

THE GEM OF SCIENCE.

Knowledge is the food of the mind ; and without knowledge the mind must languish.

VOL. I.]

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[No. 7.

For the Gem of Science.
EDUCATION.

BY H. R. SCHETTERLY.

Before the times of Galileo, Bacon, Newton, and their coadjutors, learning consisted principally in fabricating theories, and then trying to reconcile nature's phenomena to them ; and this is still the course pursued, particularly with regard to education. Originally, all the real knowledge we possess was acquired by observation ; and that this is the only sure method by which future progress can be made in exploring the yet hidden arcana of nature, no rational deep thinking mind can for a moment doubt. But what is the course now pursued in developing the youthful mind ? Precisely the same that was in vogue during the dark or gothic age—we only commence it at an earlier day in life ; and hence do more harm to the physical constitution, when it is fully carried out, by depriving our children of corporeal exercise, than did our benighted ancestors.

During those ages learning was confined, almost exclusively, to the Monks shut up in cloisters and monasteries, where study commenced at mature age, and was consequently pursued without injury to the physical constitution during the time of its development. Now we take our children away from the beauties of nature at the age of four or five, and set them upon a bench for six or eight hours a day, where all the mental exercise the mental faculties get, is restricted to looking upon the letters and figures of the language they study ; and occasionally upon a daubed picture intended to represent something that can not be portrayed on paper, so as to be understood, without a knowledge of Perspectives, which are not taught in our schools.

In every other respect pupils are required to see with the eyes of the book-

maker ; and to employ his mental faculties throughout, instead of their own.— Yes, to save them even the trouble of thinking, and the exercise of language in framing the answers necessary to undergo an examination, these are printed at the bottom of the page ; so that the only organs necessary to be exercised, are, Locality, in looking out the corresponding questions and answers, and Eventuality in remembering them. If they can do this, they are able to pass an examination, on exhibition day, that will make the whole village ring with their praise, and the rocks and trees re-echo the encomium, though their own minds are benefitted nearly as little as the Parrot's by saying " pretty Polly."

The principal object is to store the mind with knowledge of every thing, and the pupil therefore is hurried thro' as many studies as possible ; the minutia, which are of the utmost importance, are consequently omitted, the mind being capable of grasping the half of them in the time allotted, and the other half are never presented so as to have any impresson upon it. In fact, no subject is fully comprehended by one out of a hundred, for want of knowledge of something that lies at the very basis of it.

Take, for instance, the subject of Grammar—the study of the language.— But is the language studied, except casually, during the time devoted to Grammar ? No ! All the attention is directed to the relation of words, while the meaning of those words, itself, is neither understood by the pupil, nor explained by the teacher, once in a hundred instances. Nor are the positions of words, with regard to each other, the right and wrong position of emphasis, and the different positions of members of sentences with regard to each other, so as to bring out the meaning in the most perspicuous man-

ner, ever sufficiently illustrated and pressed upon the pupil's attention; and the knowledge acquired of the relation of words is consequently lost for want of application; and want of perspicuity pervades much of the composition of some of our most voluminous and scientific writers, which is afterwards cited as authority to be imitated. We might proceed to show that the mode of teaching other branches of knowledge is quite as defective, considered individually; but prefer to strike at the very root of the evil, by pointing out the defects that lie at the foundation of the system, as a whole.

The mind is made up of a number of faculties, of which Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order, Calculation, Eventuality, Locality, Time and Tune, are called the perceptive faculties. These are the principal ones that make us acquainted with nature, and furnish food or matter for Comparison, Causality, Imitation, Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, &c. to act upon. The former are crowded as closely as possible around the eyes, which are the medium through which nearly all useful knowledge is obtained; and, in consequence of their constant employment, an impression made upon the mind through them, is much more permanently fixed, and the idea impressed is much more accurate, than it would be if made by any of the other senses.

Now every observer is well aware that health is indispensable to the vigorous action of any organ, either of mind or body; and also that exercise, within certain bounds, is the only means of invigorating any healthy organ. Indeed, all efforts of education are predicated upon this fact, and universal experience attests its truth;—the blacksmith's right arm is both stronger and larger than the left, and a person accustomed to walking can travel fifty miles a day easier than one of our merchants can walk twenty.

We have shown that in our schools but few of the perceptive faculties are

exercised, namely, Eventuality, in reading; Locality, in studying Geography, and in looking out corresponding questions and answers; Calculation, where mental arithmetic is taught, and a few others. And even these are exercised only upon objects put upon paper, and upon comparatively few subjects, without a sufficient variety. Nor can the attention of the pupil be riveted by force, as it were, permanently upon any subject so as to make a lasting impression upon his mind. The indispensable attention must be voluntary—it can never be forced; and to excite it you must have recourse to God's own vast store-house, pointed out in the beauties of creation, and explained in the nice adaptation of things to the purposes for which they were created. The fact is, education must begin and proceed, to considerable extent, in God's own school-house, before it can be perfected by books. But of this hereafter.

The question, however, presents itself forcibly—How is the intellect to manufacture ideas, and to act vigorously, when it is served by a set of puny, feeble, ease-loving, and idle servants sleeping nearly all the time? As well might the manufacturer, with defective machinery, expect to reap a rich harvest of dollars and cents by employing the idle, the dissipated, and the paupers of the town, to attend it, as the parent hopes for a vast store of useful knowledge by subjecting his children to such an imperfect system of Education. Every person has become acquainted with others who apparently looked upon things around them, and yet take not sufficient notice of them to recognize them next day.

In fact, the present system (?) of education is directly calculated to enfeeble the human mind, by circumscribing the sphere of observation, and substituting book knowledge for that which nature offers so abundantly without money and without price. And we find accordingly that very few, if any, of those who attend our Colleges and Universities, ever arrive at any eminence, in any of the

important pursuits of life. Another objection against the present mode of education is the exclusive exercise of the mental faculties, to the entire neglect of the muscular system, before either of them is matured by age.

