

THE
PHRENO-MAGNET,
AND
MIRROR OF NATURE.

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VOL. I.

RETROSPECT.

An incident highly characteristic of the times has recently engaged public attention at Bedford, where Mr Inwards, a lecturer on Mesmerism, laid the science open to all the obloquy attaching to a second edition of "Wakley-cum-O'Key," by allowing a person of the name of Whyatt, who he confesses is "as ignorant of the subject as a new-born babe," to operate upon Mrs. Barnes, one of his (Mr. I.'s) patients, by way of testing the validity of the phenomena. We are sorry that Mr. Inwards, who appears to be very earnest in the cause, should so far have committed it to the care of such a suckling as he represents Mr. Whyatt to be, since that gentleman, just as much as Mr. Wakley, has only shown by the trust *how impossible it is for any one to test what he does not understand*. So far as we can comprehend it, the case stands thus:—Mr. Inwards having operated pretty often upon Mrs. Barnes, and by specific manipulations produced certain effects, brings her before the public with a belief, if not a prediction, that the same process will again lead to the same results. Even this is venturing somewhat too much,—for uniform results of a uniform process even of the same operator upon the same patient, are not always to be depended upon; but may vary, according to the internal condition of either party, the time, the place, and the influence of other concomitant circumstances. Still, had the case rested here, it does not appear that Mesmerism would have suffered

by it. The grievance was, that another operator, knowing nothing of the true principles of the science, should have had confided to him Mr. Inward's patient, evidently with a tacit, if not an avowed understanding, that if his influence (which would necessarily be of a kind somewhat differing from Mr. I.'s,) and his unskilful manipulations, did not produce the same effects, the result must be set down as evidence against the science! What an absurdity! Yet, upon this kind of evidence—or rather, as it appears by the report upon Mr. Whyatt's simple *ipse dixit*—both lecturer and patient were condemned by the majority of the audience as impostors. We have not space to describe—nor is it necessary, if we had—the whole of Mr. Whyatt's bungling operation; but taking the report most favourable to *his* side of the question as correct, we should not hesitate to pronounce the case genuine; and what he in his ignorance and presumption set down as failures, to be simple and decisive illustrations (to a well-informed Mesmerist) of a natural truth. At one time, it appears, *he supposed himself* pointing towards the organ of Adhesiveness in Mrs. Barnes, during her somnolence, when the negative though proximate organ became actuated, and she manifested its functions by expressing a wish for something to be taken out of her way. It so happens, that in the space allotted on the common busts to Adhesiveness, there are several organs, the location of which Mr. Whyatt, having paid so little attention to Phreno-Mesmerism, is hardly likely to understand; yet when he proclaims one of his own miserable failures to the audience, a lecturer who declares he has paid considerable attention to the subject is to be condemned for it. In denouncing the preposterous course pursued by his opponents, we cannot, however, altogether exculpate Mr. Inwards. *He knows* Mesmerism to be true; why, then, did he place its interests in the hands of one who comprehended, as he says, no more of its principles than “a new-born babe?” Mesmerism, being true, ought to be guarded by its professors with as much prudence and dignity as the oldest science. Which of his professional opponents—what experimenter in any branch of philosophy—would submit to tests so irrational as he did, and risk the reputation of his science on the result? The profoundest Mesmerists yet feel how much there is in the phenomena they educe that cannot be clearly accounted for on any principle already established. He, therefore, who deviates from the simple line of induction, and pronounces a conclusion upon experiments he does not know properly how to conduct, as did Mr. Whyatt, is worthy only of being laughed at.

What Mr. Whyatt's profession is we do not know. He may be a grocer, or a druggist, or a lecturer on electricity. Whatever he be, we must suppose him better acquainted with the nature of his own avocation than a man who never pursued it; and we will, for the sake of argument, take it to be the latter, as the most scientific and akin to our subject. Supposing him to be invited to the town where resides Mr. Inwards, for the purpose of expounding and illustrating the principles of electricity, and Mr. Inwards attending his lecture, ignorant of the subject as "a new-born babe." Electrical apparatus requiring to be very carefully prepared and adjusted, and liable to serious disarrangement from the meddling of ignorant people is on the platform, the audience seated at a respectable distance; and Mr. Whyatt, meeting with no annoyance, is proceeding with his experiments, and giving his explanations, which there would be no occasion for his doing, were his audience already well-informed on its theme. Wise enough, however, to know their own ignorance, they are content to admire what they cannot account for; and though to manufacture lightning by machinery may seem somewhat like conjuring, they do not vote Mr. Whyatt an impostor. At a certain stage of the proceedings, however, (as we will suppose) up gets Mr. Inwards and a knot of his neighbours, confessing their ignorance, but declaring themselves (than which no declaration is more easy) lovers of truth, and badgering the lecturer till he allows Mr. I. in the name of the party, to attempt the enlightening of them by handling the machinery himself. The natural result of this is, that from the very indifferent manner in which the proceeding is conducted, the apparatus is thrown into a wrong condition; the experiments amount to mere bungling; Mr. Whyatt is a stranger, and there is no danger in offending him; his opponent cannot understand what he has done, and does not like to betray his ignorance to the audience by whom he is well known. His coadjutors being in a somewhat similar case, and actuated by similar motives—being, too, what are called men of weight in the locality, and able to influence the feelings of the meeting, therefore get a resolution passed, declaring the failure not to be on the part of the man who has presumed to meddle, but, of the lecturer who allowed him, and who is consequently in their esteem an impostor! Whatever Mr. Whyatt and his coadjutors may think of the matter, this supposed change of cases puts it in an equitable light. Under the circumstances imagined, the conduct of Mr. Inwards at his own town of Houghton Régis, would be quite as rational and justifiable as was that of Mr. Whyatt, at Bedford. We do not use language stronger than

our feelings when we assert that, let Mr. Inwards and his patient be whatever they may—and we have heard nothing to convince us that they are other than honest and respectable; taking the case merely upon its own merits as reported in an opposition print,—the conduct of the Anti-Mesmerists towards them and the subject, was not only irrational but heartless in the extreme. Mr. Inwards has published a spirited letter on the subject in the *Bedford Mercury*—a paper which appears quite open to a fair discussion of the question.

From the contemplation of such obstacles, we turn with pleasure to glance at the progress of Mesmerism elsewhere. In a recent course of lectures at Wolverhampton, we were supported by several of the most respectable medical gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who not only firmly believe in the science, but are beginning to make it of practical importance in a curative sense. We shall not soon forget the strenuous and honourable part they took in favour of the truth, against repeated objections urged with unexampled pertinacity. Nor is it a less cheering fact, that the Phreno-Mesmeric Society of Liverpool has no less than nine or ten of the profession amongst its members, and that the Medical Hall has been voted for its use. It is by a talented member of this institution, that we have been favoured with the methodical diagram which will be found in our present number, to which we call the attention of all our correspondents. Experiments carried on in the spirit he recommends cannot fail to induce the most satisfactory results.

It will be seen that from the pages of our valued contemporary, the *New York Magnet*, edited by the Rev. La Roy Sunderland, we have extracted an article the interest of which must be an apology for its length. Since the medical gentleman who had the management of the case, has been so peculiarly observant and minute in his details, we have chosen to give the whole rather than a summary, as in such a matter even incidents that seem trivial are often significant of important principles. Its insertion must be our excuse for postponing several articles of correspondence, as well as notices of books, &c., to another opportunity. A few more numbers will bring us to the close of the year, when an enlarged form will enable us to do our friends more ample justice.

REYNOLDS ON CLAIRVOYANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENO-MAGNET.

SIR,—In a memoir of Pigault Lebrun, by G. M. W. Reynolds, may be found the following remarks:—

Pigault Lebrun was a staunch believer in animal magnetism, and in the possibility of a somnambulist perceiving all that was taking place at a distance. The following circumstance is said to have been the original cause of this superstition:—

One day Pigault had sent a somnambulist to sleep, and was about to awake her, when one of the spectators demanded of her what was taking place at that moment in Paris, the Mesmerism here alluded to having taken place in a country town at a very great distance from the metropolis.

"A young man has just thrown himself off the parapet of Pont Neuf," said she, still asleep: "I see it all!"

"You see the circumstances distinctly?"

"Beyond all doubt! He re-appears upon the surface of the Seine—assistance is at hand—he is saved!"

Some minutes passed away, during which smiles and murmurs of incredulity passed amongst the spectators. Pigault addressed another question to the sleeping girl relative to the event; her reply was as follows:—

"I see him plainly! he is now upon the quay! He is a young man of about twenty, beautifully dressed, and elegant in appearance. He has not even fainted. He now walks onwards; but crowds are following him!"

When the somnambulist awoke, Pigault inquired if she recollected what had just passed upon the Pont Neuf; but she appeared very much surprised, knew not even the name of the bridge of which Pigault had spoken, and declared that she had never been in Paris—a statement which subsequent inquiry proved to be correct. The circumstance was an extraordinary one, and the girl's statement was of course totally disbelieved. A few days afterwards the *Journal de Paris* reached the place where this event occurred, and Pigault perceived an article relative to an attempt at suicide. He read—rubbed his eyes—and read again. There was no room for doubt; the report in the newspaper perfectly coincided with the statement made by the somnambulist; the age of the young man, the hour, the place, the costume, and the manner in which he had been saved, were all correctly related by the young girl.

