

THE  
PHRENO-MAGNET,  
AND  
MIRROR OF NATURE.

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ADDRESS.

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PHRENO-MAGNETISM, notwithstanding the glorious, inextinguishable light it has thrown upon the real nature and constitution of Man, and worthy as its wonders, beauties, and advantages are of candid exposition and earnest advocacy, has hitherto lacked a literary organ in Great Britain, devoted unreservedly to its promulgation. Without any desire to oppose or supersede the works of those great apostles of Phrenology, who have hitherto so honestly and ably asserted its claims to public attention, our aim will rather be to bring their useful labours more distinctly and beneficially forward, and truthfully show their combined application with Magnetism to the **PHYSICAL AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE.**

Our belief—founded, not upon suppositions, but **FACTS**—is not so much a contradiction, as an amplification of that first propounded by the venerated Dr. Gall. The latter, and all his disciples to a very recent period, supposed that a comparatively limited number of cerebral faculties were sufficient in their combined and modified agency for all the various manifestations of mind with which we are familiar; whilst we are fully qualified in stating that, though Phrenologists generally have considered the differently modified combinations of from thirty-seven to forty cerebral organs sufficient for all the various manifestations of thought and feeling with which we are acquainted in man—and though others have hardly more than quadrupled that number—

our Phreno-Magnetic Discoveries tend to prove that there is not a single principle of perception, conception, reflection, investigation, exploration, apprehension, anticipation, acquisition, sensual or intellectual enjoyment—or, in short, any definite mode or character of thought, feeling, or impulse to physical or mental action—without *its distinct agent in the brain!* Nor does this militate at all against the general truth of the earlier Phrenological discoveries; it is only amplifying into a still greater number of component and subordinate faculties, the organs which Gall and others first laid down as amplifications of the brain that before had been regarded as a simple unity; and instead of casting those discoveries into the shade, these only tend to throw around them a more brilliant and, generally speaking, confirmatory light.

But another startling Magnetic revelation is, that if every organ have not a two-fold function, one the reverse of the other, it has what appears much more likely, a **DISTINCT AND NEGATIVE, THOUGH APPROXIMATE ORGAN!** Strange as this may seem, and strongly as it appears opposed to many of our old opinions, we have seen so many decided proofs of its reality that to resist or even doubt it would be worse than vanity.

With these principles then, in view, an important object of the **PHRENO-MAGNET** will be to lay such a series of astounding, but undubitable **EVIDENCE** before the world as, we think, cannot fail to prove both their truth and usefulness. Nor will this be, by any means, its *only* aim. Whatever is wonderful beautiful, and true in Nature, may find a faithful reflex in this unsophisticated Work; for

“ Nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her. 'Tis her privilege  
Through all the years of this our life to lead  
From joy to joy, for she can so inform  
The mind that is within us, so impress  
With quietness and beauty, and so feed  
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,  
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,  
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all  
The dreary intercourse of common life  
Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb  
Our cheerful faith.”

Yet let it not be supposed that whilst every *palpable* development of Nature obtains attention and advocacy, we shall necessarily make war upon that which to some may seem otherwise. Every day's discoveries convince us more fully, that to consider all which is commonly termed **SUPERNATURAL** as **UNNATURAL**, is a very deplorable though general mistake; and that Shakspeare was decidedly right when hinting that heaven

and earth contained many more truths than were ever dreamt of in olden philosophy. The PHRENO-MAGNET AND MIRROR OF NATURE will, therefore, keep as much aloof as possible from all matters of religious dispute, yet boldly publish, as it becomes manifest, any well authenticated revelation of Science: for whatever may become of mere opinion, this must be sure—**THAT TRUTH CAN NEVER DECEIVE ITS VOTARY, OR MILITATE AGAINST GENUINE RELIGION AND HAPPINESS!**

We would not, however, by any means, be understood to claim priority of all the labourers engaged in this grand cause. Whatever importance may be attached to our own original observations and discoveries, we shall freely acknowledge our obligations when due for information derived from others; and to prevent any misconception as to the extent of these obligations, as well as to show how possible it is for great truths to dawn upon various men in places remote from each other precisely at the same time, we shall not only embody in a simple narrative our own progress in Phreno-Magnetic experience, but give, as opportunity may allow, a honest chronicle of the observations and discoveries of our contemporaries in America and elsewhere. In New York, Kentucky, and other parts of the United States, as well as in London, Hampshire, and other localities in the south of England, and by ourselves and others in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c., observations made at one time through a similar agency have necessarily led in many instances to coincident results; and whilst we regard this fact as one of the most conclusive proofs of the validity of our doctrines, we cannot avoid expressing our belief that too grand a prize is in readiness at the end of the race to let us linger in any trivial discussion as to when, how, and by whom it was begun.

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## PHRENO-MAGNETIC DISCOVERIES.

BY THE REV. LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

Although we applied Magnetism as a test of Phrenological Truth with some success before ever seeing Mr. Sunderland's interesting account of his discoveries, we are free to acknowledge that we are indebted to him for our first information as to the existence of any important number of cerebral organs beyond those laid down on the ordinary busts and charts. We think, however, under the circumstances, that it will only be just to that truly admirable Apostle of Magnetism that we should give his theory, along with his claim to originality, in

his own words. We extract from the first number of *The Magnet*, (of which he is the Editor,) published at New York, in June, last year;—and in giving this article precedence of our own personal narrative, we believe we are only treating a senior with that candour and courtesy which is due, and which we hope in turn to receive from others.—Mr. Sunderland says:—

“The results of our experiments, as we think, give a most curious and satisfactory explanation of the manner in which mind acts upon matter, and how it is that the muscles and limbs are made to obey the human will. They do more; they explain how it is, that one mind acts upon another, and by what process one person is able to exert an influence, good or bad, over his fellow beings.

“In 1838, Dr. Henry H. Sherwood, of this city, published an interesting work, demonstrating that motion is produced every where by the action of the Magnetic forces; and, also, that one of these forces *repels* and *expands*, while the other *attracts* and *contracts*; and by magnetizing a steel ring, he further showed, that the action of these forces is *geometrical*; and that the earth is magnetized geometrically, and has two Magnetic poles, one in the arctic, and the other in the antarctic circle, and that they move from east to west at the annual rate of thirty-two minutes and twenty-six seconds. He has also given some plausible reasons, shewing the Magnetism of the Human system, and the polarity of the brain, which may be seen in his work entitled, “Motive Power of Organic Life,” a new edition of which was published in the past year.

“Nothing, probably, has done more to bring the subject of Living Magnetism into disrepute, in this country, than the manner in which the subject has been treated by many of its friends. Public attention was first called to it under a most hateful name; and the many silly stories put in circulation about its wonders, could but arouse prejudice, and unfit the minds of candid people to give it a favourable reception. No one but a person of known and tried integrity should attempt to exhibit or defend any science, especially if it be one of recent discovery. To say the least, it is extremely unfortunate for truth, when its claims are advocated by any but its real friends, those that are such in heart and life.

“But for the benefit of truth and science, it is to be hoped, that the attention of intelligent people will soon be sufficiently interested in this subject, to be able to wrest it from these abuses, and place it where it evidently belongs, among the agencies which the beneficent Creator has ordained for the relief of suffering humanity.

“The editor of this work believes himself to have been the first in this, or any other country, to use Living Magnetism as a means for *Physiological and Phrenological discoveries*.—And, though almost any other person might have found out the same results had he made use of the appropriate means, yet many will doubtless turn up the lip at our statements, who, themselves, would have considered it an immortal honour to have enjoyed the facilities which have so richly crowned our humble inquiries after truth. And, if we feel thankful for anything, we are grateful for that knowledge God has brought within our reach of the *human mind*. And hence, we are not at a loss to account for the views which prevail against what we have already published on this subject. We are not surprised, nor mortified, when we meet with contumely

instead of thanks ; nor when we see a sneer where we might justly expect a word of approval and encouragement. We have lived long enough to understand the true causes which bring about these results.

"The details of the interesting and curious phenomena produced by our experiments, will be given in the succeeding numbers of this work. It must suffice for us now to state, that they demonstrate, as we believe, the following assumptions:—

"I. THE MAGNETIC NATURE OF LIVING BODIES.

"That every living being possesses a *Magnetic Nature*, which constitutes its life. This nature is not the Nervous system, but it is governed by the two magnetic forces, without which the nerves have no sensation or motion, either physical or mental. The strength and proportions of these forces, in certain parts of the system, (other things being equal,) make the difference in the *Temperaments*, and, also, in the *physical strength* and *mental exercises* of different individuals. What is called *instinct* in animals and insects, depends wholly upon the strength and proportions of these magnetic forces. For, as they increase in number and power in any living body, we shall find the mental developments and intellectual power increased accordingly. And it is a most remarkable and interesting fact, that two of the larger forces of the human brain have their poles located in the organs of *Causality*, those very faculties which not only distinguish *man* more than others from all other living animals; but the size of these organs, (others in proportion,) as is well known, distinguishes the *intellectual* performances of one mind from those of another. Franklin, Rush, and Newton had these poles very strong, and whoever has noticed the busts of these distinguished men, will have observed how prominent their organs of Causality are where these large poles are located.

"The cut below gives the location of the two large poles in the front corresponding with others in the cerebellum, and the centre of the brain.



