

BY L. N. FOWLER.

CCNTAINING THE PORTRAITS AND PHRENOLOGICAT. DEVEIOPMENTS OF MANY EMIEENT INDIVIDUALS, WITH A DEFINITION OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

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## 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 bow.
2. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS - Parental love; fondness for children and pets. A mother fondling her child, with a cat and kittens at her feet.
A. UNION FOR LIFE, or CONNUBIALITY
-The pairing instinct; connubial tendency. A clergyman administering the marriage rite.
3. ADHESIVENESS-Friendship ; attachment ; fraternal love. Two w;men embracing each other.
4. INHABITIVENESS-Love,$f$ home. An old man with his home in sight.
5. CONCENTRATIVENESS, or CONTINUI-TY-Application, connectedness of thought and feeling. A student poring over his books, and lost to surrounding objects.
6. COMBATIVENESS-Power to defend; overcome ; protect ; resist ; oppose ; contend; contradict; and manifest courage. The cock crowing defiance. Two boys in a quarrel-which, however, is a perversion of the faculty.
7. DESTRUCTIVENESS - Executiveness ; energy ; force; thoroughness.-Its perversion leads to cruelty and hatred. A sportsman shooting a deer.
(8. ALIMENTIVENESS (back part)-Appetite ; sense of hunger; desire for food. A man eating 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 that habit.
9. ACQUISITIVENESS-Regard for property ; desire to accumulate. A miser in scant attire, sitting on a bench in a small apartment, with barred door, and small, grated window, counting his money on a table worth twenty-five cents. This is a perverted manifestation of the faculty.
10. SECRETIVENESS - Policy ; management; tact; shrewdness ; reserve; concealment. A cat watching for mice, and softly creeping from her hiding-place to seize them by surprise.
11. CAUTIOUSNESS-Watchfulness ; fear ; restraint; solicitude; prudence; sense of danger. A hen surprised by a hawk; her chickens, having been warned, are fleeing for safety.
12. APPROBATIVENESS-Love of pleasing; sense of character; ambition; desire to excel ; affability, politeness. An exquisite tipping his beaver to a lady.
13. SELF-ESTEEM - Self appreciation ; pride; desire to command, to take the
no. lead; love of liberty ; independence ; seltreliance. A proud man, with head erect and a dignified walk ; and a haughty peacock.
14. FIRMNESS-Stability ; perseverance ; 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. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS-Sense of justice ; duty to God and man; obligation; integrity; truthfulness; faithfulness. A figure of Justice blindfolded, holding in one hand the sword, as an emblem of Justice ; in the other the balances, to mete out to all their due, without partiality.
16. HOPE - Anticipation ; cheerfulness, buoyancy ; enterprise; expectation of future good. A female figure leaning on the anchor, which is an emblem of hope.
17. SPIRITUALITY-Faith; belief; confidence in and perception of the spiritual, love of the new, novel, and wonderful. Moses receiving the tables of stone on Mount Sinai (Exodus, chap. xxiv). The large cut represents the "Witch of Endor" raising Samuel. (See 1 Sam. chap. xxviii.)
18. VENERATION-Devotion ; adoration; respect to superiors. A woman at prayer; and a boy bowing to a parson.
19. BENEVOLENCE - Kindness ; charity ; liberality ; sympathy ; humanity. A man inviting the widow and orphan to his house.
20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS - Mechanical skill ; contrivance ; ingenuity. A mason constructing an arch, and machinery operating before him.
21. IDEALITY - Sense of beauty ; refinement; perfection ; poetry, etc. An artist with his easel and pallet. A harp and a vase of flowers.
B. SUBLIMITY - Sense of the sublime; grand; vast; wild ; romantic. The Falls of Niagara, with its rainbow and overhanging rocks.
22. IMITATION-Power to copy ; pattern ; imitate ; conform ; mimic. An artist painting a portrait.
23. MIRTHFULNESS-Wit ; fun; glee ; jocoseness; sense of the ludicrous, absurd, and comical. A child playing the butfoon, with a laughing mask in his hand.
24. INDIVIDUALITY-Observation; desire to see and identify. A lad, not satisfied with what he can see with the naked eye, using the telescope to lenghten the reach of his vision
25. FORM-Perception and recollection of shape, outline, and countenance.
26. SIZE-Judgment of magritude ; propor
so.
tion ; parallels ; distance and pe:spective; measuring by the eye. A large and a small apple, as a contrast of size.
27. WEIGHT-Perception of gravity ; perpendiculars ; power to balance and direct motion and machinery. An actor dancing on a tight-rope, and balancing a rod in his hand.
28. CULOR - Perception and judgment of colors. The rainbow, and a flowering shrub.
29. ORDER - Method; system ; arrangement. Atidy housewife using the broom; her cupboard of dishes neatly arranged.
30. CALCULATION - Sense of numbers, and facility in calculating. A sum in arithmetic worked out
31. LOCALITY - Knowledge of location, and points of compass. A traveler, a guide-board, and a town in the distance.
32. EVENTUALITY - Memory of facts ; events; experience. Illustrated by a book of history ; a record of facts.
33. TLME - Memory of time; duration;
so. dates; hour of the day. An hous-glass and a watch, as emblems of the passage of time.
34. TUNE-Sense of harmony and melody in music, speech, etc. A lady playing the harp.
35. LANGUAGE - Expression of thought and feeling by means of speech.
36. CAUSALITY - Power to reason, and trace the relations of caus and effect. Newton under the apple-tree, deducing the theory of gravitation from the fall of an apple.
37. COMLPARISON - Power to reason by analogy and comparison; to illustrate by similar cases. A chemist in his laboratory analyzing substances.
C. HUMAN NATURE-Perception of motives; character. A man offering his hand confidingly, while the other withholds his, and seems to say, "Let me see who and what you are first."
D. AGREEABLENESS - Pleasantness; suavity ; smoothness of expression.

## PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

The fact that phrenological science is continually spreading, and rapilly acquiring popularity as a means of education and self-culture, wherever it is known, is invincible evidence in its favor.

Our labors in this noble cause are constantly increasing; our invitations to lecture are more numerous; our audiences are larger; professional examinations are much more abundant; young men about entering upon a pursuit, eagerly seek the aid of the science in making a proper selection ; parents solicit its light by which to guide their course in family training; the demand for books is greatly augmented, and they are read with avidity; the Phrenological Journal has a wider circulation than ever before, and surpasses in this respect, any scientific periodical in the United States, or the world.

On the other hand, the active opponents of the science are few, their arguments weak, and their books are not read.
The question may here arise, why is the science becoming so popular? It is not because of the superior talent, learning, or number of its advocates. It is not because it has not had talented and determined opponents, who have employed their sternest efforts to overthrow it; nor is it because it is novel in its character, and addressed to credulity rather than to reason. But it is because it is true, and correctly describes human nature; because it is a brue mirror of the mind, and that those who read it study themselves; because it is a system of wholesome, practical truth, adapted to every man's case, and those who study its doctrines find awakened in
them a spirit of enterprise, progress, and reform, and are thereby taught how best to succeed in life, and how to make the most of themselves; because it curbs the supercilious, and assures the diffident of the possession of latent capabilities of which they were previously unconscious, and puts them on the high road to triumphant success; because it is at the foundation of every reform having its basis in the nature of man; because it is in perfeet harmony with what we know of the mental constitution, and gives us more exalted and correct conceptions of the character of God; because it makes us acquainted with the true relations existing between the body and the mind, between bne human being and another, and explains the relations which ought to exist between the sexes, and enables us to properly understand the character of both; because it encourages the education and elevation of woman for her true sphere, and to her proper level; and because facts of the following nature are daily occurring.