We leave Doctor Elliotson and other believers in Mesmerism to give their opinions upon this incident.*

Mr. Reynolds, you will perceive, calls this a superstition, and it is a question whether Dr. Elliotson or any other magnetiser could convince him of the contrary. That Mr. Reynolds is a well-informed man and clever writer we must all admit, and that a single word from such a man will no doubt cause such of his readers as had little opportunity of investigating the truth of lucid somnambulism—to look with caution at the astounding reports now in circulation. But it is my belief that if Mr. Reynolds had been placed in the same situation as Lebrun, with the same evidence, he would have been as staunch a believer in what he calls a superstition as he is now in phrenology. If this had been a solitary instance it might have passed

* We have had, in our own recent experience, several examples of clairvoyance (if such consciousness of remote occurrences can be so denominated) equally striking and conclusive.—Ed.

off as one of those dreams that now and then do happen to be verified in so remarkable a manner. But when we hear of such instances both at home and abroad, recorded by men of veracity and capable of judging, we must admit that "It is impossible for man to tell what things in nature are impossible or out of nature." If a belief in the superior knowledge of somnambulists constitutes a superstitious man, then I will acknowledge myself one, and shall continue to be so until what I have witnessed and considered to be facts can be proved to the contrary. I think the following lines may not be out of place:—

" With wise intent
The hand of nature on peculiar minds
Imprints a different bias, and to each
Decees its province in the common toil.
To some she taught the fabric of the sphere,
The changeful moon, the circuit of the stars,
The golden zones of heaven: to some she gave
To weigh the moment of eternal things,
Of time, and space, and fate's unbroken chain,
And will's quick impulse."

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES PEMBROOK.

Birmingham, September 9, 1843.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers, headed "Injurious effects of Mesmerism, and describing a mismanaged case which has induced some suffering. We have observed it chiefly in those prints which have been most industrious in denying that there is any truth at all in Mesmerism. How very consistent! When will they begin to detail the thousand instances of benefit derived from it?"

DIAGRAM OF A METHOD OF MESMERIC INVESTIGATION, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENO-MAGNET.

SIR, — The accompanying diagram is designed to assist the experimenter in observing and recording facts. Facts, it may be observed, are all valuable, but not all equally so, and some derive their chief importance from their being associated with others. A tabular view both of the work which is done, and of that which remains to be accomplished, may assist materially in directing future inquiries.

The table is intended to comprehend all the facts which have been and which may be discovered : each experimenter might record his progress in his note-book, with references to the several heads.

I would strongly recommend your correspondents to take up the consideration of different classes of phenomena, each according to his own taste, and to record minutely the results and the methods by which they have been obtained, carefully separating opinions and conclusions from the facts themselves.

The very loose and general terms employed by some of your correspondents can serve no purpose in science. "I strengthened his magnetic power;" "I deepened the sleep;" "I found I could attract him;" are expressions which not only convey no information to the reader, but excite a suspicion that the person using them has not acquired the really difficult art of *seeing facts*.

I hope Dr. Gibbes will favour us with a more full description of the experiments from which he concludes that the body has magnetic polarity. If his conclusion be verified he will have the honour of making one of the most important discoveries in the Science. Did Dr. Gibbes try if his fingers, after the same process, would affect the electroscope? Did any other person procure the same result? How often did Dr. Gibbes make the experiment? What was the length and weight of the needle? Did he ever fail in obtaining the same result? I am tempted to hope that Dr. Gibbes is right, but the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism are, in many respects, so nearly allied that it requires no small degree of acuteness and care to determine how much of a given effect may be due to one of these causes and not to the rest.

I hope Dr. Gibbes will not be offended if I hint at a *possible* source of error:—If the needle tended to rest in a certain position, from its own directive power or any other cause, a disturbance, from *any* cause, of the north pole would produce a vibration in the needle, and angles nearly equal would be described on both sides of the line of rest. If the hand after repelling the north pole, were carried suddenly to the south, it would appear to attract because it was placed there at the time of the returning oscillation, allowing one to take place during the time the hand is passing, and Dr. Gibbes says the influence is only momentary; it would therefore require a sudden transition to produce the effect before the dissipation of the supposed magnetic charge. It is important, too, to bear in mind that thrusting forth the arms to produce "magnetic polarity" also produces ordinary heat and ordinary electricity.

I.

Is it possible that a living being can be put into a peculiar abnormal condition called the Mesmeric state, or Mesmeric sleep?

II;

What are the { Characters { Positive { Mental a.
and { and { Physical b.
and { Negative { Mental c.
{ Characteristics..... e. { Physical d. } of this state?

III;

Under what new influences can a patient, in a given mesmeric condition, be brought, which influences..... { will alter (a) that condition? { What is the new condition; and what changes are passed through before it is attained?
will not alter (b) that condition?

IV.

What means may be employed to produce the mesmeric state, and is their efficacy

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dependent} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{independent of (c)} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wholly (a)} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{partly on (b)} \end{array} \right.$	1. The transmission of a magnetic or other influence?
		2. The Belief of the patient and Will of the operator?
		3. The Belief of the Patient?
		4. The Will of the Operator?

V.

What means may be employed to produce phrenological manifestations, and on what particular depends their exciting power?

VI.

Is mesmerism capable of being applied to any purpose.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{useful} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{injurious} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Curative? a} \\ \text{Educational? b} \\ \text{Philosophical? c} \end{array} \right.$	1. Physical?
			2. Moral?
			3. Mental?
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Physical? a} \\ \text{Moral? b} \\ \text{Mental? c} \end{array} \right.$	

MESMERIC REMINISCENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENO-MAGNET.

SIR.—With a wish to forward the noble science of Animal Magnetism, and add a few more facts to the hundreds already established almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, I have been induced to inform you of the experiments I have made, hoping you will give them a place in your invaluable Journal.

My attention was first drawn to the subject by attending one of your lectures at New Shildon, where I saw to me new and wonderful things, yet, like many others, I must confess I was rather sceptical on the subject, and fancied there must be some deception or collusion with the parties; yet as there was nothing tangible on which I could hang a doubt, I determined to become an experimentalist and judge of its truth or falsehood by direct experiment. At the first opportunity I accordingly did so, and made my first experiment on a young man, a companion, on whom I produced the mesmeric sleep in twenty-five minutes, by the same means I had seen you make use of. I tried all the means generally made use of for waking a person from ordinary sleep, without avail, which fully convinced me in what then appeared one of the greatest wonders in Mesmerism. In this experiment I succeeded in making the arms and legs rigid, but failed in producing any manifestation of the organs. I must here state that I knew nothing of Phrenology, and my only guide in these experiments was a chart which I had found in *Chambers's Information for the People*; nevertheless with the aid of this I was afterwards enabled to produce all the manifestations I had seen at your lecture. I repeated the experiment three nights successively, still without any manifestations; but on the fourth I fully succeeded in all the organs I tried, and not only proved all I saw at your lecture to be true, as borne out by my own experiments, but also others which, had I then seen, I should have thought beyond the possibility of belief by the most credulous.

Thus, with the aid of the above-mentioned chart, one of the common busts, and the experiments detailed in the *Phreno-Magnet*, I have continued my experiments up to the present time with great success, during which I have mesmerised upwards of forty individuals, and given ten public lectures, in the course of which I have succeeded in convincing hundreds of the truth of Phrenology by Animal Magnetism, and from others have had heaped upon me the most gross and virulent abuse, and chiefly from those of whom we might have expected better; but to time I leave the restoration of their diseased organs, satisfied that they have never been able to point out collusion or deception in any one experiment; but this is all more than over-balanced by the satisfaction I have derived in seeing the rapid strides the science has made, as well as its great utility as a curative agent, in cases which have come under my own observation.

Not having addressed you before, and previous to relating one or two of the cases wherein I have witnessed its results, it may be necessary to state, that I have produced in nearly all my subjects the manifestations detailed in the *Phreno-Magnet*, as having been produced by yourself and your numerous correspondents, and also that before I ever heard or even thought of such a thing, I by accident discovered the Clairvoyant state in Thomas Waugh, one of my subjects, and whom I have frequently mesmerised. I made the discovery in the following manner:—One

evening when alone in a room together, I mesmerised him merely to try some of the newly-discovered organs, but on exciting language he began to say "I can see the people in the next room; I can see from my stomach, knees, and finger ends; I can see your inside, and how the process of digestion goes on." I was greatly surprised, and requested him to describe what he saw of the process of digestion, which he did as follows:—"Well, the stomach presses against the gall, and a liquid comes out and mixes with the food in the stomach, and part of it is passing through that channel, (pointing with his finger to the part) and part is going along that passage to the heart." I did not question him on that subject any further at that time, but asked him who was in the next room. He described their several positions exactly, (which I ascertained was correct) and those he knew he mentioned by name. He also further described the position of the furniture in the chambers above (although he had never been in one of them) quite correctly, as well as the position of my two children, who were in bed at the time, in which he was also correct, as we examined them immediately. This led me to think, that if he could see my internal arrangements, he would be able to see others also, if placed in contact with him, which was tried in my next experiment. He mentioned the individual by name, and said he appeared to be transparent, and described the process of digestion as before. On being questioned if he saw anything particular about him, he hesitated for a while, and then said it would not be prudent to tell; but being desired to do so by the individual himself, he stated that he had a rupture of the bowels, and that he wore a truss. This the person said was correct, which you may suppose surprised us all, as none present except the person himself, knew of this being the case. I placed another of the same party in contact with him, and after examining him he said he had three biles on one of his thighs, and that two of them were covered and the other not, which was the case.

In a subsequent experiment I asked him what it was produced the mesmeric sleep. He answered, "You attract the electric fluid from me which produces sleep." From this I supposed, if he was correct, that if I placed him on the insulated stool of an electrical machine, and charged him with the fluid, I would not be able to produce sleep at all. I tried it, and found by repeated experiments my opinion fully verified, for in no case could I produce the least effect while so charged; but on removing from the stool I threw him into the sleep in half a minute, at two and three yards distance. Having succeeded in this, I reversed the machine, and placed him in contact with the rubber instead of the conductor, and after the discharge of four small jars, I fully succeeded in putting him to sleep; yet he did not appear to be so sound as when I mesmerised him in the usual way, but at the same time he appeared quite unconscious. This I attributed to my timidity in using the machine for such a purpose for the first time in not extracting a sufficient quantity of the fluid. Yet I saw sufficient to strengthen my opinion and bear out his statement, that the sleep is produced by attraction of the fluid from the subject, and that the operator becomes the receiver, and through him the subject receives the agent of his physical powers, while in the sleep.

