complete system of forms and operations in nature, truly understood, is made the certain exponent of all others whether connected with the realm of matter or the realm of mind. It thus brings the comprehensive system of Truth to a focus, in which it may be surveyed as a Unit, and exhibits the relations and the correspondences of the parts and the whole at one philosophic view. Of the contents of the work some idea may be gained by the following

HEADS OF CHAPTERS.

- I. The Cognizable and the Cognizing.
- II. Descending Scale of Terrestrial Forms.
- III. The Natural History of the Solar System analogically retraced.
- IV. The Natural History of the Sideral Universe analogically retraced.
- V. Material Beginnings as pointing to a Super-material cause.
- VI. Principles of Universal Synthesis.
- VII. The Seven Fundamental Laws, and their intimations respecting the Origin and Structure of the Universe.
- VIII. The Seven Dynamic Agents, or Potential Media of Nature.

IX. Defects of prevailing Cosmological Theories.

X. Grounds of Stability and general Economy of the Cosmical structure. (New theory.)

XI. Particular Considerations concerning the Genesis and *Modus Operandi* of the Solar System.

XII. Synthetical view of the Origin of the Earth and its Geological Formations.

XIII. The Geological and Mosaic Revelations.

XIV. The Mineral Kingdom, or kingdom of Chemical Forms.

XV. The Vegetable Kingdom.

XVI. The Animal Kingdom.

XVII. The Whole and its Parts.

XVIII. Dualism of Productive Forces, or the Diastole and Systole of Nature.

XIX. Circles.

XX. The Doctrine of Degrees.

XXI. The Doctrine of Correspondences.

XXII. The Doctrine of Progressive Development.

XXIII. Farther View of the System of Living Forms, as suggesting its mode of development.

XXIV. Law Agency and Divine Agency.

XXV. Providence.

To Correspondents.

A FRIEND.—If "a Friend" will give us his full name, we shall be glad to investigate with him the conduct of the person to whom he refers. We fear the charges which "a Friend" makes are too true; but give us names and dates. He never was a pupil of ours, nor employed by us.

General Notices.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1853. Devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence. Published monthly, at one dollar a year. By FOWLER and WELLS, in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street, New York.

PHRENOLOGY, the science of MIND, includes in its wide domain, a knowledge of all the faculties, passions, and powers of the HUMAN SOUL; all the bodily organism over which the soul presides, with its structure and functions; and all the realm of nature to which man is related, and with which he should live in harmony. It includes a knowledge of man and his relations to God, and to the universe. It is thus a central and comprehensive science, beginning with the CONSTITUTION of MAN, and ending with all his possible relations, SPIRITUAL and MATERIAL. It is thus that SELF-KNOWLEDGE is the basis of all knowledge.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, therefore, has a sphere that is universal. All philosophy, all science, all art, all the details of practical life are legitimate subjects of discussion in its columns. From this vast field we aim to select the most important, useful, and interesting matters. The experience of twenty years has not been lost to us; nor, amid the progress of this wonderful age, have we idly lagged behind. The JOURNAL will endeavor to still be a little in advance of the age, and of its own former efforts.

PHRENOLOGY, the science which unfolds to man the laws of his own Passional, Moral, and Intellectual Being, will still command our first attention; all other subjects being, in fact, but applications and illustrations of the principles of this science. We shall illustrate the varieties of cerebral development by spirited and truthful engravings of striking specimens of Human Nature, in its highest and lowest, its harmonious and discordant, its symmetrical and grotesque developments. Comparative Phrenology will also be illustrated by the portraits of animals, illustrating human nature by the analogies and contrasts of lower spheres of life.

Education, or the best methods of developing, harmonizing, strengthening, and training the mental and moral faculties, not only in youth, but in maturity, and at home as well as at school, will claim at our hands the space its importance merits.

PHYSIOLOGY, or the science of the Laws of LIFE, as it defines the relations and harmonies which should exist between the mind and the instrument of its varied manifestations, the bodily organism will be explained and illustrated in such a manner as to enable every reader to observe the conditions of Health and to avoid the causes of Disease. Thus securing a long, vigorous, and happy life to himself and his posterity.

PSYCHOLOGY, or THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL, vague as it now is in its terms, uncertain in its facts, and indefinite in its conclusions, must still be to every inquiring mind, a subject of intense interest. In the sphere of Magnetism, Psychometry, Neurology, or within the scope of dynamic, normal, or spiritual phenomena, we shall ignore no well established fact, and resist no legitimate conclusion. Especially shall we endeavor to develop the best ascertained, and most practically beneficial powers of human magnetism, in the control of pain and disease.

YOUNG MEN about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right and understand their course, will find the JOURNAL a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.

AGRICULTURE, the primitive, most healthful, and independent employment of man, will receive attention, and make the JOURNAL eminently valuable to the farmer, and indeed to all who have a fruit-tree or a garden.

MECHANICAL.—As at least one-half the wealth of the world comes through the exercise of the faculty of Constructiveness, the various mechanical arts will be encouraged, new inventions explained and illustrated with engravings.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, will constitute an essential feature for 1853.

THE MECHANIC, the FARMER, the PROFESSIONAL MAN, the STUDENT, the TEACHER, and the MOTHER, will find each number of the JOURNAL an instructive and valuable companion.

TO FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS.—Every individual who is interested in human progress, is earnestly invited to aid in the circulation of THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1853.

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The New Volume commences in January, 1853. Subscriptions may be sent in at once. Now is the time.

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THE FINE PORTRAIT of the Irish patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher, which adorned our last number, we copied, by the kind permission of the publisher, C. H. Brainard of New York, from his excellent Lithographic print.

New Publications.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of JEFFERSON COLLEGE—Canonsburg, Pa., for 1852.

We have received the annual report of this time-honored institution, and are glad to find it in condition so promising.

"The current collegiate year completes the fiftieth since the charter of the college." This argues well for its stability, utility, and continuance.

The college year is divided into three terms or sessions.

The first term commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues fourteen weeks. The second term commences on the first Wednesday of January, and continues until the last Wednesday of March. The third term commences on the first Wednesday of May, and continues until the annual commencement, which occurs on the first Wednesday in August.

An able board of officers and professors preside over this college, and render it one of the most desirable places wherein to obtain a classical education.

The village of Canonsburg is situated on the Charters, in Washington county, Pa. It is 19 miles from Pittsburgh, 40 miles from Wheeling, Va., and 7 miles from the borough of Washington, which is on the National Road leading from Wheeling, Va., to Cumberland.

The country around it is elevated, beautiful, fertile and healthful—one of the finest on the American continent. It is confidently believed that few places can be found, where the health and habits of youth would be more likely to be safe, or where they would more probably escape the evil and dangers incident to the loss of parental supervision, and to a college life, than in this retired and peaceful village, planted in the heart of a population remarkable for its religious character.

The Ohio Journal of Education. Published monthly, under the auspices of the Ohio State Teachers' Association. Editors: A. D. LORR, Columbus; H. H. BARNET, Cincinnati; J. C. ZACHOS, Dayton; M. F. COWDERY, Sandusky; J. W. ANDREWS, Marietta; ANDREW FREER, Cleveland, Columbus; Scott and Bascom. Terms—One Dollar per year, invariably in advance. All remittances and business letters to be addressed to LOUIS ANDREWS, Columbus, Ohio.

A model publication. Ohio teachers deserve credit for producing the best looking educational serial published in the States, if not in the world. It is an octavo of 32 pages, with appropriate matter, set with clear new types, and printed in a faultless manner, on beautiful white paper.

The Common School Journal, published at the capital of the Empire State, is a disgrace to all concerned in its publication; a more shabby, dirty, or miserable print is seldom inflicted on any community. It has become a political swindle, and the money appropriated by the Government is pocketed by those who get the job of managing its publication; and thus our teachers and the public are defrauded. Better follow the example of Ohio. Let the teachers combine, assume all the responsibility of editing and publishing, make a thing worthy of support, and we have no doubt it would be sustained; at all events, our teachers would have the satisfaction of aiding in advancing the great educational interests by such monthly publication. For a model, we respectfully refer to THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The American Temperance Offering for 1852. Illustrated. Edited by SAMUEL F. CART. One vol. Octavo. pp. 806. New York: P. T. Sherlock.

This splendid work is made up out of the American Temperance Magazine, a monthly publication, containing articles from our most eminent temperance writers, together with portraits, on steel, of the following notables: E. C. Delavan, Rev. N. Hewitt, J. B. O'Neil, Moses Grant, Philip S. White, C. U. Olds, J. W. Gally, John B.rough, Neal Dow, Charles Jewett, John H. Cocks, James Typper, W. R. Stacy, A. W. Gorman, Edmund Dillahunty, George Hall, together with other appropriate engraved illustrations.

The volume is elegantly bound in morocco, with gilt edges, and is, in all respects, a suitable work for a New Year's present. We hope the publisher may obtain an extensive circulation for this useful and beautiful book.

Sixth Annual Catalogue of the Troy Conference Academy. West Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the Academic Year, 1851-52.

The Managers represent this Institution as being in a healthful and prosperous condition.

All branches taught in first class academies, and all good rules and regulations are taught and observed here.

We quote, in regard to discipline, "The government of the school aims to secure the happiness and prosperity of the students while they are with us, and prepare them for the duties of social life.

"It requires morality, respect for the institutions of religion; deference for superiors; a courteous and polite bearing towards all classes; propriety; regularity; neatness; promptness; industry and economy.

"Its claims are enforced by appeals to reason; feeling, self respect, interest and common sense. Degrading punishments are never resorted to except in extreme cases, proved to be otherwise irremediable."

Advertisements.

VALUABLE AND RARE OLD BOOKS ON Phrenology, Physiology, &c., for sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 131 Nassau-street, New York, and 142 Washington-street, Boston, at the following prices:—

Works of Dr. Gall, in 6 vols.....	\$5 00
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VOL. XVI. NO. VI.]

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1852.

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SPECIAL NOTICES TO THE READER.—With this number, we present our readers with a circular prospectus for a new volume of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1853, with a view to facilitate the work of obtaining new subscribers. May we not hope that each PROSPECTUS will be returned to us bearing the names of many subscribers?

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THE JANUARY NUMBER will be sent to all present subscribers, which they will please to circulate among "the people," as a sample number of the new volume for 1853.

May we not hope to renew at an early day the acquaintance of former friends and patrons? Let us anticipate the pleasure of again enrolling their names upon our new record for the new year.

CHARACTERS FOR ANALYSIS.—In the next volume of the Phrenological Journal we propose to give the biographies, portraits, and Phrenological developments of many distinguished individuals, among whom we may name:

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and others, of ancient and modern times, who have made their mark upon the world.

PARTING WORDS FOR THE CLOSING YEAR.

ONWARD! PROGRESSION! is the watchword of Time, and this, the twelfth number of the Phrenological Journal for 1852, bears the record. As the flowing stream without haste or delay glides onward toward its sea, so the year with all its labors, hopes and joys has fulfilled its mission, taken rank with the past, and given place to the future.

On the closing of the Old Year, and with it the termination of another volume, editors are, more sensibly than at any other season, awakened to the almost unconscious lapse of time and the progress of their work. At other times the care and labor of preparing for each successive number such matter as shall honor and strengthen their cause, and aid to make men wiser and better, serve to abstract the mind from all thought of the rapid flight of time.

When the farmer rejoices in the plenitude of his well-housed crops; when the mechanic proudly points to the year's achievements of his genius and his strength; when the merchant posts his books and takes account of the gains of the past twelve months; when the laborer gathers around him the fruits of his year's toil; when thanksgiving season for the blessings of the Old, and the New Year's greetings bring home the family, and all hearts are running over with joy and gratitude; may not an editor review with equal pleasure his pages of the year past, and measure his strength, his genius, and his hopes, for the year to come, and properly join the thankful and rejoicing throng!

Many seasons such as this have come and gone with us since the Journal had a being as the exponent of Phrenological truth, and we may indulge a commendable pride and pleasure in view of the fact that we still retain on our subscription books not a few of the names of our first year's subscribers. Others there are, counted by thousands whose names have been on our list for ten years, and it is no less due to justice than to gratitude to acknowledge the valuable aid they have rendered us by kind words of encouragement, by volunteering to act as home agents, and by their pens. Such names stand on our books as stereotyped facts, and have become familiar to us and our assistants as "household words."

Who would not willingly labor for such co-workers, and feel that their cause in such hands has not only the impress of immortality but of progress stamped upon it? And what is more than most publishers can say, not one of our subscribers owes us a cent. We have no sorry complaints to make about non-paying subscribers. Our friends read the Journal, not to kill time or from idle curiosity, but for the real love of the truth. Not a few in writing to renew their subscriptions, say, "Consider me a *life subscriber*." Were it not for the rushing accession of new names every year, we should be half inclined to print the names in our subscription books.

What say the readers of the Journal relative to the future—the past certainly is secure. It has had its seed time, its tender blade, and its harvest. Thousands acknowledge, "some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred

fold," of wisdom and knowledge from the perusal of the Journal. Coeval with the date of their first subscription do they count the dawning of their day of self-knowledge, mental improvement, and consequent happiness, not that ephemeral joy and satisfaction that titillates the fancy and inflames the imagination, obtained from the light, trashy literature of the day, but that substantial joy which blesses the mind of him who learns his springs of mental action and how to obey the laws of God and nature in a harmonious development and activity of all his powers.

Millions of the human race are struggling along through life, to them "a vale of tears"—some suffering tortures worse than death from an ignorant abuse of some appetite or passion, others are miserable because of a deranged and inflamed nervous system which they do not know how to cure; others still, suffer from the excessive and unregulated activity of different classes of their mental faculties, which produces a constant antagonism in their natures and destroys their power, usefulness, and happiness.

To such persons a knowledge of Phrenology and Physiology, as taught in the Journal, opens as it were "a new heaven and a new earth," by teaching them how to obtain a sound mind and a healthy body. Then they begin to know what *life is*, and for the first time appreciate the benevolent intention of the Creator in endowing them with the various functions of mind and body which have hitherto been so "jangled and out of tune" as to yield discord instead of harmony. Nor is this acquisition of happiness merely individual and selfish. Parents, teachers, physicians and ministers, hail the dawning of this new light upon their minds in view of applying it in the discharge of their duties to those who are committed to their care. Were we to publish all the encomiums bestowed on the value of these sciences for the above purpose that we receive from the classes just named, there would be little room in the Journal for anything else.

We are pleased to know, that teachers are everywhere beginning to adopt Phrenology as a guide to them in teaching and governing youth according to the peculiar constitution of each mind, and that the most valuable results are constantly being developed. Several highly interesting articles in the present volume, on the applicability of Phrenology to teaching, from teachers, evince the diffusion and importance of this knowledge.

Our subscribers have hitherto "dealt bountifully with us." They have not only promptly ordered the Journal, paid for and read it, but they have become agents and colporteurs for the Journal and its doctrines, making the whole continent missionary ground, and their success has been unparalleled. Such co-workers inspire us with hope and strength to labor. While our grateful thanks are tendered for the past, we solicit a continuance of their labors for the good cause in future. It is ours to make the Journal worthy of support; for its universal circulation we look to the lovers of the cause among "the people." Shall we have their continued co-operation? The New Year will tell.

PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO TEACHING:

OR MY EXPERIENCE.

BY F. W. GILLET, NUMBER II.

How necessary to cultivate the powers which point out the sources of our errors, for the very highest sentiments of human nature err without the guidance of Intelligence. —SPENCER.

