

## GEM OF SCIENCE.

No. 3.

MAY 28, 1846.

VOL. I.

**PHRENOLOGICAL.**

## ARTICLE I.

**A NOVEL REALITY.**

*Proceedings of a Meeting holden in the upper story of the house of E. H. S.*

(Concluded.)

**ABIJAH APPROBATIVENESS.**—It should be remembered Mr. Moderator, that the gentleman mentioned in the resolution has an interest in this matter, for some of the papers circulate very widely, and he would be well thought of and spoken of, if he were to furnish the desired communications: moreover, I think if he were particular to dress more costly and to follow the honorable (?) fashions of the day, he would be better *spoken of*. I think "he might as well be out of the world, as out of fashion."

**ABNER ACQUISITIVENESS.**—The reference to interest has suggested an idea which I offer as an amendment to the resolution. It is as follows: 'Provided the editors will pay him handsomely for his labors.'

**THE MODERATOR**, (consulting Mr. Benevolence,) remarked, that some of the

editors were poor men, and therefore the amendment ought not to be entertained, whereupon it was withdrawn. The moderator here could not refrain from replying to Mr. Approbativeness, in that (Mr. A's) view of popularity was *wrong*—that the world is already too much governed by destructive and selfish fashions, and that in no case, should one put more on the outside, than he has in his head.

**ALEXANDER ALIMENTIVENESS.**—I think it would be better to 'take a little' inside than to follow the course pointed out by either Mr. Causality or Approbativeness. At least, it would suit *my* taste better.

**VINCENT VENERATION.**—Mr. Moderator, I have listened with deference to the expressions of Messrs. Benevolence, Acquisitiveness, Alimentiveness, and other gentlemen; but sir, in my humble opinion, it is better to feast upon the "bread of Eternal life" than upon all the husky dainties of a transitory world.—And be it remembered, sir, that he who reverences God, will reverence man, or the image of God; and love to Him supremely, requires the manifestation

of love to man *universally*.

**MATHEW MARVELLOUSNESS.**—And whatever moral subject the proprietor may investigate, advocate, or write upon, I believe he should have strong faith in, and a firm reliance upon, Divine Providence, for guidance and direction.

**HENRY HOPE.**—I do not see any danger of trouble—let him write, and write freely, but let him always look on the bright side of things, whatever he may write about, or to whomsoever addressed. I am opposed to melancholy. Let him 'Hope on, hope ever.'

**ABSALOM ADHESIVENESS.**—Old friends are better than new ones; and my advice to the proprietor is, that he should not neglect corresponding with his friends. If I thought the adoption of the preamble and resolution would endanger his attachments to those he now respects and remembers, I would vote against it, I should like to hear from him on 'Fourierism.'

**THEOPHILUS TUNE.**—In my opinion, poetry, written and adopted to music, in the papers, would be the means of inculcating good—a simple melody would be more useful than a homily; and a rich harmony would be of more service than either prose or an ordinary lecture.

**COMMODORE COMPARISON.**—There is analogy between many other things, and there is no better way to enforce the right or to rivet truth upon the mind than by analogies. People will not understand and remember dry and metaphysical reasoning, but they can understand and remember figures of speech rightly introduced. I hope the proprietor will pay special attention to analogies.

**LEWIS LOCALITY.**—I have traveled

many thousand miles with the gentleman named in the resolution, and I have been endeavoring to have him accompany me to Europe, and I desire he will comply. My object now is to mention that my memoranda of journeys are at his service. He might draft many a pleasing and profitable article from the sketches in my book, aided by Mr. Eventuality and other members of this council.

Eusebius Eventuality, Lemuel Language, Fernando Form, Saul Size, Wilfred Weight; Cephas Color, Orren Order, and Charles Constructiveness here arose and successively tendered their assistance to the proprietor in any consistent way.

**ISSACHER INHABITIVENESS.**—It appears to me that the proprietor need not trouble himself with scenes at a distance, when there is so much near home that might be more pleasing and interesting. I am of opinion that Mr. Locality exerts too much influence over the gentleman named in the resolution.

**PHILIP PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.**—I have been patiently waiting an opportunity to give my views upon proper topics.—The gentleman named in the resolution, has generally addressed persons of mature understanding, and has perhaps been of some service to them. I think it is high time that he should have a word of instruction and encouragement to little children; "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

**ADAM AMATIVENESS.**—Mr. Moderator, little children are well enough in their place; but why should they be so particularly recommended to a bachelor?—he would be doing more good by writing in such a manner as to please

and edify the ladies,—the ladies, sir, rule the world, and whoever neglects *them*, neglects the best interest of the whole race of man.

CORNELIUS CONCENTRATIVENESS.—In my opinion, too many matters have been presented him as worthy his attention. My advice is that he should select a topic and stick to it; rivet his mind upon it, and scan it down to a focus. Why should he be flying from one thing to another. Your men of such versatile genius seldom do much good for themselves or for any one else.