"II. POLARITY OF THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ORGANS.

"The brain has five large poles, corresponding with five others in the heart. And, with these large poles, there are consecutive poles throughout the entire system, connected with every mental and vital organ, and with every muscle and portion of the body which is concerned in the production of voluntary and involuntary motion.

" All the organs and muscles of the system are connected with the magnetic forces from the brain, so that while the heart is the great fountain of *vitality* to the system, the brain is the organ of *thought* for the mind. And each vital and mental organ has its corresponding pole, positive and negative, and these *sympathetic points* from the different organs are all located in the face and neck, so that by operating either on these sympathetic points in the face, or the poles of the organs in the brain, I can *excite* any mental or physical action, and remove it at pleasure, as the condition of the patient may require.

" For instance, by operating on one portion of the brain, I produce in the mind of the patient the feeling of Self-Esteem; by operating on another portion, I produce the feeling of Gratitude; on another, the feeling of Joy; another the feeling of Filial Love; and so of every emotion or sensation which is peculiar to the human mind. And, thus, also, of the physical organs. The *sympathetic points*, corresponding with the lungs, are located in the face, where you will see the hectic flush in cases of pulmonary consumption. The points, (or poles, it may be,) of the organs of smell are located at the lower part, each side of the nose, and by operating here, I excite the corresponding organ of smell. The sympathetic points of Mirthfulness are located in the corners of the mouth, and when I operate on these points, they are drawn up in the act of laughing.

" This discovery gives the only true foundation for *Physiognomy* and *Pathognomy*. It shows how it is that the mind excites the organs, and also how it is that the mental faculties excite one another, and when they are in exercise, it shows how it is, that they produce the appropriate expression in the eyes and features of the face. Think of it, reader! And then say what could be more interesting than a knowledge of these laws, which, as it would seem, have remained hidden for six thousand years, by which the MIND looks out in the face, and expresses its emotions through the organs of clay.

" This discovery enables us to tell you how it is that the feelings of the mind are conveyed in the tones of the voice, and by what process the health is affected by the exercise of the intellect; in a word, it gives the only true and satisfactory account of the manner by which mind and matter are connected, and reciprocally act upon each other. And thus I am able, by operating on the poles of the organs, to cause the patient to feel the strongest emotions of *Hope, Fear, Courage, Mirthfulness*, or in fact any feeling appropriate to the human mind.

" I have, times without number, produced *Sleep, Somnambulism, Monomania, Insanity or Madness*, and removed the excitement at pleasure. By operating upon the sympathetic points in the face, I have produced or suppressed action in the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, larynx, &c., or any muscle or limb in the system; and by the same means, I have found the nerves of sensation throughout the system may be excited or paralyzed, and to a degree truly astonishing to such as have never seen these most interesting phenomena.

" I have often removed, in a short time, great nervous excitement, and by the same means *relieved* persons who have suffered for years from troublesome dreams and a want of refreshing sleep.

#### " III. GROUPS AND PAIRS OF ORGANS.

" Another most interesting discovery I have made is, that the Phrenological organs not only exist in groups, corresponding with the nature of their functions, but most, if not all of them, in *double pairs*, and some in *triple* and even *quadruple pairs*; and the *uniformity and beauty of the groups*

corresponding, as they do, with the consecutive sympathetic points in the face, is more interesting than I can find language to describe. Never was I so profoundly impressed with a sense of the wisdom of that great and good Being, as on finding the location and grouping of the different pairs of organs, with their corresponding sympathetic points in the face.

“ Thus, for instance, I find in one group those which relate to *Attachments*, in another, those which relate to *Home and Country*; in another, those which relate to *Will, Decision, Justice, and Government*; in another, those which relate to the *Deity and a Future State*: in another, those which relate to the *defence* of ourselves, and the *preservation* of our own lives. And all the corresponding poles of the perceptive faculties, together with *Sublimity*, are located in the eye; and the poles of the affections are located around the mouth!

“ There are two pairs of *Individuality*, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons; two of *Eventuality*, one pair taking cognizance of recent, and the other of ancient events; two of *Comparison*, one pair for ideas, and the other for things; two of *Benevolence*, one for giving, and the other for *pity*; two of *Veneration*, one for the Deity and the other for man; two of *Firmness*, one relating to conscientiousness, and the other for perseverance, &c.; two of *Self-Esteem*, one for the HUMAN WILL and self government, and the other for the government of others; two pairs for *Fear*: two for *Music*; two for *Place*, and so of the organs of *Conscientiousness, Belief, Gratitude, Amativeness*; three of *Marvelousness*, one for *Faith*, one for *Human Credence*, and another for anticipating future events; and three for *Secretiveness*, one for Disguise, one for *Keeping Secrets*, and the other for *Cunning*, as is seen in the cat and fox; in the group of *Acquisitiveness* there are three, one giving a desire for *Money*, one for *Keeping*, and one giving a disposition to *Traffic*; in the group of *Approbativeness*, there are four, one giving a regard for *Character*, one giving a desire for *Praise, Notoriety*, one giving a sense of *Ridicule*, and another giving a desire for *Show*, and when large, giving *Vanity*.

#### “ IV. OPPOSITE ORGANS—POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE.

“ Another important fact, deeply interesting to Phrenologists, which is demonstrated by my discoveries, is the *opposition* of the different mental organs. My experiments have proved that the organs are balanced by *positive and negative poles*; and that their functions are in opposition to each other is certain. As, for instance, one organ is for *Joy*, another for *Sadness*; one for *Love*, another for *Aversion*; one for *Self-Government*, another for *Submission*; one for *Forgiveness*, another for *Retribution*; one for *Patience*, another for *Discontentment*; one for *Courage*, another for *physical Fear*; one for *Confidence* in man, another for *Suspicion or Jealousy*; one for *Ancient*, another for *Recent Events*; one giving a desire to see *Old Places*, another for *New Places* or travelling: one for *Destructiveness*, another for *Preserving*; one for *Keeping Secrets*, another for *Loquacity*; one for *Oppositeness*, another for *Suavity*; one for *Self-Esteem*, another for *Humility*; one for *Praise*, another for *Censure*; one giving a sense of *Dependence*, and another giving a sense of *Independence*, &c. &c.

“ This discovery gives the true solution of various shades in the characters of different individuals, which have never been explained, either by Phrenologists or in any system of mental science heretofore offered to the world. And how beautifully this fact agrees with the arrangements of nature, to which we have before referred! There are two magnetic forces, *positive and negative*; one repels and expands, the other draws and contracts. And by these forces all the functions of the human system

are carried on, not excepting the exercises of the mental organs. For how else could these organs be exercised at all? Should they be subject to one motion merely, only in one direction, it would be insanity or madness. The organ of Joy, for instance, is counterbalanced by an organ of Sadness. Were one of these organs to be exercised without another to check it, Monomania would be the result, and so of the others.

“V. CORRESPONDENCE IN THE POSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANS.

“It had long been known to Phrenologists, that the lower the organs in the head, the more their functions corresponded with the propensities common to the animal creation. But my experiments have demonstrated, that one pair of the same organs is more elevated and refined in its functions than the pair below it. Thus, I find, the first pair of Amative-ness are common to animals; the pair above are appropriate to intellectual enjoyment. The lower Organs of Comparison take cognizance of things, the upper ones compare ideas; the lower organs of Causality are exercised on things, the upper on metaphysical subjects. And it is a remarkable fact, that from mere animal instincts, which relate to the preservation of life and selfish gratification, the organs not only ascend in the head, but also in the nature of their functions, till we come to the highest, which take cognizance of our relation to the *Deity* and a future state, not excepting one which is appropriate to calculating or perceiving future contingencies!

“VI. NEW PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

“While our experiments have, in a most remarkable manner, confirmed the discoveries of the immortal Gall, they have brought out and demonstrated the existence of new organs, among which are the following, viz.: *Humility, Joy, Gratitude, Patriotism, Jealousy, Modesty, Aversion, Smell, Taste, Pity, Cheerfulness, Weeping, Contentment, Wit*, as distinguished from *Mirthfulness*; *Melody*, as distinguished from *Harmony*; *Retribution*, as distinct from *Destructiveness*; *Method*, directing as to the *Manner* in which things should be done; *Regularity*, as to time and order; *Disguise, Praise, Filial Love, Love of Pets*, as distinguished from *Philoprogenitiveness*; besides the pairs of the organs already described, which, as will be seen, more than double the number heretofore supposed by Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and others.

“Thus I have given a concise account of the results of the first cerebral *Magnetic* experiments, so far as I know, ever attempted in this or any other part of the world. These discoveries are *real*, and *founded in the nature of man*, and they will ultimately be admitted and advocated, as their importance demands. And to have been an humble instrument in first making these facts known to the world, affords me more pleasure than I could ever derive from silver or gold, or all that this earth can afford.

“No accounts of any similar discoveries, as far as we know, have ever been published in this or any other country. Our experiments have been so often repeated, and for such a length of time, upon different subjects, that we now feel fully authorized to assume the above positions.”

