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**TREATISE**

**ANIMAL MAGNETISM.**

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BY CHARLES P. JOHNSON, A. M.

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"There are more things in heaven and earth,  
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."  
*Shakespeare.*

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# ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

## CHAPTER I.

### Introductory Remarks.

IT has been the fate of almost every new discovery, whether in morals or science, in its passage to popular favor, to meet with the most uncompromising opposition. Scarcely can the idea of it be suggested, before the standard is raised against it, and it must either yield wholly to the derisions of the multitude, or but scarcely maintain itself for a time, against the clamor of those whose interest or views it counteracts. So universal has this feeling been, (and it still exists to a great extent,) that many, who in the seclusions of their chambers, have projected schemes of high importance to the welfare of mankind, have been deterred from making them known, through fear of the scoffs of those, who are too ignorant or selfish to appreciate their worth. The actions, if not the voice of public sentiment seems to say, that the world has arrived at its acme in literary and scientific progress, and that no further strides can be made in bringing to maturity, the obscure parts of human knowledge; that the laws which control and regulate the mind, its secret windings, its noble impulses, and the glorious results to which it ultimately tends, are perfectly understood. In short, that there is an old beaten path, in every department of human investigation, laid down perhaps ages since, and far enough advanced for the progress of the age; pretty thoroughly explained in the books, and he who ventures from its track is either a knave, a madman, or a fool.

In the history of the past perhaps this feeling might more clearly be seen, but enough of it still remains to show us that some of the same blood courses through the veins of the descendants, that formed so conspicuous a part in the history of the ancestry. As it has been, so it is now, that in proportion to the importance of the discovery, the more numerous and formidable have been its opposers.

GALLILEO for merely advancing an opinion, contrary to that which was held by the professedly scientific of his times, respecting the revolution of a part of the solar system, was condemned to the Inquisition, and this too, when his opinion could not have resulted in any possible injury to those who thus would blot him from existence.

HARVEY, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was persecuted by the most learned physicians of his time, and they so prejudiced the people against him, that he lost his extensive practice, and was obliged to flee his native country.

FULTON, too, in our own country, who at first saw in the vapor that rises from boiling water, a power by which we might be propelled with the rapidity of the wind, was persecuted and refused one look of approbation from the multitude of scientific men, to whom he appealed for aid, and when his first boat was placed upon the waters of the noble Hudson, a throng crowded the piers, to point at him the finger of scorn, at what, they could not for a moment doubt, must be unsuccessful. And how many, when they saw the angry waves ploughed by an unwielded boat, with no fluttering sails, to invoke the aid of a prosperous breeze, even then considered the experiment as but the emanation of a madman's brain. But FULTON was a philosopher, and had well calculated the difficulties and the future glories of his undertaking.

What has been true of these, has also been true of hundreds of others. They are now regarded as the great benefactors of their race, and every child is taught to reverence them as those whom Providence has raised up to change the

existing order of things, and guide mankind toward the goal of perfection.

As it has been with every new discovery and its advocates, so it is now with Animal Magnetism; but like every other truth, it will triumph over every opposition, and hold up to shame and contempt those who oppose it.

Its enemies are those who are selfishly ignorant, or are too prejudiced to notice its claims to public attention; for it is the universal result that every one who carefully observes and experiments, becomes convinced of its reality. Every individual can satisfy himself of the truth or falsity of its pretensions, and the object of the following pages, is to induce our readers to direct their attention to this subject, so that they may not only become satisfied of its truth, but become acquainted with one of the most important aids for the relief of suffering humanity, ever revealed to man.

We will conclude this chapter by asking the reader's attention to the following extract, from "FACTS IN MESMERISM," by the Rev. Mr. TOWNSHEND, a highly distinguished clergyman of the Church of England, which will answer in a far better manner, than we are able, some of the objections urged against the science of Animal Magnetism, and by its close appeal, induce some who have commenced the perusal of these pages with a sneer, to investigate the subject, with at least an impartial mind.

"In thus venturing my full belief, I am fully aware of the obstacles which I have to encounter. The fatal word *imposture* has tainted the subject of my inquiry, and ridicule, which is not the test of truth, has been pressed into the service of talent, in order to annihilate the supposed absurdity before the dread ordeal of a laugh.

"But it is not only the witty who have set up Mesmerism as the mark of their fiery arrows, men of science have attacked it because they could not make it harmonise with their pre-conceived notions, and many of the Galens of our day, instead of wisely taking it under their patronage, and into their own hands, have treated it with a desperation of

hostility, as if, were it allowed to flourish, their glory was tarnished, and their occupation gone. What is worse, some of the friends and supporters of Animal Magnetism, have done it more disservice, than its bitterest foes. Instead of setting before the world the simplest features of the new discovery, they have at once produced to view, its most astounding marvels, thus dazzling into blindness the eyes, which by a more cautious conduct, they might have taught to see. Then it cannot be denied that the name of Animal Magnetism, has sometimes served as a watchword to exploded quackery and impudent deceit, and who does not know how difficult it is to separate the merits of any doctrine from the faults of its partisans?

"Mesmerism has occasionally been found in company with the vicious and designing, and its good repute has suffered accordingly."

An odium exists against Animal Magnetism, which fond as we are of the marvellous and those things shrouded in mystery, attaches to it an idea of suspicion, and prevents many from entering upon its investigation. From this unjust odium, if we can succeed in inducing people to direct their attention, and to look more at the merits of the subject, our object will be in part gained.

That this subject has already, and still may be made of incalculable benefit to mankind, we think capable of mathematical demonstration.

To strip the subject of some of the mystery which has hitherto enshrouded it, and to present some of its numerous advantages to the consideration of the candid, is the design of the following pages. A truth full of importance to the welfare of the human race, and therefore need only to be understood to prove of great advantage.

## CHAPTER II.

French Committee—Dr. Franklin—History of Animal Magnetism—Different plans of Magnetisers—The means employed to produce the effect, embracing the plans of Mesmer and Deleuze, together with a definition of it.

ALL history confirms the fact, that reformers in science, as well as in religion, will arise, who will expose the corrupt practices into which any system falls by long continued action. While a LUTHER will start up, and by his bold and fearless exposure of the errors of an established Church, astonish the world with the corruption which he exhibits, where all was supposed to be perfection; a NEWTON, attracted by the simple fall of an apple, inquires for its hidden cause, and discovers a theory by which the movements of the entire solar system may be explained, thus forming an important era in the history of science.

FREDERICK ANTHONY MESMER, a Physician of high repute, in Germany, about the year 1750, was the first who reduced the principles of Animal Magnetism to a system.—A keen observer of human nature, he noticed with deep interest the varied operations of the human mind, and after numerous experiments, he came to the conclusion that a phenomena existed, hitherto unexplained, which, when fully understood, must unravel much of the mystery that enshrouded the operations of the human mind.

On first promulgating his doctrines, he was assailed with the most bitter malignity, and fiendish persecution. He was slandered; his views misrepresented; driven from city to city, and at length, through fear of starvation, compelled to leave the German dominions. He ultimately made his way to Paris, and establishing himself in the French capital, fearlessly challenged investigation, and without fear, threw defiance at his enemies. Having taken so bold a stand, the

attention of the most distinguished men of France was attracted to it, who, upon investigation, became convinced of its reality, and zealously sustained its principles.

The boldness of MESMER, in advocating his new doctrines, also aroused the French Academy, who instituted, in 1784, an inquiry, under the direction of Louis XVI., in relation to its alledged facts and phenomena. With the Committee appointed by the Academy, Dr. FRANKLIN, then the American Minister at the Court of France, was associated.

A deep seated jealousy existed in reference to the new subject, and it was feared that if it were allowed the sanction of scientific men, that it would wholly supplant the Medical Faculty. The same spirit and prejudice existed in the minds of that learned Committee, which we find prevalent among many of the Faculty of the present day.

It is, and ever has been exceedingly popular with this class, to denounce every system of practice as quackery, no matter how wonderful have been the results, or important the facts, provided they were not obtained through the course usually prescribed, and bear upon the face of it, the broad seal of the learned Faculty, in solemn conclave assembled.

In order that the reader may form an estimate of the impartiality and liberality of the Committee, before the investigation, it may be well to state that the Academy, of which they were the organs, had previously decreed that "No Physician shall declare himself a partisan of Animal Magnetism, under penalty of being struck from the list of members."