FERNANDO FIRMNESS.—Whatever the proprietor undertakes, let him *persevere* in it. Decision and stability of purpose are among the most valuable traits of any man's character. To begin an enterprise and then abandon it, is proof *positive* of a lack of knowledge and wisdom. My motto is, '*Persevere, with invincible determination.*'

All the members of the counsel having thus addressed the chair, the Moderator inquired if there was any one of the council that wished to be heard a second time; whereupon

*Caius Causality* arose and said, I have patiently listened to the expression of the desire of every gentleman, in all their remarks, and have duly considered the bearings of every speech. In my judgment we must arrive at some unity in this matter, or the proprietor will be involved in many difficulties. Separately, we shall cause him difficulty; united, we shall be of incalculable service.

For example: If Messrs. Combative-ness and Destructiveness were gratified, the proprietor would be involved in warfare and ruin, without any redeeming

end. If Messrs. Benevolence and Veneration had affairs entirely in their way, there would be a prospect of weakness; without any evidence of success. But if the two former gentlemen, will consent to be directed by the advice of the two latter, in conjunction with the moderator, there will be a prospect of excellent results. If Mr. Cautiousness obtained *entire* influence over the proprietor, he would be timid and insufficient. If Mr. Firmness had *his way* entirely, there would be self-will and obstinacy in all his plans. I might thus proceed, until I had introduced every gentleman present, and the result would be that if we act separately, we shall be involved in confusion and cause the proprietor trouble.—But if we act harmoniously, there is a prospect of usefulness from the labors recommended in the resolution. I propose therefore, a committee of three be appointed to present a record of these proceedings to E. H. S., connected with a few words, by way of friendly advice. The motion was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Conscientiousness, Benevolence and Veneration. Just at this moment several gentlemen in the front part of the room arose, and said the proprietor was present. The committee then proceeded to fulfill the duties assigned them, when Mr. Conscientiousness remarked; 'that which I require of thee is, to discharge thy DUTY and DEAL JUSTLY with all men.' 'LOVE MERCY,' said Mr. Benevolence,—'And WALK HUMBLY BEFORE GOD,' added Mr. Veneration.

CALVIN CAUTIOUSNESS, CH'N.,

I. IMITATION, SEC'Y.

NOTE.—Having suspected that a meeting was to be holden in the upper story

of my house, I took the liberty to be present without asking permission; and carefully keeping out of sight, was enabled to secure an outline of the proceedings—unfortunately, for my plan, Mr. Form, (and some others) saw me, and hinting the fact to Mr. Language, that talkative gentleman, spoke out in meeting. And since the matter is now notorious, I choose to publish the whole proceedings, and thus prevent the evils of a partial report. I have only to add that the resolutions of the meeting shall be attended to; and I shall endeavor to regard the advice of the committee.

E. H. S.

## ARTICLE II.

### ANALYSIS OF THE FACULTIES, NO. 3.

#### III. ADHESIVENESS.

Function.—Friendship; attachment—regard for society.

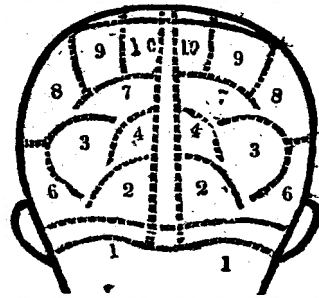
*Small.*—The person will have some, though not uniform and proper regard for, and attachments to, relatives, friends, and society—will be cold and retiring in disposition, without appreciating either society or friends.

*Full.*—Will secure an average regard for social enjoyment; and though it will not give the most lasting and warm friendship; it will fill the mind with a comfortable fondness for, and attachment to, friends and association, but it will never make one an ardent friend, susceptible of the highest friendly emotions.

*Large.*—This gives great strength, evenness and stability of sociality, and the individual may always be relied on as a friend, not only to those of his own kindred and acquaintances, but to society, and the whole (not a part) of the great family of man. The individual

will be eminently qualified for getting many friends and admirers—and if the organ is active with the intellect and moral sentiments, he will live respected for his virtues, and go down with honor to the grave.

*Its Natural Language* like that of all the other faculties, inclines the head in the direction of the organ, and differs just as far from the natural language of Amativeness and Philoprogenitiveness, as their functions differ from each other.



LOCATION.—This organ is marked No. 3 in the cut. and located in the brain, a little below and under the superior angle of the occipital bone, upward and outward from Philoprogenitiveness.

## ARTICLE III.

### REMARKS ON ADHESIVENESS.

Dr. Gall discovered this organ. He examined the head of a woman, at Vienna, who was looked upon as a model of friendship; she had suffered many changes of fortune, had been alternately rich and poor, but was always attached to her former friends. "He found the cerebral part," says Dr. Spurzheim, "situated upward and outward from the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, very prominent, and called it the organ of friendship." Dr. Gall neglected for some time to make further observa-

tions on this organ, but numerous facts have since been collected, and its seat is now ascertained.

