

THE GEM OF SCIENCE.

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ORIGINAL.

THE VALUE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Science of Phrenology is calculated to be of immense value.

Its principles contain intrinsic worth, which is more beneficial to the human family than that of any other science extant, for the reason, that other sciences treat of subjects inferior and subservient to man, of whom phrenology discourses: hence, they cannot do as much good in facilitating the interests and objects of man, as would a knowledge of himself. Such is its eminent value that it will form the foundation of the noble structure of science, which lifts its lofty top towards heaven, and whose materials are Nature, and architect, the Genius of man. From it will issue that regenerating influence which will advance and elevate the virtue, the wisdom, and the happiness of man, and be the principal cause in raising him to that desirable state of felicity, and moral excellence, which Divine Revelation predicts.

Some philosophers have established the fact, that we can estimate correctly the value of every science, as it promotes virtue, and the happiness of mankind. For happiness appears to be the aim, and the object of man's creation: virtue is the necessary auxiliary, and therefore the science that promotes these objects in the greatest degree must be the most valuable. And in viewing the tendency of phrenology to improve directly or indirectly man's physical, moral, and mental constitution, we arrive at the conclusion that it is the most valuable of all sciences.

It appears that much of man's misery has originated from not understanding his fellow man, and from ignorance of the laws which govern his mental and moral organization. There being no correct data which would assist a person in determining the sentiments and propensities of others, he has trusted and confided in those who have not proved sacred to their trust, and from which, much misery has resulted.—Man was not sufficiently known, and consequently many of his institutions were, and are not founded on the supremacy of the intellect and moral sentiments.

It is designed to be of great value to the other Sciences.

No science can be understood systematically, while we are ignorant of the operation of the mental faculties, no more than the philosophy of sound can be understood philosophically, when we are ignorant of the nature and the action of the ear; indeed, we can generally understand their properties and elements, but we cannot tell why or how we understand them; for by the operation of these faculties we acquire the knowledge of the science.

It is also calculated to give the Sciences a powerful impetus, by adapting to different persons those principles most congenial to their prominent faculties,

For example, one man with a large development of the organ of calculation can understand Mathematics better than one with this organ small; on the other hand he may possess larger moral and reasoning organs than another, and therefore could better understand Theology. And as the sciences have for their aim the improvement of the virtue and happiness of man; Phrenology benefits, indirectly, these great ends.

It is the best and clearest system that treats of Human Nature.

Not only does it unfold the various propensities and sentiments of the mind, but it displays the beauties of the "domes of thought," and the terrors of the "whirlpool of passion." And the study of Human Nature is one of the most essential elements of virtue, wisdom, and happiness: therefore, it is directly of immense value to man, as one can in a few moments ascertain the true character and disposition of others, and thereby shape his plans to circumstances, and adapt means to ends accordingly; thus, saving not only a vast amount of suspense and time, which, without phrenology, must take months of the closest observation, and then be deceived in point of character, but the danger of choosing and trusting servants, clerks, associates, apprentices, &c, is obviated.

It is of great utility in applying its principles to self-improvement, intellectually.

For it develops the most minute deficiencies

of a person's mind; thereby creating a medium through which he can apply means and directions to improve them, and also in directing him to those pursuits which are best adapted to his faculties,—as none should pursue any vocation that is not congenial to them; for in such he cannot excell, or rise to eminence, or be beneficial to himself and to mankind: thus preventing much misery, by adjusting with harmony and regularity, the business and enjoyments of man.

- It is eminently calculated to improve the moral condition of man.

What Philosophy has been to the natural world, Phrenology will be to the moral: not only developing and evolving the laws which govern man's moral, but even his religious nature. It unfolds every feature and principle of morality; and is the great expounder of all creeds, systems and doctrines of religion, of the elements of right and wrong, and of Revelation, with which it perfectly harmonizes; and establishes the science of Ethics on a firm and unperishable foundation; thus improving and elevating man's moral condition; hence his happiness; for his morality is closely identified with his happiness and prosperity: while it will be of vast benefit to mankind in enabling them to choose companions for life, and in adapting to each other, their intellectual, moral and physical constitutions, so that the union will result in happiness to themselves and their posterity.

Finally, it is destined to be of incalculable value in the hands of mothers.

A knowledge of it will enable them to train and educate the rising generations according to the dictates of nature. Mothers do generally, or should desire the moral and intellectual improvement of their children: and they being the great instructors of the human race, it will be of immense value to posterity if mothers are furnished with such a system as Phrenology, through which they can apply means to improve each faculty of a child while young; and thus early embrace the best opportunity to impress on the minds of their children the lessons of improvement, as the impressions made in one day on the mind of a person in childhood, are productive of as much good, as a month in adult age. If a mother perceives in examining the

head of her child that he is deficient in the organ of Causality, she should appeal to it powerfully, and create in him a desire to examine into causation; if small Benevolence, arouse in him sympathetic feelings; and if he has large Destructiveness and Combativeness, she should be careful not to excite them; and she can teach him those sciences and pursuits adapted to his faculties, as Geography and Astronomy to large Locality; Philosophy to Causality; Mechanism to Constructiveness and Imitation; and so on with the rest of the faculties. Thus, how many great and noble men is phrenology destined to make through the influence and efforts of mothers, and how much happiness it is destined to cause? Future ages will nobly answer if the trial be once made.

Dear reader, if you would wish to be instrumental in reforming and perfecting man, engage in promulgating the principles of Phrenology. Philanthropy demands it—every love of Human Nature demands it of you. Heed their injunctions—thereby you will receive the smiles of heaven, the gratitude of your country, and confer blessings upon posterity. W.

Leonardsville, N. Y. May, 1846.

For the Gem.

THE UTILITY OF INVESTIGATION.

As the countenances of men differ, so also would it be unreasonable to expect to see a uniformity in their opinions. Though it would be unreasonable to expect that all men would think alike upon every subject, yet, every man is bound by a fixed law of his own nature, to think; and his thoughts ought, as near as possible, to conform to the truth. It will appear, on a moment's reflection, that in order to form correct conclusions upon the different subjects presented to the mind, we must investigate those subjects; and the more careful and critical the investigation, the more certain to arrive at truth.

Truth can never suffer loss by an exposition to the light, while error can only be successfully propagated in the dark. It is a truth generally known & acknowledged, that error has been the most predominant in the darkest ages; while, whenever reason has sat upon her throne and men have been wont to think for them-

selves, truth has unfurled her triumphant banner and rode forth in the majesty of her strength.

