

GEM OF SCIENCE.

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

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[No. 9.

For the Gem of Science.

MIND.

BY J. L. ENOS.

The principle that raises man in the scale of nature, or the cause of his power in subjecting and bringing under his control all else of animal nature, is worthy in the highest, our constant and careful attention.

That quality of our being that enables us to trace, link after link, along the vast unending chain of nature—to reason and meditate on the glory and unmeasurable goodness of its Author and Preserver, is a quality that can never cease to exist. Although mind must live forever, it is only for a time that we can behold its operations, as they are manifest only in connexion with the brain.

This agent of MIND, like all physical organization, will finally perish ; or, rather, assume a new form. The brain being the seat of the mind, we can judge of the quality and power of the MIND, by the quality and size of the BRAIN.— Thus it is demonstrated that the study of mind as connected with matter is purely scientific.

Let us all then study this great—this God-like science ! A science which in its very nature is elevated above all others.

The king of day as he rises in the East and sheds his light over the earth's wide common—ascends to his meridian high and sinks in the golden beauty of the West—the moon and stars as they stand forth in beauty above our heads at

night—the green earth with all its luxuriance—the mighty ocean as he dashes in fury and power his briny waters, or rolls them in silent majesty—all fill the MIND with feelings of sublimity, and lead us to admire the being that has created them.

Yet, how does their glory and power sink into nothingness, when reviewed with MAN ;—in contrast with the IMMORTAL MIND—a portion of God himself !—Ye admirers of true greatness and power, behold its amazing operations. Like the eagle, it soars away on the wings of thought—visits the lofty mountains—bathes its wings of perpetual youth in the clouds above—instinctively soars away and revels in the midst of revolving systems of created worlds—returns to earth again—inspects and discovers beauty and perfection written on the face of all materiality. All this and much more does the mind accomplish in a moment of time. It is not only capable of thus operating, but it is also capable of almost infinite expansion.

Gentle reader, are you anxious to enjoy all happiness ?—cultivate this portion of Deity within you. Learn to 'know thyself.' It will keep your thoughts pure—your hands from sin. It will lead you gently, happily on in virtue's path—each zephyr that fans your brow, will whisper in your ears the voice of an approving Deity. Go on in the bright path of science and truth ; feed your mind from the unbounded garner of nature—drink freely of the waters of

intelligence and virtue, and when age approaches, and the numerous functions are performed with less energy—nutrition languishes—the muscles become weakened, and the body inclines forward—finally, when you become conscious that you must soon lay this frame in the dust from whence it came; faith will point out to your mind an hereafter; triumphant victory of nature's teachings—voice of an approving God.

I would that all the sons of men would study the great doctrines of mind and the mysteries of matter, that they might be kept from all evil and unrighteousness—that the sons of science might lift on high, in faith, their hope, and rejoice that the world would soon be redeemed from the chains of ignorance, and the errors of the world.

Enosburg, N. Y. 1846.

MAGNETISM.

BY REV. S. MILES.

Magnetism! What a wonder of wonders is now being opened to the enraptured view of an admiring and astonished multitude of intelligent beings who are just beginning to enter into the warming, soul-stirring and overwhelming blaze that gives action to the electric spark that rolls the locomotive wheels of mortal man. Even the stubborn rocks of our land are smitten with the piercing, the golden beams of this dazzling deluge that is fast falling upon them. Recline as they may, and wrap themselves in their mossy costume of scepticism, the light of truth is destined to reach beyond every obstacle that lies in its path on its way into the depths of darkness that now holds the human mind in the chains of bondage, degradation and woe. Then

shall cool and calm reflection sink deep into the recess, which now scarce admits one ray of sunshine to enter the dark abode of the millions of our race that are crushed beneath the ponderous weight of deep unbelief that presses upon them like an incubus that holds his dominion in the land of darkness and the shades of silence where the gloomy prisoners lie. What a mighty struggle in the field when vegetation is about coming into life! And what TEMPEST toss the ocean of the undulating mind of man when the plaintive signal is heard upon the bellowing deep, where, floating upon the foaming surge, the human mind is about to soar beyond the waves that lash its resting sides! Then how delightful this happy escape from the mountain waves of persecution that falls like a mighty torrent that rushes headlong over the thundering cataract, where, from the top of a distant eminence the mind, the ever-soaring mind, looks down upon the storm it need not fear, while it hopes to see the mist descend and mingle with the silver flood of light in everlasting peace and repose.

The golden sun of science is now brooding upon our world, as well as upon our hearts, and our throbbing pulse is strengthened in its course. We have set down among the Jasmins where the verdant woodbines are decked with the lucid drops that hang suspended from their foliage, and remind us of the rainbow covenant of God that speaks of life and peace. Welcome ye refreshing SHADES that stand in the field of truth where our slackened sinews are newly strung, and life bounds brisker thro' all her crimson channels.

Recline on the soft couch of truth which we have found in the inviting ar-

bor of Magnetism, let us renew our aspirations of praise to the ever-present God, who surrounds us with the unbounded glory of his own Divine Spirit. Let us continue our discourses on the beauties of the visible and invisible, until we rise by these ladders that hang upon this mighty frame-work and ascend to the glories of the invisible state where our kindred spirits shall soar onward and upward in endless progression of knowledge, and the manna of heaven shall fill us with the most affecting sense of its super-eminent excellence. Then shall our ardent breathings after the fullness of the bountiful giver of all things be gratified with all we now desire in the never ending joys and pleasures of eternity that knows no bounds.

Ann Arbor, Sep. 1846.

ORIGINAL.

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

BY J. SPRAGUE.

In spite of pride and erring reason, one truth is clear, whatever is is right.—It is surprising how many there are in the world, who profess to be men of sense, that take exceptions to the above sentiment: had they the ability to comprehend the meaning of Pope, they would no longer dissent from his opinion, but would labor to convince others of its glorious truth.

