

BYL. N. FOWLER.

كONTAINLNE THE PORTRATT3 AND PKRENOLQGICAL DKVELOFJENTS OF MANY EMIKENT INLIVIDUALE, WITH A DEDINITION OP THE FWDENOLOGTCAL ORGANS.

## NEW YORK:

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PUBLISHERS. CLISTON IFYLI, NO. 131 NASSSAL STREFT.

ECIIPSES IN TIIE YEAR 1951,
There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.
i. January 17, Moon eclipsed at the lime of Full Moon, in the morning in the United Stnters except the eastern part of Maine, where it will be afternoon. Invisible liere, but will be soed in the opposite regions of the globe. Magnitude, 5.58 digits on the Moon's northern limb.
II. February 1, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, but will be in the evening of Jan. 31, in the states and territories west of the Mississippi rizer. Invisible in America. The Sun may be seen more or less eclipsed on the southern limb at Australis, its Itpe of Good Hope, and the southern part of Madagascar; and on the northern limb, at Nsw Zesland. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridita in longitude $98^{\circ} 2 \gamma^{\circ}$ east from Greenwich, and latitude $58^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ south.
III. July 12, evening, and July 13, morning, Moon eelipsed; visible.

Magnitude, 8.47 digits on the Moon's southern limb.
IV. July 28, morning, Sun eclipsed; visible more or lese throughout the United Statss, with the exception of the southern part of Florida: on the Sun's northera linib.

## CIIARACTERS.

 $u \mathrm{un}$; H Herschel.

## EQUINOXES AND EOLSTICRE FOR 1851.

| EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES. | London. | Destok. | Wrabhington. | Ciacinastu. | San Frazcieco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | D. ${ }_{0}$ |  |  |  |
| Summer Solstice | 22 12141 mo | 21 | 21.833 | 2 | 21 |
| Auturnal Equinox - 8ept | 23.351 ev . | 23117 mo . | 231043 mo . | 231013 mo . | 23743 mo |
| Winter Solstice .... . De | 22 2929 mo | $22 \quad 45 \mathrm{mo}$. | 22 421 mo. | 22351 mo . | 22121 mo |

When it is noon st London, it is 6 h .52 m . in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Wrshington, it is 5 h .8 m . in the evening at London.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, L Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact, 28; Solar Cycle, 12 Roman Indiction, 9; 5•han Period, 6564.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

$\uparrow$ Aries; $\gamma$ Taurus; II Gemini; ${ }_{-0}$ Cancer; $\Omega$ Leo; 叫 Virgo; $\bumpeq$ Libra; $M$ Secr


## TIDE-TABLE.

CHAEFLY FROM THIE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.
The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at New York, Elizabethtown Point. and New London.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows: (A signifies that the ansexed quantity of time is to be added, S subtracted)-For

| Amelia Harbor ........... 8024 |  | \% - A 2 扎 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aun, Cape -.............- A 236 | Gouldsborough -.........- ${ }^{2} 2$ | Ponobscot River ........ A i . 51 |
| Annapolis. ............-- A 96 | Guilford . . . .-........... A 130 | Philadelphia ........... A 5 b |
| Anticosti laland, west $\}$ - 8584 | Halifax, N. S.-.......... 81 | Plymouth .............. 4 A : |
| end ............... $\}^{\text {- }}$ - 1. | Hartford ................ 8540 | Portland ................. 1 I 11 |
| Bt. Augastine ..........-8 1 \% 4 | Hatteras, Cape ..........- 006 | Port Royal Island ........ S $^{0} 0$ is |
| B'ock fisland .............-S 117 | Henlopen, Cape ........-88 0 | Portsmouth . . . . . . . . . . A 211 |
| Boston .-..............-A 236 | Henry, Cape ............ S 114 | Quebec, Canada ........-S 0 is |
| Canso, Cape ............. 8024 | Kennebeo ............... A 1 is | Rhode laiaud ............ S $_{\text {\% }} 9$ |
| Charles, Cape ..........-8 1 | Lookout, Cape . . . . . . . - - A 0 - 6 | Roman, Cape-.......... 8 \& 91 |
| Charleston Bar ......... 818139 | Machias $\begin{array}{ll} -1 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8able, Cape ............. 80 \% 4 |
| Cod, Cape............... A 236 | Marblehead ................. A 230 | Salem ................. A 26 |
| Delaware River, ent....-A 0 ¢ | May, Capo .............. S $^{0} 09$ | Sandy Hook, N.J. ...... 8 2 15 |
| Fairfleld ................ A \& 0 | Mount Desert . . . . . . . . . A 426 | Saybrook -............... A 015 |
| Year, Cape - ............-s 0 54 | New Bedford $. \cdots \ldots .$. | 8t. Joha'k, N, F.......... 8 \& 51 |
| Florida Keys ...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 004 | Newburyport ........ | St. Simon's Bar-.......-8 i $_{\text {S }} 1$ |
| Gav Head ...........e.. 8117 | Now Haven . . . . . . . . . - A 1 ary | Sunbury - |
| Gexrge's River-...........A 1 ह1 | Norwich Landing $\cdot \cdots \cdots$. 1045 | T'omusald ......... $-\cdots$ - 1 It |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| noow＇Phasea |  | noston． | NEW yor．a． | baltim＇Re， | charlegm． | SEN OX MER |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vew Moor | $1$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \pi_{i} & x_{i} \\ 1 & 6 \mathrm{mo} . \end{array}$ | $\approx=$ $055 \mathrm{mo} .$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $01353$ |
| Virst Quar | 9 | 412 mo ． | 40 mo ． | 349 mo ． | 335 mo ． | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Full Moon | 15 | 1044 ev ． | 1032 ev ． | 1021 ev ． | 1088 ev ． | 17 | 01418 |
| Third Quar | 22 | 454 ev ． | 442 ev ． | 431 ev ． | 418 ev ． | 25 | 01320 |


|  |  |  <br>  <br> －ल人彡 <br>  <br> 10000000000000000000000000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  <br> シ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 砣 |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | め <br>  <br>  |
| ， $4 \times . \mathrm{M}$ jo sed |  |  |
| Hoy ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  |




| MOON'S PHASES. | Boston. | NEW IORK. | BALTIMO'E. | CHARLES'N. | SUN on MERID. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D. | \%. | a. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\ldots$ | 2. | M. m. a. |
| New Moon . ...... 1 | 418 mo . | 46 mo . | 355 mo . | 342 mo . | 1 | 115659 |
| First Quarter . . . . 8 | 850 mo. | 838 mo | 827 mo . | 814 mo . | 9 | 115616 |
| Ful! Moon . . . . . 15 | 321 mo . | 39 mo | 258 mo . | 245 mo . | 17 | 11568 |
| Third Quartar.... 22 | 821 ev . | 8 g ev . | 758 ev . | 745 ev . | 25 | 115636 |
| New Moon - . . . . . 30 | 43 ev . | 351 ev . | 340 ev . | 327 ev . |  |  |








|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$ jo sec |  |
| 边 |  |



| MOON'S PHAEES, |  | Boston. | SEW YOTEK. | BALTIMO'E. | CHARLKS N | SUN on MERID. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \%. F . |  | II. ${ }_{\text {W. }}$ | E. ${ }^{2}$ | 2. |  |
| Fipst Quarter | 1 | 9.16 ev . | 934 ev . | 923 ev . | 910 ev . | 1 | 114944 |
| Full Moon | 10 | 149 mo . | 137 mo. | 126 mo . | 113 mo . | 9 | 11.4722 |
| Third Quarter | 17 | 729 er | 717 et | 76 cr | 653 cr . | 17 | 114528 |
| New Moon . . . . . . . | 24 | 1026 mo | 1014 mo. | 103 mo | 950 mo . | 25 | 11 44131 |
| First Quarter . . . | 31 | 234 ev . | 223 eV . | 211 ev . | $158 \mathrm{ev}$. |  |  |

\footnotetext{
















## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOOKS

## PUBLISHED BY

## FOWLERS AND WELLS,

 NO. 131 NASSIU ST., NEW YORK.American Phrenological Journal and Miveellanys Circulation, 20,000 copies. A year, $\$ 100$
A Home for All ; or, a New, Cheap, so
Amativeness; or, Evils and Remedies * of Excessive nod Perverted Sexuallty, whh Advice, $\quad 12 \frac{1}{2}$
A Manual for Magnetizing with the ${ }_{50}$
Botany for all Classes; Containing a Fienu Dictionys, with more than one Hunded Mlutration, 50

Constitution of Man, considered in Re-
50
Combe's Physiology, applied to the Im- provement of Mesthbend P Pysione EBucatioa, ..... 50
Combe on Infancy; or, the Physiologi-  ..... 50
Consumption, its Prevention and Cure, by the WVater Treatment. By Joel Shew, M.D., ..... 50
Chronic Diseases, especially the Nerv- , ous Discases of Womens Dy D. Rosch, ..... 25
Curiosities of Common Water. With Additions by Joel Shew, M. D. From bler Eth London edition, ..... 25
Cholera; its Causes, Prevention, and Cures und all other Botwel Complainta, trested by Water, ..... 25

Chemistry, Applied to Physiology, Ag.