As a Clairvoyant, I have tested him in many instances, by bringing in contact with him persons with sores and internal diseases, which were well known to exist by the individuals themselves, but to neither of us. And I have never known him to fail except in one instance, which I attributed to his being crossed by the person going up to him too quickly.

One or two cases I will describe, which can be testified by persons whose veracity will not be questioned by those to whom they are known, some of them avowed sceptics, and who only witnessed the experiments under the impression they would be able to detect the collusion they stated must be practised, not only by Clairvoyant and operator, but by the parties examined, from the assumption that it was impossible.

A Miss S., who had for years been afflicted with an abscess of the hip joint, had had the advice of several of the faculty, but without receiving any more than a temporary benefit. On being placed in contact with the Clairvoyant he was desired to examine her, which he did by moving his fingers over the body and limbs; he said there was a palpitation of the heart—the lungs appeared healthy—the liver good, but the stomach weak; he then discovered the abscess—described particularly its locality—its extent—and appearance; said it could be removed by the application of a poultice of hemlock and marshmallows: this was done, and in ten days she could walk as well as ever. On a second examination he ordered the part to be fomented with the mallows. And now, although only six weeks since the first application, she is as well as ever she was in her life.

A Miss O., a girl 12 years of age, unknown to either of us, had a severe pain in her side, and by order of a medical man had leeches applied, but without any relief. On being examined by the Clairvoyant, he described the exact part where she felt the pain; said there was an inflamed ridge as big as his thumb in the inside, and that on the outside there were five or six punctures as if she has been bitten by something; he ordered a poultice of marshmallows, which was applied, and in two days she was perfectly well again.

A Mr. — a gentleman who has been afflicted with a wet scurvy for the last seven years, has consulted several of the most eminent of the faculty, and amongst others the late Sir Astley Cooper, who have all prescribed for it, but without doing any good. He was sceptical as to Mesmerism being of any service to him, and it was only on the earnest solicitation of a friend who had witnessed several experiments that he was induced to undergo an examination; and at the time the Clairvoyant was thrown into the sleep we did not know that he would be there at all; he was an entire stranger, not only to the Clairvoyant and myself but to nearly all those present. He was shewn into the room, and although in perfect darkness, (as most of my examinations are, the Clairvoyant stating that he does not see well either in candlelight or full daylight,) on being placed in contact with him, he described the leg as being diseased, but could not point out any wounds for a considerable time, but he afterwards described it so directly as to call forth the surprise of the sceptic himself as well as of several gentlemen present, when assured by the gentleman himself that it was correct. On being asked if he knew of any thing that would do it good, he said "Yes, the corrosive sublimate dissolved" in a liquid he did not name, as he said he would prepare it himself, (the Doctors did not know how to dissolve it properly,) and bring to the house he was then at, at six o'clock next evening, which he faithfully performed, without the matter having been again mentioned to him. This was to be used as a lotion, but before using it he was to apply poultices of hemlock and marshmallows. This was done as directed, and on the first application of the poultice he slept nearly the whole night, a thing he had not done for several years before, having invariably to get up every night as a little relief from pain. He is now applying the lotion—is nearly free from pain—the wounds are almost healed and look quite healthy, as acknowledged by his medical attendant.

These, Sir, are three out of the many cases, where I have seen animal magnetism made use of as a curative agent, with the greatest beneficial results, in the publication of which I sincerely declare I have not the least benefit directly or indirectly, except that through it others may be induced to make use of it, and derive that benefit which it has already afforded to some. I could have related several more cases where he has prescribed medicines of which he has not the least knowledge, (in his waking moments,) with the most beneficial results, but having trespassed to so great an extent upon your columns already I will defer them to another time, if you should think them worthy a place in your Journal.

Before concluding I would mention a case I have met with within the last month, that surprises me more than any thing I have hitherto met with or read on the subject. A young woman, 20 years of age, who has for some time visited at my house, had a wish that I should try to mesmerise her, which I consented to, and consequently began by passes, &c., as usual. I continued this for five minutes without the least apparent effect, except an inclination of the head backwards. I continued the passes for two minutes longer, and as still there was no appearance of sleep, I left off, supposing I was not able to mesmerise her, in order more fully to restore her. I requested her to walk about or go to the door awhile; she attempted to comply with my request, but said she could not move. I then found that some influence had been obtained, and thought if so that she would be attracted by me, which was the case, for on my removing she instantly got up and followed me to the door. I then tried to excite the organs, which manifested themselves in a clear and distinct manner. Under the excitement of Benevolence she emptied her pockets, laughing and conversing with us at the same time at the absurdity of her actions, which she declared she had no power to restrain. Under the excitement of Wonder, she examined minutely the chimney-piece ornaments; wondered how ever they were made, and where they could come from, although she had seen them scores of times before, and were things only of an ordinary description, such as Derbyshire spar, apples, pears, &c., and a brass candlestick, with some shells. Under Acquisitiveness she seized greedily the money she had before given me, and attempted to get her hand into my pockets. On her wishing to go home I was obliged to walk before her in the street, until it had so far subsided as to permit her to leave me; but previous to that time whenever I turned in another direction she immediately did the same. Not having met with or heard of any thing of the kind before, your opinion will greatly oblige me, as well as many of your numerous correspondents.*

I may also state that I have called upon all the medical gentlemen in Darlington, and those I have seen I requested to bring any of their patients with whose diseases they were acquainted, and have them examined by the Clairvoyant in their presence, but with the exception of one I have not found them willing to take any part in the matter. I am sorry at this, for it is to the unprejudiced part of the faculty we have more especially to look for determining its use as a curative agent, and bringing it into general use, at all events until it passes into the proper hands. I am determined to follow up my experiments with vigour. My not having addressed you before must be my apology for extending my remarks to so great a length.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SUNTER,

Darlington, September 11, 1843,

* We have seen and participated in many such cases. It is just as common to produce vigilance in some patients as somnolence in others by Mesmerism; and it often happens that susceptibility to external and even remote influences is as refined in one state as in the other. A youth of 18, of sanguine-sympathetic temperament, whom we mesmerised during the lecture of which Mr. Sunter makes mention,—a case in which we always produce somnolence and the usual phrenological manifestations,—one day tried his hand upon us, and decidedly threw us into an abnormal though not sleepy state, and by touching particular localities of the head with the point of the finger, produced most extraordinary manifestations of the cerebral functions. These we could for some time reason upon, though we had no will or power to resist them; and, as a proof that this was not owing to the imagination, or to our sense of the part he was touching, several of the manifestations were at variance with the organs we supposed him to be exciting. Having described the youth's temperament as sanguine-sympathetic, it is proper we should name that our own is somewhat active, being chiefly sanguine-nervous.—We were not less delighted than surprised by many of our sensations, and still remember them well—indeed there is something so pleasurable in the recollection of them, that we should deem it a very severe loss to forget them.—ED. PHRENO-MAG.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(From the New York Magnet.)

Mania, Convulsions, and Nervous Head-ache, combined with Softening of the Bones of the Cranium; Affection of the Spine, Stomach, Nervous Debility, relieved in a Young Lady, aged twenty-two, who had been afflicted for more than twelve years,—connected with new and important facts in the Science of Pathetism;

BY DR. JOHN TANNER,

Medical Pathetist.

Sir,—I herewith present you the facts of the above case, unconnected with medical technics or alterations, stating the simple facts from notes taken at each sitting.

I was called on the 15th of January last, to visit Miss Mary E. F.—whose ill health had been for more than 12 years, a burden to herself and family. On entering the parlour, I found Miss F. sitting with her mother. The first glance satisfied me, that the young lady was deranged. Of course, I had no hope of receiving any satisfactory information from her, respecting her state of health.

On applying to Mrs. F. (her mother,) she informed me, that Mary E. had always been in a very delicate state, and that, from the time she was ten years of age, had been seriously afflicted in her head, that she had violent nervous headaches, causing absolute derangement, which would last for three months at a time; that she was subject to strong and dangerous convulsions, and that her spine, uterus, and stomach were very seriously affected (as the sequel will show,) and her weakness was at times so great, that she would fall down suddenly, and frequently during the day. On enquiring whether she had had proper medical attendance, the names of many respectable physicians were given in reply, at the same time stating what had been done for her daughter, and of what little avail the whole had been to her. I then asked why (as all the Doctors had

pronounced her incurable) she had sent for me? She replied, that a Rev. gentleman, an intimate friend of the family's had stated it as his belief that Pathetism would greatly relieve, if not entirely cure her, and hearing that I had succeeded in curing many, she sent to me, as the only hope she had left of relief to her daughter.

Believing this case nearly hopeless, but having a strong conviction of the power of this agency, from several cases I had cured, I determined, desperate as it appeared, to attempt her cure, the result of which you have from the following notes, and should any person feel curious to know more respecting it and other cases, I will most cheerfully, on their applying at my office, refer them to many who at times witnessed the progress of the cure, but especially to some of the Rev. clergy and physicians.

I pathetised Miss Mary E. F. several times between the 17th of last January and Tuesday, March the 7th, at which time the most important part of the cure commenced. I will here remark that the second time I operated on Miss F. she was restored her senses.

I commenced at the 9th sitting to abbreviate as much as possible.

Tuesday Evening, March 7, 1843.

I put Miss M. E. F. into the somnipathetic state, at half-past eight o'clock, in three minutes. After three minutes rest, the following dialogue ensued:—

Q. Can you tell me when, or how long before you will be cured?

A. Yes, it will be near five months from now provided you pathetise me three times a week during the time.

Q. When will your mother hear from your brother A?

A. Mother will hear from my brother shortly after the 17th of next July—he will send us * * * * *

In about two minutes she resumed by saying "Dr. at twenty minutes of ten o'clock on Sunday morning next I shall be taken very ill, and will continue extremely weak, until Tuesday night, when you must put me to sleep. I shall go into the fifth state on account of my weakness. You cannot prevent it, but I shall then get better."