A mother called at our office a few days since, and said her son's head was examined by us three years ago, and was told that he would not succeed well as a wood-engraver, and the reasons given; that we informed the artist who consulted us that he had better not take the boy as an apprentice; that we told the boy that he had superior mechanical talents, and might excel in whatever required real ingenuity, activity of body, and scope of mind; that engraving is too confining for him, and that he had not sufficient patience and concentration for the business. He left the engraver by mutual consent, and is now succeeding admirably as a scenery painter-and, said the mother with tears of gratitude, "I thank you most cordially for the advice you gave him."
Within the past year a young and spirited merchant of this city came for an examination, and was told that he was overtaxing his mind; that his brain and nervous system were too much inflamed, and that he must hold up, do less mentally, quit smoking, give up coffee and tea, take mor6 exercise in the open air, and more physical labor, or he would die a dyspeptic, or a maniac in less than five years. In three months after, he came into our office, apparently a new creature, with a firm step, expanded chest, and a robust and healthy general appearance, and said, "I have observed your directions to the very letter, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I have lost my nervousness, and would not at this moment take ten thousand dollars for the benefits which your advice has afforded me."

Hundreds of similar facts might be recited to swell the tide of human benedictions in favor of the science. If such reasons and benefits are not sufficient to prove that Phrenology is extensively spreading, and bids fair to become an important instrumentality in turning men from sin to rightcousness, from a violation to obedience of the laws of his being, then indeed has analogy ceased to be an index of the future, and cause and effect become divorced.


Was remarkable for his large brain, and powerful Mental Vital temperament, which gave him unusual warmth and elevation of feeling, and grasp of mind. Few men, in his day, were his equals in reasoning intellect, and he so directed his powers as to benefit mankind. He was born in Orange County, New York, in 1769, graduated at Columbia College in 1786, studied law in New York, early became interested in the great political questions of the day-lived in, and shared, the feeling of the Revolution; was deeply interested in the formation of the Constitution; at nineteen years of age created a sensation by writing on these subjects for the press; was six years private secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton; was a member of the Assembly, Senate, and Executive Council of his native state; when thirty-three, was elected to the United States Senate; was ten years Mayor of New York, and at the same time State Senator, where he stamped his great mind upon the whole range of legislation. He was the father and master spirit of the Erie Canal. From 1817 to 1828 he was Governor of the State of New York nearly the whole time, during which the great labor of his life, the Erie Canal, was completed. He died suddenly, Feb. 11th, 1828, in the fullness of his strength, and in the rising splendor of his fame. His successful efforts in internal improvement imparted an impetus to business, gave birth to Western prosperity, changed
howling forests to a garden, and opened an empire to civilization. Unlike the warrior, whose chaplet drips with gore, Clinton's were bloodless victories, which never cost an orphan's tear or a widow's sigh. His was the triumph of art over rude nature, making the desolate wilderness vocal with the hum of peaceful industry, and planting homes for happy millions where the timid deer disported, and the hungry wolf prowled for his prey.

J. MAPES.

Profecsor Mapes hasa strong Vital Motive organization, and an immensely massive brain, especially in the forehead, measuring nearly twenty-four inches, giving great powers of research, analysis, generalization, invention, memory, and a love for, and ability in, the natural sciences and mechanism. He is also distinguished for benevolence, love of distinction, disregard for money, deficient Self-Esteem, very large social organs and Mirthfulness, hope, enthusiasm, and a restless spirit of enterprise.
He was born in New York, in 1806 When only eight years old he succeeded in the bold experiment of the manufacture of gaslight, which was adopted by George Youle, Esq., to light his extensive factory, which was the first building lighted by gas in the city of New York. At seventeen he gave a full course of lectures on military tactics. Although he followed the business of a merchant until 1832, yet he succeeded in painting, engraving, and drawing, but was most devoted to chemistry, in which he obtained an enviakle reputation. He has acquired eminence as an inventor, a scholar in natural history and philosophy-is an honorary member of many European and American scientific institutions, and several of our universities have awarded to him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1844 he was elected President of the Mechanies' Institute of New York; in 1842 he became the editor of the "American Repository of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures," and is now editor of "The Working Farmer." Hs has established himself at Newark, New Jersey, on a farm which he condwets on scientific principles, and has the model farm of the state.

## LOUIS XVIII.

This king of France possessed an animal temperament, and his whole organization was gross and coarse. It will be seen that the base of the brain, compared with the upper portion, was very large. He was remarkably devoted to the pleasures of appetite, and, in conjunction with general sensuality and voluptuousness, he may be said to have lived to eat. Such a cheek indicates predominant activity and power of the stomach and digestive system; and his head, just forward of the ears,
 was very broad. Alimentiveness, organ No. 8, was excessively developed

## FAY.

This head shows good practical intellect, strong social organs, and the elements of ambition, perseverance, and enterprise. But the most marked trait is very large Combativeness, as seen at the figure 6 , upward and backward of the ear. By profession he is a lawyer; is excessively fond of debate and opposition, and capable of putting forth great energy, and exhibiting sarcasm, and acrimony under provocation. Such a head qualifies a man for the most arduous pursuits, arming him with the spirit
 of courage and energy, thereby fortifying him for any emergency.

## ANIMAL PHRENOLOGY.

Throughout the entire animal kingdom there is a perfect correspondence between the character and phrenological development of each species, and of each individual.

The horse is the noblest, and one of the most intelligent of the lower animals. As men are unlike in disposition, the same is equally true of wrses. By the shape of the head, a person versed in Phrenology can de-


HORSR NO, 1.


Horse no. 2.
tect, with great certainty, the vicious, intractable horse, or the mild, courageous, intelligent one.

Width between, and prominence of the eyes, as in No. 1, indicate intelligence, the faculty to understand our wants, and learn to work and perform feats and tricks, as in the circus and the battle-field. Roundness and elevation between and above the eyes indicate mildness and amiabiiity of disposition; width between the ears shows courage, nobleness, strength of character, patience, and energy.

No. 2 shows a marked contrast with the other in almc.at every respect; such a horse is easily frightened or irritated; is vicious and turbulent, and only fit for a mill, or horse-boat. For the family he should be avoided.


NEWFOUNDLAND DOG


WILD DOG.

How much higher is the head of the Newfoundland above and back from the eyes than the wild dog! In one, the organs of intelligence and kindness are very large, and indicate a high order of mental capacity and friendship. The wild dog has a broad, low head, flattened on the top, showing large Destructiveness and Combativeness, and fierce propensities,
with small Benevolence and contracted intellectual organs, making him unfriendly and ferocious. The wolf and wild dog are much alike.


THE LION.


THE FOX.

The kingly pre-eminence of this monarch of the forest is indicated by tu rpassing muscular power, magnanimous courage, and nobleness. His figare is striking, his look confident and bold, his gait proud, and his voice terrible. The elevation and arching of the forehead bespeak intelligence and magnanimity, which serve to ennoble even the ferocity of the lion. He is capable of a high degree of cultivation, and, if taken young, he fraternizes with man, and becomes very fond of him.