Friendship has been considered by many as the result of reflection and the effect of mutual interest. Various instinctive attachments must be admitted to exist with animals, where there can be no moral consideration, no pecuniary interest, no reason, by which to trace the relation of cause and effect. All dogs are not susceptible of the same degree of attachment, though their treatment ought to call it out; while some are attached in opposition to their interest, and though they are maltreated, they still remain true to their masters, and die on their graves. It is most certain that this is an instinct—a feeling of the animal nature.

Criminals in some instances have manifested it to a great extent; and there are instances when the most desperate characters would prefer self-destruction to an exposure of their companions.—“Thus, a highwayman,” says Dr. Spurzheim, “confined to the prison of Lichtenstein, near Vienna, hanged himself, that he might not be forced to betray his accomplices.” The following from *Phrenol. Transact.*, p. 376 will serve to illustrate this view of the subject still farther: “Mary Macinnes, executed in Edinburg, for murder, had gained the affections of a person, whose name need not be mentioned, and her attachment to him continued strong in death, and assumed even a romantic appearance in the last moments of her mortal career. He had sent her a pocket handkerchief, having his name written in one corner, and also half an orange, with a desire that she should eat the latter on the scaffold, in to-

ken of their mutual affection; he having eaten the other half, the preceding morning, at the corresponding hour. She held the corner of the napkin in her mouth, almost all the night preceding her execution, and even on the scaffold. When seated on the drop, the turnkey gave her the half orange, she took it out of his hand without the least fear—she seemed to have forgot eternity in the ardor of her attachment.”

In this last case we doubt not that two organs were in powerful exercise, viz: Amativeness and Adhesiveness; while it seems quite rational that there is, and should be, two different organs, denominated Amativeness and Adhesiveness.—The former, is larger in man than in woman, while the latter is found the largest with the female. One gives connubial love and sexual impulses—the other induces individuals of the same kind to congregate and live in society; Amativeness acts only in reference to the *opposite* sex—adhesiveness acts in reference to both.

Thus, if Amativeness were the only organ in the social group of the head the two sexes like many animals and birds would soon leave each other, without any *lasting friendship* to bind them together. But as Adhesiveness is bestowed with the other faculty on man, it is evident that man should not only, (at a proper age,) enter upon the matrimonial relations, but he should become *attached for life*; society and marriage are consequently not effects of human reason, and human origin, but of an original and irrevocable decree of the Creator.

It has been supposed by some that attachment for life belonged to some

particular part of this organ, but if this be true, it should be near the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, where Dr. Vimont has located it.

#### ARTICLE IV.

### BENEFITS OF PHRENOLOGY.

The benefits of Phrenology, or the Science of the mind, to those who are heads of families, or guardians of youth, are invaluable, and to those who are about to engage in business operations in company with others, these principles are important. By a correct knowledge of the organs of the brain, through which the emotions of the mind exhibit themselves, and the temperaments of the system of the child, the parent or guardian is enabled to judge, and *judge correctly too*, of the inclinations of the mind, and general disposition of the child, and by timely and proper attention to their culture, he may be enabled to lay such instructions and admonitions before the child, as to lead him from the inclination to vice, without subjecting him to the mortification of committing an offence, and being "brought up" for a crime. Thus keeping him *from vice*, instead of whipping him *out* of it and increasing his combativeness and destructiveness, and causing him to indulge his animal propensities again.

The Teacher is enabled to judge of the disposition of the pupil, and adopt such measures of government, as will ensure obedience, without resorting to physical force; and of his faculties to learn, and task him only equal to his powers.

J. H. S.

Return a good deed with interest; but never revenge an injury.

### A FACT.

Here is a *fact* for anti-phrenologists to solve. The following was related to the editor by Dea. Avery, of Sweden Center, N. Y.

In July or August last, Samuel Avery, of Bergen, N. Y., was attacked with a kind of monomania. His memory for names was previously good; he was well educated and his mind remained sane in all respects, except in that, he could not read in Roman letters, nor could he remember the names of his most intimate acquaintances and relatives. And what was still more wonderful, he had a good perception of, and a remarkable memory for technical terms or phrases, and he could read well in italics!

## PHYSIOLOGICAL.

#### ARTICLE V.

### RESPIRATION.

BY GREGORIO DE SILVA.

How lamentable is the fact, that a great majority of mankind are almost entirely ignorant of what it most behooves them to know—ignorant of themselves! No sentence expressed in so few words is more pregnant with meaning, than the celebrated one inscribed on the temple of Delphi: *Know thyself*. Hence the vast importance of every undertaking which has for its object the general diffusion of such knowledge as will enable man to know himself—in his mental, moral and physical nature.

The evil effects of ignorance are especially manifest in regard to the functions of life; for from it, disease and death often result. Among the most important of these is *Respiration*. How many there are who are entirely igno-

rant of the object and phenomena of this vastly important function—of its bearing on health and happiness—and how many lives have been sacrificed to this ignorance! The generality of mankind only know that to breathe is necessary to sustain life, but farther they know not. They have not even so plausible an idea of respiration as the ancients, who imagined that the air which we breathe, cooled the supposed furnace of the body—the heart.