## Chart, for Recording various Develop-


Defence of Phrenology, By Dr. An-
Education Complete. Embracing Physiotogy, Animal and Menta, Self. Cutare, mad Semary,
Education, founded on the Nature of  ..... 50
Familiar Lessons on Phrenology. De- rignel tor the nue of Chidren mod Yount,. ..... 50
Food and Diet: Containing an Analy- ne of evers kiod of Food nod Drink. By Protemor Pertian, ..... 50
Fascination, or the Philosophy of  ..... 40
Familiar Lessons oll Astronomy : De- oigned for Clididen and Pooth in scrooois and Famites, ..... 40
Familiar Lessons on Physiology, De- eiged for tbe une ol Clideren and Yonth, ..... 25
Hereditary Descent: its Laws and
Fucta sppide to Human Improvement. New edition, ..... 50
Human Rights, and their Political  ..... 50
Hydropathy for the People, with 0b- gerration on Dress, Dies, water, Ait, Eseriese, etc. ..... 50
Love and Parentage: applied to the Improvermet of Oifpoings. ..... 25
Lectures on the Philosophy of Mesmer-25
Moral and Intellectual Science. By
 ..... 200
Maternity : or, the Bearing and50
Memory and Intellectual Improvement :
Applied to Self: Bdacation and Juvenale Instruction, ..... 50



## PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC.

## PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

For the twelth year, the Phrenological Almanac appears before the pubLic. Like a younger sister of a large and respectable fanily, she comes forward with a joyous heart, to be presented to that generous publie which has received with such a kind embrace, her eleven elder sisters. Now that they are happily disposed of, she makes her best obeisance to the virgin year, 1851, claiming, as her peculiar prerogative, to be the reigning beauty of this year; promising, when her mission is accomplished, to yield her scepter to a younger successor, as her seniors have done.

This little monitor, which marks the progress of years, and the onward march of the man-improving sciences of Phrenology and Physiology, comes to you, kind reader, full of the glad tidings of the past, and of joyous promise for the future.

As one year yields to the encroachments of another, man is approaching his destiny. Hisgenius, not satisfied with past achievements, is continually on the watch-tower of hope, teeming with thought, investigation, and experiment, to gain new laurels. Every new discovery, improvement, and invention, serves only to ripen, expand, and elevate the mind for higher service, and still more important discoveries, all of which tend to make him feel his importance, and lead him to higher sources of enjoyments than those which arise from the animal impulses.

Since the discovery of the science which this annual represents, the thick darkness which surrounded the mind of man has been gradually giving way to light, liberty, and improvement. Steam-boats, rail-roads, taking likenesses by the sun's rays, and conveying news by lightning, have all sprang into existence. Since that time, human nature has greatly advanced in value; life, liberty of body, of thought, and of conscience, have become the grest topics of thought, discussion, and legislation. Man, in his various relations, is beginning to be the all-absorbing stady, the great thought of the age. The most interesting and profitable leotures given in the oountry during the past year, have been on the nature, sphere, and duties of man, mentally and physically; and to secure this knowledgo every available avenue for investigation has been opened. Physiology, Phrenology, and Magnetism appear at present to be the most direct media of arriving at this knowledge; and, like the greedy miner seeking the golden ore, every step taken increases the eager speed to take the next and the last; so, never
has there been a time in the annals of scientific history, when the community at large were more eager to read and listen to instruction on these subjects than now.
This annual, though an unobtrusive laborer, yet it is the entering wedge to many an unprobed mind, and stirts the opening process which never becomes less.
These three sciences hold their respective and important relations in this great work of self-investigation. Physiology is at the foundation of the whole, and gives us our $a, b, c$ information of physical wants, and how to supply them, so as to prepare the body to be a fit tenement for the mind, in which to perfect itself. Phrenology takes the next step, and unfolds to man the elements of his mental being, explains their functions and legitimate use, how to adapt the one to the other, and combine the action of all, so as to secure the great ends of his existence. A want of this knowledge leaves him to the gratification of his animal and selfish impulses, as a source of his highest pleasure, while a more thorough knowledge of himself, stimulates him to control his animal propensities, and secure his happiness in the exercise of his higher faculties.
The teachings of these sciences are, obedience to nature's laws; a full and harmonious development of all man's powers and functions, and such a use of them as will secure his own happiness and that of those over whom he exerts an influence, without which, the Gospel of Christ, even, can not take its full effect, and do its perfect work

## WILLIAM WIRT.

Wrliliam Wrat had a very large head, and a temperament of unusual warmth and activity, which stimulated the mind to a high degree of ease and energy of action. The vital and mental predominated over the motive or muscular, giving vivacity, sprightliness, zeal, and impulsiveness, rather than strength and endurance. Less susceptibility of mind and body, and more of plodding, cool perseverance would have ensbled him to hold out longer, but would have made him less captivating in his talents, and perhaps less useful.
His social organs were very large, imparting the most deep-toned and tender affection. The domestic circle was the shrine around which his warmest sensibilities elustered.

Approbativeness was a leading element of his mind, combined with full Self-Esteem, making him keenly alive to the approbation of the good and wise; but, though lofty, his was a noble ambition.

Conscientiousness and Hope were large, and his moral integrity was without a blemish. His whole life was one of sparkling cheerfulness; under the severest trials his hope was undimmed. Firmness is seen to be large, and perseverance worthy of imitation marked his whole course of
life and labor. His Approbativeness spurred him to seek for distinction, Hope promised success, no difficulties could crush his spirit, while Firmness and energy successfully aided his intellect in achieving an honorable stand ing among men


WILLIAM WIRT.
His head from the ears forward was long and high, showing a very large development of the perceptive and reasoning organs, with a high degree of Benevolence, Imitation, Ideality, and Mirthfulness; hence few men were more capable of gathering facts, nnd of observing the phenomena of nature on which to base just and intellectual conclusions, and enable him to spice his disconrses with a ligh degree of wit nad ornament. His memory was very tenacious, retaining with great clearness the impressions which the mind received, and holding them in reserve for all occasions when they might serve his purpose. Causality was amply developed, while Comparison appears to have been still larger, as seen in the height, width, and prominence of the upper part of the forehead, which gave an analytical and logical cast of mind. His Language, as seen by the fullness of the eye, was really immense, which, joined with strong and active intellect, Mirthful.
ness, and Ideality, imparted eloquence, copiousness, and felicity of expres sion rarely equaled.
Benevolence very large, which, united with his affectionate sympathies, made him generous and hospitable in an eminent degree, kind and conciliatory in all his intercourse with the world, even to opponents in the strife of debate, and as gentle and tender as a child whenever the deep fountain of his affections was stirred.

## MENTAL ORGANIZATION.



The portrait of Fanny Forrester, wifo of the Rev. Dr. Judson, shows an exqui site organization. It is the feeling, sen timental, exalted temperament, and, witb such mental developments, always im. parts purity, sweetness, devotion, exquisiteness, susceptibility, loveliness. and great moral worth. Intellect, Mirthfulness, Ideality, Spiritunlity, Benevolence, Hope, Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, and all the social organs, are very large, and there is a freshness, beauty, wit, purity, and an ardent gushing affection in her prose and poetry seldom equaled, which makes all who read the sparkling productions of her pes wiser, and happier, and better. "Alderbrook" is the title of a collection of her writings.


Calculation Smale.


Calculation Large.

