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THE TRUE ORGAN OF DESTRUCTIVENESS.

In the old system of Phrenology, the organ of Destructiveness—the murderous and carnivorous instinct—was located above the cavity of the ear, upon the temporal bone; a location which indicated that all broad heads would be remarkably destructive, and that heads narrow above the ear, would be deficient in violence of passion. This locality being materially erroneous, has led to many errors in the practical application of Phrenology. There are many heads characterized by great breadth at the supposed organ of Destructiveness, which do not manifest the violence belonging to that organ; and, on the other hand, there are, perhaps, a still greater number among males, which are narrow above the ears, but which, in consequence of their breadth and depth below and behind the ears, manifest a high degree of violence and passion. The error of the Gallian system arose from its general neglect of the basilar aspect of the brain, and from overlooking the fact that the downward growth of the brain is more truly indicative of the violent passions, than any development which may be found in the lateral regions.

When the old system of Phrenology is practically applied, there may be many apparent illustrations of its truth, as the heads of murderers would, in a majority of cases, exhibit growth above as well as below the ears; but there are so many striking exceptions to this rule—so many instances in which the breadth and depth below the supposed organ of Destructiveness are the only apparent source of crime, that no critical observer could long remain contented with the localities of the Gallian system.

Every careful practical phrenologist, whose observations are sufficiently extensive and accurate to be of much value, may have observed that heads which are broad above the ears, with too little breadth and depth below and behind the ears, may manifest an excitable and irritable temper, without possessing any of the force or violence which belongs to Destructiveness. In other words, the region above the ear, which may be observed by reference to the new phrenological diagram, indicates an excitable, quick, and passionate disposition, but indicates none of that force which belongs to the occiput, located farther back, and below, in the basis of the brain. No head with a narrow and shallow occiput, and, consequently, a slender neck, is capable of manifesting true destructive violence and force of character.

The true external site of those passions and traits of character, which have been ascribed to the organ of Destructiveness, may be found upon the mastoid process (the ridge or prominence of bone just behind the ear,) and the whole range of the base of the occiput extending from the mastoid process to the occipital knob. In this region we observe all the violent, malignant, deadly, passionate, and impulsive feelings, which lead to acts of daring crime, wanton destruction, malignant revenge, and waste of human life. We may therefore say, that the region of Destructiveness, in the most comprehensive sense of that term, occupies nearly the entire basis of the occiput, and that its development is indicated by the whole region behind the ear, extending not quite so high as the level of the upper portion of the ear, and running down upon the neck from the occipital knob toward the lower angle of the jaw. In the triangular space thus indicated may be found the violent and deadly passions which, in their un-governed manifestation, lead to every species of terrible crime, but which, in their normal and legitimate influence, simply give a proper energy and spirit to the character, with a muscular force and general vitality to the body, accelerating the circulation of the blood, increasing the power of the muscular system, and counteracting the exhaustive influence of our higher intellectual and moral organs.

As the term Destructiveness covers a wide range of passional manifestation, I would refer especially to that portion of this region which corresponds to the name originally adopted by Gall; the name of Carnivorous or Murderous Instinct. This manifestation of the propensity may be referred to the region just behind the ear, and is indicated especially, by the breadth and depth of the mastoid process. Grasping the head immediately behind the ears, we can easily estimate the development of the organ by the breadth which we perceive, and by the apparent depth or downward growth. This development indicates the willingness to destroy, or to take life; and, where it is remarkably large, the individual will be capable of coolly inflicting death without any

excitement of passion, and without feeling any of the horror, compunction, or remorse, which is so commonly connected with homicide. Having the destructive or carnivorous instinct to destroy and kill, he, like the tiger, may obey his natural impulse with a degree of facility and unconcern, which is astonishing to those who have less of the organ. In other words, the large development of Destructiveness enables one, in the language of Gen. Jackson, "to look on blood and carnage with composure." It enables a surgeon to set a bone, take off a limb, or perform any surgical operation, without feeling that agitation which is so common to those in whom the gentler sentiments predominate.

He who has a very large and predominant development of the destructive organ, which is indicated at the mastoid process, (being the lower portion of the region marked Felony,) may not be addicted to contention or strife, if his head is narrow in the region of Combativeness; but, whenever he adopts a hostile measure, he aims to render it peculiarly effective; he will not spend his time in quarrelling, nor enter into a long and doubtful contest; but, if a contest becomes necessary, he will endeavor to strike a fatal blow, or to adopt some measure which will be speedy and complete in its effect, and which will not require frequent repetition, or a prolonged contest. He is, therefore, not very aggressive, but is rather formidable in an encounter. In war he aims at the scientific, economical, and effective destruction of the enemy. He would annihilate them by desperate measures, by fire-arms, by artillery, by Napoleonic charges, by the explosion of powder mines, and by every species of bold and desperate strife. His intellectual character, and his opinions upon all subjects are greatly modified by his Destructiveness; his sentences exhibit a condensed energy of expression, and appeal strongly to the passions; his sarcasm has an overwhelming force, which is terrible to its victim; his sentiments and expressions generally, are apt to be a little more condensed and vehement than is judicious, and often he is tempted to indulge in a slight exaggeration for the purpose of giving greater force and intensity to his expressions. The scathing power which is exhibited in his denunciations, impels him to write upon subjects which admit of forcible expression, and often leads him to adopt paradoxical and pungent expressions, which rouse and excite the reader. His destructive energy, if accompanied by a strong and comprehensive intellect, has a wonderful power in arousing the active thought of the reader; but, when this destructive force is associated with a limited intellectual and moral power, it exhibits an ultra-violence, and fierceness of assertion, which arouses malignant partizan feelings, without exciting any great amount of deliberate reflection.

The writing of Carlyle is rather a marked example of the influence of the destructive region of the brain, combined with a large front lobe, and a sufficient moral power to render his pro-

ductions highly stimulating to the intellect. There is also a considerable degree of the same combination of physical and intellectual force in the writings of Bulwer, and a still more remarkable display in the writings of our own John Neal. The boldness and vehemence which belongs to the character of Mr. Neal, is strikingly exhibited in his poetic, as well as prose productions. His description of the American eagle, is a marked example of the condensed energy of expression, with which Destructiveness inspires the intellect. Many appropriate illustrations of the inspiration which Destructiveness imparts to intellect, might be found among the writings of our American poets. The song of steam, by Capt. G. W. Cutter, exhibits a degree of basilar force, which could not be displayed by any writer deficient in the destructive region of the brain, which is large in the head of Capt. Cutter.

The influence of Destructiveness imparts to oratory a certain species of energy, which is exciting to the passions of the hearer, but which, when carried to excess, renders the voice harsh and unpleasant. The vehemence which Destructiveness gives to the writer or the orator, is eminently beneficial to his own constitution, and hinders him from exhausting his vital force by the display of intellect and sentiment.

The influence of Destructiveness upon doctrines, opinions, and philosophy, is not always suspected by those whom it misleads. It is an incontrovertible principle of Neurology, that every organ, when largely developed, tends to impart a peculiar character to our opinions and modes of thought—an influence which, when arising from inordinate development, is almost sure to be delusive. Hence, it is highly important to arrive at correct conclusions, that we should understand our own peculiar development, and not allow our sentiments upon philosophical and moral questions to be misled by the blind influence of passion, which unconsciously leads our judgment to a false conclusion.—I do not mean to affirm that the passions are altogether delusive in their influence, but certainly, whenever their development is inordinate, their influence is objectionable. Large Destructiveness tends to a degree of boldness, intensity, and violence, which is never satisfied with a moderate and prudent statement of principles. A mild, intellectual, and philosophical statement of principles or doctrines, appears extremely insipid and unsatisfactory to those who are controlled by Destructiveness. Pungent and fierce denunciations, sweeping assertions, and startling announcements, characterize the destructive school of philosophers. To whatever party they may be attached, they are known as ultras of the deepest die, and, if their sentiments are opposed to the public opinion of the day, they are agitators of necessity; or, if not possessed of sufficient Combativeness and Ambition to engage actively in agitation, they do not fail, whenever called out,

to throw forth those bold and startling sentiments which disturb society, and alarm and horrify their opponents.

In looking at the history of all the moral, philanthropic, religious, and political movements in our country, we can observe abundant evidence of the influence of Destructiveness, upon parties and their leaders. In all political contests, whether in the halls of Congress, in the popular canvass, or in the columns of political journals, we find the active members of the various parties, no matter how important, or how unimportant may be the question at issue, indulging in a severity of language, and fierceness of denunciation better suited to times of civil war, than to a peaceful presidential election. Urged on by these furious tiraders, we behold mobs at the polls, and riotous disorder, and even personal encounters in the halls of Congress.

Among the speeches and other documents of temperance reformers and abolitionists, we may find a number professedly uttered in a spirit of pure philanthropy, yet characterised by as much intensity of passion, severity of denunciation, and sweeping looseness of assertion, as are manifested in party politics.—Indeed, upon all subjects of vital interest and importance, there is a constant tendency to run into a wild fury of assertion which, however exciting it may be to the passions, is evidently unfavorable to philosophical and philanthropic thought. Even religious controversies are often characterized by the highest degree of destructive acrimony; and there is, probably, no finer—better example of the influence of the passions upon the intellect, than in the writings of Brownson, whose *Quarterly Review*, as the organ and defender of Roman Catholicism and of European despotism, against every movement of republicanism and progress, is certainly one of the finest examples of reckless violence of assertion, and of the bold dare-devil spirit which the basilar organs exhibit in connection with the intellectual.