The fox, on the contrary, is the embodiment of selfishness and treachery. Cunning is his leading trait, and all history gives him a bad name. He is sly, artful, and intriguing, not only in his efforts to secure game for himself, but to avoid being made game of by others. His intellect is sharp, bat he has so little pride and nobleness, and so much finesse, that he degrades himself by acts of meanness which a lion or a respectable dog would despise. Secretiveness and Cautiousness are very large in the fox, as seen in the great width of his head. We have never seen the skull of any animal which equals that of the fox for its development of Secretiveness. Even the domesticated fox will steal and bury chickens, although full fed on meat, instinctively preferring treachery to integrity.

There is a perfect harmony of the feline species of animals, embracing the tiger, leopard, jaugar, ounce, lynx, panter, and domestic eat. In all


THE TIGER


THE LEOPARD.
we find similar organs, and similar dispositions. They are cunning, watchful, ferocious, and bloodthirsty. Their long, sharp claws and teeth are united with tremendous muscular power to wield these terrible weapons with effect. All that such an organization needs to make it a terror to the whole animal kingdom is a disposition to wield its terrific implements. With this disposition they are provided in the enormous development of Destructiveness and Secretiveness, which give such width to their heads from ear to ear. How broad the head of the tiger, and yet how low and flat on the top-a perfect phrenological embodiment of unmitigated fierceness, without one element of kindness or sympathy. The same general form of


THE STAG.


THE DEER.


SMALL DEER.
head is seen in the leopard. It is also seen in all birds of prey, and the same dispositions attend it. As carnivorous beasts and birds have heads similar in form, and characters corresponding, we have a right to expect a corresponding similarity between herbivorous animals and granivorous birds, in head and character ; and such is the fact. The feline race eat meat only, and have the destructive propensity strong. The cow, deer,
sheep, and ralbit eat only vegetables, and have no disposition to destroy life.

The deer family are very narrow at the base of the brain, through the head at the ears. In the stag, which is the protector and most courageous of the flock, we see a vast difference in the width of the head compared with the most amiable of the carnivorous races. The deer with the curled horns is of the same amiable type. The third figure shows a still more delicate organization, and a more narrow head. Though a male, its horns are very small and slight. It stands at the lowest point in the deer species, and is the most amiable and peaceable of all that inoffensive family. It never offends against the peace of inferior animals, or fights except with males of its own species at a particular season. This animal we regard as the personification of innocence, timidity, and amiability. How different from the tiger and the leopard, in head and in disposition!

## PHYSIOGNOMY.

Every part of the human body, and every motion, is more or less indicative of character. The face is more a mirror of the mind than the body, and the head is the unvarying index of the character. The face exhibits usually the strong emotions when in action, but cannot safely be relied upon when the mind is at rest, and more especially if the person have large Secretiveness. Temporary sorrow, anger, or mirth may mislead the observer of the face, but the head, which is unchanged, gives constant evidence of the real character. The Duke of Gloucester is a strong illustration of great Destructiveness concealed by large Secretiveness. He says:

> " Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile; And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart; And weet my cheeks with artificiol tears, And frame my face to all occaiions."

But the smile of such a hypocrite cannot obliterate his enormous Destructiveness, nor deceive the phrenologist by the soft coat and innocent face of the sleeping tiger.
The naked skull of poor Yorick, as the gravedigger carelessly exhumed it from its resting-place, notwithstanding its yawning eye-sockets and ghastly grin, bore the evidences of its former warmth of affection and racy wit, although the signs of these emotions in the face were obliterated forever. Few persons are aware that they judge of character and talent as much, or even more, by the head, as they do by the face, merely. A large, well-formed head, aside from any practical knowledge of Phrenology, exerts its influence as much on the mind of the observer in estimating charac'er as well-defined and expressive features.
The world generally is not aware that professional physiognomists re-
gard the brain as the organ of the mind, and look to its size and form as the foundation of character. Lavater says, "I shall demonstrate, that from the mere outlines of the skull, the signs of the powers of understaiding, of its capacities and talents, may be mathematically defined," and just the same says Phrenology.

The form and size of the brain is the basis of Physiognomy, and to bo of any practical value, and founded in a sound philosophy, it must embody as its centre and source the system of Phrenology. The skull is fixed, and not subject to the various changes which the pain of a corn, or the reception of a toy, may cause to appear in the face.

The temporary effects of an emotion may appear in the faci, obscuring for the time being the natural traits of character, while the form of the head remains the same, affording to the phrenologist the means of reading the real elements of the mind, whether it be lashed into fury and the face distorted by rage, or lulled to a calmness of spirit and placidity of countenance by all the soothing appliances of peace and love.

To illustrate our position we introduce four, from among the many likenesses of the celebrated delineator of eccentric characters, Dr. Valentine, copied from daguerreotypes of his face. First, we present the doctor in his own proper person. His face suggests the idea of penetration, good sense, and general candor. The phrenologist recognizes a large and active brain, a keen intellect, good memory, remarkable Imitation, Comparison, Mirthfulness, Human Nature, or perception of character, and large Secretiveness. This combination enables him to assume any character he chooses and to act it out to the life, as thousands who have seen him can attest These talents would be equally revealed in the bare skull.


DR. VALENTINE HIMSELF.


THE DOCTOR AS MONS. GRENOBLE.

We here present him in a borrowed character. What a contrast to the original is this expression of face! This is the character of a simplehearted, sympathetic Frenchman, who confided in, and lodged a dirty, shirtless vagabond, who robbed him before morning of all his clothes and valuables, leaving his own filthy rags as a memorial of gratitude.

Here is the likeness of the same face, in the character of a sof, senseless fellow. Who would imagine that the same original sat for Joab and for the Hypochondriac ?


JOAB SQUASH.


THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

Instead of the sensible, intelligent countenance of the first, the goodhearted credulity and simplicity of the second, or the extreme silliness of the third, we have, in the hypochondriac, every line, angle, and expression of miserable, moping melancholy-an embodiment of sadness-a visage fit to freeze the soul. If we had room to copy the same face in a merry and a ferocious mood, we could show that the same face, in more than one instance, can be "framed to all occasions." During all these changes of the same face, and a dozen more, the head remains precisely the same, revealing the true character and the power to assume any character desired. The face exhibits, ordinarily, the present state of the mind, and of each of the faculties in a state of activity;-but the less changeable skull is the true mental index of the living, and the only organic memento of the character of the dead.*
"I have been for thirty years an observer, and I may say a student, of Phrenology, in nearly all its important bearings on man individually, and man socially considered. I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with any thing like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide, short of revelation, for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity ; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker, and amenable to the laws declared by the All-wise Providence."-John Bell, M.D., Editor American Medical Library.

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G. $\mathbf{F}$.

B. $M$.
G. F. is one of the most gentle, amiable, and affectionate boys among several hundred at the Long Island farms. He is distinguished among them all for his prudence, judgment, deference, and regard for the feelings of others. He has a good mind, and is an excellent scholar. His intellectual and moral organs are large, and his tophead contrasts strongly with that of B. M., who is at the same place, and notorious as a reckless, stubborn, surly, and selfish boy. He is regardless of consequences ; cares nothing for the wants, wishes or opinions, rights or comfort of others; seeks his own gratification at all hazards, and is perverse and vicious in the extreme. The base of his head is deplorably predominant, while the moral and reasoning regions are very defective. Such a boy requires the best of training to make him passably correct in conduct, but left to the chances of public char'ty, we have about as little prospect of a reputable and virtuous life from him as we have of "gathering grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles."
M. H. is noted for his love of sport and fun, and for the slyness of the plans he adopts to perpetrate a joke or a hoax, to tease and annoy his associates. He has fair intellect, but lacks application; is very secretive, difficult to detect in his mischief, but not malignant in his disposition. The portrait indicates large Perception, Mirthfulness, and Secretiveness, with fair moral organs.
Such a boy should have the best of instruction and associates to prevent him from becoming dissolute and immoral, for his sense of fun and frolic would be likely to overcome his moral powers and lead him astray.