And in order to show the competency of the Committee, it may be well to state that but few years before they had condemned inoculation as "murderous," "criminal," and "magical," and also decreed that Peruvian bark, (now in common use, and deemed an important auxiliary in medicine,) could not be used in the regular practice.—A variety of experiments were performed before the Committee, by one of the disciples of MESMER, and at length a report was

ushered into the world unfavorable to the science. This report however admits the facts, but denies the agent, by which it is alleged they are produced. It was asserted by MESMER and his disciples that the phenomena was the result of a fluid; relative to the existence of this fluid the Committee made the principal part of their inquiries, instead of the facts, and finally concluded that the singular results they had witnessed, were wholly to be attributed to the influence of the imagination. Why? Because they could not see, taste, or touch it. So ridiculous a reason, it would seem almost impossible for it to gain any credence among men professedly scientific. Had the Committee any belief in the existence of the mind or not? What evidence had they of it? They could neither see it, touch it, nor taste it.

The same argument would apply with equal force against the admitted fact that the magnetic needle points toward the north. Some unknown influence draws it; yet who but the Almighty knows what that agent is? Who has ever felt it, or seen it? And yet no one will deny that it is the case.

So important has this report been considered, that from that day to this, it has been quoted as a kind of oracle to disprove the truth of Animal Magnetism, and for better effect upon American ears, Dr. FRANKLIN is forced in to bear his evidence against it. Very few who speak of this report know any thing in reference to it; few know that this celebrated philosopher, of all the Committee, witnessed the fewest experiments, having been prevented by ill health from attending its sessions, while that part of the Committee who examined most assiduously the facts presented, among whom was JUSSIEU, one of the most eminent philosophers of his age, not only refused to sign that report, but made a counter one, favorable to the claims of Animal Magnetism.

But we can present as strong an array of names as those who composed the Committee, all of whom are practisers and full believers in Animal Magnetism. CUVIER, LAPLACE, AMPIRE, ORFILA, BOSTAU, GEORGET, BROUSSAIS, and a

host of others in France, Dr. ELLIOTSON in England, COLQUHOUN in Scotland, HUSSELAND, MARCAND, WOLFE, &c., in Germany, MEIFER in Holland, and many gentlemen, (professional and others,) in our own country, who are too enlightened to be deceived, and too honest to deceive others, are only a few of those whose names may be an offset to those who suppose all the science the world ever knew, or can know, to be wrapped up in the French Committee and Dr. FRANKLIN.

But for the sake of argument, admit that Dr. FRANKLIN was a philosopher superior in intellect to all and each of those whom we have named. Are we prepared to adopt all the Doctor's opinions? It is well known that he was a Deist, at least at one period of his life. Are we prepared to take his authority and disbelieve revelation? He did "snatch fire from heaven, and break the tyrant's sceptre;" but he shall not destroy religious belief, nor our convictions resulting from facts.

But the adverse report of the French Academy, was far from preventing an investigation of this subject. Then as now, there were minds which could not be hemmed in, within the boundaries of Academies, and soon a belief in Animal Magnetism became almost universal throughout France. In 1825, public opinion having so strongly set in its favor, a new Committee was appointed to examine into, and report upon the subject. As before, they were strongly opposed to MESMER and his doctrines, but being men of science and honor, they determined to give the subject an investigation worthy of its merits, and according to the facts. In consequence, the report was nearly the reverse of the previous one. The Committee spent several years in its investigation, witnessed all the facts that could be brought before them, and from that time Animal Magnetism was placed before the French nation as a science, possessing great interest, and fully deserving the credence and investigation of the learned public. This gave the study of Animal Magnetism a new impulse, and the current of public



opinion began rapidly to set in its favor. It was from this period, considered by the learned, as an important addition to physiology. It presented new ideas to the mind of the student, threw light upon many points in physiological subjects, before involved in darkness, and was the dawning of a new era in mental philosophy. It also formed a new crisis in psychological investigations, presenting startling views to the philosophical inquirer; the vindictive opposition of an ignorant priesthood was stifled, and from that time the then universally received opinion in France, that death was an eternal sleep, that the human frame contained no immortal spirit to lighten up its path through the revolving ages of eternity, received a wound which rendered that opinion as unpopular, as it before had been popular.

The change in public opinion after this report was very great. Many works issued from the press, in favor of Animal Magnetism, and from the ablest pens in the nation. Nor was a belief in it confined to France, its doctrines spread throughout Germany, Holland, and many other parts of Europe. Numerous physicians adopted its principles, and made use of it in their practice. CUVIER, LAPLACE, DUGALD STEWART, and Dr. ELLIOTSON, are strong advocates of it. They have introduced it into their extensive practice, with great success. Success has also attended its introduction into the hospitals of Paris, and London, and in Berlin, where the learned Dr. KLUGE, fills the station of Professor of Animal Magnetism.

Although MESMER was the first to reduce it to a science, there can scarcely be a doubt, that the power now known by the name of Animal Magnetism, has existed for ages.

History gives to us well authenticated cases, in which by some extraordinary means, wonderful effects were produced upon the human system, by some touch, a powerful malady was removed in a manner inexplicable by any known laws. Superstition, ever busy in operating upon the mind, at once attributed this influence to some miraculous power imparted to the individual, and hence arose a very numerous class of

persons, who were designated by the title of Sorcerers, Magicians, or Wise-men.

The wonderful deeds of these men, requires a great tax upon our credulity to credit. Yet they come to us sustained by so much evidence, we cannot fail to believe them.

Professed religious teachers have controlled the minds of their followers, by pretended miracles ; extraordinary events emanating from the monks, the marvellous revelations from invoked saints, in the cure of maladies, and in exorcism of evil spirits, are all so many means resorted too by the priesthood to operate upon the minds of their ignorant and superstitious admirers ; but which are at once explained upon the principle of Animal Magnetism, as advocated by MESMER, and supported by his followers. Whether the New-England witches, who are described by INCREASE MATHER, as those who "they did mutually with the touch cure each ot her, and foretold when another fit was coming, and it happened accordingly ; their eyes in their fits were fast closed," are those which may be explained or not, is left to the reader to determine.

It will be easily seen in what way the world has been deceived by miracle manufacturers, and what are the occult principle, and practice through which most of the veritable saints recorded in the Calendar have been manufactured. In fact, says an able writer, Animal Magnetism is a natural cause, which explains all the effect formerly attributed to magic and witchcraft ; as electricity explains the thunder ; as astronomy explains the appearance of the comets ; as a knowledge of the different laws of nature explains all the phenomena, which in times of ignorance were ascribed to supernatural agents.

That man possesses a mysterious power over the feelings, thoughts, and even the operations of his fellow man, a power which may be exerted for evil or good, cannot for a moment be doubted, and that this influence may be explained by the operations of Animal Magnetism, is as capable of demonstration, as the fact that such power exists.

We now pass to the different plans and principles of Magnetisers.\*

The course pursued by MESMER, which we will first allude too, was very complicated, although it afforded evidence of great ingenuity, yet much of it was useless. His belief was that the Magnetic fluid pervaded all space, therefore a complex apparatus was necessary to collect it, and direct a stream of it upon the patient, and thus he was enabled to cure diseases. Now when it is believed, that all the astonishing effects of Animal Magnetism, are produced by the operation of the mind of one individual upon the nervous fluid of another, or by an actual transfer of the same influence upon the person Magnetised, it will be interesting to know how MESMER produced the same result, without being conscious of the character of his operations.

We copy an account of it from the first report of the Academy. In the middle of a large room, was placed a large tub, two or three feet in height, furnished with a lid in two parts. This lid was perforated with holes, through which were inserted several iron rods. The inside of the tub was filled with bottles of water, which he had Magnetised. These bottles were placed so that the first row were turned towards the centre of the tub, and the next row in an opposite direction; the tub was then filled with water, and to this a quantity of iron filings, pounded glass, sulphur, &c., was occasionally added. The individuals to be Magnetised then stood round the tub, and applied the iron rods to the affected parts of the body, (for it was only for the curing of diseases that he applied it,) or encircled themselves with a hoop suspended for that purpose. Sometimes they joined hands with each other and formed a chain. The Magnetiser then held an iron rod which he moved before the body of the patient, for the purpose of directing at will, the course of the Magnetic fluid. The whole apparatus was supposed to facilitate the circulation of the fluid.

\* For the arrangement and abridgment of these plans, we are indebted to a little work published in Philadelphia, by a physician.