In philosophical and religious doctrines, it is easy to observe the influence of Destructiveness, or of its absence. In large development, it looks upon war as an event rather to be courted than shunned, and admires military glory more than the honors of peace. It sanctions capital punishment, and considers it necessary to exterminate crime, by exterminating criminals. As it delights in hunting, in warfare, and in terrible punishments, it readily attributes similar sentiments to the Deity, and recognizes the future life as a sphere of terrible punishment for the guilty, without which the plan of the creation would be defective and unjust. The destructive man is generally inclined to Calvinism, or something similar, while the non-destructive man spontaneously inclines to Universalism, and objects equally to capital punishment in this life, and to Divine vengeance in the spirit world.

THE HEROES OF LIBERTY—KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, KINKEL, AND HECKER.

The recent arrival of the great Hungarian in Cincinnati, inspires a lively desire in all who have not seen him, to know the impressions of the observers who have. Availing myself of the earliest opportunity to subject his character to a psychometric scrutiny, I obtained the following impression from one of his recent letters. An impression which presents his character and capacity in a somewhat more favorable estimate, than had I formed from newspaper sketches. There is more completeness, fullness, and symmetry in the man, than some of the published accounts led us to anticipate:

PSYCHOMETRIC IMPRESSIONS OF KOSSUTH.—"This is one of the strongest and best balanced characters that I have ever examined. The feelings are very intense, but he has a great deal of self-government. He is positive in manner, dignified and imposing in appearance, courteous in his manners, but with a dignity that would excite great reverence.

"His intellect is very strong; it combines great strength and brilliancy. He has keen perception and accurate judgment; great facility in using language to express his ideas. He would use figurative illustrations, but still is quite practical, comes to the point, and makes himself understood. His intellectual power is not so good in the way of strict logic; his mind is not pliable and flexible; Reason is the most defective organ.

"His moral character is excellent, especially Integrity. Every act of his life would show it. He could not stoop to anything dishonorable. He has great philanthropy and benevolence. He is sincerely desirous of improving the condition of mankind.

"He is sincere, but has a good deal of caution and policy; could pull the wires and manage like Mr. Clay; though politic, he is conscientious and frank.

"He is ambitious and feels that he has an influential position. He feels some pride in exercising the influence he enjoys. He has no vanity but much pride and moral ambition. He would despise flattery. He is more sensitive to blame than to praise.

"He seems to be a man of fixed resolve. He cannot be changed. He is in a position to feel great responsibility. His mind is fixed on some deep resolve. The occiput is not very strong. He has not strong passions, but has a desperate feeling. His mind was fixed and resolved when this letter was written, with a desperate firmness. His fortitude is great. He has no fear, but has a good share of caution. He has not much restraint or holding back, but acts boldly and will do so as long as he lives.

“The physical influence is agreeable; he has a delicate nervous organization, but a wiry constitution capable of great endurance, and great tenacity of the vital principle, although he may not be very stout.

“He is free from sensuality—Has little need for food or stimulus. He has a great deal of friendship and affection. His tendency to the imaginative and poetic is naturally strong, but has been subdued and his mind directed to something more practical. His business capacity is good—he is practical—he understands well how to organize, plan, and carry into operation. His judgment is sound and based on facts.

In political matters he is progressive. He is devoted to the welfare of the masses—is democratic decidedly—is rather a radical—but radical in politics rather than philosophy. He is not a socialist, but might progress in that direction. He would consider the world not yet prepared for it. His religious faculties are well developed. He has great reverence for principles and for men.

“With all his intense feelings, he has almost unbounded self-control. He would make a good executive officer—he would have power over men—would command them with few words—would inspire a feeling similar to that excited by the presence of Washington, approaching awe. He would make a better commander-in-chief than officer—would not be a Ney or Murat, but would be a good military planner. He has some sadness, but great hope and resignation—he will never submit to be crushed—he will never give up.”

While the foregoing opinion was pronounced by T. B., a similar investigation was made by W. S., whose conclusions corresponded so closely with those of B., as to render a distinct report of his impressions unnecessary. Mr. S. while esteeming the character upon the whole very highly, was rather more critical in his estimate, and did not give him quite so much credit for firmness and for soundness of judgment, supposing that his ideal enthusiasm might possibly carry him too far, and that although firm against all opposition or difficulty, he might not be sufficiently firm under all circumstances.

In this description, we perceive a very remarkable and complete character, which corresponds with his personal appearance. As he appeared before the large audience on Court street, speaking from the balcony of the Court-house, he presented none of that physical delicacy or feebleness which we had been led to expect, but appeared as a well formed man with a good strong voice, vigorous, elastic bearing, and evident capacity for a vast amount of future service.

PHRENOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF KOSSUTH.—The personal appearance of Kossuth is highly prepossessing, as was shown by the ex-

periences of one of our own citizens who called to present him with twenty-five dollars, and finished his call by giving his whole purse amounting to a hundred and sixty. The greater portion of the pictures which have been published, give no correct idea of his appearance, and some are absolute libels; and with all the descriptions that have been given, I had still no adequate conception of his physiognomy or general bearing until I had seen him. His manner, as I observed in a private interview, is grave and dignified—not with the dignity which is produced by a haughty vanity, but with the higher dignity which belongs to a cultivated mind, inspired with the calm, solemn earnestness of a great cause. His delivery in conversation is deliberate and systematic, as though carefully choosing his words; his voice is deep-toned and grave, befitting the dignity of his mission and the depth of his feelings. In his playful moods, his countenance beams with benevolent smiles, or laughter; in his more earnest moments, his manner has the impetuous energy of the soldier, and I can well imagine the effect which his bold, earnest and solemn appeals must produce upon so brave and high-minded a race as the Hungarians; a people among whom a certain solemnity and earnestness prevade even their most joyous moments.

Kossuth is necessarily an eloquent man, the activity of his intellect and intensity of his feelings give to everything he utters the clearness, the impressiveness, the pathos and strength, which are necessarily eloquent. His person it is true is not large or muscular, and is below the average height, but the great amount of energy which belongs to his nervous system from the peculiar conformation of his brain, inspires with great force his whole constitution, and effectually repels any idea of debility.

The head and face of Kossuth are a remarkable study, and like all remarkable examples, furnish a striking illustration of phrenological and physiognomic science. His face is not lean and haggard, as many would have become under a similar amount of mental toil, but presents a general fullness, corresponding to the full and vigorous action of his whole brain. The development of his prominent eyes, indicates a very remarkable activity of the whole front lobe, and the region of firmness and authority as indicated in the lower part of the face is also remarkably active.

His complexion is neither fair, nor very dark, and his whole face but for the effect of his beard and moustache, would impress one as that of a deep thinker and substantial, estimable citizen.

In the head we find an extraordinary conformation which at once indicates that he does not belong to the Anglo-saxon race, and reveals his Tartar origin. The front lobe is well developed, and the whole head is broad, but the occiput is signally defective, and short. This furnishes the key to his character. The occiput is the region of self aggrandizement, ambition, conquest and despotism.

In these tendencies Kossuth is defective. He has no ambition for power or conquest, no arrogant vanity to gratify—scarcely sufficient self confidence to sustain him. He has suffered from diffidence, and has been carried forward merely by his moral and intellectual force, his defiant courage, and his resolute, almost obstinate adhesion to his designs and principles. Nothing would tempt him to grasp the reins of government, but the necessity for action to sustain great principles and human welfare. He desires to retire to private life whenever his task is accomplished, and would willingly toil for his beloved country in any capacity, and glide away unnoticed and unknown, if his great purpose could be achieved. Kossuth is not an absolute saint, but whatever faults he might have, ambition is not among them. He would rather perform a menial service for himself than urge it upon a reluctant servant. He would rather place power in the hands of other men, if competent, than wield it himself, and he would rather attribute the honor of the Hungarian revolution to the people entirely, than to claim any for himself. It was the people of Hungary, he says, who inspired him—not he who inspired them. This modest disclaimer which he so emphatically repeated was calculated to excite some doubt of his sincerity as it appeared to be but an emphatic expression of that mock humility which is often expressed by our public men without any real sincerity in the feeling. But in the head of Kossuth we perceive that such sentiments are possible, in all sincerity, the region of self-esteem and vanity being so completely overpowered by Reverence and Modesty, as to render all his expressions of modesty the spontaneous product of his real feelings.

I have never before seen an eminent man so moderately developed in the organs of Ambition, Vanity and Love of Power. Men who are as defective as Kossuth in these organs usually remain in the more humble walks of private life; and such might have been his career under different circumstances, which supplied no great moral motives of action. With these humble and retiring inclinations, we may ask what has brought forward this republican hero? The motives must be found in his sense of justice, his philanthropy, and his courage. These are all fully developed. The organ of Combativeness is large, and it was the inspiration of these faculties which first directed his attention to those efforts, by writing reports of the legislative proceedings, which first roused the political spirit of Hungary. In one of their county meetings (as Kossuth informed me,) a haughty Baron (whose unpronounceable name I could not repeat,) spoke with the utmost overbearing contempt of the press. Kossuth stood up alone for the honor and the freedom of the press. The scornful remark of the aristocrat roused a resisting energy in himself, and he told the haughty Baron that, although personally he had never contemplated any connexion with the press, he was now

resolved to take hold of that great engine of power, and from that time he should pursue a new course. Then commenced his remarkable written reports of the proceedings of the Hungarian parliament and the provincial assemblies, which were copied by forty or fifty clerks, and distributed through the provinces, and which were afterwards circulated from lithographic presses.