I do not know that the old adage, "It requires the wisdom of Solomon, and the patience of Job, to bring up a child," is true, when applied to one's own child; to one of whom we may have the management from birth till the time when the seed we have sown, buds, and blossoms, and bears fruit, but I am satisfied that it is literally true when applied to the trials of a school-teacher. One is expected, and sometimes sadly blamed if one does not do it—to make Washingtons and Franklins—Sigourneyes and Mayoes—of those who are too dull to see, and too indolent to act. One is required to make meek, quiet, patient creatures, of noisy, turbulent spirits; to render docile and peaceable, children whom fathers and mothers have first made enery and ungovernable.

In the summer of 1848, I was teacher in a very pleasant school, in a beautiful rural district, and my pupils, most of them, were as obedient and manageable as pupils of the same age ever are. Among my scholars were two brothers—the eldest fourteen, the younger twelve. The brothers had been rather rudely handled by many of their teachers, and were considered unruly, if not very ugly boys; in truth, it was doubted whether, without the whip, I could govern them. But a whip was something I had never used in a school room, and was quite determined to get along without it. At first, the younger boy seemed quite surprised that I did not notice his pranks, such as pinching, pricking, or kicking those next him, throwing paper balls across the room, spitting, coughing, dropping his books, &c. A few days passed in this manner, and my only reproof was to ask, as I laid my hand tenderly upon his head, "Have you learned your lesson, John?" He would look up into my face and wink his small black eyes, while an expression

that seemed given by the very spirit of evil, crept over his face, and answer, "No, I hain't." One noon, as I was sitting by the table, he came to me and asked,—"Why don't you whip me, Miss W.?"

"Do you deserve a whipping? I asked, good naturedly."

"Ye-yes, I guess—I don't know. You hain't called me up neither."

"What should I call you up for?"

"Why—why—I'm—ain't I ugly, don't you think?"

"Do you mean to be ugly? You are regular perhaps; but I have seen such boys before."

"Have you, well, don't you whip them?"

"Oh, no."

"Don't whip em! don't you get mad, either?"

"Oh, no. I do something worse than that."

"Wuss, what wuss! I wonder what wuss, don't you boys?"

"I make them sorry they have done wrong, and then do better."

"How do you make 'em sorry, I shan't be sorry."

"Oh yes, you will. You'll be one of my best scholars, before school is out." I said this for effect; but I doubted. His perceptive powers were so deficient, his benevolence, veneration and conscientiousness so small, and his firmness, self-esteem, combativeness and destructiveness so large, that I feared his better feelings could not be reached. However, I was satisfied, that if I could pound evil into him, I could not pound it out; and determined if possible, to subdue him by some other influence. On the afternoon of the above mentioned day, he became so noisy, that I gave him his books and hat, and told him he might go home. "Home—home—why I don't want to go home! Be you going home? (he asked of his brother.) Well—well, I don't want to go, I'd rather you'd—you'd whip me."

That was it—he had a little pride, and did not like to be turned out of school. I led him out, and bidding him good afternoon, shut the door. In about fifteen minutes he returned, and as I opened the door said,—"If you'll let me come in, I'll be a good boy, and never do wrong any more." There were tears in his little black eyes, as I led him to his seat, and his brown face sparkled with joy. It was the first beautiful expression I had seen upon his countenance.

That night, after I had retired to my room, I overheard the brothers (who slept not far from me) conversing about the event of the day; and the elder one said,—"Johnny, what made you set so to-day, I should think you'd be ashamed."

"Why, Leme, I never heard you talk like that before. Ain't you ugly—and didn't you fight Miss J. last summer?"

"Yes, I did; cause she jaw'd and pounded me, but this school marm treats us as well as anybody, and you hain't seen me ugly to her, have you?"

"Well I swanny, Leme, you be better this summer than you ever was afore; but I never thought on't."

"Then think, and not set so again, or I shall tell father."

"O, I just wanted to make her mad, that's all."

I never seen a teacher as would not get mad—did you, Lena?"

"If you do so agin, I'll tell father, and if he don't lick you, I will."

"Well, I swanny—let's go to sleep, I won't do no any more."

In the school was a younger brother, about five years old, he had never been to school before, and had not the first thought of obeying. I hardly knew what to do with him, physical punishment would be of no use, therefore I waited to learn him. I did not command him, for I did not wish him to know he could disobey me. His first day in school, I asked him if he would like to read. "No, I could not—'ou d—d fool 'ou," was the reply. He did not like any one, was somewhat moody and silent. After he had been in school a few days I observed that he did not go home with the other scholars, at the close of school, and I asked him the reason. "O, I'm doin to carry 'our satchel" (satchel). I went by his home to my boarding-place. I was surprised that he should think of it, but replied,—"You are a very good little boy, I shall not be so tired when I get to Mrs. H's, if you will carry my satchel."

He walked around the school-house a few moments, and then came to a stand-still before my desk, and with my satchel in his hand, and his short, fat arms folded over his round, sturdy chest, exclaimed,—"Miss 'olley, miss 'olley—I 'ube (loves) 'ou best ob any body in de 'orld" (world). That was enough, he had learned a little, and he was so devoted to me, that when I had occasion to correct a scholar, I have seen him rise from his low seat, and pointing his thick lips, cry out, "If 'ou don't mind her, I'll shrow (throw) a lick at 'ou!"

CORRANT HILL, MICH.

A FEW WORDS TO TEACHERS.

BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

NO. 31.

In the first article we considered the developments of combativeness, destructiveness, cautiousness, firmness, veneration and benevolence in the heads of thirty-six Anglo-American boys. We will now conclude by stating the developments of six other leading organs, and by making a few practical observations on the proper management of those possessing the like parentage and a similar organization.

One great element of the Anglo-American character is ambition, intense, persevering, all accomplishing ambition, which shrinks from no opposition and brooks no superiority. This same ambition is possessed in a remarkable degree by these boys, as will appear by recurring to the great development of combativeness and destructiveness as given in the first article, and also by considering the following table of the relative sizes of

	Self-esteem.	Approbativeness.
Small	4	1
Average	10	2
Full	16	3
Large	10	16
Very large	20	8

Hopes was not examined critically, but will not average full, hence discouragements often gain a

momentary ascendancy over them, but when their energies become thoroughly aroused they succeed beyond their own expectations and accomplish apparent impossibilities. The principal difficulty the teacher meets with is the direction of all this energy, because the human mind is so constituted that it must be continually at work; if not busied with doing good it invariably does wrong, for it cannot lie dormant, and the same energy which is mighty in doing right, acts with equal intensity in doing wrong; hence the origin of the proverb, "An idle brain is the Devil's workshop."

Keep the scholar at work at that which is profitable, and at the same time make it agreeable, and the teacher will experience but little difficulty in directing him in the paths of rectitude and virtue.

Though the Americans, as a nation, are very eager to make money, it is generally for the purpose of expending it on their wants and gratifications. The opportunities for observing the operations of this grasping organ, acquisitiveness, in and about school are quite numerous. It manifests itself in idling, trading and bargaining, and many a young dealer in marbles and jack-knives will rival a Chatham street Jew in cunning and avarice. In fact trifles are to the boy what merchandise is to the man, and the successful dealer in the first, is almost always sure to become the successful dealer in the last. In this, as in other respects, the boy is the father of the man. When a boy desires anything he desires it with all his heart and soul; the larger organs make a direct and forcible appeal to acquisitiveness, which organ then seems supremely large, but when the gratification is obtained and the indication met, it sinks back to its usual level. In seeking to gratify the stronger demands of their nature many are considered as having large acquisitiveness, but such, in many cases, will be found to be false, and proved to be so by supplying the gratification sought, when the demand will cease, and the indication disappear. When this is the ruling organ all the others become subservient to it, and nothing but gold will satisfy its cravings, which in time become so insatiate that untold millions could not quench them.

When this organ is large, and combined with equally large secretiveness, it manifests itself in a decidedly dark and mysterious manner, especially if the moral organs are weak. But such is not the case with those under consideration. They are on the whole frank and open, possessing but little ability to conceal, and, as a general thing, give vent to their feelings in no measured terms. I sometimes think they possess scarcely sufficient to carry them smoothly through the world.

From the above we would be led to consider acquisitiveness and secretiveness far from large, particularly the latter, and such will be found to be the fact, as the following table will show.

	Acquisitiveness.	Secretiveness.
Small	1	6
Average	10	15
Full	19	10
Large	11	5

The development of ideality and mirthfulness is large. The former gives a degree of refinement

and neatness to the persons of those well-bred which is quickly observable in words and deeds. But the great development of the executive faculties, combined with average secretiveness, causes them in moments of excitement to give vent to expressions which shock their own and others' ideas of refinement and propriety.

When not under excitement, ideality, though not a governing, is at least a modifying organ, and is one which the teacher should by all means endeavor to cultivate both in himself and his pupils. The way and means thereto is, to open his own mind to the perception of beauty in all its many varied forms, particularly the numberless beauties of nature. If he is an ardent admirer of the beauties of nature and of art, he cannot but impress his own feelings upon his pupils, and the more vivid and exquisite his own love of the beautiful, the more powerfully will he influence their feelings and stimulate their ideality to increased action and consequent growth.

Our present modes of life are but little calculated to educate this organ, but there appears to be a decided increase in its developments during the past few years. For proof of this we have only to look at the increased architectural beauty and ornament of our edifices as compared with those of a few years ago; also at the increased demand for pictures and engravings. That it is on the increase we may assure ourselves by considering the number of illustrated papers and books, constantly multiplying, and of lithograph, steel and copper-plate engravings with which the country is flooded. They are most illy-conceived and poorly executed, but are still far in advance of the productions of ten years ago, and when public taste becomes so refined as to call for works of higher artistic merit, an increased ideality will furnish them and the supply thus keep pace with the demand. It is from the rising generation that art is to receive both encouragement and advancement, hence the necessity of educating this humanizing and beautifying faculty.

But another than a mere dollar-and-cent motive should impel us to its cultivation. It beautifies and adorns, it refines and elevates, it purifies and ennobles, it gazes upon the waste places of the earth and finds in them beauty and grace; it gives to nature a thousand varied charms, and opens the eyes to behold the mantle of loveliness and beauty with which the Creator has clothed the earth; it distinguishes the savage from the beast and the man from the savage.

Let us then educate this divine faculty properly, and bring to ourselves increased pleasure and profit by its legitimate gratification.

Mirthfulness, of all organs, is the most easily excited, the most difficult to conceal, and, I had almost said, the most innocent and beneficial in its gratification. It is of great use to the teacher if he has the ability to excite it moderately in his pupils. If it is large in his own head he sympathizes freely with them in its manifestation, and should endeavor to direct it to its legitimate uses, the imparting of liveliness and elasticity to the spirits, the augmenting of both the power and activity of the mind, and the preservation of health and cor-

poral vigor. I am inclined to believe the truth of the old adage that "he cannot be thoroughly bad who can heartily laugh," probably because I have the organ large. This organ responds most readily to the will of another, and therefore nothing is more contagious than laughter—except *gaping*.

There is a saying, that a person is better pleased with others when well pleased with himself, and this is especially true in the schoolroom. When the scholars are getting dull, languid, and irritable, and the teacher finds himself going the same road, his best plan is to open all the doors and windows, allowing a free current of air to pass through the room, observing all proper precautions, and then in some manner appropriate and dignified excite their mirthfulness and get up a general laugh, the more general the better.

In this manner the bad air will most effectually be expelled from their lungs, the room re-supplied with a pure atmosphere; the spirits will correspondingly revive, languor and listlessness will give place to ardor and liveliness; the dull, heavy eye will be brightened into light and cheerfulness, and the blood, instead of creeping in sluggish streams through languid channels, will bound on its errand of life with vigor and elasticity.

It is true that such a course will interrupt the order of exercises, and cause considerable disturbance which will at first be difficult to repress, but the general cheerfulness, elasticity and good nature which will follow, in strong contrast with their previous mental and physical condition, will amply compensate for all the inconveniences attending the interruption.

Children were wisely gifted with a happy, joyous, and cheerful disposition, and it needs as much education as any other faculty of the mind. If too large and active it needs checking, and if deficient it needs cultivation. Chilling, blighting cares come soon enough to cast their dark shadows over the pathway of youth.

If then a disposition of cheerfulness, a desire to mingle the pleasant and agreeable with the harsh and disagreeable, the ability to look at discomforts in a bright and shining light, and the happy faculty of tinging the rainbow of mere worldly hops with grotesque and pleasing colors, be instilled into the mind, together with the proper development of the higher and more ennobling powers, you fulfill the indications of nature, develop the whole man harmoniously, and render him superior to many, if not all of the life and ails of life.

The temper and disposition of the scholar is, in many cases, but the reflection of the temper and disposition of the teacher, so that if the latter wishes to pass the day in peace and happiness, let him bring to the school a sound mind in a sound body and a cheerful and contented heart, and his end is gained. There is truth as well as poetry in Goldsmith's lines—

"Full well they laugh'd, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, and many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper drest round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frowned."

The following are the developments of Ideality and Mirthfulness:—

	Ideality.	Mirthfulness.
Small.....	1	4
Average.....	8	12
Full.....	17	13
Large.....	10	7

The manifestations of the latter are more directly apparent than those of the former, hence an average development of the one produces apparently a greater effect than a large development of the other.

The teacher often meets with boys whose brains are unwieldy, and they apparently too weak to use them with facility. This is frequently the case, and, as far as my experience extends, is only true of those who have large or very large heads. The reason is plain.

Nature first puts forth her energies to build up the body and lay the foundation of a good constitution, and after a sufficient development of these essentials she begins to perfect the whole, and to rear the superstructure of the mind by maturing the brain and nervous system. While the vitality is employed in forming and perfecting the body, the brain, especially a large one, does not receive its proper amount of nourishment and support, and consequently manifests but little power; but when nature has perfected the machinery by which the mind is to be brought in contact with material things, she then pours into the brain an increased flow of blood, the mind awakens as from a dream, and the dull and almost stupid boy becomes the giant-minded and intellectual man. Hence the reason why so many of our most gifted men have been dull boys; though it by no means follows that all dull boys are to become gifted and intellectual men.

The converse of the above statement is true to a great extent. The brain of the precocious boy is often small, very active, and generally over-trained, possessing brilliancy but not power. Nature stimulated by injudicious mental training, expends much of her energy in prematurely perfecting the brain and nervous system, and leaves the body to suffer from neglect. The consequence is, that the precocious boy either dies during the period of adolescence, or when arrived at maturity disappoints the expectations of fond parents and admiring friends by evidencing but a limited amount of intellect.

It therefore follows, that the dull should be treated with consideration and kindness, and seldom if ever ridiculed for their dullness, knowing that they are in what may be termed a transition state; at the same time bearing in mind the truth everywhere apparent in nature, that those beings which are the longest in coming to maturity possess the greatest amount of mental and physical strength, retain their powers undiminished for the greatest length of time, and are slowest in yielding to decay and death. The precocious and prematurely intellectual should be checked, and encouraged to pursuits and employments calculated to develop the physical system at the same time that they afford but a moderate stimulus to their intellect.

A fish a day old is as well informed in matters pertaining to itself and its situation as its venerable grandparent who has just left the water with a

hook in his gills. And there are many such fish among men. They apparently possess marvellous powers in youth, but manifest less and less ability as age advances, until arrived at fifty, when they are ready to believe that the period of man's brightness is his youth, that the older he becomes the less he knows, and they are finally forced to the conclusion, that with all the experiences of age and reflection he is but a little removed from a natural fool.

We have thus far considered merely a few of the mental developments of these youths; let us now make some inquiries into their physical organizations, and close with a few remarks on their temperaments.

They are generally small of their age, with large heads; and possess more intensity of action than power of passive endurance, but when accustomed to hardships from infancy they possess elasticity of constitution and powers of active endurance entirely unexpected in persons of their apparent physical organizations.