Almost all the vital energy of the body is concentrated upon the brain, provided this can be kept in vigorous exercise; and enfeebled health is the inevitable consequence, and an early death may be calculated upon with certainty, if the mental effort be continued too long. But if this be not the consequence a prematurely enfeebled system is inevitable, under which the mind also succumbs in time. A large proportion of University graduates die early. Mr. Fowler says ten out of twelve whom he knew died young—and the rest are generally rendered unfit for any active pursuit during life. The Misses Davidsons, who were potesses at eight or nine years of age, were both in their graves before they were fifteen; and the eminent mathematical boy of Vermont, only ten years of age, holds death by a very slender thread; whereas Franklin, Rittenhouse, Herschel and many others, who conjoined active corporeal with mental exercise; or acquired their knowledge after the full development of their physical frames, attained to old age, and great eminence in the literary and scientific world. Men have yet to learn that God's laws cannot be violated without impunity, even from the best and most noble motives.

Mongoquinong, Ia.

☞ The New York Tribune says to the Morning News:

You are hereby respectfully and distinctly informed that the President himself, clearly and explicitly, some weeks since, stated to a gentleman of the highest respectability, that it was the fixed determination of the Government to take and to hold permanently New Mexico, Chihuahua, and California, and to annex them, ultimately, to the United States. If you doubt it, ask the editor of the Union to get leave from the President to say that he has not said so; but don't let him quibble upon words. If the President denies it substantially, the name of the gentleman can be given who made the observation.

☞ To affect the minds of the people of the United States with a sense of the evils of war as contrasted with the blessings of peace, the celebrated Dr. Rush, proposed the following inscriptions to be painted on a sign over the war office:

1. An office for butchering the human species.
2. A widow and orphan office.
3. A broken bone making office.
4. A wooden leg making office.
5. An office for creating public and private vices.
6. An office for creating speculators, stock jobbers and bankrupts.
7. An office for creating famine.
8. An office for creating political diseases.
9. An office for creating poverty, and the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

BYRON.—The wool carding and cloth-dressing works belonging to F. J. Provost, Esq., at Byron, Shiawassee county were recently destroyed by fire together with about 2,000 pounds of wool which had been received for manufacture. Loss \$3,000—no insurance. This loss will be severely felt by Mr. Provost, and also by the farming community of Shiawassee, many of whom have thereby lost the whole of their this year's clip of wool.

THE QUESTION.—A very pious Presbyterian divine used always to say, when he met the General Assembly of his Church, "Now, my dear brethren, how near can we come to doing what is right, and keep together?" A poor editor may as well say every day when he sits down to his task—"Now, dear skin and bones, how much truth can we say and live?" — *Chronotype.*

A DREADFUL DEATH.—A late English paper says that a few weeks ago, Matthew Ferguson, keeper of the menagerie and museum of the Starr Inn, Bolton, was found in the den of the male leopard, quite dead, and dreadfully mangled.— He had a whip in his hand, and it is supposed he had ventured into the den, for the purpose of training the animal a la Van Amburgh.

ORIGINAL.

Duties of the Young.

BY REV. G. F. HEMINGWAY.

The strength and safety of society is dependent upon the virtue and intelligence of the youth, especially of the young men. Cataline was not ignorant of this, when he was about to attempt an overthrow of the liberties of Rome, hence his first object was to corrupt the morals of the young men, and form them for deeds of daring and of crime.

The youth are the rising hope of society; they have been well represented as the "flower of a country." The relation sustained by the young, to society, has attracted the attention of the philosopher and the statesman, and elicited in their behalf, the prayers of the great and good. How perfectly does this accord with the spirit of Divine Revelation, one remarkable trait of which is, its benevolent concern for the young. On them does its instruction drop like rain, and distil like the evening dew. Beside their path it pours its purest light, and uses its strongest motives, such as its stern commands, and its pointed warnings and reproof, followed by the melodious sound of its invitations, and the sweet music of its Heaven-born promises, to form them for virtue, happiness, holiness, and for Heaven.

We were created to be a race of social beings, and as such we have social duties to perform.—The generation of our fathers will soon fall asleep, and we shall be called to occupy their places in society. Now youthful reader, remember that society, in committing to you her interests, imposes upon you corresponding claims, and at the same time rightfully demands of you a diligent preparation to meet those claims.

In order to fill up the measure of our days with usefulness, a diligent cultivation of our mental and moral powers, is indispensably necessary. What young man of the nineteenth century, without intelligence is prepared to act well the part of an American citizen. In despotic governments ignorance may be an essential qualification for a good citizen. The less he knows of his rights, the more contented to be deprived of them. The less he knows of duty, the more easily and successfully used as an instrument of ambition and power. Not so in a nation of freedom like our beloved republic,

where every man is a public man. In a community like this, the intelligence of the people, is a rock of defence, bidding defiance to the arm of the oppressor.

We do not contend that every man should have a critical knowledge of the various branches of science; this may perhaps, of necessity, be confined to a few; but a degree of improvement is within the reach of all. The means for the improvement of the youth, were never more abundant than at the present time; nor was there ever a period which afforded more mighty inducements to the young, to engage in the acquisition of knowledge, than the present. Notwithstanding the multiplied advantages of the present age, the youthful mind will remain in a state of imbecility, so long as the highest aspirations of the soul is suffered to grovel upon the earth.

In Michigan, our young men are mostly business men; but business men need not be so many novices. Franklin was a business man, yet by a faithful improvement of his leisure moments, he became one of the wisest statesmen, and a most eminent philosopher of his day.—Others have arisen from obscurity to occupy some of the most elevated positions in society, under far less favorable circumstances than those with which we are surrounded. We have within our own state, our literary institutions of the first order, to which access can be had on the most reasonable terms, while books and periodicals of a literary character are being multiplied in number, and reduced in price, furnishing increasing facilities to the indigent, to arise to the zenith of intellectual glory.

Our Creator has placed us here for society, and has so connected us with the living beings with which we are surrounded, that they will feel the good or evil effects of our conduct, long after we have gone to the spirit world. How wise then for every young man to inquire, what am I? For what end was I made? How can I best meet the object for which I was formed? These are grave questions, and ought to receive our first attention.

But while it is true that every young man is under obligation to use every facility for the acquisition of knowledge, within his reach, to fit him for his intended station in society, it will not be denied that virtue is equally necessary,

and should be happily blended with intelligence in the formation of his character. Society has nothing to fear so long as her youngmen are virtuous and intelligent, but in committing her interests to them, she dwells in safety.