When we take into consideration the whole universe, AS A WHOLE; when we behold the harmonious, uniform and ceaseless works of nature; the complete adaptation of every thing to its appropriate sphere; when we consider that it is God who created all things, and that his WILL is the LAW of the universe; that there was a supreme designer and ex-

cuter; that his purposes were established from the foundation; that there is no power independent of Him; that nothing which he has made can possibly possess power superior to himself; and that as he is infinitely wise and good, we feel to look beyond the contracted bounds of prejudice and preconceived opinions and exclaim in view of the final end of all, the winding up of affairs, the eternal purpose will be accomplished, the ultimate end will be attained, "for none hath power to stay his hand or say unto him why doest thou."

A person who takes only a superficial view of surrounding objects, beholds things as they seem to be, but not as they really are, there are many things in the world which appear to be unnecessary and worse than useless; but to be established in such an opinion, is to impeach the character of the Creator; therefore when we see things, the use of which we cannot understand, we should conclude that the object of their existence has not yet reached us, but that they were designed for some good purpose, and that, that good, will ultimately be brought about. There are thousands of things which appear to be evil, which when understood result in the greatest possible good—this truth is evident.

Reader, you and I have frequently looked upon the works of God and condemned them at first sight as worthless; and afterwards, when our ignorance of their utility was removed, we esteemed the same for their real value. And when all ignorance is removed, and the design of the creator is fully comprehended, may we not justly conclude, that we shall be led to exclaim with the poet, "Whatever is, is right."

Ann Arbor, Sep., 1846.

LETTER FROM C. H. CHASE.

[It will be seen that the following article argues the existence of an organ not hitherto discovered. In the year 1844, the Doctor, in conversation with the writer, suggested the propriety of examining into the subject for the purpose of becoming satisfied as to the truth of the existence of an organ of Independence; and in conformity with his suggestion, we have since made some observations respecting it, which will be given in their proper places when we discourse upon the functions of Self-Esteem and Firmness. We are not yet fully satisfied as to the separate existence of such an organ, but we have done so much justice to the Doctor's ability as a Phrenologist, as to give it a place on our Phrenological Bust, hoping that it would call up attention to the subject.—ED.]

MR. SANFORD:—I had, repeatedly, since my experience as a Phrenologist, been troubled to find that my descriptions of character, under the head of Self-Esteem, were incorrect. Why it should be so I knew not; but confident I was that such was the fact. About two years ago, however, I examined the head of a lady, who was remarkably *independent*, but who possessed only an ordinary share of *Self-confidence*, and was struck with the existence of an elevated ridge between Self-Esteem and each organ of Approbativeness. I saw at once, that the size of Self-Esteem proper, furnished an index to the lady's *Self-confidence*, but not to her *independence of mind*.

Soon after this, I examined the head of a gentleman with the same combination, presented in equally as striking a form. I likewise found cases in which this combination was reversed: and the characters were likewise reversed. And finally I found a third class, in which the organs were both equal in development, and the same in manifestation. Hence I have been forced to the conclusion, that

self confidence, and independence of mind are distinct primitive faculties, each manifested through its own proper organ: and that the organ which I call Independence, is located between Self-Esteem proper, and Approbativeness. I have repeatedly mentioned the organ of Independence in my public lectures, and to lecturers, and explained my views upon it, but am not aware that any expositions have appeared in print. To the above view, it may be objected, that the faculties named, are the same in primitive character, and result from the same organ; but to this I would answer, that if such be the fact, the independence, and self-confidence of mind, in such individuals, must be equal: there could never be a disagreement between them: and the very fact that such a disagreement does exist, is a perfect refutation of the anticipated objection. I shall for the present waive all further evidence, and subscribe myself,

Yours Truly,

C. H. CHASE.

The Barre (Mass.) Gazette, says the bell on the Universalist Church, in Petersham was sold on execution on Monday, to satisfy the debt of the former Minister of the parish. The bell was given to the society several years since by two citizens of Petersham,

Fourteen missionaries, 7 for Northern India, 3 for Siam, and 4 for China, took a farewell at a very large meeting in the Rev. Dr. Phillips's Church, on Sunday evening last.

The Native Americans nominated for Governor of New York, Edward C. Delavan, of Saratoga; for Lieutenant Governor, George Folsom, of New York. Mr. Delavan has declined the honor.

ORIGINAL.

CLASSIFICATION.

BY E. J. SCHELLHOUS.

Every Phrenologist will admit that the classification of the faculties, is very incomplete, if not in many instances, incorrect and inconsistent. This arises I conceive, principally from a want of knowledge of the proper functions ascribed to the different organs.

Drs. Gall and Spurzhiem, it seems, have agreed in dividing the mental faculties into two great orders; the first comprehending what are termed the dispositions; and the second the understanding.

This division has been recognized from the remotest antiquity as the "soul and spirit." The first order is the result of the action of the "affective faculties," and the second, of the "intellectual faculties." Dr. Spurzhiem has then proceeded to subdivide these two great orders, into different species and subordinate classes, which I consider superfluous.

What is the ground upon which he divides the affective faculties into sentiments and propensities? "A sentiment," says Dr. Spurzhiem, "is a propensity with an emotion of a peculiar kind superadded." Thus Veneration gives a tendency to act, [worship] and at the same time an emotion. Now I ask, does not this definition apply, to all the affective faculties?

Let us see: Adhesiveness has a tendency to associate with our fellow creatures, its corresponding emotion is friendship. Combativeness has a tendency to oppose, its corresponding emotion is courage or boldness; and so on of every affective faculty, whether "sentiment" or "propensity."

