

THE GEM OF SCIENCE.

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

VOL. 1.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., SEPTEMBER, 1, 1846.

[No. 8.

For the Gem of Science.

MUSIC.

BY B. A. SMITH.

The history of music traces far back into the past, and marks the constant progress of social improvement—it has ever been the precursor of refinement, and arouses a people from the sleep of barbarism whenever the rudest music awakens emotions of taste, and induces them to think, that even this slight degree of elegance, will conduce to their happiness.

In a society's infancy, music joined with that burning poetry of passion, and excitement, peculiar to these times, will so fire the enthusiasm and exalt the courage, that this period of national existence should receive the distinguishing title of a heroic age. Music catches its force and vigor from the passions—it swells and prolongs the notes of fear, rage and hatred—gives thrilling power to the signals of victory or defeat and fans oh! how brightly the flame of love. Love feeds on "dulcet tones." The harp of the Hebrew maid rang forth as wild and thrilling strains of melody, as ever pealed from the deep-toned pianos of our modern belles. It spoke the language of feeling and emotions, and coming from the heart, it went to the heart.—Music is vocal Nature, and every passion, every impulse has its echo in harmonious sound.

Its natural effect is to enoble the human character by the elevating influence it exerts over the mind. It wears away

the asperities of our natures and tends to soften mankind. I have felt its power—while ye! a youth a love for the musical art possessed me and there has been ever since a lasting inclination to follow out my bent. It is this sentiment which if universal, will mollify the sterner qualities of humanity, and infuse thro' the entire ranks of society the gentler attributes of peace and religion.

Shakespeare in his lightest word, potent with the highest truth, has well described him who does not feel the power of music,

"The man who hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with the concord of sweet
sounds

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils ;
The motion of his soul is dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus—
Let no such man be trusted."

This has ever proved the language of experience. The virtuous and pure are ever joyous, breaking forth into involuntary songs of gladness ; while he, whose gloomy brow darkly reveals a soul familiar with wrong and violence, is pained, even to hear the notes of innocence. Music then will have a vast influence upon American mind, either training it to virtue, or goading it to crime. The entire absence of a national music will tell unfavorably for our country, and indicate, alas! too plainly, a deterioration, if not an inglorious oblivion of American feeling and the noble spirit of '76. I have thought it should be introduced into our common schools and colleges—the infant and youthful mind will then receive a mighty impulse

in the right direction. By this means too, the spirit of patriotism will be kindled in our young men. The songs of Liberty and the national airs will produce an ineffaceable impression upon the mind and heart—an impression that shall insinuate itself into every action of life.

Music is an universal language. It speaks to the feelings, and feelings are kindred the world over; but still, it is, when associations of home and friends have rendered it doubly dear, that the strongest chords of the human heart are struck. The songs of home will appeal to the native of Switzerland, even amid the carnage of the battle field. Inhabitiveness is strongly excited, and wavering battalions attest their love for native land and scenery. The tune I whistled in the farm-yard of my nativity, still lends a hallowed association to the past, and crowds into my mind those happy scenes of youth.

The enchanting power of music is most clearly exhibited, in that beautiful allegory of the ancients, by which Orpheus, the unfortunate husband of Eurydice is made to conquer nature's laws, and draw the listening brooks, trees and stones in quiet homage after him.—No greater panegyric, than this could be offered it.

But the importance and utility of music force themselves on every mind, and when too, we consider the case, in which skill in this art is attainable, all should feel a stimulant desire to acquire it. No one need despond—one's voice may be at first, harsh, and the ear dull, but perseverance will effect in this, as in most other things, more than the most sanguine could expect.

Michigan University, 1846.

LETTER FROM DR. C. H. CHASE.

[We cheerfully give place to the following communication from our friend and co-worker. He has long been engaged as a lecturer on Mental Philosophy, Phrenology, and Human Magnetism; and his illustrations in Physiology and Anatomy, by the assistance of his Manikin, and the success with which his efforts have been attended in Medical as well as Magnetic science are well known in Western New York, and which together with his matter-of-fact and logical ability as a writer, will secure for his articles an attentive reading. We welcome him to our columns, and shall be glad to hear from him regularly.—Ed.]

MR. SANFORD, DEAR SIR:—Your truly valuable paper comes like a welcome messenger, with truth, that mighty, and only efficient agent of reform, enstamped upon its every page. Devoted as it is to the elevation of the *physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man, it must and will receive the influence of all philanthropists and lovers of science.* Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology and Medical Science, has each its claims upon public attention: but those claims are neither higher, or more heavenly in their character, than are those of that science, which is far less understood. I mean HUMAN MAGNETISM. And I consider your periodical doubly valuable, in view of the *firm, bold, and manly stand*, which it takes in treating this last mentioned branch of the great science of man: for who, if he has but a spark of humanity in his breast, would not have that spark enlarged to a holy zeal, when once acquainted with its immense goodness, which must inevitably accrue to suffering humanity, from the well directed and continued effort, of any periodical, devoted to such a science? And is there a man in the States, possessing common

intelligence, who has not seen in the public prints, some detailed specimens, at least of *Magnetic Surgery*; setting forth the value of *Magnetic Science*? If such an one exists, I envy not his intelligence in matters of science: neither do I envy him, although he may possess the wealth of an "Astor" or even "the Indies," for, *truly elevated and pure enjoyment*, which he *cannot* possess, are far better. If he is ignorant upon this point, with the floods of knowledge which are pouring in upon us from every quarter, from Europe as well as America, it is but an index to the darkness of his mind, and the extent of his true enjoyment. From Cleveland, Boston, Rochester, New York and from the South, we hear of the performance of difficult, and under ordinary circumstances even extremely painful, surgical operations, without the patients' experiencing "*any pain whatever*." A large number of such cases are detailed by Dr. Elliotson, President of the London University Hospital.