The children of the wealthy—those tenderly nurtured and unaccustomed to privations—possess a large share of the nervous temperament, minds highly cultivated and delicate physical organizations; those of the needy, accustomed to want and inured to labor, possess less of the nervous and more of the vital and motive temperaments, minds susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and physical systems strengthened by plain food and active exercise. Hence we may infer that the children of the poor are to continue and increase the physical capabilities of the race, while those of the wealthy are to refine and mentalize it.

The temperaments of these boys are the vital-mental and the motive-mental, or, according to another naming, the sanguine-nervous and the bilious-nervous, very few exhibiting marks of the lymphatic.

Those of the sanguine and nervous combined in great intensity invariably give the teacher the most trouble—not wilfully but headlessly. They are high pressure engines carrying an almost incalculable amount of steam to the square inch. Move they must, and move they will, in spite of every restriction, unless placed in such a position that they cannot without incurring positive danger. They are not wilfully disobedient, but the commands of nature are more powerful with them than human will. She commands them to move, and move they must, or suffer. To boys of this stamp, one position for a half hour is exquisite torture; they enjoy intensely, and suffer equally so. In all their physical and mental manifestations they are more intense than powerful, and are often more plague than profit. They are too vacillating to accomplish much, and need as much restraining as their neighbors of the lymphatic temperament need urging.

Teachers prefer to have their patients tried by the active, nervous, and quick-witted, rather than by the dull and stupid, for the same reason that they would prefer a mettlesome, high-blooded horse to an old drone which needed continual urging with the whip and spur.

W. D. S.



LIKENESSES OF DANIEL WEBSTER AT THE AGE OF SIXTY.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The recent death of this great statesman and orator invests his name and history with a new interest. To give a sketch of his life would be to repeat what all readers are expected to know, and to do justice to the subject, would involve the history of the country since the foundation of our government. All reverently bow before the majesty of his mighty mind, and feel that in his death the world has lost its greatest man.

In a future number we propose to give a critical analysis of his phrenological character. At present we give two likenesses—a front and a profile view. The front view gives that lion-like look which inspires in us the sense of his gigantic power. The profile view, which we regard as an excellent outline, shows immense length of head from the ear forward in the region of intellect.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and his age at the time of his death, October 24, 1852, was seventy years, nine months, and six days.

His father, Ebenzer Webster, was an officer in the Revolution, and served with distinction through the whole war. He was subsequently a Judge of the County Court, was a man of sound talent, and a leading mind among the leading men of his day.

In the summer of 1797, Daniel entered Dartmouth College as a Freshman. The regular duties of a student were performed by him with faithfulness and energy. He lost no time in idle dissipation, became noted for a constant avidity for reading, and devoted much attention to the acquisition of a knowledge of English literature. Among his college pastimes he superintended the publication of a small weekly newspaper, to which he contributed various selections, and occasionally an original essay.

These early efforts in composition are probably the best of his writings that were ever published. Graduating with the approbation of his fel-

lows, and in receipt of the honorable testimonials of merit, though not displaying any remarkable powers, which would seem to indicate his future greatness, Daniel returned home, determined to adopt the profession of the law for a livelihood.

A course of legal reading was begun under the eye of Mr. Thompson, afterward United States Senator. His studies were not, however, suffered to be prolonged without interruption. Anxious that his brother Ezekiel should possess advantages for education similar to those enjoyed by himself, he interceded with his father with such success that the brother, in 1801, was sent to college. To meet the additional expenses which this circumstance involved, Daniel temporarily forsook the law and commenced teaching school, as much to advance his brother as to cover the necessary expenditures in the prosecution of his own profession.

In September, 1802, Mr. Webster returned to Salisbury, and resumed the study of the law with Mr. Thompson. When not so engaged, his time was occupied with the Latin classics. He read with avidity the tomes of Ballist, Cesar, and Horace. Some odes of the latter were translated by him and published. The sports of angling, gunning, and horsemanship, constituted his pastimes. The meditative pursuit of old Isaac was always a favorite amusement of the Great Statesman. With fishing-rod and line he would wait for hours beside some tranquil stream, watching the play of the suspicious tribe, and moralizing like his piscatorial model, upon the ways and doings of fishes and of men. Indeed, it is sportively said by his friends that, as the future orator one day drew in a large and most tempting trout, he uttered the words which he afterward employed in the Bunker Hill Address:—"Venerable men! you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day." In this way, Mr. Webster was ever in the habit of planning speeches and pursuing some other avocation at one and the same moment.

In July, 1804, he removed to Boston, and continued his legal studies under the Hon. Christopher Gore, afterward Governor of Massachusetts. The most ample opportunities were here enjoyed for a complete legal education, and he so far improved them, that in the following year, (March, 1805,) he was admitted to practice in the Suffolk Court of Common Pleas. According to the custom of those days, the pupil was accompanied into Court by his patron. To the kind exertions of Governor Gore in his behalf, on this occasion, Mr. Webster acknowledged his great indebtedness. The introduction insured him respect and attention, and he was not long in stepping into a lucrative professional business. It is worthy of remark, as an evidence of the superior discernment of his legal guardian, that, in the introductory address, Governor Gore took the pains to utter a prophecy of the future celebrity of the young aspirant. Mr. Webster began practice in the village of Roscawen, whence he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1807.

About this time, an event occurred which was nearly a crisis in the young man's history. The clerkship of the County Court of Common Pleas in Hillsborough, N. H., became vacant, and Judge Webster being at the time upon the bench, his colleagues tendered the vacant post to Daniel, as a mark of respect to his father. Daniel was not at all in favor of the proposition. His friend, Governor Gore, strongly discouraged his acceptance of the offer. "Once a clerk, always a clerk," was the argument of that gentleman. Daniel, too, saw reasons why he should not accept. But he knew his father's heart was bent upon it, and, fearing to refuse, he started homeward. In conversation with his father, he finally expressed his determination to decline. Judge Webster was for a moment incensed. Daniel replied that he meant to use his tongue in the Courts, not the pen; to be an actor, not the register of other men's actions.

So the clerkship went its way, and Daniel, reconciled to his father and satisfied with his own course, went back to his practice. Judge Webster lived

but a year afterward, but his life was long enough to enable him to hear his son's first argument, and to be gratified at the fulfillment of the promising predictions that had been circulated regarding him. He died in April, 1904.

In May, 1907, Mr. Webster was admitted to practice as Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and in September of the same year relinquished his office to his brother Eschiel, who had then obtained admission to the bar. Daniel then removed to Portsmouth. It may here be proper to say that Mr. Webster always espoused with warmth the cause of Eschiel, his only brother. A man of strong, native powers, though slow to action, Eschiel only lacked opportunity and a longer life to have become a distinguished personage. He died in the prime of life, while arguing a case in Concord, New Hampshire, and was lamented by a large class of friends and mourning relatives.

Daniel Webster was married in June, 1808, to Grace Fletcher, daughter to Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of H. Kingston, New Hampshire. They had four children—Grace, Fletcher, Julia, and Edward—of whom only Fletcher now survives. Grace died early; Edward was killed in the Mexican War; Julia married one of the Appletons, of Boston, and died a few years since.

Mr. Webster resided in Portsmouth for a period of nine years. The bar of that time presented a roll of brilliant names. Samuel Dexter and Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, William K. Atkinson, Attorney-General of New Hampshire, Judge Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Masop, and men of like caliber, were the leading practitioners of the law. Mr. Webster's practice here was chiefly circuit. He followed the Superior Court into many of the counties of the State, and was retained in most of the important cases upon the docket. It has been remarked, as a circumstance somewhat singular, that in very few cases was Mr. Webster employed as junior counsel. Scarcely a dozen instances of this kind occurred during his long career. Men had occasion for his services as their leading counsel, and reposed in him the utmost confidence—a reliance which was never misplaced or regretted, and to which many will now turn with a grateful recollection of the value of his aid.

Soon after the declaration of war against England, Mr. Webster was called to enter the arena of public life. Though but thirty years of age, an early period to take part in the Councils of a Nation—the native strength of Mr. Webster's character had already pointed him out as the man that was needed for the times; and the undeveloped statesman made his first step in that long career of public life which has identified his name, as Representative, Senator, Diplomatist, and Cabinet Minister, with the history of the United States.

Mr. Webster was elected to Congress from New Hampshire, and took his seat in 1813. It was a time of great excitement, caused by the war, and the country, as well as Congress, being divided into strong parties on the great public questions arising therefrom, called out every leading man. Mr. Webster's speeches on these questions raised him to the front rank of debaters. He manifested upon

his entrance into public life, that variety of knowledge, familiarity with the history and traditions of the Government, and self-possession on the floor, which in most cases are acquired by time and long experience. They gained for him the reputation indicated by the well known remark of Mr. Lowndes, that "the North had not his equal, nor the South his superior."

In August, 1816, Mr. Webster removed his family to Boston, where he was well known as a citizen and a professional man. He was certain of a warm welcome among old friends, and saw many reasons why he should return to the field in which he first stepped forward. He had yet one session to serve in Congress as Representative from New Hampshire. At its close, he retired to his practice in Boston, where, for two years, he was permitted to repose in the exercise of the duties of private life. He was soon urged by friends and political admirers to become a candidate for Congress for the third time; but he steadfastly declined the offer. An offer of election to the Senate of the United States was tendered him by his friends in the Legislature; but this was also declined. Devoted to his profession, he had no wish to withdraw himself from it. The community insisted more strongly upon pressing him again into the public service. He served for a short time in the Legislature, was chosen one of the Presidential Electors of Massachusetts in the canvass which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Monroe, and was a delegate to the convention called to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth in 1821. In that convention Mr. Webster took a prominent part,—constitutional argument having become his forte.

In the fall of 1822, after the most pressing solicitation, Mr. Webster yielded his consent to run again for Congress. A committee, consisting of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, Wm. Sturgis, Wm. Sullivan, John T. Apthorp, and Daniel Messenger, called upon him to apprise him of his nomination. He did not now decline. He was elected by one thousand majority over his competitor, Jesse Putnam, and again took his seat in the House,—not as a member from a rural district in New Hampshire,—but a Representative from the city of Boston. Henry Clay was again Speaker. Familiar faces greeted the vision of the Massachusetts Representative, and earnest discussions presently gave active employment to Mr. Webster's busy mind.

Early in the session, the subject of the Revolution in Greece came before the House. Mr. Webster, on the 8th of December, 1823, presented the following resolution:—"That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent or Commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

In his famous speech in support of this resolution, Mr. Webster showed himself a profound and discriminating judge of the laws that govern the relations of nations and communities. In sympathy for the oppressed and struggling Greeks, he evinced a ready appreciation of the evils with which they struggled, and uttered a trumpet-toned and indignant remonstrance against the tyranny which sought their degradation. The "Greek

Speech" will be remembered as long as American oratory has a place among the records of history. It is interesting to notice that the principles which were avowed on this occasion were subsequently reaffirmed by Mr. Webster in language still more striking, applied to the affairs of Hungary. On the occasion of the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth in January last, Mr. Webster declared that "in the sentiments avowed by him in the years 1823 and 1824, in the cause of Greece, there was that he could never part from without departing from himself." Those sentiments were most fearlessly put forth. On the 10th of January, 1823, Mr. Webster made a long and eloquent argument, covering the whole question. Reviewing the circumstances which accompanied the struggles of the Greeks, and passing some severe strictures upon the policy observed by the States of Europe towards that unhappy country, Mr. Webster proceeded to a statement of the effects and consequences of the actions of European potentates in regard to free governments and the spread of republican institutions. The limits of this sketch permit no detailed analysis of the line of argument laid down by Mr. Webster, in this celebrated speech, nor is it necessary. The leading idea was the defense of free institutions against absolutism; an argument in favor of constitutional rights against the encroachments of despotism. In regarding the position proper to be assumed by this country, in reference to the Greek struggle, Mr. Webster gave utterance to one of the finest passages which the language has produced. He sought to discourage any violent and belligerent measures, and fell back upon the power of public opinion. In arguing this point, he said:—

"Sir, this reasoning mistakes the age. The time has been, indeed, when fleets and armies, and subsidies were the principal reliances even in the best cause. But, happily for mankind, there has arrived a great change in this respect. Moral causes come into consideration in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced; and the public opinion of the civilized world is rapidly gaining an ascendancy over mere brutal force. It may be silenced by military power, but it cannot be conquered. It is elastic, irrepressible, and invulnerable to the weapons of ordinary warfare. It is that impassable, inextinguishable enemy of mere violence and arbitrary rule, which, like Milton's angels,

'Vital in very part,
Cannot, but by annihilating, die.'

Unless this be propitiated or satisfied, it is in vain for power to talk either of triumph or repose. No matter what fields are desolated, what fortresses surrendered, what armies subdued, or what province overrun, there is an enemy that still exists to check the glory of these triumphs. It follows the conqueror back to the very scene of his ovations; it calls upon him to take notice that the world, though silent, is yet indignant; it shows him that the acceptor of his victory is a barren scepter; that it shall confer neither joy nor honor, but shall moulder to dry ashes in his grasp. In the midst of his exultation, it pierces his ear with the cry of injured justice; it denounces against him the indignation of an enlightened and civilized age; it turns to bitterness the cup of his rejoicing, and

wounds him with the sting which belongs to the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind."

In the course of this speech, Mr. Webster adverted, in terms of reprobation, to the Treaty of Paris of 1815, by which the principles that bound together the "Holy Alliance" were asserted and maintained. He expressed his abhorrence of the doctrines thus sought to be enforced by European despotisms, and remarked: "Human liberty may yet, perhaps, be obliged to repose its principal hopes on the intelligence and the vigor of the Saxon race. So far as depends on us, at least, I trust those hopes will not be disappointed."

In the fall of 1824, Mr. Webster was re-elected to Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of 4,990 out of 5,000. This remarkable indication of the public favor was as unexpected as well-merited and gratifying. Mr. Webster was now fairly settled in a public career, and he was thenceforward but rarely absent from stations of trust and confidence.

On the 22d December, 1820, at the second centennial celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mr. Webster delivered the grand oration which is now in the mouth of every schoolboy. Five years afterwards, in 1825, he spoke at Bunker Hill, at the semi-centennial celebration of the glorious battle which had there been fought. In a few months, he was called to commemorate the services of Adams and Jefferson, whose deaths occurred under circumstances of such curious coincidence. On the 22d February, 1832, upon the completion of a century from the birth of Washington, Mr. Webster was called upon to deliver an address at the National Capitol, and enchain the attention of his audience, by a fascinating delineation of the virtues of the Father of his Country.

In November, 1826, Mr. Webster was again solicited to represent his district in the House, for the third time, but before he had taken his seat, a vacancy occurring in the Senate by the retirement of the venerable Elijah H. Mills, Mr. Webster was chosen to fill that post.

Toward the close of the year 1827, a heavy domestic affliction was visited upon Mr. Webster, in the loss of his wife. They were on the way to Washington when Mrs. Webster was taken ill, and soon died. This melancholy event prevented Mr. Webster from taking his seat in the Senate until January, 1828.

In the senatorial career of Mr. Webster, so many elements of power and popularity have passed into record, that it is difficult to embrace, in a simple sketch, all the peculiar features of the great movements in which he took part.

Mr. Webster's celebrated reply to Mr. Hayne of South Carolina in 1829, on the public lands, is too well and widely known to require more than the mere mention of the fact.

His next great parliamentary effort, and indeed the ablest he ever made in the Senate, was in 1833, in reply to Mr. Calhoun on what is familiarly known as the nullification question.

In 1839, Mr. Webster for the first and only time in his life, visited England, Scotland, and France,

and was everywhere received with marked attention and honor.

On the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was appointed Secretary of State, and continued in the same capacity under Mr. Tyler after the death of Harrison nearly two years, during which he negotiated a settlement of the long-disputed North-Eastern Boundary question and other measures of great consequence to the peace of the country.