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, I restored her. Previous to so doing, I received a promise from her mother, (the only person present,) that she would not mention to Mary, nor any other person, what she had said about being sick on Sunday next.

Tenth Sitting, Wednesday Evening, March 8, 1843.

Pathetised Miss F. at half-past eight o'clock, at the residence of Miss G. R.

I endeavoured at this sitting to pathetise Miss J. A. S. at the same time with Miss F. but Miss F. being far more susceptible than Miss S., she went into the fourth state before Miss S. had reached the third state. I was obliged to discontinue operating on Miss S. on account of the great distress exhibited by Miss F.

I then proposed the following question:—

Q. Will my little boy (infant) be sick to-morrow?

A. Your boy will be sick to-morrow, more so than to-day, but he will not be more so than he was yesterday. You will not be able to raise him—his span (life) is just so long—at the same time drawing her hands until they were about eighteen inches apart.

Q. You are pretty well now, are you not?

A. Yes, very well now, but I shall be exceedingly sick on next Sunday morning, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock—I shall feel uncommonly

well before going out, but on the step I shall be taken very unwell. Oh, dear! I shall be very bad.

Q. Had I not better pathetise you for it?

A. Oh no! not until next Tuesday night.

Q. Tell me, if you can, what medicines, or what I had better do to relieve you?

A. Your own judgment will best dictate that to you.

Q. As you will go into the fifth state on Tuesday night, and have a strong spasm, I had better defer pathetising you?

A. No; I must be pathetised on Tuesday night, for then I shall get well soon after.

Q. Will you be sick, and vomit on Sunday morning—very sick?

A. Yes, I shall be very sick; I shall vomit; and at a quarter-past one o'clock on Sunday, I shall have a very severe spasm. Oh! I shall be so sick and so very weak; but you will be able to restore me on Tuesday night.

Miss F. appeared very much distressed during the above. She also stated that her mother had heard a false report from a man about one of her brothers; that he was not in the ship the man had stated he was, nor ever had been. On asking her mother about it she was astonished, and said she had heard so, but that she had mentioned it to no one.

Q. Will you oblige me by stating how long the spasm will last on Tuesday night.

A. Certainly; it will last exactly five and three quarter minutes.

Mrs. M., one of the ladies present, requested me to ask Miss F. about her son.

Q. What is the matter with Mrs. M.'s son (a lad of nine years)?

A. He will never be of much good to any one, himself or anybody else. I cannot tell you now what is the matter with him, although I should know, but if you will ask me on Tuesday night next, I will tell you.

I then put her into communication with Miss E. L. She conversed, sung, &c. until I feared it would be injurious for her; having been *asleep* two hours, and I restored her to her normal state.

Eleventh Sitting, Friday Evening, March 10, 1843.

Pathetised Miss F. at her mother's at eight o'clock. *Note.* Miss F. had been quite unwell all yesterday and to-day—I put her into the fourth state in two minutes and a half. After a few moments she said “I do not see you to-night; I feel weary; What a miserable creature I am to live only by constant excitement.”

Q. You will not need so much excitement after you get better, will you?

A. I will always need more or less excitement, but I shall soon get well of the affection in my head; I will have some of my old feelings now and then. Dr. you are troubled in mind, but you have not got so much cause for it, as you think you have.

Q. What causes those old feelings and that sickness you speak of?

A. Dyspepsia causes me to feel bad.

Q. How is my little boy to-day?

A. Not so well as he was the other day; he will not live long; I do not know how long. Then, as if speaking to herself she said “I will not get to church on Sunday.”

Q. Tell me whether I must pathetise you on Sunday or Monday next.

A. Do not pathetise me on Sunday or Monday, but on Tuesday night.

Q. Will you have the kindness to tell me how many convulsions you will have on Sunday, how long they will last, &c.

A. [With a deep sigh and apparent distress,] I will have six spasms or convulsions; the first will last five minutes, and commence at a quarter past one o'clock. The last spasm will be *precisely* at six o'clock, and last eleven minutes. On Wednesday I shall be better. On Tuesday night you must put me to sleep twice.

Q. Then you will not be sick again, but continue to get better until four months, when you will get well?

A. I shall be sick again on the first of April next, very bad *in bed*. I shall have two spasms then, and that will be the last—I *shall never have another* (with much emphasis and a marked expression of delight. Can you give me an emetic of *antimonial wine*, it will be better than *ipecac*,—(which I had intended to give her, but which I had not mentioned to any person)—I must take it on Sunday. I am getting a great deal of good to-night, and shall be much better to-morrow. I shall be very very weak, and shall not leave my bed from Sunday until Wednesday.

Q. I want you to tell me, seriously, whether it will hurt you to be pathetised by others.

A. Yes; it *will* hurt me to let others operate on me, and I will not let any one do it.

Q. Will Miss S. leave us very soon?

A. Miss S. is not going away; don't know the reason; but there she will stay; but Dr. you will be a little sick before long.

Q. How do you know these things? Can you tell me?

A. I cannot tell how I know them, but *there* they are (extending her hand before her) right plain.

Then, suddenly, she exclaimed "There! Oh dear, dear!" and fell back in the chair, pale as death.

Why, Elizabeth what is the matter? Do tell me. Just at this moment, two messengers knocked at the door, with a message for me to go to my sister, who had been taken suddenly with a spasmodic attack. (This information was brought me by Mrs. F.) I continued my attention to Miss F. who appeared in a distressed but thoughtful state. She said suddenly "It won't happen to night," (meaning no doubt the death of my sister;) then turning to me, she said "There you feel better now—you had better go home instantly—your sister is very sick."

Q. Will anything serious happen to her to night?

A. Nothing serious will happen to her to-night; she will get better soon after you get there. She is very uncomfortable and sick here, (placing her thumb on the heart, and her second finger above the pit of the stomach at the lower end of the sternum.) She added, the disease will take its course.

Q. Can she be benefitted by pathetism?

A. Yes, if it is not done too rapidly and too weighty.

Q. Would it do to pathetise her to-night?

A. Yes, she will get better, *but be very careful of her*.

I then awoke her, and left for my sister, whom I found precisely in the state described by Miss F. and she was much better in twenty minutes after I reached her.

Sunday Morning, March 12th, 1843.

After instructions to my brother to be near the house of Miss F., to prevent injury should she be taken ill in the street, I prepared some medicines to take with me. At ten o'clock I reached the office of Dr. C. N., who had expressed a desire to witness whatever might transpire. We proceeded immediately towards the residence of Miss F. When within a

short distance of the house, my brother came to us in haste, and stated that I was wanted instantly at Miss F.'s as she had been taken suddenly very ill.

Dr. N. and myself reached the house at eighteen minutes past ten o'clock. On entering the front parlour, we found Miss F. lying on the carpet, with a pillow under her head, conscious, but wholly unable to speak, and attended by Miss C. H., who stated that Miss F. was taken very ill at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, as she was about getting her bonnet and shawl to proceed to church. She was taken on the first step, in ascending the stairs. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the attack of sickness at the stomach, with vomiting of water returned, and with it her ability to speak. I, with assistance, removed her to her chamber, and having had her placed comfortably in bed, made the following inquiries.

Q. Describe to me your sensations.

A. I am as sick as death at the stomach; it seems as if every pulse in my body beats double; never felt as I do now; all power seems to have gone out of my frame.

I ordered Vin. Ant. one ounce, divided into table spoonful doses, to be given every fifteen or twenty minutes, until it operated, with draughts of warm water. In twenty minutes the first dose operated a little, by which water and mucuous were discharged; a second dose was given; in ten minutes after, Miss F. said "I am getting worse, my sight is gone." From this time until a few minutes after twelve o'clock, two other doses were administered with but very little effect. The fifth and last portion was now given without operating. At eleven minutes past one o'clock p.m., symptoms of convulsions appeared and rapidly increased, spasm after spasm intermitting every moment, until sixteen minutes past one o'clock, when they ceased, having lasted exactly five minutes.

At ten minutes before two o'clock she appeared better, and conversed with Miss S. and myself. Second spasm commenced at five minutes past two o'clock, and lasted two minutes. Three minutes after, patient discharged a small quantity of mucuous, of an orange taste, which she described as tasting pleasant, not bad. Afterwards seemed stronger, and complained of being hungry; at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, she made the same complaint. At fifteen minutes before three o'clock third spasm came on very strong, and lasted exactly two minutes; fears she is going to die. I then administered *Aconit* 2nd dil., by touching the tongue and by olfaction; at three o'clock, she ate a crumb of bread about the size of a small hickory nut. Complains of a trembling feeling through the system, and says the bread lies like a weight upon her chest. At twenty minutes past three o'clock I gave her two table-spoonful of weak tea; immediately after, the fourth spasm commenced and lasted less than two minutes. She then seemed perfectly exhausted, and lay very quiet (stupor) until the fifth spasm, which commenced at seven minutes past four o'clock, was very strong, and lasted two minutes. After it complained of pain in the stomach, and seemed very much exhausted.

At fifteen minutes before six o'clock perceptible rigidity of the muscles (indicating a powerful convulsion) when the spasms commenced very strong, lasting one minute; intermission two minutes; return of the spasms *stronger, with previous twitchings of the tendons*, at five minutes before six o'clock; time one minute; intermission, with twitching of the tendons, two minutes. Third return of spasm shorter and stronger; time half a minute; same appearance at the intermission. Fourth return of

spasm at six o'clock precisely; very much stronger; time one minute; intermission two minutes. At three minutes past six o'clock, the convulsions cease entirely.