A person was employed to play upon some sweet musical instrument; as it was thought that the Magnetic fluid was propagated by sound. Although this was supposed to be an universal fluid, yet the Magnetiser was supposed to possess a certain portion, which he could impart by means of a rod, or by motion of his outstretched fingers. In addition to these motions, were also certain slight touchings on the hypochondria, epigastric region, or other portions of the body.

The following directions were given by MESMER, for using Magnetism :

In order to Magnetise the patient, you must place yourself opposite to him with your back turned toward the north, and draw your own, close against his feet, you must then place without pressure, both of your thumbs on the pit of the stomach, and stretch your fingers toward the hypochondria, (the part of each side of the body where the short ribs are found.) It also facilitates the operation occasionally to move the fingers on the sides, especially in the region of the spleen. The next thing was to endeavor to put the Magnetic fluid in equilibrium, in every part of the body. This might be done by presenting the index finger of the right hand, at the summit of the head on the left side, and then drawing it down the face to the breast, and over the lower extremities. An iron rod will answer the same purpose as the finger.

Strange as this process may seem, yet it was regarded as absolutely essential to a successful operation. The most wonderful results were produced; local diseases of long standing were removed; the most acute pain would vanish in an instant, and joy light up the countenance of the sad sufferer. The different effects upon different individuals were not the least interesting to the philosophical beholder; exaltation of the mind; palpitation of the heart; ringing in the ears were not uncommon.

Sometimes the most violent convulsions were exhibited, which was supposed by MESMER to be the effort of nature to

effect a cure ; but a simple move of the hand before the body of the patient, like the wand of the magician, would at once remove them. The different emotions of love and hatred, immoderate laughter, and melting tears were strikingly exhibited. But the tremendous influence exercised over them, was the most surprising part. A simple effort of the will was a sovereign balm, and would command love, or hatred, or throw them into the most violent convulsions, or at once calm them from excitement. Such was the rude method employed by the celebrated MESMER, whose name will live through all time, as the discoverer of one of the most wonderful phenomena the world ever knew. Knowing the effect produced, he attributed the influence which he mainly used by the exercise of his own will, to the apparatus above described. But the investigations of after years, clearly show that such a course was needless, and that a simpler process would produce the same astonishing results. To DELEUZE, a French Magnetiser, we are indebted for the fullest doctrines of the science, as now believed and practised. Some extracts from his work will here be given as the best exposition of the principles now known in Magnetising.

1. "Man has the faculty of exercising over his fellow men, a salutary influence in directing toward them, by his will, the vital principle.

2. "The name of Magnetism has been given to this faculty ; it is an extension of the power which all living beings have of acting upon those who are submitted to their will.

3. "We perceive this faculty only by its results, and we make no use of it, except so far as we will to use it.

4. "The first condition of action then is to exercise the will.

5. "As we cannot comprehend how a body can act upon another at a distance, without there being some thing to establish a communication between them, we suppose that a substance emanates from him who Magnetises, and is conveyed to the person Magnetised, in the direction given it by the will. The substance which sustains life in us, we call

the magnetic fluid. The nature of this fluid is unknown ; even its existence has not been demonstrated ; but every thing occurs as if it did exist, and that warrants us in admitting it, while we are indicating the means of employing Magnetism.

6. "Belief is necessary to accomplish our purpose ; without it we have no confidence, which is absolutely essential to success.

7. "In order that one individual should act upon another, there must exist between them a moral and physical sympathy, as there is between all the members of an animated body, and when this sympathy is produced between two individuals, we say they are in communication.

8. "Thus the first condition of Magnetising is the will ; the second is the confidence which the Magnetiser has in his own powers ; the third is benevolence, or the desire of doing good. One of these qualities may supply the others to a certain extent, but to have the action at the same time energetic and salutary, the three conditions must be united.

9. "Direct communication between persons is not absolutely necessary to the transfer of the Magnetic fluid, for water, food, and other bodies may be charged with the fluid, and employed to convey it to the person for whom the Magnetiser expressly designs it.

10. "Magnetism, or the action of Magnetism springs from three things ; first, the will to act ; second, a sign, the expression of that will ; third, confidence in the means employed. If the desire of doing good be not united to the will to act, there will be some effects, but these effects will be irregular.

11. "The faculty of Magnetising exists in all persons ; but all do not possess it in the same degree. The difference is caused by the moral and intellectual superiority of some over others. Among the moral qualities are confidence in ones own power, energy of will, the power of concentrating the will and attention upon one object for a long time, benevolence, moral courage sufficient to enable one to remain

calm in the midst of the most alarming crisis, disinterestedness which makes one forget himself, and devote himself to the being whom he attends, and which banishes vanity, and even curiosity. Of the physical qualifications, the first is good health; the next is a peculiar power, of which we can not recognise its full force and energy, without a trial of it.

"These may be increased by exercise, bodily and mental, and when an individual combines all these qualifications, they possess the Magnetic power to a great extent.

12. "Although the Magnetic fluid escapes from all parts of the body, and the will may direct it any where, yet the hands and eyes are of use in directing the current determined by the will. The word which indicates our will can often exert an action, when the communication is well established.

13. "Magnetism generally produces no influence upon persons in health. The same man who was insensible to it in a state of good health, will experience the effects of it when ill. There are diseases in which the action of Magnetism is not perceived; there are others in which it is evident. We do not yet know enough of it to determine the cause of these anomalies, nor to pronounce beforehand, whether Magnetism will or will not act. We have only certain probabilities in regard to it; but that should not create an objection to the reality of Magnetism, since at least three fourths of the patients feel the effects of it.

14. "Whatever vital energy or Magnetic fluid is conveyed to the patient by the Magnetiser, is lost by the latter, and if the sessions be continued too long, or be too frequently repeated, he may become very much exhausted by this loss. The weakness sometimes felt by the Magnetiser, is not produced by the motions, and the exertion he uses, but by the flow of the fluid from him to his patient.

"Generally speaking, every one in good health, and not enfeebled by age, might undertake a single patient in a day, and give him a sitting of an hour, but no more without great injury.

15. "Confidence on the part of the person Magnetised, is not necessary to success.

16. "The choice of a particular process is not necessary to give direction to the action of Magnetism. But it is best to choose, and follow some one method, so as never to be perplexed, and compelled while acting to draw off the attention, in order to decide what motion it is most proper to make.

17. "It is very dangerous to interrupt a crisis, however alarming it may be, and we should never attempt to act unless we are secured against all interruptions from our own affairs, the person Magnetised, or his friends.

18. "Before undertaking a Magnetic treatment, the Magnetiser ought to examine himself. He ought to ask himself whether he can continue it, and whether the patient or those who have influence over him, will put any obstacle in the way. He ought not undertake it if he feels any repugnance, or if he fears to catch the disease. To act efficaciously, he should feel himself drawn toward the person who requires his care, take interest in him, and have the desire and hope of curing, or at least relieving him. As soon as he has decided, which he should never do lightly, he ought to consider whom he Magnetises as his brother—as his friend; he should be so devoted to him as not to perceive the sacrifices that he imposes upon himself. Any other consideration, any other motive than the desire of doing good, ought not to induce him to undertake a treatment.

19. "The faculty of Magnetising, or that of doing good to our fellow creatures by the influence of the will, by the communication of the principle that sustains our health and life, being the most delightful and precious that God has given to man, he ought to regard the employment of Magnetism as a religious act, which demands the greatest self-collectedness, and the greatest purity of intention. Hence it is a sort of profanation to Magnetise for amusement, through curiosity, or the desire of displaying singular effects. They who demand experiments to see a spectacle, know not what



they demand ; but the Magnetiser ought to know it, to respect himself, and to preserve his dignity."

These are the general principles which have been adopted by Magnetisers in producing their astonishing results ; principles which must be followed in order to produce the Magnetic state.

We conclude this chapter by briefly stating that we believe that this power is possessed to a certain extent by all living creatures, and is that power by which a kind of influence is exerted different from that which usually is exerted through the ordinary and distributed organs of the senses, such as the eye, the ear, &c.; that this power is the action of one mind upon another, so as to influence it. It is the same influence which rivets the attention to the orator, while portraying some thrilling sketch, which enables him to control the feelings and passions of his audience, and by a single word or wave of the hand, call up the alternate feelings of joy or sadness.