Now to apply the principle to phrenology; whether her doctrines be true or false, there can be no danger arising from an investigation of the evidences upon which they rest. If the principles of phrenology be true, then let an unprejudiced examination of the whole matter convince us of their truth; or if false, let their fallacy in like manner be detected.

Considering the subject in this light, may we not hail a paper devoted to this subject, as a "lamp that burneth." The subject of phrenology has been somewhat agitated among the citizens of Michigan, by public lecturers and others, yet there appears to remain a doubt upon the public mind concerning the propriety of giving it a place among the sciences. The "Gem" being the first, and only publication of the *Peninsular State* treating upon this subject, the inquiring mind is directed thitherward, as to a beacon by which to be guided along the channel of unsullied truth.

And may we not confidently hope that the present period will be one which will pour forth a flood of light upon the subject, blazing with such effulgence as to dispell the last doubt, and set the mooted question at rest forever.

H.

Oak Grove, Mich., June, 1846.

For the Gem.

THE MORAL LAWS.

The Moral Law is pure and true,
In every heart we find it too,—
It shows itself in every mind—
Its index in the heart we find.

By reading Spurzheim and Gall,
(Though some are large and others small,)
We learn that every organ bears,
Resemblance to our characters.

Experience shows us very plain,
That as the organs of the brain
Are large, or small, are right, or wrong,
They tend to lead the man along.

Yet the great *Regulator* here
Is Conscientiousness, so clear—
Reproves the wrong, approves the right,
And rules the selfish with its might.

In every brain that organ's found,—
The high, the low, the world all 'round,
If cultivated, it will lead
The mind to each good word and deed.

But when controll'd by organs low,
And men to sinful actions go,
It gives them pain, and bitter grief,
Till restitution brings relief.

The laws of mind, well understood,
And practiced, will result in good :
They raise the mind from scenes most vile,
And cause the sorrowing heart to smile.

By the light of Science, we are enabled to discover that certain fixed and immutable Laws are established throughout the whole universe—both of mind and matter by which all beings and things are governed.

These laws are arbitrary in their nature, and perfect in their operation. No one can be transgressed with impunity; nor will any one, once violated cease its operation upon the transgressor until he is brought to know and feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Through the unchangeability of these Laws we are enabled to know, if we place ourselves in contact with the fire, we shall be burned—if we plunge into the water we shall be drowned—if we expose ourselves to the cold below a certain temperature, we shall be frozen—if we expose ourselves to the elements in an opposite temperature, we shall impair our health—and if we climb upon a tree or building, and neglect our balance so as to transgress the law of Gravitation, we are sure to fall.

So also in the laws of mind. If we disobey the law of kindness, and transgress upon the proper influence of Conscientiousness, we must inevitably suffer mental anguish—and if we disobey the dictates of Veneration, we must feel the gloom of the irreligious libertine.

Detroit, May, 1846.

J. H. S.

HAPPINESS.

Guilt is the source of sorrow; 'tis the fiend,
The avenging fiend, that follows us behind,
With whips and stings; the blest know none of this,
But rest in everlasting peace of mind;
And find the height of all their heaven is goodness.

PHYSIOLOGICAL.

From the Water-Cure Journal. AGUE AND ITS TREATMENT.

Dr. SHER.—I wish through your Journal to give your readers my views and experience of Ague, or Intermittent Fever, and its treatment by water. Ague is a disease of the internal organs of the abdomen, caused doubtless by the loss of vigorous or healthy action of the skin.—The liver, the stomach, the bowels and spleen, all suffer more or less in fever, and ague. Upon some one or all of these organs, there is an accumulation of the waste matter of the system, producing congestion. This matter being unvitalized, becomes cold, and its effect upon vitalized matter is morbid in its action upon the extreme nerves and living tissues. It thus abstracts a flow of the nervous fluid, causing a stupified action in the part or parts, while at the same time the nervous power is retained in the great centres or fountains, the brain and spinal marrow. This doubtless causes the cold stage in Intermittent or Ague. This accumulation of nervous power finally bursts forth in a reaction, the oxydized blood forces its way to the capillaries, and comes in contact with this accumulated waste matter, particularly in the skin; The oxygen of the blood unites with the waste matter, by which it is literally burned, producing excessive heat or fever. In other words, there is an effort in the system to throw the disease from the more important or internal organs to the skin. This constitutes the second or febrile stage of ague. Thus one extreme has been followed by another, and still no equilibrium has been obtained. The system becomes exhausted in this last effort to relieve itself of the disease: a relaxation takes place in the cutaneous capillaries, and is followed by profuse sweating, constituting the third stage of ague, or intermittent fever.

2. With this view of the pathology of ague, I have adopted the following treatment with uniform success:

When the cold stage commences, place the patient in a bath of warm water, so that the whole body will be immersed. One or two persons should rub him constantly (keeping up the temperature of the water,) until the chill and fever are gone, and an equilibrium is established.

At the same time let the patient drink freely of warm water, until he vomits freely. When taken out of the bath he should be washed all over in water of a temperature not to produce coldness or chilliness, rubbed dry and warm, and if possible, take exercise in the open air.—When the attack is recent, this course seldom fails to arrest it by the second or third application, and often by the first. It should be repeated as often as the paroxysm returns. Washing daily all over in cold water should also be practiced. The diet should be plain and unstimulating.

There is another course which I have pursued with about the same success, and is more convenient for common use. That is, wait until the cold stage has passed, and when the febrile stage is formed, then wrap them up in a wet sheet, or a jacket made as follows:

Take of coarse domestic linen one and a half yards, let the width of the cloth make the length of the jacket; cut out arm-holes so that it will fit up all round the neck; wet this, and wring it as you would a sheet, put this on and change as often as it gets hot, drink plentifully of warm water and induce vomiting. When the patient has sweat freely for an hour or more, then wash them in cold water; rub them dry; and let them take exercise. Repeat this as often as it returns, and on the intermediate days wrap them in the jacket and let them sweat, if possible, and wash as before. Move the bowels by injections of water.

With this course I have never failed to arrest ague in a few days, and by continuing the daily washing in cold water to prevent a return.—In fact, it is the only method in my opinion, which can surely and safely eradicate this disease and leave no bad effects behind. In my hands it has never failed when it has been fairly tried. When the disease is recent, a few applications have been sufficient—but when it has been of long standing and chronic, more time and perseverance is necessary. I do not now recollect of a single case having more than a second or third paroxysm under this course, and each succeeding one much lighter than the former.