At the opening of the Congress of 1845, Mr. Webster resumed his seat in the Senate, having been chosen to succeed Mr. Choate. He found under discussion some of the gravest questions that had ever agitated the country. The Oregon boundary, and the results of Texan annexation were urgent; and to these great questions he gave his earnest attention.

On the death of President Taylor in 1850 and the accession of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster was again called to the State Department, which important position he retained at his death.

His celebrated letter to Chevalier Hulseman, the Austrian minister, is a master-piece of composition, and being so just and manly in its sentiments is a model of diplomacy, and will be quoted as long as free nations exist or despotism is despised by mankind.

As a lawyer he has for many years held the foremost rank, and for the rare combination of learning, logical power, and effective appeals to the jury, he stands unrivalled.

We close this sketch by quoting from the *New York Times*.

"As a statesman, in the most comprehensive meaning of that large word, no American, except Alexander Hamilton, can maintain a comparison with him. Mr. Calhoun had a more acute and metaphysical mind; Mr. Clay, with a more electric nature, had far greater sagacity in reading public sentiment and in gaining command of the springs of popular attachment; and each of those great men held in more complete control the opinions and conduct of large masses of their countrymen. But in that large, liberal comprehensiveness which saw all around and all through every subject—which studied and judged everything in all its relations, and in that high-toned, unbending, uncompromising dignity of thought, of language and of manner, with which he was always clothed, and which gave infinite impressiveness to everything he did or said—neither of them, nor any other American living or dead, was equal to him. His political career has been marked by greater consistency of principle than that of most of his distinguished contemporaries, and by quite as close adherence to a single system of measures as is compatible with wisdom in a science which is, in fact, only a science of expedients. Upon the question of the Tariff, he changed his policy—but only to meet changes in the business relations and interests of the section of the country for which he acted. At a still later day, during the struggles of 1850 for sectional supremacy, Mr. Webster held a different position from that which he occupied with so much distinction during the similar convulsions of 1833. But the principles which he maintained on both these occasions were essentially the same: it was only

upon the practical measures in which they were to be embodied, that he had changed. And always—in all these cases and in all the acts of his life, in everything he ever did or said, from the earliest day of his public service down to the latest syllable of his recorded time—he lived, and moved, and had his being, under the domination of an ever-present love of country, which knew no change, and left no act or word of his life unmarked by its presence and its power. A more thorough American never trod the continent than Daniel Webster. He loved his country; he bowed before the wisdom and holy patriotism of its founders and its fathers; he revered the Constitution which gave it national being and position in the view of the world; and he devoted all the energies of his life to its defense against whatever threatened, from any quarter, to weaken its foundations or impair its strength. For this high service, rendered with such matchless power, and fruitful of influences which will make themselves felt at every period of our future history, he merits and will receive the profoundest gratitude of every heart."

To establish on Phrenological principles Mr. Webster's claim to such vast intellectual supremacy, it is only necessary to quote the report of the physicians and surgeons who made a post mortem examination of his brain, as follows:—

"At a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of the post mortem examination were stated, and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion:—

"The cerebral organs were of the largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per centum, the average weight of the human brain; and with only two exceptions (*Cuvier and Dupuytren*) the largest of which there is any record."

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently—it is better far
To rule by love than fear:
Speak gently—let not harsh words mar
The good we might do here.

Speak gently—love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind,
And gently friendship's accents flow,
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child,
Its love be sure to gain;
Tough it is essence soft and mild—
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear,
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
Their sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently to the erring; know
They may have toiled in vain,
Perchance unknowns made them so—
O win them back again!

Speak gently; 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well,
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

MEMORY AND ITS CAPRICES.

It is not uncommon to find the memory retentive on some subjects, yet extremely deficient on others. The remarkable powers of some are limited to dates and names. A lady with whom we were acquainted, could tell the number of stairs contained in each flight in the houses of all her acquaintances, but her memory was not particularly retentive in anything else.

[This memory of number arose from the organ of Calculation, which so distinguished Zerah Colburn.]

In the notice of the death of Miss Addison, daughter of the celebrated Addison, that took place in 1797, it is stated, that "she inherited her father's memory, but none of the discriminating powers of his understanding; with the retentive faculties of Jedediah Buxton, she was a perfect imbecile. She could go on in any part of her father's works and repeat the whole, but was incapable of speaking or writing an intelligible sentence."

[She had the perceptive organs large, but was defective in the organs of reflection; and parrot-like could repeat from memory what she heard, without having reflective intellect sufficient to understand its import.]

Cases of occasional forgetfulness on matters of interest to the mind, are among the strange caprices of memory. When Dr. Priestley was preparing the dissertations prefixed in his "Harmony of the Gospels," he had taken great pains to inform himself on a subject which had been under discussion relative to the Jewish passover. He transcribed the result of his researches, and laid the paper aside. His attention being called to something else, a fortnight elapsed before the subject again occurred to his mind. The same pains were taken that he had bestowed on it before. The fruits of his labor were again written out. So completely had he forgotten that he had before copied out exactly the same paragraphs and reflections, that it was only when he found the papers on which he had transcribed them, that it was recalled to his recollection. At times he has read his own published writings without recognizing them.

John Hunter's memory once failed him.—When he was in the house of a friend, he totally forgot where he was, in whose house, in what room, or in what street, or where he lived himself. He was conscious of this failure, and tried to restore his recollection by looking out of the window to ascertain where he was, but to no purpose. After some time recollection gradually returned.

[The organ of Locality imparts the power to remember places and localities, and this was the organ disturbed in this case.]

It is well known that a young man of great ability, and from whom his friends looked for the most brilliant success, totally forgot what he had been about to say, when making his first, and, as it proved, his only parliamentary speech. He tried to resume the thread of his argument, but all was a cheerless blank—he came to a dead stop; and thus his parliamentary career ended; he never attempted to address a house again. An actor, who was

performing in a play which had a great run, all at once forgot a speech which he had to make. "How could it be expected that I should remember it forever?" said he, when he got behind the scenes, and offered, as he thought, a very sufficient excuse. "Haven't I repeated it every night for the last thirty nights?"

We are told in the "Psychological Magazine" that many cases have occurred in which persons have forgotten their own names. On one occasion, a gentleman had to turn to his companion, when about to leave his name at a door where they called to visit, to ask him what it was, so completely and suddenly had he forgotten it. After severe attacks of illness and great hardship, loss of memory is not unfrequent. Some who recovered from the plague at Athens, as Thucydides relates, had lost their memory so entirely, that no friend, no relation, nothing connected with their personal identity, was remembered. It is said that among those who had escaped with life the disasters of the memorable campaign in Russia, and the disease which was so fatal at Wilna, there were some who had utterly lost their memory—who preserved not the slightest recollection of country, or home, or friends. The fond associations of other days had left nothing but a dreary blank.

As the body has been made the vehicle for the exercise of the faculties of the mind, and as they are united in some mysterious manner, we find injuries to the one often hurtful and sometimes fatal to the other. Mental shocks frequently impede, or in some cases frequently put an end to, that exercise which the union of body and mind produces. The memory is often disturbed or upset by some injury to the brain. A fall, a blow, or disease may obliterate all recollection. We have heard of those who have suffered from such, who have forgotten every friend and relation, and never knew the face of one belonging to them, again. But the effects are sometimes very strange and partial, and totally beyond our comprehension. The functions of the memory in some cases are suspended for a time, but on recovery, taken up at the very point where they were deprived of their power.

Dr. Abercrombie was acquainted with a lady who had an apoplectic seizure while at cards. From Thursday evening until Sunday morning she was quite unconscious. At length she spoke, and the first words she uttered were, "What's trumps?" Beattie mentions a gentleman who had a similar attack in the year 1761, from which he recovered, but all recollection of the four years previous to the attack was gone, while all that had happened in the preceding years was accurately recollected. He had to refer to the public journals of the forgotten years, in which he had taken great interest at the time, for information about the passing events of those years, and read the details with great satisfaction and surprise. By a fall from his horse, a gentleman, who was an admirable scholar, received a severe hurt on the head. He recovered, but his learning was gone; and he had actually to commence his education again by the very first step—the learning of the alphabet. A less unfortunate scholar meeting with a similar accident, lost

none of his acquirements but his Greek, but it was irrevocably lost.

A strange caprice of memory is recorded in the case of Dr. Broussanet. An accident which befell him brought on an attack of apoplexy. When he recovered, he had utterly lost the power of pronouncing or writing proper names, or any substantive, while his memory supplied adjectives in profusion, by the application of which he distinguished whatever he wished to mention. In speaking of any one, he would designate him by calling him after the shape or color for which he was remarkable. If his hair was red, he called him "red"; if above the usual height he named him "tall"; if he wanted his hat, he asked for his "black"; if his "blue" or "brown" was required, it was a coat of the color that he called for. The same mode of mentioning plants was that which he made use of. As he was a good botanist he was well acquainted with a vast number; but he could never call them by their names.

[There is doubtless an organ for the recollection of names, but its location has never been fully and satisfactorily ascertained. Some have thought that the memory of names depends upon Individuality in combination with Language; but whatever organ is employed in the memory of names, one thing is certain, this man suffered from its inaction or paralysis. Where, however, the faculty for the memory of proper names failed, he still retained the memory of colors which has its special organ, and this enabled him to make himself understood. How frequently does this faculty, or that of Form or Size, aid us in recalling the names and uses of things.]

These cases clearly prove, that memory depends not upon one general "faculty of memory," according to the teachings of the old mental philosophy, but upon many distinct faculties and organs.]

There are some very affecting cases of the partial loss of memory from sudden misfortune and from untoward accidents. The day was fixed for the marriage of a young clergyman and one to whom he was most tenderly attached. Two days before the appointed time he went out with a young friend who was going to shoot. The gun went off accidentally. He instantly fell, and it was found that part of the charge had lodged in his forehead. For some days his life was despaired of, but at the end of that time he was pronounced out of danger. The happiness, however, which had hung on his existence was forever gone. She who had watched by him night and day, had a trial more bitter than his death. He was deranged; his memory retained nothing but the idea of his approaching marriage. Every recollection, every thought, was absorbed in that one idea. His whole conversation related to the preparations. He never would speak on any other subject. It was always within two days of the happy time. Thus years and years went over. Youth passed, and still two days more would wed him to her who was fondly loved as ever. And thus he reached his eightieth year, and sunk into the grave.

Eloquence, gentility, greatness, consist in experiencing deeply and expressing naturally humanity's divine promptings.

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

NUMBER II.

BY A. F. DUTCHER, M. D.

THE STOMACH.—Perhaps there is no organ in the body that has excited more speculation than the stomach. The most superficial observer must have noticed the intimate connection between this organ and almost every other part of the body; how readily it sympathizes with the brain and other organs. A blow upon the head frequently produces vomiting, and, indeed, the sympathy between the brain and this organ is so great, that often, upon the reception of distressing news, the stomach ejects its contents, or refuses to receive more. And again, when indigestible matter is taken into it, how often are violent headache and fever produced.

There is, no doubt, a very close and intimate connection between the stomach and all the organs of the body. I believe that it is more generally admitted by anatomists, that the stomach is more liberally supplied with nerves than any other organ; that through the medium of these nerves it is connected with a greater number of organs than any other, and that these nerves are remarkable for the various sources from which they are de-

rived. The *pneumogastric*, its principal nerve, is derived directly from the brain, which is not common only in the case of the senses. Is it any wonder, then, that some of the ancients should have considered this organ as the seat of the immortal soul?

In man the stomach lies under the convexity of the lower ribs of the left side, and is stretched towards the right, a little beyond the hollow, commonly called the pit of the stomach. In shape, it resembles the bag of a bag-pipe. Its left or large extremity, called the *cardia*, being in contact with the ribs, and its right and narrow extremity tapering downwards, and terminates in a round opening called the *pylorus*, which opens into the uppermost part of the intestines. It is at the upper part of the *cardia*, that the *esophagus* enters. The structure of this organ consists of three membraous layers or coats.

1st. *Peritoneum*, or external coat. This membrane is smooth, white, and glistening. In a state of health, it admits none of the red particles of blood into its vessels, but in inflammation, they enter. This coat is furnished by the peritoneum, a coat common to all the intestines. The use of this membrane is obviously to strengthen the stomach—to assist in binding down this organ and others in their respective situations, and by the smoothness and constant moisture of their surface, to enable them to move upon each other, and adapt themselves freely to their different states of emptiness and distension. It may not be out of place here to remark, that the stomach and bowels, during life, are in a constant state of motion. The movements consist—first, of successive contractions of the circular fibers, by which they mingle and propel onward the matter which they contain; and secondly, of a rolling motion of the folds of the bowels over each other. These movements are called the *peristaltic* or *vermicular* motion of the bowels.

2d. The *muscular coat*. This coat consists exclusively of fleshy fibers, one layer of which runs longitudinally, and a second which runs in a circular direction. These layers are less distinct than those of the *esophagus*. The use of this coat is to make the stomach firm and strong.

3d. The *mucus coat*. This coat is smooth, unequal, velvety and of a reddish-white or pale pink color, and lines the entire surface of the stomach. From being of much greater extent than the other two coats, its surface is thrown into folds or wrinkles, which are simple in man, but very marked in granivorous animals. Near the mouth of the stomach, this coat

is doubled on itself, so as to form a ring, called the valve of the *pylorus*, the object of which is to prevent the too early exit of the food. The mucus coat is continually covered with a thin transparent mucus. In addition to the folds just described, the mucus coat contains a great number of glandular bodies, some of which are not larger than a pin's head, which lie immediately beneath, and almost incorporated with it.

Physiologists are not agreed whether the fluid secreted by these glands is the fluid called *gastric juice*, or merely the mucus already referred to as lubricating the internal surface of the stomach. The latter, however, is the opinion generally entertained.

In size, the stomach varies much in different individuals, as well as in different animals. In such as live on flesh, it is simple in shape and structure, while, on the contrary, those that live alone on vegetables, have large and more complicated organs. The human stomach is very simple compared with that of the sheep or ox. A sheep or ox may be said to have four stomachs, all serving some important end in digesting the food on which they live. The first apparatus is termed the *paunch*, into which the herbage is deposited when first swallowed, after a hasty ineffectual mastication. It there goes through a process of steeping in a fluid prepared for the purpose—after which it passes from the paunch into a bag called the *reticulum*, or *bonnet*, which in some animals, such, for example, as the camel, is designed as a reservoir for water, which being stored up in large quantities, ready for use when wanted, fits them in a wonderful manner for traveling through those arid deserts where no water is to be found, and where without such a provision they would soon perish. From the bonnet the food is again returned to the mouth, there to be thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva, after which it again descends through the gullet. But instead of passing as before in the paunch, it enters the third bag, called the *omasum*, or many piles, where it undergoes further changes, and is then transmitted into the fourth portion, named *abomasum*, or red-bag, which is the true stomach, the others being merely preparatory organs.

In regard to the blood-vessels of the stomach,



C, the cardiac orifice through which the food enters; P, the pyloric orifice through which the chyme passes out; S S, the coronal artery of the stomach. Another artery is seen passing under the stomach, and those lines seen to pass in all directions are ramifications of blood-vessels.

SITUATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH.

A A A, liver; B, gall-bladder; M, stomach; L, cardiac orifice; V V, pancreas; R S S S, small intestines; T, termination of the small intestines, and the commencement of the large one called the colon; T U, the ascending colon; U U, transverse colon, the seat of colicky pains; U W, descending colon; X Y, rectum.

suffice it to say, that few organs of the body receive more blood than the stomach; four arteries, of which three are large, are sent exclusively to it.