MAGNETISM.—The St. Louis New Era contains an account of some interesting experiments in Animal Magnetism, lately made in that city. Several incredulous gentlemen declared themselves perfectly convinced so far as concerned the facts. Judge M'Clean, of Ohio, is said not only to be a believer, but a successful experimentalist:—In addition to this, we can state that at a recent lecture on the subject in Nottingham, not less than seventeen, including men of high local reputation, publicly declared themselves personally engaged in it.—Ed.



## "NEUROLOGY."

Under the above designation, a series of interesting Phrenological, and other experiments have been described in a letter, dated June, 1842, from Mr. R. Dale Owen, a gentleman residing in Indiana. To Dr. Buchanan, of Louisville, Kentucky, the writer appears to describe the merit of originally producing these phenomena; but we are more inclined to view the results in the light of a coincidence, since, by the ordinary process of magnetising, very similar, and not less conclusive, appear to have been arrived at as early in other places, and by other persons. As another proof, that truth is one, however the routes by which we reach it may vary, we give the evidence of Mr. O. as to the facts verbatim:—

"Phrenology was long denied a rank among the sciences; yet it is now commonly conceded that its outlines, at least, are true and demonstrable. It is generally admitted, that to a certain portion of the brain may be referred the intellectual faculties; to another, the moral sentiments; and again to another, the animal impulses. And if there be just cause for doubting the accuracy of the minuter subdivisions, this would prove, not that Gall and Spurzheim were empirics, but only that their science is yet imperfect, as a science of origin so recent may well be supposed to be.

"The most valid objection which has been urged against the claim of phrenology to a place among the exact sciences, is the fact, that the observations on character, for which it depends to demonstrate the functions of a particular organ, are of a very general nature; and even in their aggregation, are necessarily contingent and inferential, rather than absolutely demonstrative. It is to obviate this objection, that Dr. Buchanan's researches, have been, for years past, chiefly directed.

"It occurred to him, that if the different portions or organs of the brain could be excited, so as to manifest, on the instant, and in a striking manner, their peculiar functions, then, what was before only inference and probability, might become certainty and demonstration.

"Following up this idea, Dr. Buchanan arrived, by actual experiment, at various results which bid fair to solve at last the great problem that has divided the scientific world, ever since the days of Hippocrates and his 'animal spirits,' down through the disquisitions of Des Cartes, to the present day; when some physicians (Abernethy, I believe, among the rest,) appear inclined to recognize a subtle fluid analagous to electricity as the prime agent in sensation. Some such subtle agent, for which Dr. Buchanan has retained, as most appropriate, the name of 'nervous fluid,' appears, according to Dr. B.'s discoveries, to pass by contact, or through the medium of a metallic, or other conductor, from one person to another. Experiment further proves, that some temperaments are more capable of receiving its impressions, others of communicating them. Dr. B. found the liability to excitement, as he phrases it, the *impressibility*, in some persons so feeble, that hardly any effect could, by ordinary means, be produced; while in others, usually of a nervous temperament, the effects were so powerful, that great care was necessary in conducting his experiments.

"The general result has been to establish the accuracy of a great portion of the system of Gall and Spurzheim. Some organs, however, it would seem, have been misplaced; of others, the functions have been partially misunderstood; and many have been wholly omitted. Those, for example, that appear to control the vital functions and the external senses, have been overlooked by phrenologists. They have not imagined that the sight could be invigorated or weakened, that peristaltic action could be accelerated or arrested, that the pulse could be quickened or retarded, that the muscular energy could be increased or diminished, by exciting particular portions of the brain. Yet these results Dr. Buchanan has obtained, by simple contact of the hands, placed on the head or face.

"The number of those whose brains are thus easily excited, he found to be comparatively small: yet in every society of a few hundred persons, he has been able to meet with some impressible subjects. They may usually be thus detected. Let the operator grasp firmly in his hand any metallic conductor, a bar of steel for example, and the subject receive it loosely in his hand, placed at rest, and remaining without muscular effort; if a benumbing, tingling, sometimes painful sensation, occasionally accompanied by a feeling of heat, be experienced in the arm, often running up to the shoulder, the subject is commonly impressible.\*

"Dr. Buchanan has found several such among us. The most easily impressed was a young man, T—C—, about nineteen, of a quick, excitable temperament, but in good health. I have known him from his infancy. He is of one of the most respectable families in this place, originally from Virginia, once neighbours of Thomas Jefferson, with whom T—'s father was well acquainted. He himself is of quick parts, good common education, and irreproachable character. The idea of simulation or wilful deception on his part, (even had the experiments been of a nature to permit the possibility of such arts,) is, among us who know him, out of the question. But the character of many of the effects produced was, even to a dispassionate stranger, such as to stamp conviction of their reality.

"Dr. Buchanan, whose mild, unassuming manner and amiable deportment have gained for him many friends during his short visit here, expressed to me a wish that some of these experiments should be faithfully chronicled. I undertook the task, partly from personal regard for himself, and partly from a sense of duty. And I now offer them for insertion in the columns of a journal, of which I highly estimate the spirit and temper, in the hope that they may not be without interest to its readers.

"The first experiments were made in public; and the operator wrote on a black board, placed behind the subject, the faculty or emotion which he proposed to excite.

"The results produced were, for a time, chiefly of a pathognomic character, indicated by sudden change of countenance, gesture, and attitude. These were striking and unequivocal.

"The organs giving playfulness and good humour were excited; and the subject, who had seemed somewhat embarrassed by the novelty of his situation, bent forward, smiled, his arms relaxed, his embarrassment was gone, and his whole air was that of ease and mirthful sympathy. The effect was infectious; and the audience indulged in laughter, in which, with much apparent zest, he himself joined. Suddenly the operator raised his hand, and placed it on the organ of self-esteem. An

\* What is this but a Magnetic communion?—Ed.

enchanter's wand could not have produced a transformation more sudden and complete. Every expression of mirth or playfulness vanished at the touch; the body was thrown back even beyond the perpendicular; the chin elevated; the legs crossed consequentially; the relaxed arms drawn up, one hand placed on the breast, the other a-kimbo; and a sidelong glance of the most supercilious contempt, cast on the audience, convulsed them with laughter. The subject of their mirth, however, remained utterly unmoved; not a muscle of the face relaxed; and the expression of proud scorn seemed to harden on his countenance. To the questions of the operator, he either disdained to answer, or replied in the brief language of self-sufficient impatience. 'What do you think of the audience?' A look more expressive than words was the only reply. The question was repeated, and at last he said: 'They look very mean.' Dr. B.—'What are they laughing at?' T.—'That is nothing to me.'

"His attitude was so theatrical, that some one (knowing that his memory was very retentive, and that he was fond of dramatic reading), suggested that he should recite something. 'Will you recite something for the audience?' 'No, I don't care to do it.' 'Perhaps you don't know anything by heart?' 'I could if I would.' The organs of memory, language, and imitation being excited, and it having been suggested to him that he should select something from the play of Damon and Pythias, at last he rose, and with a tone, and look, and gesture, that Kean himself might have envied—such scornful and withering contempt did they express—he recited the passage commencing:

"Are all content? A nation's rights betrayed,  
And all content? Oh slaves! oh parricides!  
Oh, by the best hopes that a just man has,  
I blush to look around, and call ye men."

"T. told me afterwards that before the play of Damon and Pythias was named, he was about to choose a passage, of somewhat similar character, from Coriolanus; for that just suited the frame of mind into which he had been cast.

"After the recitation, he remained standing in the loftiest attitude of sarcastic scorn, and could hardly be persuaded to sit down. The chair seemed too small for his greatness. At last the operator touched the antagonistic organs: and look, tone, manner, gesture—all changed again on the instant, so as to imitate humble, almost childish good-humour.

"Experiments of a different character succeeded. On trial it was found that T—— could sustain in a natural state, horizontally at arm's length, fifteen pounds on the right hand. By acting through a portion of the brain, on the muscular system, Dr. B. increased his power to twenty or twenty-one pounds; and then, reversing the excitement, he diminished it, until T—— was unable to sustain eight pounds. A similar experiment was made as successfully on the left hand.

"Another experiment was very amusing. After writing on the board 'Hunger,' Dr. B. excited what he calls the organ of *Alimentiveness*. T—— looked uneasily around. 'What do you want?' 'Nothing.' 'How do you feel?' 'I'm very hungry.' 'Would you like something to eat?' (Very eagerly), 'Yes that I would.' 'I've sent for something to eat.' 'Have you?' and T.'s gaze became instantly riveted on the outer door of the lecture room. Shortly after the messenger returned with something in a napkin. T.'s eyes followed him as he advanced to the platform, with such eager intentness as excited shouts of laughter in the audience. The napkin contained some cold, stale, corn bread, which Dr. B. had

requested should, if possible, be procured. 'Will you have it?' said the Dr. 'Yes, yes, give it me.' And T—— snatched at it with the eagerness of a famished animal, rather than a human being; and literally devoured it with such ravenous rapidity, that the audience were in serious alarm lest he should be choked on the spot.

"The organ regulating the nerves of sensation was then excited; he shrank from the slightest touch; and when Dr. B. proposed to pluck a single hair from his head, obstinately resisted the proposition. The antagonist organ was then touched, and he plucked out his own hair with such careless indifference, that Dr. B. had to arrest his hand. The Doctor was proceeding to prick his hand with a pin, when T.'s brother, one of the audience, who had been greatly excited by what he had just seen, rose and protested against the experiment being further continued. Dr. B. assured him his brother should not be hurt; and on trial it appeared, that with his eyes shut, he could not detect the prick of the pin on his hand at all.