M. H.
J. B. is a New York rowdy, an inmate of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. From 1839 to the present time he has frequently been committed to prison, for assault and battery, petit larceny, etc., sometimes on three or four indictments. He has an active temperament, is exceedingly impatient, and chafes under confinement, is very quarrelsome, and much given to fighting. The head is high in the region of Self-Esteem and Firmness, indicating great pride, stubbornness, and love of freedom. The moral organs are scantily developed, there being but little brain above

J. в. Cautiousness and Causality. He was verỳ averse to restraint, and was, doubtless, left to run wild in youth, or was rudely kicked and cuffed at home, and went among low company to seek society. He is shrewd and cunning, remarkably ingenious, but so exceedingly determined that he resists all restraint. Had he been judiciously trained and educated to some vigorous mechanical trade he might have been saved from crime. A large city is a poor place to bring up boys.
S. S. is an Irishman who was formerly a prize-fighter, and was sent to the State Prison for five years for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and since his liberation, some ten years, he has spent most of his time in the city and county prisons of New York. He is a man of great energy of passion and purpose, but they are all of the lowest character, their sole tendency being to prove his superiority as an animal. His head, like that of the tiger, is low and very broad, showing great weakness of the moral and intel-

s. s . lectual organs and predominant animal propensity. In him there is nothing refined and elevated, but every thing that is base and brutal.

## LAURENCE STERNE.



The author of "Tristam Shandy," was remarkable for racy wit and humor, and for his capacity to detect and trace out the nice shades of human character, and so develop them in his writings as to make his works universally popular. Whoever has read the sayings and doings of "My Uncle Toby," and sympathized with his overflowing kindness of disposition, will recognize the power of Sterne to paint the human feelings and stir the tender emotions of our nature. He had a clear intellect, very large Language, Mirthfulness (No. 23), Secretiveness, and social organs.

## EPHRALM BYROM.



This man has very large Concentrativeness, Firmness, Individuality, and Comparison, and very strong mechanical and mathematical organs. He is a resident of Sag Harbor, L. I., and is distinguished as an inventor and practical mechanic. He invented and made with his own hands a "Universal Planetarium," showing all the planets of the solar system in their regular motions, which was so nicely constructed that it would operate for years in the most perfect manner, by clock-work machinery. It is the most wonderful invention ever developed for exhibiting astronomical revolutions. He is now engaged in constructing church clocks of his own invention, which he warrants to run two years without a variation of two minutes in that time. He is one of the most modest, retiring, and unobtrusive men of our acquaintance.
"I AM firmly convinced of the truth of Phrenology, and of its vast im portance, as constitating the only satisfactory and consistent system of mental philosophy which the world has yet seen."-Dr. Wm. Gregory F.R.S.E., President of tha Royal Medical Society.

## MRS. PHEBE COLEMAN.



The above likeness shows a great predominance of the mental and motive temperament, with an unusually full development of the brain.
The head is very full in the frontal lobe, broad in the temples, and high on the top, which indicates a strong, original, reasoning mind, ability to plan, and to comprehend first principles; also skill, ingenuity, versatility of talent, imagination, and high moral sentiments.

Mrs. Coleman is from a family distinguished for mathematical, mechanical, and astronomical talent, and she is par ticularly known as very ingenious, inventive, imitative, and mathematical.
With very limited means for an education, she has mastered several languages and become an adept in the natural sciences.
G. P. is a negro imprisoned in the New York Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for petit larceny. He is exceedingly deficient in reflection and judgment, but has quick perceptions, very strong passions, and much mental eccentricity. His remarks evince shrewdness of observation, without any capacity to perceive the relation of cause and effect. His conversation abounds in odd sayings, jests, and humorous remarks. The portrait indicates a fullness above the eyes, and large perceptive organs, while the reflective organs in the upper part of the forehead are almost wholly wanting.
 The crown of the head is high, showing pride, stubbornness, and vanity.

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## FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD.

Mrs. Osgood, whose maiden name was Locke, was born in Boston, in 1813, and early evinced a talent for general literature, and especially for poetry. She has gained an enviable reputation as a writer, both in Europe and America, and has recorded her name and character on the memory of the world as a woman of true genius. She edited the "Flowers of Poetry and Poetry of Flowers," in 1841, and in 1847 "The Floral Offering." In 1850 she published a complete collection of her poems, in a large octav? volume.

She had a very susceptible and exquisite organization; her brain was of full size. Her over-active brain served to give ethereality to her composition, and to exhaust her vital energies at an early day. Her moral faculties were strong, her sympathies always awake, and she cver aimed to minister to the happiness of others. A pure-minded, unselfish, highly cultivated, yet simple child of nature, was Frances Sargent Osgood. She died in New York, May 12th, 1850.

## JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind has a brain of rather large size, and well proportioned to her vital powers. Her temperaments are well balanced, with a predominance of the vital and mental.

The natural tone of her organization is elevated, but rendered much more so by cultivation.

Her phrenological developments are as follows : Social organs all large, or very large; Approbativeness very large, which is manifested with the superior rather than the inferior faculties; Firmness large, with very large Benevolence and Veneration; Order, Time, and Tune, and large Constructiveness, Individuality, Eventuality, Comparison, Locality, Form, Size, Calculation, Spirituality, Hope, and full Conscientiousness; Language, Causality, Mirthfulness, Imitation, Ideality, with rather prominent propelling and restraining faculties. Self-Esteem is moderate; Mirthfulness, Ideality, and Imitation appear naturally to be less than full, but have been cultivated, and thus rendered active.

From the above we infer that she is very affectionate, warm-hearted, and a devoted friend; very fond of children; affable, obliging, familiar, anxious to please ; yet firm, steady, circumspect, honest, and particularly respectful; mindful of her dependence on a Higher Power; very sympathetic and tender in feeling, taking positive delight in doing good. She has great practical talent, common sense, judgment, precision, order, good general memory, and great powers of criticism, intuition, and ingenuity.

Her extraordinary musical talent is the result of a favorable organization as a whole, both of body and mind, giving sound, strong lungs, and vitality, with mental control over them; an ardent, susceptible mind, fully appreciating all social and moral considerations, joined with an intellect most favorable for correct perceptions, arrangements, and powers of execution, as well as very large Tune and Time. Her whole soul and body enter into the composition to make up the musical talent.

She doubtless has her faults and defects, but by the proper exercise of her prudence and practical judgment she is enabled to keep them from public view.

She differs from other women in the following particulars: she has better discipline of mind, more industry, common sense, moral courage, ambition, and a more proper appreciation of her own abilities; and last, though not least, her very large Veneration gives her a sense of constant dependence on a Higher Power, hence the unlimited praise she receives she regards as due to her Maker rather than herself.

Admitting that she has more than a common musical talent, yet she is a bright example of what industry, application, an energetic, temperate life, and an honest devotion to her calling can accomplish; for few women in her vocation are se sure to fulfill their engagements and so uniformly successful under all circumstances, as Jenny Lind.

## LOUISA SHARP.



In the annexed portrait is seen a fine, active temperament of the vital and mental cast, giving sprightliness and clearness of mind, and a decided tendency to mental pursuits. The whole forehead is beautifully shaped, showing all the organs of perception, memory, judgment, and criticism in large and equal development. The temples, too, are particularly expanded in the region of Constructiveness and Ideality, while the tophead, directly above each eye, in the region of Imitation, is very prominently elevated. Such an organization is admirably adapted to general scholarship, to literary and scien. tific attainments, and especially to mechanical and artistic excellence.