The organ of Calculation is adapted to numbering, or arithmetic, and aids in the successful prosecution of the study of the mathematics. The
higher branches of mathematics depend less on this than upon other faculties. Buxton excelled in arithmetio and mathematics, while Combe never could learn the multiplieation table, yet was not defioient in mathomatical ability. Zerah Colburn, who astonished the world by his arithmetical power, did not succeed in mathematics, nor in any other intellectual effort T. H. Safford, the extraordinary boy of Vermont, is a genius in arithmetio and mathematics, as well as in all other studies. His intellectual organs are all large, while those of Colburn, excepting Calculation, were moderate. The negro slave near Huntsville, Alabama, who was so idiotic as not to be able to do the ordinary work of a slave, nor had he received any aducation except to count a hundred, yet he exhibited most wonderful calculating power, surpassing all the professors of arithmetic in the land. He could readily multiply five or six figures by an equal number in the head, and yet did not even know the figures when written.

## MEMORY.

IT 18 of the first importance to have a good memory; and all who are conscions of any defect in this respect should cultivate it by a vigorous exercise of it. Many who start in life with a good memory, lose its power by allowing it nothing to do. Others who are badly stocked with it, by careful and persevering effort to remember, greatly increase the size of the organ and activity of the faculty.


Eventuality Large.


Eventuality Small.

In the above portraits, the center of the forehead of one is seen to be full and rounded, while that of the other is decidedly deficient; hence one has a good memory of facts, historical events, the lessons of personal experience, and can roadily command what he knows; while the other has a confused or weak memory, may acquire knowledge, but will not retain it

One remembers results of study, and is able at all times to apply them to practical life; the other retains the principle, and is obliged to solve tho problem whenever he would apply them. The memory of one is like the ready coin"; that of the other like the raw ore, or gold in the bas


This gifted son of genius and misfortune died at Baltimore, in October, 1849, aged thirty-seven. His phrenological developments, combined with the fiery intensity of his temperament, serve to explain many of the eccentricities of this remarkable man. His mother was an actress of great merit, and he inherited from her strongly developed and highly excited faculties, an unusual degree of intellect, Ideality, Sublimity, Spirituality, and Language. We mean that he inherited in sublimated embodiment all of organization that his mother possessed, together with all that unearthly intensity and ethereality which her profession as an actress awakened. Left an orphan at an early day, and being constitutionally averse to restraint, and surrounded as he was by associates ill adapted to moderate and mold the wild enthusiasm of his nature, he released himself from the control and roof of his foster-father, Mr. Allan, and boldly shot off in a tangent, gleaming like a meteor in the heavens, to delight and amaze, attract or astonish. Such was he in social life ond in the world of letters. Ambitious, sensitive, and critical in a high degree, he found himself surrounded by those who could neither understand his nature, appreciate his talents, nor sympathize with his erratic spirit. The wine-cup was the bane of his being, and
brought out the worst phases of his character; and although his friends claim that this one fault was the procurer of all his waywardness and gained him all his enemies, yet we bellevc that, artificial excitement aside, he was from the very nature of his organization a wandering star, which could be confined to no orbit and limited to no constellation in the empire of mind. The melancholy tendency of his mind was heightened by the loss of his earlicst object of adoration, and "Leonore" was the burden of every stgh, ns "Mary" was to Scotia's sweetest bard. Poverty and dissipation soured his nature, and he reversed his heat and light against the world to scathe and blight what, under more favorable auspices, he might have illuminated and warmed to a happy assimilation to himself.
His writings have been collated by N. P. Willis, J. R. Lowell, and R. W. Griswold, and published in two volumes, with a beautiful likeness, by J. S. Redfield, New York, for the benefit of his wife's mother, Mrs. Clemm, who, in the deepest poverty and most devoted affection, followed, like a guardian angel, the unfortunate bard to the last.

## DEMPSTER.



This distinguished vocalist possesses a warm, susceptible temperament, one that gives intense feeling, impulse, and the song-loving disposition. He has such an amount of vital-mental activity, as to give unusual pathos; such a poetical and eloquent tone of mind and feeling, as to carry captive every susceptible mind. He weeps when he sings that which embodies sympathy and tenderness, and melts his auditors to tears.

His phrenological developments aro in harmony with his temperament. He has strong social feelings; as a friend he is warm-hearted. Benevolence is large, giving kindness, sympathy for suffering, and joined with large Amativeness, and social organs, imparts a convivial, hospitable, entertaining, polite and friendly character Order, Tune, Comparison, and Language, combined with the abore developments and a general smoothness of organization, give him his peculiar talents as a singer

## MORAL AND ANIMAL CONTRASTED.



Rev. Dr. Tyng


Black Hawr.

In the portrait of Dr Tyng, we see great elevation and expanaion of the top-head and forehead, in the regions of the moral and intellectual organs. Sueh a development indicates a high order of talent, and an earnest regard for things sacred and religious; elevate man above law, by making him "a law unto himself." Such men naturally purify and refine society, and the strength of their character will always be on the side of justice, intelligence, and virtue.

In the portrait of the Indian chief we discover a large development of the side-head, with less general fullness of the top-head, showing great strength of animal feeling, severity, and cruelty, with a powerful will, and less Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and Spirituality. In this we perceive the elements of savage life, viz., animal vigor, coarseness of organization, and a low tone of character

## STEPHEN GIRARD.

This distinguished man was known as one of the most wealthy men in the United States, and as the founder of the college which bears his name. He began the world with no property, and by economy, business talent, and perseverance, accumulated millions. He is by many regarded as having been a Shylock in disposition; and although many penurious and selfish acts marred his business career, yet he was by no means destitute of sympathy and fellow-feeling, as a single fact will illustrate.

During the prevalence of yellow-fever in Philadelphia, when peoplo vere dying by thousands, and few were found to aid the sick or bury the dead, Mr. Girard suspended business, and devoted himself for many entire 'ieeks, night and day, to nursing the sick, and has alone carried a corpse on his back from the death-bed, to the dead-cart Other noble aots are re-
lated of him, and whether the gift of a college, which bears his name, when he oould no longer enjoy his money, was an instance of benevolence, may be decided by each reader for himself.


He had a firm organization, a large and active brain, a well-balanced intellect, great system and method, a good memory, well-balanced business judgment, large Cautiousness, and strong perceptive intellect, which, with large ressoning organs, gave excellent judgment of property, and talent to perceive what property would rise, and how to invest his money, so that it would accumulate. His judgment of men was rarely surpassed, The moral organs in his head were fairly developed.

## SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Sir John Franklin's portrait shows a large head, with an ardent, active, enduring temperament, and a high development of moral and intellectnal power, combined with strong hope, perseverance, self-reliance, ambition, and judgment. He has the head of a philosopher, engineer, and philanthropist, and is well qualified to lead in comprehensive and daring enterprises.

For the last four years, the civilized world have had their eyes and hopes directed to his efforts to accomplish the long-desired project of effecting a Northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and although expedition after expedition has been sent out in search of Sir John, and all the northern whale-marine have been stimulated by patriotism, enterprise, and liboral offers of reward by the British goverament, and by the wife of the


SIR JOHN FRANELIN,
bold pioneer, yet no tidings of a reliable character have been received from the expedition; and the commercial world are in a state of painful, and almost breathless anxiety relative to its fate.
Of the numerous exploring expeditions which have left the British shores, from the days of Cook to the present time, few, if any, have excited so much interest as that now shrouded from our view by the icy curtain which clings, for the greater part of the year, around the North Pole. Behind that curtain, Sir John Franklin and the gallant party under his command, disappear?d on the 26th July, 1845; since which period no authentic intelligence of them has been received, nor indced any account at all beyond the rumors of boats, filld with white people, having been seen by Esquimaux in the summer of 1846 to the east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The existence of a Northwest passage has been a favorite dream for centuries. The hope of discovering a shorter passage to India, the original pursuit of Columbus himself, may be regarded as the first incitement to the
numerous attempts which have been made by the English, and others, since 1585.
Accordingly, in the early part of 1845 , it became known that the intrepid and veteran Sir Jolm Franklin, who had but recently returned from an arduous and anxious service at the antipodes, as Governor of Van Diemen's Land, had been nominatell by the British Admiralty to command an expedition for the above object. Little time elapsed before the ships were ready for sailing. They were the Erebus, Sir John Franklin, captain, with seventy officers and men, and the Terror, Francis Rawdou M. Crozier, captain, with sixty-eight men. On the 26th day of May the expedition departed.