This course I pursued at Massillon, O., where chill fever, or ague and fever, is one of the most formidable diseases to eradicate which the physician has to encounter.

Any one who will adopt the above course will find no use for quinine, arsenic solutions, or any of the numerous pills or mixtures and other nostrums of the day.

A, UNDERHILL.

SELECTED.

The Laplanders are of a dwarfish stature. It may be thought that this is the effect of the rigor of their polar cold. But we find interspersed among them and inhabiting the same country, numerous families of industrious Finns, who cultivate the earth, and subsist chiefly on its produce; and this race, though they remain for centuries in the same country, do not appear to be in the least smaller than the Swedes and Norwegians. The difference, therefore, between the Finns and Laplanders must be attributed mainly or entirely to diet.—*Dr. Lambe.*

The Laplanders, Samoides, Ostiaks, Tungas, Burates and Kamachadales, in Northern Europe and Asia, as well as the Esquimaux in the Northern, & the nations of Terra del Fuego, in the southern extremity of America, although they live almost entirely on flesh, and that often raw, are the smallest, weakest, and least brave people of the globe.—*Prof. Lawrence.*

The Zulus depend upon the soil for subsistence, and go entirely naked. Licentiousness is wholly unknown among them—I have been among them for three years—seen them on all occasions—have many a time seen hundreds of males and females, huddled together in perfect nakedness, but never saw the least manifestation of licentious feeling; and they are as remarkable for their intellectual activity and aptitude as for chastity. It is a common thing for the children, in the course of fifteen months from the first time they ever saw a letter, to learn to read well in the New Testament, and to solve questions in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.—On leaving them, I asked what I should bring them when I returned, and they all cried at once, 'Bring us more teachers! more books!'—*Rev. A. Grant, (Missionary.)*

Moses permitted the Jews to eat flesh, on the same principle that he suffered them to put away their wives: and the whole economy of the Mosaic dispensation aimed rather to restrict them, than to encourage the Jews to use this

kind of food, His dietetic regulations concerning it were obviously designed to restrain them as much as possible, and confine them to the least objectionable kinds of preparations.—*S. Graham.*

Of the interesting inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, in the Pacific, it is said they live almost entirely on fruits and vegetables. Their diet is very simple, yams constituting their principal food. They rise early, and take much exercise. Their strength and agility is so great that the most expert English sailors cannot match them at wrestling and boxing, carrying, weighing, &c. Sickness of any kind is rare among them. The females, to some extent, assist in the cultivation of the soil. They are almost as muscular as the males, and taller than the generality of the sex. Their dress is simple, of their own manufacture, and so fitted as to admit of a free circulation of air over the whole surface of the body. The women all understand the art of midwifery. Their births mostly take place in the night time; their labors are safe, and of short duration. Their infants are generally bathed three times a day in cold water. The young of both sexes are trained up in habits of industry, virtue, piety, and religion. Their countenances are open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart. The young women are particularly beautiful. 'A young girl, (said Capt. Pison,) accompanied us to the boat, carrying on her shoulders, as a present, a large basket of yams, over such roads, and down such precipices, as were scarcely passable by any creatures except goats, and over which we could scarcely scramble with the help of our hands; yet with this load on her shoulders, she skipped from rock to rock like a young roe.'—Their innocence and simplicity are thus described:

'By our bedside had already been placed some ripe fruits, and our hats were crowned with chaplets of the fresh blossoms of the nono, or flower tree, which the women had gathered in the freshness of the morning dew. On looking around the apartment, though it contained several beds, we found no partition, curtain or screens; they had not yet been considered necessary. So far indeed from concealment being thought of, when we were about to get up, the women, anxious to show their attentions, assem-

bled to wish us good morning, and to inquire in what way they could best contribute to our comfort, and to present us with some little gifts which the produce of the Island afforded.'

I spent the winter of 1833-7 on the Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, and devoted much of my leisure time to instructing the young slaves. The little field negro from five to ten years old, who never saw a letter nor had any idea of one till I taught him, on being promised that they should have a Bible given them if they would learn to read, would, in the course of one week, learn the alphabet, and learn to read ba, be, bi, &c. In three or four weeks they would learn to read short sentences, such as 'No man may put off the law of God;' and in a few months they would learn to read the New Testament. With all the little field negroes, who lived on corn meal, yams, peas, &c. there was the utmost avidity, as well as aptitude to learn.—*Dr. J. Burdell.*

MESMERISM AND SURGERY.

"On Tuesday last a surgical operation was performed on a lady in Byron, when she was in a mesmeric sleep, which is of so novel a character, in this vicinity, as to be worthy of notice.

The lady is Mrs. Tuttle, the wife of Mr. Nelson Tuttle, a respectable farmer in Byron; the magnetizer was J. C. Walker, a gentleman who is teaching a school in the neighborhood of Mr. Tuttle. The operation was the removal of a tumor from the shoulder, partly over the joint; the operator was Mr. John Cotes, of this village.

The facts, as related to us, are briefly as follows:—

Mrs. Tuttle, who is about thirty years of age, had been troubled with the tumor for several years: and when its removal was determined upon, the idea occurred to Mr. Walker, (who it appears is an adept in mesmerism,) that it might better be preformed when she was under the influence of magnetism. He accordingly magnetized her seven or eight times between the 8th and 17th inst., on which day the operation was to be performed as arranged between the husband and doctor, though entirely unknown to the patient,

When Dr. Cotes arrived at 12 o'clock, she was in the magnetic sleep, and had been so half an hour. Dr. Lynde, of Byron, and some ten or fifteen other persons were present, and the operation was performed at half past one—it occupied about three minutes, and during the performance the patient appeared perfectly tranquil and unconscious of what was going on. The tumor was about three inches long by two and a half broad, and to extirpate it, required an external incision of near six inches long, and then to be dissected from the bone. She was kept in the mesmeric state for three hours after the operation, making five hours in all, and when Mr. Walker awoke her she was perfectly unconscious of all that had occurred.

Whatever opinions may be entertained of animal magnetism in the abstract, this case is too strongly authenticated to admit of doubt."—*Batavia N. Y. Times.*

SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY.