We admire the sweet notes of an accomplished musician ; he is the centre of attraction ; and we are involuntarily attracted to it. This power is exerted by and through the medium of the will common of one individual, and operates, (as is highly probable,) through a medium which may be called the nervous, (or which is the same, the Magnetic,) fluid, and which is set in motion by the power of the will of the individual designing to call it into action. This medium is to the nervous fluid in its totality, what light is to the eye, the atmosphere to the other senses ; as media between the individual and the external world. What this medium is, has not been clearly ascertained ; but it is supposed to belong to electricity, in some of its forms, Magnetism or Galvanism.

This medium is set in motion by the direction of the will, and when thus excited, is capable of exciting similar emotions in the mind of the individual acted upon, and consequently of exciting the same ideas in the mind of the recipient, which exists in the mind of the person setting this medium into action, and hence Clairvoyance, or the power

of seeing and describing scenes at a distance or near, though in positions not within the range of ocular vision. Individuals, while in this state, (that state in which the external sensitive system, is an inactive condition,) though under the control of the will of the operator, nevertheless it is true, than when left in an undisturbed condition, they are in a state of high and exalted mental activity, and capable of appreciating good and evil in their consequences, much more acutely than in circumstances of ordinary life. This will be better illustrated by an extract from DELEUZE, mentioned in a former part of this chapter, while speaking of Magnetic somnambulism, or Clairvoyance. 'When Magnetism results in somnambulism, (which is not always the case,) the being who is in this condition requires a prodigious extension in the faculty of sensation; his eyes are shut, his ears are closed; yet he sees and hears better than any one awake. He is under the will of the Magnetiser in regard to every thing that cannot hurt him, and he does not feel contrary to his ideas of justice and truth. He recovers his recollection of things he had forgotten when awake. He expresses himself with astonishing facility. When he awakes he forgets all. The Magnetic somnambulist perceives innumerable relations in all objects with an extreme rapidity, and in one minute runs through a train of ideas, which to us require many hours. Time seems to vanish before him. Of all the discoveries which have excited attention, this gives us the most insight into the nature and the faculties of man.'

As an illustration we may mention a case which is embodied in the report of the French Academy, in which an individual was Magnetised in a short time. A bandage placed over his eyes, and one of the gentlemen played a game of cards with the Magnetised patient, and lost it. The individual handled his cards with the greatest dexterity, and without making any mistake. They attempted several times in vain, to set him at fault, by taking away or changing some of his cards.

The extent of this power will, however, be noticed more at length in subsequent chapters.

## CHAPTER III.

The operations and effects of Animal Magnetism upon the system, illustrated by extraordinary cases.

THE day has nearly passed, when the truth of the existence of the Magnetic state, is disputed among scientific men. That there are individuals, who can effect certain temperaments, has already been so alluded to, that any thoughts in this part of our work upon it, would seem to be superfluous, and that we need not dwell, but at once pass to offer a few thoughts upon the extent and advantages resulting from it. Whether it may be made to subserve the cause of humanity, or whether so much evil may result of it, as to cast into the shade the little good it may do. These are questions that require careful attention, and can only be determined by a particular reference to the facts, some of which will be detailed in the following pages.

In proof of the existence of an effect of some kind, we need only refer the reader, in addition to what we have already stated, to some circumstances which are of almost every day occurrence. Who is there that has not read of the fascination of birds by serpents? An irresistible influence draws the bird toward the venomous reptile, until he comes within its reach and is destroyed. An instance was related to the writer not long since, in which a serpent was exercising this same influence upon a lad. When found by his brother he was unable to speak, and was gradually drawing near the snake. His brother speaking to him, endeavored to arrest his attention, but it was of no avail, and was only relieved by his putting an end to the existence of the serpent.

This effect was undoubtedly produced through the agency of the eye of the serpent; how far the Magnetic influence

upon individuals may be produced by the same aid, is not in our province to determine. That it produces a tremendous influence no one can dispute. Anger is quelled before its steady gaze, and even raving insanity becomes docile before its sway.

In the language of another, "Men of energetic character, calculated for dominion, have always been remarkable for the potency of their glances, and have been celebrated as not only lords of the iron part, but also of the eagle eye.

"Few could endure the searching gaze of NAPOLEON. The glance of Dr. JOHNSON from under shaggy brows availed no less than the eloquence of the sage's tongue." TOWNSEND mentions the case of Dr. PARR, who was very proud of the influence of his eye, and who once boasted of having saved the nation by it. PITT he declared was about to bring forward some disastrous measure, when he having previous knowledge of his intentions, repaired to the house of Commons. "I fixed," said he, "my eye upon PITT, I gave him one of my looks and he could not utter a word. He rose, stammered, and sat down again, and there I kept him until another member got the floor, and so the measure when brought forward was nugatory. Yes, I think I may say, that my eye saved the nation." In fact PARR Magnetised PITT. That the eye is an important agent in producing the effect of Animal Magnetism, we think these circumstances will be sufficient to show.

The next query is, the extent to which this agent may be carried. This depends upon the constitution and temperament of the individuals operated upon, as well as the physical and moral character of the operator. There are several degrees to this influence. Some are only affected with emotions of delight, while a full consciousness of every thing passing around is retained. The mind is active and if charged, the usual organs of sense are quickened some are rendered wholly insensible to every thing, and the most violent pain inflicted upon them will not disturb them

the least. This effect is very common and has been tested in numerous ways.

BARON DUPOTET, at the request of some incredulous physicians of Paris, went to one of the hospitals in Paris to perform some experiments for their satisfaction. Among the means resorted to, to test the insensibility of the patient, the nostrils were tickled with feathers, and smoke was introduced into them, and their skin was bruised by pinching till the blood came, and the feet of one patient were placed in a hot infusion of mustard seed, without producing the slightest change of countenance.

Dr. ROBOURN of the same hospital, reports a case, in which the patient was threatened that he should be burned with moxa, (a slow fire applied to the part,) if he should suffer himself to go to sleep. He was however Magnetised, when the moxa was applied on the front of the right thigh, producing an eschar nearly an inch and a half in length and an inch in breadth. The subject showed no sign of pain, neither was the pulse in the least quickened until he was roused from the Magnetic sleep. Another case is mentioned by the same Doctor, where a female patient was Magnetised, and while in the Magnetic sleep, agaric, one of the most pungent substances known, was burned under her nose, but not the slightest feeling was manifested till the Magnetic influence was dissipated. In all these cases, although no pain was suffered at the time, yet afterward they were in the most intense agony.

M. HOUSSON, President of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, states that he has seen a bottle, containing several ounces of concentrated ammonia, held for five, ten or fifteen minutes under the nose of the sleeper, without the slightest effect. Dr. BERTRAND saw forty or fifty pins thrustured simultaneously into the body of a somnambulist while singing, without causing the least appreciable alteration in the voice.

In the tenth volume of the *Bibliothèque de Médecine*, there is an account of a lady, who when in a Magnetic state, was

barbarously whipped over the bare shoulders, without effect, and once most savagely had her back smeared with honey, and was then exposed to the stinging of bees, but she felt nothing till she was awakened, when of course she suffered the most acute agony.

Such experiments almost make the blood boil at the recital ; but the incredulity of the French physicians, in the earlier stages of the science, led them to adopt any means which their passions might dictate, for the purpose of testing it.

But means have been employed, of practical utility, more marked than those alluded to above, which will be treated on in a subsequent part of this work.

Again, there are those who, while they exhibit all this phenomena, and appear to be in a good Magnetic condition, retain all their consciousness, and when any pain is inflicted upon them, feel it in all its acuteness, yet are unable to make it known, or any resistance. An instance of the kind will better illustrate the condition. In a town in the State of New-York, which we visited in the autumn of 1842, several individuals called upon us to converse upon the subject of Animal Magnetism. Considerable pains were taken to assure us of *their extreme scepticism* ; of their full belief that it was one of the humbugs of the age ; *but desired to be satisfied*. We proposed to one of the company that he should submit to the operation. He readily consented. After an hour's trial, the young man exhibited all the appearance of being Magnetised. His sceptical companions, believing he was deceiving, endeavored by all means in their power to arouse him. Such as tickling the nostrils, thrusting pins into his body, &c., all of which were of no avail. He was relieved from the Magnetic influence. His sensations were described as follows : That he was fully conscious of every thing that was done to him, but was incapable of resistance ; the pain was as acute as while awake, and he made efforts to speak to us, desiring us to have them desist, but every effort was unavailing.