She lay in her lethargy four minutes and returned to her natural state at seven minutes past six o'clock. At half-past six, great desire to eat, having eaten little for two days. Ordered crackers well soaked in very small quantities. Seven o'clock, p.m., still complains of hunger; repeated the cracker diet. Immediately after eating, was very much distressed; says she feels a little stronger. Eight o'clock p.m., feels stronger than she has done during the day; desires to eat much, which I refused; still very weak, left the patient at nine o'clock disposed to sleep.

Monday Morning, March 13, 1843.

Nine o'clock a.m., found Miss F. still disposed to dose; Mrs. F. stated that Mary had not rested well during the night.

Monday evening, six o'clock.

Found Miss F. still very weak and exhausted; she stated that on eating the smallest quantity of any kind of food, she had violent pains (like knives piercing) in the pit of the stomach extending internally to the right side, thence to the lumbar region, shooting pains all through the system. Catamenia commenced on Saturday, and continues natural, face flushed; headache, constipation. At nine o'clock, I gave *Bryon 1st Dil. gtt. j.*, leaving another dose to be taken when she awakes in the morning.

Tuesday Morning, March 14th.

Ten o'clock a.m. found Miss F. better. All the symptoms (pains after eating) have left her. She took the second dose of *Bryon* at seven o'clock. The face is still flushed; the itching, costiveness, weakness, with a little restlessness still continue. At half-past 12 p.m., gave *Nux V. 1st Dil. gtt. j.* (dry) but to take a little water after. Diet, Gelat. Jelly.

Tuesday Evening.

Five o'clock p.m., found Miss F. better in all the symptoms, except the debility and restlessness.

Twelfth Sitting.

Eight o'clock p.m. Found Miss F. still very weak and much more restless; waited for the arrival of Dr. N., who had expressed a great desire to witness more of this extraordinary case. At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock, Dr. N. not having arrived, and seeing my patient in an extremely restless state with much pain, I determined to proceed.

Commenced at 14 minutes before nine o'clock; in three minutes, she was in the fifth state. The whole system perfectly rigid; unable to speak. I reversed the influence on palate, and then the tongue, when she spoke freely, but not so loud as commonly.

I then put the following questions, viz.:—

Q. Can you tell me when my sister will have another spasmodic attack?

A. Your sister will be sick on Friday next, but will get better; nothing serious. Her disease will take its course.

Q. (By request of Mrs. M.) Please tell me what is the matter with Mrs. M.'s son?

A. He is very miserable; his spine is affected; you must sympathise him, but he will never get well.

Q. Do you see well to-night?

A. Well, but not very well.

Q. Be so good as to tell me, what is the matter with my infant son?

A. The cause is in his brain; he will never get well.

Q. When shall I take you out of this state?

A. In ten minutes—I will tell you when * * * * *

Q. How long will my little boy live?

A. Take it off.

I commenced the reverse passes, immediately after the convulsion commenced.—First spasm, a little over one minute, strong, intermission half a minute. Second spasm, not quite a minute, strong, intermission half a minute. Third spasm, one minute, and stronger, intermission half a minute. Fourth and last spasm, was the most awful I have ever witnessed, attended with desire to bite, throwing the head, eyes glaring, and rising suddenly from the bed, raising her whole body, so that her heels alone rested on the bed, &c.

This spasm lasted a minute and a quarter, (making the time of the convulsions five and three quarter minutes, *as she had predicted*) when she fell back in the bed, perfectly exhausted and faint: in two minutes she requested us to give her some air and let her rest; in four minutes after the last spasm, I re-pathetised her as far as the fourth state (which I had ineffectually tried to do at the commencement) in half a minute. After a few moments I asked her,

Q. How do you feel now?

A. I feel much better, and am receiving much benefit now, but am still very weak.

Q. Do you see me better to-night?

A. No, about as usual, I cannot go out to-morrow, but I will be much better. Here she resumed her usual sprightly manner.

Q. Do you recollect my asking you how long my little boy will live?

A. Yes, he will not be long to live, it will not be next winter, but I cannot tell exactly when.

Q. Will you be sick again?

A. Yes, on the first of April, and I shall be at home.

Q. (By request of Mrs. F.) Will you tell me whether your sister has received the letter which your mother sent her, as if so will she answer it?

A. Yes, she has received it, and thinks of answering, and will answer it.

Miss F. then desired I would wake her, which I did, she having been in this state eighteen minutes. Feels very well; desires to eat, which was allowed.

Wednesday Morning, March 15th.

Ten o'clock. Miss F. Feels quite well, but still weak and in bed.

Wednesday Afternoon, Four o'clock, 13th Sitting.

Found Miss F. well, except very weak; pathetised her in one minute, and asked, I suppose you will receive no harm from being pathetised this afternoon. (I did it to give you strength.)

A. Oh! no, you are perfectly right.

Q. As my head feels bad to-day, perhaps you can look, and tell me what is the matter with it?

A. It is not your head, but your stomach that is very much out of order, particularly the latter part.

Q. How are you to-day?

A. I am very well, only I am weak. (I am naturally weak.)

Q. When must I pathetise you again?

A. On Friday evening next.

I restored her after being in that state ten minutes. On returning to the natural state she was so much relieved of the debility, that she got up, dressed, and took her tea as usual at six o'clock.

Thursday Morning, 10 a. m.

Miss F. very well, and out walking. * * *

THE PATIENT'S STATEMENT.—I felt very well all Sunday morning, until half-past nine o'clock, when I was suddenly taken sick as death. I thought I should die, but I endeavoured to get my bonnet and shawl on to go to church, thinking the open air would relieve me, when on reaching the first step of the stairs to ascend, my sight left me. I called "mother," and unconsciousness deprived me of knowing any thing further. When you came in I knew you, but could not speak."

STATEMENT OF Miss C. H., A RESIDENT IN THE HOUSE WITH Miss F.—It was just twenty-three minutes of ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, when I heard Miss F. call her mother from the foot of the stairs. (I was standing on the second story landing, and thought nothing of Miss F.'s calling at the moment.) In a few moments Mrs. F. requested me to step down to the aid of her daughter. I immediately descended, and on entering the front parlour I found Miss F. sitting in the rocking chair: she said, "Miss H. I think I am dying." Miss F. then moved off the chair towards the floor (carpet,) on which I laid her, placing a pillow under her head, where you and the other doctor found her. I also witnessed her in two of the spasms, between the hours of two and five o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. My watch is three minutes slower than the State House clock.

Friday Evening, March 18th, 1843.

Called on Miss F. at eight o'clock: she complained of a pain in her left side, for the past two days. I pathetised her, sitting with her left side towards my right side, when she was in the somnipathic state. I changed my position to her right side, she evinced great uneasiness, and requested me to return to my former position, which I did, and relieved the pain by the touch.

Q. You told me my sister would be sick to day, but I have seen her twice this morning, and found her pretty well.

A. Your sister should have been sick to-day, I do not know why she is not; (then looking apparently with her forehead,) as it is you are mistaken, for she is sick, (which was the fact, my sister was taken sick at five o'clock, p.m.)

Q. Do you see me well?

A. I see you better when my head is better, it will at times be worse than others until it is well.

Q. Is there any way my sister can be cured?

A. No, but she will at times be better.

Q. Tell me how it looks about her heart?

A. (With a shudder.) It looks thick around the heart; when she is getting sick it becomes all thick like black blood on the surface, it is not the heart, nor the bag around the heart, but it appears on the outside of, and close around the bag, (pericardium.)

Q. Can you stay in the fifth state long?

A. No, I cannot, because the spasm is all the time coming on.

Q. When will you be sick again?

A. I shall be very sick on the first of April, about the same time as before; I will have two (convulsive) spasms, one will be five minutes, and come on at a quarter before one o'clock, and the last one will be at five minutes before three o'clock, a.m., just before the watchman cries.

Q. How is my infant son?

A. He is pretty well, but he *never* will be *well*, something in his head, it is not dropsy, he will live about (measuring about eighteen inches, by drawing her hands apart one from the other.)

Q. Can I not prevent your having spasms on the first of April?

A. Yes, but you had better not: you can, but if you do, *Oh dear!* I shall have them worse. The cause of my sickness prevented your medicine from acting more than it did, it is the turning of the disease that causes these spells of sickness. After the first of April my head will get better rapidly.

Awoke Miss F. at half-past nine o'clock.

Monday Evening, March 20th, 1843. Fourteenth Sitting.

Pathetised Miss F. at eight o'clock, while she was reclining upon the lap of Miss S. As soon as she was *asleep* she started from Miss S.'s lap, saying, "I don't like that," and became violently agitated. Finding I could do nothing with her, I restored her; when she came to, she said, "I feel as if something dreadful had happened." At half-past eight o'clock I persuaded her to let me pathetise her again in a more proper position. I then questioned her about the sickness to take place on the first of April.

A. Some other time I will tell you more about it, (with distress and energy.) But just see there (looking at her hand as if with her forehead, which she had extended before her,) don't you see how it looks, darker and darker to the end, and there it goes right off. Oh! you *must* give me an emetic; if you do not I shall not live; I *must* throw up. One spasm will be about a quarter before one o'clock, the other about three o'clock, a.m. After the first I must have an emetic. If I live I will never have any more spasms, (natural.) I will be taken sick just about twenty minutes before ten o'clock in the morning. You *must* make me throw up a great deal, bile, dark greenish colours, you *must* make me throw it up or I shall die.

Q. Why did you not tell me about all this before? You only said you would be very sick and have two spasms, (convulsions.)

A. Because I did not know it then at that time; I *must* throw up that *hard substance* too, (pointing a little below her navel, and to the left of it about two and a half inches, inclining the fingers inwards and upwards.) I do not wish to die so soon: you must not mention it to mother: you *will* stay with me all that night, won't you?

Here her great distress, &c., induced me to restore her. When she returned to the natural state, she said, "*I feel much better,*" and was cheerful. (Nothing has been said to her respecting the anticipated events.)