THE atmosphere, though not usually charged to the excess which is necessary to produce the phenomena to which we have just alluded, will commonly afford indications of electrical excitement. In calm, dry weather, when no clouds are visible, the gold leaves of an electrometer, armed with the pointed rod of flame will always indicate vitreous electricity; and it has been ascertained that its intensity is subject to regular variations, reaching a maximum about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and falling to a minimum between one and two. In high winds and damp weather, without rain, electrical indications can readily be obtained; and in rain, or snow, they vary very much both as to kind and intensity,

We have hitherto directed our attention principally to one method of exciting the electrical forces, namely, the friction of dissimilar substances, by which their particles are rapidly brought into close contact and is rapidly separated. But this operation we have found particularly that the rubbed surface of a dielectric becomes inductive; its charge being sustained both through its own substance and through the air to surrounding conductors. But there are many other methods by which this extraordinary agent may be developed; and, indeed, the

forcible disturbance of the established equilibrium of the particles of bodies in any way seems sufficient to call it forth in various degrees.— Thus the forcible disruption of cohesion; mere pressure upon certain crystallized substances; the heating of others; changes of physical state; crystallization and evaporation, are all capable of producing electrical excitement.

If we break a roll of sulphur, we shall find a charge of electricity upon its two fresh surfaces; and if we pound it in a dry mortar, and pour the fragments upon the glass of an electrometer, the leaves will diverge very forcibly, and if we renew the contact with fresh surfaces upon a fresh plate, we shall find that it is not easy to deprive it of the whole quantity which it has thus acquired.

If we take a rhombohedron of Iceland spar, and, holding it by two opposite edges, press upon two of its opposite faces, it will manifest a decided power of attraction upon light substances.

Crystals of tourmaline again, exhibit a very remarkable state of electrical excitement when gently heated. The tourmaline is a hard, crystallized mineral, which occurs in granite and other primitive rocks, in the form of three, six, or nine sided prisms, terminated with three or six sided pyramids. It was discovered by the Dutch in Ceylon who called it *Aschen trikker*, from its property of attracting ashes when thrown into the fire. It appears, however, to have been known to Theophrastus. When the stone is of considerable size and warmed, flashes of light may be seen to dart across its surface when laid upon a hot iron. If a crystal of this mineral be mounted upon a pivot, or otherwise suspended with freedom of motion, its excitement will be found to be polar, and one end will be attracted by excited glass and the other repelled. The polar arrangement of its particles exists throughout its substances; for, when broken in two, each half will prove to be likewise polar. It is during the rise of the temperature that these phenomena take place; during the process of cooling they also occur, but with the opposite direction of the forces.

The poles of the mineral have reference to the axis of symmetry, and those crystals are alone electrical, the opposite extremity of whose axis differ with regard to the number, disposition, and figure of their facets.

Boracite is another mineral which possesses the property of becoming electric by heat in a high degree. It crystallizes in the form of a cube, but the edges and angles are generally replaced by secondary planes, and four of the angles are always observed to present a greater number of the facets than the other four: the most complex angles are rendered vitreous, and the simplest resinous, by heat, and these are always found at the opposite extremities of the axis of symmetry.

Electricity may also be developed by the near contact of heterogeneous substances. Thus, if a circular disk of platinum be fitted with an insulating handle, and pressed against a similar disk of zinc, both being held by the insulating rods, both will be electrified, as may be rendered manifest by the condenser and gold-leaf electrometer. The zinc will have vitreous, and the platinum resinous electricity. Silver or copper may be used instead of platinum, and like effect, although in a less degree, will be apparent.

If melted sulphur be poured into a glass vessel, it becomes electrical in the process of crystallization; and if it be removed from the glass and examined after solidification, it will be found in the resinous state, and the glass in the corresponding vitreous state. Water, also, in the act of freezing, becomes electrical.

The evaporation of water likewise excites electricity: and if a heated platinum vessel be placed upon the cap of a gold-leaf electrometer, and water dropped into it as the steam flies off, the leaves will expand with resinous electricity. The effect is rendered very decided with the assistance of the condenser. The late experiments of M. Pouillet have rendered it probable that the evaporation of perfectly pure water is not accompanied by any development of the electrical forces, but that a very minute portion of saline matter in solution is sufficient to determine the effect. This does not detract from the probability of evaporation, being the principal source of atmospheric electricity; for all the water upon the face of the globe is impregnated more or less with different salts. The vitreous electricity that corresponds to the resinous charge, which, in the experiment, is left upon the electrometer, is carried into the air, and probably communicates a charge to the minute drops into which it is again condensed, and which float in the atmosphere.—*Daniell's Chymical Philosophy.*

THE GEM OF SCIENCE.

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

ANN ARBOR, JUNE 23.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACULTIES. No. 4. 4, INHABITIVENESS.

FUNCTION.—Love of home.

SMALL.—His size will give little or no regard for either home or country, as such, and the possessor will desire to gratify a roving disposition. He may remain in a place for a short period, but his mind would be easily arrested by some distant object, or at hearing of some foreign inducement, when he would resolve to wander farther from his home.

FULL.—This will give some regard for, and its possessor will content himself either at, or from home, as convenience required.

LARGE.—Gives strong attachments to one place, an aversion to travel, strong patriotism and a lasting regard for, and if the other social or domestic organs be large, the individual will enjoy, social life: its charms will be appreciated and domestic tranquility realized.

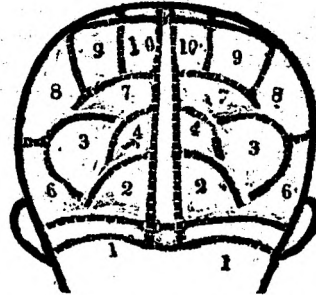
ITS NATURAL LANGUAGE cannot as well be described, as determined by observation, and the medium for getting this natural language of all the organs will assist in this case; and for the assistance of the student, we will here point out a rule for determining the natural language of the organs.

The brain is connected with the spinal marrow by the *medulla oblongata*, on which the brain rests, and which serves as the centre of gravity. This is the place from which, as from a centre, phrenologists measure in determining the length of an organ, which extends to the skull.