As brevity is an important consideration in all sciences, especially all estimative sciences; every Phrenologist should endeavor to abbreviate and simplify, as much as possible; since it is the greatest objects of Botanists, Chemists and Geologists, to arrange the subjects of their respective sciences into the smallest possible compass.

To enter into a minute detail with regard to every individual organ, was not my design at present, but merely to call up investigation.

Fort Pleasant, Mich.

NOTE.—We have long been of the opinion that the classification of the organs is imperfect, and that we should in the future offer a suggestion that would avoid the objections to the above arrangement. But all such measures are progressive, and should be suggested only with the greatest caution. The science however, is so far advanced, known and admitted, that it could not be injured by a *consistient* alteration of Spurzhiem's classification. But had it been of practical moment enough to have apologised for the space that would have been occupied in the discussion of it, the alteration referred to by our correspondent would doubtless have received more attention from the Phrenological press.—ED.

"The strain of music from the lyre of science flows on rich and sweet, full and harmonious, but never reaches a close: no cadence is heard with which the intellectual ear can feel satisfied. Yet we cannot but go on listening for and expecting a satisfactory close. The idea of some closing strain seems to lurk among our own thoughts, waiting to be articulated in the notes which flow from the knowledge of external nature."

From the St. Louis Magnet.
MEDICAL CASES.

CLAIRVOYANT Examination of
 Mr.——, by C. Eaker.

"This patient's system is very much deranged—there is much general debility, and considerable low internal fever. The lining membrane of the lungs are very much irritated, and also of the stomach. The liver is quite torpid and the digestive organs are weak.

The principal cause of these derangements, is loading the stomach with too great quantities of food; and especially with too great a variety of dishes at the same meal, which over exercise the digestive organs, and consequently weaken and debilitate them. It also produces too great a fomentation in the stomach, which creates inflammation, and fever is the result. From long standing, and a continuation of the same cause, the disease has spread from one organ to another, until the whole system has become equally involved in the general derangement.

Remedies.—1-4 lb. Cherry Bark; 2 oz. Dandelion Root 1 1-2 oz. Lady Slipper; 1 oz. Blood Root; 2 1-2 oz. Elecampane; 2 oz. Soloman Seal; 1 1-2 oz. Mandrake; 2 oz. Liver Wort—make into half a gallon of syrup, and add one pint of best brandy. Let the patient take half a wine glass full three times per day.

2dly. "Take one drachm of ex. Dandelion; 1 oz. Sulphate of Iron; 1 oz Carbonate of Potash; 1 oz. Gum Myrrh—make into five grain pills—dose, one three times per day.

"The Magneto-Electrical Machine should be applied once per day for four weeks. The negative pole should be

placed over the region of the liver and stomach, and the positive passed along the whole length of the spinal column.

"The patient should sponge his system all over about every third evening with tepid water made caustic with salsoda, and every morning with cold saline water. The alkaline bath will tend to remove the gummy matter, which settles on the surface, and the saline bath will strengthen the capillary system, and enable it to perform its functions properly. If the patient will rigidly adhere to this course of treatment, and at the same time be very careful to eat but little at a meal, he will soon recover his health.—He may eat whatever his appetite craves; but he must recollect to eat but little at a time of any one dish, and the simpler his meals the better.

"The patient should spend several weeks in the country, and take considerable exercise on horseback—should quistudy, and attend to the developing of his physical powers. These have been very much impaired by over mental exercise."

This patient followed the prescription, and long since recovered his health.—When this examination was made, he was a mere skeleton, and fairly staggered as he walked with weakness. His appetite was voracious, and he had indulged it until he was nearly past recovery.—He had exhausted the skill of the Old School without receiving any benefit, and applied to us as a last resort.

We have used Clairvoyance a long time in our practice, and have always found it more successful than our most sanguine expectations could have anticipated. It is truly strange, that it is not more generally resorted to by the Medical Faculty—especially the thousands who have become acquainted with its

wonderful power in developing disease. It is a matter of no small importance to a physician, to know correctly the internal condition of his patient.

Physicians may judge pretty correctly by external symptoms, we admit; but in how many instances are they completely mistaken, and never discover their error until it is quite too late! Thousands have thus died, ah! more!—have been killed! who might have been saved, had the physician correctly understood their disease. We boldly challenge the world for success in practice, and not in a dogmatical presumptive spirit, as many will undoubtedly suppose: but the facts will prove that it is modestly true.

We are bound to no narrow, nor even to that much lauded middle course, in our practice; but our system of practice is as broad as our perception, and as deep as our judgment, and as sure and as safe as the union of the whole of nature's remedial agents, which are known to us, could possibly render medical science, in the hands of fallible man. The mineral and the vegetable; the Hydropathic and the Duodynamic, or Magnetopathic, are all used as necessity requires.

The vegetable kingdom is based upon the mineral, and the animal upon the vegetable. The vegetable kingdom modifies and prepares the mineral kingdom for the support of the animal—hence, we choose the principle of our medicines from the mineral kingdom. But the animal is intimately connected with the mineral, and man combines within himself particularly the principles of the whole—hence, again the justice, and great probability, that all are subservient to him in disease, as well as health.

We feel conscientious in the course

which we pursue, and the result of our practice warrants us in its continuance.—Although patients fall thick and fast around us; yet we have raised every patient by these means, who has fallen in our hands since last February.* Not for the reason either, that few have fallen in our hands, nor for the want of severe cases to test the correctness of our practice. We have had as much practice as we could attend to, and much of it were of the most aggravated cases, having been given up by other physicians, and may truly be said to have fallen into our hands at the eleventh hour. We are very positive, however, that without the aid of Clairvoyance, we should make many failures.