Wednesday Evening, March 22nd. Fifteenth Sitting.

At a quarter before nine o'clock I pathetised Miss F.:—She sat a moment as if looking and thinking, with her head inclining forward: she then threw it back, and appeared distressed: I endeavoured to call her attention to my sister's state, viz.:—

Q. My sister is better, I believe?

A. Yes, she will get better, and better, and better; she will not be very sick again soon.

Q. What evenings shall I pathetise you during this and the next week?

A. Any evening you are disengaged, but *do not* pathetise me on the Saturday. I am sick April 1st.

Q. Tell me what I must do to relieve you?

A. Before the last spasm you must put my feet in hot water, with mustard.

Q. Tell me what time the spasms will appear, I wish to know the exact time?

A. The first at a quarter before one o'clock in the day time, and the second spasm at five minutes before three o'clock in the morning, just before the watchman cries.

Q. What did you say I must make you vomit up?

A. A quantity of bile, green, dark green, then *something dark, that is hard*; it *must* come away, it ought to come away; it threw off the effect of the medicine before.

Q. Tell me what that hard substance looks like; describe it if you can?

A. It is dark and hard, I never saw any thing like it. It is where all the pain is, and will look dark and bad, part of it came away when I took *Oxalic Acid*. The Doctors gave me nine emetics—I cannot help having that spasm, (the last,) but if I get well I shall *never* have another.

Q. If I get you through that spasm when will you be well?

A. In less than four months.

Q. When shall I put you in the fifth state?

A. On Monday night, the third of April.

Q. How long must I keep you in the fifth state, on Monday night, the third of April.

A. Twenty minutes in all, you must not keep me over the time, (any time) if you do, the spasms will be longer and stronger.

Q. Shall I take it off? (Meaning the pathetic influence.)

A. Yes, after I tell you: the other day I was running down stairs, and fell and hurt my arm: mother asked me if I was hurt, but I told her no: you must *pathetise* it now, and the next time before "taking it off;" *pathetise* me again on Friday evening.

I restored her again at eleven o'clock, she having been two hours and a quarter in the somnipathic state.

Friday Evening, March 24, 1843.—Sixteenth Sitting.

At half-past eight o'clock, I put Miss F. to sleep, at the house of the Rev. Mr. C.'s; she remained perfectly quiet, and apparently in a very (uneasy) thoughtful mood; after waiting a few moments I made the following inquiries:—

Q. You appear much depressed, will you have the kindness to inform me what is the cause, particularly if it relates to your coming sickness?

A. Do not let my feet get cold at all, put them in hot water with mustard in it, before the last spasm, and don't let me get cold.

Q. Where or at what time during your next sickness will there be danger?

A. The danger will be in the *last spasm*. I must throw up before it—What must come away will look dark; it is hard now.

Q. If I cause you to throw off this substance will it be hard when ejected?

A. It will not be hard when it comes up, but will look like a kind of thickish matter.

Q. What is the immediate cause of this sickness?

A. My disease, and the last spasm is the crisis—I shall *never* have another spasm, nor another moment of derangement.

Q. What am I to do, trust entirely to my own exertions and judgment?

A. The first spasm will last five minutes; commence giving me the *emetics* soon after it, and continue until *that* comes up.

Q. Can you tell me any thing farther?

A. If I would tell you that I would be deranged you would not like it. Restored Miss F. at half-past ten o'clock, p.m.

Tuesday Evening, March 28th.—Seventeenth Sitting.

I called on Miss F. at eight o'clock, and was informed that she had over-exerted herself; and at five o'clock as she was lying on the bed to rest herself, she was taken with a return of alight spasm, having five or

six between the hours of five and seven o'clock. She had recovered so far that she came into the parlour. I asked if she desired to be pathetised, she said, "yes, I shall be better after it." I put her to sleep about nine and asked her the following:—

Q. What was the cause of your being sick to-day?

A. Over-exertion, I worked too hard; it was trying to whitewash did it.

Q. I intend giving you *Tartar Emet.* and *Ipecac.* provided you do not tell me to the contrary.

A. You are very correct, they are the proper kind, and I cannot live unless the emetics take effect.

Q. Tell me, precisely, when I must commence giving you the emetics. I do not wish to make any mistake?

A. You *must not* give the emetics until after the first spasm, which comes on at a quarter before one o'clock, p.m. Your sister M. is going to be a little sick on Friday next.

Q. What was the first cause of your spasms?

A. My spasms originated from fright; when a child I was chased by a black man; was so frightened that I fell while running, and had convulsion which caused this nervous disease afterwards. If I get well 'twill be on Wednesday—you *must not* pathetise me until Monday night, *not* on Sunday.

Q. I am very anxious you shall tell me all you know, that can relieve you?

A. Put my feet in hot water, with mustard, just before the *last spasm* I want the spasm broken as much as possible.

Q. You hinted that you should be deranged, will you have the goodness to be more explicit respecting the cause, time, &c.?

A. In the night before I am sick, at *one* I shall have a dreadful pain in my head, and be deranged on Friday night, which will last until I am better.

Q. Please tell me again at what time the spasms will occur, and how long you will be deranged?

A. At a quarter before one, p.m., the first spasm, and five minutes before three o'clock, a.m., the last spasm. I shall be deranged from Friday night till Wednesday morning.

Q. At what time will you be taken sick, not the headache?

A. I shall not be taken sick till twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, you make me repeat about this very often: don't say any thing more about it.

Q. Tell me about Mrs. M.'s boy and my little boy, if you please?

A. Mrs. M. ought to have her boy pathetised soon, or she will be too late. Your little son *will not* get well: disease in his head: it is not dropsy, but it will turn to that. It looks *between*, but it will turn to dropsy and he will not live. It is situated *here* (placing her fingers on the organs of Veneration and Firmness.) After a few moments she said, "I need not be so uneasy about dying, I shall be better off than living here."

Friday Afternoon, March 31, 1843.—Eighteenth Sitting.

Present Drs. Neidhard and W. At six o'clock pathetised Miss F. at Mrs. G. R.'s. She lies passive in the sleeping state. In ten minutes twitching of the hands, slight momentary rigidity of the muscles, (spasms) snoring noise, with convulsive stiffness throughout the system; slight spasms increasing in strength. "You will take me through if I throw up *that*." "I shall be pretty well until one o'clock to-night, then I shall be deranged." In about twenty-five minutes she said, "I do not like *these*, but they are gone."

Q. What don't you like?

A. Those spasms, but they are gone. If I had not had them now, I should have had them just at night, *very strong*. I shall be taken sick twenty minutes to ten o'clock in the morning: the first spasms will be a quarter before one o'clock in the day; the last one at five minutes before three o'clock in the morning, and will last a quarter of an hour. If I throw *that* up, I shall live: it is in, and sticks fast to the stomach; it has caused me great pain for the last three days.

Saturday Morning, April 1st, 1843.

At seven o'clock, a.m., I sent my boy to inquire how Miss F. was: the answer from her mother was, "Miss F. has been very bad since one o'clock, but is a little easier."

At half-past nine o'clock I called and found Miss F. sitting in a rocking chair, in her chamber. On entering she exclaimed, "There comes more, I don't want a house full." When I got into the room she said, "Oh! its you, Doctor. There was a parcel of devilish little archers here, and one of them shot an arrow right into my head, and one down my throat. Its there! I am *not* sick." In a few moments she repeated, "I'm not sick, but there's those little archers again, drive them away, oh! drive them away." Twenty minutes before ten o'clock she said, "I'm so sick." I took her hand and found she was rigid, with slight internal (spasms) heavings—in five minutes she said "I'm better," and remained quiet for seven minutes. At this moment I reached a chair to sit upon, when she exclaimed, "Dr. I would not have you sit on those chairs, they are full of little thorns, the archers put them there. I could not stay in bed, nor sit at the window, they are full of them. There! keep off those little archers and that fairy." I pretended to drive them away from the room, and she became quiet. Ten minutes past ten o'clock. "I *must* go to Mrs. I.'s now," (rising from her chair) "I have to cut a little dress for her—I wish you would all go home—I *want* to go—I *must* go." She attempted to walk, but tottered, and would have fallen had I not caught her and persuaded her she was tired, and set her in the chair again, saying, she could go after a while, &c. Twenty minutes past ten o'clock another sick spell came on, with slight spasms and rigidity, which lasted a few moments. I then had her put to bed. She complains frequently of pains in the epigastric region, with much nervous trembling. In speaking to one of her female acquaintances present, she said, "I am not sick; I am tired; the archers shot an arrow into my head. I do not like these little pains, (twitching of the limbs with slight spasms, increasing in strength, occurring at the moment;) my limbs and joints are all numb; no strength in them; I am so tired. *Go away now!* When I am a mement easy the archers come. I feel so queer, but I am not sick; something moves in my stomach. The archers are moving my mouth. I grow weaker, and have too much pain to bear; my tongue is tight; I want something to eat, but I am not hungry; if I don't I shall die." Thus she continued talking during the morning. At eighteen minutes before one o'clock, Dr. Shallcross being with me, also her mother and three ladies, I noticed that the stupor which precedes powerful convulsions was on. At a quarter before one o'clock, p.m., strong spasms commenced, and continued with slight intermissions precisely five minutes. After the convulsions, Miss F. remained much exhausted. At half-past two, p.m., she was better, I then ordered a powder, (consisting of *Antim. tart.* 1 gr. and *Ipecac.* 5 grs.) every fifteen minutes in half table spoonful of molasses and water. I left, and returned at half-past four o'clock, p.m. The attendants

said it had been impossible for them to get even one powder down. After some fifteen minutes coaxing, and at last by force, we commenced giving the powders and continued one every fifteen minutes until seven o'clock, p.m. She (Miss F.) having taken *nine grs. of Antim. tart. and forty-five grs. of Ipecac.* with little or no effect. I then ordered the doses to be doubled (two powders as one) continuing these every fifteen minutes until half-past eight o'clock, p.m., during which time much water and light bile was thrown up, and followed by heavy green streaked mucous. I now determined not to venture any more *Tartar Emetic*, for fear of inflammation, Miss F. having taken 21 grains of *Tartar Emetic*, and *one hundred and five grs. of Ipecac.* I now resorted to *Ipecac.* alone, of which I gave thirty grains, and in twenty minutes thirty grains more. At twenty-eight minutes past nine o'clock, p.m., in an endeavour to vomit, and as I was holding her head, I heard distinctly a noise as of something being dislodged in the stomach, this noise was also heard distinctly by Miss S. who was standing at the foot of the bed, but nothing was ejected: Miss F. raised herself in an upright position, and exclaimed, "There! that tight thing is gone, it broke, it feels better now, (placing her fingers on the pit of her stomach, didn't you hear it? it has been there a great many weeks." Throws up a little dark greenish streaked matter. I now administered the last dose I intended to give, being thirty-five grs. of *Ipecac.* Miss F. has now had 21 grs. of *Antim. tart.* and 200 grs. of *Ipecac.* At a quarter before eleven o'clock p.m., she discharged by vomiting, and without any exertion, about a pint of dark greyish thick matter, mixed with water, bile, mucous, she then lay quiet until a quarter past twelve o'clock, when she became very restless; more delirious, with inward spasms. I give *Hyose 1st Dil. 30 gtt. dry.* In ten minutes she became much more composed, she desired to eat every few minutes.