Last January, in the presence of Dr. J. M. Copp, I magnetized Mrs. B. G. Bushnell, of Freedom, N. Y., and extracted a tooth without her knowledge, and without her experiencing any pain, not even the slightest. The other day she had two more extracted, while in the Magnetic sleep: and on inquiry, after she was aroused to the normal state, whether she recollected any thing of what had taken place, she answered, "*I do not*." Yours Respectfully,

C. H. CHASE.

Freedom, Aug. 12, 1846.

From the single port of Boston, there has been sent out to heathen lands, 5,-180,000 gallons of alcoholic poison.

THE POWER OF THE WILL.

BY REV. J. STEBBINS.

In this age of wonders, when the revelations of Mesmerism are received with the greatest stretch of credulity, by the believers in the science, and with the utmost skepticism by unbelievers, it may not be amiss to note for consideration, some general facts, in regard to the influence mind is well known to exert upon mind.

1. It is a fact that two minds of similar constitutions, do influence each other, when in close proximity, to that degree that health is affected in one by the mental state of the other: witness the strong attachments and conditions in families.

2. It is a fact that mind does act upon mind of an opposite disposition, in many cases subduing and overcoming the most obstinate wills. Observe its subduing and *general* influence in different departments of society.

3. It is a fact that minds powerfully filled with religious feeling, do overcome minds directly opposed to them, when directed to that purpose. Witness the marvellous changes wrought on religious assemblages in seasons of revivals.

Detroit, Michigan.

500,000,000 gallons of strong beer are annually consumed in England; and these swallowed gallons of liquor-ruin in their turn consume thousands of human beings. Beer brings many a poor wretch to his *bier*. [A shocking pun, nevertheless very true.]

Iowa—The Mormons at Voree, Iowa Territory, have a paper under the title of the Voree Herald. Strain is advocated as the successor of Joe Smith, and Lucy Smith is named as the 'Mother of Israel.'

DAVIS' LECTURES.

[Since our last article on the "Benefits of Magnetism," and the publication of the letter to the Tribune by Mr. Fishbough, a considerable interest we notice, has followed; and much inquiry has been manifested as to the time when, in what form, and at what cost, the lectures will appear for distribution. While we indulge a hope that the lectures will not long be delayed from their salutary and beneficial influence upon the public mind, and that they will be afforded at the lowest possible terms, so that they will be within the reach of all classes and conditions of men, we cannot answer the inquiries better, than to lay before our readers a letter to one of our citizens in this village.—Ed.]

Troy, N. Y., July 30th, 1846.

MR. KELLOGG, DEAR SIR:—Your letter dated 21st inst., came duly to hand. I take great pleasure in answering all inquiries respecting Mr. Davis' lectures, propounded in the spirit of candor and love of truth which the tone of your letter indicates, when other duties do not absolutely forbid.

I would say that the 35 lectures to which you refer, comprise but a small part of the book that is now being produced—certainly not one third. They constitute merely the "key" to the second and most important part. The "relation" and the whole is to be followed by a third part; the "application" and all to form one book.

The 35 lectures to which you referred have been completed, but not published. Nor will any portion of the work be published until the whole is complete, for the reason that all the parts will form a perfect whole, which should not be disconnected.

I fear we shall be unable to get the work before the public under 5 or 6 months from this time. For several weeks, the lectures have been suspended,

and will be at least for 2 or 4 weeks longer, owing to the necessity of having to leave the city to preserve our health, during the hot, sultry weather. No time will be lost, however, that can be advantageously employed in hastening its completion and publication.

Mr. Davis has already given about 90 lectures, and he is probably two thirds done or a little more. His revelation thus far brings the history of the creation and development of all things, down to the general deluge. From this he proposes to trace the successive waves of human development down to the 19th century; and after revealing all that is necessary for man to know as pertaining to this mundane existence, he will trace man through the various spheres of his future state, until he arrives at the "Great Positive Mind!" After this will come the application.

His ideas, philosophy, science, and all the phenomena connected with their presentation, are profoundly astonishing and interesting; and you may well judge, my friend, that "something of immense importance to the human race will grow out of these lectures."

I cannot now judge of the probable cost of the work when published, except from the probability that it will be comprised in from 600 to 700 octavo pages. But it will be sold as low as possible, whilst it may afford a reasonable compensation for the labor in getting it out. Yours Truly,

WILLIAM FISHBOUGH:

152, Spring-st., N. Y.

DWIGHT KELLOGG, Esq.

The present existence is a step stone to Eternity.

REFORM.

[Our young but zealous friend and co-worker in the cause of education and reform, James L. Enos, we are glad to learn from the following letter, is still animated with a view to do good, and interested in every advancement towards human improvement. Let the great car of Reform move on from East to West, till the rumblings of her wheels shall arouse the inactive and careless to a sense of their condition and duty, and shake the great mass of mind to its very centre, and apprise the world of an approaching era.—ED.]

China Centre, N. Y., July 9th, 1846.

FRIEND SANFORD:—The first numbers of the Gem of Science are before me, welcome visitors. They came down upon me like that still but impressive voice that ever calls us from the abodes of inaction and apparent sloth, to do our duty in matters of common interest to us as a world of brothers.

I have often in fancies most pleasing moments, viewed in my mind the "Mighty West" and its growing greatness—an almost unbounded empire over which the blessings of a free people are bountifully diffused, and it has indeed filled my mind with delight. Now when I behold the lights of science sending forth their enlivening rays, and lending food to support and strengthen the IMMORTAL MIND; showing forth the mysterious perfection with which the Deity has crowned all his works, I truly feel, that we all have reason to rejoice in the bright prospects of the future.—Truly Yours,

J. L. ENOS.

A new engine with passenger train of 100 tons, lately performed the distance from Bristol (Eng.) to London,—118 miles,—in *two hours and twenty-six minutes*, including stops.

UTILITY OF WATER.

The following short and pithy article on the Water-Cure has crept into the St. Louis Magnet which we are pleased to copy entire.—ED.