Another singular fact in his case was, that while in this state, he was conscious of all the suffering which the Magnetiser endured, phenomena which all individuals fully in the Magnetic state will exhibit.

The last degree which we shall allude to, is one in which Magnetic somnambulism is produced in all its interesting details.

The individual in this instance, when Magnetised, becomes lost to the world around, and the being in part, is identified with that of the Magnetiser. The mind with one comprehensive grasp takes in correct images of all scenes, whether within the range of ocular vision or not. At first you discover an attraction between different parts of the body of the Magnetiser and patient; for instance, by applying the hand of the former to the latter, they will readily follow, or the head, to the head in the same manner that the magnet attracts a piece of steel, iron filings, or the like, and this will be exhibited while the individual is unconscious of such experiments being performed. The patient will also exhibit entire obedience to the will of the operator.

Without any contact, the body may be moved into any position desired; may be caused to walk, to fold the arms, touch the face or ear, or kneel down in the attitude of prayer, with the same apparent ease as when awake.

Another interesting feature in the Magnetic somnambulist, is their power of description, which cannot be better described than in the language of M. HUSSON, a French man.

"The somnambulist has his eyes closed. He neither sees with his eyes, nor hears with his ears; yet he sees and hears better than a waking person. He sees and hears only those with whom he is in relation. He sees only that at which he looks, and he usually looks at those objects only to which his attention is directed. He is submissive to the will of the Magnetiser in all things which cannot injure himself, and in all, that does not oppose his own ideas of justice and truth. He sees, or rather he has a perception of the interior of his own body, and that of others; but he usually remarks those

parts only, which are not in a natural state, and which disturb the harmony of it. He recalls to his memory things which he had forgotten in his waking state. He has provisions and presentiments which may be erroneous in several circumstances, and which may be limited in their extent. He expresses himself with surprising facility. He is not free from vanity. He becomes more accurate by degrees, for a certain time, if guided with discretion, but if ill directed, he goes astray. When returned to his natural condition, he entirely loses the recollection of all the ideas and sensations he had during the state of somnambulism, so that these two states are as entirely strangers to each other, as if the somnambulist and the waking person were too different persons."

No matter where objects are situated; whether in the present, past or future: time vanishes before them, and they can readily perceive objects wherever they are. They will as readily perceive things held behind the head as before it, and not unfrequently are able to read with the same facility when the book is held behind the head as before the face.

The following statement, illustrative of these singular phenomenon, was published in the Salem Gazette in 1836:—

"Dr. B——, of Providence, operated upon a young lady during the period of Magnetic sleep, who could tell correctly the time by a watch, though enveloped in a cloth, and at the same time having a bandage over her eyes. The doctor had a patient sick, as was believed of liver complaint, and bade the somnambulist go in spirit to the man's house, (it being one-fourth of a mile distant.) Arrived, she, at the doctor's request, described the house, that there might be no mistake, and then entered. 'What do you see?' asked the doctor. 'A man sick.' 'I wish you to tell me what ails him. First look at his head; is that well?' 'Yes.' 'How do you know?' 'Because it looks like yours, or any other one who is well.' 'Is the liver or heart so well?' 'Yes.' 'Do you see any thing wrong?' 'Yes, there is an enlargement of the spleen.' Several questions were then put, to confuse



her, and also to ascertain if she knew what the spleen was, and where situated : to all which she gave correct answers. In four days the patient died ; a *post mortem* examination was instituted ; all the physicians in the city were present, to whom the story of the girl was narrated before commencing operations, and they were requested to examine the body, to see if they could discover the diseased spleen from external observation. They, sixteen in number, declared with one voice they could not. The body was then opened, and, to the astonishment of all present, the girl was right ; the spleen weighed fifty-seven ounces ! its usual weight being from four to six ounces."

This is a strong case, and suggests some ideas which will be advanced in a subsequent part of this work, relative to the important aid which physicians may derive from Magnetic somnambulists.

The writer of this, having been engaged in experimenting for some years, will be pardoned for introducing a few of his numerous cases, to illustrate the subject under consideration.

In the autumn of 1841, being in Philadelphia, a young lady was thrown in the Magnetic state. After satisfying ourselves that she was in an unnatural state, a bandage was placed upon her eyes, and cotton inserted beneath it, to prevent the possibility of her seeing. We then commenced conversation with her. She appeared to understand our queries, and answered us promptly. A pair of brass snuffers was then placed in our hands, standing about six feet behind her. We asked her what we had. She answered, "It is long, made of brass, and is a pair of snuffers." A bonnet was then put upon our head. She laughed heartily, exclaiming "How odd you look. Take that old bonnet off. Miss P——," (the name of the young lady to whom it belonged,) "won't thank you for exposing it." A gentleman then slipped into our hand a paper, on which was a request, that, by a simple effort of the will, we would cause her to raise her hands in the attitude of prayer. No sooner was it attempted than it

was done. Without any movement of our body or lips, she would readily converse with any individual whom we willed her to. We could make her describe any house, its location, &c., without putting to her a question, except through the will. Several persons came into the room after she was Magnetised. She at once told the number. After attempting various experiments similar to the above, with like results, a piece of tobacco was put into our mouth, when the lady assumed the appearance of the greatest possible disgust, and was loud in her denunciations of "nasty tobacco." Snuff was likewise given us, when the subject commenced sneezing, nor did she cease, until we had fully relieved our nostrils from the odious stuff. Candy was then tasted, and the lady smacked her lips, as if she thought it a luxury. Pain was also inflicted upon us, in different parts of the body, when the lady, simultaneously, manifested pain in the same part in which we suffered. These experiments were continued an hour and a half, without at all wearying the patient, when she was aroused from the Magnetic sleep.

The following case, which we find in the *Pittsburgh Chronicle*, contains an interesting account of some experiments attempted by two incredulous persons, at the request of the writer of this work, when at Pittsburgh, in the spring of 1842:—

"A young lady, who had been Magnetised several times by the writer, was the subject of the Mesmeriser's passes. She was at this time thrown into the Mesmeric state by a young merchant of this city, (Pittsburgh,) who was anxious of testing the alleged theory, that all persons possessed the Mesmeric influence in a greater or less degree. The patient exhibited the usual symptoms consequent upon the manipulations, in about fifteen minutes. During the operation, tears streamed from her eyes; the muscles of the arms became exceedingly rigid, as much so as in catalepsy; the hand looked white and bloodless, and felt very cold; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles about the mouth took place; in fine, the whole appearance indicated an exceed-

ingly unnatural condition, and one which a person could scarcely conceive to be assumed. There were but four persons in the room when she was thrown into this state. Shortly after her eyes had been closely bandaged, a negro servant entered: she was asked the number of persons in the room; the answer was five. She was asked if there was any difference in the appearance of the persons. She said there was a difference; that one was dark, his hair black, but not very long, and had on a tight roundabout, which was correct, in every particular. The servant was then seated, and a poker placed in his hands: she was questioned relative to these facts, and she answered that he was sitting, and had some thing in his hands, long and round, and for stirring the fire. A black cloak was then thrown over his shoulders, which she correctly described. The Magnetiser then stepped behind her a few paces, and willed her to raise her right arm, which she did. A candle was then held up behind her back: she said it was to see with. She was then asked what the Mesmeriser held in his hand: the answer was, that it was white and yellow, to keep time with, and added, distinctly, "a watch." It was a gold watch with a silver face. She was required to tell the time: she answered, without hesitation, "Twenty-five minutes of nine," which was the exact time. The Magnetiser's hair was then pulled: she complained of some one pulling her hair. His side was then pinched: she complained of her side, and manifested symptoms of pain. He tasted an apple: she moved her lips, as though she was eating, and said it tasted tart, like an apple. Some Cayenne pepper was then put in his mouth: she said it puckered her mouth, and smarted. The Magnetiser then asked her to walk with him, and took her in an imaginary walk with him to the United States Hotel: she said that she saw a large brick house, with a stoop in front, (correct.) He now moved away from the house, and asked her what she saw: she said she saw a long building with holes in it, that it was an aqueduct, and had deep water in it. This was considered so remarkable, that she was requested

to repeat it, several times, which she did distinctly. It was correct. 'The Magnetiser then imagined himself in a steam car: she said he was riding in something like a stage; that it went very fast, and by steam. She was then placed in communication with another individual, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh, who took her in an imaginary visit to his room. She described the house as a long one, with a stoop in front, supported by columns, which was correct. She said the room was small, looked like an office; said there was a bed on the right of the door, that it had curtains, which was correct. She then said she saw something in front of the door, which was high, and had glass on the top part, looked dark below, and had books on a shelf. It was a large dressing glass, with a shelf below and books on it. She then described something hanging against the wall: said it had a glass over it, and looked pretty, and said there was a boy, dog and flower upon it. It was the print of a child throwing a flower at a dog in the water. She also fully described a closet, the contents of a box, &c.