The object of respiration is to aerize or arterialize the blood, that is, to expose it to the influence of the air. By this process the black venous blood as it is returned to the heart, from its circulation through the body, is changed to a bright red color, receives anew the vital principle and is fitted again to circulate thro' the system.

In order to understand the physiology of respiration, a short sketch of the organs and of the atmospheric air will be necessary. The chief organs are the lungs and heart, with its pulmonary arteries and veins. The *lungs* are two large spongy organs, situated in the lateral portions of the chest, and separated by the pleura and heart. They are made up chiefly of the ramifications of the *trachea* or wind-pipe, which convey the air to the *pulmonary arteries*, which convey the blood from the heart all through the lungs, and the *pulmonary veins*, which return it to the heart. The beautiful structure of the lungs and their wonderful adaption to their office has been a source of admiration to Physiologists. In order to the complete arterialization of the blood, an immense surface must be exposed to the air; and this is circumscribed to the narrow limits of

the chest. Yet so minute and so many are the ramifications of the trachea that the sum of the surfaces of the air cells has been estimated at 1500 square feet.\* The accessional organs of respiration are the chest, diaphragm, certain muscles, nerves, &c., not necessary to be described.

The *atmospheric air* is composed of 80 parts of Nitrogen to 20 of Oxygen,† and its constitution is uniform every where except when vitiated. In addition to these it contains a small quantity of carbonic acid and watery vapor. Of these constituents *oxygen* is the great vivifying principle and is necessary to the existence of all organized beings. It is the supporter of combustion in all its forms. The office of Nitrogen seems to be to hold Oxygen in solution; for were it in a free or delicate state, it would be as destructive as it now is preservative, for a general combustion would result.

After these explanations the physiology of respiration is easily understood.—The object is to expose the blood to the atmospheric air.

1st. *How is the air received into the lungs?* If by any means the cavity of the chest can be enlarged a vacuum is formed and the external air rushes in to fill it. This is accomplished by the elevation by proper muscles of the ribs, while at the same time the diaphragm, the muscular paries between the chest and abdomen are drawn downward. The air being thus received into the lungs, is distributed throughout its immense number of air cells and inflates for a moment the spongy mass, and is then expelled by

\*Lieberkachn.

†Thompson.

a contrary action from that of inspiration.

2d. *How is the blood sent to the lungs?*

The heart is divided into four sinuses: two, the right, for venous blood and two, the left, for arterialized blood. The blood after it has circulated through the body, and arterialization becomes necessary is emptied by the great veins into the left auricle--thence into the left ventricle, from which by the contractile force of the heart, it is taken through the pulmonary arteries to all parts of the lungs, passing through and through the air cells by numerous ramifications, the air acting on it through the delicate tissue of the vessels. After being thus exposed and arterialized it is taken up and conveyed by the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart, thence to the left ventricle, from which it enters on its course through the aorta and its branches bearing life and nourishment to all parts of the body.

3d. *What change is wrought in the blood and in the atmosphere by respiration?--*

Respiration is a true combustion.\* What then is the process in the combustion of wood for instance? The Oxygen of the air unites with the carbon furnished by the burning wood, and carbonic acid is the result. The process is the same in respiration. The oxygen of the air unites with carbon furnished by the blood and combustion results. The blood receives the vivifying influence of the Oxygen--its color and odor are changed and its temperature as a natural consequence

\*This is the theory of Priestly, Lavoisier &c, supported by the great Liebig. There is another theory supported by Edwards, &c., which is very popular. This supposes carbonic acid to be already formed in the blood and given off while oxygen is received.

is raised about two degrees, while the atmosphere loses a portion of Oxygen and receives in its place carbonic acid. These are the most important phenomena of respiration.

From these considerations many inferences of vast importance may be drawn, but few of which will be given.

1st. Since the lungs are the great organs of respiration, we may infer the vast importance of preserving them in health and since the extent of arterialization depends on the size of the lungs, we may also infer the importance of developing them and increasing the cavity of the chest by proper exercise, instead of stunting and compressing by bad habits, and as it is too often the case by external pressure, the organs upon which health and life depends. The more perfect and greater the lungs the greater the vigor and strength of the body.

2d. The importance of breathing pure air. Since the vital principle of the air depends upon its Oxygen, it follows that as this is diminished, its efficacy in supporting life is diminished and may be entirely lost. Place a lighted candle under an inverted vessel. It soon begins to glimmer and at length is extinguished. Why? Simply because all the Oxygen in the confined portion of air is consumed. Repeat the experiment with a live animal. It also soon begins to faint--its vital principle begins to glimmer in a similar situation and the result would be same. The quantity of air vitiated in any length of time, may be calculated approximately. If we re-

\* Dr. Menzes. His estimate is perhaps too great, although an accurate and extensive experimenter.



spire eighteen times in a minute, which is probably the average, and vitiate each time 40 cubic inches of air, in one minute 720 cubic inches are vitiated, and in one hour 43,200 cubic inches, or 25 cubic feet. Hence, we may estimate how long it will take to vitiate the air in a tight room of any size. Hence, the danger of sleeping in a small tight room is manifest. Also, the evil effects of remaining in a crowded, illy ventilated apartment, where oxygen is consumed very rapidly without a fresh supply. Hence, also, the contrast between the baleful and poisonous atmospheres of crowded cities, and the pure, sweet, exhilarating air of the country. But the effects of breathing vitiated air is not momentary. By it, the seeds of many diseases are sown, which may ripen in death. This is a subject too much neglected, and the effects of this neglect are seen in families, in schools,—in short, every where. Many more inferences and remarks might be made, but which the inquiring reader will perhaps do for himself.