DR. McNAIR:—Here is a case of Hydropathy detailed for publication—not to feed the vanity of any one, but to benefit the afflicted. All the facts here stated can be substantiated by the most undoubted testimony, if any are not satisfied with a mere recital of the facts as they transpired.

Mr. H——, of this place, was attacked on the 13th of May last, with Sciatica in the left hip. During ten days he suffered the most excruciating pain from which he could get no relief, day or night—being wholly unable to stand or walk, lie down or get up without help. Thro'out all this time, the most approved remedies were resorted to, but all to no purpose. No relief came, and the disease grew worse. At length, when popular cures had proved to be no cures at all, he ventured to try the COLD WATER CURE. The first thing done was to envelope the patient in a wet sheet, (right out of cold water,) placing him in bed under other covering. Here he remained about two hours and a half, drinking frequently small draughts of cold water. In an hour and a half he was in a copious perspiration—the pain had measurably subsided, and the patient was under no excitement. After sweating one hour he was removed, though reluctantly—it being the first time he had been comfortable for many days—and the shower bath was applied, accompanied with much friction. The next morning the treatment was similar when the pain ceased, the cure was effected, and from that day to this the patient has continued to be entirely well. In three days after commencing with cold water as a remedy, he was able to attend to his business as usual. He wishes his case to be known by others, that they may, if occasion requires, go and do likewise; believing they will experience the same happy result.

ELECTRICITY AND THE TIDES.

Newton's theory of the tides has been successfully opposed by several other theorists, who, if they did not establish their own hypotheses, effectually demolished that of their great predecessor.—The ingenious and elegant St. Pierre, who ascribed the tides to the fusion of the polar ices, for which theory he founds a plausible, though fallacious argument upon a formidable array of facts, shows that Newton's theory cannot be true.—Noah Webster, of whom his school books and dictionary are not the only foundations to the respect of posterity, after citing and endorsing St. Pierre's objections to Newton's theory, ascribes the tides to electricity, controlled by the sun and moon. We incline to Mr. Webster's theory till a better be offered.

The first objections to Newton's theory is the absence of tides in lakes, and inland seas, like the Mediterranean, Euxine and Baltic. If the moon can raise the water in the ocean, when opposite, why can it not raise that of a lake or inland sea when in the same position? The second objection is that, if the moon's attraction cause the tides, they should be greatest at the equator, where the water is nearest the moon. But they are greatest at the Poles, where the water is most distant from the moon, and least at the equator. The third objection is that, if the moon's attraction be the cause, tides would rise only on the earth's surface beneath the moon. But they also rise on the opposite side. Therefore, according to the theory, while the moon attracts the water more than the earth on one side, it attracts the earth more than the water on the other, which is contradictory.

Webster, in ascribing the tides to electricity, cites the following facts. First, the atmosphere, when free from vapor, is electric, and most electric when cold, and a conductor to electric when heated. Hence the electricity of the atmosphere is least at the equator, and increases with distance from it; and in connection with this, the tides are highest at the

poles, and diminishes towards the equator. So the variations of the barometer are least at the equator and greatest at the poles. So twilight is shortest at the equator and longest at the poles. So the Aurora Borealis, or visible streams of electricity, are never visible at the equator, and most distinct at the poles. So the variations of the atmosphere in electricity, weight and density are least at the equator and greatest at the poles.

These, and many other facts, showing that the electric influence increased towards the poles, led Webster to the conclusion, that, the expansion and contraction of the ocean producing tides, was an electric phenomena.

We would here suggest an analogy. Believing, as we do, that electricity is the universal vital principle—the motive power of all organisms, from the whole solar system down to the lowest organism on or within each planet or satellite—we can perceive an analogy between the tides and other organic motions that are attributable to electricity.

All vital motions are alternate expansions and contractions. Thus the lungs expand and contract, through the agency of electricity, taken in the form of oxygen. Thus the heart does the same thro' the same agency, acting upon the blood. What is the perigee and apogee of the moon, but the contraction and expansion of their distances? What is the perihelion and aphelion of the sun but the same? To all these motions, which we ascribe to electricity, we see an analogy in the tides; and therefore we regard the tides as the respiration, the systole and diastole of the earth. We suggest this for the consideration of the scientific.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SAD CASUALTY.—We learn that on the 17th inst. Mr. William North, of Saline, was killed by a fall from his wagon.—While driving his team, a wheel of the waggon struck a stump with great force, and threw him from the wagon against the sharp edge of a log. He lived but a few minutes. Mr. North we believe left a wife and one or two children.

HEAT A COMPOUND OF ELECTRICITY.

A writer in the N. Y. Medical and Surgical Reporter advocates the following theory:

It is a well known fact, that in the operation of the galvanic battery, heat is produced at the point where the wires form the opposite poles of the battery meet: that is, at the point where the two electricities meet and are neutralized. We find in our experiments, the positive or vitreous electricity passing one wire, and the negative or resinous, the other, in an opposite direction. They meet, and at the point of union we find heat. This heat cannot be produced by friction, for it is much greater than has ever been derived from this source. When charcoal is placed between the poles of a powerful battery, it produces the greatest heat ever known. From what is this heat derived? It is too great to ascribe to the combustion of the charcoal. To what conclusion can we come? I can suggest no explanation, except that heat is a compound of the two electricities as they approach each other. They unite, and what do you find at the place of union? Caloric. What better evidence can we have, that heat is a compound substance, composed of the two electricities.

LAVOISIER proved water to be a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, by uniting the two gases and producing water. In the same manner, we prove heat to be a compound of the two electricities, by uniting and producing heat.