In May, 1850, the clairvoyants who were connected with the famous "spiritual knockings," professed to have been informed, that Sir John Franklin had been taken a prisoner on the island of Japan, and although he had received hard treatment, was still alive, and was about seventy wiles from Jeddo. The anxious world would be glad to learn that their prediction was founded on truth, for the general fear is that he and his party with their ships are in the deep ocean buried.

## PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT RELATIVE TO PHRENOLOGY

To those who labor to disseminate the doctrines of Phrenology among their countrymen, it is a source of the highest gratification to witness the positive evidence, on all hands enamplified, of the onward progress of the science. There is a growing desire on the part of the people to read all that is written on the subject; to sustain lectures; to obtain examinations with a view to appropriate business; partnerships, commercial and matrimonial ; and to gain proper instruction relative to the training of children, and self-improvement. The lectures of the American Phrenological Society, at Clinton Hall, New York, during the last winter were highly popular, and attracted overwhelming audiences of highly intelligent listeners, and in some instances thousands were obliged to go away, while the large hall was densely crowded, and every avenue leading to it was filled with persons eager to find a place to stand and hear the truth.

Societies of sincilar character are being formed all over the country, and the most cheering reports salute us of their healthful progress. To facilitate the advancement and permanent prosperity of these societies, we have selected forty of our best specimens of busts and casts, as the commencement of a cabinet for their use, and furnish them at the bare cost of making. Many societies have availed themselves of this rare opportunity, and we apprehend great good to the societies from the careful study which those specimens merit


SARAH KINSON, OR MARGRU.
Thrs girl, one of the Amistad captives, called in her native language Margru, meaning black snake, called at our office for an examination, while a stranger to us. She was described as possessing strong friendship, independence, perseverance, energy, and unusual intellectual powers; remarkable memory, and the faculty of acquiring edueation. We afterward learned that she had been educated at the Oberlin Institute, in Ohio, and excelled in all branches of study, and was one of the first scholars in the institution in mathematics and superior sciences; remarkable for memory and native intelligence. She has gone to her native land as a missionary. The forehead is broad and ligh, and particularly prominent in the center, in the region of Eventuality, and the whole head is large, sustained by a vigorous constitution. She is far superior to Africans generally. The same is true of the majcrity of the Amistad captives, particularly so of Cinquez, the leader Dignity, independence, and scope of mind, were such as to do honor to individuals of any nation.


## LORENZO DOW.

FEw aten have made so distinct a mark, and run so eccentric a course as Lorenze Dow. Possessed of an active, enduring temperament, and talents of no common order, with a total disregard of the conventional rules of society, he attracted crowds to listen to his ministrations wherever he went. Many traditions are given of him which indicate the keenness of his intuitive sagacity in reading the character and motives of men, and his power to rule them; also that he had great memory, wit, presence of mind, tact, and shrewdness. Self-Esteem and Firmness were large, which enabled him to rise above the fashions and customs of life, and to sustain himself in his eccentric course. Some called him crazy, others regarded him as possessed with an evil spirit, and his whole course was an enigma. The middle line of his head shows every organ to be large, from Individuality to Philoprogenitiveness. Hence, he was a close observer, had a retentive memory, criticism, analysis, intuition, sympathy, reverence, perseverance, independence, concentrativeness, and large social organs. The moral and intellectnal powers predominated in his organization, and doubtless in his character. He was certainly a shrewd man, and although extremely eccentrio, yet he had great command over men, and exerted a wide sphere of influ. ence.


Doctor Brighas was a public benefactor. His sphere was uninviting to most minds, yet it is a high duty to treat and manage the insane, and the hero who discharges duty in such a department, is more worthy of enduring laurels in the memory of man, than he who strews the battle-field with the slain. For years he was at the head of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, and subsequently of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, where he died in the autumn of 1849 , aged fifty-one.

His character was distinctly marked by strong social feeling, friendship, and affection; by firmness, perseverance, and tenacity of will, fortitude and efficiency, sympathy and philanthropy, love of justice, application and originality of infellect. His labors and self-denial for the insane will be gratefully remembered in future ages by every lover of man. His was a noble ambition, and he has reared for himself an imperishable monument, which will be fresh long after the walls of the New York State Lunatic Asylum shall have crumbled to ruin.

A public sentiment in which dishonesty is not disgraceful; in which bad men are respectable, are trusted, are honored and exalted, is a curse to the young.

There are three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms : his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

## A PEEP AT THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

Not a few of our friends have looked in upon us, with benevolent, joyous faces, and given us a grasp of their generous hands, but perchance many friends, far away, would be pleased with a flying sketch of this place . I skulls, busts, portraits, books, busy hands, and laboring brains. Two l ! stores in Clinton Hall-one filled with books, counters, and desks ; the ot ... r with a large cabinet of skulls, busts, ete., and a quiet office in the rear, devoted to phrenologieal examinutions-defines our aren and the sphere of our operations. But our little community of operators demands moro especially our present attention.
First, then, engaged in the professional department, are 0. S. Fowler, L. N. Fowler, and Nelson Sizer, onc of whom may always be found in attendance, to apply the principles of Phrenology and Physiology to the development of character. Attached to this department is C. J. Hamplexow, our phonographic reporter, who takes verbatim reports of characters from the lips of the examiner, and writes them out in full. This feature of our business is rapidly increasing, and we look forward to the time when this shall be the principal method of recording examinations. Mr. S. R. Wells has the charge of the business department, publishing, correspondence, etc., and is assisted by his brother, R. D. Wells. Mr. N. Houghton, a man of years and experience, formerly a merchant of Boston, has the charge of the book-keeping. J. Brown, Jr., a student and assistant ; A. Brackett, retail clerk. James Oliver, our packer and porter, fills an important place; and Francis W. Dempsey, counter-clerk, and errand, bank, and post-office boy, with modest bearing, active habits, and "general usefulness," nuist not be forgotten. The world may hear of him in another form than this-who knows?
In the publication office, in which is a world of oare and chirography, is Mrs. Charlotte F. Wells, who has been connected with the establishment from the begimning ; Miss Mary S. Rich, of New York; Niss Julia B. Clarke, late of Oswego, N. Y.; and Miss Sarah Moran, of New York. In this department the Journals' books are kcpt, and the mailing done. The mailing of 20,000 copies of the "Phrenological," 18,000 of the "Water-Cure Journal," and 5000 of the "Student," monthly, besides numerous daily mail orders for books, requires no small share of patient, persevering labor.
If, to do all this labor-to edit the Journals, write books, publish and soll more than $45,000,000$ of pages, deliver 350 pnblic lectures, examine 10,000 heads, write 1200 characters, of eight or ten pages each, besides teaching private classes, and a world of attention which families and friends require-is not business enough to keep our troop of fifteen persons busily engaged, for one year, and earn for them a reputation for industry, we know of no place or arocation which can do it.

Outside of this, and connected directly with this enterprise, the stereotype establishment of Messrs. Baner and Palmer, of twenty men, devote nn
small portion of their energies, besides Mr. Howland, our engraver, several power printing-presses, running constantly, besides bookbinders, ete., etc., make up the list.