*The case referred to here is reported in the first number of the second volume of this work

COOKING BY GAS.—At the Reform Club, in Pall Mall, a great number of operations in cookery are performed by gas instead of charcoal; it is found to be more economical, as it can be turned nearly off when not in use, and is far more cleanly and free from smell. The gas ascends from perforated pipes, in the form of a gridiron, through a bed of pumice stone, which being porous and fire-proof, soon becomes of a glowing, red heat, and every operation of cooking, frying, broiling, stewing, roasting, boiling, &c. may be performed in the most easy and perfect manner.

A surveyor of highways, seeing a large quantity of marsh-mud thrown upon a road thought it was repaired *add-mirably*.

☞ It is said that about 70 of the "brave and gallant" troops enlisted by the Government into the California regiment and about to sail from New York have deserted. They were fools in enlisting, wise only in running away.

Men will quarrel about religion—write for it—fight for it—die for it—any thing but live for it.—Lacon.

THE GEM

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

ANN ARBOR, SEPTEMBER 15, 1846.

ANALYSIS OF THE FACULTIES. No. 8.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

FUNCTION.

Executiveness, zeal, severity, extermination.

Small.—This size gives little executiveness, zeal, or order, desire to inflict pain when necessary, and the individual possessing so small an amount, will show a want of energy of character.

Full.—Will give an ordinary degree of energy and ability to inflict pain, kill or destroy when necessary; but will not manifest much virulence, or rancor.

Large.—Gives great force of character, an rony, exterminating and fiery disposition: the individual would "drive through" fire and water to accomplish his ends.

THE LOCATION,

Is above the ear, which, when pressed against the side of the head nearly covers the space occupied by the organ. This will give us an idea of its

NATURAL LANGUAGE,

And explain various phenomena connected therewith. We have before seen that Combativeness gives a shake to the head implying a negative, resulting from its location behind and partly above the ear. The natural language of Destructiveness is similar, and corresponds to its location at or near the ear. The movement of the head resulting from Destructiveness therefore, must be a quicker one. And we will take occasion now to remark, generally, in reference to the natural language of the two organs combined.

They both have an effect upon the muscles of the jaws, arms, hands, and even the feet of individuals, and indeed, upon the whole body and mind. There is a magnetic influence originating in the brain or battery, and this kind of influence is modified by the kind of excitement in the brain: If, for instance, Firmness (which is located above the ear, on the top of the head,) be large and active, or laboring under excitement, it will cause the person thus excited to stand firm and erect, or to walk with a steady, strong, firm and unbending step. In this case

the muscles of the body and his every nerve are influenced by Firmness, rendering the individual self-willed, stubborn, and giving him a "Muleish disposition" to "brace both ways," so that he could neither be coaxed or driven.

Now when Combativeness and Destructiveness are excited, they put entirely a new set of machinery (nerves and muscles) into operation. So when you see two men about to engage in a bloody combat, you may observe a peculiar motion to the head; Combativeness gives the head a side motion, and the organ excited moves around towards the assailant "with a jerk to it;" the brain gives off a full current of *nervo-vital fluid* (answering to electricity) along the muscles and nerves, which are connected with, and originate in, Combativeness; these muscles begin to contract; at this moment the fingers, by a continued drawing up into the hand, are converted into a "fist;" and, looking partly over their shoulders at each other, with eyes actually flashing with lightning, their fists draw back behind them and Destructiveness, catching the fire from Combativeness, becomes inflamed with the heat of passion; this discharges a *more destructive* influence, along its nerves, contracting the muscles of their "fists" and jaws with still more ardor; grating their teeth together as if with exterminating vengeance; and when every nerve is strained to its highest pitch; their fists move by an overwhelming influence, given off from Combativeness and Destructiveness, and, with a sharp aim at each other, "they let drive!" the blood flies! and, in an unguarded moment, one of them with a robe red with blood, is thrown into eternity!

REMARKS ON DESTRUCTIVENESS.

The organ under consideration as well as Combativeness was discovered by Dr. Gall.—We now remark as to its existence:

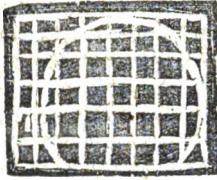
1. That the function of the organ differs from that of Combativeness and all other faculties of the mind, and that it cannot therefore be manifested through the organ of any other faculty.

2. We see men and animals having a destructive disposition, and this disposition must be manifested through its organ.

3. Savage animals, such as the Tiger, Lion, Bull-dog, &c., have wider heads between the ears in the location of Destructiveness, than the hair, the grey-hound, &c.

4. Murderers, such as Miller, Robinson, Lady Gottfried, Wilber, Lablank, Patty Cannon, have

DESTRUCTIVENESS LARGE.



5. At the location assigned for the organ by Phrenologists, in the heads of those rough, noisy and quarrelsome boys that are sometimes seen flocking together for amusement, we generally find a marked fullness, and the organ shown larger than it is in the heads of children that are more still, quiet and peaceable.

6. Persons of a contrary disposition from that possessed by the vindictive, murderers, &c., have narrow heads in the region of the organ. The cut below, will show

DESTRUCTIVENESS SMALL.



ABUSE OF THE ORGAN.

The organ not unfrequently appears large in children, owing principally to the mental constitutions of the parents. When it is thus shown, the child will tear up and destroy every thing within its reach, and be disposed occasionally, to fits of anger or madness. It is seen combined with Mirthfulness in adults, giving severity in jokes, which will 'sting more than tickle.' It is sometimes manifested in speakers, ministers, &c., when they employ harsh language, and pour out indignation. Sometimes it is shown in the parent, who adopts measures that are severe, relenting and cruel. It is seen generally in the butcher—strong in the Indian, and well indicated in the clans of Scotland, joined with Combativeness and Adhesiveness:

"Stranger, this Rhoderic Dhu is to me a *kinsman dear, a clansman true,*
And every word against his honor spoke demands
from me a *venging stroke.*"

Collins seemed to perceive the influence of this organ when he said,

"——Anger rushed his eyes on fire
In lightnings showed his secret stings
In one rude clash, he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hands the strings."