THE DUODENUM.—Passing from the stomach, we come to the duodenum, which has been termed by some the second stomach. But in strict anatomical language, it cannot be regarded in any other light than the commencement of the small intestine, as it is nearly the same size, and directly continuous with it, though, physiologically speaking, it may be considered as a distinct organ, for the operation carried on within it is essentially different from that of the remainder of the digestive canal. It is composed of three coats like those of the stomach, having the same names and similar offices, except the mucus, which, as it furnishes no fluid similar to the gastric juice, has a different function allotted to it.

THE ILEUM.—From the duodenum we pass to the small intestine, the upper two-fifths of which has been called the *jejunum*, and the remaining three-fifths the *ileum*. The small intestine forms the longest part of the alimentary canal, and lies coiled up in convolutions or folds in the abdomen. It terminates below in the deep part of the belly, in the right groin, and there communicates with the large intestine. The large intestine is distinguished from the small intestine by its much greater size, and by its being in its whole length pockered into pouches, instead of being a continuous smooth tube. The small intestine opens into a part which is called the *cæcum*, or blind gut. This, which is the head of the large intestine, projects beyond the orifice of the small intestine, which opens, as it were, into the side of the large gut, the orifice being furnished with a valve, which, in a great measure, prevents anything from passing backwards from the large into the small intestine. The lower bowels, now called the *colon*, ascends upward perpendicularly along the right side, till it comes nearly on a level with the stomach. It then bends at a right angle, runs quite across the body, and again bending at a right angle, passes perpendicularly down along the left side. It thus forms a large arch, within which the convolutions of the small intestine appear to lie. The large intestine

below is continuous with the rectum, which constitutes the termination of the intestinal canal.

The intestines are composed of three membranes or coats, like the stomach, arranged in about the same manner. They are also well supplied with nerves and blood-vessels; and in addition to these we find running from the small intestine a series of delicate vessels, called *lactals*, which are destined to absorb from the contents of the bowels those matters which, by the digestive process, have been rendered fit to nourish the body.

THE LIVER.—The liver is the largest gland in the body, and occupies a considerable portion of the abdominal cavity. It is situated immediately below the diaphragm, in what is called the right *hypochondrium*. It is a very irregular figure, convex on that surface which is next the diaphragm and concave on the opposite surface. It is divided by a fissure near the middle of its concave surface into two large unequal parts, called its greater lobes. There is also a smaller lobe, situated at its lower part, called the *lobe of Spiegelius*. The liver is enveloped in a peripheral coat, derived from the peritoneum that lines the cavity of the abdomen, and it is attached to the neighboring parts by doublings of the same membrane.

To the concave surface of the right lobe of the liver is attached a hollow receptacle, in form resembling a pear, and furnished with an excretory duct, which terminates in the duodenum. This is the gall-bladder.

"There are," says Magendie, "few fluids which so materially differ from the blood as the bile. Its color is greenish; its taste extremely bitter; it is viscid, stringy, sometimes transparent, and sometimes clouded. It contains water, albumen, a substance called by chemists *resin*, a yellow coloring principle, soda, and salts, viz.: muriate, sulphate, phosphate of lime, and oxide of iron."

THE SPLEEN.—The spleen is an organ of considerable size, though greatly inferior to the liver. It is of an oblong oval figure, a little depressed, and, like the liver, it is extremely vascular. It is of a soft consistence, and of a purple color. It is situated just below the diaphragm, between the large extremity of the stomach and the false ribs. Like the liver, it is enveloped in a peritoneal coat by doubling, from which it is attached to the neighboring organs. Besides this general membrane, which it has in common with most of the abdominal viscera, it is furnished with a peculiar investing membrane, of a whitish-grey color, of considerable thickness, consistence, and elasticity. If we except the liver and the lungs, no organ of the human body is so vascular as the spleen. Indeed, nearly its whole substance is composed of ramifications of arterious and venous vessels.

In regard to the use of the spleen, in the process of digestion, very little is known. The most common opinion concerning its function is, "that it serves, by its spongy texture, as a reservoir into which blood may more freely enter, when the large veins and other blood-vessels in the abdomen are subjected to pressure, or to other causes leading to irregular distribution of blood."

THE PANCREAS.—The pancreas, or sweet-bread,

as it is called in common language, is situated in the abdomen behind the stomach, its excretory duct opens into the duodenum near to that of the gall duct. The fluid which it secretes resembles very much saliva, but is particularly rich in the animal principle called *albumen*.

DISCOVERY OF THE INTERNAL MOVEMENT OF THE BRAIN.

BY JOHN WHITE, A. M.

I send for publication in the *Phrenological Journal* this communication of the discovery of some of the internal movements of the brain of man. I would not, however, have sent the paper so soon had I not been lately robbed in New York of several of my manuscripts, among which was a communication on this subject, which might be published elsewhere under another name.

It has long been observed, that there is and must be fire of some description in the human system; and that the seat of this fire, or light, or electricity, or phosphorus, is the brain, the origin of the human system. Hence, when the eye, for example, is struck, we immediately perceive, particularly in the dark, a flash of light come from that organ. Without, however, entering into another proof of the existence of fire or electricity, or a substance resembling what we call phosphorus, in the brain, it is manifest that the brain is the seat of this body.

For many years aware of this, and wondering on this state of man, and the philosophy of the Divinity in the system of man, I have often shut my eyes in bed and beheld before me a wonderful disc of vision, the reflection of the movements of the brain!

I have lain for hours observing these movements, to ascertain, if possible, some facts, so to speak, of their orbits or revolutions.

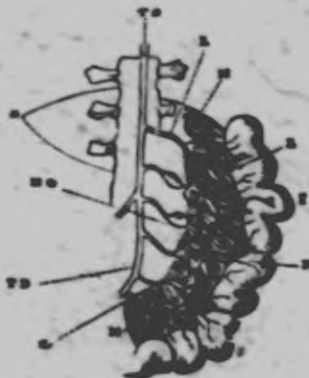
I have not yet, however, satisfied myself in reference to many of their movements. The different states of the brain, the depth of the brain itself, which must, I fear, conceal from view some of the movements; the effect of different positions of the body on the disc of vision must throw great obstacles in the way of the observer. Hence it requires him frequently to renew these observations, and make allowances for these changes.

Whatever obstacles, however, stand in the way, or whatever difficulties attend the subject, or however unascertained some of their movements may be by me, I have to record and announce some facts about which I have no doubt. For example:

First, I have no doubt that there are movements, or orbits, or revolutions of a blueish, faint light, probably resembling what is technically called phosphorus in the brain.

I have said movements, orbits, or revolutions, because the word "orbit" does not, properly speaking, describe accurately the strange movements which I have observed.

Second, I have no doubt that there are different movements in the brain. In other words, that there is more than one, or two, or three, or more separate and distinct movements in the brain.



T D T D, the chyle duct; L, lactal; M G, mesenteric glands, several of which are here represented; S, spinal column. The folding structure of the intestines is here well represented.

Third, Among other strange revolutions and appearances, I have frequently noticed one going on in the lower region of the disc of vision, which is nearly circular. It performs its revolution uniformly in about four seconds and a half. In the middle, however, of its orbit, it disappears for about one-third of a second, seemingly going under some portion of the structure, and regularly reappearing at its stated time to perform the remainder of its perpetual movement. At all parts of the orbit, its progress appears to be nearly uniform. This circular, or nearly circular body, I conjecture lies in the cerebellum, the diameter of which orbit appears to be about one inch and a half.

There are movements of this bluish light, which have very little of the circle about them, in the higher portion of the disc of vision. One of them, a little more than an inch in length, goes through its course in nearly a straight line, continually returning upon nearly the same straight line.

The forms of the phosphoric light are irregular. The edges are not perfectly uniform, and the light is fainter towards the edges.

Remarkable and wonderful forms of this light appear and soon disappear.

I have seen, moreover, two or three times, some partly square looking letter forms, more like Hebrew or some Eastern language, pass before me, but soon disappeared without my being able to identify or particularize them. They very much arrested my attention, but some other movement of the brain, or my change of position affected them.

The movements appear to be under no control of mine. They go on very regularly and steadily, and without any apparent hurry.

I have noticed, however, that the field of vision is sometimes very much clouded and obscured, compared with other occasions; which I attribute to the disturbed state of some of my passions or feelings. On these occasions I cannot see some of the movements which I have described. Some parts, however, of the field appear lighter than others, while others are quite dark, resembling some of the dark phases of the moon.

I express no opinion of the stopping of these movements during sleep; or whether insanity is the disordered, or the perpetual movement of these phosphoric bodies, or if you will, organs in which they revolve—for it comes to this.

It is evident that there is in the brain a wonderful mechanism of portions, somewhat distinct, and in themselves one; and that these portions contain a structure adapted to the phosphoric lights, which continue to revolve, or perform their revolutions till death, or the disarrangement or destruction of that portion of the mechanism, or its neighboring parts in which the light moves.

It would appear that this evidence tends to prove, in a remarkable manner, the general truths of Phrenology.

With this announcement, I leave the subject for the present.



WILSON'S NEW PROPELLER.

FIG. 1.

Figure 1 is a side elevation representing the new principle of propulsion, and figure 2 is a perspective view of the propeller. The inventor is James Spottawood Wilson, of San Francisco, California, who has taken measures to secure a patent.

The propeller is constructed in any of the known forms that will allow of total immersion as represented in figure 1, the propeller being submerged below the water line, H. It is placed at the ship's side at an angle that may vary from perpendicular to 45° from the horizon, as represented. A is a guard secured on the side of the ship B; C is the crank of the propeller shaft D; E is the propeller; its lower journal runs in a bearing box in the brace F; G and F' are also braces. The crank is attached to the end of a connecting rod of the piston rod, the cylinder being placed athwart the ship. The same arrangement is attached to the other side of the vessel. The propeller is moved by the direct action of the engine. This description will enable any one to understand the arrangement and operation of this propeller. The object of placing the propeller in this position is to obtain an application of force



FIG. 2.

ward, it expends its force on the water to the very best advantage to obtain its greatest resistance, and gives its power to the vessel upward and forward in the very best direction to impart momentum and velocity.

The waves will take but very little hold of the side propeller compared with their unfavorable action on the paddle wheels.

The ordinary stern propeller, with its shaft horizontal and several feet under water, cannot be unshipped, taken on board, and repaired while at sea, but with the new mode, the propellers can at any time, without inconvenience, be taken on deck, repaired, and put back.

Machinists and engineers will be interested in the following philosophical observations from the pen of the inventor of the new propeller:—

I was first led to conjecture the applicability of inclined propellers by considering the fact, that water increases in force at an equal ratio with the square of its depth. It appeared to me that a propeller placed vertically could not act to full advantage. That supposing its diameter to be ten feet, and in its sphere of action its upper edge should be just below the surface, the resistance of the

THE NEW PROPELLER.

[Whatever tends to increase the speed and safety and lessen the expense of locomotion, is a matter of the highest public concern. We present an engraving of Wilson's new propeller, which we think vastly superior to those placed at the stern of the vessel, besides giving opportunity for the application of two propellers instead of one as heretofore, thus as much motive force can be applied to this as to a paddle-wheel steamer. Another advantage of placing the propellers at the side instead of at the stern of the ship, is that at the side there is no current of water to be overcome by the speed of the wheel or propeller blades, while at the stern the water rapidly rushes in from the sides of the ship to fill up the vacuum created by the passage of the ship through the water. With the stern propeller, this speed of the water must be overcome by the superior speed of the blades of the propeller, before it can act on the water for the propulsion of the ship. At the ship's side, there is not only no sternward current, but the water is actually condensed by the lateral action of the ship, so that the side propeller takes a firm hold upon the water, while it is thus condensed and in a state of rest.

As this propeller presses downward and back-

water at the lower edge would be ten times greater than at the upper edge; therefore, to obtain a line in which the resistance would be nearest equal and at the same time produce the greatest amount of motion, the propeller should be placed at an angle of inclination 45° from the horizon, as the proportions of that inclination (like the force of water) increase in an equal ratio with the square of its depth.

I next discovered that a propeller placed at the stern at such an inclination would bring the force of gravity into action—but rather to disadvantage; for while the propeller would have a tendency to lift the stern upward, the vessel would sink proportionally forward and cause a greater amount of resistance in the line of its course, from which I concluded that the force should be applied at the center of gravity so as to have an equal bearing, and then that gravity, instead of offering resistance, would afford assistance equal to the amount of propelling force employed. These discoveries led me to inquire into the nature of motion, and the principles by which it is governed. The following are some of the conclusions at which I arrived:

Motion is the passage of matter from one place or situation to another, and is the effect produced by various combinations of matter, by expansion and contraction. Thus heat, in connection with water, produces steam; which again deprived of heat condenses to its original proportions and form. From these properties of heat or caloric in combination with water is derived that mighty power—the Steam Engine.

Primary motion is of two kinds, and is the result of two forces: one of expansion, and the other of contraction. The former is vertical, or upward from the center; the latter perpendicular, or downward toward the center. On these two depends the motion of all machinery, natural and artificial.

When these forces act directly and alternately, a reverberatory motion is produced, such as that produced in the piston of the condensing steam engine. But when they act obliquely against each other, or against a resisting medium, a deflective motion is the result. Thus the vanes placed obliquely on a wind wheel receive a rotatory motion at right angles to the course of the wind; likewise sails set obliquely on a ship, will enable her to be sailed across the wind's course. The direct motion of the piston is deflected by the crank, and rotatory motion is produced; the average or mean force of which is obtained at the angle of 45° from the line of the piston.

The mechanism of nature is ruled by the same laws. A man in walking is obliged to bend forward and allow himself to drop a little by bending the knee, which is in advance, and which is again straightened as it receives the weight of the body, lifts it upward. If he would increase his speed, he must also increase his inclination and likewise the muscular power that is necessary to keep him from falling; his progressive motion consists of a series of ascents and descents. In swimming, the effect is still more apparent; being in an element where if exertion be neglected he must sink, assuming an inclination of about 45° , his entire action tends to bear him upward and onward, while gravity (being

by this means deflected) bears him downward and onward; the mean result is horizontal motion.

The horse when hauling a heavy load, throws himself into an angle of inclination sometimes approaching 45° from the horizon. Birds in flying are guided by the same principle; their wings are exerted in a manner that bears them upward and onward, while gravity acting on the inclination given to the wing, bears them onward at an inclination downward.

The governor of the steam engine consisting of two metal balls attached by rods to an upright shaft which is made to revolve, the rods pass between two cross guards having the balls suspended below; circular motion being communicated to the balls by means of the upright shaft and cross guards, they fly from or approach toward the center as the force is increased or diminished. To the observer it might appear that the cross guards gave them motion at right angles to the line of gravity, (their center of gravity being in the shaft,) but if that were so they would always move in a circle of the same diameter; but as the motion is increased, their disposition if let free from the guards would be to fly off at a tangent, the angle of which, in connection with the line of gravitation, will be in proportion to the increase of force applied; but while they continue to describe a circle of the same diameter, the tangent force and that of gravity are on a balance, and their respective lines will consequently form with each other an angle of 45° .

This principle applies to the heavenly bodies; when the propelling force is in excess, the distance increases, and the angle of the tangent line with that of direct attraction becomes more acute, and vice versa, but the mean of their angles will be 45° , while in all cases the line of motion will be intermediate to the forces. Thus the tangent force acting from the outer edge of a circle, and gravity toward the center, but deflected by the tangent force draws toward the opposite edge; acting at right angles to each other, the satellite, half obedient to each, moves in a circular course intermediate to both. Of such character is the motion of the moon round the earth, of the earth round the sun, &c. A ship in a voyage round the world describes a circle of this description, and in short voyages a segment of the same, and the attraction of gravity acts on it in the same manner as it does on the planets. If then a ship must of necessity conform to two of the conditions of planetary motion, by moving in a circle, and being acted on by the attraction of gravity, why should not the third be applied by placing the force in the line of the tangent? Another thing to be observed is, that the lines of the forces acting on the planets, pass through their centers, thus indicating the place where force should be applied in corresponding motions.