She was an artist of great merit, and decidedly ingenious in executing the mechanical part of her artistic efforts, and perhaps, more than is com mon to artists, she could by her own efforts realize her ideal, and give body, form, and tangible existence to the creations of her fertile fancy.
The chest seems too small to sustain such a head with so much of a tendency to mental labor.

Agencies for our Periodicals.-The Phrenological Journal, the Water-Cure Journal, and The Student, are published monthly at One Dollar a year, in advance.

These publications are unversally popular, and have a more extensive circulation than any other scientific periodicals in this or any other country, yet they are susceptible of a tenfold wider circulation. Many young men are now doing a large business obtaining subscribers for them, but there is ample room in the United States for hundreds more. Persons desiring to engage in this business, or in connection with the sale of our books, may send us suitable references, and we will forward a certificate of agency, together with the terms of commission. Please address, post paid, Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau Street, New York.

## PREDICTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Women who stop drinking strong tea and coffee will scold less.
Men who stop drinking spirits and using tobaceo will swear less and tell fewer vulgar stories.

The more water is used judiciously, the less medicine will be taken.
The more perfectly we obey the laws of nature the more free shall we be from disease and depravity, and the more disposed to love and obey our Creator.

1852 will be a year of great business prosperity and spiritual advancement. A man's whole time will be required to keep pace with all discoveries, inventions, and astonishing developments that will appear.

In 1852 seales will fall from the eyes of those who are blinded by prejudice and sectarianism, and they will clearly see that the legitimate teachings of Phrenology and Christianity do not clash.

The more Phrenology is understood the better will it be appreciated and valued.

In 1852 many young men will change their entire course of life for the better through the influence of Phrenological advice.

The laws which govern the mind and the body, as taught by Phrenology and Physiology should be, and we trust soon will be, studied in every school in our country. Then will education have a true basis, and the most important of all knowledge be placed within reach of the young.

From this time onward there will be a great improvement in man's social relations-better husbands and wives, and more perfect children.

Woman will be better appreciated, find her true sphere in society, understand her real duty, wear shorter dresses, less padding, thicker shoes, and hang her clothing on her shoulders rather than on her hips, and be contented to let nature pass for what it is worth in its highest degree of cultivation, without so much artificial display.

In 1852 young ladies will tell young men who smoke, chew, drink, and swear, that they want decent, moral husbands or none.

In 1852 young men will tell those young women who wear trails to their dresses, expose their lungs, wear consumption shoes and hose, and pride themselves on their personal attractions, while they are ignorant in all those matters necessary to make good wives, that they cannot afford to throw themselves away and run so great a social risk as to take them for partners.

If you would have good husbands, wives, and children, encourage the good that is developed, and reprove the bad with gentleness.

In 1856-7 there will be very great changes take place in the political and ecelesiastical world. Opinions and faith will vacillate with every new development. After that period religion and politics will pass into other hands, and be better adapted to the wants of the people and the improvements of the race.

## ECLIPSESIN THE TEAR $185 \%$.

Th ere will be six Eclipses, three of the Sun, and three of the Moon, this yeey.
I. January 6th and 7th, Moon eclipsed; visible and total.


Depth of immersion in the earth's shadow, 20 digits from the southern side.
II. January 21, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, ( 20 th in the evening, west of the Rocky mountains; ) invisible. Visible about the South Pole of the earth.
III. June 17, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, (evening in the eastern part of New England;) invisible. Visible in the southern part of South America.
IV. Jvly 1, Moon eclipsed at the time of Full Moon in the morning; invisible.
V. December 10, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the evening; invisible. It will be visible throughout the greater part of Asia; and will be central and total on the meridian in longitude $127^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ east from Greenwich, and latitude $37^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ north.
VI. December 26, Sabbath morning, Moon eclipsed on the southern limb; partly visible in the United States. Visible at New York from 6 h .37 m. to 7 h .24 m ., morning.

## CHARACTERS.

© © Sun; D Moon; ¢̧ Mercury; \& Venus ; © Earth; ơ Mars; 2f Jupiter; Һ Sat urn; H H Herschel.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

$\uparrow$ Aries; $\succ$ Taurus; II Gemini; $\sigma_{0}$ Cancer; $\Omega$ Leo, 取 Virgo; $\bumpeq$ Libra; M Scor pio; I Sagittarius; V3 Capricorn; ※~ Aquarius; $\mathcal{f}$ Pisces.

## MEMORANDA FOR 1852.

Jav. 1, Circumcision ; 4, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany ; 11, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 18, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, 3d S. aft. Epiph; Conv. of St. Paul. Feb. 1, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; 8, Septuagesima; 15, Sexagesima; 22, Quinquagesima; 24, St. Matthias ; 25, Ash-Wednesday ; 29, 1st S. in Lent. March 7, 2 d S. in Lent; 14, 3d S. in Lent; 21, 4th S. in Lent ; 28, 5th S. in Lent. April 4, 6th S. in Lent; 9, Good-Friday ; 11, Easter Sunday ; 18, 1st S. aft. Easter ; 25, St. Mark ; 2d S. aft. Easter. May 1, Sts. Philip and James ; 2, 3d S. aft. Easter; 9, 4th S. aft. Easter ; 16, 5th S. aft. Easter; 20, Ascension-day; 23, S. aft. Ascension; 30, Whit-Sunaay. June 6, Trinity-Sunday ; 11, St. Barnabas; 13, 1st S. aft. Trin. ; 20, 2d S. aft. Trin. ; 24, St. John the Baptist ; 27, 3d S. aft. Trin. ; 29, St. Peter. Juny 4, 4 th S. aft. Trin. ; 11, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 6th S. aft. Trin ; 25,7 th S. aft. Trin. Aug. 1, 8th S. aft Trin. ; 8, 9th S. aft. Trin. ; 15, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 11th S. aft. Trir ; 24, St. Bartholemew; 29, 12th S. aft. Trin. Sept, 5, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 14th S aft. Trin. ; 19, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew , 26, 16 th S. aft. Trin. Ocr. 3, 17 th S. aft. Trin., ${ }^{10}, 18$ th S aft. Trin. ; 17, 19th S. aft. Trin. ; 18, St. Luke ; 24, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon ano Jude; 31, 21 st S. aft. Trin. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 7, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 14, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 21, 24 ch S. aft. Trin.; 28, Advent-Sunday; 30, St Andrew. Dec. $5,2 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{S} .\mathrm{in} \mathrm{Advent;} \mathrm{12}, \mathrm{3d} \mathrm{S}. \mathrm{ın}$ Adveut ; 19, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas ; 25, Christmas ; 26, 1st S. aft. Christmes, St. Stephou; 27, St. John; 28 Innocents.



| 3d MONTH. |  | PIARCY, 1852. |  |  |  |  | 1 DAYS. |
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| Third Quarte | 12 | 345 ev . | 333 ev . | 322 ev . | 39 ev . | 9 | $\bigcirc 1036$ |
| New Moon | 20 | 159 ev . | 147 ev . | 136 ev . | 123 ev . | 17 | 0822 |
| First Quarter | 28 | 46 ev . | 354 ev . | 343 ev . | 330 ev . | 25 | $0 \quad 556$ |