*Ann Arbor, May, 1846.*

**GOOD BREEDING.**—Good breeding is the result of nature, and not of education; it may be found in a cottage, and palace. It is a general regard for the feelings of others, that springs from the absence of all selfishness.

Suicide has been common in France. There was in 1817 and '18, 681 suicides in Paris and vicinity—often *hereditary*.

Pinel says, 'The blood of maniacs is so lavishly spilled, and with so little discernment, as to render it doubtful whether the patient or his physician has the least claim to the appellation of a madman.'

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

### ARTICLE VI. PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY OF



### NAPOLEAN BONAPARTE.

THE above cut is a correct representation from a bust in our possession, of this distinguished character. The original cast was taken by Napoleon's attending physician, Dr. Antomarche, after his death at St. Helena. This enables us to have a full knowledge of his character, so far as the bust will give it. True, it gives us a view of the most of the *moral organs*, the *forehead and face* mainly; and although we cannot be favored with the cast of his whole head—we may get at the rest from other sources.

He had an extraordinary temperament; constitution was strong, physically and mentally; and the quality of his brain as indicated by his bust, was not only conducive to activity and mental

manifestation, but to strength and power of endurance. His brain was large, giving great range and copiousness of mind—commanding power and momentum of intellect and feeling.

The bust is high in the region of the *moral organs*, but his selfish sentiments from the general appearance and outline of the bust were still higher; so that his moral feelings would be regulated somewhat by, and would bend to, his ambition. And although he doubtless possessed much love of glory, his motives were benevolent and good.

His intellect is remarkable. His percepts are large. His reasoning organs are shown by his broad and high forehead, which is prodigious, though his comparison is larger than his causality; and while his observing powers are strong, aided by comparison, he would possess remarkable power of analysis and discrimination.

The remainder of his phrenological character and Biography for want of room in this, will be found in our next.

☞ There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce by apothecaries, as a medicine; and a tea-spoonful was considered a dose by all the regular physicians.

REV. MR. TORREY.—This benefactor, and friend to human rights we are sorry to say, has recently died in prison. He is no longer held down by those chains of slavery, which, when he was honestly endeavoring to rid others from them, in an unfortunate hour were fastened upon himself. But he is gone from the world with the strongest evidence of the purity of his intentions.

## MAGNETISM.

### ARTICLE VII.

In treating of Magnetism, one prominent object will be to present *reliable* facts to our readers, such as will carry conviction to the most *skeptical*. By this means, we shall *expect* to remove much prejudice, and those hasty but dangerous conclusions which have been (no doubt) honestly entertained.

When we shall have done this, our readers will be prepared to appreciate an exposition of magnetism and proper directions for magnetizing either in surgical operations or in other cases where it may be of use to reduce the principles to practice.

### ANOTHER FACT; MESMERIC SURGERY, REMOVAL OF A TUMOR.

“At the invitation of Dr. Homer Bostwick, of No. 75 Chambers st. we witnessed on Saturday a Surgical Operation upon a patient in the state of Mesmeric Sleep. The operation was performed at No. 152 Church-st., and consisted in the removal of an adipose tumor from the back. The patient was a colored woman named Emeline Brown, a servant in the family of Rev. Dr. Higbie. She was magnetized by Daniel Oltz of No. 80 Chambers-st. After the patient had been thrown into a proper state, Mr. Oltz left the room. Only five minutes were occupied in magnetizing the patient. She sat in a chair, her head thrown forward and resting on a table. There was every indication of a state of perfect unconciousness.

Dr. Bostwick, before commencing the operation, stated that he had been entirely skeptical on the subject, but had

desired in this instance to subject the claims of magnetism to a practical test. Mr. Oltz, the magnetizer, had not known the patient until about three days previously, and had magnetized her only some four or five times, at Mr. Bostwick's request.

The magnetizer having pronounced the patient in a proper state, Dr. Bostwick (assisted by Drs. Childs and Stearns,) proceeded with the operation. He first made an incision about eight inches across the tumor, and then proceeded to remove it by the usual process. The operation lasted three minutes and required no small amount of cutting.— We stood within two feet of the patient, and watched her narrowly. There was no muscular twitching and no manifestation, whatever of sensibility or pain, or even of consciousness. A physician examined the pulse and said it was quite natural, though somewhat feebler, perhaps, than usual. A dead body could not have exhibited stronger insensibility to pain. The tumor weighed ten ounces. The wound did not bleed near as profusely as such wounds do when the patient is in a natural state. The whole operation of removing the tumor and dressing the wound occupied just half an hour.