Now when there is a greater quantity of brain back of the *medulla oblongata* than there is forward of, or anterior to the external opening of the ear, it inclines the head from the centre of gravity, and the posterior lobe is consequently drawn downward; so if the domestic organs or animal propensities and sentiments are predominating in size and activity, even though the organs of the head may not all be subjected to a close inspection, when the person of your obser-

vation is either walking in the street, or about his ordinary business, you may determine with safety, in this way, not only his *general* disposition, but also at that time, you may judge from the ballance of his head, the *ballance of his mind*.

This subject might be pursued farther with interest, and the effect of the mind upon the whole body, arms, &c. be pointed out if it were in order in this article, but we must leave it for future consideration.



LOCATION.—This organ is located a little below and under the superior angle of the occipital bone—above Philoprogenitiveness and below Concentrativeness.

GENERAL REMARKS.—This organ was discovered by Dr. Spurzheim, and is now believed to be permanently established. This faculty is social in its nature, but has reference to home only.

Philoprogenitiveness gives us a regard for the young, and a desire for the welfare of posterity—Adhesiveness gives us friendship—attachments for each other and our friends; while Inhabitiveness co-operates with, and give fixedness and stability to, the other social powers, rivets the mind upon, and adds another qualification to the enjoyment of that solace which can be found only in a cheerful home. Here would we unite the workings of this faculty with our organ of Tune, and let the soul aspire to music's sweetest notes in singing,

“Home! sweet, sweet home,” &c.

Here would we call back the wanderings of the mind in its broad range of thought, and our desires to explore the world, and be content—But while home should be rendered pleasant with a continued flow of kindness, and uniform in-

dustry, we should not forget that we have another home, a house not made with hands, eternally in the heavens, to which we shall be called, ere a few more years, or months, or days have passed over our heads.

The following beautiful lines of the poet, speak forth in tender accents, some of the pure social emotions that flow through Inhabiteness joined with Adhesiveness:

“And shall I go back to my first loved home,
To find how all is changed,
Alone o'er those altered scenes to roam.
From my early self estranged?”—*Miss F. H. Gould.*

“This is the dwelling; but the look, the tone,
The heart that gave the gladness, all are flown,
Yet, while these trees wave o'er me and I hear
Each well known branch still rustling in my ear,
See the same window, where as the day grew pale,

I sat oft lingering o'er some half-read tale,
Scarce can I think, within that home-like door,
No voice of love would bless me as before.”

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY OF NAPOLEAN BONAPARTE.

(Concluded.)

Before closing our remarks on this interesting character, we take pleasure in subjoining the following graphic description by Mr. Fowler:

“To be great in one thing is of little account; but to be all greatness, without blemish—this is the desideratum, and this he possessed and evinced. All the perceptive, and both the reflective, were immense. Hence, the power and the correctness of his intellectual operations.—He saw all that was to be seen, and then drew correct conclusions. He was great in detail—great in matters requiring source and comprehensiveness. He knew what to say and do, and just how to say and do it. He was methodical to precision, and had a memory of things unequalled, probably, by any other man. He knew, at one time, nearly every man in his vast army, by name and face. Reader, think of that! Indeed, this was one of the things that made his soldiers fight so fiercely for him. He had both the phrenological organ and the faculty of *Human Nature*, or discernment of character, in a

most remarkable degree, *Vide* the fulness of his head above comparison. Agreeableness was equally developed in both head and character. These gave him his command over mind. Causality was immense. See the height and boldness of his forehead. Hence the celerity and correctness of his plans. For this, he had probably no superior. He was great for *creating resources, adapting ways and means to ends*, and laying just the plan for reaching his ends; and it is remarkable how many succeeded, and how few failed. This also gave him that philosophical turn of mind for which he was remarkable.

But *Comparison* is his largest intellectual organ. This faculty puts this and that together, and draws inference from slight data. For this quality Bonaparte was extraordinary. See how often he spied out what his enemies intended to do and thus conquered. Comparison did this, aided of course by all the other faculties; but this *drew the inference*. His organ of Form was immense; *vide* the distance between the eyes. This combined with memory of names to recollect all his soldiers—all he saw. Individuality was very large: this noted every thing. Locality stood out in bold relief: this faculty was indispensable to give him that memory and knowledge of places, localities, advantageous positions, fortifications, &c., so essential to his success. Size was large, and he found much for this faculty to do; as also for Weight especially in riding, which was also large.—Color, combined with Ideality, was large, and was abundantly evinced in his taking so much pains to preserve paintings, statuary, &c., with which to decorate Paris. Look at the works of art patronized by him, and then at his head, and say whether his head and character do not coincide.

Thus far, we have spoken positively of his organs—because they are found thus in the cast already referred to—and shown their remarkable coincidence with his character. His character stood out from that of the whole world besides—so should his organs, if Phrenology were true. They *did* and stood out just as *did his character*—each extraordinary, and for precisely the same things. I now challenge disbelievers to take this *best cast by Antomarche* from his head in one hand, and his life in the

other, and after comparing the two, say whether the coincidence is not *perfect*.

Of the rest of his head we know less; but his coins, always designated to be correct likenesses of the sovereigns they represent, give at least the outline of his head correctly. They represent Self Esteem as enormous, the head projecting inordinately at the crown. How perfectly this harmonizes with his being so arbitrary! He knew no will but his own, and often evinced, in his councils of war, a headstrong will which nothing but the soft persuasions of his beloved Josephine could turn. His generals looked to her to dissuade him from those wild and rash projects he sometimes laid. He was to arbitrary, and had too much Hope, which made him regard impossibilities as possible.—This was the flaw of character that finally ruined him, and would have ruined him sooner, but for the judgment and persuasion of his Josephine.

Firmness, as already implied, was also very large, in both head and character. Without it, he could have accomplished comparatively nothing. I have yet to see the man remarkable for any thing but weakness, in whom this organ was not large. See Napoleon's for the size of this organ, and his character for the power of this faculty.

Of the size of Conscientiousness, I have no means of judging: Combesays he was destitute of it in character. Col. Lehmanouski says, and tells the following among other anecdote.—When he (Col. L) entered the military academy, Bonapart was Captain. At prayers, Col. L. refused to kneel, Bonaparte noticed the fact, and called for an explanation. Col. L. replied that he was a Lutheran, and could not conscientiously kneel to the Virgin. Bonaparte always afterwards allowed him to stand. His soldiers lotted upon exact justice. At their reviews, he allowed any soldier, who considered himself aggrieved, to step one pace forward.—Bonaparte rode up to him, heard his complaint, took away the rank of the officer who claimed more than his share, took away his prize money, righted the soldier, and advanced him in office—and all in a minute—and proceeded with the review. Every soldier and officer expected impartial justice at his hands, and this shows that he possessed this faculty,—

That, however, his other faculties often blinded it is not denied.