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| Full Moon .. <br> Third Quarter <br> New Moon .. <br> First Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
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|  | D. | п. m. |  |  |  |  | k |
| Full Moon | 1 | 1044 mo . | 1032 mo . | 1021 mo . | 108 mo . | 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 33\end{array}$ |
| Third Quarte | 9 | 322 mo . | 310 mo . | 259 mo . | 246 mo . | 9 | $0 \quad 454$ |
| New Moon | 16 | 1131 ev . | 1119 ev . | 118 ev . | 10.55 ev . | 17 | $0 \quad 550$ |
| First Quarter | 23 | 818 ev . | 86 ev . | 755 ev . | 742 ev . | 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 612\end{array}$ |
| Full Moon. | 30 | 928 ev . | 916 ev . | 95 ev . | 852 ev . |  |  |

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| 8th MONTH. |  | A UGUST, |  | $185 \%$ |  | 31 DAYS. |  |
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| Third Quart | D |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { m. } & \text { a. } \\ 8 & 31 \mathrm{ev} .\end{array}$ |  | $8 \quad 7 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1 | $\times$ m  <br> 0 5 59 |
| New Moon | 15 | 914 mo . | 92 mo . | 851 mo . | 838 mo . | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ |
| First Quarter | 22 | 118 mo . | 16 mo . | 05.5 mo . | 042 mo . | 17 | $0 \quad 343$ |
| Full Moon | 29 | 1022 mo . | 1010 mo . | 959 mo . | 946 mo . | 25 | 0145 |



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| Last Quarter..... 6 | 150 ev . | 138 ev . | 127 ev . | 114 ev . | 1 | 115940 |
| New Moon . . . . . 13 | 554 ev . | 542 ev . | 531 ev . | 518 ev . | 9 | 1157 |
| First Quarter . . . 20 | 833 mo . | 821 mo . | 810 mo . | 757 mo . | 17 | 115414 |
| Full Moon . . . . . 28 | 141 mo . | 129 mo . | 118 mo . | 15 mo . | 25 | 115127 |

Calendar for
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| Third Quarter $\cdot .$. 4 <br> New Moon $\ldots .$. 11 | ${ }^{7} 1157 \mathrm{mv}$. | 7 $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 11 \\ 45 \\ 45 \mathrm{mev} \text {. }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 34 \mathrm{ev}$. |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 43 \\ 11 & 44 \\ 11\end{array}$ |
| First Quarter . . . 18 | 943 mo . | 931 mo . | 920 mo . | 97 mo . | 17 | 114517 |
| Full Moon ...... 26 | 157 ev . | 145 ev . | 134 ev . | 121 ev . | 25 | 114723 |



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All Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Mag-
netism, Physiognomy, Phonography, the Water:Cure, or Hydropthy, 

## WOMAN'S DRESS.

The time has come, the crisis passed, enlightened woman will no longer conform to uncomfortable fashions in dress.

A meeting of respectable ladies was recently held in the city of New York, whereupon it was-

1. Resolved, that woman has a right to decide what kind of dress is most comfortable, convenient, and healthful.
2 Resolved, that we are heartily tired of carrying from three to twenty skirts on our hips, for mere purposes of show or appearances, thus impeding circulation, perverting the order of nature, and destroying health.
2. Resolved, that we experience very great inconvenience, under all circumstances, from wearing long dresses, while no good arises from that fashion.
3. Resolved, that we will not sweep the streets any longer with our dresses, unless paid by the corporation; and under no circumstances will we with the same, mop up the tobacco spittle of those who disregard the happiness and convenience
 of woman, and would if possible prevent her from rising to her propes level in society.
4. Resolved, that we will no longer wear consumption shoes and stockings, but will wear those that will promote health and add to our comfort
5. Resolved, that we will not dress to please a false taste and hollowhearted world; that we will lay aside all unnecessary wadding, padding, and gatherings, and extra clothing, and hang the weight of our dresses on our shoulders, that we may breathe freely, walk easily, protect all parts of the body alike from the weather, and at the same time secure an equal temperature and circulation of the blood
6. Resolved, that we will use our best endeavors to convince other women of the evils of our present styles of dress, and turn a deaf ear to all devotees of fashion, and scoffing men.
7. Resolved, that the ahove resolutions be published in all journals and annuals favoring the improvement and elevation of woman.
8. Resolved, that we meet the first Tuesday of every month until our work is accomplished.
9. Resolved, that any woman may become a member of this association who will comply with the above resolutions.
Whereupon the meeting adjourned.
Mise Love Independence, Sec. Mrs. Mary Prudence, President.
Note. -The above representation is not designed to show the style of dress to be worn, but to represent a healthy, sound constitution, great energy of mind, and a full development of all the functions of the body.

The most effectual way to gain a correct practical acquaintance with Phrenology is to obtain some good books on the subject, like the "Ill.ustrated Self-Instructor," containing one hundred engravings, showing the temperaments, comparative Phrenology, and all the organs, large and small, in contrast; also the phrenological bust, on which all the organs are correctly located and labeled, so that a child can learn them in a few days. The Phrenological Bust is highly ornamental, as well as useful, and costs only One Dollar. It may be sent by express.

ONe vice of appetite costs many a poor laboring man more than it would to keep a cow, and while his children cry for bread, he boasts of his freedom. A red nose and a tobacco breath are his ensigns of liberty. "Intemperance" is the title of a book which costs $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, and "Tobacco" is the title of another at 25 cents, both mailable, which are an excellent "declaration of independence" and "constitution," and should have a " union" with every man's mind in the land. See list of books.

A Good Medicine Chest.-A fountain of fun, welling up from an exhaustless reservoir of vital force, health, and harmonious physical action, and finding vent through the organs of Mirthfulness, Language, and Hope, is the very best means of promoting health and happiness in those feebly endowed with these elements. It would be good policy for melancholy and dyspeptic people to get the portrait of some joyous friend painted in warm colors, and place it in a strong light in their rooms, where its cheerful and happy visage may be constantly before them. This would serve to awaken a sympathy in them in harmony with the picture. We know a physician who carries a merry physiognomy into the sick room, and among chronic, nervous, and hypochondriac people, he does a thousand times more to effect cures with his warm, hearty laugh and joyous face, than he does by his medicines. Success to the laughing doctor

Our Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, containing hundreds of busts of the most distinguished persons that ever lived. embracing most of the prominent men of this and the last century; also notorious pirates, thieves, robbers, and murderers; besides skulls, in great numbers, both human and animal, from all nations and climes, showing every shade of nationai and personal character, from the days of ancient Egypt to the present time. This Cabinet has been selected with great care and expense, and is open at all times, free to visitors, by whom it is continually thronged. Strangers visiting the city will find this a most interesting and agreeable resort.