"These are the facts," continues the writer, "as they occurred, and were noted down at the time, in the words of the patient. No inferences will be drawn, or theories manufactured; it is inexplicable. There could be no collusion, and there was certainly no disposition on the part of the visitants to deceive themselves. It was done to satisfy themselves. They have seen and heard, and 'it is a very obvious principle,' says Chalmers, 'although often forgotten in the pride of prejudice and controversy, that what has been seen and heard by one pair of human eyes, is of sufficient force to countenance all that has been reasoned or guessed at by a thousand human understandings.'"

We copy the following from the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* of June, 1842. Although the statements contained in it are similar to the last, yet in the multitude of facts, we shall perhaps arrive at some important truth in these hitherto mysterious phenomena. The characters of the witnesses are such as to preclude any idea of imposition.

"The undersigned, citizens of Lancaster, who were present at the experiments tried this morning, Friday June 24th, at the house of JOHN L. THOMPSON Esq., of this city, by Mr. C. P. JOHNSON, beg leave to state the result of the experiments, as well for the benefit of those who may doubt, as for the gratification of the public. The subject was a girl fifteen years of age, living in Mr. THOMPSON's family, who from her associations, and the slender means within her reach to acquire an education, knew positively nothing about Magnetism. She had indeed, heard considerable talk in Mr. THOMPSON's family, and took great delight in avowing her want of faith in them, expressing at the same time a strong wish to be Magnetised herself, which she repeatedly asserted could not be done. This wish led to the experiment above alluded to. The girl being seated in a rocking chair, Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to apply the usual means to throw her into the Magnetic sleep. After considerable time had elapsed, say forty-five minutes, during which she endeavored to resist the Magnetic influence, by keeping her eyes open, she gradually fell asleep, her eyes assuming a leaden dullness, and finally closing altogether. After some time, during which the persons present began to believe she was only in a natural sleep, her arms were raised, and they remained in that position. Mr. JOHNSON then put tobacco in his mouth when she presented the appearance of great disgust. Mr. J's. hair was then pulled, when she writhed in contortions of apparently great pain; he was pricked, and the same result followed; her hand was then pricked with a pin, and pinched, but she gave no signs of pain. Mr. JOHNSON then fixed his attention upon one of the persons present, whom she could not see, when she stated the color of his dress correctly; stated his business, and what was his name, upon being asked so to do. The same experiments with the same result were tried upon another person. The experiments in Clairvoyance, were highly and astonishingly successful; she had never seen Philadelphia, but on being taken there, as willed by Mr. JOHNSON, she described the United States Bank correctly, as a marble

building, etc. ; the Girard College as an unfinished building, she also described Chestnut street and other public places." We here continue the article although it contains an account of a subject, which we have not alluded to before, but to which we shall devote a further chapter. "It was in Phrenology, however, where the results were eminently satisfactory ; results which were considered as perfect, as having been accomplished without any possible collusion, on a person who perhaps never heard the name of Phrenology mentioned, and was at least decidedly ignorant of it. The organs of mirth and wit being touched jointly, she laughed so heartily, that the tears flooded down her cheeks, and then as quick as thought upon the organ of fear being touched, she exchanged the expression into one of the greatest possible alarm ; the organ of tune caused her to sing ; the organ of language induced very rapid, and tolerably distinct conversation ; the organ of combativeness likewise produced a great expression of anger in the countenance. These results going to establish, beyond dispute, the science of Phrenology and Mesmerism, were so decided and positive as to astonish all present. When she was aroused from her stupor, Mr. JOHNSON first dissipated the influence from the face and brain, leaving all the rest of the body Magnetised ; her arms were then raised, and on being told to let them down, she declared her inability to do so, and they remained in that position until removed by Mr. JOHNSON ; on being told to get up, she said she could not, as she could not move her feet, and it was only when the influence was removed from her feet, that she rose. The undersigned repeat that this subject was a person entirely and unquestionably unacquainted with any thing relating to the experiments performed upon her.

GEO. W. STEINMAN  
P. CASSIDY, M. D.  
JAMES BOON,

JOHN W. FORNEY,  
WM. B. FAHNESTOCK, M. D.  
JOHN L. THOMPSON.

We have alluded to the fact, that many individuals when under the Magnetic influence, will exhibit a variety of mo-

tions similar to those of the Magnetiser ; it is also an interesting fact that many whose susceptibility is very great, will unconsciously mimic every motion and sound of the Magnetiser. Sympathy not only in their case, exists in the mind, but in every feeling of the body, if the one is laboring under some disease, the other experiences the same sensations ; a sneeze causes the subject to exhibit the same motions. Let the Magnetiser walk, and the patient immediately does the same, taking precisely the same steps. An interesting case is mentioned in TOWNSHEND'S Facts in Mesmerism, which will better illustrate these remarks.

"ANNA M —, (a lady whom I have frequently Magnetised,) in her Magnetic state mounted a staircase with me, in order to visit an invalid lady of our party. I observed that she ascended two stairs at a time, after a manner that had become familiar to me. At another time when I had a cold, she, though free from such an affection when awake, coughed in her sleep whenever I did." The following extract from a register of Mesmeric proceedings, will also confirm the above fact and remark.

"The Magnetiser rubs his hands, and ANNA M — immediately does the same. When the Magnetiser blows his nose, the patient puts her hand up to hers, as if doing the same thing. When the former began to dance, the latter did so too, imitating exactly the movements of her Magnetiser, and snapping her fingers as he did. He then having turned from the patient who was sitting at a table, took up a pencil and without her seeing him, made some strokes upon paper. The patient took up another pencil which lay at hand, and made similar strokes. Various artifices were employed in these cases to deceive the subject, as for instance, another individual in the same room would go through with the same process, to prove that she was guided by sound and not sympathy of motion. The patient was however not influenced, in the least.

"For the purpose, the writer continues of testing the truth of the alleged phenomena, that the head of the

Mesmerised person, will follow the hand of the Mesmeriser, as iron does the loadstone, and in order to submit the phenomena to the surest proof, bandaged the eyes of one of my patients previously to Magnetising him, and filled with cotton every possible interstice, that might be left between the cheek and the handkerchief, in such a manner as to convince every person who witnessed the experiment, that for the patient to perceive by sight, the motion of my hand, was out of the question. As soon however as the individual had been Magnetised, his head followed my hand at the distance of two feet with unerring certainty. Did I place it on the left side of the head, it instantly inclined on that side, was it in front, he bent forward to meet it; was it behind him, he leaned back toward it, with what would seem a painful and unnatural effect.

"Again I held my hand above his leg, immediately the limb was attracted upward. I continued to withdraw my hand, and the leg was so much elevated as to form an acute angle with the body of the patient. Finally I ran quickly away to the other end of the room, and the patient followed me quickly and unerringly. I then tried to see what effect the foot would have. With this thought I raised my foot, not in any unusual manner, but as if I were laying one leg over the other. The sole of my foot was then presented to the patient. In a very short time she began to turn round upon her chair, so as nearly to fall in the fire. Struck with this oddity, I made the patient arise, and again presented my foot, when she commenced a series of regular evolutions from right to left, stopping always when she had half completed the circle, with the bend and dip, like that of the Magnetic needle. The experiment repeated always produced the same result.

"Again when standing opposite to the patient, who was in an upright position, I began to turn around. She also seemed forced to revolve, but in a direction contrary to mine. If I turned from left to right, she turned from right to left, and *vice versa*. The same experiments he tried also



upon other patients with the like result, except sometimes there was a repulsion in the foot."

These facts are not only matters of history, but are daily occurrences in the history of every Magnetiser. It is but few months since a young man was Magnetised by the writer, who a short time afterward was summoned away on business. After assuring him that we were about to leave him for a short time, but that we would soon return to relieve him, he burst into the most vehement crying, and said he could not possibly let us go. Entreaty was, however, of no avail, and the instant we started to leave him, he was thrown into the most violent convulsions, and would endeavor to follow us; but the instant we returned and placed our hand upon him, he would be calm and appear happy. We then tried walking about the room, going over every article that could be placed in our way. He, without hesitation followed, stepping in the same steps invariably. But all efforts to leave him, in order to attend to our business, was wholly unavailing, and we were obliged to relieve him from the Magnetic influence.