The locomotive engine likewise moves in lines intermediate to the forces, though if be not easily perceived or described, as the cylinder may be placed in a manner calculated to convey a different idea; however, it should be borne in mind that gravity is underlining in its principle of action, and therefore the force acting on it must be applied in

a corresponding manner to produce corresponding results. Without the assistance of gravity the engine and train would not move from its place, the locomotive must be a certain weight to produce a certain result, by which it will be observed that the engine works in concert with gravity, and as it is the property of gravity to draw downward, so it must be the business of the engine to lift upward; but to effect locomotion, the motive force must act at an angle upward and onward, by which means gravity will be deflected and brought into action downward and onward. It matters not in what line the piston of the engine acts, whether it pulls up behind and pushes down forward, or pushes over the center and pulls back under; the wheel as a whole is influenced equally all over by the impulse given to one part, the effort is in all cases the same, viz. to throw the wheel over its center of gravity. Gravity, in its endeavor to recover its center at another point, carries the machine forward by the downward motion of the wheel forward, and so long as these forces remain constant locomotion continues. From these facts it may be argued, that if gravity produces half the effective power of the locomotive engine, the same power may be applied to steamships, but this can only be done by applying the propelling power in a way that will bear upward and onward at the same time.

Being led by the preceding facts, to consider the principles on which the mechanical powers acted, and learn whether they corresponded with my ideas of natural motion. Accordingly I found that none of them acted by means of direct force, (but on the contrary) they all acted on angles of inclination, and that the mean force of each is obtained at 45° . I found also that the six powers are reducible to one; while the fulcrum that was considered only as a subordinate, is in fact a principal. The inclined plane is a wedge laid on a horizontal plane; the screw is an inclined plane, passing spirally round an axle, and may be divided into a series of wedge-shaped figures by describing lines round it at right angles to the line of the axle. The wheel and pulley are each a series of wedges or levers fixed round an axle, and act on the same principle that the handspike does when applied to the windlass. The lever is two wedges united by the thick ends at the fulcrum.

The fulcrum acts in two capacities, viz. the fulcrum proper and the axle. The wedge likewise is corresponding places, as lever and wheel.

From the various combinations and modifications of these two powers, is derived the variety of form in machinery, and their numerous applications produce the great diversity of motions.

Though it was not grateful to my feelings of veneration to see those time-honored powers vanish, and leave but one representative, yet it was pleasing in the result, to discover the harmony that existed between nature and art in their principles of motion. The fulcrum representing the force of gravity, and the wedge that of the tangent force.

But these powers cannot act of themselves either independently or in unity, but require a third, a motive force to move them. In art the steam-engine, animal power, &c. are applied for that

purpose. Nature too has her steam, gas, calorific and electric engines. But this would suggest the idea that there is no perpetual power, which will but ill accord with the opinions of the scientific, who can discover no change in the celestial motions, but such as they suppose to be temporary and recurring at regular intervals. This, however, is a digression, and the subject deserving of separate consideration. I shall therefore conclude with this remark, that the mechanical powers have been appreciated and applied with great accuracy and wonderful results on terra firma, especially in locomotion; but on the water the mechanical mind has labored to obtain direct force, from that element, and so firmly fixed is the idea, that any deviation from it is opposed or unappreciated.*

REFORM IN TEACHING.—Our readers have been favored with a series of very interesting articles on "Practical Teaching," which have been highly popular among our most experienced teachers and those best qualified to judge of the essentials of a thorough education. The author of these articles we regard as one of the most thorough and competent teachers in our city; his style and mode of teaching being shadowed forth in these articles. He is principal of what we have heretofore styled "a model school for boys."

He is now only about thirty years of age, and has just concluded his sixteenth year in his profession; and now is presenting to the citizens of New York one of the most magnificent educational establishments, regarded as a private enterprise, ever reared in any country. The edifice is nearly 100 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and 5 stories in height.

The whole arrangement, details, plans, &c., we hope to lay before our readers in some future numbers; suffice for the present to say, that it has been built with reference to all the modern improvements for light, heat and ventilation, gas and cold water on every floor, a fine lecture room capable of seating 1,500 persons, used as a declamation hall by the students, a costly gymnasium occupying one entire floor, and which for beauty of finish and completeness for its purpose has never been equalled in this country. The entire cost is not far from \$44,000.

There are eight professors, of the highest order of talent, and skilled and experienced in their several departments. The course of study embraces three departments, Academic, Collegiate, and University.

The great point of this teacher's system is, to secure the precision and rigidity of the study and discipline of a military academy, and at the same time the refinement of the parlor; and these two

elements are blended and shown in a manner at once startling, but none the less pleasing.

Besides the regular course of study in the institution, Music and Phonography are taught by eminent professors.

The institution now numbers about 100 students in the Intellectual Departments, and about the same number in the Physical Department or Gymnasium. The tuition ranges from \$80 to \$200 a year, including books.

PRACTICAL TEACHING.

BY STEPHEN J. REDGWICK. NUMBER VI.

Some medicines are unpleasant to the taste, but, notwithstanding, salutary. It may be so with some sayings.

If what has been written in the preceding numbers deserves any credit for accuracy, we may infer that Education is not a process that can be forced; not a machine, which may be made to accomplish a certain amount in a given time; not a job, on which we may put a few more hands in order to complete the work by the day specified in the contract.

No, none of these! And to those anxious parents, whose anxiety is not founded in a rational view of the subject, and who, by their actions, seem to believe that their sons are not of human mould, it is a discouraging but nevertheless a fixed fact, that education is a slow, steady, connected, continuous and complex process; and by such alone can the individual, physically, mentally, and morally, be cultivated and brought to a sound maturity. And for a proof of this position, appealing to the history of the past and the experience of the present, we cite the analysis of any great character, and generally we shall find that it was along the line of this cultivation that the seeds of its future greatness were implanted.

We have said that education is, developing the power of thought and giving to the will determinate modes of action. Having secured these, we still may question their value unless both have been trained to the guidance of his conduct in the affairs of life—in his intercourse with his brother-man.

To secure this power of thought, maturity is to be given to his judgment. To do this, it seeks to store his memory with the useful records of the past. Important and necessary as these records are, they are not, and they never can be, the measure of a mind's power; but it is the amount of mental gymnastics, (if we may be allowed the expression) of mental action, which is called forth in the acquisition of these facts.

In the cultivation of the will, it cherishes his benevolent affections, it restrains his particular propensities, and carefully forms his moral habits. No habit, if pernicious, is too small not to be broken up. Whatever may exert an influence on his future character is vigilantly watched over, and he is armed against the error.

It cultivates a true and high standard of taste, that the lovely and engaging in the natural or moral world may be the source of perpetual and elevated enjoyment.

Education, in a word, then, may be defined to be that course of mental and physical training which is best adapted to man, as he is man; which fits him to become happy in himself, and an efficient instrument for diffusing happiness around him.

Let us now advert for a moment to what is going on in other lands touching this question. Schleiermacher's divisions of the associations for the promotion of science are three, viz: Schools, or Gymnasias; Universities, and Academies. This division has reference to the German course of instruction, perhaps with an eye to the Prussian system. In our country we have as yet nothing that makes a fair approximation to their course of study and discipline. The gymnasium is where those elements, which are necessary for the independent prosecution of any branch of science, are taught and learned. A pupil to enter this school, and in the lowest class, "must be able to read fluently German and Latin text, to distinguish between the different parts of speech, to write in Latin or German character what is dictated, without gross orthographical mistakes, to repeat a narrative heard or read, to work out a sum in abstract and denominate whole numbers, with the application of the four ground rules, and he must have some knowledge of Scripture narratives and of the geography of Europe."

He enters the gymnasium—the place where the soil of his mind is broken up, the ground prepared, and when ready, the university puts in the seed—and in due time, you may look in the academy for the fruit, and what is best, you will find it.

The course of instruction in the gymnasium embraces a period of nine years. But let us not think the pupil is measured by the time. Not so; real proficiency, an actual knowledge of what he has learned to his class, is the passport, and the only one, to the next higher; so that very few, if any, complete the course in nine years—eleven, twelve, and even more years, are frequently necessary to obtain a "certificate of maturity."

At the close of each year, those found competent are promoted, those deficient remain another year, and if any of these are found deficient at the end of the second year, or third year, for the higher classes, they are removed from the gymnasium. Pupils so removed find it difficult to enter another gymnasium.

What we need in this country is a course of instruction as thorough as this. I do not say it might be in every respect like this. Be it what you please, let us have it thorough and extended.

Grant diplomas to such as justly have earned them, and to none else.

Under this view of an education, we wish now to make a few examinations:

First, most persons whose sons attend school, know nothing about it, except that Mr. or Mrs. — says that it is excellent, perhaps "splendid," and the boy is well pleased. Be it remembered, it is one thing to please a boy and quite another to do him a real good.

Do these parents act with as little knowledge, even in ordinary affairs? Let us see. The man is about purchasing a horse! He takes him in day-

* In using the words power and force, as applied to the wedge, and the tangent line, I employ them merely as mechanical, or scientific phrases. The wedge being merely the form found to afford at the same time the greatest amount of strength, and applicability to motion, as compared with the amount of material employed. The tangent force is the force imposed by the motive power on a body moving in the line of the tangent, which when balanced by an equal force of attraction, produces circular motion, in consequence of the angle by which the line of the tangent is inclined to that of gravity.

light, yes, in daylight, he walks about him, looks at his limbs to see if they are clean and trim, and of the right muscle. Observes his eye, his neck; as he examines, talks (in his mind) "fine eye, wide, prominent, compact head, taper ear, his 'nostril all wide, through which rolls the breath of his pride,' good tooth, young." Opens the animal's mouth again. "A little neck 'clothed with thunder,' back short, not too short, barrel not too high, all in all, well put together, sound." Mounts him, and gives him a turn or two, to get his carriage. "What is your price?" The bargain is closed. This is the man who has sons to educate—sons who are, or at least ought to be, the joy of his declining years, the stay of his country, and the hope of the world. This is the man who knows nothing, or next to nothing as to how his sons are taught and trained.

Second, the process is continuous. Every day, principles are explained, their connection pointed out, and their uses and bearing given; and the pupil of steady attendance, good attention, and common application, will make rapid and solid advancement. But here is a boy, really to be pitied, because he must hereafter suffer, naturally well capacitated—but—he is a darling—he must go to the fair to-day, to-morrow night to see the great magician, or Astees, or the monkeys which perform on the stage. He comes to school about three days in the week, his mind has been over-excited, and he is in a poor condition for studying now. He has lost the connection of the reasonings; he has lost the mental training; his lessons are now truly hard; he is at a place in the ladder where some three or four of the rounds are missing, and how can he reach the next one? He goes home, complaining bitterly of the hardships of school, and does not want to go any more. Dear parents are very much troubled, wonder where they can find a school that is worth anything, and finally as a panacea send him to the country, and in a few months, a year or so at most, his harvest (sad to think of it) is eged, and he must be content to live on what he has gathered. Nor will it detract from the sadness of the thought of his position, to be told that he must enter the arena and contend with those who have been regular, and have passed through this connected course of study and mental action.

Friend, only take the same care as in the selection of your horse, and then, with consistency and a slight degree of steadiness of purpose, your bosom shall be made to thrill with joy—the joy of seeing your fondest hopes realized.

Third. What we are now about to mention, is, perhaps, one of the most trying events that the real teacher is called upon to endure. Now, the real teacher, as we think, may be gathered from what has been said, aims at something that is higher and holier than mere surface-display. His efforts are for the genuine metal, and not the ringing and glitter of the bogus. Well has he labored on, and with a slow mind for some time, to awaken its slumbering perceptions, and that mind under faithful and fostering care now beginning to manifest vigor and fire, and just in a proper condition to make rapid progress in substantial studies, is taken from the school, and often put under the charge of one who has the externals but in reality knows no

more of the duties, objects, or results, of the profession he has assumed, than a Hottentot. He knows enough to prescribe a string of books—they show. They (these pupils) get a few phrases, and mouth a few big words, and as noise with many is progress, why of course my son has learned more at the new school in a quarter than at the old one in a year! Wait a little, the "end is not yet," and when the bill (your son's real improvement) is to be summed up, the result may prove very different from what you anticipated. Herein is a real difficulty in our profession, one which belongs not to most others. In theirs, the work is generally manifest in a short time. Not so, in ours. Often where the greatest changes are being wrought in a mind, there is seen the least manifestation of it.

Fourth. The parent, putting a few questions to his son, and he not being able to answer them, may and often does conclude that he is making no progress. Instead of putting a direct question to him, draw him into a general conversation on some subject not above his capacity, and you will soon discover his power and scope of mind, and then, if adroitly and pleasantly done, you may narrow the subject down to some portion of his studies, and under the form of seeking information, your son's mind will work freely, and you will obtain what a direct question would have driven completely from him, causing him chagrin and in some cases bitterness of spirit.

We here close with our subject for the present. We have aimed at the purely practical. We may hereafter discuss the subject, or parts of it at least, in a different manner and from a different position. To some who have read these simple views, I would say,

"If any thought of mine, or sung or told,
Has ever given delight or consolation,
Ye have repaid me back a thousand fold
By every friendly sign and salutation."

And with all

"I hope, as no unwelcome guest,
At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted,
To have my place reserved among the rest,
Nor stand as one unused and uninvited!"

ACTION.

BY J. T. ANDREWS.

ACTION is a principle indelibly stamped upon every constituent part of the universe, as an indispensable necessity. The countless multitude of worlds that roll through the heavens, with all that live upon their vast surfaces; the ocean's waves, cleaving, clashing, sporting with the clouds their mist has formed; these clouds, flying on the wings of the wind, to be sprinkled by electric flash over earth's green carpet, living up all nature; then murmuring off along the valley, or trickling down the mountain crag, to be distilled in the rocky bosom of the earth, and gush forth in bubbling fountains, to return murmuring, spouting, splashing, dancing, sporting, back into its "parent ocean;" the growing plants, the falling leaf, the happy choir of feathered warblers, the sporting myriads of the deep, the buzzing, creeping, roaming multitudes of earth, and the countless achievements and contrivances of Man—his floating castles and fairy-like balloons, his iron horse and domesticated lightning,

and his "Archimedeian lever" called the printing-press, by which humanity is hoisted upward—all bespeak the presence of this eternal, all-pervading principle, by which all things exist and travel onward.

No end can be brought about, no cause advanced, no desire gratified, no purpose gained, no enterprise pushed forward, no work accomplished, without action! If we expect ever to accomplish any purpose, to do anything, or be anybody, we must be unceasingly active; for unless we cultivate an unflagging activity, the only response, when duty prompts us to engage in any noble work, will be a lazy "I can't."

There is now a noble and glorious work to be accomplished, embracing a field large enough for all to labor in—a cause momentous as it is noble, and universal as it is glorious: *The full physical, intellectual, and moral development of man*, and all the action of all minds must be aroused and brought into faithful, earnest, energetic, and whole-souled exercise in the "one common cause," in order to its consummation.

We are ourselves the agents appointed by the great Supreme Intelligence to bring ourselves unto perfection; and can we expect to fulfil our divine mission by sitting with our arms folded and our countenances upturned to Heaven, wishing that it might open its blissful portals and send its swift-winged messengers to bear us thither, without troubling us to lift a finger to our own assistance! No! we never can accomplish this heaven-appointed work without unwearied action. We must be "up and doing" now, at all times, and in all places, must "pull off our coat" of slothfulness and "go to work" with our might, and all our might, must put forth all our action, and that unceasingly, if we would see the great cause of Human Progress swiftly rolling on.