Sunday Morning, Eleven minutes before three, a.m.

The stupor commenced which precedes powerful convulsions; at eight minutes and a half before three o'clock, symptoms increase. At seven minutes before three snoring noise. Five minutes before three o'clock the spasms was on, with grinding of the teeth, glaring eyes, great rigidity of the system, the spasms continued to increase with very slight intermissions, and were the most awful I had ever witnessed. Dr. Neidhard who was present all night, to assist me, considered the patient inevitably lost. In fifteen minutes she was through them, and alive! thank Heaven.

After the convulsions Miss F. lay in a stupor; not a limb or muscle moved for nineteen minutes, (I would here remark that the watchman cried three o'clock, just three minutes after the spasms commenced) when she made a faint attempt to utter something (inaudible) in five minutes after she said, "*raise my head,*" with a faint moaning noise: she gradually recovered her strength, and delirium, and during the day, she continued about the same with the exception that the smallest quantity of any thing to eat, or drink, instantly produced the most violent spells of delirium succeeded by acute pain. In this state she continued during the day, night, and all Monday. I endeavoured to give her *Castor Oil* repeatedly, without effect.

Monday Evening, April 3rd, 1843.—Nineteenth Sitting.

Present Dr. Shallcross. At half-past eight o'clock I pathetised

Miss F. she went into the fifth state in three minutes. After a few minutes, says, "she does not want to talk, (speech very indistinct) you must put me into the fourth state after. The spasms will be within ten minutes.

Q Can you see me?

A. I cannot see distinctly because I am only partially in the fifth state, do not put me further, the spasm will be hard enough. In twelve minutes (after putting her in this state,) moves her feet and said something I could not understand. In two minutes more says, "Take it off." I commenced instantly to obey, she having been fourteen minutes in the fifth state. Convulsions commenced immediately, first spasm, three minutes, intermission half a minute, next spasm, very powerful but short, length of the convulsion exactly eight minutes. She then lay quiet, asked for air. After four minutes I put her into the fourth state in half a minute, when she said, "You kept me two minutes too long in the fifth state, twelve minutes for one and eight minutes for the spasms. I am getting strength now, (sitting up in bed at the same time,) I should have been in the fifth state twenty minutes in all."

Q. Look and tell me how your stomach is?

A. (After rubbing her forehead, she said,) I cannot see, you should have given me a cathartic.

Q. When shall I take you out of this state?

A. In five minutes, I will come out of this a *perfect Maniac*, and remain so until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, when you must take it off, neither before nor after, but at ten exactly: *Don't forget.*

Q. What shall I do to remove it?

A. *You know.*

After a few passes she became a *perfect Maniac*, and crouched with clasped hands and head resting on my left breast, with fixed and glaring look she screamed, "Take them away, take them away." "Take what away?" "Why those *Dragons*, *Scorpions*, damn, damn," &c. She then pushed me away from her, and struck Dr. N. who tried to hold her.

At a quarter before eleven, p.m., gave by force, Cast. Oil 1 oz., at half-past eleven o'clock I left to get some rest, having been, (except about three hours) with her since Saturday at half-past nine, a.m. The most remarkable fact was, I had a most violent nervous headache all the time, increasing as her danger increased.

Tuesday Morning, April 4th, 1843.

At nine, a.m., Miss F.'s attendants informed me, that she had slept a little, and the oil had commenced operating actively at seven, a.m. She was more quiet a few moments after I gave her *Bellad* 4th Dil. gttj. repeated it at one p.m. At half-past one I left to rest a little; I went to my father's, and laid on the sofa. I fell asleep about two o'clock, and slept soundly until half-past four o'clock: on my return to the patient, what was my surprise to find she had slept exactly the same time and hours I had soundly, and was better. At times she tried to (and did) get from bed to go away. This disposition is generally preceded by sharp pains through the the left temple,

indicated by her crying out, "Take it out, I must take it out," tearing her hair and using forcible gestures at the same time, (meaning the arrow which she imagined the archer had shot into her head on Saturday.) I gave at half-past eight o'clock, *Bellad* again, and left her.

Wednesday Morning, April 5th, 1843.

At nine, a.m., I found Miss F. entirely devoid of reason, (*a maniac still*,) and raving, she had passed the night until two a.m. pretty well. At two o'clock she became worse, and remained so for over two hours, then relaxed into a lethargy until near daylight, when the *Insanity* returned with great force. Does not recognise any person or thing, screams out, "Go away! Go away!" repeatedly, looks fixed and wild, startings, stares, calls on a friend without knowing her, saying also several times "Is it ten. Is it six?"

When answered she took no notice of the answers. At nine minutes before ten o'clock she assumed the same position in which she became a Maniac. Eight minutes before ten says, "Will you stay with me?" (spoke it rather mildly) inclining her head towards my left breast. As ten o'clock approached she came nearer and nearer, and lays her head on my left breast. Just as the clock struck (city clock) the first stroke of ten, (and as she was grinding her teeth,) I had my thumb on her forehead, and fingers on the organ of Veneration, making the passes upward, and from her forward. Whilst doing so, she fell into the fourth state, (time exactly one minute.) I laid her carefully back on the bed, holding her left hand in my right, when she said faintly, "It's good."

Q. When shall I pathetise you again?—A. At six o'clock this evening. I'm getting well now. It is gone. I have suffered so much. Take it off in five minutes.

I reversed the passes in five minutes. She was calm and perfectly sensible, and asked, "How long have I been asleep? I am very tired. I think I have been to sleep too long. I never felt like I do now after it. I am all broke down: my joints and head ache"

After laying quiet about an hour, and dozing, she felt better, and took some light nourishment. Pulse 80, at 13 min. before 1, p.m.

Thursday Evening, April 6th.

At 20 minutes of 9 o'clock, put Miss F. into the 4th state. After four minutes she said, "I am now getting better fast. I knew you would take care of me. You could not help my being as sick as I was."

Q. Please tell when and how long you was under the pathetic influence, and any other facts connected with it?

A. In a measure, all the time from Friday afternoon; but especially from Monday until Wednesday. I will not have a headache for a week and a day, and then very slight. I shall *never* have any more of my *old headaches, derangement, or convulsions*. All the doctors made a great mistake. My disease was between the brain and skull, and not the brain itself, as they said. The bad pain was caused (in the crisis) by something going away. It has been more than twelve years since I have been well. But I have *never* been as well as I am now. I shall always be weak; it is constitutional.

Q. Tell me how it is that Miss C. can tell what any person is thinking of, and remember it afterwards?

A. Because her brain is only pathetised. I am coming down to see your sister M., and will pathetize her—she needs it: *you* are too strong. She will never get well—but still she will get better, better, and better.

Friday Evening, April 7th.

Six o'clock. Miss F. is very comfortable; feels perfectly natural Put her into the fourth state in three minutes.

Q. Is it now of consequence how long you are in this state?

A. No particular time now, but not too long.

Q. Can you see me? A. Yes, very well.

Q. Is that lump (hard stuff) gone from your stomach?

A. *We* know it is gone. Pathetise me again to morrow evening.

Q. My head has been very bad for several days; can you tell me what is the matter with it?

A. *Our heads* could not help but feel bad. I shall not feel afraid again * * * but I am so racked: my head is a *great deal* better. The lump that was in my stomach had always something to do with my head. It got larger and larger.

In ten minutes I removed the influence, and she was perfectly well. She had been out walking to-day.

Saturday Evening, April, 8th.

Six o'clock. Called and found Miss F. had just returned from a walk of *six miles* with some of her friends. Feels very well, but tired.*

Wednesday, April 12th.

Miss F. rapidly improving. As she predicted, my sister got "better, better, and better," and left on a visit to New York with my brother, this morning.

Drs. M. C. Shallcross and Chas. Neidhard will ever be remembered by me with feelings which I have not language to pourtray, for their prompt and efficient endeavours to aid me in the above case—their disinterested kindness in attending at any and all hours, either by day or night, and their total disregard of "*What will the world say?*" in their expressed anxiety for the welfare of my patient, I trust they will receive my most kind thanks, as also the expressions of gratitude tendered them (through me) by Miss M. E. F. and her mother:

And believe me their Friend and Obedient Servant,
JOHN TANNER.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1843.