But the sympathetic motions of the body, are not the least remarkable phenomena exhibited by the Magnetic somnambulist. Indeed the exhibitions in this state only fill us with emotions of wonder, and admiring the effect, we look in vain for the hidden cause.

The extraordinary scope of mind, which it gives the individual, seems almost incredible. The patient will converse with an intellectual power, which in the waking state he would be incapable of. The mind with ease, will dip deep into fountains of science, drawing out its most interesting and important material, will discuss with familiarity, some abstruse subject, which the erudite scholar had given up in despair, will, in fine at one grasp exhibit the research of ages. Exercised judiciously, it may be made eminently useful in a moral and scientific point of view, since it tends to elevate the mind above sensual and material objects. Impress upon the individual while in the Magnetic state, the

importance of a well regulated life, the consequences of certain actions, which perhaps had hitherto exercised a baleful influence over their lives, vice in its naked deformity, its influence on society, and its ultimate tendency, and a power is exerted upon them which will be a secret spring, operating upon all their future life. Some imperceptible influence, acts upon the mind, which wholly changes the current of their thoughts and actions. The moral feelings in this state, are in a high state of cultivation, the moral perceptions unusually acute, falsehood and sport looked upon with feelings of the deepest horror. In short, a sentiment pervades the character which we do not find in actual life.

In a moral point of view, then the influence of Magnetism is tremendous, and may be made subservient to the wisest, and best of ends.

Scarcely less valuable is it, as an auxiliary in science. The acute discernment, the nice discrimination, together with the intellectual power manifested, cannot fail to make it useful in explaining much of the arena of nature, of unfolding many of the mysterious phenomena of mind, which when fully understood, can not but exercise a beneficial influence upon mankind.

This power is effected through the agency of the Magnetiser, and it lies in his power to effect an important change in the character of the individual upon whom he operates. Whether it may be turned to vicious purposes or not, sufficient facts have not been furnished us to warrant an opinion, but it is believed that it can not be done; that the motions of an individual, in order to effect the patient, must be benevolent.

But an apparent formidable objection is here raised against the science, so long as there is a possibility of evil resulting from it. With this extraordinary power, the Magnetiser if disposed, may make a wrong use of the influence. In answer, it may be said that any power however good, is capable of abuse. The scriptures may be perverted by designing men and the holy precepts, which it inculcates, be made

subservient to the basest system of philosophy and religion, and yet are the scriptures with all their holy precepts to be thrown aside? The druggist when asked for medicine to suit a peculiar case, may give to his unsuspecting customer a poison, which if the patient takes, must produce instant death, and yet because it is in the power of a druggist to do this, shall we have no druggists? And is not Magnetism, because dangerous in evil hands, to be consigned to any hands at all? Beside the Magnetic patients are to blame for permitting themselves to be placed under the influence of a Magnetiser, unless before witnesses, as there is a possibility that the character may be so shaped, as to be made subservient to the basest of purposes. As an illustration of the moral influence that can be exerted upon the patient, a case will be given, which was related to the writer, by a worthy clergyman of the Methodist denomination. The patient was a young lady of about twenty years of age, who had become interested in the subject of religion while young, and united with the church, with which he was connected. Circumstances beyond her control, in the course of a year or two, placed her in society, whose tastes or feelings were not congenial with those whom she had been in the habit of associating. Her interest in religious affairs became lessened, and from a cheerful and happy being, she became a morose and melancholy picture of misery. Doubt and perplexing fears constantly harrassed her mind. In this distressing situation she remained, until disease had made inroads upon her fair form, and she seemed to be fast hastening to the embraces of the tomb. In this situation she was found by the clergyman above alluded to, who proposed Magnetism, in order to check the inroads, that was being made upon her feeble constitution. She readily consented. In about half an hour she was fully Magnetised; when he impressed upon her mind the importance of cheerfulness and a change in the current of her thoughts, and administered to her mind the consolations of the Christian religion. Her countenance lit up with a beaming smile, joy took the place of melancholy,

and under the influence of these feelings, she was aroused. Instead of the downcast look, cheerfulness was planted there. Happiness, which for many a month had been a stranger there, again returned. An imperceptible influence exerted its sway over her, and she was full of happiness. A year had elapsed, since the change in her feelings, when these facts were stated to the writer, and she still felt the same influence upon her. Health had regained its former seat, and she moved among the circle of her friends without any alloy.

If such an influence may be exerted, what an advantage the religious teacher may gain, in reforming those over whose destiny he is called, in a measure, to preside. The current of their life may be changed, and in more ways than one, he may be a messenger of good.

Scarcely less wonderful is the change in the intellectual power of the patient. TOWNSHEND mentions the case of one of his patients, who, when in the Magnetic state, his habitual confusion of thought was changed into justness of apprehension; to indulge in abstract speculations, seemed almost a feature of his condition; and he displayed in this development of his nature, a peculiar acuteness of remark, which looked like intuitive sagacity; he apprehended with ease, and learned with quickness; a hint was sufficient to put him in possession of a subject.

The following instance of the kind seemed almost incredible, to those who were witnesses of the fact. A young man, who had been noted for his dullness, and stupidity, and want of intellect, was Magnetised, a change came over his appearance, his thoughts passed into a new track, and he conversed with a mental activity, which put to blush men of superior education, and intellectual endowments. An eminent lawyer, being put in communication with him, he began the discussion of some legal question, astonishing us by the clearness of his conceptions, or keeping us in a roar of laughter, by the lively sallies of his wit. He quoted from authors, opinions which favored the point under dis-

cussion, authors, which, it were impossible for him to have ever seen. He then conversed with him readily in several different languages: Greek, Latin and French, pronouncing not only the language correctly, but describing the scenes accurately, to which his mind was directed by the gentleman in communication.

A Polish exile conversed with him readily in his native tongue, describing some of the scenes of his home land with astonishing facility.

What has been true in his case, has been witnessed in a host of other individuals. How this extraordinary power is communicated we scarcely venture an opinion; but singly state the fact which the Magnetic practitioner, is an eyewitness to, almost daily.

We have often had occasion to remark, however, that persons affected with mania, or laboring under some mental irregularity, which caused them to be taxed with slight insanity, are, in the somnolescent state, generally more clear-sighted (Clairvoyant,) than others, and that at such times, they exhibit no indication of the defect of the mind, with which they are charged; that they possessed the most extraordinary powers of mind, and exhibit the more remarkable phenomena. The same holds true, in cases where the intellectual faculties are absent, or are manifestly infirm. These phenomena are sufficiently explained by the experience of physicians. They know that partial insanity, as well as different kinds of mania, must have their origin in some deeply affected part of the epigastrium; and in that case the irregularity of the brain is only sympathetic. Somnambulism only insulates the latter, renders it for the time independent of its usual relations, and of separating the brain from its sickly affections, and it is by such means that this organ instantaneously acquires this facility and this latitude in its operations that it enjoys while in this state.

From among an almost innumerable numbers of the extraordinary cases of Clairvoyant individuals, may be quoted

the astonishing powers of Miss BRACKETT, formerly of Rhode-Island, but recently of the Blind Asylum of Boston. This young lady was totally blind, and could scarcely speak above a whisper in consequence of a blow, which she received while very young, by a weight falling upon her head. For the following interesting account, we are indebted to her historian, Col. STONE, who experimented with her at Providence, in the year 1837. She, while in this state, could tell the contents of a box closely packed with articles altogether unknown to her, previously she once told Col. STONE, what he had written, and placed under many envelopes, and numerous seals, handing them back to him with the contents copied on the outside, and still unbroken. Her sympathetic feelings were so strong, that while she was travelling in imagination with some individual, she would seem to suffer some of the evils which would have attended it, had she been there in reality.

When desired to go into a box, and examine its contents, she not unfrequently would complain of suffocation, or if by sea, she would exhibit signs of sea-sickness. She, at one time, was taken to Saratoga Springs, and was desired to taste of the water in imagination, and when about to drink, acted as if dashing down the cup with disgust.

When examined by Col. STONE, she saw most distinctly, and read to him from books, which were held behind her head, although totally blind, and an additional precaution was taken, by blindfolding.