Amativeness was large; and his complete devotedness to Josephine evinced the faculty. After his divorce, (and his divorce, effected by the artifice of Talleyrand, brought about his ruin,) he sought the embrace of other than his wife, and has left illegitimate heirs in several nations, one of whom may be found near Watertown, N. J. But this passion did not appear to be particularly active.

But the organ that fought most of his battles, was ADHESIVENESS. The secret of his success, after all, was that he made his soldiers and his nation love him most devotedly. They fought thus desperately, mainly from motive of personal affection—the strongest motive in the world. No organ can vie with friendship in rendering sufficient aid. A weak man who loves you, will do more than a host of indifferents, however capable. As Bonaparte and his generals, Col. L. included, were passing incog. along the road, B. accosted an old woman hobbling along, and began to talk about himself, asking her what she thought. She spoke most enthusiastically in his praise. He answered that he had spilled the best blood of France. She replied that she had sent seven sons to the battle field, all but two of whom were dead, and she wished to God she had as many more to fight and die for him. This spirit pervaded all France, the army in particular, and won his battles.

THE SIZE OF HIS HEAD.—It was remarkably large, and measures nearly 24 inches where the hat fits to it. On this point Col. L. says that by mistake he put on the General's hat, and that it was entirely too large for him; and the Colonel's head measured 23 1.2 inches. Bonaparte's therefore, must have reached nearly or quite 24. His brain weighed heavier, I think, than any other ever weighed.

HIS TEMPERAMENT was one of extraordinary power, and furnished his brain with all the energy it could possibly work off, and much more. At 23 he was slim and light built, weighing only about 120 pounds, but became before going to St. Helena, very corpulent, and weighed about 250, his abdomen being inconveniently distended. Now, those who work off vitality faster than they manufacture it, become more spare, but those whose vital apparatus manufac-

tures it faster than their other organs work it off, grow more and more fleshy, the surplus vitality depositing itself in the form of fat. Now, mark Bonapart's vital apparatus, after supplying that immense drain to his head and muscles required to conduct his vast army, and ride so much on horseback, laid in, over and above, that extra supply which rendered him so corpulent. He could not have possibly been idle, because then this energy would have accumulated so fast as to have engendered disease at once. He declined rapidly at St. Helena. Look at all his portraits and statues, and you see him full favored. But look at this engraving, or the bust from which it was copied, and you find him thin and cadaverous.

It should be added that the power of the faculties is wonderfully enhanced by this abundance of animal life. This point I cannot stop here to explain, but it is all essential. Bonaparte, then, had these powerful conditions of greatness: first, a brain of immense size; secondly, a vigor of vital apparatus, rarely, if ever, equalled; thirdly, a temperament of most extraordinary activity, endurance, and power; fourthly, an evenly developed head, with a few excessive or deficient organs; fifthly, an intellectual lobe of great volume and power, and the whole set in motion with a force of character and might of mind rarely ever bestowed upon any other mortal. All these exalted conditions combined, and married to a Josephine, one of the finest women of the world, made him Napoleon Bonaparte. Lacking either, he would have been a Sampson shorn; with all combined, he was a mental Sampson in all his might, and shook the world to its very centre."

Napoleon was born on the 18th, August, 1769, crowned Emperor in 1804, and died on the Island of St. Helena, on the 5th of May, 1821.

The following stanzas were written before his remains were removed from the Island.

Here sleeps he now, alone!—not one
Of all the Kings whose crowns he gave,
Bends o'er his dust; nor wife, nor son,
Has ever seen or sought his grave.

Alone he sleeps: the mountain cloud
That night hangs round him, and the breath,
Of morning scatters, in the shroud
That wraps the conquerer's clay in death.

VELOCITY OF LIGHTNING.

We have already stated that sound travels in air with a velocity of only 113 feet in a second but lightning at the rate of 195,000 miles in the same period of time. The time in which the flash of lightning reaches us, from the different points of its course, may consequently be considered instantaneous; but the time which the explosion occupies will be very appreciable, and will vary with the distance of the several parts of the long line, which the distance travels,

A calculation has been made founded on the interval between the flash and the sound, and the duration of the thunder-clap, showing, that a flash of lightning will frequently traverse a space of nine or ten miles; and, when we take into account the zigzag course which it ordinarily follows, its alternate approach and recession will account for the phenomena in question.

Such would be the effect produced upon an observer standing at the end of a long file of soldiers, who were to discharge their muskets at the same moment. He would not hear a single report, but a succession of reports, which would produce an irregular rolling sound.

ANECBOTE.

Soon after the retaking of Toulon, Bonaparte accompanied Dagommier to Marscelles, and was with him in company there, when some one, struck with his person, asked the General *who that little bit of an officer was*, and where he picked him up? "That officer's name is Napoleon," replied the General: "I picked him up at the siege of Toulon, to the successful termination of which he eminently contributed, and you will probably see one day that *this little bit of an officer* is a greater man than any of us."

SUBLIME CALCULATION.—The voice of a locust can be heard one-eighth of a mile; and it is calculated that if a middle sized man had a voice as strong in proportion to his weight, he could be heard 2,773 miles. It is also calculated that if he was as nimble in proportion to his size as a flea, he could hop more than twelve thousand miles; or about as far as from New York to China.—Should like to see em go it.'

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ORIGINAL.

A SONG TO A WHIP-POO-WILL.

O where is thy parent that once o'er thee hov'r'd
With the tender emotions of a kind mother's
love—

From the sun and the storm, thy helplessness
covered,

And taught thy once feeble wings, to bear thee
above.

Where are those that shared with thee, the care
of thy mother ?

For I think there were more little nestlings than
thee :

Do they sing in this land, or far in another ?

If away, wouldst thou not, that with them ye
might be ?

But tell me sweet bird, art thou quite free from
sorrow ?

Are the notes that I list to, of joy, or of grief?
Hast thou no troubled thoughts of the coming
morrow ?

And do all of thy wants meet with speedy relief ?

O sing on, lovely bird, in night's pensive hour—

Thy voice so melodious falls sweet on my ear ;
To lure from sad musings, thy music has pow'r,
The heart of the gloomy, a while thou canst
cheer.