There, friends in Canada, the universal Yankee nation, and "the rest of mankind,"-you have an inkling of who we are, and how we keep ourselves from idleness. "For further particulars," call and see. We are always "at home", and rejoiced to see our friends from all over the worcd

## CAPTAIN KNIGHT.



The eaptain of the packet ship "New World," enjoys a world-wide reputation for activity, sprightliness, enterprise, daring, impetnousness, promptness, and judgment; earnestness of execution, affability, generosity, dignity and presence of mind, with strong social and moral feelings. This temperament brings out all the mind and character, with sprightliness, versatility, and uneommon industry, and makes men useful and svailsble. Sueh men are apt to over-do, to wear out, rather than to rust out ; are whole-souled, manly, positive, absolute, like and dislike strongly, are extravagant in their idgas, take large views of things, do business on a large scale, and drive every thing. Make or break, are wide awake, zealous, quick to think and feel, decide on men and things intuitively, can not be inferior, commonplace, or tame, and make a decided mark in the world. Their influence is nlways felt, whether they take a virtuous or vicious course. Such persons require right educatiou in early life, that their powers may have a wide and noble field of action.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

Are being formec by lecturers in the larger towns, and not a few have arisen, as it were, sfy ntancously among the people; and colleotions or cabmets of specimens are being gathered all over the land. May they become as numerous, at lenst, as post-offices; their intellectual and moral effects will be most potent in the clevation of the race, eapecially through the edueation of the young

## CHARLES XII., KING OF SWEDEN.

Tris head is higher than it is broad; very high in the region of Hope, Firmness, and Self-Esteem. Sceretiveness and Cautiousness are extremely small. This is the organization of an impudent, proud, and stubborn character. He was remarkable for fortitude, resolution, rashness, enterprise, and imprudence. In battle, he was ferocious, and wholly destitute of common prudence ; as a ruler, baughty and tyrannieal, and inflexible and irascible under opposition, yet humane in his disposition when not provoked. Such an organization should never be at the head of government, but be
 under the control of other and more judicious minds. Hereditary rulers are liable to be ill adapted to the duty of government; hence, an elective, ts the only philosophical system of government; because, then, intellectual and moral qualities, with prudence, forbearance, and general balance of character oan be selected in the ruler.

## PHRENOLOGICAL STATISTICS.

During the past year the noble car of science has made rapid, and we trust enduring progress; and its number of passengers are neither few nor obscure.

Phrenological and physiological reading matter is sought and read with avidity. In 1849 wo published and distributed more than forty-five millions of pages, and the demand is still increasing. The American Phenologreal Society, established in 1849, held its first annual course of lectures st Clinton Hall, New York, commencing the first week in January. The first lecture was given by Nelson Sizer, of New York, on the "History, Progress, and Prospecis of Phrenclogy ;" the second, by Rev. Johi Pierpons, of Troy, N. Y., on "Phrenology and the Scriptures." The course was continued by Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia; Rev. Willian H. Channing, Parke Godwiv, Eeq., Hon. Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Esq., and Professor Syme, of Now York. These leotures were very fully attended, and the dootrines taught of an cminently reformatory, dignified, and instructive character. We anticipate large results from the lectures and labors of this society. It is hoped that tho friends of seicnce every where will contribute skulls, drawings, and busts to its cabinct. As this is a beneficent movement, it is desired that such contributions shall be numarous and varied, and as nearly free as possible.


Few men have shown more benevolence than John Augustus,* in being surety for the unfortunate who had become amenable to the law for minor offenses committed while in a state of intoxication. His example proves that kindness is not lost upon the fallen, and that it is the true way of reforming the wayward. A few such men would demolish prisons and the gallows, flogging in the army and navy, and establish the triumph of moral power over physical force. O. S. and L. N. Fowler, two years since, in Boston, examined his head, each in the absence of the other, without the slightest knowledge of his name and character ; and both gave Benevolence, Firmness, and Philoprogenitiveness as his ruling traits.
"In Franklin avenue, near Court street, in the city of Boston, is the shoemaker's shop of an elderly, thin-faced man, of medium stature, who, during a few years past, has, by the most valid of all credentials-good deeds wrought in earnest-proved himself a genuine philanthropist. I re-

[^0]fer to John Augustus, who is now well known and highly esteemed in the city where he resides, and likewise celebrated, to some extent, through out New England. His munificenco is not of the ostentatious sort; it does not consist of patronage bestowed upon institutions already endowed with wealth. He is not found
'Among your ten and twenty pound aubscribers, Your benefactora in the newspapers.'
But his benevolence glides noiselessly along its way, like the calmly flowing river that irrigates the soil, and where unseen is traced by the livelier verdure that marks its winding course.
"The reader will learn the distinctive character and value of this worthy man's humble philanthropic labors, from cxtracts of a letter addressed by him to one of the officers of the Massachusctts Lcgislative Temperance Society, in 1846 :
"'Boston, February 2, 1846.
" Dear Sir: It would be gratifying to me, if you would in some way introduce into the mecting of the Legislative Temperance Society the subject of establishing a tomporary home for persons dischargect from the House of Correction, and where they have been confined for bcing common drunkards; and also for persons of that description who may not have been sentenced to that place. Of those who are discharged from prison many might be saved, if we had a place where we could keep them for a few days, until employment could be found for them.
At present, a poor unfortunate woman, of intemperate habits, is taken from her family, and sent to the House of Correction; and before she comes out, her fomily is scattered, and she knows not where to find her friends, or perhaps her children. She has nowhere to lay her head, unless she seeks shelter in some den or some back lane about Ann street. There she gets drunk, and gets sent back to the House of Correction, perhaps, in two or three days; and it is the same with the men. Eight tenths of all that go to the House of Correction are for drunkenness.
" As soon as my attention was called to the subject, which was by accident, I thought I would try an experiment, by standing bail for a man who was found guilty of being a common drunkard. I was in court, and stepped up to him, and asked if he would sign the pledge, if I would get his sentence put off for a fortnight, and stand his bail, in order to give him a chance to try to do better. He agreed to do so, kept the pledge, and became a sober man. At the end of the fortnight he was let off, upon payment of a small fine. I continued this practice, and the result is as follows: From Jannary 1st, 1842, to January 1st, 1846, I bailed thrce hundred persons brought up as common drunkards, male and female. Of this number, more than two hundred have done well. The balance might have been saved, if there bad been is place for them to stop a few days, to recover from the effects of rum, and wait for employment. I do not know how many of them fell back, beoause I lost the track of them. I have heard that some are
doing well in other places. I have also becn bail in cases of simple drunk enness, and other petty offenses, to the number of one hundred; making in nll four hundred instances. The whole sum for which I have been bail is $\$ 25,000$, and have only suffered one forfeiture, which was for $\$ 100$. of the three hundred common drunkards, two hundred and seventy-five were, after signing the pledgc, and being under probation a week or two, discharged upon paying a fine of one cent and costs-about $\$ 4$ dollars in each case; making in all $\$ 1100$ paid into the treasury of the county or state. If they had been scnt to the IIousc of Correction, nothing would have been paid on their account ; and the officers would have been paid fees for carrying them over.
The success of my personal experiment shows that the drunkard can be saved. The time has, therefore, come to try it on a more extended scale, by the aid of the state, which is to be benefited as well as the drunkard. Let us , instead of degrading him by disgraceful punishment, build him up, and restore him to his station in socicty, that he may provide for his family, and particularly his children, who otherwise may bccome vagabonds, thieves, and curses to the community. I might say much on this head, but I an afraid it might be tiresome to you, as you already understand the whole matter. Use this as you think best; and I hope you will speak out about it, when and where you think it will do most good.
"' Yours, respectfully,
JOHN AUGUSTUS.'"

## LECTURERS IN THE FIELD.

The lecturers connected with our office are 0. S. Fowler, L. N. Fowler, and Nelson Sizer, who, in their labors for the year past, have been in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Western New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Ohio, beeides several courses of lectures in Now York and the adjacent cities. Our invitations to visit different parts of the country are much more numerous than we can possibly fill. Every where intense intcrest is manifested in the science, and the work goes bravely on. This harvest of labor and usefulness is great, and the laborers few; among whom we name P. L. Buell, H. Wisner, C. Townsend, H. B. Gibhons, A. F. Andrews, D. P. Butler, and J. Brown, Jr

## PHRENOLOGICAL CLASSES

Are a valuable means of sowing the seeds of Phrenology. That praetical knowledge which a course of private lessons is so well adapted to impart should be given cvery where in conncction with a course of publio lectures Our New York classes raise up an army of fellow-laborers and domestic missionarics, whose influence is at all times felt for good. We hope lecturers will form classes whercver they go, and they will thus raiso up a cloud of witnesses for the good canse

## WILLTAM BLAKE.

Ma. Blake is a large man, well proportioned, with a predominance of the vital temperament, but is not defective in the motive or mental ; he is consequently fond of active life, without its extremes or severities. His organization indicates long life, a good constitution, and healthy actiou of body and mind.
He has a large brain, which, combined with his temperament, would indicate a sound, strong, comprehensive mind; onc not so active, excitable, and irregular in development, as steady, firm, and straightforward.
His phrenological developments aro distinct, and singularly combined. His character is more even than that of most men with so uneven a head. The controlling organs of his head-those by nature having the most influence-are all large, while the stimulating faculties are all
 comparatively weak; his head is high, narrow, and long.