May Heaven grant that the youth of our land, may ever be as a "wall of fire" around about our free institutions, bidding defiance to the encroachments of every foe.

LETTER FROM P. M. WHEATON, M. D.

MR. SANFORD, DEAR SIR: I see in your valuable and interesting paper, several articles on Hydropathy, and I propose saying a few words thereon, especially with reference to an article in No. 4, by A. Underhill.

He commences with what he is pleased to term the "Pathology of Ague." With due reference to the writer, I would say that his remarks are purely theoretical assumptions, compounded of the theories of Cullen and Thomson, and the Chemical visions of Liebig, and which have no reference to the treatment that follows, which is strictly in accordance with the Galenic dogma, "Contraria Contrariis." All the knowledge we actually possess concerning Ague, or any other Fever, is the following, Bilious Fevers and Intermittents are caused by a miasm floating in the atmosphere, so subtle in its nature, that the most accurate Chemical analysis, has never been able to detect its substance. Yet observations teach that such a miasm does exist, and that it can be carried in the air to a great distance. The miasm makes a poisonous impression on the human system, varying from the mildest Intermittent up to the severest Yellow Fever. This is admitted by all, but the next step in the inquiry is all doubt and uncertainty.

What part of the body is first affected? What is the nearest cause of the Chill, then of the Fever, then of the Sweat, and then of the disease? These questions were asked more than ten thousand years ago, and yet remain unsatisfactorily answered to this day, and although theory has followed theory to explain them, we remain as much in the dark now as we did then. Broussais imagined, Fever was an inflammation of stomach and bowels. Cullen thought the brain was first attacked, next the extreme nervous filaments, then the capillaries and reaction explained

the other phenomena. The Tompsonian have attempted to revive the long ago exploded theory of "a cold vitiated humor" in the blood, stomach, &c.

These and a thousand other visionary speculations, have been strated to explain "that which must forever remain conceded," each new theory has attracted crowds of adherents by its novelty, but when this was gone it sunk into oblivion. Each now theory has prescribed a special treatment of its own. This Broussais recommended Leeches, and Gum Arabic water, Cullen prescribed Antispasmodics, Laxatives and Tonics. The Tompsonian order stimulants, and heating articles. Amidst all this contradictory jargon, experience teaches that certain substances have the property of curing Marsh Fevers by virtue of some power inherent in themselves.— These substances have been called *specifics*.— Cinchona bark, Ipecac, Nux Vomica, Arsenic possess this power indistinctly of any evacuant effect they may happen to accidentally produce on the Stomach, Bowels or Skin, when given in too large a dose. Water may be classed among these specifics.

How do these substances cure Fevers? A little reflection will convince all, that certain agents can effect the diseased system in three ways only.

First. By opposing the existing symptoms, as Oak Bark, or Gum Kino for Diarrhoea. Cold water for burns, &c.

Second. By acting in accordance with the existing symptoms, as Rheubarb in Diarrhoea, Ipecac in Vomiting, Hot Alcohol, or Spirits of Turpentine to Burns &c., and

Thirdly. Without any reference to existing symptoms, curative agents may effect healthy organs to cure the diseased ones, as for instance, when blisters are applied to the legs in Brain Fever, or Cathartics to the healthy stomach and Bowels, for headache.

In which of these ways do the above substances cure Marsh Fevers? This question was asked in 1790, by Samuel Hahnemann. It was tested and answered in the following manner:

Hahnemann when in robust health, took the above separately and in considerable quantities for some length of time. In each and every case he found that the drug produced a train of symp-

toms. Similar to these it was known to cure, specifically.

This fact he tested on others, and in 1796 published the following answer ;

The great specifics in medicine, Cuchona, Arsenic, Mercury and others, cure Fevers and other diseases by acting in accordance with the diseased symptoms.

This great truth has been tested and proved many times since Hahnemann's day, not only with reference to the above named articles, but with many others ; and in all diseases has the law of similarities with every remedy proved true and readily curative.

This law and the treatment deduced from it, is called the Homoeopathic ; (from "homoios" like, and "pathis," disease.)

Now then, in which of these modes does water prove most readily curative. Experience can answer the question, and I take great pleasure in giving my experience in favor of the Homoeopathic method of application, and after having tested it in many cases. I have no hesitation in recommending the following course to the public. This course is likewise recommended by a writer in Braithwaite's Retrospect, by Prof. T. Spencer, of Geneva, and even the seven fevers of the West Indies, were cured rapidly by Dr. Jackson, in this manner :

During the cold stage, wrap the patient in a cold wet sheet, over this place several blankets, and give the patient nothing internally but cold water, in such quantities as he can bear.

The result generally, is disappearance of the chill in a few minutes, and sweating follows. If, notwithstanding this course, reaction runs so high as to produce Fever, the treatment should be changed into the following : Sit the patient in a tub, and dash over him two or three pails of very warm water ; rub him dry afterwards, and give him plenty of warm water to drink.— If the dashing of water is inconvenient, wrap the patient in a sheet wrung out of very warm water. The application of hot water will invariably break the Fever much more rapidly, safely and effectually, than cold water during the hot stage.

During the intermission, no drugs should be taken except such as are strictly Homoeopathic to the case, and this in very minute quantities.— "Throw physic to the dogs." Puking, purging and bleeding are old exploded practices, the relics

of a barbarous age, and of no practical use, whatever, excepting to the purse of the Apothecary and physician. I am entirely satisfied, they reduce the patient without destroying the disease, especially in this the case in our Western Fevers. Calomel, for instance, never cured a fever, nor ever can ; it merely palliates some of the symptoms, leaving the disease untouched.

Merely wash the patient twice, daily, in cold water, avoid that baneful drug, Coffee ; let the diet be plain and simple, and the Fever, if it be Intermittent, rarely survives the third paroxysm.

—Yours,
P. M. WHEATON.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

From a pressure of business, we was unable to attend the exercises at the annual commencement of the University, which took place on the 5th instant. We take pleasure, however, in compiling an outline of the proceedings copied from different reports.