The wound having been dressed, and the garments of the patient adjusted, Mr. Oltz awoke her by a few passes, which occupied less than a minute. Her appearance was much like that of a person suddenly aroused from ordinary sleep. Questions were put to her implying that the operation had not been performed, and that she would have to be magnetized again. She said she would rather submit to the operation at

once, in the natural state than wait any longer. She was asked if she did not know that the tumor had been removed. She replied in the negative, and with every appearance of perfect simplicity and integrity, declared that she had felt no pain, and was wholly ignorant of what ever had transpired during her sleep.

There were present as witnesses, including several Reporters for the Press, some dozen persons. Among whom we name the following gentlemen:— Dr. Parmy; E. A. Lawrence, from the Rooms of the Home Missionary Society; J. R. S. Van Vleet, from the office of the Courier and Enquirer; E. A. Buffum, Reporter for the Herald; Dr. H. H. Sherwood; Dr. Edward Spring; Oliver Johnson, Assistant Editor of the Tribune. There were others whose names we did not learn.

We have no comments to make upon the facts thus stated, except to express our perfect conviction that there was no collusion. In fact we see not how deception could have been possible under these circumstances. The most obstinate skepticism *must* yield in the presence of facts like these."—*Tribune*.

**ANOTHER MESMERIC CURE.**—The Tribune details another important cure effected by mesmerism. A young lady had the lower part of her spine accidentally injured, by which she was rendered helpless. She was brought from Hartford to this city, on a bed, and placed under the care of a distinguished magnetizer, and in three days she departed for her home in Ohio, perfectly cured.—*Golden Rule*.

WE shall yet know much more than we now do of the benefits of magnetism. Its wonders will one day be more fully developed, and the principles realized.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SELECTED.

## STANZAS.—THE IVY CURL.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There's a Curl that Beauty clusters;  
 There's a Curl that Grace arrays,  
 It mocketh all the lustres  
 Of your laurels, palms and bays.

The forehead where it lieth,  
 Rarely holds a deeper thought  
 Than of where the blue moth fieth,  
 And of how it may be caught.

The bright head where it beareth,  
 Rolls o'er the daisied earth,  
 With a heart-filled laugh that seemeth  
 Like the trumpet call of Mirth.

It glitters fresh and purely,  
 Like the Sea shell, fathoms low;  
 'Tis the only gem that surely  
 Addeth halo to the brow.

Humming-birds when resting  
 On the citron green;  
 Stars the night-cloud cresting,  
 Ere the moon is seen.

Dew-drops in the dingle,  
 Noon-lit harvest shock,  
 Foam upon the shingle,  
 Yet are dimm'd by childhood's locks.

O, Manhood's knightly father,  
 And Womanhood's rich pearl,  
 Ye would not weigh together,  
 Against the childhood's golden curl.

There's a Curl of bitter sadness,  
 That is found when Peace and Gladness  
 Have departed:  
 When the World hath made the bosom,  
 Like the canker-eaten blossom,  
 Leper-heated.

'Tis a Curl that seems to borrow  
 All its strength from Hate to Sorrow,  
 Pain and Scorn;  
 Leaving the lip it listeth,  
 Cold as the snow that drifteth  
 On the thorn.

That dark Curl ever turneth,  
 As the coiling adder yearneth  
 To its pray:  
 Like the adder ever shedding

Fear around the footstep treading  
 In its way.

Oh! a fearful thing to gaze on,  
 Is the scathing curl that plays on  
 Human lips:  
 Fierce as the lightning flashes,  
 Sharp as the goar-soak'd lashes  
 Of men's whip.

*From the True Tocsin.*

## EARLY YEARS.

How brightly before the mind arise  
 the visions of past happiness! Especially is this the case in our lonely and contemplative moments. Then the scenes of the dreamy past present themselves before the mind in all the beauty and freshness of by-gone days.

How interesting to reflect upon the objects and events of our early years, when bright anticipating hope prepared a wreath of flowers to crown each ardent desire arising in our hearts! Then our minds were free from those conflicting emotions which in later years distract the brain. Then we scarcely dreamed of disappointment and sorrow, or if we did, 'twas seldom realized. Then the mild beaming face and joyous laugh spoke of a soul as yet unaffected by the allurements of sin and vice.

Would that we had always lived thus pure. Would that the unsullied thoughts of happy joyous childhood could have been always ours. But alas!

Memory weeps o'er departed years—  
 Hope indeed smiles, yet smiles through her tears.

MISS EMMA LEWIS.

Ulysses, Pa.

“In youth,” says Lord Byron, “women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends.”

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Gem.