As a further evidence of this theory, it may be mentioned, that when the poles of a battery, instead of wires are connected by chains, the alternate links of which are composed of good and bad conductors, the bad conductors become hot, while the good remains comparatively cold.—What is the cause of this? The two electricities are checked in their progress through the bad conductors, and they unite and form heat. I know of no explanation of this fact on any other theory.—*Ex. paper.*

A NORWEGIAN RUNNER.—In glancing over a paper from Calcutta, says the Boston Transcript, we find an account of a traveler from the mountains of Norway, who has lately arrived in India, and is announced as a "wonder!" being a bona fide Norwegian runner, who was about to attempt the discovery of the source of the White Nile, on foot, and unattended. He expects to be absent from India only about four months, and he is to go in a direct line, crossing deserts and swimming rivers. He runs a degree (69 1-2 English miles) in twelve hours, and can go three days without food or water, by merely taking a sip or two of syrup of raspberries, of which he carries a small bottle; and when he does procure food, a very small quantity will suffice; but when it is plentiful, he eats enough for three days. This wonderful man carries with him only a map, a compass, and a Norwegian ax. He has already made some wonderful journeys, having gone from Constantinople to Calcutta and back, in fifty-nine days for which the Sultan gave him \$2000; and from Paris to St. Petersburg, in thirteen days. He has certificates from the authorities of Calcutta and St. Petersburg, verifying these very extraordinary feats. He is about forty-five years of age, and slightly made. He trusts for safety in his perilous journeys to his speed, as he says neither dromedary nor man can overtake him.

AN EXPENSIVE TRAVELLER.—Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali the present ruler of Egypt, and heir apparent to the throne of the Pharaoh's has been visiting England and France, and at the latest account, was about to sail for Constantinople. The sum of one million of dollars had been furnished for the trip, but it is said it will not be more than half enough.

A printing-machine, set up at the London Times office, prints the enormous number of 5,670 sheets per hour.

T H E G E M .

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

ANN ARBOR, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

Not far distant, but after we have explained the fundamental principles of Magnetism, we design to point out the difficulties in the way of Clairvoyance, and the *wherefore* of numerous mistakes made by clairvoyants when in a Magnetic state. And while we shall show how easy it is for a Magnetic subject to make mistakes and describe (?) things incorrectly, we shall show on the other hand that it is almost, or quite impossible for a *proper* Clairvoyant when *properly* Magnetised to err in judgment, or expression!

If we should fail in this, then our argument will avail nothing; if what we propose to do should be carried out and *substantiated*, it will be opening a door to a new storehouse of knowledge, boundless, vast and inconceivable; it will turn the mind to the investigation of those mysteries of nature that have forever been kept secret; it will be another advancement towards the tumbling down of the partition walls that have long separated individuals, societies, and even Jews and Gentiles, from each other,—some of the superstitious and selfish may be *alarmed* and bitterly *opposed* to its fall, *'because it had existed so long;'* but if we are correct in our perceptions of the influence, when the penetrating and unobscured rays of science are brought to bear, strong attachments to preconceived notions and prejudices **MUST FALL**; an eagerness to cling to the vague notions imbedded in the political as well as religious CREEDS must be brought to light, and by the strong arms of *right* and *expediency*, they will be hurled, headlong, from the deliberations of mind, down to the shades of *oblivion*, and be numbered with the things that were, but are not. We confidently throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers, till we have explained the groundwork of the principles; meanwhile, we hope our subscribers and agents will bestir themselves in extending our circulation to as large a number as possible; moreover, our subscribers must know our paper costs us cash; and under the present state of society, (we are sorry to say it, but we are obliged to.) THE STEAM POWER TO THE CAR OF REFORM, is, the "needful."

MAGNETISM. No. 1.

We now commence the anticipated series of articles on Magnetism. In preparing these we are under no little obligation to Dr. Dodds of Boston, Jackson Davis the Poughkeepsie Clairvoyant, different authors, as also those excellent subjects in Magnetism whom we have thrown into the Clairvoyant state from time to time, and from whom we have gathered instruction in Magnetism never to be forgotten. Having made these acknowledgments with a view to justice, we come immediately to the subject matter of our *preparatory* article.

We should now be permitted to state that we were once skeptical in Magnetism; hence we know full well how to make all proper allowances for the opposition, sneers and doubts of others. And having been led into the mysteries of Magnetism by degrees, and made acquainted with its marvelous truths, we are willing to convince those who were once our brother skeptics, of those truths, and the importance and usefulness of the principles to all mankind.

But what shall we say to that class of skeptics, who have witnessed experiments that are irresistible, and still cry "*humbug and collusion?*"—These skeptics may be arranged into two classes. *First*, those who never do and never will investigate any thing for themselves, and would hardly know the definitions of the words, "*humbug and collusion;*" but who use them by imitation, on the same principle that the parrot imitates the sound of the human voice, or because they had heard it used by "the Doctor," or the "Esquire," or perchance their schoolmaster. The *second*, we may put down as that class who are "more knowing" and desirous to move with the weather cock on the wings of the popular breeze. These may be known by the ridicule, wit and sarcasm they employ through the press and otherwise, and by attempting to injure *science*, they injure *themselves*, and send their names down with endless disgrace to rising generations: and "*humbug and collusion*" have become stereotyped words, so that their use costs nothing; and it is supposed by them that they answer most admirably to supply the place of sound argument and common sense.

An honest and discriminating man cannot be included in either of the above divisions, for he never will condemn a principle until he has examined for himself. A man of precaution and

wisdom will never denounce a theory on any thing short of personal examination. Nor will his mind be influenced and elated by the bubbles that sometimes are seen floating for a while upon the bosom of society.

Our readers may see at a glance, on turning to history, that nearly all talented writers that have opposed new but correct principles, and assailed them with the bitterest invective and sarcasm, were those unprofitable men who were always at udying what was popular, having more Self-Esteem and Approbation than either intellect, or honesty.

The Editor has devoted more or less of his time to lecturing on this subject since 1841, and with some slight modifications, we shall in this series of articles, advance the same principles we sustained by electricity, galvanism and demonstrative facts, in different towns and villages.