Deficient as Kossuth is in the authoritative region of the occiput, he is not lacking in the elements of a leader. The region of Combativeness supplies the courageous energy and stubborn force, which marches on amid all difficulties, and bends to its purpose the feebler will of others. This supplies, too, that stern inflexibility of purpose, which carries one on as a creature of destiny. It was this region in Napoleon, which gave him such a resistless power, and which inspired him with the feeling that he was a necessary instrument of an inevitable destiny. Kossuth partakes of this feeling; his large Combativeness and Adhesiveness enable him to rally his people, and inspire the feeling that he must combat with them—it is his destiny; whether he falls or not, he must be their leader in danger. When I ventured respectfully to suggest, that he should not, as a military leader, forget the value of his own life, and, by rushing into personal danger, expose the leader of the revolution to formidable perils; that it would be unfortunate for Hungary if his chivalrous forgetfulness of self should deprive the cause of its recognized leader—he declared that he had received the same advice before, in Hungary, but that he *must* go on and *lead* his people in the midst of danger, for they would protect him and go with him—every Hungarian—even the boys, would fight with him, and when he thus led them on, *Hungary was invincible*. The first battle that we fight, (said he) we must rush on through every peril to victory or death.*

In the psychometric impression of Kossuth, it was observed that there was but little occipital influence in his brain. In his head the middle occipital organs are defective; nevertheless, these, like all other organs of his brain, are active. There is nothing entirely deficient in Kossuth. His smallest organs are active, and his traits of character are all positive. The upper portion of the occiput is better developed—the region of dignity and moral ambition—the ambition to fill an elevated sphere of usefulness is more fully developed, and is very active. Sometime after placing my hand upon that part of his head, I felt a peculiar sympathetic sensation in the corresponding region of my own head: such as would indicate an intense or high-wrought excitement carried to the extent of fatigue. Few individuals have, probably, encountered so much high-wrought mental excitement, calculated to fatigue and exhaust the constitution.—When playfully contending that his memory was poor, he men-

* Such was the spirit of his remark. I cannot give the exact words:

tioned the circumstance that he had once forgotten his own name. His numerous secretaries prepared his letters and despatches as directed, which were brought to him for signature. On one occasion, as he was about to sign, he was compelled to turn to his secretary, and ask, "what is my name?"† This may give us some idea of the prolonged intensity of his mental labors.

Kossuth, although he presents some points of resemblance to our own Washington, whose character he has carefully studied, differs materially from our Anglo-Saxon heroes, in the general style of his character, which is rather Oriental. The great characteristic, he remarked, which impressed him in our Anglo-Saxon race, is its *impassivity*—its power of moving on, uninfluenced by other races—it quietly absorbs other races, but is never absorbed by them—it holds an unvarying, onward course. This I remarked was due mainly to its greater occipital elongation, which gave it the spirit of conquest, and an arrogance which resisted control, but delighted to impose its authority upon others. The Anglo-Saxon race are peculiarly fond of exercising authority as masters, and their attainment of liberty has arisen almost entirely from the rebellious spirit of resistance to authority. This occipital elongation produces in our race the practical and sceptical character, which fastens the mind down to the practical and pecuniary realities of life, and which checks the romantic and imaginative sentiments that are so conspicuous in the Orientals. In Kossuth the Ideal and Imaginative organs are large, but the Ideal or contemplative is more conspicuous than the fanciful.—In a head of so much excitable energy, with the frontal organs so greatly predominant over the occipital, there must necessarily be a very intense and copious activity of thought. This copious mental activity is indicated in both Gov. Kossuth and his wife, by their full and prominent eyes. His Ideal, Spiritual, and Imaginative faculties are sufficient for eloquence and for philosophic expansiveness of thought, but his Cautiousness, Watchfulness, Combativeness, and Acquisitiveness direct his mind to practical issues, and the severe schooling of experience has rendered him a truly practical man. A portion of his training, which must have had an important effect, was his imprisonment of three years, when struggling for the freedom of the press. In this tedious and solitary confinement, deprived of books, deprived of the sound of the human voice, and of every relief to the terrible monotony of his prison, he found his mind so excited by its own restlessness, and its imaginative creations, that he felt as

† Such an instance of forgetfulness may be explained phrenologically, by reference to the fact that neighboring organs are liable to interfere with each other, when highly excited. The intense exercise of the organs of reflection upon matters immediately before us, is calculated to compress and paralyze the organ of Memory.

though it would drive him mad, unless he could control its action by a rigid mental discipline. Hence, he repressed his imagination, and cultivated his memory and reflection, calling up all the events of history of which he had been an extensive reader, and meditating upon the long chains of human events, to discover in their succession, pervading principles, and the great philosophy of human destiny. Thus, he assured me, his mind was beneficially engaged in maturing its political philosophy, so that when he was emancipated, instead of finding that public opinion had gone on in advance of him, as he apprehended might be the case, he found himself still in his former advanced position.

The intellectual organs of Kossuth are large. His forehead is prominent, and very full in the knowing and recollective organs, as well as in Sagacity and Judgment. His Memory, especially for historical facts, is very strong. In the region of Time and System, the development is more moderate. The breadth of the forehead, giving the contemplative tendency and the power of inventing, planning, and arranging, is much above mediocrity. He is, therefore, eminently calculated to plan and arrange in an original manner, the management of political affairs, or of a military campaign, and would not be embarrassed by complexities and difficulties, from which he could be extricated by either courage or ingenuity.

His moral organs are large; the head exhibiting not only the height which gives moral power, but still more remarkably the upper breadth, which gives copious activity to the moral sentiments. He is just, affectionate, philanthropic, kind and religious, patriotic, spiritual, reverential, firm, persevering, and energetic; but, as mortals are not entitled to the rank of saints, we may criticise the best—even Kossuth, although he approaches as near the character of the saint and martyr, as any public man that we can find in an elevated career. His large Combativeness, and the breadth of the basilar region, which produce his impetuous energy, are not compatible with the most perfect organization of human nature, however well they may suit his sphere of action. In the Combative region, we have an organ of Secretiveness, the fullness of which enables us to guard and suppress the manifestation of the evil passions, and also gives that vigilance and suspicion by which we guard against our enemies, as well as the art and tact by which we pursue a line of deep and artful policy in the midst of difficulties and enemies. This organ Kossuth possesses in large endowment, and hence he has no childish credulity in human nature; he is a wary observer of men, and on his guard against imposition. He is deeply politic, and knows well what to say under different circumstances—how to arrange his plans, and how to approach or influence men. He is honest from firm principle—not from an incapacity for intrigue. His Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness, with his power of planning,

application, and industry, qualify him well for financial affairs, and would make him successful in any sphere in the management of property.

In the region of Irritability, Anxiety, and Apprehension, he is strongly marked, and although his Courage and Hope would sustain him against their depressing influence, he is liable to some degree of melancholy, or despondent feeling, and would be instantly aroused by anything like danger, or any threatened obstacles. He would never underrate or overlook difficulties. On the contrary, he would be keenly alive to obstacles, and to every species of opposition or unfriendliness. This might be shown, especially in connexion with his moderate Self-Esteem. His vanity would not desire flattery or applause, nor would it protect him by self-complacency from the effects of censure. On the contrary, he would be too easily affected by any manifestation of disapprobation, which might pass unnoticed by persons of a greater share of self-confidence.

The breadth of his head is sufficient to produce, not only an intense excitability and activity of the passions, but the adventurous daring which would place momentous results at stake upon the issue of bold movements, although they would be executed with the utmost possible caution.

Such is Kossuth, for whose return enslaved Europe awaits with a stern and sad impatience. A statesman, a hero, a philanthropist, a republican, with consummate skill for his arduous duties; with unbending resolution, and with the lofty purpose which must make him the GREAT HERO or the GREAT MARTYR of the Age.

To accomplish his great undertaking he needs 200,000 muskets for the disarmed people of Hungary. To purchase these, and the necessary means of transportation, he needs two millions of dollars. There are more than two millions of citizens in our country enrolled for military duty—a single dollar from each will enable the people of Hungary to defend themselves, and prevent those brave soldiers from being murdered without the means of defence. Let no one who claims the name of an American citizen hesitate to give his dollar to the Hungarian Association; and let no one who has abundant means fail to give generously to assist the opening of the coming campaign, which is to usher in the Continental war—a war which, if successful, will be the last great war of the people against their robber kings.