* Many of the details in the foregoing account might have been omitted, but we chose to give it as it was prepared by the author. We are confident that those *anticipated* spasms might have been prevented, and the case brought to a crisis in a much shorter time. Where the susceptibility is so strongly developed, as in this case, the subject is completely under the operator's control, and may be so managed as to anticipate and receive perfect relief, in a very short time.—ED.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we attended Miss M. E. F. during her late severe indisposition, night and day; and that the progress of the cure, with all the attendant circumstances, as detailed in the notes of Dr. Tanner (above) are correct. That we saw and attended Miss F. while a *Maniac*, and that we saw Dr. T. remove the madness, and restore her senses and health, as described in the notes which were taken at, and during the progress of her cure, and in our presence.

Mrs. Fairweather, Miss A. Spear, Miss F. E. Law, Miss C. Hazard, Miss A. Hazard, Miss — Booth, Miss B. Tanner, Jun., Miss H. C. Wilson.

I certify with pleasure that I was present during the occurrence of the convulsions, &c. to which Miss M. E. F. was subject during her late severe illness. The spasms took place at the very moment as she had predicted. As far as I know, particularly the latter and most dangerous situation of Miss F. the history of the case as described by Dr. Tanner is entirely accurate.

C. NEIDHARD, M.D.
One of the Consulting Physicians.

Philadelphia, May 23rd, 1843.

EXPERIMENTS AT HOLYWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENO-MAGNET.

SIR, — I have again taken the liberty of troubling you with a few experiments I have conducted upon the patients at Holywell, some of them being of rather an interesting character, and bearing evidence in favour of the opinions already advanced by "Mesmero-Phrenologists." The experiments were first upon the front part of Alimentiveness; when I excited one portion with the point of a black-lead pencil, the patient wanted ale, then by moving the pencil to several spots all within the space of a quarter of an inch, he wanted in succession, "porter," "water," "wine," &c. The next organ was Individuality combined with Philoprogenitiveness. To the question, "What name would you like your child to be?" at the same time placing the pencil on the very lowest portion of Individuality, he said, "Some common name, let it be Jack or Tom." I then moved the pencil to the highest portion, when he immediately said "No, he must have a big name, a respectable long name." I next excited the lower portion of Locality, and to the question "What sort of country would you like to travel through?" he said, "Flat lands." The higher portion being excited he said, "No, mountainous country." I next excited the lower portion of Order, on the left hemisphere, when he complained of his trousers being "shabby on the left side." The upper portion being excited, he said he was "quite smart." By exciting the lower portion of the left organ and the higher portion of the right organ, he said his trousers were shabby, had a hole in the left side, that the right side was "smart and whole," that he would "turn that side to the ladies." By reversing the position of the fingers, he said, "No, I will turn my left side to the ladies." This and the other experiments were often repeated with the same results. I have tested the experiments on the last organ upon four other patients, each patient proving the division of the organ. Size and Colour produced the same manifestations as what I have before sent you, thus confirming the correctness of the former experiments. Having noticed in your last number some experiments on Form, by J. Stenson, I tried this organ, and found that by exciting the several portions of it with the pencil, that he preferred in succession, as the pencil was moved, a "round form," a "square one," a "three square one," a "long square one," a "short square one," &c. He preferred the three square when the pencil was on the lower part of the organ and close to the eye. The round form when the pencil was on the same level, but nearer the top or ridge of the nose. These facts, I am aware, are not very palatable to the easy going portion of phrenologists, but facts are stubborn things. By exciting the back portion of that part of the brain, called the Bone of Life, the patient put himself in an attitude of attack, and said, "Let me go to the wild forest and fight the wild beasts, the lions, the tigers, leopards, &c., I want to fight them, I care not a pin for my life." This was accompanied by a wild and determined manner. By removing

the finger a little forward he became quite altered, and said "O keep those wild beasts off, I don't like them, they will kill me, I should not like to die." He then hid his face in his handkerchief and crept under the table. By again replacing my finger on the back part of the organ, he clapped his hands, sprang up, and said, "Fetch them here, death is all gammon, let me fight them," &c. This experiment was often repeated, and proved highly interesting. Another organ which I have tried in this and several other patients' heads, is at the base of the brain, right up to the ear, Zygomatic arch. It with every patient gives the desire to get married.

One of the patients, a deaf and dumb young man, is so susceptible of the mesmeric influence that a waft of the handkerchief, five yards off, is sufficient to throw him into the sleep; a waft of the handkerchief upwards will take him out. Every muscle of his face and body can be excited while in his normal state, by the mere touch of the finger. If I apply my finger to the back of his wrist his hand becomes clenched, and cannot be opened until I apply my finger to the front of the wrist. A third party has no power in opening the hand, but if while a third party is touching the front part of the patient's wrist, the operator then touch any part of the third party's body the patient's hand will immediately fly open. By applying the finger to the jaw-bone, below the ear, the mouth flies open, and cannot be closed until the operator touches the chin. Every attitude of each limb and body can be effected by the mere touch of the finger, while the patient is in a vigilant state. The mental organs, likewise, can be powerfully excited in the same state. I tried all these last experiments with a glass tube, three feet long. And by forming a chain of six persons, with the glass tube intervening, the effects have been the same, for as soon as I would touch the last person in the chain the patient's hand would gradually open. Although these last experiments were so closely allied to the phenomena of electricity, still they are not identical, as they can be effected by non-electric conductors. As the following incident may be useful to others similarly situated, I perhaps may be excused for trespassing so much on your valuable space:—One evening I tried the effects of the Voltaic Battery upon one of the patient's (the supersensitive) he did not feel it while he held the sponges, but no sooner had I laid hold of them than he started off at full speed to the door. I afterwards experimented upon his organs for nearly an hour without taking him out. I usually take him out of the sleep by one puff into the eyes. However this time every effort I made in the usual way would not awake him. He began to complain—said he was dying—that nothing but the battery would take him out—it was it that put him thus and it must be it to take him out. Having read of patients being able to prescribe for themselves, I again put the battery to work, laid hold of the sponges, and then with a slight puff into his face, he awoke. The following evening, I had the same difficulty at the King's Arms room. I tried every method I could think of, for ten minutes, to awaken him to no purpose. The battery was again fetched, and by Dr. Roberts taking hold of the sponges, and blowing into his face, he happily awoke. It had rather an unpleasant effect upon the audience. The next day I applied the battery to him for ten minutes, to see if it would destroy the previous unpleasant effects. It has had its beneficial effects upon him, for ever since he comes out of the sleep by the usual method, and in as short a time. This incident, simple as it may appear, might have ended seriously, and ought to teach us not to trifle too much with the human organism.—I remain yours most respectfully,

EDWARD JONES.

Holywell, September 9, 1843.

DR. G. C. HOLLAND'S VITAL STATISTICS.

In a most able work by Dr. G. C. Holland, entitled "The Vital Statistics of Sheffield," (Tyas, publisher,) are the following sadly eloquent and important passages, with a hundred others at least equally so—from which any genuine lover of humanity and science will conclude that though bearing a local name, its interest is so general as to render its perusal of it exceedingly desirable:—

HUMANITY A SUFFERER BY RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.—"The splitting up of the religious community into numerous sects, united by no fellowship or sympathy, but exercising more or less a spirit of persecution against each other, prevents an immensity of good that would arise, were the influence of the whole combined in objects of general usefulness. Without encroaching on the sacredness of religious belief there is a vast field for their associated exertions, in the support of schemes to instruct and improve mankind—to teach liberal and enlightened principles—to interest the feelings in the study or the contemplation of what is beautiful or useful in the wide domain of nature, or in the accumulated stores of science. The want of such combined power is shown in the wretched condition of society, not simply wretched from destitution, but from a pervading spirit of persecution that either openly disturbs the surface of social intercourse, or in an under current creates distrust, misrepresentations, and illfeeling. * *

"It is scarcely possible to imagine a more painful picture than what is furnished by an analysis of the religious community. The diversity of sentiment and the severity which accompanies the expression of it—each sect having the consciousness of being right—and the indifference with which each contemplates the eternal misery of all except themselves, are some of the strange phenomena which fall under our observation. The conviction, that millions will inevitably be damned from an error in their creed, so far from exciting a deep interest towards them in those who are sure that *they* are in the just path, gives to the countenance an expression of complacency, and to the conduct a peculiar softness of manner in ill accordance with the spirit which breathes from within. The worst feature, however, in this state of things, is the neglected condition of the great masses of the people. They are as destitute of religion as if this were a part of dress to be put on or taken off according to the fashion of the hour. In their wretchedness, there is no temple that they visit in search of consolation, and in their prosperity, none which teaches by example the wisdom of moderation."

These remarks apply as well to all Britain as to Sheffield.

EFFECT OF PHYSICAL EXERTION ON THE MENTAL AND MORAL ORGANS.—"When a pursuit exercises rather the muscular than the mental powers, the demands made upon the former are never favourable to the development of the latter. Indeed we have observed a marked difference in the *form* of the head in individuals whose occupations call into play, in different degrees, the mental faculties. We are not disposed to ascribe this to an original difference of conformation, but to the different degrees in which the mental powers are exercised. Nature will not allow, to any great extent, an expenditure of energy in two different directions. The vigorous muscular exercise of the body must always be at the expense of the intellectual faculties. The supply which is necessary to support the body in constant and severe labour, leaves only a limited stream of blood and nervous energy to stimulate and feed the anterior region of the brain. Hence in the forgers, and in all persons similarly circumstanced in the trades in this town, we perceive a large development of the head posteriorly and laterally. The forehead is usually low and retreating, and the space between the crown of the head and the ears exhibits a very limited expansion. On the contrary, in artisans whose business exercises the thinking faculties in a greater degree than the muscles, the head gains in height and development both in the anterior and lateral portions of it."

This passage alone will sufficiently recommend the work to the phrenological investigator.

LIVERPOOL PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We are gratified to hear of the progress of this useful Society, meeting at Mr. Calderwood's, near the Adelphi. It is doubtless the germ of an institution that will one day rank high in that important town; and we recommend our readers to avail themselves of its advantages.