"Space permits not that I should detail the various experiments that succeeded. Suffice it to say, that the organs of fear, of firmness, of veneration, of benevolence, of doubt, of credulity, and many others were excited; and all gave manifestations of a more or less striking character.

"The private experiments took place in the presence of a small circle of friends, among whom were two members of the medical profession, residing here.

"Previously to commencing these, Dr. B. informed us, that as his intention was to show the absolute control which he could exert over the constitution of T—— C——, he would endeavour to produce any effect which, in writing, he might be requested to do. The experiments which followed therefore, were either the result of a request expressed in writing by one of the party, or else the Dr. passed around a paper stating explicitly the effect he purposed to produce.

"As Dr. B. had informed me that he had already, in some instances, produced actual theft, and believed he could do so in the case of T—— C——, I asked him (in private, before T—— arrived) to make the attempt. He requested me to arrange some tempting articles of jewelry on the table, half concealed by a newspaper. I placed a gold pencil and a signet ring, in accordance with his request, and the chair destined for T—— was then set so that they were within easy reach. The subject of this strange experiment had scarcely taken his seat, when, at the touch of the Dr.'s fingers, his countenance fell, his head sank on his bosom, and he cast furtive and uneasy glances around. 'How do you feel T——?' said the Dr. 'Mean enough,' was the reply, in a tone that corresponded well with the words. The Dr. then increased the excitement; and the first effect discerned, was a clutching motion of the hands. The Dr. changed the position of his chair, so that his eyes fell on the pencil and seal. His hands seemed almost instinctively to approach them, but he drew back several times, as if in fear of detection. Those present then began to converse on indifferent subjects, as if not noticing him. After a few minutes of restless uneasiness, gradually leaning over the table, he cautiously and dexterously conveyed both pencil and seal to his pocket-handkerchief, which he had laid on his knee, and hastily wrapped them up in it; his countenance the while exhibiting a strange mixture of fear and eagerness: it was the very personation of petty thievery. Dr. B. then approached him. 'Have you a pencil, T——?' said he. T—— replied, gruffly, without raising his head, 'No.' 'Why, I saw one here

but this moment, what could have become of it? Can't you tell me?' 'No, how should I know?' 'You must certainly have taken it.' 'I didn't; I never saw it.' 'Have you really no pencil then?' As Dr. B. asked this question he touched some honest organs, and T—— raising his head, for the first time abashed and mortified, gave up the articles he had taken.

"I asked T—— afterwards, what his sensations were, during this experiment. 'They were some of the most disagreeable,' said he, 'I ever experienced: a sentiment of fear overruled by a craving desire of possession; I dare say just as a thief really feels.' 'You thought the pencil very pretty,' said I smiling. 'Pretty!' said he, 'I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful in my life. I felt as if I could go without food for a week, to get it into my hands.'

"During a subsequent experiment, when the organ of calculation had been excited, and T—— was telling over and over again, with amusing eagerness, some small change which had been placed in his hands, Dr. B. standing behind T——, and signed to us to observe the effect, slowly applied his fingers to the organs of acquisitiveness and secretiveness. The action of reckoning was immediately arrested; the fingers closed over the money; a part was conveyed to his handkerchief; and when urged to give up the rest, he first equivocated about the amount, and finally declared that it was his, any how, he would never give it up. In this he persisted, until a touch on the organ of conscientiousness quickly reversed his intentions.

"A subsequent experiment was of a still more startling character. Dr. B. having informed us, in writing, that he would attempt to change T.'s mind to the condition of early infancy, proceeded to operate on certain organs. T——'s head dropped on one side; he appeared hardly conscious of anything that was passing around; and with a silly laugh, (which in an adult seemed almost idiotic,) he held up his hands, opened and closed the fingers, and appeared to examine them with much delight. There was a complete relaxation of the muscular system. His arms dropped over the chair, and stooping down, he seemed listlessly to trace and admire the bright figures on the carpet. At last, getting on the floor, he caught up, with great glee, a bunch of keys that were thrown to him, seized upon an impromptu doll that was placed in his way, crawled about without apparent object, and in short, exhibited every symptom of a relapse into a state of infancy. When restored, by the action of the operator's hands, he appeared to awake, almost from a trance; did not recollect what he had been doing, and could not imagine how he got from his chair to the floor.

"An experiment succeeded, which it was frightful to witness. By passing his fingers in a peculiar manner, backwards and forwards, along the medium line of the sinciput, corresponding with the upper fissure of the hemispheres of the brain, the effect appeared to be, to destroy all sense of identity; to scatter the thoughts, so that they could not be concentrated on any subject; and to cause the legs and arms to be extended in opposite directions, violently and involuntarily. The patient sometimes moved his head and body to one side, then to the other; seemed excessively restless and uneasy; his eyes rolled frightfully in their sockets; and his countenance indicated utter confusion of ideas, and vague apprehension, almost amounting to horror.—When requested to strike his hands together, he made the effort unavailingly; when asked to rise from his chair, it appeared he was unable to do so; and when

assisted to his feet, his legs spread out laterally in so unnatural a manner that he could not walk; and, being afraid he would injure himself, we replaced him on his chair. He did not reply rationally to any of the questions put to him.

"When restored to his senses, after this experiment, it was some little time before his mind regained its equilibrium. He complained of the effects produced as painful, though his recollection of them seemed vague. He said he felt as if his consciousness was dissevered; and (as he phrased it) 'as if one part of his head was thinking one way, and one another.' He added, that he experienced an impulse to go in different directions at the same time.

"There were other experiments of a less painful character, that produced very remarkable results. Dr. B. requested T—— to read from a work placed before him. He began in his usual tone of voice. As he proceeded, Dr. B., by exciting certain portions of the brain, strengthened his voice, rendering it full and sonorous; and then, by counteraction, muffled its tones, (as are those of the piano, by employing a soft pedal,) so that he appeared to read with effort, and in a half-whispered voice, that was scarcely audible across the room. This was repeated again and again, so that the reader was arrested in the middle of a sentence; and whenever the voice was weakened, it required some urging to induce T—— to continue the exertion of reading at all.

"A pleasing experiment on the voice was the following:—Dr. B. requested to be furnished with some poetry of a simply pathetic character, The piece commencing

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,"

was selected. Under the excitement of the organs of sympathy and compassion, T—— repeated the first four lines with a tone and manner so true to nature, and so replete with genuine pathos, that those present were affected almost to tears. The last line especially,

"Oh, give relief, and heaven will bless your store,"

was delivered so touchingly, the hands clasped, the eyes raised to heaven, the accent that of imploring entreaty, that every one looked at his neighbour in silent admiration. Dr. B. then begged that T—— would repeat the lines once more. The first three were given with the same eloquent feeling as formerly; but as T—— concluded the third line, Dr. B. changed his fingers to some of the harsher organs; and, as if by magic, the countenance hardened, the eyes lost their mild lustre, the hands dropped and were clenched, and the concluding entreaty blurted forth in a gruff tone of surly impatience, so utterly at variance with the words, and with the manner in which the commencement of the stanza had been recited, that the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.

"Further experiments went to establish the fact, that the upper organs of the head have an influence in raising the pitch of the voice, the basilar organs in lowering it.

"Several experiments were made touching the influence that may be exerted on the respiratory functions. Inspiration and expiration were produced and arrested at the touch of the operator. At his will respiration was hurried to that of fever, or retarded till it resembled a succession of sighs.

"Experiments made while Dr. M. of our town held his finger on the pulse, showed that by excitement of different portions of the brain, almost any description of pulse could be produced;—hard, wiry, full, soft, quick,

or slow. At one time the pulsations of the heart were so much reduced, as to be hardly perceptible to the hand; at another, the pulse bounded as under the influence of sudden passion; and again at another, it indicated violent febrile action, in several of its stages.

"An attempt to act on the organ of taste, so as to enable T—— to distinguish different substances moistened and applied to the tips of his fingers, was not successful in his case. An effect was indeed produced in his salivary glands, but no precise taste could be distinguished.

"In the case of Miss L. M., however, who was accidentally discovered to be impressible, this experiment fully succeeded. She distinguished in succession, ground coffee, cayenne pepper, salt, sugar, &c. But I observed that it was necessary to allow some time to elapse between each trial, as the taste of the first substance appeared to linger, so as to render her perception of taste, less quickly discriminating, after the first test.

"I have omitted to mention that several experiments were made on T. C. in the presence of the two medical gentlemen above referred to, by acting alternately on the organs of calorification and coolness. A thermometer was introduced into his mouth, which showed the temperature to be ninety-eight. In one minute and fifteen seconds it was reduced to ninety-two; in one minute and thirty-five seconds more, it was raised to ninety-eight; in two minutes and a half more to between ninety-nine and a hundred; and again, in one minute and forty seconds from that time, it was sunk to ninety-one, when it was found necessary to discontinue the experiments, as the patient's teeth began to chatter, and he was unable to retain the thermometer longer in his mouth.

"The organs of physical coolness and of fear are neighbours, and seem to be allied, so that in exciting the one, the other usually becomes active. It would seem that the common expression, 'his teeth chattered for very fear,' is physiologically accurate.