## SPRING.

SPRING has come. With a glance of God's love the sun smiled over the earth; she felt it and awoke from her sleep, and breathed forth her morning prayer in the silent but expressive language of the perfumed flowers. I desire to know what passed in thy bosom, O earth! why thy birds begin to sing; thy waves to dance; when thou clothest thyself in a dress so fair, that even during the shades of night the stars of heaven and the eyes of man behold thee with love; when millions of small winged beings arose from thy beds of flowers and fill the air with the harmonious murmur of their light of life; when starts of joy run through all thy veins; when the whole of inspired nature is a book of love, and a hymn of joy; I would desire to know if thou feelest the joy which proceeds from thee the unspeakable gladness which thou breathest.

What I know is, thou givest new life to the heart of man, a more vivid course to his blood; that thou freest his spirit from the oppressing gray winter of life; that, leaning on nature's bosom, he can feel a joy independent of all others, pure life of enjoyment—love to life.

O that I could conduct each invalid in body or mind, out in the spring morning, lay him on the young flowers, let him contemplate the dark, blue heaven, and all that quiet and living glory which the earth produces; let him feel the warmth of the sunbeams, the balsamic coolness of the breeze, all that sincere goodness in the air and in nature which speaks to the heart with the accent of a friend, with a glance of God.

Certainly here for a moment the unfortunate would forget the ungrateful one who has wounded him; forget the pains which gnaw at his heart strings; the son of suffering, yet before his death would enjoy some hours of care—free happiness. At his evening, he might look back to that spring morning, *primum mane*, and say: "Even I have been happy on earth!" EGES.

Ann Arbor, May 18, 1846.

## TEMPERANCE.

" PRAISE him whose spirit gently led  
The wanderer back to heaven and home—  
And ere the spoiler's snare was set,  
Preserved him from the drunkard's doom."

OUR village has once more awakened from careless indifference, to the importance of cherishing and supporting temperance. Already have two of our landlords ( Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Cook) turned the "critter" out of doors, and a subscription of about 1000 dollars has been raised to defray the expense of prosecuting all those who continue the sale of alcohol contrary to the law of our land and the express wish of the people.

The ladies have done their part in this enterprise; for already a large number have formed themselves into a Martha Washingtonian Society, and have visited by large committees, all the rum establishments in the upper and lower towns, and we entertain a hope they will be in most cases successful in persuading men to abandon their *drunkard* and *DEATH-MAKING* pursuits. Let them *persevere* and not be discouraged at the coldness of their receptions, and let their benevolent efforts be an example to the ladies of the neighboring towns.

Before dropping our pen, it will only be doing justice to Mr. Hyde, who is

now and has been doing a great work in this state. to remark, that the interest in this place, on this subject, has been the result of his perseverance and strong determination. The first day and evening the pledge was circulated, over 500 names were procured. His lectures at the Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist churches called out crowded and interested audiences. And while they were being held at the Court House, a large number of persons in attendance could not be accommodated with seats.

He has since visited Plymouth, and we understand he is now at Adrian.— We shall take occasion to speak of his phrenology hereafter.

### A WORD TO PARENTS.

BY J. S. STILSON, M. D.

PARENTS! labor to excite in the minds of your children a detestation of all that is mean, cunning or false; and inspire them with a spirit of openness, honor and candor; making them feel how noble it is, not merely to speak the truth, but to express it with simplicity, whether for, or against themselves.

But to effect this your *examples* must be uniform with your instructions—your whole behavior should be fair and without artifice. You should never deceive them—never employ cunning to gain your ends, and yet, how much is it practiced! There is much in the old proverb,

“A cunning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after.”

Great caution is required in making promises, but when once made, children should never see a failure with parents in performing them.

Right principles, and an early abhorrence of vice, should be strongly impress-

ed upon the mind in early life; and children should be reminded that not only duty, but a sense of honor should lead them to speak no ill of an absent person which he would not do, were he present.

And if you think you have grounds for supposing your child guilty of misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by your own observation, or the evidence of others, than by a forced expression from the child; yet, sometimes it may be necessary to question him to get at his disposition with certainty. This must likewise be done with caution—not with that vehemence and hurry, so commonly employed on such occasions, but with calmness and affection,—cautioning him against answering in haste—reminding him of the importance and happy consequences of speaking truth—of a willingness to forgive, if he freely confesses his fault and shows himself upright and honorable in his conduct.—To establish an habitual regard for honesty, the child should not be permitted to pick up the smallest article, without inquiring its owner; for asking permission is equivalent to seeking advice in more advanced years, it will give them a strong sense of justice and fill their minds with virtue, and exalted principle will go with them through life.

A LIFE SAVED BY CORSETS.—If we may believe report, one life has been saved by a pair of corsets. Miss Quimby, of 165 Canal street, N. Y., who came near losing her life on Thursday, by her clothe taking fire, is said to have been preserved from an awful death, as her corsets protected the more vital parts, which would otherwise have been reached by the flames. This may be set down against the thousands whom corsets have brought to a premature grave.

**RED SNOW.**

IN our last we spoke of showers of blood or red rain. In the present number we make a remark or two concerning red snow.

In the year 1810, (Jan. 17) red snow fell upon the mountains of Placentia, in Italy, particularly on the Cento Croci.—For some time snow had lain upon those mountains; but on this day, (says the historian,) peals of thunder were heard, accompanied with several vivid flashes of lightning, and the snow that fell immediately after was red: then white snow fell, and thus the red became enclosed between the strata of white. By this it might seem that red snow has some connexion with the electrical state of the atmosphere.