"MR. EDITOR—I had the pleasure to attend the annual Commencement at the University of Michigan, on the fifth instant. The graduating class consisted of seventeen. The exercises were generally of an interesting character. The audience was large, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day, listened with attention to the young gentlemen who addressed them, It was pleasing to observe the tone of moral feeling which run thro' all their addresses. All were creditable to their authors and to the professors ; many of them evinced promising talent and correct taste. But I must be pardoned for expressing the opinion that the pieces were generally too long—much longer, certainly, than is usual in the older institutions, where the speaking is seldom allowed more than eight or fifteen minutes in the delivery. Nor do I think the professors used the critical pruning knife with sufficient vigor upon several of the productions—an instrument the free use of which ought to be considered as imperative on the professor, as beneficial to the student : it is seldom used too much. Another point on which I will venture to remark, is the delivery. It must have struck the audience that this might have been improved ; and, without intending the slightest reflection upon any one, I must be allowed to say that this matter seemed to have been too much neglected,—correct inflections of voice, ease of attitude, and appropriateness of gesture are absolutely essen-

tial to give force and effect to spoken thought.—In most institutions they constitute a principal element in the educational course. The scholars often suffer more from the want of it, than from more solid acquirements.”—*Detroit Advertiser*.

After speaking of the facilities which are afforded to the rich and poor, in the education of their sons at this institution, a correspondent in the *Journal* writes as follows in reference to the possible difficulties in the way of the University in future.

“But in spite of its fair promise let the public well remember that the University is still threatened with dangers. It is not to be disguised, and it must not be forgotten that it has active, venomous, and interested enemies; while its friends, save a few who have nobly braved the torrent, have been like warm and timid. So late as last winter legislative measures was proposed, and very nearly carried, dispensing to private individuals those funds which were given by Congress as a means of liberally educating our sons, forever! Yet the citizens of our own country, nay, our own village, who have a direct and even a monied interest in the matter, gave no expression, called no public meetings, sent in no remonstrances; and a fatal blow might have been struck at its vital interests without their knowing or caring a fig about it. We trust that if a similar danger occurs the ensuing winter, the sentinels of the press will give the alarm and the citizens of our town and county will make themselves heard.”

A correspondent in the *Oakland Gazette* writes as follows, in reference to the exercises in the afternoon of the Commencement before the Societies.

“The poem of W. Pitt Palmer, Esq., was read by Jacob M. Howard, Esq., in a clear and forcible manner; although I must be allowed to say he appeared like a sailor on land, so little is there of the mere poetical and sentimental in his manner and voice. The poem, however, was of the more masculine and substantial kind, and Mr Howard did it good justice. The subject was New England, and although such things have become a little too common of late, I think there will be room in the public ear for this new song of praise. The truth is it is an able and poetical production, and when published will be read with interest.”

In the above extract it may be seen, that Mr. Howard is spoken of as having read the poem in a “clear and forcible manner.” A description of the sufferings and trials of the pilgrims, and a history of our mother country, the correspondent thinks is “too common of late!” He believes the poem of a *masculine* kind. But he finally concludes the truth is, it is an able and poetical production, and when published will be read with interest.” But what is more strange, after Mr. M. had read this “able” and “masculine” “poetical production” with so much “clearness,” and yet “appearing like a sailor on land” with so little of the “poetical” and “sentimental in his manners,” the reporter is of opinion “Mr. Howard did it good justice.”

MARKING INK.—Take sixpence worth of lunar caustic, and having put it into an ounce phial of vinegar, cork it tight and hang it in the sun. In a couple of hours it will be fit for use.

To make the preparation for the above, take a lump of pearlash of the size of a chesnut, and dissolve it in a gill of rain water. The part of the muslin to be written upon is to be wet with the preparation, and dried and glazed with a hot flat iron: immediately after which it is ready for marking.

☞ An experiment is being tried in England to test the practicability of a Submarine Telegraph across the English Channel. The English and French Governments are united in the enterprise. If successful, the next experiment will be to bring it across the Atlantic.

It is believed that a Professorship in Law and one in Medicine ought to be established in our University.

The bill establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon has passed the House. Slavery is prohibited in the Territory.

☞ The Sub-Treasury bill has passed the Senate, ayes 28, nays 24.

THE GEM.

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

ANN ARBOR, AUGUST 15, 1846.

"WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF MAGNETISM?"

Is a remark that is frequently made; and we now propose to drop our *progressive* inquiries into Magnetism for this number, and come at once to unfold, in part, the beauties, grandeur, and the astonishing utility of Magnetism, to the end that the reader may become more deeply interested in, and more immediately overwhelmed by, the consideration of this great mind-exciting, thought-absorbing, and transcendently important, subject.

The reader has already perused our articles on the importance of Magnetism in the most difficult, critical, and without the aid of Magnetism, the most dangerous, of surgical operations; he has been exhibited facts of the most interesting character, demonstrating the importance of the principles, as a remedial agent; he has had information from the most credible sources, declaring that DEATH itself, has actually been baffled by the power of Magnetism; he has seen a report of the wonderful power of mind upon matter in its beneficial and varied forms, and has been shown the possession of this power to almost an incredible degree, by even the fishes of the sea.

Let the inquirer's mind be turned to these cases, to the reading of the articles referred to, and a thorough investigation of this subject, and he will never again have occasion to make this often repeated inquiry. Then will he be satisfied as to its inexhaustible utility, and of the vast store-house of good which it has yet in reserve for those who procure the key to the door of this exhaustless and eternal fountain of "benefits." But since the inquiry is so general, and the beauty and utility of what yet remains to be expressed of Magnetism, is so universal with importance, we will conduct the inquirer further into the mysteries of the principles, when we shall see not only the power mind has on matter, but we shall see the influence which mind has upon mind.

Let us see. Here is one unloosing the mind of another from his body! See the Magnetizer, by the power of his will, operating upon the

mind of his patient. He is opening the spiritual eyes of his subject, who has submitted to the operation, Now the patient falls asleep—we should have said, awake—in Magnetism. He freely perspires, but his lips are pale, and his countenance partly wears a death-like expression!—The veil is removed from his natural eyes. His mind is now thrown broad-cast upon the waves in the ocean of eternity, and that inscrutable and ever-soaring essence—the human soul is now exploring worlds and systems before beheld by no mortal eyes—it now detects the secret workings of the minds of good and bad men, moving upon this teraqueous globe—now explores the laws which regulate the universe—drinks in copious draughts of knowledge and wisdom—holds communion with the departed dead; but ere he has before his mind, all that he has seen, and raises from nature to the contemplation of the great Eternal Cause,—the Magnetizer, by the same will that put the spirit of the patient into another state, recalls it—charges the organ of Eventuality of the subject by simply placing a finger on the organ, or by requesting him to remember what he has investigated, & the mind again sees through natural eyes—the body assumes its natural state—may be some exhausted—but feels well, and his mind is filled with the mysteries which he has brought from Heaven to earth!