Individuality, Locality, and Comparison are very large, and form the strongest features of his intellect. These, joined with his large Form, Size, Order, Calculation, and Eventuality, give him unusual powers of observation, and disposition to study into the quality, condition, relation, and -sc of thiugs.

In adlition to the above qualities, he has large Concentrativeness and Self-Estcem, and very large Firmness, giving great powers of application, continuity of thought, independence of action, self-reliance and unusual perseverance, and general stability of character and purpose. These, combincd with his intellectual faculties, give the most desirable oombination to cnable him to discover, combine, and perfect. Comparing his developments with what he has done-the discovery he has made-we consider his aase a strong proof in favor of the science of Phrenology.

The following will explain the importanoe of his patent, as estimated by others:
"Blake's Patent Fire-proof Paint.-This discovery of Mr. Blake scems ere long destined to produce an entire change in the mode of covcring the exterior of our dwellings, or of all structures liable to decay by the action of the ATMOSPHERE, of destruction by FIRE. It is composed of silica, alumna, protoxyd of iron, magnesia, lime, and carbon, all of which, after being reduced to powder, mixed with oil, and spread, harmonize and combine in their natural state, forming a complete stone or slate coating, impervious to the action of the WEATHER or FIRE. Imagine the value of a paint that can be used with as much facility as ordinary paints, and at about two thirds its cost, which, instead of turning back to powder and washing off, as the action of the atmosphere destroys the oil, will turn to slate, presenting a complete sheet of stone, or coat of mail, over the whole building, brding defiance to the elements. This paint has now been tested beyond the possibility of a doubt, as we have seen the testimony of more than twenty of the first men in Ohio, in the vicinity of the mine, who state that they have cxamined a building
that was painted with it by Mr. Blake, six years sinee, as an experiment The coating is now a perfeet slate or stone, and time and the elements seem to have no effeet except to indurate and consolidate the substance. W6 have also seen a publieation of all the insurance companies of Akron, Ohio, where the charaeter of the paint is best known, who state that they will insure buildings well covered with this paint at a mueh lower premium than those eovered with tin or zine, as it has been tested there in several fires, and eonsidered a better fire-proof. The Fair of the Ameriean Institute awarded Mr. Blake a medal, and the examining eommittee stated that, in their opinion, it was superior to any thing that hal been presented as a fire and water-proof eovering. The government has granted him a patent. This paint has heeome so popular that it has excited the eupidity of hundreds of individuals, who have been and are getting up all kinds of imita-tions."-New York Tribune.
"Blake's Patent Fire-proof Paint.-We last season procured a buffieiency of this most singular and valuable artiele to cover the roof of the Sun Building, and now find that it proves all that was said of it, as there is not a eh*.k or erack to be seeu, but is now one continued sheet of stone over the whole roof; and the tread upon it does not seem to affeet it, although it is upon tin. The roof leaked badly before it was applied, but las been perfectly tight since. The genuino artiele can be found at the general depot, 84 Pearl Street, by Wm. Blake, the patentee "-N. Y. SUN

Many persons who are engaged in endeavoring to sell fire-proof paint, contend that Mr. Blake's patent is not valid, and that any one has a right to manufaeture and sell the article. We have seen a deeision made a few days since, by the Hon. C. Ellis and C. M. Keller, attorneys-at-law in this city, to whom the parties had referred it to get the decision as to its validiry. Those referces, after a eareful cxamination, eoneurred in the opin:on that the patent was valin, and at the elose of their deeision, say :
"We are, therefore, olearly of the opinion, that Mr. Blake's letars patent are valid, and that any one who prepares this earth in any mazner substantially similar to the mode desoribed, and applies it to any of the purposes enumerated in his patent, is liable to him for any damages which he may sustain, which damages he can recover at law.
"New York, May 21, 1850." "C. ME. KELLER,
The patent has also been referred to the Hon. Daniel Webster, to obtain his opinion of its valmitx; and he has, after a thorough examination, closed his opinion as follows :
"I have no doubt whatever, that Mr. Blake's patent is good and valid; that it proteets him in the sole preparing, making, using, and selling this artifieial slate, or this hard paint ; and any person who shall make, prepare, sell, or use this artiele, or any artiele formed essentially from the eame materials, and by substantially the same manner of preparation and treatment, is liable to him for an infringement of his right, and answerable in damages, aeeorling to the provisions of the patent laws of the United States.
"Washington, May 25, 1850.

## DANIEL WEBSTER."

The publie, therefore, to be safe, should see that Mr. Blake's brand is on every paekage; for if they get the powder from others, that will make the genuine fire-proof m int, they make themselves liable to a proseeution for an infringement of his patent, and if a counterfeit, they of course lose their moncy. The genuine article can be obtained of the patentee, William Blake, at the general depot, 84 Pearl Street, New Yorl.

## KINDNESS AND CRUELTY CONTRASTED.

A vicrous ox will set a whole yard of eattle goring each other, down to the hornless calf, which will vent mus excited wrath on the cosset-sheep or a simple turkey-gobhler. The leader of a file of mules, a mile in length, is stung hy a fly in the flank; he kicks the shins of his follower, who raps the one behind him, and so it goes to the end of the cavalcade. Each kicks his successor hecause he feels the smart from his predecessor's heels. That same vicious ox might set the whole tribe caressing each other, by simply reaching forth his own tongue, and commencing the work of amiahle kindness. There are few animals which may not he suhducd to man's will and wishes hy kind treatment. "The elephant, with a gentle hand, may be led by a hair."
Men and children have feelings similar to those of the ox, mule, and calf, which may he aroused or allayed in like manner.
"John, you lump of lazincss, go to work!" makes John feel sour, lessens his hope of pleasing, lowers his self-respect, a wakens a spirit of opposition, and John hecomes an eye-servant-a kind of unwilling cart-horse in the performance of his duties.
"Come, John, let the work go ahead; you are the boy to make it fly," awakens the amhition of John; makes him feel that he is appreciated as heing eapahle of doing right; although he feels lazy, yet it does not seem to he known; he is said to he ahle to do well, and he feels encouraged to keep up his reputation; his hope is inspired; his love of pleasing and kind feeling is awakened; and he leaps into his business with a right goodwill, and by hahit becomes industrious, and hy kind treatment ohliging.
"Frank, you villain, what did you do that for? you are perfectly hateful; I'll flog you smartly if you repeat it," touches Frank's pride, and awakens his anger. He knows he is noisy and playful, hut he is not conscious of any villainous intention, and did not mean to be hateful. He feels slandered, and consequently indignant; and the threatened flogging, which is to diggrace him, he regards as unjust, and he resolves to fight his way through. He feels that the treatment is humiliating and cruel, and he loses his self-respect and amhition to do well; becomes quarrelsome and hateful, and the mother has her hands full.
"Frank, my son, will you play more quietly, and not turn over the chairs? The yard, or the street, is a hetter place to play horse than the parlor: men drive horses out of doors," convinces the judgment of Frank that his thoughtless roughness and rudeness is out of place in the parlor, and the mother's kind tone of voice evinces no anger, and arouses none in him, and he complies, with alacrity, with the mild and reasonahle request.
"There, Sarah, goes another dish, and the milk on the tahle-cloth and carpet; take that slap in the face, and sce if you can mind what you are ahout," makes Sarah angry, for she tried to be careful; the cup slipped in her little hand. She feels unconscious of intentional wrong; and anger, grief, and wounded sensitiveness make her timid, discouraged, and unhappy. Every time she attempts to handle what will break or spill, excites her fear; and her agitation of mind and tremhling hand make her ten times more lizely to meet with accidents; and she prefers a tin cup and a seat in the chimney-corner, to nihble a crust and sip her heverage, where neither hreaking nor spilling will he mortal sin.
"Sarah, my daughter, don't cry; never mind the cup, the cloth, or the carpet. You did not mean to do it, 1 am sure, and crying never mends a cup nor cleans a carpet. 'Never cry for spilled milk.' If you will be moro careful in the future, as I trust you will try to he, you will avoid all such trouble. There is another cup, and nice milk; wipe off the tears, and be
happy again." Sarah smiles through her tears; takes her fresh cup of milk with a firm, confident, courageous, reassured hand; and rejoices in her strength and acquired cautiousness and skill. She is certainly made happier ky the kind treatment; and the cup, cloth, and carpet are not more hopelessly damaged than if the child's happy nature had been scarred and dufaced by unkindness.

## IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

We wish we could mpress upon all the vast importance of necuring zound and abundant sleep; if so, we should feel that we had done an immense good to our fcllow-beings, not merely in preventing insanity, but other diseases also.

We fear that the great praise of early rising has had this bad effect, to make some believe that sleep is of but little consequence. Though it may be well to rise with the sun, or when it is light (not before, however), yet this is of but minor consequence in comparison with retiring early to bed.
"I have always taken care," said the worthy Dr. Holyoke, after he was above one hundred years of age, "to have a full proportion of sleep, which I suppose has contributed to my longevity."
In our opinion, the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and the one most important to guard against, is the want of sleep.-Dr. Brigham

## PHRENOLOGY PROVED BY ITS ENEMIES.

While examining Mr. H. before an audience, I told him he was slow to make up his mind, but when made up he was as firm as the rocks, and immovable; fond of popularity and office; always free to give advice, and tell others how and what to do; but would seldom take advice-would have his own way at all hazard. All his neighbors were perfectly satisfied, and knew it to be true.

Mr. H. replied: "You are wrong. Phrenology is not true. I am quick to make up my mind, and am not set in my way; nor am I forward to give advice, or buckward in taking it. You are mistaken, also, with reference to my desiring office and popularity. To prove that you are wrong, I will illustrate. The greatest bargain I ever made was in the purchase of a farm. I always had a great desire to own that partioular farm, from a boy; but never expected to, until one day I met the owner of it in the road, and he told me he wished to sell it. My mind was made up in three min. utes to buy it. I consulted my fricnds about it, and they all advised me not to buy it; but my mind was made up, and I took it. So you see you are mistaken. And although I have held office for many years, yet it hat always been urged upon me, and I have reluctantly nccepted."-Yes.

## SILAS WRIGHT.

The organization of this emipent man was remarkable for its powers. The chest was broad and deep, showing unusual vital power and endurance, both mentally and physically. His mental action induced too great a rush of blood to the head, and, joined with a full habit, produced apoplexy, which out him off in the midst of his life and nsefulness.
His head was very large, measuring more than twentythree inches. These two con-ditions-a powerful temperament, and a very large headconferred on him uncommon
 power, in whatever direction he chose to use it. His social organs were large, and his friendly spirit contributed greatly to his uncommon popularity with all classes and parties.

He was ambitious, yet not haughty; but familiar, plain, and free with all. fis energy and Firmness were very strong, Hope and Benevolence larg' whish imparted enterprise, good cheer, and strong sympathy and Kindaess Cautiousness and Secretiveness were very large; hence his unusually prndent, shrewd, and politic manner of speech and action.

His intellectual organs were large, and admirably balanced. He was far seeing, which enabled him to judge correctly, sustained by a mass of facts, which he was capable of using to excellent advantage. He was able, in the senate of the United States, to call out the full strength of the strongest in lebate, where he was perfectly self-possessed, quite prepossessing, remarkably flnent, and peculiarly happy in the selection of words and construction of sentences, and was withal rather witty; yet his repartees were admirably sugared over. To say that Phrenology ascribes to him a mighty mind, is bnt to interpret this science correctly. It points to Causality as his great intellectual forte, and says that he possessed extraordinary sagacity in adapting ways and means to ends, and striking right while the iron was hot. Human Nature was very large, and he possessed a quick and correct insight into character; and, with his great Agreeableness, Secretiveness, and Benevolence, enabled him to adapt himself to men, to please all, and mold them to his liking.

An admirable balance of his bodily and mental forces conferred on him the immense power he wielded, and raised him from obscurity to his high pulitical eminence, and made him deserve the title of the model senator.

## EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLICAL HEAD

An explanation of the engraving which adorns the first page of the cover, embracing the definition of each of the organs, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers, especially to such as are not well versed in Phrenology.

1. AMATIVENESS-Sexual love. Represented in the engraving by Cupid, with his how.
2. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS - Parental love; fondness for children and pete $A$ motber fondling her child, with a cat and kittens nt her feet-
A. UNION FOR LIFE, or CONNUBIALITY -The pairing inetinct ; connubial tendency. A clergyman administering the marriage rite.
3. ADHESIVENESS-Friendship; attachment; fraternal love. Two women emhracing each other.
4. INHABITIVENESS-Love of home. An old man with his home in sight.
5. CONCENTRATIVENESS, or CONTINUI-TY-Application, connectednesa of thought and feeling. A student poring over bis books, and lost to surrounding objects.
6. COMBATIVENESS-Power to defend; overcome ; protect; resist; oppose; contend; contradict; and manifest courage. The cock erowing defiance. Two boys in a quarrel-which, however, is a perversion of the faculty.
7 DESTRUCTIVENESS - Executiveness; energy ; force ; thorougbness. Its perversion leads to cruelty and hatred. A sports. man shooting a deer.
7. ALIMENTIVENESS (back part)-Appetite ; sense of hunger ; desire for fqod. A man enting with a right good will.
8. BIBATIVENESS (front part)-Desire to drink; love of water and fluid food. A man drinking, whose bottle and pursy dimensions indicate too great freedom in tbat habit.
9. ACQUISITIVENESS-Regard for property ; desire to accumulate $\hat{A}$ miacr is acant attire, sitting on a bench in a emall apartment, with barred door, and small, grated window, counting his money on a table wortb twenty-tive cents. This is a perverted mnnifestation of the faculty.
10. SECRETIVENESE - Policy ; manage ment; tact ; shrewdness ; reserve; concealment. A cat watching for mice, and softly crecping from her hiding place to seize them by surpriee.
11. CAUTIOUSNESR-Watuhfulnese ; fcar ; restraint ; solicitude; prudence; sense of danger. A hen surprieed by a bawk; her chickens, having been warned, are fleeing for exfety.
12. APPROBATIVENESS-I Iove of pleassing ; aensc of cbaracter ; ambition; desire to excel; affability; politeness. An exquisite tipping his benver to a lady.
13. BELF-ESTEEM - Self-appreciation ; pride: deaire to command, to trke the

Iead; love of liberty ; independence; self. reliance. A proud man, with head erect and a dignified walk; and a haughty pea. cock.
14. FIRMNESS - Stability; perseveranne; decision ; positiveness. The mule refusing to go. A pyramid in the distance, as an emblem of stability, and the perseverance requisite to the completion of so great a structure.
15. CONSCIENTIOUSNESB-Sense of Justice; duty to God and man ; obligntion; integrity ; trutbfulnese; faitbfulvers. A figure of Justice, blindfolded, bolding in one hand the aword, as an emblem of Justice; in the other the balances, to mete out to all their due, without partiality.
16. HOPE - Anticipation ; cheerfulners; buoyancy ; enterprise; expectation of future good. A female figure Ienning on the anchor, which is an emblem of bopo.
17. SPIRITUALITY-Faith; belief; confdence in and perception of the spiritual; love of the new, novel, and wonderful. Moses receiving the tables nf stone on Mount Sinai (Exodus, chap, xxiv). The large cut represents the "Witch of Endor" rajising Samuel. (See $1 \mathrm{Sam}_{\mathrm{n}}$, cha p. xxviii.)
18. VENERATION-Devotion ; adoration ; reapect to superiors, A woman at prayer; and a boy howing to a parson.
19. BENEVOLENCE-Kindnese; charity; liberality; sympathy ; humanity. A man inviting the widow and orphan to his bouse.
20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS - Mecbanical skill: contrivance; ingenuity. A masnn constructing an arch, and machinery operating before bim.
21. IDEALITY-Sense of heauty ; refinement ; perfection ; poetry, ete. An artist with his easel and pallet. A barp and a vase of fowers.
B. SUBLIMITY - Sense of the sublime; grand; vast; wild; romantic. The Falls of Niagara, with its rainbow and over hansing rocks.
§2. IMITATION-Power to copy ; pattern, imitate ; conform ; mimic. An ertiet paint ing a portrait.
23. M11THFULN ESS-Wit ; fun ; glee ; jo coseners; sense of the ludicrnus, absurd, and comical. $\Delta$ child playing the buffoon, with a laughing mask in his hund.
24. INDIVIDUALITY-Observation; desire to see and identify. A Iad, not satiefied with what he can see with the naked eye, using the telescope to lengthen the reach of his vision.
95. FORM-Perception and recollection of slape, outline, and countenance.
26. Sf7.E-Judgment of magnitude ; propor
*tion ; parallels ; distance and perapective; measuring by the eye. A large and a emall apple, has a contrast of size.
27. WEIGHT-Perception of gravity ; perpendiculare; power to balance and direct motion and machinery. An actor dancing on a tight-rope, and balancing a rod in hie hand.
28. COLOR-Perceptlon and judgment of colors. The rainbow, and a flowering shrub.
99. ORDER - Method; system ; arrangement A tidy housewife using the broom; her cupboard of dishee neatly arranged.
30. CALCULATION-Sense of numbers, and facility in calculating. $\mathbf{A}$ кum in arithmetic worked out.
31. LOCALITY-Kaowledge of location, and points of compass, A traveler, a guideboard, and a town in the distance.
32. EVENTUALITY - Memory of facts; events ; experience. Mustrated by a book of history ; a record of facts.
23. TIME - Memory of time; duration ;
no. dates; hour of the day. An hour-glasa and a watch, as emblems of the paseage of time.
34. TUNE-Sense of harmony and melody in music, speech, etc. A lady playing the harp.
35. LANGUAGE - Expression of thought and feelling by means of speech.
35. CAUSALI'TY - Power to reason, and trace the relations of cause and effect. Newton under the apple-tree, deducing the theory of gravitation from the fall of an npple.
37. COMPARISON-Power to reason by analogy and comparison; to illuatrate by similar cases. A chemiat in his laboratory analyzing subatancee.
C. HUMAN NATURE-Perception of motives i character, A man offering his hand confidingly, while the other withholds hia, and seems to say, ${ }^{4}$ Let me see who and what you are first,"
D. AGREEABLENESS-Pleassntnese; suarity ; smoothness of expression.