## WONDERS OF THE AGE.

Mechanical invention in our day seems to be revolutionizing every species of industry. The steam engine has been harnessed to all sorts of machinery in all places, and has thoroughly set aside the necessity to go to some lonely mountain-gorge to find water power. Every day these giant laborers are thundering off twenty thousand newspapers an hour, twenty feet under the very streets of this city. Whole blocks of buildings are made into manufactories, from the sub-basement, twenty feet below the surface of the ground, to the sixth story above it, and hundreds of persons furnished with work to attend the presses, book binders, laundries, machine shops, etc., propelled by a single steam engine. It works without fatigue, complaint, or drought, where the wind mill, horse power, or water fall cannot be used. But even this great agent of motive power is threatened to be laid on the shelf of "obsolete ideas," by new developments in the arcana of invention. Professor Page has, within the last year, run an engine and a train of cars from Washington to Baltimore, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, by the power of an air electro-magnetio engine, and Mr. Tatum, of Baltimore, is experimenting with a similar engine, which is claimed by some of his friends to be far superior in power and cheaper, than that of Professor Page; while Mr. Sawyer, of New York, has invented what he calls a " pressure engine," which is to be propelled by gravitation and centrifugal force. If his claims be correct it will become the only motive agent, as it will run without exhausting power or involving any expense except the wear of the machinery. Some of the best engineers of this city have been obliged to yield to the claims of the inventor for its feasibility and success.
This power is not called by the inventor, or believed to be, a " perpetual motion," because he claims to use the natural laws according to the rules of mathematics, and achieves his results unlike a water wheel pumping its own supply of water. We cannot affirm that this will succeed, yet we confess that we cannot at present detect its fallacy. A few months will tell the story, and if the claims of Mr. Sawyer are well founded, steam,
electro-magnetism, water, and horses will at once be dispensed with, as a stationary power, and driven from boats and railroads.
Mr. Paine, who is experimenting to produce burning gas from water, is a bold thiuker, and deserves the good wishes of all for his success. Should he triumph over the obstacles in his way, and verify his theory against the predictions of modern chemists, he will illuminate the world, and write his name in a flood of light.
Success to inventors, and to all true reformers in physics or metabhysics. They are the creators of power that makes one man equal to a thousand, and they unbosom light and knowledge which have been slumbering in the hidden archives of nature since time began. The nineteenth century is verily a great age; happy those who can make an enduring mark upon it.

## A PHRENOLOGICAL FACT.

A few days since, Mr. Sizer, of our office, for the first time met Mr. Sawyer, the inventor of the "pressure engine," in a printing-office in this city, and was requested by a friend of Mr. Sawyer to make a few remarks on his head. This he did in a single sentence, without knowing his name or business, as follows : " He is very remarkable for invention, originality, and for beating out a new track to create economical means to bless mankind, because his Constructiveness, Causality, Acquisitiveness, $\mathrm{Be}-$ nevolence, Marvelousness, Form, Size, Weight, and Calculation are all very large, while Veneration is too small to trammel him with respect for past achievements, and his Eventuality too weak to perplex his mind with what has been done by others, and he uses only enough of facts to link together his original ideas as we couple a train of cars with single links."
His history as an inventor, and his speculations for several years on his new "pressure engine," show that the above opinion was emphatically correct.

## HINTS.

The way to secure a good character is always to do right.
The way to succeed in business is to stick to it.
One way to gain a business is to advertise. To keep it, deal justly
The way to secure confidence is never to deceive.
The reputation of many men depends on the number of their friends.
The way to be considered great is to make many friends.
Friends can say for us what modesty would keep us from saying.
Love has three degrees and three qualities. What are they ?
Man has three naturally marked periods of life, woman has four. What are they ?

Young ladies, if you wish husbands make yourselves worthy.

## EDUCATION, PROPER AND IMPROPER.

The most important things for the young to learn, to prepare them for usefulness and happiness, should be first attended to, while opportunity offers, and the mind is plastic and readily receives impressions.

Many parents imagine that if the brain is crammed with book knowledge their children are well educated, while they remain ignorant of nature, and especially of the functions of their minds and bodies, and the laws by which they are governed.

How many persons receive a polished education, in the popular sense, who do not know that tney have a stomach, or its location, except when hungry or when they have overtaxed it by excess? They have lungs, but they do not understand the laws of respiration, and are not aware that these delicate organs require pure air, or their health or life must pay the penalty. Many mothers confine their children in close and heated apartments, depriving them of healthy exercise, until they become puny and sickly, and then continue it because they are delicate; and they grow up -if they do not prematurely die in consequence of such bad treatmentto be slaves to all the bodily and nervous ills that flesh is educationally made heir to. Besides this they eat rich and highly seasoned food, drink hot coffee and tea-the sons smoke cigars-the girls lace tight, and wear thin shoes, their arms and necks bare or thinly clad, their hips overloaded with skirts, creating unhealthy heat, and the consequences are short and miserable life, and a puny race of successors.

Let the school-room and the home-circle abound with books and teachers calculated to impart a thorough knowledge of the bodily functions, that they may learn how to preserve their health and secure temporal happiness. Next let them study the laws of mind as developed by Phrenology, that they may teach what are their natural defects and excesses, and how to correct them. Let them learn that they have moral and intellectual elements which should control their selfishness, regulate their ambition, chasten their various feelings of attachment, and be the master of appetite, which too often rules the mind as with a rod of iron.

Mothers, above all things, should be educated themselves to qualify them to properly educate their children, and develop them in all their physical and mental functions.

In this age of progress, when every one is ashamed of ignorance on any subject relating to business, fashion, art and science, how important that the most valuable of all knowledge should be possessed, viz., that which relates to man himself, as developed by the kindred sciences of Phrenology and Physiology. In the list of books found elsewhere in this work, will be found those which to most minds will open a new field of light, wisdom, joy, and hope, and the basis of a new and higher mode of life and happiness

The Conofitution of Man, and his relation to the Natural Laws. By George Combe, abridged for the use of schools, has recently been published, and is one of the very best books that can be found for children. Hitherto the rising generations have grown up without any correct knowledge of the natural laws which govern their life and health, and influence their happiness. This work should be in every school and family in the land. The original, of which this is an abridgnent, has been regarded by those best qualified to judge, to be the most clear and profound elucidation of the laws of our being, in any language. More than three hundred thousand copies of it have already been sold, and it has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. It is an imperishable monument to the moral purity and intellectual power of its author. It may be ordered from Fowlers and Wells, 181 Nassau Street, New York; price, single copy, 25 cents, or six copies for One Dollar

Every young man who starts in life should aim to start right-one wrong move may block his game for life. He should understand himself as he is, and learn just what business he is best fitted for, before he launches out on the great sea of his career, and dashes on the rocks of disappointment. Phrenology will give him this knowledge, and if he does not understand it himself, let him consult those who do, and let his library contain several of the best practical works on Phrenology.

To Young Men who wish to enlarge their knowledge of men and things by traveling, and yet cannot afford the cost without some business to defray the expenses-to students in colleges, desirous of spending their vacations in such a manner as to tone and invigorate their over-taxed constitutions-to those who by confinement in bad air and sedentary occupations have impaired their health and wish to regain it-to all such, we can offer inducements that will enable them to carry out their desires, not only without cost to themselves, but in a pleasant and profitable business.
Many young men are selling our publications and realizing handsome incomes, while at the same time they benefit mankind by scattering valuable truth, enlarge their own experience, and see the world. For an advance of a small sum, say $\$ 25$, we will supply a stock of our popular works (see list of books), at such a liberal discount from the retail prices, as will enable any enterprising young man to make good wages, and besides, we will warrant those who thus engage against the possibility of loss.

Those wishing further information, will be furnished with our circular, which gives a full explanation. Please address, post paid, Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau Street, New York.

The Phrenological Journal, devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.-To know ourselves is a matter of the first importance, and there is no means of obtaining such knowledge so well as by the aid of Phrenology, which forms the leading features of the Journal. Physiology and Home Education will make it invaluable as a guide to mothers in the training of children. Young Men, anxious to pursue a virtuous and successful course, will find this Journal a friend and foster-father. Magnetism and Psychology, with their interesting phenomena, will be fully set forth. The Natural Sciences, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, have each a special department in the present volume. The Mechanic, the Farmer, the Professional man, the Student, the Teacher, and the Mother, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable companion.