CRITICAL SUGGESTIONS.—The publications of Szmere, Batthyani, and others, severely censuring and depreciating Kossuth, have led me to look again more critically into his character, to understand the cause of such censures and appreciate their degree of justice. I placed the autograph of Kossuth in the hands of a highly impressible lady, daughter of an eminent American jurist, whose perception, I had always found remarkably delicate

and exact. The effect of the autograph was such as to inspire her at once with strong patriotic feelings, and with a desire to know more of Kossuth and the Hungarian cause. She could not avoid bringing in those subjects by frequent references during the description which she gave of her impressions, as follows:

“My mind is on Kossuth—this keeps up that feeling—I feel provoked at the course pursued by the Courier. I want to know more of Kossuth—I want to understand the subject.

“This is a man of learning—He feels interested for Kossuth. He is rather a stern character, and of strong mind. There is more of politics than of poetry about him. He seems a public character—not exactly a statesman, but a man interested in public affairs, devoting his energies in a public way. He is benevolent, a philanthropist—is doing what he can for his fellowman. He thinks the charges against Kossuth are not true. I cannot think of anything but liberty, I feel so patriotic. He is a great patriot. His mind is directed altogether in that way.

“He is highly intellectual. He could display his power before the people. He is an orator before the people—I feel almost as if he was Kossuth himself. He would make able speeches—speeches that would rouse the people. He is a great military man—would have great military tact. If he had the means he would plan the modes of attack and the management of a campaign. He understands military tactics and manœuvres. He is ambitious for his country, not for himself. His Acquisitiveness is not mercenary. He has a laudable ambition—he is disinterested, self sacrificing. He has a great deal of caution—he is not fanciful or rash—thinks a great deal—looks into things. He has policy and tact—but he is a lofty character—not like one of our cunning politicians. He knows a great deal of human nature, and scrutinizes closely, but is confiding to friends. He is liberal in his views. He has religious sentiments, but I doubt whether he belongs to a church.

(Whom does he resemble?) He is a pleasing character. I cannot compare him to any of our statesmen unless to Jefferson. He resembles Kossuth—he is just such a character as Kossuth. I believe he is a man of stonger mind than Washington, but his character is similar. He would make about such a general as Washington, but he seems a more learned man.

(What of his firmness?) He is firm when he has reliable agents. He has great hardihood. He feels censure keenly, but would bear it. He does not desire flattering. He has a firm constitution.

(What is his domestic character?) He is kind and affectionate, fond of his own—fond of children. His head is like A. (a little boy of very amiable but manly character.)

(What would you think if he should profess a desire to serve his country, yet be himself undistinguished and unknown?) I would think he was sincere—he is just such a man.”

When the examination was concluded, she was gratified to learn the name, and to know from her impressions, that the assaults upon Kossuth's character were unjust.

Is there any foundation for such assaults? Has Kossuth any weakness of character likely to be displayed in his eminent position? Judging from his head I should say, that he has not enough of Arrogance to "take the responsibility" in all cases as boldly as might be required. He might be induced to rely upon others, or to place them in positions of authority, when it would have been better to retain the power in his own hands. He has not that selfish arrogance, which would qualify one to lead in the advancement of radical opinions against the scornful opposition and dislike of his cotemporaries. He has a profound respect for public opinion; and hence, if he should be lacking in ultra radical boldness, he has the compensating advantage, that he would seek to please all, and would secure the approbation of that public opinion to which he pays so much respect. Kossuth is, therefore, constitutionally, a popular man—a man eminently qualified to unite the suffrages, the applause, and reverence of his countrymen. In this respect, he would resemble Mr. Van Buren, in whom also, the arrogant region of the occiput is moderate, and whose profound courtesy and deference to others rendered him the most popular man of his party. Sustained, as Kossuth has been, by popular applause, he moves on as a hero; but, if his reputation could be destroyed, the reverse would be terrible to his feelings, and he would not be as well qualified for such a condition as others might be. These traits of character might render him too impressible to the influences of public opinion, and the opinions and feelings of those about him,—

* * * * * although he would be sternly inflexible after he had assumed a decided position in matters of principle. Of the destructive and revengeful elements, Kossuth has scarcely enough for a very efficient revolutionist. He would be slow to appreciate the necessity for those summary punishments and severe retaliations, which become necessary in the struggle against despots and aristocrats. It is probable, however, that this defect will be sufficiently balanced by the sanguinary influences of war itself, and by the Destructive energy of his military associates. His Secretary and minister, Mr. Francis Pulszky, is one of the energetic spirits who will be apt to make speedy and effectual work of the operative surgery required by a revolution.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL.

The following brief and perspicuous sketch of the career of Prof. Kinkel, is from the *Ohio Statesman* :

"**DR. GOTTFRIED KINKEL.**—This distinguished gentleman has lately arrived in our country, on a mission to collect contributions to promote the cause of republican principles in Europe. He was born, we believe, in 1815, and is one of the most eminent writers of the present age. But he is not only distinguished for his poetical and literary talent, but is also renowned as an orator. In 1846, he was called from the pulpit at Cologne, to the University of Bonn, in Germany, as Professor of the History of Literature, of Science, and of the Arts. It will thus be seen, that Dr. Kinkel held a high position in his country. In 1846, the eventful revolutionary era of Europe, he left the University; joined the republican party, and addressed the people in favor of democratic principles, not from the pulpit, to be sure, but from the balcony of the City Hall, at Bonn. He then became the editor of the *Bonnerzeitung*, which paper he conducted with great ability for the cause of the people. He was chosen as the Representative of the Democratic Society to the Democratic Congress of Berlin. Afterwards the people of Bonn elected him to the Second Chamber as their Representative; which station he filled most honorably to himself and his constituents.

"After the Second Chamber was dissolved by order of the King, Dr. Kinkel took the musket to fight or die for the liberties of the country; and, at the battle on the Morg, which resulted in the defeat of the republicans, he was taken prisoner to Carlsruhe. For a long time, it was thought that the sentence of death would be pronounced upon him, but the Court Martial convened at Rastadt sentenced him to solitary punishment for life. This sentence was afterwards commuted by the King, to imprisonment for life in a house of correction at Naugaradt. From thence he made his escape, with the aid of one of his former students, to London; and from thence he came to this country."

The objects of Prof. Kinkel were developed by himself, as follows, at a meeting held in Pittsburgh:

1. The creation of a fund of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of forwarding the approaching revolution in Germany, shall be forthwith commenced by means of a German National Loan.

2. None will be called upon to guaranty the said loan, but those who have the confidence of the public.

3. The undertaking will be confided in its commencement, to Messrs. Kinkel, Willich, and O. Reichenbach. The initiative and the selections of the means will be entirely given up to them; and they are authorised to issue receipts in their names, which shall bear an interest of five per cent. on all sums paid in.

4. The treasury, *ad interim*, shall be under the care of Oscar Reichenbach, 1 Paulson square, Chelsea, London.

5. As soon as the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in, the aforesaid Finance Committee, *pro tem.*, shall call a convention for the purpose of guarantying said loan. To the decision of this convention will be submitted the following questions:

- a. The formation of a permanent Revolutionary Committee.
- b. The establishment of a plan of administration.
- c. The safe deposite of the proceeds of the loan and its transfer.

6. The Revolutionary Committee, elected by this Convention, shall have unlimited power to dispose of the money realized for promoting the revolution. They will surrender their power, when an acknowledged revolutionary government shall be established in the fatherland. This government shall have the right to require at the hands of the said Committee, an account of their transactions, and to submit to the decision of the people the question of their administration of their trust.

7. The signers of this document pledge themselves, after the conquest of the revolution, to use all their influence, to procure the assumption, by the State, of the principal and interest of the German Revolutionary Loan, and to carry out faithfully all the conditions thereof.

In the same meeting, the Pittsburghers passed the following resolution:

The undersigned agree to the foregoing plan of a German National Loan, and promise to guaranty the same to the amount of two millions of dollars.

1. The meeting declares it to be the call of duty and of honor that every friend of freedom in America, and more especially all Germans who have immigrated into this country, to further, by every possible means, and to the best of their ability, the deliverance of Germany from the shameful and degrading tyranny of her princes, and from their whole gang of dependants and parasites.

2. The meeting resolves that the downfall of tyranny cannot be brought about by mere sympathy, or parliamentary negotiations, but practically only by providing means for the revolutionary struggle.

3. Therefore, the meeting recommends the German National Loan, devised for the above purpose, and resolves to take active part in the same."

Prof. Kinkel in person, is tall, well formed and imposing. His movements are free and vigorous; his voice strong; his delivery read y and systematic, and his manner impressive. His head is

quite large, presenting an antero-posterior measurement, sufficient to indicate remarkable talent and force of character. The general conformation of his head, indicates a combination of mental and physical force, and passionate impulse, which would render him a daring hero on the field of battle. For such a field, he is well qualified intellectually, by his extensive powers of observation, accurate knowledge, quickness of thought, and ingenuity in planning.

His natural sphere, however, is rather of that of the scholar and author, than the military man. Under different circumstances, he might have pursued a pleasant and peaceful career, as an author and teacher, but in the present condition of Europe, he has traits of character which may account for his present mission.