We ought here before proceeding further, to offer one apology for honest skeptics. It is as follows: Persons who have lectured upon this subject have assigned no *cause* for the wonderful phenomena produced. Magnetism has been held as an impenetrable mystery, and pronounced as inscrutable to the intellect of man. It is not therefore strange that hundreds of persons under such an impression should look upon the principles with wonder, and, in many instances, with dissatisfaction. We would not deny that in Magnetism as in all other sciences there are some things which appear mysterious. We may ascertain the chymical properties of various substances, such as air, water and earth, and the degree of warmth necessary to produce vegetation; still who can solve the mystery how an acorn becomes an oak, or how the grass grows, even? When we look to Magnetism with the expectation that it will be wholly divested of incomprehensibility we shall look in vain. But then, Magnetism cannot be rejected on this ground, without we reject all other sciences for the same reason. Yet we may venture to state that the *why* and *wherefore* of Magnetism can be demonstrated to a pretty great extent, as certainly as we can demonstrate any problem in Euclid.

Having made these introductory remarks, it will be within our province, in our next, to speak of the Brain and its physical structure at more length than we have in preceding numbers, and of its magnetic power.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACULTIES. No. 7.

6. COMBATIVENESS.

FUNCTION.

Opposition, defence, resistance, courage.

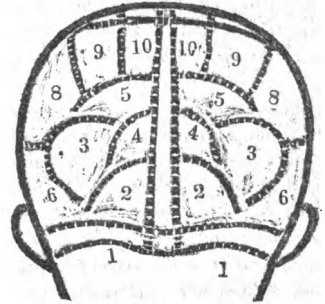
Small.—This size renders a person weak, timid, pusillanimous and insufficient.

Full.—Gives tolerable courage, the individual will neither court opposition, debate, or contention, nor will he be destitute of courage and resistance—will not retaliate and find fault nor submit to opposing difficulties—will be bold when aroused.

Large.—Gives a feeling of "let me and mine alone," an arduous, strong and muscular constitution, a combative, irritable, fault-finding and contentious disposition, especially is this the case when large Combativeness accompanies a highly nervous temperament.

NATURAL LANGUAGE.

A drop or movement of the head forward in the direction of Veneration and Benevolence, is always an indication of an assent or concurrence; whilst the language of Combativeness gives a side motion or shake to the head, implying opposition or a negative, resulting from



ITS LOCATION

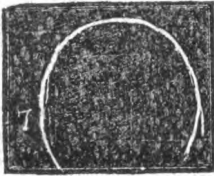
On the side and back part of the head—behind Secretiveness and Destructiveness, and beneath the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone; it is marked 6 in the cut.

REMARKS ON COMBATIVENESS.

This bears a separate relation to the other faculties of the mind. It is large in the heads of boxers, Lawyers, controversialists, and is often combined with Destructiveness in the heads of Generals and murderers. Clay's bust shows large Combativeness but smaller Destructiveness. Both these organs are large in the cast of Miller,

who murdered Barney Leddy, at Utica, N. Y., and in the head of Peter Robinson, the murderer.

The following cut will show enormous Destructiveness, and Combativeness, which are situated about, and gives much width between the ears, rendering the individual desperate and ungovernable, and it was not till Robinson was swung from the scaffold and the rope cut the second time, that he cried out "Lord have Mercy." "Save my Soul."



The organ under consideration appears to be a very prominent organ in heads generally, and is in a fair way to be cultivated still more. Not only is this the case with the present generation, but if there is not strong resistance to it, through some agency, it will be strongly shown in the rising generation. This follows from known causes. How much contention, debate, fault-finding, "back-biting" and wrangling disputes is there in society? The once affectionate wife and generous husband by a "slip of the tongue" appealed to each other's Combativeness—by one single harsh-toned and angry expression. This kindled passion's fire, called forth a sudden rush of blood to Combativeness, and gave it a new start that has never been abated. Since that, harsher words roll more easily from their lips, and larger organs of Combativeness are whipped into the children, who, before adult age, have all the passions of their parents, and they too, are in the way to an uneasy, unhappy and miserable life. This resulted in the first place from a single "slip of the tongue." How important that every one should set a double guard over the passions.

We turn our eyes again, and see neighbors quarrelling with each other, at "swords points" and waiting impatiently an opportunity to retaliate upon, or undermine, each other, cultivating a repulsive force that is not only continually moving each other from peace and enjoyment, but it drives that mutual regard which should always exist between relatives, friends and neigh-

bors, farther away, till it is lost in uncontrollable passion. One dislike always begets another.—The least feeling of revenge is dangerous; and the importance of overcoming evil with good is apparent.

But we look a third time and we see a worse reality; men are dressed in all the habiliments of war. Many of them have drunk in copious draughts from the fountain of contention, strife and DEATH, prepared weekly and daily by our neighboring Editors. Others have been crazed by the bewitching influence of the War-Dream; and they have gone off from their homes with the resolution of mad-men.

They have now gone, by the direction of Government, to the seat of war, and, like so many blood-hounds when a bull-dog has got a bone from them, they all pitch onto the thief and devour him. This is the disposition of *unaccountable and soulless animals* and the law of nations! What brutal, disgraceful and wicked law! Carry this principle out further and see its unjust, deplorable and *censurable* tendency.—Reader, suppose yourself to have borrowed a dollar's worth of your neighbors goods; you afterwards refuse to return him or pay their equivalent; and that for this, your neighbor threatens your life, storms your castle and coolly murders yourself and your family; whether you are favorably situated for a change of worlds or not—whether you have done or left undone your duty to yourself, your family, mankind and your Creator, for one dollar you are torn from the world, and with a wicked arm you are hurled into the presence of Angels, or Devils! Where, sir, is there any justification for this murder?—Human life and human souls are sacrificed for, and placed on a level with, property!

Take this as an illustration of the inconsistent, unjust, and *unpardonable* war of the United States with Mexico. Hundreds of lives are slain on the same principle. Who would seek an excuse for such a brutal outrage upon humanity, in that it is in conformity with "a Law of Nations." Who would acknowledge the supremacy of this law over the laws of nature, enacted by the great unchangeable and POSITIVE MIND! The laws of God are as positively opposed to this abuse of Combativeness and Destructiveness, as they are to any immoral act whatever; and the consequences are as sure to fall upon the heads of the transgressors, as the globe is to turn upon its axis.