Ho! all ye young men and women of our land, who are reposing in the gloomy shades of unthoughtful inactivity, and plodding on "unknowing and unknown" through the dull, monotonous round of dressing, eating, flirting, humming, sleeping—"wake up!" and "be somebody." Call all your energies into action, and direct them to this glorious work of mankind's elevation, commencing "at home first," that you may confer upon yourselves and future generations that rich reward which the Supreme Eternal Fountain of all things has fixed as the inevitable result of faithful, well-directed action.

Let our watchword be action! action! unflagging, earnest, persevering ACTION! that we may be able nobly to

"Bear the banner with this strange device,
Excelsior—and still EXCELSIOR!"

ALIMENTIVENESS.

An Inquirer writes us, "Please inform us through your excellent Journal, what is the appropriate function of the organ of Alimentiveness. The Journal, for 1880, gives the definition, 'Appetite, sense of hunger, desire for food.' Does not Alimentiveness give perception of tastes and flavors? Which will be most particular concerning the fla-

vor and quality of food, a child with large or small Alimentiveness!"

[Mr. Combe, in his lectures on Phrenology, p. 161, says respecting Alimentiveness, that "the stomach is to this organ what the eye is to the sense of seeing. Out of the communication between it and the brain, and the appetite will be lost. A dog was kept without food till he was ravenous with hunger, the pneumogastric nerve (which connects the brain and stomach) was then divided, and the sensation left him at once. A number of cases have occurred, in which a gluttonous appetite existed during life, and these convulsions (of brain corresponding to the organ of Alimentiveness) were found after death ulcerated. Dr. Caldwell thinks the burning desire of the drunkard to arise from disease of this organ; and recommends it to be treated with bleeding, cold water, quiet, and attention to diet."

From Fowlers' Phrenology, p. 186, we quote the following:—

"This faculty creates a relish for food, drink, &c., renders important assistance in selecting the kinds of food best calculated to nourish the body; when the system needs a further supply of food and drink, produces hunger and thirst."

[The first demonstrative evidence as to the location of the organ of Alimentiveness was obtained by dissection. It was found, that in sheep and other animals which select their food mainly by the sense of smelling, the olfactory nerves originate in the organ of Alimentiveness. This relation also exists in man. Dr. Hoppe was perhaps the first to notice, as early as 1819, the connection between a large development of the head just forward of the ear; and his view was concurred in by Spurzheim, Combe, and others.

In regard to the second question of Inquirer, we will say that for many years we have thought that the sense of flavors and odors was dependent upon Alimentiveness. It is proper, however, to observe, that of late years the organ has been considered double, the anterior part giving the desire for fluid or imparting the sense of thirst, and the posterior part giving the sense of hunger. It may be true that the sense of odor should be regarded as a separate organ, and that the original organ should be considered as three.

The temperament has much to do with making a person particular and nice as to the quality of food. A gross temperament appeases the hunger and thirst, which large and perverted Alimentiveness imparts, on hearty, greasy food, however badly dressed, or uses bad tobacco and worse rum; while a person with a fine temperament seeks the delicacies of culinary art, and if he perverts his appetite to the use of stimulants, regales himself with the finest Havana and sips wines of the rarest brands. If the latter were reduced to the alternative of what the former accepts with delight, he would at once become abstemious. If he cannot obtain the most approved wines and cigars, he prefers to forego their use. He may, by long practice and disease of the system, and perhaps poverty, sink, however loathingly, to the most miserable articles as exhibitors to a perverted mental and physical constitution.]

THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS.

[The Plymouth Memorial gives us an advance of "coming time,"—which is interesting to contemplate. We enjoy a hope not less sanguine than is here expressed, by the writer of the old Plymouth Rock.]

Judging by the events and the history of our own lifetime, how important and how wondrous are to be the issues and the changes of the next twenty years! What imagination can grasp it, or fix the limit and boundary which is to measure the length of scientific advance, or prophecy what realms are to rise or cease during that period! Go back twenty years, and how strange seem the ideas and the customs of that day, what strides in practical science, what developments of individual enterprise, what growth of new States, what acquisition of comforts, what achievements of moral victories date their birth and their consummation within that limit! Where then were the innumerable trophies which the single agent of steam has won in the manufactures of the world, and the commerce which joins the one side of the earth with the other! where the countless inventions, which have touched with a more than a magician wand every trade and calling that feeds the children of men, and wiped away the ignorance of the past as a forgotten scroll! where the new ideas which have shot with comet radiance across the moral firmament, and revealed by their passing glow new fixed stars of truth, which shall henceforth shine for the good of man forever.

But when our eye seeks the field which is most likely to be the theatre of the greatest changes, it rests upon the Pacific; that mighty ocean stretching from pole to pole, deeper, calmer, more buoyant than the Atlantic, is to be the source of an unknown trade, the highway of a new world. Already its placid surface is cut by hundreds of intruding steamers, the record of whose invasion is not yet begun to be written, and the grandeur of whose result is not easy for human imagination to conceive.

There are the countless isles that dot that vast expanse, isles which no ship has ever visited, and no European has ever trod, soon to be the home of civilized existence, where the luxuriant ease of a tropical climate, the gorgeous natural advantages of a region in which storms never rage, will attract citizens of the older countries, to found new societies, new laws, new trades, and new arts.

When we look at continental Europe, bound under the iron yoke, which ignorance and despotism have forged for the subjects of the ancient and once powerful but now declining kingdoms of the East, and then turn to the prospects and future of those States which are now in their infancy or their embryo, we cannot but rejoice for them at the prospect which lies before; never since time began was there another period so auspicious as the present; there, in the South Pacific, is an earthly paradise, ripe and untouched, waiting for the wisdom, the experience, and the science of the nineteenth century to develop and enjoy its riches. The day of fanaticism and superstition is past—distance is annihilated—

the trouble, the contention, the jealousy that held the world in bondage for ages have ceased to be. *Proserpine* is the watchword of the times, and all that remains for man to do is to step in and reap the harvest Providence has prepared for to-day.

But one of the chief gratifications which we find in contemplating the changes which are going on in the world, is in the manifest extension of the English language. Twenty years more of peaceful union, and America alone will number fifty millions of souls; England, the old India, and the new which is soon to spring like another California into existence, will swell the number of those who speak the English tongue, to more than a hundred millions.

And when we remember that that tongue is, above all others, the expression of civil liberty, of religious freedom, of moral order, we can but feel proud of the race and the lineage which is ours. The French, the Germans, the Italians may have reached the limit to their march, may have fulfilled their destiny, at least so far as it is a destiny of advance, but where and when is the circle of English influence to cease to widen! The flag of Britain and the stars and stripes will float then as now over half the commerce of the world; but there will also be new banners, the emblems of new governments, which have based their beginning upon the system of the older nations, whose enterprise gave them birth, and in whose mother tongue they will find a richer legacy than armies, or fleets, or walled cities. But though the flag is new and its name untold, it will not be a mystery long, for the motto will be an English motto, stamped in an English letter.

WHERE DOTH BEAUTY DWELL?

BY C. F. JEROME.

In bright-hued flowers, in glaucous lake,
In sparkling fountains welling,
And where the rosy morn doth break,
Is Beauty ever-dwelling.

In golden sunsets, rainbow dyes,
And pendant willow waving;
Or where the surging ocean lies,
The mountain's broad baseaving.

In deep recess of dark old wood,
And fields in verdure smiling;
With white-winged birds that skim the food,
Through calm and tempest toiling.

In star-bespangled heights above
With countless diamonds gleaming,
Where worlds in heavenly concord move,
Through night's dark curtain beaming.

Yes, in these all doth Beauty dwell—
But from a soul its eye she gleameth
With loftier power and mightier spell,
Than outward beauty deemeth.

And shines from face that speaks a home
Where soul and mind are dwelling;
And over-arching Reason's dome,
With god-like thought is swelling.

Then hail! thou science taught by Gail!
Beauty and she combining—
Peoples in each. Speed on, till all
Shall own thy truths refining.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTION.—The recent Presidential election, which has terminated in the choice of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, as President of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, has caused a lull in political affairs, which will no doubt continue until after the assembling of Congress, which meets on the 1st of December. With the exception of Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, according to present advices, the vote of every State in the Electoral College will be given for Gen. PIERCE.

The Democratic party will also have a large majority in both houses of Congress. In this city, the vote for Pierce was 34,276, and for Scott 23,099. The following persons are elected to represent the different districts in Congress:—

Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, William M. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Walker, Francis B. Cutting.

The vote of the city for State officers was as follows:—

	Democratic	Whig	Majorities
Governor....	Reynolds 32,761	Hunt... 23,494	7,267
Lt. Governor..	Crath... 32,556	Kent... 23,463	7,093
Consul Gen... 1st Dist.	32,976	Kempshall 23,369	7,606
From 1st Dist.	32,664	Crosby... 23,314	7,349

Mr. Westervelt was elected Mayor, by a majority of 9,247 over the Whig candidate, Morgan Morgan, Esq. In the State of New York, the majority for Gen. Pierce is estimated at over 76,000. The result of the election has been received with the tranquillity and good feeling with which the American people are wont to abide the decision of the majority. The successful party accept their triumph with no signs of undue elation while their opponents submit to their defeat with as good a grace as can be expected from sufferers under a political disappointment.

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—In another part of this Journal, we have given a copious biographical sketch of the late illustrious American Statesman. We here record the particulars of his lamented decease, which occurred at his mansion, at Marshfield, twenty-two minutes before three o'clock, on Sunday morning, October 24.

Until the previous Thursday, Mr. Webster was considered by his physicians not in danger, with the probability that he would be able in a few days to resume his public duties, but on that afternoon his disorder, which was disease of the bowels, accompanied by dropsical affection of the stomach, took an unfavorable turn, and his physicians began to be apprehensive of the speedy termination of his life. In the night he was seized with repeated vomitings which left him in a state of great exhaustion. On Friday he partially revived from the critical situation of the previous night, but gave no sign of material amendment. He remained for the most part in a placid state, conversing a little with the members of his family, although weak and upon the brink of mortality. He was in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties.

At 11 o'clock in the evening he was again seized with vomitings, though at this time they were slight.

Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning he was again attacked, and for three-quarters of an hour suffered terribly. From that time, to 6½ o'clock, he remained free from pain and in a placid state. During the early part of Saturday afternoon there was some decrease in the swelling of Mr. Webster's abdomen, and fewer symptoms of nausea, but there were no signs of rallying. Repeatedly in the course of the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, he conversed freely and with great clearness of detail in relation to his private affairs and the condition of his farms, stating his plans fully, and the manner in which he wished to have them carried out.

About 6½ o'clock Mr. Webster was again seized with violent nausea, and raised considerable dark matter, tinged with blood. Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and his physicians held another consultation, which resulted in a conclusion that his last hour was fast approaching. He received the announcement and requested that the female members of his family might be called in, namely, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mrs. J. W. Paige, and Miss Downs, of New York. To each, calling them individually by name, he addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation. Next he had called in the male members of his family and the personal friends who had been here within the last few days, namely: Fletcher Webster, (his only surviving son,) Samuel A. Appleton, (his son-in-law,) J. W. Paige, G. T. Curtis, Edward Curtis, of New York, Peter Harvey and Charles Henry Thomas, of Marshfield, and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantzinger, both of the State Department at Washington. Addressing each by name, he referred to his past relations with them respectively, and one by one bade them an affectionate farewell. This was about half-past six.

He now prayed in his natural voice—strong, full, and clear—ending with "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus." At half past seven o'clock Dr. J. M. Warren arrived from Boston to relieve Dr. Jeffries, as the immediate medical attendant. Shortly after he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a sedative potion. "Then," said Mr. Webster, "I am to be here patiently to the end; if it be so, may it come soon." At 10 o'clock he was still lower, but perfectly conscious of everything that passed within his sight or hearing.

One by one, in deep sorrow, but sustained by his own great example, the members of his family, and the friends and attendants came in and took leave of him. He desired them to remain near his room, and more than once enjoined on those present, who were not of his immediate family, not to leave Marshfield till his death had taken place. Reassured by all that his every wish would be religiously regarded, he then addressed himself to his physician, making minute inquiries as to his own condition, and the probable termination of his life.

Conversing with great exactness, he seemed to be anxious to be able to mark to himself the final period of his dissolution. He was answered that it

might occur in one, two or three hours, but that the time could not be definitely calculated. "Then," said Mr. Webster, "I suppose I must lie here quietly till it comes." The retching and vomiting now recurred again. Dr. Jeffries offered to Mr. Webster something which he hoped might give him ease. "Something more, Doctor, more—I want restoration." Between 10 and 11 o'clock, he repeated somewhat indistinctly the words "Poet, poetry, Gray, Gray." Mr. Fletcher Webster repeated the first line of the elegy, "The curfew tells the knell of parting day." "That's it, that's it," said Mr. Webster, and the book was brought and some stanzas were read to him, which seemed to give him pleasure.

From 12 o'clock till two, there was much restlessness, but not much suffering. The physicians were quite confident that there was no actual pain. A faintness occurred, which led him to think that his death was at hand. While in this condition, some expressions fell from him indicating the hope that his mind would remain to him completely until the last. He spoke of the difficulty of the process of dying, when Dr. Jeffries repeated the verse, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me." Mr. Webster said immediately: "The fact, the fact. That is what I want, Thy rod, Thy rod; Thy staff, Thy staff."

The close was perfectly tranquil and easy, and occurred at precisely 22 minutes before 3 o'clock. The persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. S. A. Appleton, Miss Downes, Mr. Leroy, Edward Curtis, Peter Harvey, George T. Curtis, Charles Henry Thomas, Esq., George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantzinger, of the State Department, Drs. Jeffries and J. Mason Warren, and the personal attendants and domestics of Mr. Webster, Mrs. Webster being unable to witness the last moments, awaited the event in her own apartment.

A very careful, minute, and accurate examination of Mr. Webster's body was made, under the eye of one of the best living morbid anatomists, and the results carefully noted down. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per centum the average weight of the human brain; and with only two known exceptions, (Cuvier and Dupuytren), the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark, that a well-marked effusion upon the arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidence of any lesion during Mr. Webster's lifetime. It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury which would have impaired the intellect, if got at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.

Mr. Webster's funeral was attended on Friday, October 24, by at least 10,000 persons, among them, General Franklin Pierce, Governor Marcy, of New York, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Charles Ashman, Governor Boutwell, Ex-

Chancellor Jones of New York, Judge Sprague, and many other distinguished men. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Alden, the parish orthodox clergyman—they were very simple, consisting of a short address and prayer. Mr. Webster was buried on his own grounds with his first wife and children.

Mr. Webster made his will only a few days before his death, signing it on Thursday. It was drawn up under his direction by George T. Curtis, Esq. It gives the Marshfield property to the widow during her lifetime, and then transfers it to Fletcher Webster—the only living child of the deceased statesman—whose son, Daniel—an unusually intelligent and manly lad of about twelve years—succeeds to the inheritance. Mr. Webster's grandchildren, by his daughter, Mrs. Appleton, are already very wealthy, so that no injustice is done them in this bequest. He did not forget his numerous friends and relatives, but left to very many of them little marks of his favor and memorials of the dead. Jas. W. Paige, R. H. Blatchford, and Fletcher Webster, are the executors, and Mrs. Webster executrix. Edward Curtis and Peter Harvey, Esqs., are trustees on behalf of the widow.

Miscellaneous Department.

MEMBER EDITORS:—We meet with individuals who learn by heart with great difficulty, but retain with great tenacity what they have learned; while on the other hand, we find some who learn by heart with considerable facility, or at least excel the above-mentioned class, but very soon forget what they have learned. These facts occur in respect to the same faculty, that of Language or verbal memory.