Ah! then in thy notes, let my fancy distinguish,
A tribute of praise, to thy Creator, and mine —
I'll own thee a teacher, distrust I'll relinquish.
My soul, and my life, to *God's care* I'll resign.

Miss H. ESTELLE D.

Franklin, June, 1846.

HEALTH OF THE MIND.

"THERE is such an intimate connexion between the body and mind, that the health of one, cannot be preserved without a proper care of the other. And it is from a neglect of this principle, that some of the most exemplary and conscientious persons in the world, suffer a thousand mental agonies, from a diseased state of the body, while others ruin the health of the body, by neglecting the proper care of the mind. When the brain is excited, by stimulating drinks taken into the stomach, it produces a

corresponding excitement of the mental faculties. The reason, the imagination, and all the powers, are stimulated to preternatural vigor and activity. In like manner, when the mind is excited by earnest intellectual effort, or by strong passions, the brain is equally excited, and the blood rushes to the head. Sir Astley Cooper records, that, in examining the brain of a young man who had lost a portion of his skull, whenever 'he was agitated, by some opposition to his wishes,' 'the blood was sent, with increased force, to the brain,' and the pulsations 'became frequent and violent.' The same effect was produced by any intellectual effort; and the flushed countenance, which attends earnest study or strong emotions of fear, shame, or anger, is an external indication of the suffused state of the brain from such causes.

In exhibiting the causes, which injure the health of the mind, they will be found to be partly physical, partly intellectual, and partly moral.

The first cause of mental disease and suffering, is not unfrequently found in the want of a proper supply of duly oxygenized blood. It has been shown, that the blood, in passing thro' the lungs, is purified, by the oxygen of the air combining with the superabundant hydrogen and carbon of the venous blood, thus forming carbonic acid and water, which are expired into the atmosphere. Every pair of lungs is constantly withdrawing from the surrounding atmosphere its healthful principle, and returning one, which is injurious to human life.

When, by confinement, and this process, the atmosphere is deprived of its appropriate supply of oxygen, the purification of the blood is interrupted, and it passes, without being properly prepared, into the brain, producing languor, restlessness, and inability to exercise the intellect and feelings. Whenever, therefore, persons sleep in a close apartment, or remain, for a length of time, in a crowded or ill-ventilated room, a most pernicious influence is exerted on the brain, and through this, on the mind.— A person, who is often exposed to such influences, can never enjoy that elasticity and vigor of mind, which is one of the chief indications of its health. This is the reason, why all rooms for religious meetings, and all schoolrooms, and sleeping apartments should be so contrived,

as to secure a constant supply of fresh air from without. The minister, who preaches in a crowded and ill-ventilated apartment, loses much of his power to feel and to speak, while the audience are equally reduced in their capability of attending. The teacher, who confines children in a close apartment, diminishes their ability to study, or to attend to his instructions. And the person, who habitually sleeps in a close room, impairs his mental energies, in a similar degree. It is not unfrequently the case, that depression of spirits, and stupor of intellect, are occasioned solely by inattention to this subject.

Another cause for mental disease, is, the excessive exercise of the intellect or feelings. If the eye is taxed, beyond its strength, by protracted use, its blood vessels become gorged, and the bloodshot appearance warns of the excess and the need of rest. The brain is affected, in a similar manner, by excessive use, though the suffering and inflamed organ cannot make its appeal to the eye. But there are some indications, which ought never to be misunderstood or disregarded. In cases of pupils, at school or at college, a diseased state, from over action, is often manifest by increased clearness of mind, and ease and vigor of mental action. In one instance, known to the writer, a most exemplary and industrious pupil, anxious to improve every hour, and ignorant or unmindful of the laws of health, first manifested the diseased state of her brain and mind, by demands for more studies, and a sudden and earnest activity in planning modes of improvement for herself and others. When warned of her danger, she protested that she never was better, in her life; that she took regular exercise, in the open air, went to bed in season, slept soundly, and felt perfectly well; that her mind was never before so bright and clear, and study never so easy and delightful. And at this time she was on the verge of derangement, from which she was saved only by an entire cessation of all her intellectual efforts.

A similar case occurred, under the eye of the writer, from over-excited feelings. It was during a time of unusual religious interest in the community, and the mental disease was first manifested, by the pupil bringing her Hymn-book or Bible to the class-room, and making it

her constant resort, in every interval of school duty. It finally became impossible to convince her, that it was her duty to attend to any thing else; her conscience became morbidly sensitive, her perceptions indistinct, her deductions unreasonable, and nothing, but entire change of scene, exercise and amusement saved her.— When the health of the brain was restored, she found that she could attend to the "one thing needful," not only without interruption of duty, or injury of health, but rather so as to promote both. Clergyman and teachers need most carefully to notice and guard against the danger here alluded to.

Any such attention to religion, as prevents a performance of daily duties and needful relaxation, is dangerous, as tending to produce such a state of the brain, as makes it impossible to feel or judge correctly. And when any morbid and unreasonable pertinacity appears, much exercise and engagement in other interesting pursuits, should be urged, as the only mode of securing the religious benefits aimed at. And whenever any mind is oppressed with care, anxiety, or sorrow, the amount of active exercise in the fresh air should be greatly increased, that the action of the muscles may withdraw the blood, which, in such seasons, is constantly tending too much to the brain.

There has been a most appalling amount of suffering, derangement, disease, and death, occasioned by a want of attention to this subject, in teachers and parents. Unusual precocity in children, is usually the result of an unhealthy state of the brain; and, in such cases, medical men would now direct, that the wonderful child should be deprived of all books and study, and turned to play or work in the fresh air. Instead of this, parents frequently add fuel to the fever of the brain, by supplying constant mental stimulus, until the victim finds refuge in idiocy or an early grave. Where such fatal results do not occur, the brain, in many cases, is so weakened, that the prodigy of infancy sinks below the medium of intellectual powers in afterlife. In our colleges, too, many of the most prominent minds sink to an early grave, or drag out a miserable existence, from this same cause. And it is an evil, as yet little alleviated by the increase of physiological knowledge.—

Every college and professional school, and every seminary of young ladies, needs a medical man, not only to lecture on physiology and the laws of health, but empowered, in his official capacity, to investigate the case of every pupil, and, by authority, to restrain him to such a course of study, exercise, and repose, as his physical system requires. The writer has found, by experience, that in a large institution, there is one class of pupils who need to be restrained, by penalties, from the late hours and excessive study, as much as another class need stimulus to industry."—MISS CATHERIN E. BEECHER.