"This last experiment is, perhaps, to a scientific man, the most satisfactory of all. Imagination may fairly enough be supposed to have its influence in modifying some of the results which I have previously detailed; but the thermometer cannot lie.

"It is an interesting fact connected with these experiments, that galvanism produces an effect in exciting the organs of the brain, similar to that of the nervous fluid, but more irritating in its action. The wires of a galvanic battery, (armed with a small sponge to deaden the shock,) were applied to T.'s head; but the excitement created was so great, and so difficult of government, that it was deemed expedient to discontinue the experiment. It ought here to be mentioned, that T. is peculiarly susceptible to galvanic influences. A galvanic circle formed simply by applying a plate of zinc three inches square above one hand, and a plate of copper of the same size below it, instantly produced involuntary twitchings in the hand, extending up the arm to the shoulder. A similar circle established through the tongue, was intolerable. T. is also very strongly affected by an electric shock.

"An attempt to identify the galvanic and nervous fluids, by causing the latter to deflect the needle of an estatic galvanometer, proved unsuccessful; but it is to be remembered that the galvanometer was not of so very delicate a construction, as, for a perfectly satisfactory experiment, it ought to have been.

"A series of experiments made in Dr. O's laboratory, relative to the capabilities of different bodies to conduct the nervous fluid, furnishes the following general results.



"Of upwards of one hundred inorganic bodies, all were more or less capable of transmitting the nervous influence; but of these, metals and metallic ores were the best conductors. Of inorganic bodies, muscular tissue conducted best, and with more rapidity than muscles; whilst horn, bone, whalebone, tortoise-shell, bees'-wax, feathers, and silk, but especially hair, appeared to be non-conductors. Perhaps, on that account, hair is the most suitable covering for the head—the central region of nervous action.

"It appeared, also, that the conducting powers of substances augmented with their volume, and diminished as the distance was increased through which the nervous fluid had to be communicated.

"A very distinct impression, however, was transmitted, a distance of forty feet along an iron wire, one-sixth of an inch in diameter.

"I will not add to this sketch, which brief and imperfect, and desultory as it is, has extended far beyond the limits I originally proscribed to myself, by any lengthened comments. It behoves us first, by repeated experiments, to see established to the satisfaction of the public mind, the actual existence of phenomena so novel and so startling as those I have just described, before we go in search of the thousand results and deductions, physical, moral, social, medical, and the ten thousand corollaries therefrom, which, even upon the first rise of the curtain upon such a scene of wonders, throng confusedly on our minds.

"Nor, except for a brief season, can doubts remain as to the reality, or the non-existence, of the phenomena here detailed. Dr. Buchanan is about to visit the Atlantic cities. His pretensions will pass through the fiery ordeal which science and talent are sure to prepare for them. They will quickly be exploded and cast to oblivion among the thousand day-dreams that have amused all ages of the world, or, they will be recorded on the page of science, as one of the most luminous in all her splendid volume; and the discovery of Buchanan will hereafter rank, not with those of Gall and Spurzheim alone, but hardly second to that of any philosopher or philanthropist, who ever devoted his life to the cause of science and the benefit of the human race."

Such are the observations of Mr. Owen, which we give without at all identifying ourselves with his inferences, though to the *facts* we give our fullest credence. In operations upon not less than twenty individuals, which we have either performed, participated in, or witnessed, in different parts of this country, similar and equally striking effects have been the consequence. Indeed we have gone much further, long ago, and shown to a considerable number of the medical faculty of Sheffield and York, the phenomena of causing and curing locked jaw by operating magnetically upon the great toes and other parts of the patient—besides various other experiments highly important to all Pathognomists. And it is only an act of self-justice to state, that manifestations of those cerebral faculties which have been the result of our own discoveries, are never less conclusive than those previously recognised, when the head of our subject is fairly developed.



## THE EDITOR'S NARRATIVE.—CHAPTER I.

" To every form of being is assigned  
 " An active principle, howe'er removed  
 " From sense and observation ; it subsists  
 " In all things ; in all natures ; in the stars  
 " Of azure heaven ; the unending clouds ;  
 " In flower and tree, and every pebbly stone  
 " That paves the brook ; the stationary rock,  
 " The moving waters, and the invisible air."

WORDSWORTH.

It would appear that all mere theories and creeds bear much the same relationship to Truth, as waves to the water, or the seasons to time. That, which in one era of man's progress, seems palpable and definite lapses soon away, becoming absorbed, if not lost, in some further development of his nature ; just like the green bud of a vernal day, to which we point and say " behold, 'tis there ;" whilst on the morrow we look for it again, and find its place supplied by a flower, that in its turn ripens into fruit, then into seed, which becomes productive at length of innumerable and varied but kindred existences. So it has been with successive opinions regarding Phrenology, from the period at which the brain was regarded as a simple unity until now, that we believe, and not without evidence, that the human mind has no fewer distinct though relative cerebral agents than it has impulses to obey and offices to perform.

Till within a recent period, Phrenologists generally believed, (and in this belief we participated,) that as all the varieties of musical harmony may result from combinations and modifications of eight cardinal notes ; or, that as thousands of changes may be rung upon ten bells ; or again, as words incalculable may be formed of twenty-six simple letters of the Alphabet ; so surely might so many as from thirty-six or thirty-seven to forty cerebral agents be fully sufficient for all the various modifications of human thought and feeling. It was early in the spring of 1842 that our attention was first directed to testing, with greater certainty than before, the existence of this number of cerebral functions by vital Magnetism ; and we had proceeded to some extent in our vocation, when the narrative we have copied from the work of La Roy Sunderland accidentally fell into our hands. We were startled but not convinced by its revelations ; for though we had occasionally observed indications not altogether in accordance with our preconceptions relative to Phrenology, we had not come to

the conclusion that they were manifestations of organs before unmapped. Besides, at the first glance, so great a number of distinct faculties not seeming necessary, we will not deny that we felt some small prejudice in favour of the assumption that the old ones were too sufficient for the new ones to be true; but time and closer observation convinced us, more than ever, how little identity there may be between seemings and facts.

It is worthy of remark that though Sunderland has mentioned so many discoveries of organs before unrecognised, he has scarcely in a single instance, so far as we have seen, explicitly stated the location of one of them. We do not pretend to divine his motive for this; we hope it is rather a prudent than an exclusive one; but whenever his chart of the head comes before the public, it will be a glorious triumph for Phrenology should it chance to coincide with our own register of the location of the discoveries he has named, so far as we have been able to confirm them. For aided by this vital agent, we have not only observed many manifestations of their functions, but met with a decided amplification of their number still more astounding.

In one of the last numbers of Mr. Sunderland's publication which have reached us—that for October—we find he coincides with us in bearing testimony to the general correctness of the old phrenological elaboration so far as it proceeded, and that he then gives a list of all the organs known to him, which we shall endeavour to copy entire in our next. In that list are named not less than 150. Of these we had observed at least twenty-five before we saw or heard their names mentioned by any one—Industry, Acquateness, Sarcasm, Suspicion, Generalization, Invention, those relating to Architecture, Waterfalls, Statuary, Caverns, the Heavens, the Earth, Storms, the Ocean, and Landscapes, with the sense of the Beautiful, Confidence, Adoration, and Obedience, among the earliest. And in addition to most of those hitherto named at all by others, we have, clearly discovered special organs for Velocity, Riding, Walking, Climbing, Descending, Sailing, Ærostation, Evolution and Convolution of the Body, Writing and Drawing, Composition; Cogitateness, or Self-communion, as contradistinct from one known many years ago for Sociability or Acquaintanceship; Gesticulation, or Attitude, the Tragic as a negative of the Comic; Taste in the Selection of Words, and Memory of Words, as distinct from Loquacity; Excavateness, as contradistinct from Compilation, in Constructiveness; Mendicity, as contradistinct from active Benevolence; and in fact so many others that we desist at present from enumerating them, intending

in the course of our labours not only to describe their precise location so far as we can, but the exact process by which we discovered them. By these means we shall, we have reason to believe, qualify both the important assumptions with which we started,—that besides every faculty having its special cerebral organ, each one has its negative immediately approximate,—since we have not only clearly found that in the region hitherto apportioned to Locality alone, when that part of the head is fairly developed, there are at least a dozen distinct functional divisions; but that just as Walking and Riding, Ascension and Descension, Swimming and Sailing, Weeping and Laughter, Benevolence and Mendicity, the Tragic and the Comic, are located each closely contiguous to its opponent, so throughout the whole cerebral system does the same equitable arrangement appear!

We are prepared for encountering considerable incredulity as to these statements with a mass of evidence it would be absurd on our part not to rely upon, and which time will prove to the world to be genuine. It is impossible, however, to bring before every inquirer ocular proof of its validity; but when we state that many thousands of intelligent people, including gentlemen widely celebrated for their scientific attainments and candour, have sat as a jury on the question in Sheffield, York, Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places, and by a large majority given in their verdict of credence, we at least show cause for a patient examination on the part of the public, and of the result we have not the slightest fear. Of the means by which this evidence was obtained, in our present number we can give but a brief outline. Thankful that it has been our privilege to meet with subjects more than ordinarily susceptible of the Magnetic influence, we have endeavoured to use it for the most honest and rational purposes; and its revelations have been even more than adequate to our assiduity.