The organ of Truthfulness in his head is remarkably full; hence the candor and eagerness with which he would pursue the truth, and the frankness with which he would avow his convictions, must have been entirely incompatible with the iron rule of despotism, on the European continent. A man with so much strength of character, with a bold uncompromising frankness, could not well avoid coming into collision with the machinery of despotism.—As this natural consequence has already occurred, and he is now playing the part of a military revolutionist, it becomes interesting to look at the man and calculate from his organic development, the probable future service which he may render to the cause of liberty. Notwithstanding the adaptation of his nervous and intellectual constitution to a peaceful literary career, he is also well qualified for his present position, and is no doubt destined to play a prominent part in the future movements for German liberty. His whole forehead is large and prominent, especially in the lower compartment, and also presents remarkable breadth. He has, therefore, great capacities for the acquisition and retention of knowledge, and it may be presumed would be amply informed upon all subjects of a literary, scientific, or political nature, and capable of reproducing or expressing his knowledge, either by tongue or pen, with great facility, accuracy, and system. Hence, he would be well qualified for the management of complicated and extensive affairs, and in attending to administrative, executive, financial, or military details, would display great readiness and ability.

His large Ideality and his candor, would give him an interest in profound speculations and philosophical inquiries, but the large development of his occiput, would render him at the same time eminently practical, and averse to sacrificing immediate practical results, by the pursuit of aimless speculations. Upon the whole he is eminently a practical man, without entertaining the narrow and contracted views which the so called practical men often adopt. His intellect although penetrating and active, and well adapted either to authorship or business. is not of a

strictly logical class, and hence, might not always be sound in its conclusions, as his ardent feelings, and strong emotions might possibly modify the correctness of his conclusions.

The physical organization of Prof. Kinkel, although characterized by great vigor, possesses also extraordinary acuteness of sensibility, and delicacy of feeling, amounting almost to feminine sensitiveness. He is intensely excitable, and forcible when roused; but in the ordinary intercourse of society, his large Modesty and Reverence, gives him a deferential manner, which partially conceals his inflammable energy. The breadth of his head in the temples would indicate that he was liable, not only to feelings of modesty and diffidence, but to a considerable degree of anxiety and indecision, causing him to feel with deep interest the responsibilities of a weighty enterprise. His fertile imagination would present many schemes, and his apprehensions would lead him to anticipate many difficulties. Hence, he would often feel embarrassed and indecisive, until the approaching necessity for action should rouse his energy, when his movements would at once become bold and efficient. A more serious fault in his head, is indicated in the region of Relaxation and Melancholy; from the large development of which we may infer that melancholy is a natural tendency of his character, from which he can only be relieved by incessant action. The region of Relaxation is also large, and would inspire a lively desire for the pleasures of ease, with intellectual and social enjoyment. To develop the force of his character and talent, it would be requisite to place such a man on a military campaign, where all relaxation being thrown aside, the full energy of his character and talent might be developed as it is capable of being shown. Notwithstanding the indication of a military career, he is not much developed in Combativeness. His disposition is really social and peaceful; but, at the same time, from his sensitiveness and irritability, together with the destructive depth of the occiput, he might be as ready for collision when necessary, and as efficient when it occurred, as the most combative; and, in whatever he undertakes, his pride and emulation are sufficient to impel him toward a distinguished position.

Amativeness and Alimentiveness are large, and all the internal viscera are very active. He would be addicted to the pleasures of the table, and has a greater proclivity to stimulants than is compatible with the temperance platform. To a constitution like his, the desire for stimulus is a natural inclination, the denial of which would be sensibly irksome, and would require a considerable exercise of Restraint, which is not largely developed in his head. The lower portion of Cautiousness is large, but as Restraint and Secretiveness are moderate, his whole course is active; his feelings and impulses being manifested with unhesitating frankness.

After giving Prof. K. a phrenological description similar to the above, I had the pleasure of a visit from him, during which the powers of psychometry were tested in a description of the German patriot, Hecker, who is so greatly admired as an example of genius and patriotism. The description was considered very accurate. Another autograph produced by Prof. K., indicated very superior talent and strength of character, well adapted to the responsibilities of a revolution. To our surprise, this proved to be the wife of Prof. K., but the minute correctness of the description was readily acknowledged. Madame K. was selected by her husband, on account of her talent and strength of character, fitting her for the approaching crisis.

The autograph left by Prof. K., after some hours spent in these investigations, was made a subject of examination, and yielded the following impressions, in which it is probable that his energy of character was somewhat veiled by the pleasant mood of the moment, but which exhibits the same intellectual character that is indicated by his head:

PSYCHOMETRIC IMPRESSION OF PROF. KINKEL.—This gives me an impression of a very brilliant, happy, playful, character; a brilliant, sprightly intellect; a keen, perceptive, intuitive mind; not remarkably deep, philosophical, or argumentative, but very keen and penetrating; restless, active, quick—with a decided tendency to industry. Not so very forcible, but rather ambitious, and might be a little vain, fond of praise, fond of social intercourse; polite, affable, courteous. He has excellent social qualities.

The moral character is good—not so remarkable for strong integrity, as for social, kind, benevolent feelings. There are no strong inclinations to do wrong. There is a great deal of affection. It is a brilliant, playful, affectionate character; one who would attract a great deal of attention. Very well adapted to fashionable life.

His intellect has been strongly cultivated. He has treasured up a great deal of knowledge; would have a great command of ideas and facility of expression. He has historical and literary knowledge, rather than scientific or political. He would be deeply interested in moral reforms, or anything elevating; he has a lively imagination, and considerable romantic, poetic feeling.

He'd be a smooth, brilliant speaker, with well-chosen expressions. His writing would be smooth, judicious, and *well-expressed*. He would be a candid man—not cunning; progressive in morals and politics, but not an enthusiast; his whole soul would not be so absorbed as Hecker. His intellect has been powerfully excited. He has great business capacity; would attend to details and manage well. He is pre-eminently a practical man—of quick perception, and good judgment.

Under great responsibility he would be faithful to his trust;

would be active, shrewd, watchful, efficient. In a military campaign he would be active and bold—there is but little fear in the character.

He has a good deal of moral ambition, pride, and love of approbation. He has cultivated his intellect greatly, and accomplished much. He is restless, and will be apt to engage in important enterprises, though he may not take the highest rank.

He has a decided tendency to republicanism. His mind is spiritual, and disposed to reflect upon elevated subjects, without being sectarian or very devotional. His mental cultivation has diminished the force of his muscular system. He was in a very pleasant, social mood when he wrote this.

Having requested of Prof. Kinkel his own autograph, I received from him a letter in German, of which the following is a literal translation:

CINCINNATI, 21st February, 1852.

DR. BUCHANAN,—

Dear Sir: After having been present to-day, at experiments determining characters from autographs, according to the system discovered by you—namely, the system of the influence of the autograph upon the brain of another individual, I am not able completely to comprehend the basis of your system, and for its thorough examination, more than these experiments would be necessary. But I readily confess that the results were surprising, and interest me in the highest degree.

The character of my noble countryman, Frederick Hecker, one of whose letters I furnished for experiment, was given sharply and correctly by two individuals, not only in its general traits, but also in minor characteristics exhibited in his life. I thereupon gave letters of my wife to three persons. None of them determined her sex; but even here, although errors in reference to her position in life were inevitable, the leading traits were sharply determined, and I am compelled to recognize almost the entire portrait as a faithful one; and I am happy to testify to this, although being a layman in medicine and anthropology, I do not dare to commit myself in favor of your system. If it is applicable, it may become of great importance even in business life, and to disclose to us depths of the human soul, which will considerably promote our knowledge of the connexion between the spiritual and the corporeal.

Be assured of my high respect for you, with whom the often questionable science of Phrenology rests not upon phantasms, but upon serious studies and experiments.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL.

MAZZINI,

The great leader of Italian liberty, appears to combine as remarkably as Kossuth himself, great intellectual power, with an untiring energy and enthusiasm. The front view of his face, given by a lithograph, which is said to be quite correct, exhibits large intellectual organs, with a very ardent temperament—and a narrowness in the region of relaxation, which would indicate him to be a man of the most untiring energy. The following description from the London Quarterly Review, is fully warranted by his physiognomy.

“MAZZINI, the ‘conspirator Mazzini,’ as he is called, was for thirteen years the marked man of European despotism. Had he dared to set his foot in his native Genoa, or in any part of the land which had exiled him, death by the halter or by the bullet would have been his inevitable fate. In Austria, Russia, or any other part of Eastern Europe, his capture would have been paid for by purses of gold. France, Switzerland and England were the only countries that could receive the fugitive. Now here, now there, watched, proscribed, feared, he still pursued his design—a wandering myth of insurrection—the very spirit of conspiracy incarnate. Whenever a plot against despotism was going on, there was Mazzini, either in person or by correspondence; sometimes to stir up, at others to repress and inculcate prudence. Across the Alps all Italy looked to him; young Italians that dared not speak his name, thought of him and prayed for him. At last neither Switzerland nor France would give an asylum to such a man; England alone could afford him a refuge.