Here is truth; in these principles there is information, useful and sublime! Magnetism is a science, and the key to all sciences, truths and theories. It is the destroyer of all the error and delusion that have darkly hovered over the minds of the world, and will be the end of the sins and miseries that have followed men thus far through life.

Here are some of the *benefits* of Magnetism; and in the honest investigation of the subject, every inquirer cannot well turn away unsatisfied, except to know more.

The Editor is fully justified in his remarks by numerous experiments on various Clairvoyants, and he is therefore prepared to endorse the following, communicated to Horace Greely, and published in the New York Tribune. Read and think.

"Some three months since your readers were informed of the commencement of a course of lectures and revelations designed for publication, by the independent clairvoyant, A. J. Davis, who is being magnetized for the purpose by Dr.

S. S. Loyn. Since the first announcement, the work has made considerable progress, and a brief and general account of the developments thus far, are judged to be due to such of your candid readers as desire solutions of the most important and interesting of all questions.

The lectures are the result of a deeply-laid and well conceived plan, not originating in the interrogatories of man, but from an influx into the mind of a Clairvoyant, the nature of which I cannot here explain. His mind being immeasurably exalted above that of the mere sympathetic somnambulist, he is not impelled by the thoughts and sentiments of others, and he speaks without reference to what he has believed or written, appearing to receive truth directly from the fountain,

The book is to be divided into three parts: first the "Key," second the "Revelation," and third the "Application." The object of the first part is to establish, by a source of reasoning mainly on known principles, a basis on which the Revelation proper can stand, and be received by the thinking mind, open to the conviction of truth. In this, the mind of the reader is conducted through a process of the most cogent and convincing reasoning, progressively from the simplest to the most profound principles of Nature. And after unfolding the interior and moving principles of all things as being the only real reality in the universe; explaining philosophically the science of Animal Magnetism and Clairvoyance; the state which he is in, and the manner in which he receives his impressions; demonstrating the existence of an infinitely First Cause of all things; the use of Nature as an instrument to individualize the human spirit, which is constitutionally immortal and endlessly progressive—and after developing many ideas that are exceeding interesting and novel, his stupendous generalizations occupying thirty five connected lectures—he commences his Revelation proper, with the origin of the "Univerclaeum," (to use his own term,) or at the beginning of all things. "In the beginning," says he, "the Univerclaeum was one boundless, undefinable, unimaginable ocean of liquid fire! The most vigorous and ambitious imagination is not able to conceive of the height and depth, and length and breath thereof," &c.

In a more particular definition, he shows that the Germ of the Universe existed in the capaci-

ty of an immense, inconceivable, and unimaginable SUN—surrounded by an igneous atmosphere, or fire-mist, extending into space infinitely beyond all bounds of human imagination. This Great Centre was peculiarly the habitation of the infinitely intelligent First Cause, "the Great Positive Mind"—whose power is the origin and cause of eternal motion. By virtue of this, the whole molten Mass was—in a state of inconceivable undulation. By the mutual association, or gravitation of kindred particles composing the igneous atmosphere of this great body, as well as the constant emanation of particles from it, six surrounding concentric nebulous zones, or rings of vapory matter, were formed. The number of centuries that elapsed between either two of these successive formations, could not be represented by all the minute particles of matter composing this globe—and the distances between them are equally beyond the power of human conception.

By secular refrigeration and association of particles of like affinity, each of these circles was resolved into innumerable millions of suns—the original form of these being angular, this changing to the circular and rectilinear plan—this developing diameters, axis and poles, and progressing to the spherical. These suns by the successive formation of rings, from the nebular materials of their atmosphere, have produced planets; and many of these, by the formation of analogous rings, have produced satellites.—The still unbroken and partially condensed rings of a planet in our own solar system, afford an example. Condensation of these bodies, and refinement of particles on their surfaces, have successively developed all the materials composing the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; and progression of these, according to established laws, has ultimately produced the substance of the human spirit, which was the only object and design of all these inconceivable creations.

His descriptions of the immensity of creation; of the inconceivable cycles of eternity; of the infinite fields of space that are yet to be filled with teeming worlds; of the peaceful harmony and reciprocal action pervading all spheres and systems; of the successive resolutions of all material forms for the creation of new and more glorious Univerclaeums; of the ultimate destiny

of all things—and his generalizations upon the substances, motions and eternal laws and principles of the universe, are overwhelming beyond all expression.

After conveying a faint conception of the inconceivableness of creation's immensity, he descends to a more particular description of our own solar system: the *modus operandi* of planetary formations; the physical and geological condition of the various planets; the vegetable and animal organizations of these bodies, and their human inhabitants, with their physical and mental constitutions, social conditions, institutions, &c. The constitution of the sun, and the manner of its original production are also explained; this being described as a remote planet of a still more inconceivable centre, around which it revolves in an elliptical orbit, with all its planetary accomplishments. The causes of the phenomena termed gravitation, and also of the rotary and arbuticular motions of planets are rationally and intelligibly explained. We are unable, in this brief sketch, to give more than the faintest conception of the beauty, order, harmony and consistency of his whole theory of the universe.

From the solar system in general, he descends to a more particular description of the creation of the earth, and of all things it has produced. He finds the original materials of the earth, in the form of an igneous, vapory mass, which by virtue of inherent forces, and the action of the sun, assumed rapidly form, from the angular to the circular, ascending to that of the oblate spheroid. For ages transcending the utmost power of the imagination, this continued in a state of molten lava, agitated from the centre of the circumference, by the most inconceivable undulations. At length by gradual cooling and condensation, the first elastic granite coating was produced. The closing of the interior produced some of the most frightful convulsions which elevated mountains, and produced the primary sea-beds. The successive development of elements composing water and atmosphere (totally different from any now existing,) are explained; the why and wherefore being given for every proposition. Ascending through the stratifications of gneiss, mica slate, hornblende slate, &c., he comes to the first vegetable and animal forms. He explains the manner of their production, and also the production of all succeeding strata and organic beings thus far up

to the close of the carboniferous formation, which latter was the subject of his last communication (May 8.) Nothing which I could here say would convey any just conception of the startling nature of these disclosures, especially of those respecting the production of organic beings, and problems have been already solved, on the most perfectly rational and philosophical principles, which have baffled the wisdom of the profoundest geologist.