The modes by which the requisite somnolency is produced are various; but it is a most remarkable fact, that whilst some persons subject to somnolency are incapable of the Phrenological manifestations, they may be produced on others most decisively in a state of complete wakefulness, by the Magnetic contact of the operator's fingers! One instance of the latter is an intelligent gentleman, twenty-four years of age, well known and respected in the town of Birmingham—Mr. A. L. Knight, son to the Borough Treasurer—who was a most decided sceptic on the subject until our last lecture there. It is, however, a fact that he cannot long resist the Magnetic influence, be it applied to whatever faculty it may! Placing the thumbs' ends in juxta-

position and fixing the gaze; making slow passes with the hands over the top of the head or down the back; pointing the fingers towards the patient's eyes, or causing him to direct his sight continuously to some elevated object, are amongst the most general modes of producing susceptibility; and in cases where half an hour is required for the first operation, a few minutes, or even seconds, are often afterwards sufficient. We do not, however, recommend its frequent practice; nor are we altogether fearless of ignorant, unhealthy, or immoral people attempting its injudicious application; but when we consider the thousand physical ills to which it may be curatively applied by the healthy, intelligent, and good—to the suppression of inordinate propensities, and the stimulation of deficient faculties—we cannot but feel justified in making known its operations, not believing that the Creator has given such a potent influence to his creatures that it may be for ever idle.

We have not yet been able to come to the conclusion of those who believe Vital Magnetism identical with electricity. It is impossible, however, not to notice this evident analogy—that the influence, whatever it be, has often a tendency to strike from point to point like that fluid, since we have frequently stood, sat, or stretched ourselves parallel with highly susceptible subjects for a long time, without producing any palpable effect; but have instantly Magnetised them by pointing towards them accidentally, either with the fingers or toes, and that in a separate room, as easily as when in their immediate presence. Still instances are not wanting in which no such operation is required, but where most wonderful effects may be produced at immense distances, without any especial motion or position of the operator's body! Under such circumstances, the question will naturally force itself on the mind, as to whether or not there are various kinds or degrees of Magnetic Influence; and thoughts are suggested of a regular gradation of created essences from inert matter to the most exalted, refined, and active principle of vital existence, each one leavening or controlling another. But let us not speculate. The most godlike man is but a child in the knowledge even of natures with which he finds himself in familiar contact; yet passiveness, rather than eagerness, is the best state in which to receive intelligence of such matters; and there is an invisible schoolmaster ever ready to instruct us. Inventions themselves are but revelations and discoveries, adaptable to the times in which they are made; and with this belief we call upon our readers to ponder well on the intimations and facts to which, in the present number, we have given insertion; whilst we prepare to lay before them, in its successors, further and equally truthful wonders.

That we are fully justified in the position we have taken is the impression of many candid but cautious individuals. On concluding a report of our public experiments at Sheffield, in December, the Editor of the *Independent* says:—"Mr. Hall returned thanks for the impartial reception he had met with, and announced his intention to persevere, if possible, until he had mapped out the whole cerebral region by the aid of Magnetism. We are quite aware that we have here given an account which many persons will read with incredulity, or with strong suspicion that there must have been some trickery. Knowing, however, the parties, having seen some of the subjects operated upon before, and having carefully watched nearly all the proceedings, we are convinced that there can be no collusion. We do not pretend to account for what we saw. It appears to us that these are but the first steps into a wide field of discovery, in which, no doubt, still greater wonders will be developed."

The *Sheffield Iris*, of December 24th, also observes:—"The originality of Mr. Hall's discoveries and observations in Phreno-Magnetic science, combined with the critical ordeals through which they have passed to a triumphant establishment, and his force of application and general scope of information, may now safely be said to place him in the foremost rank of its professors. On the occasion of his last lecture here, he tested its truths before many of our most respectable and intelligent inhabitants upon no less than six subjects, and others were in attendance for the purpose had time permitted him to bring them forward."

And should further testimony be required, as to the facts we have stated, by those who have no acquaintance with our personal character and pursuits, we trust the abstract which follows, from our late public lectures at Nottingham, will prepare the most sceptical to give us further attention.

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## MR. SPENCER T. HALL'S PHRENO-MAGNETIC LECTURES.

(Abridged from the *Nottingham Mercury*, Jan. 27th.)

The experiments performed by Mr. Hall, on his late visit to this town, we fully described at the time; and since then many persons here have been operated on with the most complete success, and several instances of the Phrenological developments appear to have been most decided. Consequently the announcement that he would deliver two more lectures on Monday and

Tuesday, at Salem Chapel, Barker-Gate, created intense excitement, and on both evenings the place was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

On the last evening, in his introductory remarks, Mr. Hall said, that his object was to lay before them such a mass of conclusive evidence, through the medium of respectable parties well-known in their own town, as could hardly fail to convince the few remaining sceptics; and, under the circumstances, he owed it both to the audience and himself to state, that he was determined not to be interrupted by the cavils of persons who had not previously attended; because their objections tended rather to impede than to elucidate truth—(Cheers). They had, the previous evening, seen him operate on several of their neighbours, who happened to be susceptible, as well as the subject who accompanied him from Sheffield; but to night, he wished for the time to be occupied chiefly by resident operators upon resident patients, all of whom before his previous lectures, were either sceptical or ignorant on the subject of Phreno-Magnetism—(Cheers).

On the motion of Mr. Thos. Cullen, seconded by a gentleman amid the audience, Mr. Wm. Parsons, solicitor, consented to preside; and the lecturer introduced Mr. Potchett.

Mr. Potchett, of Sneinton, in addressing the audience observed, most of them knew that since Mr. Hall's lectures he had avowed himself to be a disciple of Phreno-Magnetism. He had publicly avowed this, because he thought the discoveries of so much importance to society that it was due to the great cause of truth to make this avowal, and it was also due to Mr. Hall. He assured them most sincerely that deception, as he believed they all knew, formed no part of his character. He was slow in forming an opinion, but having once formed it, he was not easily induced to forego that opinion. He then stated that being sceptical as to the truth of Mr. Hall's doctrines, he determined to try whether he could magnetise his own family, and succeeded not only in magnetising his daughters, but also in producing similar developments to those he had seen produced by Mr. Hall—(Applause). One of Mr. Potchett's daughters now ascended the platform, and he then commenced his manipulations by drawing his hands from the front to the back of the head; in three minutes her eyes were closed, and in five her head dropped, and she was in a deep magnetic slumber. Under the influence of Veneration and Language, the young woman prayed, in a low voice, and with Tune, sang a hymn in a rather louder tone. On the organ of Secretiveness being touched, when asked what she was thinking about, she replied, "I shall

not tell you ;" and on being again asked said, " should you like to know ?" Under the influence of Imitation, if the audience clapped, she clapped, and also imitated several other noises which caused considerable laughter. The developments of Philoprogenitiveness and Destructiveness, though feeble, were clear. Mr. Potchett observed that although the developments were feeble, he hoped they were sufficient to prove the truth of Mr. Hall's experiments, and again assured the audience that he did not intend to deceive them, and he was sure his daughter did not. Miss Potchett, on being de-magnitised, was greeted with loud applause.

Another daughter of Mr. Potchett's was operated upon by Mr. Hall, who in a few passes caused Magnetic sleep. Under the influence of Adoration, she rose up gracefully from her seat, went on her knees, folded her hands, and lifted them as if in the attitude of prayer, but did not speak. In conjunction with Tune, she exclaimed in a solemn chant-like strain, " Oh ! mighty God !" On Self-Esteem being touched, she rose from her chair and folded her arms with dignity. On another organ being touched, her eyes opened ; Mr. Hall said he now observed a manifestation, which he had not met with before. On being asked what she was thinking about, she replied, " nothing," and appeared as if laughing and weeping at the same time:

Mr. Hall observed, that it would not be proper to allow her to remain under conflicting influences, because they might seriously affect her ; the young woman was accordingly de-magnetised—(applause)—the fact being that he had accidentally influenced two contiguous though conflicting organs.

Mr. Hall communicated the results of his visit to the Lunatic Asylum. After passing a compliment upon Mr. Powell for his gentlemanly behaviour and the candour which he evinced, Mr. Hall said the result was not decidedly favourable to his (the lecturer's) side of the question. There were several cases of susceptibility, but he had not succeeded in producing either continued sleep or catalepsy. In one instance there was a tendency to it, but the place and time were unfavourable, it was during the busy part of the day ; and although the operations were performed in a room where there was no positive annoyance, yet the noise made by the shutting of doors, and by a deranged person, militated much against the success of his experiments. However, said Mr. Hall, " I saw such evidences of susceptibility as to induce me to try again when I return to Nottingham, for I do not consider I have failed." In justice to Mr. Hall, it is only fair to state, that one of the patients,



upon whom he had operated, said, "I feel much easier; there is something so pleasant and soothing in it, that I should like it again; I wish he could have sent me to sleep."