The organ lies at the basis of crime and is the principal mover in perpetrating those daring acts of wickedness so frequently reported in the papers and is the great actor urged on by the propensities in committing those desperate murders which constitute matter for too great a portion of the news, saying nothing of other numerous wrongs which it has wrought, which have never been brought to light.

THE REMEDY.

Having pointed out the function, natural language and abuse of the organ, we come next to speak of the manner in which it may be restrained, and properly exercised.

Probably no one faculty has been more exercised in spreading war, blood-shed and crime over the world, and none more servicable to mankind when properly directed, than the one under consideration. And since it is so destructive to virtue and happiness when it is improperly exercised, and of so much use, when controlled, the importance of pointing out the means of restraining it is obvious.

But in reference to it, Mr. Fowler justly holds the following language.

"A lad, in whom it was large, though but four years old, became enraged at a brother, and catching up a fork, plunged it into his neck.*—Children in whom this organ is large, become violent when angry, stamp, bite, strike, throw themselves upon the floor and bawl long and loud, and very spitefully. Hence, to restrain this organ in children, forms one of the most important and difficult tasks in conducting the moral education and government of children. How, then, can this be done?

Not, surely by showing ANGER towards them. This only re-kindles the fire already to fierce.—Anger always excites or increases anger. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up strife." The exercise of the mor-

*This child lives in a tavern, and is teased continually. A public house is certainly no place to bring up children. They learn all they should not know, and little that they should, and form associations of a most ruinous character.

al sentiments towards a person in anger, as effectually deadens that anger, as ice deadens fire.—Fret your children, and they will return the compliment; but be benign while they are angry, and do them favors when they refuse to do things for you, and you “heap coals of fire on their heads.” You break down their anger and conquer by love. Never chastise them. This only adds new fuel to the fierce fires already consuming your own and their happiness, by powerfully exciting, and thereby enlarging, the very organs you wish to subdue. The exercise of organs, enlarges them, and the way to reduce the tone and power of organs, is to let them slumber. Hence, exercising your own Combativeness and Destructiveness towards children, by inflicting punishment, only violently excites, and thus *re augments*, the very organs you wish to subdue. You cannot punish your child without exercising Combativeness and Destructiveness towards it, and you cannot exercise these organs towards it, without re-increasing these organs in it. *Children should never be punished.* No one should ever be punished; though children and all should be allowed to *punish themselves*. The Deity never punishes us, though he allows us to punish *ourselves*. His entire government is conducted on the principle that all our sins are punished, and good deeds rewarded, *in the very act*, and its consequences. He never pours out the vials of his wrath upon us, but lets us bring down the punishments of his violated law upon *ourselves*. The notion that God punishes sin and sinners, is as erroneous and as fatal as it is general and revolting. He does not. Not a pain does the almighty ever inflict, other than that which *we* incur and inflict *in the very act* of violating his laws. Pursue, then, the same course in regard to your children, that the great Parent of the universe pursues towards us all. His government is a perfect model after which we may safely pattern. All the punishment that should ever be inflicted, is to show them how and wherein their wicked conduct makes them unhappy.”

This is bold and startling doctrine, but it requires but little defence. Our worst boys are those who have been treated with the most severity and punishment(?). Our worst men are those who have been imprisoned in jails and dungeons the most.

The only correct way of punishing is to KEEP

THE MORAL SENTIMENTS ACTIVE. These will impose restrictions, produce penitence, and dispose to reform. If an extravagant public were to lay out half the amount of money towards giving men an incite into those laws which regulate intellect and morals, and act in conformity with the requirements of those laws, that they do in building prisons, tormenting and aggravating prisoners, it would be productive of a much better result. And there is nothing more certain than that this absolute and retaliating punishment makes the criminal worse, and aggravates his Combativeness and Destructiveness till his blood boils with madness, and longs for the time to come when he may retaliate upon his oppressors. Away with such sham punishment, and treat the defects of human nature as DISEASES OF THE MIND as much as you would doctor the body for a cold which a person had taken in an unguarded moment. We shall say little more on this subject now, but let what has been said be fairly digested and put into practice.

MAGNETISM. No. II.

*The Brain, its divisions, functions and Magnetic power.**

Mr. Davis, in his lectures, when in a magnetic state, before speaking of the principles of Magnetism, says,

“My object in these lectures will be to convince the understanding of the truth, and for this reason I shall employ plain and simple language, purposely avoiding embellishment of every description. Beauty of language,—studied phrases in setting forth a theory,—rhetorical flights and figures, may please the fancy, but not so well calculated to convince the human mind as simplicity and plainness of speech. The theory of Magnetism itself is sublime; and its sublimity may best be seen when not presented in gaudy show or borrowed livery.”

Having made these remarks, he proceeds to consider the fundamental part of Magnetism by a most extraordinary exposition of the operations, functions and magnetic power of the Brain.—And since no exposition by the ablest phrenologists, or the most experienced writer on Magnetism *cannot*, when in a natural or wakeful

*See Gem of Science, No. 1, pp. 45; also No. 2, p. 20, for a description of the Brain—its power and physical structure.

state, express the principles in language better adapted to the understandings of men, or explain them in so clear, rational and satisfactory a manner, the reader will feel an anxiety to peruse the following, appropriate to our present purpose, and delivered by Mr. Davis whilst in a state of (Clearsightedness,) Clairvoyance. ||

“First. The Brain has four distinct apartments. The larger brain, or *Cerebrum*, is situated at the top, and extends to the front of the head. Its cavities are a great deal larger and more round than those of the lesser brain; consequently it possesses more substance. The lesser brain lies in the back part of the head;—this brain is divided into two cavities or departments, and is separated by a strong, membranous, elastic substance, and is covered by an equally strong, but thinner substance, termed *Dura Mater*.—The brain itself is a soft, pliable, sensitive substance. Its appearance round the edge, in the living subject, is of a light red color. Externally, it has the appearance of a compound substance,—possesses a brighter and more beautiful color. Such is the larger brain.