“For some years, accordingly, he was an inhabitant of London—a poor, obscure Italian, as it seemed, earning a livelihood by literature. The great mass of the people he lived amidst knew nothing about him. Sometimes his name would appear in a newspaper, coupled with calumny. Sometimes in a room one person would whisper to another, ‘There is Mazzini,’ and the eye of the person would rest with more or less interest on the slight figure of a man, remarkable among a thousand for the burning keenness of his eye, and the intense and earnest melancholy of his pale countenance. Of those who knew him more intimately, we never met one that did not speak of him as a noble and true man—a man of irreproachable rectitude, and the most exquisite sensibilities—the very soul of chivalry and honor. Even those who disagreed with him in the very tenor of his speculations, and who were disposed to regard him as one misled by a restless enthusiasm that had nothing to do with facts, and that facts would never acknowledge, admired his indestructible magnanimity, and his heroic perseverance. And over such as were at one with him in political faith, his power amounted to absolute fascination.—

They were never tired of talking of him—of seeing him—of listening to him. They worshipped him with a fervor all but religious.”

The above glowing picture of Mazzini does no more than justice to his brilliant intellect and noble sentiments, but with all his admirable qualities, Mazzini is not the man for the battlefield or for the more stormy periods of a revolution. The following impression was given by T. B., from an autograph of Mazzini, given me by M. PULSZKY. I would remark that while this experiment was proceeding another autograph of Mazzini was placed upon the head of Madame PULSZKY, in whom I had detected the psychometric power, and her impressions coincided very well with the following; she concentrated her description into a few adjectives which portrayed the character.

“This is a person of very fine delicate feelings, with a great deal of affection and kindness, social feeling, politeness and affability. He has a keen perceptive intellect, and highly cultivated mind. The higher moral sentiments have been greatly cultivated, as well as the romantic and poetic faculties. This is rather a strong character—above the average—possessing strong feelings, ardent and impulsive yet prudent. He has very patriotic feelings—the feelings of Philanthropy and Friendship are very strong. He has great Reverence, is dignified and polite.

“It is decidedly an intellectual and moral character. The intellect is remarkably active, perceptive, intuitive rather than philosophical. He has an excellent judgment—a practical mind—he would accomplish a great deal. He is restless—it is almost impossible for him to keep still. He is a better balanced character than Hecker. This was written in a happy mood of mind. His feelings are elevated—he seems to be some literary character—he is adapted to romance and poetry—he has many feminine traits—but is remarkably active. He is frank and sincere—his feelings would be shown out without restraint.

“He has a delicate nervous system—is very sensitive. The intellect has been cultivated more than the muscular system. He has not much jealousy—he places unbounded confidence in friends. He is not vain—has more pride than vanity. He is practical, industrious, active and firm, but has not the force of character for a great leader—he would be far inferior to Kossuth.

He has high hopes, and has a literary ambition, but is not selfish.”

SCHAMYL, THE CIRCASSIAN.

In connexion with the European heroes of liberty, it is interesting to glance at the important assistance which they are receiving from the Caucasian mountains, by the heroism of SCHAMYL.

MYL, the formidable antagonist of Russian power. The following sketch from the N. Y. Evening Post, is worthy of note :

"THE CIRCASSIAN CHIEF.—Schamyl cannot be more than fifty years old; he is probably younger. About twenty-five years ago, when he was a youth, the Russians took him prisoner. The Czar sought to Russianize him, in order to use him as an instrument against the Caucasians. Schamyl studied at the Russian Military Academies, quietly keeping his own counsel, and carefully observing and studying every thing. He made himself master of every thing relating to the Russian army and the empire, and gained an accurate knowledge of those among his own people who had in any degree been wrought on by the Czar's efforts to seduce them. He passed several years in Russia. At length, one day, he suddenly disappeared. Successfully eluding all pursuit, he arrived safely among his own people in the mountains of Caucasus, where he at once proceeded to rally and unite the various tribes, and organize that resistance which has ever since been so fatal to the Czar's armies. He fights in self-defence, animated by love of country. We regard him as one of the greatest of military heroes. The Russians have found him, first, incorruptible, and then invincible."

FAMILIAR TABLE TALK.

RUSSIAN POWER.—The most terrible question at this time to the friends of liberty, is what power can Russia bring into the field to quell the revolutions of Hungary and Germany. The following statistics from an Eastern paper throw some light upon it.

"Russia covers an area of more than 6,000,000 square miles and has a population of 65,949,266 souls. The nominal number of troops kept almost constantly on a kind of police service, over the vast domain is 785,000, of which about one half are in service. The war footing of the army embraces nominally, 1,00,000 of men. With all these figures, Russia has never been able to place more than 320,000 men in the field. In the Hungarian struggle she had but 120,000 troops engaged. There is not a case on record where Russia has won any one of the great battles of the world. Their national debt is now \$1,200,000,000."

On the other hand let us look at the war with the Circassians. The New York Evening Post says:

"It is somewhat more than a year since, that we called the special attention of our readers to the long war that has been waged between Russia and the mountaineers of the Caucasus; a war in which the veteran troops of Russia, led by her bravest and most experienced generals, had been again and again defeated, and driven back from the country they were attempting to subdue. The European journals received this morning by, the America, bring tidings of another check suffered by the Russians. The defeat is said to have been a dis-

astrous one, and thousands of soldiers of the Czar have left their bones to whiten in the mountain passes.

"When we consider the vast population of Russia, and the extent of her resources, the ease with which an army is raised from the docile people of her extensive territories, the exactness with which they are drilled and trained to war, and their proverbial obedience to discipline; when we reflect that Russia has had on her side all the advantage which the science of war and the arts which make war destructive, and years of preparation for a decisive blow, can give, the successful resistance of the mountaineers seems almost miraculous.

"Our wonder is increased when we recollect how powerful and how formidable Russia is in collision with the civilized nations South of her—even the most warlike and resolute—and consider that this contest, in which she has been so signally baffled, is sustained with a semi-barbarous people. A nation so tenacious of the blessings of liberty, so full of enterprise, courage, and resources in difficulty, and so capable of supplying the want of military science and those aids which civilization give to war, by personal bravery and the expedients suggested by natural sagacity, certainly deserves to enjoy, itself, the blessings of civilization.

"Meantime it is gratifying to see that despotism is not omnipotent in the old world, even in that part of it to which we are in the habit of referring our examples of despotic rule—the continent of Asia. The armies of the most gigantic of the absolute powers of Europe have been taught the mortifying but wholesome lesson of defeat, by a rude and remote people—placed by their natural position beyond the reach of assistance from those who might otherwise be disposed to interfere in their favor. If it were not that Russia chooses to continue the war, for the sake of keeping her armies in exercise—which is not altogether improbable—we might yet hope that the independence of the Circassians would be acknowledged."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND LIBERTY.—There is no escape from the conclusion that the whole force of the Catholic church with but few exceptions is arrayed in deadly hostility to the rights of man, and in the most cordial alliance with the unprincipled despots of Europe. So far as the public have been informed every catholic newspaper, and every catholic priest in our country are opposed to European republicanism, to Hungary, and to Kossuth, while they are devoted to Louis Napoleon, and to the Emperor Nicholas, to the King of Naples, and to every other tyrant who favors papal despotism. The Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati boasts that no Irish Catholic participated here in the reception of Kossuth.

THE KOSSUTH HAT.—The Common and Kossuth Hat are thus described and contrasted in the Scientific American:

"The common silk hats have what are termed *felt bodies*. These are made of felted wool, are soft and pliable, and allow the gas that passes from the head to escape freely. This is the Kossuth hat. To make it a common silk hat, this felt body is saturated with lac varnish, and a covering of silk plush is ironed down on it, and smoothed up to shine like a mirror. This hat, then, the common sober hat, is then hard as sheet iron, and quite as stiff; it greatly resembles a little pot, and in warm weather it most effectually prevents the evaporation of the pate. It causes headache, makes the hair to decay early, and is a most uncomfortable head appendage. We hope its days are ended in principle: oldish people of a sedate turn, although they would prefer the Kossuth hat, do not like to adopt it just yet, from a prudential fear of becoming conspicuous. This is our feeling exactly upon the subject—we like the black felt 'Kossuth hat,' barring the little feather, (that may do well for a military man,) and we hope to see it come into such general use as will warrant us in doffing the *hard shelled* silk head kettle. There never was a more ungraceful head gear than that of the common hat."

VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES.—The London Times has an account of a singular experiment made before a private circle, by Prof. Gorini, the professor

of natural history in the University of Lodi. This gentleman melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, "that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate." The Professor has also, it is said, succeeded to a surprising extent, in preserving animal matter from decay, without resorting to any known process for that purpose. Specimens are shown by him of portions of the human body, which, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years; and he states that at a trifling cost, he can keep meat for any length of time in such a way that it can be eaten quite fresh.—*Exchange Paper.*

NEW DISCOVERY.—The following we clip from a letter of the Paris Correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer :

"I am going to draw very largely on your credulity. Believe me or not, the fact is as I relate it, and I have on my drawing table a withered boquet in evidence of it.

At the Casino des Arts, Boulevard Montmartre, No. 10, the following placard is posted : "*Fleurs Encloses A La Minute.*" Go enter; you will find yourself under a tent in which is a temporary flower bed, containing about forty plants, which have been recently put in, and whose dried and withered leaves show that they have not taken root. The bill promises that M. Herbert will make those plants bloom and flower before your own eyes, within ten or fifteen minutes. At three o'clock precisely the operation begins. The plants about to be experimented on were gilly-flowers, chrysanthemums, dahlias, roses, &c. They were full of buds, but so small you could not tell what color they were; indeed they were so small they could hardly be distinguished.