Ascending through the various strata of the secondary and tertiary formations, he proposes to reveal the excessive physical condition of the earth, with the progressive developments of all beings, whose remains are found fossil in the rocks, until he comes to the creation of Man—revealing also the manner in which this highest of all terrestrial beings came to exist. It will be shown, (as has already been established by reasoning in the Key,) man is a refinement and perfection of the materials of all beings and substances existing below him, and that his organization, designedly produced by an almost endless concatenation of progressively ascending causes, is the only instrument employed by the "Great Positive Mind," for the individualization of Spirit.

He proposes to explain the nature of man, his primitive condition, the origin of language, and of creeds and institutions that have no foundation in Nature, or in the constitution of man, and which have given rise to most of the divisions and discord that have so long afflicted our race.

Having thus made the origin, nature and composition of man, with all the inferior forces of his being, familiar to our minds, he proposes in the next progressive steps in the great work, to explain the nature and composition of spirit—to reveal man's future condition throughout seven successive spheres of his eternal progress, or until he arrives at the Great Cause which produced him. And the revelation as a whole is intended to involve general answers to all questions that may occur to the mind, respecting the laws and principles of the universe.

By the most irrefutable arguments from facts and analogy, he has already shown that the same harmony, order and reciprocation of offices, which prevail throughout the countless spheres of the Universe, is the designed and natural condition of human society. And in the third

and last part of the work, he proposes to present plans of organization and rules of government that will be calculated to bring about the thrice glorious condition of our race. This will be done by generalization and application of the same immutable and eternal laws that have produced the unspeakable harmony of all worlds and systems throughout the universe. When the world repudiates all customs and institutions that have been formed in ignorance and superstition, and practically acknowledges the eternal laws of physical and spiritual nature, as the only foundation of government—then will every particle in the human universe, gravitate to its own congenial sphere, employment and associations. There will then be no clashing and conflicting between man and man; but what will be for the interest and happiness of one, will be for the interest and happiness of the whole united mass of mankind; a consummation for which every true philanthropist prays with yearnings that can not be uttered.

The reader will be disposed to inquire, 'what ground is there for confidence in the truth of these remarkable developments?' I answer, first, 'Facts and phenomena, as well as the Clairvoyant's own explanation and reasoning leaves no doubt that when thoroughly Magnetized he is capable of entering the spiritual state, and there receive his information. For in the first place, as almost every day of his past history can be traced, it can be demonstrated beyond all possible doubt, that his education and knowledge of books, while in the normal state, are exceedingly limited. His school tuition was, indeed, confined to five months, and he is now only in the twentieth year of his age. And in the second place, it is absolutely known, that when thoroughly magnetized, he is familiar with *all sciences*, and when necessary, can speak *all languages!* In his lectures, he freely employs the technical terms and phrases of anatomy, physiology, astronomy, geology, palaeontology, &c. &c., knowing absolutely nothing of these when awake. And although there is nothing in these phenomena that is not produced by immutable laws of natural causation, (as explained by himself,) we devoutly and reverently believe that these developments were ordained by final causes, designed in the beginning, for the purpose of dispensing the blessings of this unspeakable light to the world, in an age in which it is

so much needed. Considering that the flowers and fruits of sanctifying and happyfying knowledge are strown throughout the boundless fields of the material and spiritual universe, what reason have we to suppose that the channels of spiritual communication were forever closed on the completion of the canon of the Scriptures? The heavens above, the earth beneath, and especially the invisible world, certainly contain truth far beyond the reach of the physical senses, but which are necessary for man to know; and unless some avenues are opened to things that are unseen, future generations will have ultimately progressed to the knowledge of all sensible objects, and the race will come to an eternal intellectual stand. Such cannot be the destiny, even in this state of being, of soaring, aspiring MIND, whose every element is eternal progress.

The Lectures as delivered by the Clairvoyant, are being witnessed by Dr. T. Lee Smith, H. G. Cox, J. Kinsman, and others. There will hereafter be no objection to the occasional admittance of one or two additional persons, provided they are candid inquirers after truth, and sufficiently familiar with the phenomena of Animal Magnetism and Clairvoyance not to be unduly excited at any developments that may occur. Such are promiscuously invited; and those will be admitted who are the *first* to apply. We invite INVESTIGATION. Usual hour of commencing the Lectures, half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Lyon also would not object to receiving occasionally three or four candid persons who may desire to witness Mr. Davis's powers of clairvoyance, at his medical examination of patients, whenever the patients themselves do not object. The examination takes place daily at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., and are usually deeply interesting, and philosophical. The human system is perfectly transparent before him, of which fact those securing his services with a leading desire to be benefited, will be satisfied.—He will not only describe the feelings of the patient, but the nature, cause and foundation of the real disease, and apply his remedies accordingly; and his prescriptions being given according to actual knowledge, and not mere inference, they are constantly resulting in permanent cures.—Dr. Lyon and Mr. Davis are now permanently established at 252 Spring-st., near Hudson, where the Lectures are also delivered, being reported by

WILLIAM FISBROUGH, 252 Spring-st.
New York, May 11, 1846.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ORIGINAL.
—
SCIENCE.

BY MISS R. M. M. MOSES.

As pure as streams from western hills,
As deep as lakes in forest shade,
As clear as sands in crystal rills
Is science by its Genius made.

As soft as evening's southern gale,
Bears on its wave the rose-perfume,
As sweet as flowers in lovely vale
Does it the soul of truth adorn.

As bright as depth of dazzling mine,
As rich as gold-sands of the grot,
Or pearls up-born from Ocean brine
Has it reset the love of thought.

With virtue, science, thought, and truth,
To shield, to guard, protect, improve,
Who would not seek this "Gem" for youth,
As priceless as the gift of love?

And when we've worn this Gem of light
'Till human knowledge fades away,
May we receive a Gem more bright,
A Gem of one eternal ray.
Frederick, Maryland, 1846.