Red snow has been observed in the region of the Alps; Raymond also mentions it, among the Pyrenees, at the height of 2000 and 2500 yards above the Bay of Biscany. Saroit saw red snow among the mountains north of Genoa, and Martin near the seven Icebergs in the Northern Seas.

Captain Ross has likewise given accounts of red snow. This he found in the Arctic regions, and was received in England as a phenomenon before unheard of.

**LIEBIG WHEN A BOY.**—Liebig was distinguished at school as a "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion, being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering that he'd be a chemist, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision.—Not long ago, Liebig saw his old school

master, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the same school, who ever disputed with Liebig the situation of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. This same individual Liebig was lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House.

**LETTERS.**

THE following short extracts from the Letters of Jno. Ellis M. D. and Rev. Mr Boynton, will serve to illustrate the general interest attached to this work and the principles it advocates. We select these for their candid and *medium* tone :

Detroit, May 15, 1846.

DEAR SIR :—I have read with much satisfaction, the 2nd number of the Gem of Science sent to the address of Dr. Wheaton. It gives me much pleasure to see a journal devoted to the cause of science—and more especially to the great discoveries in the sciences which are struggling for an existence against sordid opposition, ignorance and popular (?) prejudice. Let those principles be examined. Truth never loses by investigation, but is rather developed by it :—and he who is girt around, by an armor of truth fears not opposition.

Yours &c.,

JNO. ELLIS,

Oak Grove, May 7, 1846.

MR. SANFORD, SIR :—The first number of the Gem has been received and read with great pleasure. I am glad to see such a periodical published in our state—I am a friend to science and wish to get all the light on Phrenology and other sciences that is within my province. I believe in the general principles of Phrenology, and for the last three years, I have found, what knowledge I have of the science has been of great help to me in studying human nature, which is "the

proper study of man," and especially, of public men.

Believing therefore, I shall be able to get a considerable knowledge of Phrenology &c., in your columns, I am anxious that the paper should be sustained, and that you will continue to send it to me.

\* \* \* \* \*

As I have the first number of your paper I think I shall be able to obtain more subscribers in the course of a few weeks.

May God prosper you, and make your columns instrumental of much good.

Yours &c.

J. BOYNTON.

**ELECTRICITY.**—A correspondent of the Moring Journal states his opinion that the simultaneous and instantaneous ignition of gas lamps in cities and towns by means of electricity, will ere long be substituted for the present slow and irregular method. He further states, "I confess that I am astonished that electricity has never been enlisted into the service of the *steam engine*, when every sound, reflecting mind and clear intellect must perceive that it must ultimately do away with the present employment of fuel and boilers, and their auxiliaries. I have no pretensions to the vision of the prophetic vista, when I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the globe will be circumnavigated by the agency of electricity."

#### NOTICE.

The Editor will lecture at Howell on Tuesday eve. the 28th inst.: At Byron the 29th; Langsburg, the 30th; Tuscola, Sunday 31; In this village June 1st.

At Grass Lake, June 2d,

In Saline, on Thursday, June, 4th.

In Mooreville, June 5th.

The friends in the above places will please extend these notices.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

We do not publish our "novel reality" in this and the preceeding number as a mark of originality, but for the purpose of giving the student, at a glance, a clear and succinct view of the functions of *all the organs* with their relations to, and influence upon, each other. On this account it will be found of no little importance to the learner.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May is on our table. It is filled with new, condensed, and interesting matter.

The May No. of the WATER CURE JOURNAL is before us. The work is only to be read to be patronised by those who regard life and health.

TRUE TOCSIN [formerly Alphadelphia Tocsin] published at Jackson is a reform, literary and family news paper, neatly executed and ably conducted.

R. Thornton, G. Ecklee and C. H. Sawyer, Editors; Doct. S. Denton and L. A. Webster corresponding Editors.—Terms Seventy five cts. a year. Five copies for Three Dollars.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—'Aeges' is welcomed to our columns. Dr. S. should continue to make his pen useful. Gregorio de Silva will please continue his contributions.

We have received several articles signed with fictitious names without the names of the authors accompanying their letters, which, in conformity with our rule, are respectfully declined. The real name should be sent in with the article but need not be published, if the writer request it.

Several letters, commendatory of the work, intended for publication, have been received. And while we gladly accept their expressions of interest and return them our thanks, we shall be obliged to dispense with their publication.

"E. F. W." and "W. C. W." have been received. The articles are spirited and well written. They will have place in our next.—Several poetic articles we are obliged to lay over for the present.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

W C Whitford, Mr Sonthworth, Mr Harrington, (is this right?) T Hynes, N A Townsend, L Graves, A Nichols, C O Johnson, S E Hallowel, Mrs Marsu, Mr Rice, T N Hickox, N Brand \$2, G Hedden 50 cents, A W Green 50