The *Lesser Brain* has more of a yellow color in its external appearance;—does not possess such a lively hue as the former, and is more dull and inanimate. It preserves the same appearance in its downward extension. This is what is termed the “*Medulla Oblongata*.” The whole brain is made up of small sensitive nerves. One square inch of brain contains upwards of 86,000 fibers.”

Secondly, *Of the structure of the muscular and sympathetic nerves—their office, function, &c,*

“Man has five distinct senses—*Sight, Hearing, Taste, Smell, and Touch*. Through these senses all external impressions are conveyed to the brain, through the medium of what we shall here term the *sympathetic nerves*. These sympathetic nerves extend through the whole system. Every muscle or particle of flesh is connected with them. They extend to every joint, every tendon, every membrane, and through every bone

|| These lectures are four in number, and develop the most perfect expositions of Magnetism and Clairvoyance of any before published. They are sold at this office, price 25 cts.

† See “*Amativeness*” in No. 1, page 6 of the Gem.

of the system. In their passing through every particle of flesh, they gather from it substances which they carry to every membrane, tendon, muscle and ligament, which surrounds, controls and embraces every joint. They are thickly dispersed through the bones, and are traced to the utmost extremities, and in fibres so small, that their existence has been questioned.

“To show that these nerves pass through every bone, we will suppose a bone in any part of the body broken. After placing the parts together, and keeping the limb in a quiet condition for a period of time, they become solid as before.—Now, if I should ask the Physician, why the bones do grow together again? his answer would invariably be, ‘*It is natural.*’

Again. Suppose that a wound is made in the flesh, and I should ask the physician if it would heal again? ‘*Certainly,*’ would be the answer. Suppose I should ask him why he is convinced it will heal again? His answer would be, ‘*I know by experience.*’

Almost in every case the physician is not acquainted with the primary cause of its becoming restored, but simply affirms, ‘*I know it by experience.*’

Now we will take the bone that is broken, and place the parts together, as before mentioned, and we will inquire the cause of its becoming sound. The small fibres or nerves in the bone are set at work. They accumulate and carry regularly small substances or particles and deposit them at the place broken. Ten thousand of these in one bone, perform the same action, and continue depositing small substances until they completely unite the broken bone together. These deposits become ossified, which gives the strength.—How plain is the cause, therefore, why it is natural for two bones to grow together or become united. Whenever a bone in any part of the system is affected the pain in that bone is most insufferable. But would such sensation exist, in the part affected, unless there were nerves of sensation existing in the bone itself? Certainly not.”

The remarks on the nerves, their offices and functions will be completed in our next number; then will follow an article on the production of mind. These investigations, we believe, cannot fail to interest the curious and scientific.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SELECTED.

A SMILE.

BY MARY C. WARD.

Rudely a tempest sweeps over a stream,
Where, reposing in beauty, a lilly was seen,
Meekly she bowed her fair head to the blast,
Till o'er her bosom its fury had passed.

Then calmly the lilly upraised her head
From the clear blue depths of her wat'ry bed,
Then sweetly she smiled in the moon beams
bright,
Throwing around her their silvery light.

'Tis thus with a maiden when storms arise
And sorrow o'ercloud life's radiant skies,
Humbly she bows 'neath the chastening rod
But grounded in faith looks up to her God.

Like the lilly pure, firm-rooted she bends,
While o'er her adversity's storm extends,
Yet she smiles in the beams of hope's clear
light

That dawns on her soul in sorrows' dark night

WHISPER TO A WIFE.

In the matrimonial character, gentle lady, no longer let your fancy wander to scenes of pleasure and dissipation. Let home be now the sole scene of your wishes, your thoughts, your plans, your exertions. Let home be now the stage on which, in the varied character of wife, of mother and mistress, you strive to act and shine with splendor. In its sober, quiet scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. And beyond the spreading trees that shelter and shadow your dwelling, gentle lady, let not your fancy wander. Leave to your husband to distinguish yourself by his valor or his talents. Do you seek for fame at home—and let the applause of your God, of your children and your servants weave for your brow a never fading chaplet.

An ingenious writer says: "If a painter wished to draw the finest object in the world, it should be the picture of a

wife, with eyes expressing the serenity of her mind, and a countenance beaming with benevolence; one lulling to rest on her arm a lovely infant, the other employed in presenting a moral page to another sweet babe, who is listening to the words of truth and wisdom from its incomparable mother."

I think there is something very lovely in seeing a woman overcome those little domestic disquiets which every mistress of a family has to contend with, sitting down to her breakfast table in the morning with a cheerful countenance, and endeavoring to promote innocent and pleasant conversation among her little circle.

But vain will be her aimable efforts at pleasure unless she is assisted by her husband and other members around; and truly it is an unpleasant sight to see a family, when collected together, instead of enlivening the scene with a little good humored chat; sitting like statues, as if each is unworthy the attention of the other. And then, when a stranger comes in, O dear, such smiles and animation, and loquacity. "Let my lot be to please at home," says the poet, and truly I cannot help feeling a contemptible opinion of those persons, young or old, male or female, who lavish their good humor and pleasantry on company; and hoard up sullenness for the sincere and loving group which compose their fireside.