SELECTED.

Phrenology.

BY MISS E. P. KINNE.

We gratefully hail this science as one that will eventually bring to light all the mysteries of the human mind.

May the time soon arrive when it will be brought down to the comprehension of children, and taught in our common schools.

The poet says—"The proper study mankind is man," and we do believe that there is nothing of more importance than the study of human nature. We learn, by the aid of phrenology, that the mind is composed of three departments; viz., the animal, the moral, and

the intellectual. That it is the proper business of the moral powers, aided by an enlightened intellect, to keep the animal propensities in due submission; and it is, only, when they are in due subjection, that they can be gratified with impunity.

We also learn, that all these animal propensities are absolutely necessary, to constitute man what he should be; since to them he is indebted for all the energy of character he possesses. But, it appears that most of our misery arises from an excessive indulgence of those very faculties; which would otherwise constitute our happiness. Then, how important it is, that we should carefully pursue the study of our organization, that we may learn the best of lessons, viz., "to rule over our own spirit." But we find both by observation and experience, that the animal propensities have constantly so many stimulents, in the present organization of society, that it is utterly impossible for us, at all times, to keep the animal in due subjection. Yet we do hope the time is not far distant, when a new organization shall have been formed, which will be founded on just principles, and that in this new system, there will be ample means provided to cultivate the intellect—likewise time and opportunity to stimulate the moral powers.

The reader is probably aware that I allude to Fourier Associations, and pardon the digression if I give it here, as my opinion, that the facilities for the cultivation, and exercise, of the moral and intellectual powers, at these institutions, will be far superior to any state of society ever yet known. However the minds there must be left free to investigate

every subject, in order to march onward with rapid growth. And oh! how they will advance if there are no stakes set to impede their progress! But to return: We will now consider the benefit arising from the study of phrenology.

When we get a practical knowledge of this science, so that we can understand the organization of those with whom we associate, we shall know just how much confidence we can safely place in them. We shall also be better prepared to exercise charity, and forbearance towards those who try to injure us, being conscious that like causes produce like effects, we will be able to impute their conduct to its proper cause. Likewise when we see one of our fellow beings deviating from the path of rectitude, we shall be able to judge what means will be most likely to effect a reformation.— When we see a friend in distress, it is of no consequence to tell him he is sick, unless we understand the nature of the disease, and can prescribe a remedy.— Just so with the disease of the mind.— Whenever we see a person violating a law of his nature, and we have sufficient knowledge of his organization to understand the cause of this violation: Would we not be as a friend in need— if we, in the spirit of love and kindness, point out to him the cause and effect of such a course—convince him of the remedy, and induce him to make the application? We learn, both from observation and experience, that the excessive indulgence of the propensities, is the fruitful source of much misery. It is nothing more than the abuse of our faculties, that constitutes vice in all its horrid forms. And we all know that vice and misery are inseparably connected.—

But the temperate use of all the faculties, when controlled by the moral powers, is what constitutes virtue: And this will render the mind truly happy, let our condition be as it may.

To ourselves, also, a knowledge of this science is inestimable. When we find that we have some organs deficient, we can adopt some method to stimulate those organs and make them more active, at least, if we do not increase their size.— We also find some organs above the medium, and by reasoning from cause to effect, we soon find what effect those organs have upon our conduct, if indulged, and also know what temptations would be most likely to lead us astray. Then, in our moments of calm reflection, is the time for us to determine the course to pursue.

How indispensable is a knowledge of this science to all who deal with the minds of children! When a child, possessing large Combativeness, has had that organ excited, every appeal that is made to that organ only adds fuel to the flame. But when the appeals are made to the moral powers, the animal propensities are at once lulled to sleep. So “a soft answer turneth away wrath, while grievous words stir up anger.” And if children can be “trained up in the way they should go,” it is not possible for them to “depart from it” when they are old.

The study of phrenology is not half so difficult, as many suppose it to be. Any person possessing the necessary opportunities, may, in a short time become acquainted with the fundamental principles, by devoting a half hour each day to this study. Having gained a knowledge of these principles, it will be a great source of pleasure and profit, to apply

them through life to the study of human nature.

May the course of this science be onward. May it be diffused among mankind, until a knowledge of it is spread over the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep.

EDITORS' TABLE

The *MICHIGAN SCHOOL JOURNAL* is the name of a paper proposed to be published in Jackson, commencing in Jan. next. It is to be devoted to the cause of education, and afforded in semi-monthly numbers of sixteen pages, for one dollar a year, strictly in advance. James H. Wells, publisher; Marvin M. Baldwin and F. S. Myrick, Editors.

The *MICHIGAN TRIBUNE*, is a new Whig paper just started at Battle Creek. It takes the place of the *Western Citizen*. One good feature we discover in the paper is, its opposition to the admission of more territory into the union by the crimes of bloodshed and war.

The 4th and 5th numbers of the *DISTRICT SCHOOL JOURNAL*, of the State of New York, have been received and perused with interest.—It appears to be conducted on right principles, [Did we have such a Journal in our own state to circulate (FREE) through every school district, we believe our common schools would be greatly improved.] The Journal breathes (aside from its goodly array of Science and Literature,) a high and uniform moral tone—such as will appeal to, and expand the moral faculties. Terms 50 cents a year, in advance, for 24 numbers. Address, "District School Journal," Albany, N. Y. [Will the editor, S. S. Randall, do us the favor to forward the 1st, 2d, and 3d No's. of the Journal?]

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—It took *twenty-five* days to carry the news of the battle of the 8th of Jan'y 1815, from N. O. to Washington. The news of Taylor's recent victories on the Rio Grande reached Washington in *seven* days from that place.

The Phrenological and Physiological description of Professor Maflitt, a superficial notice of his oration before the Literary societies of the University, together with the analysis of Combativeness, we are obliged to lay over for our next, to make room for some interesting articles in this number. And especially the lengthy article on the utility of Magnetism and the wonders of Clairvoyance will be read, we believe, with that interest which will make amends for our arrangement for this and the next numbers of our paper.