Suddenly a small bell rang, and M. Herbert and his gardeners came in; they poured at the feet of a dahlia and a gilly-flower, planted in the ground, a good deal of a reddish liquor, and then they covered them with an ordinary bell-glass; immediately the temperature is increased, for the bell-glass is filled with dew precipitate on the sides of the bell-glass by the lower temperature of the external air. Applying their hands to the bell-glasses, apparently fearing that the heat would become too great, they open a small valve arranged in the glasses, and watch with anxiety the operation. In ten minutes the gilly-flowers and dahlias are in full bloom. M. Herbert removes the bell-glasses, cuts the flowers, and gives them to the visitors. You can see distinctly every operation of nature, from the swelling of the bud to the bursting into life of the flower. The same operation with like success was performed on the laurel.

M. Herbert then suspended in the air upon columns three large pots containing roses, pinks, heliotropes, and had the vase of each of the pots surrounded by a large half-circle of thick wood, poured at the foot of the plants his magic liquid, and placed the bell-glasses on the wood to avoid all suspicion of trickery. In ten minutes all were in flower. After this he gave us a bunch of daisies, which bloomed in five minutes. Do not ask me to explain this. "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

TEMPERANCE DOCTRINES.—The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., in August. As they express the general opinion of temperance reformers, and will probably be adopted by several states they are highly important :

Resolved, That the principle assumed and carried out in the Maine law, that spirituous and intoxicating kept for sale as a beverage, should be destroyed by the State, as a public evil, meets the approbation of this Convention, as consonant with the destruction of the implements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food, infectious hides, and weapons of war in the hands of an enemy; that if the liquor destroyed is private property, it is only so as are the implements of the counterfeiter, dangerous and deadly to the best interests of the community; that its destruction is no waste of the bounties of Providence, more than the destruction of noxious weeds, while its very destruction enriches the State exceeding the amount for which it could have been sold; that it tends to put an end to all subterfuges, frauds, and secret sales, and to the demands for it in the community; that it makes the State a perfect asylum for the inebriate; it is a solemn manifestation to the world of the vile and worthless nature of the article destroyed, and an unmistakeable token to the vender of the end to which a righteous public sentiment will ultimately bring his business. For these and other reasons the Convention give it their hearty approbation, and they do strongly recommend to all the friends of Temperance, to cherish it as the sure, and the only sure, triumph of their cause, and continually to urge its adoption upon every Legislature.

Resolved. That the effectual and permanent prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, in any one State will, we hope, be the precursor to its being prohibited in all the States, and the stopping of it in this country will be the forerunner of its being banished from the world.

Resolved. That wherever the traffic in intoxicating liquors is done away, all wise means for the promotion of the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the social happiness and the highest good of men, may be expected to produce greatly increased and much more beneficial results."

THE SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.—A convention of Spiritualists was held at Cleveland on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, of February. Large audiences were present. Datus Kelley presided, Mr. Tiffany delivered several appropriate and spirited addresses. Messrs. Sterling, Kaufman, and a number of others, delivered their views in an interesting manner. There was also some dissension, and retort between the friends of spiritualism and the skeptics. Dr. Underhill delivered a lecture which purported to have been dictated by the spirits themselves, but which is said like the greater part of the spiritual effusions. There were some forty or fifty mediums present, of all ages from twelve to sixty, about two-thirds of whom were females. They were divided into the classes of rapping, vibrating and writing mediums. The rappings were very extensive and vigorous. An exhibition of physical power was made by the spirit of Dr. Franklin: the room being darkened, and a part of the company withdrawn, a table was caused to spin round like a top throwing off and breaking the lamp which stood upon it. The phenomena altogether did not exceed what is frequently witnessed in private circles. Mr. Tiffany presented a remarkable negro child—a boy, four or five years of age, who conversed with spirits, had peculiar powers of clairvoyance and prevoynance, frequently predicting funerals and other events that were to happen in neighboring families.

PROGRESS OF SPIRITUALISM.—The Rev. Chas. Hammond of Rochester, N. Y. has issued a book of 268 duodecimo pages which purports to have written by spirits, using his hand as a passive medium. The following is his account which is worthy of attention on account of the excellent reputation for truthfulness which he bears:

"On the evening of the 20th of April, 1861, having retired to rest, I was surprised to find my right hand and arm move without any volition of my will. Being satisfied that spirits were present, I said mentally, will the spirit take my hand and throw it forward over the bed clothes? Gently my hand was carried to the position I asked. Various other manifestations were performed,

until I gained a response, that they would control my hand so as to spell sentences by moving it along the alphabet. The next morning, I put the response to the test by taking the alphabet, when I found my finger drawn along the column until it reached the letter which was necessary to form a word, when it would suddenly stop. In this way spirits were able to communicate their thoughts and wishes to me. I was made acquainted with their designs, and what is still more strange to me their names; for I must confess, that no names would have surprised me more. The authors of this book were to be my counsellors. And who are they that I should be the subject of their solicitude!—Names venerable it is true, but obnoxious to my prepossessions. They were minds who had shared in the world's favors and frowns, but their writings were no commendation to me. But it was not until June, 1851, that I had advanced to the condition of writing with their aid very rapidly, or correctly; and then I found that our chirography was very much unlike. Indeed, all varieties of hand writing were displayed. Exact counterfeits of writing by persons with whom I was wholly unacquainted, were every day occurrences.

With the subject matter of this book, I was wholly uninformed, not knowing even the first word until my hand was moved and wrote it. When written I have often found the sentiment to contradict the convictions of my own mind. This has led me sometimes to suggest amendments, but I have uniformly been unfortunate in that respect. The book was written without any will or volition, except that I consented to sit, and let my hand write as it was controlled by spirits; and as it was written by them, so I have caused it to be published. Not a word, or sentence have I changed from the manuscript as they prepared it for the printer. The punctuation is partially my own. In the rapid manner in which it was written, being mostly written in the months of August and October, and often interrupted with visitors, it was not well punctuated.—As near as I can now estimate the time required to write this work, it was about equal to five weeks, and averaging ten hours each day. And even this portion of time has not been all occupied without obstructions. Visitors have broken up the communication in the middle of sentences and even words, but, on resuming my usual attitude, the hand has been moved, and the sentence or word completed, as though no interruption had taken place.

Whatever of merit or demerit this book possesses, the public must be judge. I claim nothing on my own account, save the credit to give it as it was written with my hand. And I may also add, that had I undertaken a work of this kind, I am quite sure it would have varied essentially in all its material parts; because I found myself confounded on every page as it was written. But what I would say is, that as it is written, so it is published, and whether others are wholly satisfied or not, I will say what is true, and that truth will not wrong itself."

The contents of this work if I should judge from a short extract are similar to the general character of the productions of intellectual clairvoyants—containing much more of refined sentiment and pleasing language than of positive knowledge.

An intelligent and somewhat skeptical writer in the *Western Transcript of Warsaw* (Massachusetts I suppose,) says in reference to the spirit rapping communications at that place.

"On another occasion, subsequently, when more persons were present, I presume I asked a hundred questions, all of which were answered instantly and with perfect accuracy, with the exception of one, which they did not answer, and which they readily admitted they were unable to do. I asked questions mentally, the true answers to which were unknown to any persons on earth except myself, and received correct replies in every instance.

"To all this I have been an eye-witness, and these are matters of every day occurrence in the townships of Mesopotamia and Farmington, in this county. I am told, moreover, by men whose word and discretion cannot be doubted for

a moment, that what I have seen is comparatively nothing. Young men of those places, of good repute, daily fall into this mesmeric sleep, and for hours at a time, men, women and children hear, or think they hear, the voices of their departed fathers and friends, through them admonishing them to quit their love of this world, to lay aside their selfishness and their prejudices, to seek the truth, and prepare to meet them in a higher and better state of existence. They all say—the most unbelieving—that they do really recognize, if not the voices of the dead, their peculiar style of delivery. Pens are guided to write intelligent and most startling communications, when held by the hands of persons in a sound mesmeric sleep, their eyes closed, and the back of the hand being downward next the paper, while the pen is merely placed between the fingers. They in many instances write a *fac-simile* for the hand-writing of the person whose names they sign, and whose spirits they claim to be. These things I have not seen myself, but I have seen the written communications, and heard the statements of men in relation to them whose word I cannot for a moment doubt.

“I have been told of things still more wonderful, of which I have neither time nor patience to speak, all of which I am inclined to think take place just as stated. To doubt that these things take place, is to doubt not only our own senses, but those of many of the most learned and scientific men of the age. But the question with me is, by what means are these wonderful phenomena produced?”