SQUEEZING THE HAND.—Squeezing the hand, with some persons, is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is truly surprising. We must take hold of a lady's hand as we would a hot potato; afraid to give a squeeze lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, truly! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got into our clutches, especially a fare one. And the ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, he does not deserve to have such a hand in his possession, and that he has a heart smaller than the eye of a cambric needle.

WONDERS OF PHILOSOPHY.—The body of every little spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, joining together when they come out and make the single thread, with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4000 united. Lewenhock, by means of a microscope, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine, that it took 4000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

WYATT was executed at Auburn on the 17th. He was very weak, and fainted on the scaffold. He soon recovered, and was seated in a chair and made a short speech to the spectators, correcting some rumors respecting his life. He denied that he had ever killed a man in Ohio. He also said: "When Judge Sisson said a clergyman told him about the Vicksburgh affair, I said then, as I say now, a minister of the gospel can say what is not true." At precisely 3 o'clock the drop fell, and Wyatt, the murderer went into eternity.

The number of bones in the human skeleton is 238, which number is made up as follows:

Spine, or vertebral column, 26; cranium, 8; face, 14; oshyoides, 1; ribs and sternum, 25; superior extremities, each 32, namely,—shoulder, arm, fore-arm, and hand, 64; inferior extremities, including pelvis, thigh, leg, and foot, 68; teeth, 32; bones of the ears, 8.

To what color does flogging change a boy's complexion? It makes him yell-O!

FIRE.

At about eight o'clock last Monday evening, the cry of fire was raised in our village, and in a few minutes the Distillery and Steam Flouring Mill of Chester Ingalls, near the railroad, was discovered to be in flames. The building was entirely consumed with most of its contents.—The air being very still and the dew falling, the adjoining buildings were saved by the efforts of the firemen and citizens. We hear the loss estimated at \$8,000. There was no insurance.—*Signal.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of the United States, yearly, are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000 of these are still-born; more than 30,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

FRUITS OF WAR.—One half of the nett revenue of Great Britain, is devoted to paying the interest of the cost of former wars, and nearly one half the remainder is spent in preparing for future wars, viz: in maintaining the army and navy.

NO MISTAKE.—A boy called on a doctor to visit his father, who had the delirium tremens; not rightly recollecting the name of the bad disease, he called it the *devil's trembles*, making bad Latin but very good English.—*Bangor Gaz.*

It appears that Gov. Slade is not to be President of Oberlin College, but he has accepted the office of Secretary and General Agent of the Central Committee for promoting National Education, and will soon remove to Cincinnati.

GEN. TAYLOR.—This gentleman who has worthily won the reputation of being a successful fighter, is the person who recommended the introduction of *Cuba blood hounds* to fight the Indians in the Florida War.

EDITORS' TABLE.

WESTERN MAGAZINE.—This nice and excellent Magazine, has just now, for the first time, appeared on our table. And for aught that we can see, it will compete with our Eastern Magazine. The critical talent and superior taste with which it is got up, together with the low terms of \$1.00 a year, make it one of the cheapest Literary Monthlies in the United States.—Address **ROUNSEVILLE & Co.**, Chicago, Illinois.

THE GOLDEN RULE.—A friend has put into our hands several numbers of this beautiful and poetical family visitor, and Odd Fellows companion. It breathes through its every article the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. It is edited by **Rev. A. C. L. Arnold, P. H. P.**, & published weekly, at two dollars a year, by **E. Winchester**, 30 Ann Street, New York.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, one of our best exchanges, has made its re-appearance. We have at different times noticed this paper very favorably and anticipated an unbroken file, for binding, for which it would have been almost invaluable.

THE WATER-CURE ALMANAC, by **Joel Shew, M. D.**, Editor, is a pamphlet of 36 pages. It gives, in a condensed form, the modes of curing different diseases by Water. The remedies pointed out are simple, but we believe, are nevertheless, effectual; and it is our impression that if the almanac were placed in the hands of every family, hundreds of dollars would be saved in Doctor's bills, leaving the blessings of health and long life to be calculated by the reader.—Price, 6 cents single; 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000. **H. Graham**, Publisher, Tribune Buildings, New York.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The August number is before us. Its article on progressive theology, and the Phrenological character of Ronge, the German Reformer, with an engraving, render this number doubly valuable. The September number, not received.

ST. LOUIS MAGNET.—The September number of this useful and popular Journal is on our table.

"**YOUNG AMERICA**" is a bold, spirited, and determined paper, edited by **Geo. H. Evans**, New York. We regard it as a medium of much good to man. The Feudal system has been a curse to the world, and we hold up both hands for a modification, if not its total annihilation.—The idea, that one has a better right than another, to the air, earth, or the dews from heaven, is an error of no little magnitude. Terms, One Dollar Fifty cents a year.

THE MAILS.

Almost daily do we hear of more or less difficulty on the part of publishers, in getting their papers carried safely and with proper despatch to their subscribers; and it is high time that prompt measures were taken, so far as possible, to ascertain WHERE the default lies, to the end that justice may be done to the reading public. True, when the publisher deposits his papers safely in the Post Office he has done his duty, and he cannot be expected to do more. But as the great MOTIVE in publishing is, or should be, to do good, whenever the paper fails to have its desired influence upon the subscriber, by miscarriage through the "curiosity" or WILFUL neglect of the Post Master, it is a source of no little regret to the Editor and Publisher. And if any of our subscribers have not received all their numbers, if they will notify us of the same and not subject us to postage, we will willingly supply the deficiency.

We are glad to state that we have succeeded in securing the services of **J. H. Sanford** as associate editor while the writer is travelling and lecturing during the fall and winter.

A person being told that a **Mr. Smith** wished to see him, declared he knew no man of that name.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are received, which will appear in due time. L. M. will have a hearing in our next number. J. L.'s article on Magnetism will receive proper attention.