Our readers, those who can, should not fail to be in this village on the 20th instant, to witness the Caravan and Natural Curiosities, of Messrs. Raymond and Waring, who will be in town with 60 men and 90 horses. This great and curious exhibition of the Mammoth Managerie of the beautiful and Wild, will be exhibited from 1 till 4 o'clock, P. M., on the above day. We cannot now enumerate all that may be seen from the Elephant and Lion down to the reptile, with the most beautiful, rare, varied and dangerous of their species. Dreesbach, the famous tamer of wild animals will be present, and drive a Lion attached to his car! "Thus showing the supreme divinity of man above the nature of the brute."

To the student of nature such exhibitions afford useful information, and they likewise impress a favorable lesson upon the young if properly attended to by the guardian or parent, and gives food for, gratifies, and cultivates, the Perceptive Faculties. The admission is only twenty-five cents—children half price.

It is stated that a lady was cured of the palsy in one of her arms in this village on Wednesday last, by General Stillson. If the cure proves effectual we shall speak of it in more detail here after.

Wyatt, who murdered a fellow prisoner in the Auburn prison, has been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of August.

The Temperance pledge lately designated a bar room as a slaughter house. How odd! He might as well call the keeper of such a place, a *butcher*.—*Prov. Her.*

So he should, for he 'aint nothing else."--*Norfolk Democrat.*

The Charter Oak is recalling to mind the persecution of the Quakers by the Puritans. The first Quakers that visited the colony of Massachusetts, were persecuted without law: but afterwards they were ordered to be whipped and confined to hard labor.

Still the Quakers were not deterred from visiting the colony, in obedience to what they believed a divine intimation.—They were whipped and imprisoned—but this, they regarded as persecution for righteousness' sake, and rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ's cause. Additional enactments were called to the aid of the colonists—and it was made unlawful to give houseroom to the heretics, to attend their meetings, or in any way countenance their doctrines. "Every Quaker, after the first conviction if a man, was to lose one ear, and the second time the other; if a woman, she was each time to be severely whipped; and for the third offence both men and women were to have their tongues bored through with red hot iron." Yet still they flocked in from every quarter, and seemed to glory in their persecutions. They were subjected to all these brutal inflictions, but the more they suffered, the more zealous they became, and with a boldness that challenges our admiration, they continued to disseminate their peculiar doctrines.—*Ex. Paper.*

A duel was recently fought in France, with ivory billiard balls, thrown by hand. One of the parties threw with such force and accuracy, as to kill his adversary the first shot.

A woman in Berlin, Prussia, aged 103, lately married a youth of 70! The bride had one son, a lad of 80.

Maine.—A box containing \$11,000 in gold and silver was recently found by some boys while at play on a sidehill near the city of Portland, supposed to be a portion of the money taken from the Cumberland bank, some 18 or 20 years ago.

Over forty thousand petitioners have sent their names to the State Legislature, praying for a law to suppress the traffic in strong drink. It is thought by many that the petitions will be regarded.

Lookout.—The postmaster of Little York, Ohio, has been convicted of taking one dollar from the office. Penalty, ten years imprisonment.

Shall we, like rational beings, examine new sciences and thereby enlarge the mind? or, shall we refuse to receive the light of science that has not faded with age, or at least become darkened by the marks of antiquity?—J. L. ENOS.

TEACHER'S SCHOOL.

A school for the instruction of common school teachers, will be opened, at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., on the 8th day of September next. The school, we believe, will be under the general direction of Messrs. J. S. Denman, C. J. Judd, and J. L. Enos.

APPOINTMENTS.

At the recent meeting of the Regents of the University, Silas M. Douglass, M. D., of our village, was appointed Professor of Chemistry, and Louis Farquellie, L. L. D. of Livingston Co., was appointed Professor of Modern Languages.

Poet's Corner.



ORIGINAL. STANZAS.

BY E. C. SCHELLHOUS.

I love the wildwood's deepest shade,
The woodlands deepest glen ;
I love the works that nature made
Not all the art of men.

I love the flowers of early spring,
The rose and lilly gay ;
Happy hours to me they bring
While thoughtfully I stray.

I love the Summer's gentle breeze,
The evening's cooling air ;
I love the distant forest trees,
For music 'wakens there.

I love the setting sun at night,
Its soft reflecting rays ;
I love the moon's unclouded light
That o'er the water plays.

I love the morning's ruddy beam,
And dews upon each flower,
The murmurs of the flowing stream
That wakes each dreamy hour.

I love the mountain's topmost height,
The valleys green below ;
I love that fairy land of light
Where purest streamlets flow.

Fort Pleasant Mich.

SELECTED. HONEST AND HAPPY.

There's much in the world that is doubtful,
There's much we shall ne'er understand—
Why virtue should live in a Poorhouse,
And vice on the "fat of the land."
For those who are treiful and peevish
This duty remains to fulfil—
But try to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

The poor man that walks upon crutches,
May often be envied far more,
Than he who in splendid apparel
Can shut on the beggar his door.
He cares not for claret and sherry,
Of venison he has not his fill,
Yet tries to be honest and happy,
And lets the world do as it will.

He boasteth no lordly possessions,
No livery at table to wait—
He maketh no hallow professions,
To cheat his friends, sooner or late.
He ruins no hard-working tradesman,
Who gets but a curse for his bill,
But tries to be honest and happy,
And lets the world do as it will.

The frail one who roams thro the city,
The gest of the thoughtless and gay,
No folly to him can attribute,
No charge to his memory lay.
He breaks not the heart of a father,
He seeks not the injured to kill,
But strives to be honest and happy,
And let the world do what it will.

He joins not the bowl or the wassil—
He seeks not the gambler or sot—
Contentment and health are the blessings
That daily recur to his lot.
And whilst in the midst of his children,
Good precepts he tries to instill—
He shows that he's honest and happy,
And lets the world do what it will.

The man who with plenty is honest,
Hath little to ask for his name ;
But he who, though humble, is upright,
Shall live in the annals of fame !
The vicious may mock at his mem'ry,
But ages will think on him still—
Then dare to be honest and happy,
And let the world do as it will.

Whatever your fate or your station,
To God and your country be true ;
Love those who have proved to be faithful,
And laugh at what malice can do.
And when affliction o'ertakes you,
And death scorns at medicine's skill,
You'll fall asleep honest and happy,
Yes—let the world do as it will.

TERMS : One Dollar in advance ; Two at the end of the year.