THANKSGIVING WITH THE SPIRITS.—*Rappings in East Boston.*—The writer of the article—published in the Dedham Democrat—says that, being in Boston on Thanksgiving Day, and hearing a good deal said about the manifestations, he attended a meeting for the purpose of seeing and hearing for himself. He says—

“We met at the house of Mr. David Hoyt, 31 Webster street. And I wish to say here, that the reputation of this excellent family is sufficient guaranty against anything like trickery and deception on their part. The daughter of Mr. Hoyt, an amiable and truthful young lady, is the medium. There were present at the meeting Mr. Hoyt, his wife and daughter; Mr. Increase Hill, of Boston; the writer; and some ten or twelve others, gentlemen and ladies. We were seated around a large square dining table. Scarcely had we taken our seats when the rapping commenced, so loud and strong as to start the table from the floor at each concussion. This was the spirit of a military commander, who held the office of colonel while living in the body. This spirit made the most wonderful demonstration of strength that I ever witnessed.—He was a very powerful man while living, it is said, by those who knew him. He lifted the table, which I should judge would weigh thirty or forty pounds square up from the floor, turned it on one side, then back, wheeled it around, and while this was going on, a lady in the circle, fearing the lamp, in which fluid was burning, would be upset, reached out her hand to take it from the table, when the most boisterous raps were made directly under the lamp; and on asking the colonel what he wanted, he replied, “Let the lamp alone, I’ll take care of that.” While everything else was rolled from the table, the lamp stood upright during the whole time. A number of gentlemen took hold of the table, and tried to hold it still, but could not do it. I now took hold of one side of the table, and lifting it from the floor, requested the colonel to raise the other up even with mine which he instantly did. * * * The spirit told the business of each one of the company by imitating the sounds made in the various mechanical professions. For instance, the carpenter by sawing and planing, the cooper by driving down hoops and smoothing the staves, &c. But the grandest scene in this line was the imitation of one of the great battle scenes in Mexico under Gen. Taylor, viz: the taking of Buena Vista. In the distance you could hear the thunder of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the sharp crack of the rifle. This was one of the most wonderful exhibitions I ever wit-

nessed. * * * Many other spirits were present, and responded to their relatives around the table. One spirit being questioned about the manner of his death, gave a most perfect imitation of the rail road. * * * The spirit of little girl, who died when about seven years old, or being asked by a gentleman if she had any message to send to her mother, spelled out the following: 'Tell her I love her, and want her to come with her child. I am always watching over her.' The same little spirit, on being asked to dictate an epitaph for her grave stone, replied: 'Write none, it is useless.' * * * There was one incident I intended to relate when speaking of the manifestations made by the colonel. Now, said I Colonel, will you convince me and the company present that you are a real spirit, by doing some one thing that I shall tell you *mentally* to do? He answered he would. I then, without speaking or moving my lips at all, mentally requested him to beat upon the table the tune of 'Hail Columbia.' And as soon as the thought was formed in my mind, he commenced the tune, and continued it through with most astonishing correctness. * * * Thus after two or three hours' sitting, we bade the spirits good night. Long will it be before the women and men composing that circle will forget the Thanksgiving spent with the spirits.—*East Boston Ledger*.

THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.—The following fact from the Rochester American exhibits the effects of an injury of the brain by a spicula of bone penetrating the region of Language, which lies at the base of the front lobe, and anterior edge of the middle lobe. A more accurate description of the case would be desirable. I presume the spicula of bone must have been located at the posterior internal part of the front lobe, where the organ of Language connects with that of Form, which gives ideas of objects. A case somewhat similar occurred many years ago in a hospital at Edinburgh. The patient lost the power of language so much as to be compelled to point at the objects that he wished. One hemisphere of his brain was extensively softened. In the other, the organ of Language alone was affected.

"A citizen of Livingston County died a few days since, of inflammation of the brain. During his last sickness his aberration of mind assumed the very singular phase of forgetfulness of substantive ideas. In his conversation he could employ all the parts of speech but "nouns," and though he was inclined to say much, he could not express himself fluently except in the use of words of the class named. These ideas he was obliged to omit, or express only by implication. An examination of his brain was made after death, when the following facts were elicited:—From the *dura mater*, or outer lining of the brain, an adventitious bone had grown, which penetrated the brain and caused suppuration of the anterior and lower part of one of the lobes of the brain on the right side. This was the only indication of disease or loss. The foreign bone had no union with the skull. The fact is very singular, and the case is novel. Aberration of the mind is attended with the loss or forgetfulness of some class of ideas, but this case is anomalous from the fact that it was attended only by a forgetfulness of one class of words, for the person under consideration seemed to possess the idea denoted by the word, while the word itself was beyond his reach."

"**IRELAND.**—In five years more Ireland will be depopulated, if the run of emigrant ships continue from the various ports. But singular to record, are the facts (as per Rev. Mr. Smith's letter, a Pres. Min. from this country whose eloquence is appreciated where known,) that all those who are now emigrating from that country, are Roman Catholics, and those remaining in the country are joining the Protestant churches, besides the large numbers of English and Scotch farmers who are purchasing and renting the deserted farms of the Catholics. Mr. S. also says that hundreds of the Roman clergy are leaving the country, the chapels being deserted—60,000 have become converted to Protestantism in Connemara alone. This was the district into which Cromwell drove the Romanists when he conquered Ireland. *Exchange paper*."

MEMORIAL TO THE SENATE.—I have had the honor of submitting to the friends of liberty in Cincinnati the memorial in behalf of international law and order, which is printed on the opposite side of this leaf. It has been received with such unanimity and enthusiasm, that I have been induced to give it a place in the Journal, in the hope that many of my readers may take it from the Journal, circulate it, obtain signatures, and send it on to some member of the Senate for presentation.

DESPOTISM AND PRIESTCRAFT.—The New York Tribune contains a notice of a lecture lately delivered in New York, to the Catholic Institute, by Rev. Augustus J. Thebaud, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham, and a prominent Jesuit. He is a Frenchman, and his mission appears to be to debauch the republican mind of this country with the base doctrines of European Despotism. The reporter of the Tribune says:

"The lecturer considered Louis Napoleon as a *prince raised by the hand of God for the glory of the Church*, and said that he had been called by more than seven millions of Frenchmen, who, in the act of casting their ballots for him, were *directly inspired by the Almighty*. This opinion was received *with hearty cheers*. The lecturer hoped that Louis Napoleon would go on, *under the auspices of the true Church, to restore France, and through her all the Earth, to the bosom of the holy father, who now fills the Chair of St. Peter, and keeps the keys of Heaven and Hell, at Rome.*"

Such are the infernal teachings to which a large portion of our countrymen are constantly subjected by foreign emissaries—emissaries of the base alliance of the Spiritual and Civil despotisms of Europe.—*National Era*.

THE POWER OF RUSSIA.—It is generally exaggerated. We are apt to forget the prodigious extent of the empire covering more than 6,000,000 of square miles, and embracing according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, a population of 65,949,266 souls. A population so scanty, over a surface so vast, necessarily requires a large military force to be kept constantly on foot for police purposes: and the Russian army, when upon a peace footing, is barely adequate to this end. The nominal number of troops for this service is 780,000 men, from which the very best authorities require us to deduct one half to arrive at the actual force. Divide this force over the immense circum polar territories of the Czar, and the military arm will be fairly estimated, and lose its exaggerated value. Poland alone contains nearly a fourth of the population of the empire, and demands the constant presence of a large portion of the army to preserve the Russian domination intact. The war-footing of the army embraces nominally 1,000,000 men. There is, however, no reason to take these figures as at all near the true mark. Russia has never been able to place more than 320,000 men in the field; and these, for the most part, badly disciplined, and without any of the individual and national spirit requisite to great military success. The American militia, numbering 2,000,000, compose an army of infinitely greater power, than either the peace or war establishment of the Czar. The fact that Russia has never achieved any one great battle in history, is one great evidence of her martial weakness; and others, are her struggles with Turkey, her war in Poland and in the Caucasus; all evincing a lamentable absence of science and courage and effectiveness. In the Hungarian contest, there were 120,000 troops engaged; but it is well known the decisive battles lay between the Austrians and Magyars; while the Russians were only serviceable in dividing and cooping up portions of the Hungarian army.

The Russian Marine is formidable in the number of vessels, but in all other respects, contemptible. It consists of 45 ships of the line, 30 frigates, and a due proportion of smaller vessels.—*Exchange Paper*.

SANCTITY OF OATHS.—In the editorial correspondence of the Eagle, we find details of the passage by the House, of a bill "allowing persons to give evidence under oath, without reference to their religious belief, or their lack of any belief at all.—*Vermont paper*."

MEMORIAL

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN BEHALF OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER.

The undersigned, as friends of the principles of justice, of the rights of nations, and of the sovereignty of the people, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that as every individual in a civilized community is bound to assist in the suppression of robbery and murder, so is every independent nation bound to co-operate in repressing international acts of piratical violence and military robbery, whether such acts proceed from a few obscure freebooters, or from any more formidable power.

We would therefore most earnestly request the adoption by the American Congress, of resolutions similar to the following, for the purpose of showing distinctly in what manner the American people regard the overthrow of a free and independent government by unjustifiable foreign invasion :

Resolved, That every nation possesses an unquestionable right of determining its own form of government, and that the military interference of any foreign power for the purpose of dictating its government, or enslaving its people, constitutes a breach of the laws of nations, similar in its moral character to an act of maritime piracy, and justly entitling the offending nation to be regarded as an INTERNATIONAL OUTLAW, unworthy of the benefit or protection of the international code.

Resolved, That every nation thus oppressed or enslaved by wanton military invasion, is entitled to the sympathy of all independent nations, and that the American Republic should mark its stern reprobation of such international crimes by suspending all diplomatic intercourse with the offending nation, and by distinctly proclaiming to the world its character as an INTERNATIONAL OUTLAW.