We were inclining to an expression of the EFFECTS of this war spirit and improper exercise of Combativeness and Destructiveness upon whole communities, and future generations, that it has a direct tendency to arouse the animal passions so far as to check, restrain and subdue the moral powers; that children, born when the war spirit exists in families, communities and nations, will come into the world with smaller moral powers, and larger organs of Destructiveness and Combativeness, to spread the seeds of war, misery and crime, and tear down all that philanthropists can build up, and leave a degrading, immoral and death-like influence in the world; that the horrors of war cannot be measured by dollars and cents, that *battle* should never be resorted to except in SELF-DEFENCE; and that every war-apologist, and war-advocate, whether minister or deacon, whig or democrat, is knowingly, or unconsciously inflicting a DEEPER wound upon humanity, that is already bleeding at every pore; but we have time to remark further only, that it is our confident hope, that if all Editors, moralists and religionists, who have done wrong in the past, will turn their considerable influence in the *right* channel, it will soon become a "fashionable" thing to obey the laws of nature, "fashionable" to restrain the passions, and *right* to use Combativeness in TEARING DOWN the wrongs which it has built up.

PROFESSOR JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT

Is in possession of a Mental and Motive temperament, combined with the Vital. His body is of good size, plump and round. There is a *synutrical* proportion to the whole system. This gives a uniform support to the brain: the chest is broad and capacious: the lungs are midling strong; much air is inhaled into them, and the blood becomes well oxygenized and flows with the requisite quantity and proper velocity to the brain. This gives him that sprightliness of mind and body which is indicated at his every moment. His constitution is naturally strong, vigorous and compact, and he appears to have originated from a long-lived family. The brain is of an excellent texture; is fine, and the propelling organs large, so that what mind he has is brought into action.

His head indicates strong eccentricities of character. Some of the organs are pointed and large—others are moderate; his Combativeness

and Destructiveness are largely developed.—This gives strong passions when aroused; and when joined with Mirthfulness, his jokes would be sharp, pointed and severe; they would sting more than tickle—his perceptions of the ludicrous and sarcasm are remarkable. As an opponent he would be quick, spirited and *severe*. He has great ambition, energy of character, fondness for glory—is sensitive, independent, firm and determined in his purposes. Has a faculty for riding through opposition, and throws all obstacles from his path, if he can, if not, he jumps over them. He is radical, independent and sanguine in his views, close in application and has a disposition to excel. He has great tact and management—uses some policy, he would have made a better controversialist than minister, and his organization qualifies him for the Law. His faith in, and reliance upon Divine Providence is not marked; nor is his sense of devotion indicated as strong. His sermons would generally be more fascinating than uniformly practical.

His Semi-Intellectual powers are large. Sublimity, Ideality, Imitation, Mirthfulness and Constructiveness are prodigious: his perceptions of the grand, sublime, exquisit, ideal, comical, imitative, original, and the impassioned or effective are extraordinary; he has doubtless had much taste for the tragical, and would succeed well as an actor.

His Perceptives rather predominate over the Reflectives: he is a close observer of men and things, his memory is general and well stored with facts, which consist partly of anecdotes—descriptive powers are large, his large and well cultivated language gives him almost an endless variety of words, while his large comparison gives him marked perceptions of analogy, comparisons and figures of speech.

With this combination he would have much motive power, feeling, lively and ideal emotions, much refinement and some affectation, good intellectual and knowing powers, with some strongly marked traits of character.

Finally, he possesses no ordinary mental and physical constitution, and he is capable of EMINENT USEFULNESS WHEN HIS POWERS ARE EMPLOYED TO THAT END.

Be not satisfied with wishing well to thy hungry and suffering brother, but do something for his welfare.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.**TO A SISTER.**

Wilt thou dear sister soon forget
That I have watched thy joyous smile ;
While youthful hope is smiling yet,
And Light and Purity beguile
The yielding heart to join its own
With friendships fairer, purer tone ?

Wilt thou forget that I've entwined
Around thee all thy guardless soul,
And not forget that thou canst soothe,
No more when sorrows o'er me roll ?
Tho' cloudless skies appear above,
Wilt thou forget a sister's love ?

Though gently down life's wavering tide
Thy spirit pure be borne along,
Will not thy watchful, holy faith
For me breathe forth a spirit song?
Ah, say thou never wilt forget
To think of me and love me yet ?

THE OLD OAK TREE.

There stands its leafless trunk ; its branches have fallen, and its surface is covered with ivy, that now hides, perhaps, some of its deformities. We look back upon the time when it first emerged from its acorn shell, and was nourished by moister from the pebbly brook upon whose banks it first burst into life. We see it again a mere twig, susceptible of being bent in any shape by the tiny hand of childhood. It kept erect it grows in majesty and might, and becomes the most beautiful of its kind ; if warped, or its upward course obstructed, it is doomed to a life of deformity, and to a premature death. We look again, and it is the pride of the forest—its branches extends the broadest, and it can furnish a cooling shade, or protection from the storm to scores that walk the earth :—Again, and its majesty is gone—it is the lifeless trunk that stands before us. Fit emblem of man ! His existence at first is marked with helplessness, and but for maternal sustenance he perishes in an hour. In childhood he is susceptible of proper or improper culture. If trained

aright, he becomes one of the honored and beloved of his race. And in proportion as wrong impressions are engrafted into the youthful mind, is his dishonor and degredation, and premature decay. In manhood we behold him as the oak in maturity, shedding light and happiness to all within his circle. But change is still written upon his brow. We look again and behold him as the aged oak—his grandeur is gone ; he stands but a feeble monument of his former existence ; he sinks to the earth, and the green sod covers his mortal remains, as the ivy covers the oak of the forest—but with this difference in the similitude : Man will live again. It is man that God has favored above other workmanship of his hands ; to him has he promised a life beyond the grave—an eternal spring of life and joy, of immortality in mansions of purity and bliss.