CORRECTION.—In the absence of the Editor the following typographical errors appeared in our last number: Under the head of *Combativeness*, page 10, 12th line from top, for "War-Dream," read *War-Drum*. In the description of Prof. Maffitt, 4th line from the commencement of the article, for "synutrical," read *symmetrical*.

MARRIED,

In Tarrytown, New York, on the 1st inst., Mr. GEO. D. HILL, of Ann Arbor, Mich., to Miss FRANCES A., only daughter of Hon. Fortune C. White, late of Whitesboro.

In this village, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. S. Miles, Mr. ABSALOM TRAYER, and AMANDA M. HILL, both of Ann Arbor.

DIED.

In this village, August 23, Charles D. Tyler, aged 4 months and 26 days.

REMITTANCES.

Mr Johnson, B Hopkins, B Spencer, A M Irish, L Miner, E J Hamilton M A Schellhaus, E C Schellhaus, Wm King, W S Hutchinson, L N Hutchinson, J J Foot, D S Grosvenor, J B Soule, A Parsons, E Hicks, Hon Judge Barker, Rev S Miles, M Woodruff, O Cole, Miss C O'Toel, E Seaton, J Brady, W Brown, J C Snell 50 cts, R Braithwaite 25 cts, I Crosssett

FOWLER'S Phrenological Almanac, and other works, for sale at this office.

ALSO, Phrenological Bust, a nice article for students and lecturers, sold by

SANFORD & BROTHERS.

SUN PICTURES.

A Correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives an account of the process of obtaining what are called, in Europe, "Sun Pictures," which appear to be similar to Daguerreotypes, only that they are taken on paper instead of metal. They are stated to be quite "the rage" in Europe, at the present time. They are the invention of a Mr. Talbot, and are called by some Talbotypes, in honor of the inventor. After giving a minute description of the process he goes on to say:

With an atmosphere so transparent as you have in America, wonders may be effected with this Talbotype paper; and I doubt not that as your Daguerreotypes are far superior to ours, your Talbotype drawings will ere long, put us to the blush. Ladies could scarcely find a prettier employment, than in making transcripts of this sort from nature. In England and France, sun pictures are becoming the rage, and because this is the case, I have spent more time on the subject, than I should otherwise have done.

"I will say that the specimen I alluded to just now, is a view of the principal place in the city of Orleans—in fact, the shadow of the houses and squares, thrown on a bit of paper. I can read the signs on the houses—see the place where Joan of Arc harangued the populace; notice the solemn towers of Notre Dame looming up, and even make out the carriages at the shop doors. I enclose it, so that the readers of the Atlas may look at it, if they call at the office."—*Signal*.

A NEW STATE.—The Burlington Hawkeye announces that the Constitution of Iowa has been accepted by about 5/9 majority. Iowa is therefore the 29th star in our constellation.

The Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad is now in full operation. The first train passed over the line on Monday last.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

Take a pail of water, put into it as much powdered alum as will lay upon a six cent piece, let it stand all night and in the morning you will have pure water, as clear as crystal, and tasteless as before the alum was put in it.

A fop is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL.

THE PHYSICAL LAWS.

The Physical Laws, all immutable are,
Unyielding in every part :
If once we transgress them, the choicest of care,
Can by no means ward off the smart.

Pervading all places, where animal life
Is enjoyed, these laws are in force
To keep us aloof from contention and strife ;
And they never can swerve from their course.

If we labor too hard, or sit idle too long,
We shall soon be deprived of our health ;
If we yield an indulgence to drink that is strong,
We shall soon bid adieu to our wealth.

And if with the elements we would contend,
They are certainly stronger than we :
The heat when excessive to suff'ring will tend ;
And the cold also painful will be.

If we walk not erect, we shall stumble and fall ;
For Gravity must be observed :
The forest trees show us, tho' tow'ring and tall,
These principles NEVER HAVE SWERVED.

O then let proud science enlighten the mind,
Embrace every ray of its light :
So, peace, joy and comfort, we surely shall find,
Our day-star will ever be bright.

J. H. S.

HOLE IN THE STOCKING.

How queerly does a fellow feel
While walking in the street,
When he's aware his stocking heel
Makes visible his feet.

He knows the females as they walk
Before him and behind,
Of his deficiency will talk—
For they are never blind.

He fancies he can hear them say,
“ That is a curious chap,
To curl his hair, and dress so gay,
With such a stocking gap.”

He lifts his foot up awkwardly,
And puts it down again,

And tries to pass, that none may see,
But labors all in vain.

He fancies too a thousand girls
To see his heels are flocking ;
O, who can tell the horrors of
A single hole-y stocking !

PLEASURE OF SOBRIETY.

Man little thinks
That while he drinks,
And quaffs the flowing bowl,
He breeds dull care,
Creates despair
In future for his soul.

Man little knows,
When thus he throws
His sorrow to the wind,
He sows a seed,
Will only breed
More deep in memory's mind.

Then leave your wine,
Though 'tis divine,
Enjoy a sober smile :
It has no smart,
But cheers the heart,
And lasts a longer while.

EPIGRAM.

A political orator upon a cart
Before a gaping crowd displayed his art ;
Close by, a donkey made a sudden bray,
Which led a portion of the crowd that way—
A stranger at the moment passing by,
Inquired why two such crowds were gath'ring
nigh ?
“ Faith,” answered Paddy, “ 'tis a bet, they say
Which of the two can the loudest bray !”

THE “GEM OF SCIENCE” is published Semi-Monthly, by SANFORD & BROTHERS, at ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance. 25 cents will be added for every quarter's delay. No papers will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Twelve copies will be sent to clubs on the reception 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.