

science which requires as much depth of thought and ardent, protracted study, as that of astronomy, geology, chemistry or any of the other branches of science known to the mind of man; and is as firmly established upon the immutability of nature's laws. The truths of the science of phrenology have been arrived at by practical observation and comparison of the shape of skulls, the development, structure and quality of nerve fibre in the brain, the different temperaments, dispositions of mind and similarity of conduct in those similarly organized, as well as their natural tendencies to good or evil. The early students of this science undoubtedly have made some mistakes in their conclusions as to the cause of the phenomena which they observed - as has been the case with all founders of science—but the general principles which were established by Gall, Spurzheim, Coombe, the Fowlers, and others remain unshaken by all the attacks of the would be wise or pretended scientists, who, through fear of their own pet theories have attempted its overthrow. And, notwithstanding the fact that there are many pretended phrenologists in the field, attempting to make a living by their wits, regardless of its true merits or the disrepute into which they oft-times drag the science, we think it not only bids fair to stand side by side with the other sciences of the age, but is destined to become the leading branch in future progress. No other branch of science bears equal importance to the welfare of mankind as that of phrenology. Its principles reach down to the lowest depths of human depravity, rise higher than the sublimest heights of man's imagination has ever soared; extend as broad as the universe, and are as vast as eternity itself.

Its office is not only to detect the errors of thinking, but also to direct into the proper tract of reasoning, the most devious minds of men; by pointing out the defects of its instrumentality in the diversity of parts.

In coming more fully to the subject of phrenology being a science, and to show that the objections raised against it are but the result of a want of proper investigation, or for fear of its truths upsetting the popular notions of the age, I might remark in the first place, and in answer to the first opposition