LYDIA.

VALUE OF LADIES.—It was stated at an anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association in England, that a calculation has been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half !

DIVORCE OF AN ATHEIST.—Mr. Aston, of London, a resident in Berlin, has obtained from the tribunal of that city a judgment of divorce, on the ground of his wife being an atheist, which she avowed in court. Mrs. Aston was immediately ordered to quit the Prussian territory.

Religion in Mexico.—It appears from the Catholic News Letter, that in Mexico, there is 1 archbishop and 10 bishops, 10,000 priests, and 7,000,000 members, distributed in 1,075 parishes.

PROGRESSION.

The glorious car of futurity is laden with peace, plenty, and bliss, beyond aught we can now know or conceive.—At the present moment the world is progressing with the most rapid strides towards her glorious destiny; and if the past be any criterion for the future, a half century will develop improvements and discoveries which would without measure astonish and overpower our credulity. A writer in a foreign periodical, asks us to suppose ourselves floating back on the stream of time 60 years, and asks if the prophetic spirit had then come upon us, and we had then narrated the discoveries and improvements which human wisdom and ingenuity have effected, who would have believed? Had we then mentioned that men would rise from the earth and fly through the air in balloons—that metals would be found which would float on water, and burn it, and even inflame a cake of ice, (sodium and potassium,)—that ships would stem the stormiest ocean without sails or oars, and against both wind and tide go ahead like a race horse,—that carriages would run without horses far swifter than the wind, and carry hundreds of tons burden,—that men should be conveyed hundreds of miles in a few hours, and cross the broad ocean in a few days,—that bridges should hang by a chain over the sea, and roads should be made under it, [the Menal bridge and Thames Tunnel,] that men should plough with iron horses, with boiling blood and hearts of glowing coals, who would feed upon forest trees and drink dry the rivers,—that people spin and weave, knit and sew without hands, calculate by wheels, and solve abstruse mathematical problems by machinery, [Babbage's machine,]—

that the grand luminary of day would paint and engrave for them, producing the finest portraits, and the most perfect pictures in a moment, [Daguerrotype and Talbotype,]—that one printing machine would make in one hour many thousand books, each of which it would take a man many days to read,—that men would read earth's mighty rocks instead of books, [geology,] and give the history of beings who lived and died before man existed,—that they would discover other sisters to the earth and brothers to the sun, [new planets and stars,] the mouth of the Niger and the magnetic pole,—that they would speak and write by machinery,—that their pens would be wires hundreds of miles in length, and that the news would be carried from one extremity of the country to the other almost with the speed of thought,—in short, that man would discover the way to every thing but happiness,—I repeat, had a prophet then proclaimed these things, he would have been regarded as uttering the wild fancies of a delirium. But thus has the world progressed, and is still progressing, like a rock torn from the mountain's brow, and rolling down its impetuous side gathering new force and velocity at every bound! Get from under the crumbling hills while the car of reform is rushing past, and stay not to be buried beneath the dark oblivion of the past!—*True Tocsin.*

NEWSPAPER PRINTING AT SEA.—The N. Y. Evangelist states that two intelligent and right minded young ladies, passengers in the ship *Rainbow*, recently arrived from China, beguiled the tedium of the passage by editing a weekly paper, which was printed in the fore-castle and distributed throughout the ship.

EDITORS' TABLE.

TREASURY OF HISTORY.—No. 1 of this History is before us, and from a pretty close inspection, we are prepared to decide upon it favorably. It would doubtless have been as well, had more space been given to some parts of the History; but if one quarter of it should be well read and remembered, it would be found almost invaluable. The number of which we speak appears to contain a large amount of very useful history, from the Antediluvian world, down to the present century. And as a Historical, and Chronological sketch of every principal nation that exists it would hardly be excelled. Twelve numbers completes the history. They can be obtained of Daniel Adee, 107, Fulton st., N. Y., for 25 cents per number.

The fourth and August number of the *St. Louis Magnet* is received. It corresponds with the first number in point of interest. We read it with attention and profit. The second and third numbers are not received.

THE FREE CITIZEN, (another reform paper,) published at Perry, N. Y., by Ansel Warren, comes to us well filled with useful matter, and divested of the common but "novel" newspaper trash that is afloat in the country.

Where is the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*, Friend Porter?

MR. MAFFIT'S LECTURE.

The occasion of the lecture before the societies of the University at the late commencement, was one laden with deep and thrilling interest.—

The subject of the lecture was the origin, richness, power and grandeur of the English Language, a subject all-absorbing in itself and well calculated to *call out* the talent, tact, investigating powers and eloquence of the Orator.— In showing the origin, value and splendor of our language, and in tracing the subject of his discourse in its windings through the history of nations and by a continued repetition of beautiful figures and ludicrous expressions, and yet, with an observance of system and beauty in the arrangement of the ideas and parts of the discourse, it was truly amusing—we had almost said, *captivating*. The intonations, however, were not all excellent, but the lecture as a whole was a good one.

A large and crowded auditory was in attendance, at the Presbyterian church, and anxiety and hope for the future prosperity of our growing University, as also for that of the industrious students who were about to graduate and turn themselves back from the cradle of light and knowledge to act a part, individually, in the great drama of the created world, were apparently seated upon each countenance, while, with the exception of some slight embarrassments, the whole proceedings were orderly, and we may add, appropriate to the occasion.

MNEMONICS.

We have before us a large octavo pamphlet of 125 pages: together with a chart, containing the chronic symbols and key used in the science, which is designed to aid, assist and strengthen the memory, by an association of objects with the dates, events or substantives to be remembered. Upwards of 10,000 copies of this pamphlet and chart have been sold in the United States. We first become acquainted with Mr. Pike's system of Mnemonics while traveling in the state of New York, and consider it a system well worth ones while to investigate.