THY BROTHER.—Though poor, ragged and degraded, the outcast is thy brother still.—Why shun and despise him? In years past, a kind admonition—a pleasant word—might have saved him. Yet you refused to counsel him and passed by him scornfully. Now he is a wreck of his former self. His ambition is destroyed, his energy is lost, and his heart is steeped in vice.—There was a time, it may be when his eye was placed on virtue and his feet were turned from destruction. That moment a look from you decided his fate. The lip of scorn was curled—contentment was expressed, and away he urged his steps to ruin. It is a pleasant reflection—'I might have saved a soul from vice and infamy, yet I refused.'

Ye who have been remiss in duty, who have not cared when a brother erred and perished, awake to a new life and not be slack in the performance of duty. It is not too late; scores may yet be saved by judicious efforts—your counsels—your tears—your affectionate hearts, and open hands. A kiss is better than a blow—a tear is more effectual than a kick—an open hand far preferable to a clinched fist. Kindness is a moral lever, judiciously used, that will move the world and raise it to life, light and joy.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

S Weeks, J R Sage, J Thatcher, J H McCray, D Pearsons, Miss M Haynor, A Hug-gins, Mr Dennis, A W Chase, Lewis Fults, J Van Dusen, J D Blanck, R Case, Lee and Brother, E S Dunn 25 cts., J Bennitt 50 cts., C Church 25 cts. E C Hatten 50 cents.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The "MEDICAL TRUTH TELLER" is the title of a paper, published in monthly numbers of 16 pages, octavo, Rochester, N. Y., by Justin Gates, M. D., Editor, at only 50 cents a year, and we are compelled to say, that it is one of the most pointed and searching, in ferreting out and developing medical truth of any other work published in the country. It should be sought after by every physician in our country. Our acknowledgments are due to the editor for TEN numbers of his paper. The whole volume would make a profitable work for binding.

The PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN, "Devoted to Truth and Righteousness—especially to Non-Resistance and other Reforms," ADIN BALLOU editor: Daniel S. Whitney, and Wm. H. Fish, corresponding editors. We have only to send the title and motto of the paper as a recommendation. It is well worth a dollar a year in advance. Address, Adin Ballou, Milford, (Hopendale) Massachusetts.

We cheerfully add this paper to our list of exchanges.

The January and May No's. of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are on our table. We can only speak of the numbers before us; they come amply embellished, rich with instruction and usefulness and laden with hopes of future reform.

Fowler's PHRENOLOGICAL and PHYSIOLOGICAL ALMANAC's for 1846-7 are received—'46 is replete with useful matter, good as new,—in the Almanac for '47, by *seasonable* anticipations of a coming year, Mr. F. gives us another evidence that he is "on hand." This annual is filled with choice matter that MUST LIVE when the Almanac dies. It is illustrated by more than a dozen cuts, among which we notice engravings of Mrs. S. H. Sigourney, Cassius M. Clay, Deacon Terry and James K. Polk. These cuts are accompanied with an explanation of the characters they represent. Price, 6 cents single, or 25 for \$1.

SIX LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF MESMERISM, by Dr. Dods, in the Marlbury Chapel, Boston. These lectures are published in a convenient form for conveyance by mail to any address. This work accords more strictly to our

views, than any we have yet perused, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as a philosophical exposition of the principles. Price, 25 cts.

HINTS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITARY SCIENCE, OR SCIENCE OF UNIVERSAL ANALOGY.—By GEORGE CORSELIUS.—It is nicely printed, and contains 22 pages. Price 12½ cents. This work is characterized for analogies, and seems to be the production of a mind which is sanguine, ardent, easily excited with metaphysics, deeply interested in human reform, and much engrossed in the contemplation of moral subjects.

SEAR'S NEW PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE.—This beautiful, and most useful Magazine, is published in New York City, well printed, on good paper, containing 60 pages, each number embellished with from 10 to 15 page engravings. It is filled with useful and interesting matter, and should be in every family circle. It may be had by forwarding, post paid, \$2.00 to R. SEARS, No. 128, Nassau-street, New York.

TO THE READER.

We have been obliged to lay over for the next number, several articles which would have been as appropriate in this; an article on the electric and magnetic power of the Torpedo, with a cut; together with one on the character of Daniel Webster, illustrated with a cut, were left out to make room for the interesting description of Napoleon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. F. W." which was designed for this number, is necessarily crowded out, it shall appear in our next. "What I love" was thankfully received. It is good, and we should be pleased to make the author's name a familiar one in our paper. "Lines from a parent" are excellent but lengthy. An article entitled "Education" was received. The principal objection to the article is its LENGTH. Short and pithy articles giving variety, with animation, would be as acceptable. W's: excellent article will be found in this number—let him write, and write freely.

Overlook the faults of others.

At the solicitation of our subscribers, the GEM will hereafter be issued without covers, on account of the Post-Office law. They will now recollect, that within thirty miles the Gem goes free.

In the single county of Mercer, in Pennsylvania, there are now erected fourteen new iron furnaces, and 100 mixers are wanted in the iron and coal business.

The population of Manchester N. H., has increased within the last six years, from 3,225 to 10,225. Twenty years ago, there was not even a village at the place.

Gen. Santa Anna has not returned to Mexico, but remains at Havana, devoting himself to amusements, apparently quite unconcerned about what is going on in other parts of the world.

The President of New Granada has very rationally expressed, in strong terms, his opposition to allowing Europeans to construct a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Porter, the Kentucky giant, has been elected to the Council from the 8th Ward of Louisville. The citizens may expect some tall measures to be introduced.

A dog of the Rock Mountain breed, seeing his master step into the cars ten miles from Baltimore, followed so closely as to come into the city only a minute behind the train.

A broom-stick, supposed to have been ridden by one of the Salem witches, has lately been picked up, and is considered a valuable relic of the olden time.

A deputy, condemned to death at Lyons, had attempted to take his own life by stabbing. A surgeon being called, he was pronounced out of danger, and ready for the gallows to-morrow!

Hon. Abbot Lawrence of Boston, has refused to rent any of his houses or stores to any person, for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors therein. An excellent example.

It is rumored that the Creek Indians have tendered the services of 2000 of their Warriors to act with the Americans against Mexico.

A LIST OF BOOKS

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