Terms in advance : Single copy, one year, $\$ 100$; five copies, $\$ 400$; ten copies, $\$ 700$; twenty copies, $\$ 1000$. Please address all letters, post paid, to Fowlers and Wells, No. 131 Nassau Street, New York

## PROSPERITY OF PHRENOLOGY.

Since the appearance of the Phrenological Almanac for 1851, the science has made many noble conquests, and is still going onward from strength to strength, and winning its way to the confidence and love of mankind, as no other system of mental philosophy has ever before done.

To those who are acquainted with its merits, and its tendency to bless the race, in all departments of life, this is not at all surprising. Our position enables us to note the changes of public sentiment in its favor.
When we look back fifteen or twenty years, to the time when all the books and phrenological apparatus in this great country could have been carried in a one-horse cart, and contrast it with the present, we are indeed amazed.

That our friends abroad may also know the giant strides which Phrenology is making, we give a few facts for their consideration.
To meet the demand of the reading public, we have doubled the size of the Journal, and our present circulation is equivalent to 55,000 copies in the old form.
Our book business is increasing in a similar ratio, and cannot fall short of $60,000,000$ pages per annum, including the Journals. Just to think of such a mountain of scientific reading matter going forth in a single year! and yet we occasionally hear of some old conservative Rip Van Winkle, awaking to the subject enough to ask, "Is not Phrenology nearly run out?" Run out, forsooth, it is "running out," to and fro through the earth, conquering error, and teaching man the laws of his nature and the means of happiness, like a mighty flood of light.
If its effulgence shall serve to blind the eyes of old-fashioned owl-
like bigotry, and disturb its ancient gravity by new and reformatory ideas, the fault is not in the blazing luminary, but in the ill-adjusted optics, which are adapted rather to twilight than to the mid-day glories of the nineteenth century.
Lectures on Phrenology were never in greater demand or better attended, even on its first introduction as a science, when it was invested with novelty, and the public mind lashed into a fever of curiosity. Now, a long course, with crowded houses and stated hearers, can be sustained in any part of our vast country. Where there is the most of education, reflection, and intelligence, does the science uniformly prosper most-if we except a class who became settled in their opinions, and arrived at the suge conclusion that they stood on the summit of knowledge before the science was promulgated in America.

Our office business in New York, and wherever we lecture, is steadily increasing. Persons consult us relative to the choice of proper pursuits in life, partnerships, marriages, training children, self-cultivation, and on all the great aims of life, and thousands date their first correct ideas of life and its objects, at the time they consulted Phrenology as applied to their own case.

Another instrumentality for promoting this man-reforming science is "The American Phrenological Society," which gave its regular annual course of lectures in Clinton. Hall, New York, in the winter of 1851. The course consisted of eight lectures, given in the following order : on "Practical Phrenology," by Nelson Sizer; "A Scientific Measure of Honesty in Commercial Transactions," by Stephen P. Andrews; on "The Animal Man," by Bayard Taylor; on "Self-Culture," by Hon. Horace Greeley: on "The Cultivation of the Voice," by Dr. E. P. Banning; on "The Ideal and the Actual," by Rev. E. H. Chapin; "A Poem on Progress," by Rev. John Pieryont; "Phrenology at Home," by Nelson Sizer. This course of lectures was eminently successful, as evinced in the importance and reformatory spirit of these subjects, and the substantial intelligence of the large audiences in regular attendance.
Hydropathy is in admirable harmony with our phrenological enterprize, for it contains the laws of bodily regimen and health, to promote which we publish the "Water-Cure Journal." This we have also doubled in size, and its circulation is now equal to 45,000 copies in the old form. "The Student and Monthly School Reader," devoted to the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the young, is rapidly gaining public favor, and running up a large subscription list.

These are our agencies for spreading truth, and we rejoice to announce to the friends of human improvement everywhere, that the work "goes bravely on." To our friends we owe much for their valuable aid in promoting these reforms; but to the truth itself we attribute mainly what of triumph has attended its progress.





 cases at Home, which will enable all who have tions will be given for the treatment of ordinary
 and mind. and Exercise, showing their effects on both body discussed, including Food, Drinks, Clothing, Air, The Philosophy of Health will be fully beyond the reach of all other known remedies. means of saving the lives of thousands, who were are almost miraculous, and it has already been the versally applicable as the Water-Cure. Its effects There is no system so simple, harmless, and unieases, even those not curable by any other means.

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plete Family Guide in all cases and in all diseases.

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of years-all for \$1."-Old Colony Memorial.




-วявวя! found in this monthly visitor."-Western Argus. people would practice the instructions to be
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ful to the friends of progress."-Boston Ledger. zeal, a fearlessness and honesty, which are hope-
 ive and refreshing as the sparkling element of
which it treats."-New York Tribune.

 ward, and plain-spoken, it uufolds the laws of our the science of health; always direct, straightfor"The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in
ular Health Journal in the world."-Evening Post Journal. -"This is unquestionably the most pop-
What the Papers Say of the Watrr-Cure

## VOLUME XIII

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| PROSPECTUS. <br> The Phrenological Journal is published in New York, on the first of each month, devoted to Science, Literature, and General Intelligence. <br> phrenology forms a leading feature, which will be fully explained, amply illustrated with portraits of the virtuous and vicious, and its doctrines applied to all the practical interests and pursuits of the Human Race. <br> Physiology, or the Laws of Life and Health, will be clearly defined, extensively illustrated, and made interesting and profitable to all; our motto being, "A sound mind in a healthy body." <br> Home Education will occupy much attention, and be just the kind of knowledge that the mother requires, as a guide in the discharge of her important duties. <br> Young Men will find the Journal a friend and foster father, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for useful ness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed. <br> Magnetism will be unfolded, and a rational explanation given of its phenomena and uses as a curative agent, and those interesting Psychological facts which seem to open to the world a new field of interest in the empire of mind. | THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. <br> [OR ] <br> DEvoted to <br> [1852. <br>  <br> TERMS, IN ADVANCE: <br> Single copy, one year, $\$ 100 \mid$ Ten copies, one year, $\$ 700$ Five 400 Twenty " <br> Please address all letters, post.paid, to <br> FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., New York. <br> The New Volume commences in January, 1852. | VOLUMEXV. <br> Physiognomy, or the external signs of character, as shown by shape, expression, and natural language, will be presented. <br> Agriculture, the primitive, most healthful, and independent employment of man, will receive much attention, and make the Journal eminently valuable to the farmer, and indeed to all who have a fruit tree or a garden. <br> Mechanical.-As at least one half the wealth of the world comes through the exercise of the faculty of Constructiveness, the various mechanical arts will be encouraged, new inventions explained and illustrated with spirited engravings. <br> The Natural Sciences, Art, Literature, Mechanism, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, will constitute an essential feature for 1852. <br> Engravings, to illustrate all the leading topics of the Journal, more numerous and beautiful than heretofore, will commend this volume to all readers. <br> Tue Mechanic, the Farmer, the Professional Man, the Student, the Teacher, and the Mother, will find each number of the Journal an instructive and valuable companion. <br> To Friends and Co-Workers.-Every individual who is interested in human progress, is earnestly invited to aid in the circulation of this Journal for 1852. |
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[^0]:    *These likenesses are from " Dr. Valentine's Lectures;" F. Burgess, N. Y., publisher.

[^1]:    "I look upon Phrenology as the guide of philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public bene-factor."-Hon. Horace Mann.

[^2]:    Calendar for LESTON : N. CAROLI Misbis., and Louisiana.
     CALENDAR FOR
    
    
    