Strangers visiting New York, as well as residents, are in the habit of purchasing their own and family dry goods here, and are often perplexed to know where they can best make their selections, and are the least oxposed to the too common tricks of trade. In other words, it is a desideratum with them where they can find every article they want, whether rich and elegant, or plain and cheap, and get them at fair and honest prices To such we can say, with confidence, Hitchcock \& Leadbeater, 347 Brondway, corner of Leonard Street, nearly opposite the Broadway Tabernacle, keep a very large and general assortment, and sell on the most fair and favorable terms; and an acquaintance of long standing enables us to assure our friends that they will be dealt honestly with there, and are in no danger of being deceived in the quality of their goods, or of unfairness in purchasing them.

Magnetism.-There are several magnetic and clairvoyant subjects employed in this and neighboring cities, devoted exclusively and constantly to the examination of diseases, and they are gaining confidence with the people. Success to them. Many wonderful cures have been performed through their means.

Water-cure establishments are also multiplying in the city. There are five or more permanent establishments in the city, where patients are reecived and physicians are consulted for water-troatment.

## THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST.



The Phrenological Bust, or model head, is the most perfect aid to a thorough knowledge of practical Phrenology which can powibly be given. On one side the groups or classes of organs are shown, and on the other all the organs are correctly mapped out and neatly labeled with the names, so that their location and relative position can be learned in a few days. By placing the bust before you, all the organs upon the living head can readily be found; and with such knowledge of the function of each organ as can be obtained from a single volume, any person of ordinary intelligence can become sufficiently expert in Phrenology to pronounce without hesitation upon the outline of the character of a stranger.
We regard the bust as one of the essential seeds of Phrenology. Whereever we find it, we find even children intelligent on the subject. The bust has been made expressly for the people; for youth to learn the science from, especially that practical knowledge so eminently necessary to a quick and correct judgment of the characters of strangers almost at sight. To mothers and teachers it is invaluable, as it gives them the surest and quickest mode of learning the real elements of the character of their children, enabling them to understand and apply the preventives to vicious feelings and conduct before they shall have been led astray and formed bad habits.

Phrenology appeals to mothers in the strongest terms. To them it is a guiding-star to the proper training of the young mind. The bust is to Phrenology what the map is to the study of geography. The day is not distant when we shall expect to find one in every family, and every child as familiar with the geography of the head as with that of the United States. Besides the positive advantages which will accrue to the stadent, it will soon be regarded as disreputable to be ignorant of the practical part of Phrenology. The bust is the very means to aid in bringing about this desirable acquisition ; and, aside from its usefulness, it is decidedly ornamental ; and being neatly varnished, may be kept as cloan as a china pitcher. The engraving shows a front view of the bust, but the organs and groups of organs are too small in the print to admit of the names as they appear on the bust. The cost, including box for packing, is only one dollar and twenty-five cents, and may be safely sent to any part of the korld.






In all evr modea of tife will be

## Hugrog

pulue per Apoq 409 20









 fun purs 'sapuniy 'rdupe os miveic
 plained that all may apply it it vart
ewis divesues, evee thote mot curable wall be folly unfolsed, and to es.
and in all durwes
Hydropathy and in all dersues all classes, and is dexignod to be a







'samogdsogd Pleasit adpazad ali, letteas, post paid, mo
New volamed commence on the first of July and

This Journal will represect the entire Hy
medical reformers of the land.
 We have obtaiced the co operation of the To tho Public.

## OFPICE,

## 回 <br>  <br> =

 — ท7\%II
## —— <br> cuyto




0001
TBRYD
ADVANCE:
et $00 \mid$ Tea copies This Journal


## prospectius of the american DHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR THE YEAR 1851.

To Know Ourselves is a matter of the greatest importance, nad there is no other means by which we can acquire this knowledge so well as by the aill of Phrenology. It teaches us for what oceupation in life we are by nature best qualified, and in what pursuit we may be most successful.

It is of the utmost importance to Parents and Teachers, as it will unfold the true capacities and dispositions of their children and pupils, and thus enable them the more successfully to govern and instruet them.
It will enable the Physician to understand the causes of insanity, and greatly assist him in. restoring his patient.

It will aid Manufaeturcrs in selecting Apprentices best adapted to particular occupations, Merchants in selecting confidential Clerks, Shipmns* ters in selecting Crews, and, what is of still more importance, will guide us correctly in selecting Congenial Companions for life, and cnable us to adapt ourselves to each other, when a difference in dispositions exists.

It is a Powerful Lever in Self-Improvement, in Moral and intellectual advancement.

## THE JOURNAL.

Each number will contain the anolysis and location of some phrenologieal faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations, with instruetions to learners.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Health is life, the great instrument of talent, virtue, and happiness, all of which it augments. To its preservation and restoration, special attention will be given.

## VITAL MAGNETISM.

With practionl instruction, interesting facts, and those choice truths waich it unfolds, will be presented in this Journal.

## WOMAN,

Her dutics, education, influence, and natural sphere of action, will ho unfolded, and many points of disputo
will, by the aid of the science of Phrenology, be settled, by which woman may know and maintain all the powers allotted to her by the laws of Nature.

## YOUNG MEN,

The blessings they enjoy; the influence they can wield, and their preparation for condueting our institutions, will form the theme of a serics of articles.

## SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

Who does not long earnestly, nnd would not strive assiduously, to cultivate his natural powers, and render himself better and more happy? To sueh, each number will be a prompler and a text-book.

## progression

In all thinge, will be our motto. We shall examine all things which come under our observation, and lay before our readers the result of our investigations, so far as it relates to their well being and the advancement of science.

## THE JOURNAL

Will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, on good type and paper, with a variety of engravings, and much practical instruction to learners, on the following very low

## TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Siagle copy, . $\left.81^{00}\right|_{\text {Tun copies, }} .8700$ Five copres, $\quad 400 \mid$ Twenty copiee, 1000

Sumple numbers of this Journal will be sent gratis, when desired.

Please address, post paid,
FOWLEBS \& WELLS,
Clinton Hell, 131 Naseau street, N. Y.
2at Volume XIII. commences January, 1851. All subscribers will commence and close with the year.

Friends of the cause are solioited to aid us in extending the circulation of this Journal, until it shall be placed in the hands of every family in the land. agente wanted.


[^0]:    *We are irdebued to the kindness of Mr. Bela Marsh, of Boston, for the sbove Hkenees and to thr " Fsrreches of Eminent Shoemakers" for the aecount of Mr. Augnatus.