NOTE.—Mr. W. C. Pike is now giving lessons to a large and intelligent class in this village. We shall notice them more particularly hereafter.

¶ Now is the time for the friends of reform in the different villages, to make proper arrangements for lectures, by way of subscription, or the like. The Editor will soon be situated so that he can attend a few courses during the fall. All letters should be addressed post paid, so that they will be taken from the office, and those applying first, will be first served.

LOVE FOR MOTHERS.—It seems the nature of sons to love their mothers—with a mixture of tenderness to the sex; gratitude for the innumerable cares paid to their infancy; fondness to the spring from whom all their little infant and boyish indulgencies has flowed; and a pious reverence to the gray hairs and wrinkles of a closing life, the best years of which have been expended in their service.

¶ Sheridan Knowles has become religious, and has given up dramatic life.

VARIETY.

LICENSE LAW.

Justice O'Beirne yesterday overruled the defendants' demurrers to several suits against persons of this city for selling ardent spirits contrary to law. The Justice stated that during the recess, he had advised and taken good counsel.—He had weighed the powerful arguments of counsel on both sides, and had examined the statutory provisions of the law and its constitutionality.—He found some lawyers were decidedly for—some against, and some doubtful of the constitutionality. He therefore should decide in favor of the law, and leave the matter to be determined by higher courts.

There are several demurrers by plaintiffs to pleas that the liquor sold was under the U. S. laws &c.:

These cases will go to the Supreme Court,—*Det. Advertiser.*

The scene in the magnetic telegraph office at Baltimore during the prevalence of the storm on Friday afternoon, is represented to have been fearfully sublime. The electric fluid with which the clouds were charged, took complete possession of the magnetic telegraph lines, rendering them entirely unmanageable in the hands of the operators. The lightning could be seen continually playing around the instruments, and at one time a ball of fire, apparently several inches in circumference, came in on the Washington wires and exploded with a loud report.—One of the operators had a narrow escape at the time, as he just had his hand raised to touch the instrument as the fluid came in.

A Sure Sign.—A man with a red face and looking rather shabby, called at a house in the country on Sunday, and asked for a drink of cider. The good lady of the house told him she would not give him any. He urged, telling her that she had better, for some persons had entertained angels unawares. "Yes," said she, "I know that, but angels don't go about drinking cider on the Sabbath."

HORIBLE.—A lady, perfectly naked, and drunk, at noon, on Thursday, run a race from Circuis street, down the common to the St. Charles Hotel, N. Orleans, knocking over all the men and boys that attempted to stop her, and fighting her way through like a wild cat.—After a great deal of trouble, and the tearing of several coats and shirt-bosoms, the officers succeeded in capturing the lady, placing her on a cart, and starting for the calaboose. This is the latest case of imported European fashionable costume, graces and morality.—[*New Orleans Paper.*]

The New York Tribune, speaking of the receipt of the Hibernia's news on Monday, says:

"This intelligence was announced in Boston at *half past six!* and placed on the bulletin of the Tribune in this city, at *a quarter before seven!* The difference between the two cities being about fifteen minutes."

A correspondent of the Bunker Hill Aurora states that James Oliver of South Reading, on Friday, 31st ult. ejected from his stomach a live snake, one foot and four inches in length, which was probably swallowed many years ago. Mr. Oliver has been for several years subjected to fits.

There have been destroyed "according to law," in New York city, since the 15th of June last, no less than 1315 dogs!!

About one hundred and fifty persons are now subterranean at the mammoth cave of Kentucky, where there is a band of music and other agreeable appliances.

Poet's Corner.



ORIGINAL.

THE STAR OF HOPE.

There is a star whose constant beams
 Illume each hour of life's long day ;
 A star that ever brightly gleams
 When peace and friends have passed away.

And o'er the trusting christian's soul,
 Its hallow'd rays are brightest shed ;
 When sorrow's storms around him roll,
 And bear him on to join the dead.

The ransomed spirit's beacon star,
 It lighteth from the gloom of this,
 To that bright world that shines afar,
 Where hope itself is lost in bliss.

Ann Arbor, August, 1846.

Egis.

BE ACTIVE.

Be active—be active—
 Find something to do,
 In digging a clam-bank,
 Or tapping a shoe.
 Don't stop at the corners,
 To drag out the day—
 Be active—be active—
 And work while you may.

'Tis foolish to falter,
 Or lag in the street—
 Or walk as if chain-shot
 Were bound to your feet.

Be active—be active—
 And do what you can ;

'Tis industry only
 That maketh the man.

'Tis industry makes you—
 Remember—be wise—
 From sloth and from stupor
 Awake and arise.

You'll live and be happy,
 And never complain
 Of the blues, or the dumbs,
 Or a dull heavy brain.

FARMERS IN 1776.

Man to the plow,
 Wife to the cow,
 Girl to the yarn,
 Boy to the barn,
 And all dues were netted.

FARMERS IN 1837.

Man a mere show,
 Girl, piano,
 Wife, silk and satin,
 Boy, Greek and Latin,
 And all hands gazetted.

FARMERS IN 1846.

Men all in debt,
 Wives in a pet,
 Boys mere muscles,
 Girls, snuff and bustles,
 And every body cheated.

OUR WANTS.

What do we want ? Our daily bread,
 Give us *that* for willing toil ;
 Make us sharers in the plenty
 God hath showered upon the soil ;
 And we'll nurse our better nature
 With bold hearts and judgments strong,
 To do as much as men can do,
 To keep the world from going wrong.

THE SMOKERS.

(The smallest song in the world.)

Author Unknown.

" We three
 Brothers be
 In one cause ;
 Bill puffs,
 Tom snuffs,
 And I chaws."

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Twelve copies will be sent to clubs on the receipt of Ten Dollars ; or Twenty copies for Fifteen dollars ; or Fifty copies for 25 dollars.—Agents will be entitled to every seventh copy.—Names of subscribers and their post offices should be distinctly written.