A young girl who lives servant to Mr. Clayton, baker, Bridlesmith-gate, ascended the platform and was operated upon by a young man named Wainwright, also in Mr. Clayton's employment. She was in a deep magnetic sleep in a few seconds, and under the influence of Acquisitiveness she picked the young man's pocket. The organ of Secretiveness being touched, she said she "would not tell what she was thinking of." Philo-Progenitiveness being touched, she commenced rocking the chair, and on being asked what she was doing, replied, "I am nursing Mrs. Hemsley's baby." (Mr. Clayton said the girl lived at Mrs. Hemsley's last year.) The developments of Self-Esteem and Veneration were feeble, but sufficiently indicative of these organs being in operation--(Loud applause followed).

Mr. William Taylor, baker, Narrow-marsh, now ascended the platform, and Mr. Beggs stated, that having in private succeeded in magnetising Mr. Taylor, and producing certain developments in the most striking manner, he had induced him to come forward thus publicly, to prove the truth of Phreno-Magnetism. Every person who knew Mr. Taylor, knew him to be a young man of irreproachable character; and he thought that operating on respectable persons residing at Nottingham, who might be said to be strangers to Mr. Hall, and between whom all idea of trick or collusion was too absurd to be entertained, must be infinitely more convincing to the sceptic, than witnessing the phenomena on strangers brought by Mr. Hall. For although he (Mr. Beggs) knew that Mr. Hall was too sincere a Lover of truth to stoop to collusion, yet to many he was a stranger, and therefore for the advancement of truth and science he felt it most desirable that the subjects experimented upon to night should consist principally of persons residing in the town and of irreproachable character--(Applause). Mr. Beggs commenced his manipulations, and in a few seconds profound magnetic slumber followed. He then successively touched the organs of Benevolence, Self-Esteem, Philo-Progenitiveness, Firmness, Alimentiveness, Imitation, Comicality, and Acquisitiveness; the manifestations were so strongly developed as to astonish the audience, and some of the developments were so full of humour that peals of laughter followed.

William Newman, of Nottingham, was next operated upon by Mr. Isaac Johnson, and developments similar to those



already described were produced in a clear and decided manner, The lecture concluded by Mr. Hall operating upon William Wilmot, of Sheffield, and developing his (Mr. Hall's) new discoveries.

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### “NEUROHYPNOTISM.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENO-MAGNET.

DEAR SIR,—Our mutual friend, Mr. G. Falkner, did me the favour of sending me two papers with reports of your three lectures at Sheffield, which very much interested me; and, with his permission, as my medium of introduction, I now take the liberty of writing to you on the subject. You are aware I have been for the last thirteen months engaged in a kindred field of interesting inquiry. The mode by which I produce my phenomena, I feel convinced, do not depend on any peculiar influence of the operator upon the patient, in the way the Animal Magnetisers presume their patients are affected. My phenomena, I consider, arise entirely from the patient keeping the eyes fixed in one position, (and the greater the strain on them the better,) and the mind rivetted to one idea. By this means, some peculiar impression is made on the nervous system, which induces a state of somnolency, and a capability of being acted on in a manner so extraordinary that no one could credit who did not witness the phenomena, and even many who do witness them cannot credit their genuineness.

The greatest difference I have ascertained between my mode of operating and that of the Animal Magnetisers is this—that they seem only to succeed with a few individuals, who are of a highly susceptible temperament, whereas I seldom fail with any one, provided the patient strictly complies with my simple injunctions. Still, I am ready to admit, there is great variety as regards susceptibility, some becoming affected much more rapidly and intensely than others. I believe, by whatever plan they have been affected in the first instance, when once the impressibility has been stamped on the brain, by a few operations, they become liable to be affected *entirely through the imagination*. I am quite certain of this as regards my own mode of operating.

The curative effects which I have found to result from my operations are almost past belief; but they have been realised in so many instances as to place beyond dispute the efficacy of Neurohypnotism, in curing many diseases which had bid defiance to all known remedies.

The novelty which is being brought up, of the application of Animal Magnetism to illustrate the science of Phrenology, and in which you have been so successful, I consider most interesting as well as curious. I have tried it with several of my patients with uniform success as regards *certain* manifestations, in other patients without any. In those with whom I have succeeded, I have found the phenomena identical, whether the patients were sent to sleep by *animal contact*, or *without it* in my usual way. In *my* patients, steady but gentle pressure proves most successful; but I learn from a friend of yours, Mr. Fowler—who has favoured me with a call, and who can tell you something of my doings,—that you excite them by friction. I shall try your mode again, for I am anxious by all means to know all I can of the subject; and that can only be done by testing it in many different ways.

Should you come to Manchester, I shall be most happy to see you at my house; to shew you all I know of the subject; and to investigate your phenomena with a candid and honest desire to know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, whether favourable or unfavourable to my present views.

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES BRAID.

3, St. Peters'-square, Manchester, 21st Dec., 1842.

NOTE.—On the same principle that we have copied the theories of Mr. Sunderland and Dr. Buchanan, we have taken the liberty of inserting the letter of Mr. Braid, who is a highly respectable medical gentleman in Manchester, and is preparing an important work descriptive of his researches. It is necessary for us to explain that we do not, as he supposes, excite the different faculties by friction alone. Slight pressure on the part is our general mode; but we often find that pointing towards it *without actual contact* quite sufficient, when the subject is still, and the operator's hand is steady. Though widely differing from Mr. B. in some of his views, we cannot but admire his candour and generosity, and shall always be glad of his correspondence—our object, like his, being the discovery of truth, appear in what form it may. Indeed, it should not be forgotten that two truths cannot but agree, although they may be in one sense distinct; so that Neurohypnotism may be true to some extent, and still not prove that Vital Magnetism is otherwise.—Ed.

## PHRENO-MAGNETIC NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As Phreno-Magnetism is a new discovery, though many experiments have been tried by yourself, as well as by many private individuals, (several of whom were sceptics until the evidences adduced by their own experiments having proved

so demonstrative,) resistance becomes no longer tenable; and some having had the candour to confess their conversion, have been subjected to the scorn and ridicule of their acquaintances, and treated as having embraced wild, visionary, and untenable ideas; those of youth or early manhood being considered of a heated imagination or a love of notoriety, and those of mature age or of middle life as the results of imbecility. Many who treat the subject with scorn and contempt assert, that no manifestations have hitherto been exhibited but what might be successfully imitated by impostors, implying that all its professors are impostors; a censure so sweeping, so unfair, so unjust, and so contrary to all rational modes of drawing inferences, that if their own conduct were to be estimated by their own standard, the censure might probably recoil on the heads of some who fancy themselves not entitled to such honorary distinctions. Allowing that most of the results might be counterfeited, is that a proof that all embracing the theory are impostors? An original must exist before the counterfeit. As well may it be said that all kings, statesmen, warriors, &c., exist only in idea, having no reality, being the effects of high excitement or of imposture, because their public actions can be imitated on the stage. Were nine out of ten, or ninety-nine out of every hundred Mesmerists, or those operated upon, deceivers, one in ten or one in a hundred might be entitled to credit; and if so, the truth of the science would be established, though the world very properly requires the testimony of as many persons of integrity and honesty as possible, before a truth becomes universally admitted. I find no fault with such requirements; only it would be more honourable for persons to withhold their censures, and suppose themselves mistaken, or not sufficiently informed on the subject, rather than at once condemn all who embrace a new theory as impostors.

It appears highly desirable that those who may feel anxious, and have opportunities, should procure as many tests as possible, by comparing of which with others some general results may be obtained, so that the subject may afterwards become studied as a regular science, as no doubt many of the effects produced upon individuals are the exceptions to some general rules. However, it will be important to science to obtain as many of these results as possible, with the means used—the health—apparent age—sex—constitution—occupation—habits—temperament &c. as well as those of the operators; whether in a small or large room—crowded—noisy—still—warm—cold—&c., with any other particulars the circumstances may afford; also, if possible, the opinions of the operator. Such being brought into a general

mass, may be examined and tested by persons possessed of sufficient leisure and scientific attainments, by which means truth will be more likely to be obtained, and general principles established. Being only a recent convert to the science, I have not tried many subjects, and they are chiefly of my own family, who have no wish to deceive.

To be brief as possible—the first, a female about twenty years of age, lively turn of mind, dark hair, fair complexion, health generally good, sedentary employment—rendered her arm rigid while awake, which alarmed her but caused no pain—conversed freely—afterwards thrown into the Magnetic sleep by moving the fingers over the head for two or three minutes—restored easily, but remembers nothing—sensations on recovering not unpleasant. On another occasion, by the same means, in about the same time, asleep—touched Veneration a short time, caused a few pious ejaculations—touched Tune sang the first verse of the hymn “Jesu lover of my soul,” clearly, distinctly, solemnly, and as loud as ordinary conversation, Language in neither case touched.

Her sister, a little older, thrown into somnolency by the same means, effects alarming, great difficulty of breathing, violent palpitation of the heart, the whole frame in a violent tremor, and the arms and legs fast approaching to a very rigid state—demagnetised her in two or three minutes, but described the sensation as most unpleasant, horrid, and appearing like the last efforts of expiring nature; she soon, however, became fully restored and felt no ill effects—employment sedentary, and occasionally subject to such tremors, though in a much less degree—hair dark, fair complexion, and more grave than the former.