If I understand anything of the laws of mind, and especially of those of memory, the power to acquire implies an equal power to recollect or retain. These facts appear to be inexplicable, unless there be such a law as this in respect to mind and its organ, viz: Impressions are very easily made upon sand, and as easily effaced, while upon marble they are made with much less facility, and are effaced with much greater difficulty; so with mind and its organ. Some brains, like the sand, are of such consistency that impressions are easily made upon them, and soon effaced by time; while others, like the marble, receive impressions with much greater difficulty, but almost defy the ravages of time to efface them.

I wish to know whether I am in error in regard to the facts, and if not, upon what principle they may be explained; or whether they go to establish such a law as I have above suggested. I have thought proper to trouble you, thinking that with your knowledge and experience in the science of mind you could give a satisfactory explanation.

RECOGNITO.

[Our correspondent has solved his own queries. A person of very active temperament makes rapid acquisitions, but they are more easily effaced from the mind than from one with a strong, slow, enduring organization. A winter apple is slower to ripen than summer fruit, but lasts longer.]

ENERGY IS THE TRUE MARK OF GENIUS.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his recent lectures, describes with the clear sweep of a painter, the vital necessity of energy and labor to even the most gifted. In the present day of steam and punctuality, the lazy man, no matter how extraordinary his acquirements, must always fall behind in the race of human life. He says:—

"Genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change—who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties will permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence! Implead him, or be silent. If you have capacity for a higher station, take it—what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep, and wake up Rothschilds or Astors!

"How many men would fain go to bed dunces to be waked up Solomons! You reap what you have sown. Those who sow dunce seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a crop. They that sow the wind, reap the whirlwind. A man of mere 'capacity undeveloped' is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and a genius that will not strike fire are no better than wet junk wood. We have scripture for it, that 'a living dog is better than a dead lion.' If you would go up, go! If you would be seen, shine!

"At the present day, eminent position in any profession, is the result of hard, unwearied labor. Men can no longer fly at one dash into eminent position. They have got to hammer it out by steady and rugged blows. The world is no longer clay, but rather iron, in the hands of its workers."

REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—On Thursday last, during a severe southeast storm, a number of birds new to this part of the country, were discovered on the farms in this vicinity, and on Friday immense numbers of large flocks were observed passing over the city from the northeast to the southwest, and the flight continued nearly two days and two nights. The width of the flight "so far as heard from" is at least sixty miles. We heard a shrewd Yankee estimate the number, taking the number which flew over his house as a basis, at a "leettle more than ten thousand million."

A few were brought in by the sportsmen, and are believed to be the black-breasted plover. These flocks were arranged in straight lines like wild geese, and they emitted a noise like a whistle. Their weight will average five ounces; shape like a dove, but with long curved wings; head and bill like a pigeon, with an oval white ring with an edging of black around the eye; feathers on the back black, tinged with a yellowish green; on the breast

brown and white; long brown legs with but three toes; crops filled with grasshoppers and other insects. Who can tell what they are, and where they came from?—[*Kennebec Journal*.]

[Where is young Audubon? Surely, some one can give us the natural history of these strangers.]

A lady reader in Sandy Hill, Wisconsin, writes us that she was for many years a narrow-minded bigot, and that by the reading of our *Journal* she was taught a broader basis of charity and introduced to a knowledge of herself. She also became acquainted with the Water-Cure, dismissed drugs from her sickly family, and commenced practicing Hydropathy, since which health and happiness bless her household. She concludes by saying:—

"The *Phrenological* and *Water-Cure Journals* are now welcome and regular visitors to my humble cottage. They come laden with the richest blessings for the bodily sufferer, and to the anxious inquirer after truth they arise like the Sun of Righteousness to dispense light and beauty to all who seek their healing balm."

ENCOURAGEMENT.—HARMONY.—When writing on business, a subscriber thus expresses himself, "I find that the *Journals* contain much valuable information. The science of Phrenology is founded in truth, and no art of ingenuity of man can overthrow it. To investigate the subject, is to believe. Still, as a matter of course, the believers in Phrenology will have different views upon many subjects connected with man's moral and intellectual nature; but an open heart and generous charity to all will do much to bring mankind into harmonious unity of belief and action. Let us tell the truth freely, fearlessly, but kindly and affectionately. Truth will prevail; man will be enlightened; earth will become a paradise."

J. N. E.

PREJUDICE, AN ANECDOTE.

[In the absence of Mr. O. S. Fowler—we, his associates, take the liberty to quote the following from a private letter just received. The writer of the letter resides in Portage county, Ohio. It illustrates a truth which *Bigots* should learn.]

"Before closing I must tell you an anecdote for Mr. O. S. Fowler, which might show how far prejudice goes, in belief, &c. In the winter I frequently read aloud from some books, for the benefit of our family. I had purchased some of Mr. Fowler's books, and among them was 'Memory.' Now there was at our house a woman who didn't believe in Phrenology, and thought Mr. Fowler deserved anything but respect. I took up said book on memory, and somehow she got the notion that I was about to read from one of Mrs. Sigourney's works, which, by the way, she thought was right. I commenced at the place where it says—'H's! youth one and all, stand up for exhortation.' And by skipping the words Phrenology, read on hour, and was applauded more than once—it was called splendid. A few evenings after I read in Mrs. Sigourney's book under the pretence that it was Fowler, and oh, sir, what a book! infidel, shapic, &c."

Dr. H. B. GIBBONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We clip the following from the *Bradford Argus*, of recent date:—

"It will be observed by our advertising columns, that Dr. H. B. Gibbons is now giving, by invitation, his second course of lectures on this science at the Court house. To his first course of six lectures, we were attentive listeners. They were pleasing and instructive. As a practical Phrenologist and lecturer, we have a high opinion of Dr. Gibbons' attainments. In the examination of the heads of a large number of our most respectable citizens, his delineation of character was so strikingly acute as to elicit marked expressions of approbation from his audience, and entirely remove the skepticism of all who heard him, as to the truthfulness of the science.

"In his practical lectures on the utility of the science—his frank and critical instructions to parents, how to rightly select occupations for their children; to business men, how to select apprentices, clerks, and companions for life; as well as his advice to parents and teachers in governing children, subduing their passions and calling out the finer and nobler feelings of the infantile mind, by which they are prepared to shun the various avenues of vice, and qualified for all the useful avocations of life, is truly worthy the attention of every lover of truth and science.

"Dr. Gibbons will remain in our county some six or eight weeks, and is prepared to give lectures wherever he may be invited.

"Anything done to sustain him through a course of lectures, and to aid him in the advancement of this science, is in our opinion patronizing a worthy man and doing a public good.

OPINION OF AN EDITOR.—Mrs. NICHOLS, one of the editors of the *Windham County Democrat*, a weekly newspaper published in Brattleboro', Vermont, says:—

"We spent an hour at the Phrenological depot of the Messrs. Fowlers and Wells and Co., 142 Washington-street, Boston, and submitted our head to an examination, inco. Previous examinations had raised our curiosity—and without gratifying that of our readers, who have had the best opportunity to read our Phrenology in our actual sayings and doings—we would bespeak their patronage of Messrs. Fowlers and Co., when business or pleasure brings them in the vicinity of either of their business offices, in New York or Boston.

"Mr. D. P. Butler, one of the firm, whose acquaintance we made in Boston, has long been engaged in the Phrenological department with the Messrs. Fowler, and is recommended as a superior lecturer and practical Phrenologist."

A DISTRACTED MIND.—A woman of rare beauty has for some days past been wandering about New Orleans, asking every one she meets for her child. Poor demented creature, her question is a vain one, for the child she seeks is sleeping its last sleep in the chill bosom of the grave! But it were useless so to speak to the childless mother. She has a monomaniac's belief in the existence of her darling, which no words of cold dissuasion can alter or

efface. Though one and another tell her that they know nothing of the child, still she pursues the calm tenor of her way, and to the next corner repeats her inquiry with hope unflinching. The youth and beauty of the poor, demented one, added to the palpable cause of her insanity, have created a lively interest in her behalf. She was, as it would seem, married young, and young she became a widow and a mother. The loss of her husband was a sad blow to her, but the loss of her child she could not bear, and it left her what she is—insane. Alas! poor childless one.—*New Orleans Daily Times*.

[By early attention and proper management, the mind of this woman could have been restored, notwithstanding the shock which the two most powerful of her social organs had thus received. Some humane friend should have taken her in, provided all things necessary for her bodily comfort, then, with music and other agencies, her mind should have been diverted and taken off from the cause of her grief; or another's child could have been presented her, until the equilibrium of her faculties had been re-established. Like different diseases of the body, so those of the mind, produced by different causes, require different treatment. A PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST would be able to take all the conditions into account, and apply the proper remedy in each and every case, and, when possible to restore the organs of the brain to their usual harmony of action.]

Reviews.

DELIA'S DOCTORS; or a Glance behind the Scenes. By Hannah Gardner Osmer. "It hath a plan but no plot: Life has none." New York: Fowlers and Wells, Publishers; Price, 75 cents.

This is a work of decided merit, written by a lady whose talent is already very favorably known to many in the literary world. Unlike the general tone of female literature, there is in this work more of the strength and stateliness of the masculine pen, and far less of the mere esthetic adornment which usually is too prevalent in female writers, than we remember to have lately seen.

We think her style more like that of Miss Sedgwick than any writer within our knowledge. She never descends to common place, nor does she lose her balance in impulsive and ill-timed flights of fancy; but she bears herself upward and onward with steady eye and unfaltering wing. Her theme never drags heavily nor becomes insipid, nor droops in its interest, nor lacks the consecutive relation which gives unity and completeness to the whole.

The book before us, cannot in a few paragraphs be satisfactorily analyzed. It must be read to be appreciated. We may say that it introduces us to a family, the father and mother of which possess entirely different temperaments and mental dispositions, and the children, some resembling one and some the other parent and some partaking equally of both. This gives of course a variety of opinion and sentiment to the members of the family, and imparts a spiciness and piquancy to their colloquies of no common order.

Delia, the heroine of the tale, has been delicately reared by over-indulgent parents, neglected all the rules of health, and of course become nervous and debilitated. The parents becoming alarmed, call in, one after another, men from all the various schools of medicine; and it is surpassingly amusing to follow the invalid through her long penance for violated law, and that she finally recovered without the use of medicine.

The various systems of medicine are very truthfully set forth, and also the laws which govern health of body and mind. The ludicrous medley of cross purpose prescriptions when contrasted with the advice of the noble Adelaide, and its happy results, we commend to the perusal of all hypochondriacs and those who make an apothecary shop of their stomachs. Those in good health, also will find the book very instructive and entertaining.

Though written for perusal in the parlor, the nursery, or library, we expect the practitioners of medicine of every school will seek a copy of "DELIA'S DOCTORS," but whether they will like the "glance behind the scenes" we are not fully certain. Of this we are sure, the people will like that "glance" if the doctors do not, and we go for the people.

We would treat our readers to a chapter from this excellent work, but there would be lacking links in that interbleeding chain or plan which runs through the whole work, to sever which would do injustice to our author.

General Notices.

PREMIUMS TO CO-WORKERS.—We take pleasure in offering to those who so cheerfully labor to extend the circulation of the Journal, the following premiums as an expression of our gratitude. If clubs for the coming year shall bear any relation to those of the past, our numerous meritorious friends will receive premiums neither few nor small. PHRENOLOGY is a beneficent science, and awakens in all who believe and love its teachings a desire to extend it more widely among their fellow men. Those who are thus generous to their neighbors, and liberal of time and effort in scattering scientific knowledge, we think merit at our hands a corresponding liberality. Accordingly we offer the following premiums for the new volume.

EVERY PERSON who may obtain FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for the SEVENTEENTH VOLUME of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and sends us \$25, shall receive Fifty Copies of the Journal one year, and Five Dollars worth of any of our Phrenological Books, and Fifty Phrenological Almanacs.

Those who obtain One Hundred Subscribers, and forward us \$50, shall receive One Hundred Copies of the Journal one year, and Ten Dollars worth of Phrenological Books, and One Hundred Illustrated Phrenological Almanacs for 1853.

To those who obtain Twenty Subscribers, and send us \$10, we will send Twenty Copies of the Journal for one year, and Fifty Phrenological Almanacs.

With this number, we send our CIRCULAR PROSPECTUS, on which names of subscribers may be recorded and returned to us.

We hope each present subscriber will obtain a LARGE CLUB, and thus entitle himself to the gratitude of his neighbors and THE NEW FARMER.

PRIVATE CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.—We shall commence a private class in Theoretical and Practical Phrenology at our office in New York, on Friday Evening, Dec. 30., and continue it every Wednesday and Friday Evening during the month. Terms for the course: Ladies \$1; Gentlemen, \$2. Friends from the country desiring to attend, can obtain board for \$3 per week.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM.—No. 194 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Pa. Established four years since, and removed as above; by W. B. Elliott, Phrenologist. Open to visitors—Free. Where courses of lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, and Lessons to Classes, will be given during the coming winter; also Professional Examinations, furnishing a view of the mental endowments, in chart, verbally, or written, in reference to the practical of life, to interest, entertainment, utility. A constant and full supply of Fowlers and Wells' publications and other Phrenological books, and bunts, for sale.

TO THE POINT.—(As a model, we quote the following brief, explicit, yet sufficiently elaborate, business letter. It explains itself.)—

"Charleston, Missouri.

"GENTLEMEN: My Phrenological Journal has shipped; I suppose the motive power is out. Inclosed, is \$1—please send it from the time my subscription expired, as I want all the numbers." o. w.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including direction as to suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

Our Rooms are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., N. Y. and 142 Washington-st., Boston. FOWLERS AND WELLS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Magnetism, Phrenology, and the Natural Sciences generally. Bookellers supplied on the most liberal terms.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Question.*—What books would be necessary for a class just commencing the study of Phrenology without a teacher? And what would be the probable cost?—*INQUIRY.*

Answer.—See answer to A. F. P., in the September number, page 71.

M. C. W., Illinois.—Yves.

New Publications.

Two Lectures on Intemperance.—I. The Effects of Intemperance on the Poor and Ignorant. II. The Effects of Intemperance on the Rich and Educated. By HORACE MANN. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York and Boston. Price 25 cts.; postage 4 cents.

Whoever has read "Thoughts for a Young Man" by this favorite author, and would be charmed by compact and elevated thoughts, classic wit, pure taste, and faultless English, will feel a sufficiently strong desire to peruse this masterly production without any advice from us to do so.

These Lectures present several topics on this great subject in an entirely new light, and we defy a reader of taste and criticism to follow him through—and we may almost defy such a man to begin and not finish—without being irresistibly led to conclusions similar to those of the author.

He shows that the grocers, ostensibly more interested in the sale of liquor than any other class, actually lose more than they gain by the traffic. This seems a startling proposition, but these Lectures will force the conclusion upon the reader, and show why, by facts and figures as well as by stern logic. We predict a great circulation for this brilliant effort of a great mind.

The Temperance Reformation.—Its History from the Organization of the first Temperance Society to the adoption of the Liquor Law in Maine, in 1851. By Rev. LIBERTY ARMYSTRONG. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS; pp. 408. Price \$1 00.

This work, written with vigor by one of the venerable pioneers in the noble cause to which it is devoted, cannot fail to elicit the most extensive and profitable perusal.

It is the first effort to give a clear history of this great reform, and by one so well qualified to do it will make this work doubly acceptable to the public at this time. The author and his work came to us bearing the strongest endorsement and commendation by such men as Chancellor Walworth, Mr. Delavan, Judges Boeken, Hay, and Warren,

Rev. C. C. Leigh, President of the New York City Temperance Alliance, R. N. Haven, Esq., President of the New York State Temperance Alliance, who know him well and have read his manuscript.

The author and his ability to do justice to his subject are too well known to the public to require any other proof of the value to the world of this work.

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