Another sister, between the ages of the last two, hair, complexion, habits, &c. similar, though more given to abstract reasoning, very sceptical, but willing to allow a fair trial—produced sleep by contact with the thumbs in about ten minutes—seemed easy, but upon touching Veneration, or possibly the borders of it, instantly placed her hands upon her knees and moved her fingers rapidly, as if playing a piano, though she never used one—restored her easily—she was conscious all the while, and recollected touching the head, and a thrilling sensation following down to her fingers, but could not help moving them—felt nothing unpleasant. On another occasion, tried two or three fresh organs without any effect—touched Mirth, and a more hearty laugh I never heard, clapping her hands to her sides, and causing all the family to join in chorus—her ordinary laughter seldom exceeds a smile—she does not know

why she laughed, there being no ludicrous image presented to her mind, but she could not possibly resist. I need scarcely add she is a firm believer in the science.

Caused the mother of a large family to sleep, and to attempt a lively tune, on touching Wit and Tune, though certainly not very harmoniously—tried several other organs, but obtained no manifestations. Tried a boy about seven years of age—produced sleep in about a quarter of an hour, by the head and thumbs, but no other effects. Tried another boy, about the same age, on two occasions, each quarter of an hour, but effected nothing. The eyes of the females, as well as those of the boys, were blue of various shades, but not heavy or dull. Tried a female not of the family, eighteen years of age, stout, healthy, dark eyes, black hair, active employment, of a lively turn, could with difficulty suppress laughter at the commencement, but in about five minutes was fast asleep, by the hands over the head—tried several organs single and combined without effect—tried Wit, which caused a smile and moderate Laughter—Wit and Imitation, on asking what she was thinking of, answered, "What are you thinking of?"—laughed, she laughed—hummed a lively tune, she again laughed—touched Causality and asked what she was doing, she replied, "Oh! I'll give it you," two or three separate times, to similar questions being asked, smiling at the time as if intended more in jest than in earnest—tried Tune. she hummed a small portion of a Ranter's hymn, using the words "Ashamed of Jesus!" &c. to a lively air—placed her on her feet, and touched Self-Esteem, she immediately stood firm and erect, and threw her head and hands back, assuming a very graceful but consequential attitude—on being restored, she remembered nothing.

I tried, just after, a young man, her companion, whom I had never seen before, and who never heard of Magnetism before your Lectures, which he did not attend. Bright hair and eyes, swarthy complexion, tall, and tolerably muscular; twenty-two years of age, a bricklayer, and who allowed a fair trial, assuring me he did not feign anything, though he resisted sleep as much as possible by moving his eyes to various objects. Succeeded by operating on the head and thumbs, for a quarter of an hour, in producing sound sleep. Comparison and Language being touched, and being asked what he was doing? he replied. "Thinking about you." "What about me?" "Shant tell you now." "Why not?" "I'll tell you another time." "Why not now?" "It is not convenient just now." On being restored, he recollected most things, but said the answers were not under his direction, they were forced mechanically as it

were, against an effort to suppress them. These were all tried in the same room—an ordinary good sized room—in which the family dwell, and in which were each time, from six or seven to eight or ten persons. These are simple unadorned facts, though I do not feel competent, with my slight experience in the science, to draw correct inferences; yet most of the answers appear manifestations. It appears to me highly probable that some one or more of the sensitive organs should be called into action, in combination with the one particularly required, in order to produce constant answers; otherwise the organs simply act by impulses, without any controlling power, and may consequently be confused and incoherent. These details may appear to some trifling and unimportant,—they may be so, simply considered,—but if combined with other experiments they may be the means of producing important results.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN POTCHETT.

Sneinton, Nottingham, Jan. 16, 1843.

NOTE.—The foregoing letter is written by a gentleman, well known in Nottingham as an intelligent and honest public teacher, a devout lover of science, and one who can rarely be brought to credit anything new without decisive evidence. We have given his observations in his own language; and though they may not seem at first sight in all instances to corroborate our own assumptions, it must be borne in mind, that Mr. P. makes little pretension to Phrenological learning—that what he has acquired is of the earlier school—and that in these experiments he appears to have often operated upon one faculty before his influence was entirely withdrawn from another, by which, in several instances, was produced evident confusion. Since his letter was written, we have been in the company of the young lady who gave such a puzzling manifestation, by moving the fingers, &c., when he supposed himself operating upon her organ of Veneration. During a public lecture, we touched one of her faculties in that group, when, as says the *Nottingham Mercury*, “She rose up gracefully from her seat, went on her knees, folded her hands, and lifted them as in the attitude of prayer, but did not speak.” We would here just hint, that whenever an unexpected manifestation is produced, such a fact should by no means be set down against the science, since, as our valued Correspondent candidly hints, the experiment itself might be an infringement of some general law. Farther, we do not agree with him as to the invariable necessity of touching two organs to produce a clear manifestation of one; for we often find that the one touched has in itself the power of giving activity to such others as may be denominated for the time its agents or ministers. This will be understood by any one who considers how, even in his ordinary wakeful mood, the gratification of one faculty proves a motive to the activity of others.—ED.

## VITAL MAGNETISM.—JAMAICA.

(From the Kingston Morning Journal.)

An experiment was lately performed at the Public Hospital in this city, of the following nature:—A patient there, who has been for a considerable time suffering from epileptic fits, called on the surgeon just before one of these paroxysms came on. The surgeon at the moment, on the suggestion of Mr. Brather, also a medical man, placed the patient in a chair, and commenced the passes, which soon produced somnolency, and most fortunately prevented the fit for that time.

The next day the man was again placed in the chair, and similar treatment produced catalepsy; and when the patient was in this state, the operator might place any of his limbs in any position, in which they would remain till removed to their former natural state by the operator. If further experiments are continued, this man is likely to be made magnetic, and all the other phenomena produced.

While on this subject, it may not be inappropriate to give publicity to the following paragraph, with which we have been favoured; and which, as will be perceived, is of vital importance to Magnetism:—

In the London Literary Gazette of the 13th August, received by the Packet, it is stated in an editorial article, that Dr. J. S. Davey, of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, who is one of the most celebrated Phrenologists of the day, has given publicity to the following facts: "That he has tried the effect of Natural or Vital Magnetism on the patients in the Hospital, with the most excellent results, and feels assured that the practice of Vital Magnetism will soon be universally adopted in the treatment of the insane."

NOTE.—It is really astonishing, that whilst so many proofs of the existence of this vital influence, and of its efficacy, come forth from all parts of the world, there should still be many medical men so loving of old prejudices as to close their eyes against it, and then, when they cannot see, proclaim their own ignorance as evidence of its non-existence! Many cases equally decisive with the above have come to our own knowledge; whilst on the other hand, instances are by no means wanting where, from the ignorance of ordinary practitioners, fits, which might have been cured by the simplest magnetic process, have been treated in a mode that has induced permanent physical and mental derangement.—ED.



## LITERARY NOTICES.

*Account of a Case of Successful Amputation of the Thigh, during the Mesmeric State, without the Knowledge of the Patient, &c. &c.* By W. TOPHAM, Esq., and W. SQUIBB WARD, Esq., M.R.C.S. London: H Baillière, 219, Regent street.

This is a deeply interesting, and, we feel convinced, faithful account of one of the most important surgical operations in modern times. We are not only familiar with the neighbourhood in which it was performed, but with some of those who saw it, and can therefore mention it with the greater confidence. We are well aware that some portions of the Press, as well as the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, have treated it contemptuously; but we are only sorry they should so soon have lost sight of the days of Harvey and Jenner; and feel assured that the time will come when some of them may be glad to lick up their own contempt of living truth.

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*Goyder's Phrenological Almanac.* London: W. S. Orr and Co.; J. and G. Goyder, Glasgow.

This cheap annual contains not only a useful calendar, but sufficient original scientific matter to render it a desirable book for knowledge-lovers in general and Phrenologists in particular. We heartily recommend it.

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DIGNITY OF THE IMMATERIAL PRINCIPLE.—Although I believe that the simple addition of more perfect organs would add considerably to our powers, I do not give it as my opinion, that the immaterial principle will remain unchanged with respect to the number and perfection of its faculties.—On this point, indeed, it is impossible to form any surmise. Of this, however, I feel convinced, that the weakness and imperfection of the human mind is chiefly attributable to the constitution of its organs. Their feebleness does not allow the soul to develop its real powers, while the nature of the moral and physical sensations subjects it to temptations of various kinds. Yet under all these disadvantages, how nobly does it soar above all that surrounds it; how infinitely is it superior in dignity to the most stupendous, the most beautiful and perfect combinations of inert matter! Weighed down by human infirmities, possessing but a partial power over a few atoms, and working with miserable tools, the intelligent power still shows its divine origin, and the mind which possesses sufficient energy to struggle with its difficulties, shines forth like a sun-beam that pours its light from among dark and heavy clouds. If a limited degree of intelligence, occupying a single point in a feeble and imperfect frame, can retain the comprehension of divine truths; can make splendid discoveries even beyond the confines of the world which it inhabits; can discover the secret workings of the elements; if it is possible for a limited will, ruling partially over so insignificant a portion of matter as a few nerves and muscles, to bring thousands of other beings into subjection, and to direct their actions; what notion then shall we form of the power and intelligence that occupies and fills infinite space, that yields the whole material world, and that governs all things in heaven and in earth! The imagination is dazzled, and the mind is overpowered by the idea.—*The Magnet.*