She was asked to go a journey with Col. STONE to New-York, where in reality she had never been ; but on his proposing to her to go by steamboat, she refused because it made her sick. She preferred being conveyed through the air. The Colonel by imagination, supported her by the two hands, and she trembled and shuddered at the idea of rising, begging him to support her safely. On the way she asked him to stop, and admire the beautiful town of Bristol. They soon however, arrived at the Battery, of which she being informed by Col. STONE, she expressed great delight at their safe

arrival, describing its appearance. She was then invited to visit Castle Garden, but was startled at a public officer stationed there. Upon entering the passage way, she objected to proceeding as it was not a garden, which it is known is true, but described accurately, different individuals who are usually found there. In passing up Broadway the crowds of people were a great annoyance, and when asked to enter the Astor House, by the principal entrance, she shrunk back, and asked if she could not come at another time, when there were not so many men on the stairs. She spoke of the fine work on Mechanic's Hall, of the emptiness of the College Green, and on being shown the residence of the President of the College, she said no one resided there at the time; and the family were then really absent. She spoke of decayed trees, in front of some of the Professors' houses, which although he did not know of at the time, he afterward found to be the fact.

At last, Col. STONE requested her to enter his house, she described its different halls, apartments, their locations, &c., with surprising facility, she saw and was deeply affected with the numerous paintings upon the walls. In the library she described some pieces, that were not known to be deposited there by any one, but the Colonel, and in fine, seemed to see the house just as it was. Our limit will not permit us to detail other remarkable instances of which, there are numerous cases within the writer's own experience. Such wonderful phenomena are not uncommon in the Magnetic trance; to attempt to account for it, is useless.

The facts however exist, and as we are morally bound to yield credence to facts, provided they are well authenticated, upon whatever subject they may be presented, contrary though it may be to former views, it is useless to deny them inasmuch as such an amount of evidence go to sustain them.

There is, however, a striking analogy in these cases of Magnetic somnambulism, to natural somnambulism, (an admitted phenomena by all,) which we consider of sufficient consequence to devote a chapter to it.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Natural Somnambulism.

THE world has been frequently astonished at the narration of remarkable cases, in which individuals have been able to describe articles, and to read from books, without the usual sense. Almost every nation has furnished well authenticated cases of these unaccountable phenomena. To some, they seemed like idle tales, while others gave a partial credence to the stories, considering them even if true, of little or no consequence, while a third class, found in them facts for deep thought, and of wonder.

But the discoveries of later years have proved this to be a great philosophical truth, the development of which, is to form a new era in science, and explain much of the hitherto doubtful laws that control the operations of the human mind. Somnambulism first shows itself by a propensity to talk during sleep, the person giving a full account of all that passes before them, when in this state, often revealing their own secrets, and those of their friends. Walking is very common in this state, from which it derives its name. The individual while in this state, gets out of bed, dresses himself, and if not prevented, walks frequently to dangerous places, in safety, and engages in work. After going about some time, they will return to the bed, and every thing that has transpired only passes before the mind as a dream. The sleep itself, the extraordinary effects resulting from it, is the part of this interesting subject, which deserves the attention of the philosopher. In sleep, our external senses are in a dormant state. But the cuticular organ, the principal seat of the physical sensibility, is considered more open to external impressions and influences when asleep, than when awake.



This organ, the skin, in sleep is the door by which we may communicate directly with the internal sense of man, excite his faculties, and even his moral sense may be directed to any object. Is it not very common to make sleeping persons speak; to make them hold long conversations, and even to tell their secrets? Now the ear being asleep, how can they hear by that organ? They can not; they hear you by the only organ then active, then, indeed, more than at any other time sensitive. The vibrations of sound, as well as the rays of light, are perceived through the skin. Through this medium alone, and by this, does he see, and distinguish objects.

Then does the somnambulist see objects brilliantly; no impediment seems to limit their vision, and as they have frequently described it, they invariably see objects "white as light, and sprinkled with brilliant sparks," which ROULLIER, a French writer, of celebrity, thinks, demonstrates fully and satisfactorily that it operates through the agency of electricity, how, he does not satisfactorily explain.

When the soul forsakes the inward sphere, or when the senses operate and merely continue the vital function, the body falls into a profound sleep, or entranced state, during which time the soul acts more freely, and powerfully, all its faculties being elevated. The more, therefore, the soul is divested of the body, the more extensive, free, and powerful is its inward sphere of operation. It has therefore no need of the body, in order to live and exist; the latter is rather a hindrance to it. The soul in a state of somnambulism has no perception whatever, of the visible world, but if it be brought into reciprocal connection with some one, who is in his natural state, and acts through the medium of his corporal senses, it becomes conscious of the visible world through him, and in him, is sensible of it.

In this, the analogy between Magnetic and natural somnambulism, is striking. The only difference is, that you can not converse with the former without the aid of the will

of the individual who produced the somnambulic state, while in the latter, you may without any extraneous aid, succeed in conversing with them, with tolerable distinctness. This may be accounted for in the fact, that one state is natural, while the other is artificial.

The effects alluded to above upon individuals are varied. **ABERCOMBRIE** in his intellectual powers mentions an instance, in which a young nobleman living in the citadel of Breslau, was observed by his brother who occupied the same room, to rise in his sleep, wrap himself in a cloak, and escape by a window to the roof of the building. He then tore in pieces a magpie's nest, wrapped the young birds in his cloak, returned to his apartment and went to bed. In the morning when told of it, he could not believe it, nor was he persuaded till he found the birds in his cloak.

**CASSENI** mentions an instance of a somnambulist, who used to rise, dress himself in his sleep, go down to the cellar and draw wine from a cask. One night he carried on his head a table covered with decanters up a very narrow staircase, and with more dexterity than he could have done when awake.

The **ARCH BISHOP** of Bordeaux, states in one of the volumes of the Encyclopedia, the case of a young clergyman, who was in the habit of rising during the night, in a state of somnambulism, and writing his sermons. When he had finished writing one page of his manuscript, he would read and revise it. In order to ascertain whether he made any use of his eyes, the Arch Bishop held a piece of pasteboard under his chin to prevent his seeing the paper; but he continued to write on without being at all incommoded. **Dr. DWIGHT** mentions the case of a somnambulist, who on awaking every morning, found himself without a shirt. After thus losing about two dozen, and having no remembrance of what had become of them, his brother one night slept with him, to ascertain if possible what he did with his shirts. About twelve o'clock he arose, dressed himself, and went out; his brother followed him one mile distant to a

pond ; there he undressed himself, and took his shirt and thrust it into a hollow log ; then bathed, after which he dressed himself with the exception of his shirt, and returned, undressed himself, and retired to his bed. In the morning he awaked as usual, and found his shirt missing ; he inquired of his brother what had become of it, who told him that if he would follow he would show it him ; they went to the pond, and there found it and all the others stowed away in a hollow log.

In all these cases, the affection occurred during ordinary sleep ; but a condition very analogous is met with coming on in the day time, in paroxysms, during which time the person is in a state resembling Magnetic somnambulism, they are insensible to external impressions, and no effort can arouse them from the condition. These cases occur in different ways, some times they are proceeded by a local disease, other times by an injury, while another class are so affected without any warning.

Individuals in this state, will frequently converse with freedom upon abstruse subjects, recite long pieces of poetry, read out of a book when the space between the eyes and the book is wholly filled up, and some have been known to converse in languages with which they were not conversant when they were out of this state.

Dr. ABERCROMBIE mentions a case of a woman in the infirmary at Edinburgh, on account of an affection of this kind, and who during the paroxysms, mimicked the manner of the physicians, and repeated correctly some of their prescriptions in the Latin language.

Dr. HAYCOCK, Professor of medicine in Oxford, would give out a text in his sleep, and deliver a good sermon from it, nor could all the pulling and pinching of his friends, prevent him.

The celebrated Mrs. BAKER of New-York, who is usually denominated the sleeping preacher, is another remarkable instance of the kind. This lady used to go through with every part of the Presbyterian service from the Psalm, to the

blessing. She was the daughter of the most respectable and wealthy parents, who were flattered with this extraordinary gift in their child, until they became convinced that it was the result of disease.

This lady would when travelling in a steam boat be seized with one of her paroxysms, and would arise and preach to the astonishment of the passengers. A volume of her sermons have been published.

JULIA CHILDS, the celebrated somnambulist, who figured some years ago at Springfield, Mass., is thus described. When her fits of somnambulism were on, every attempt to arouse her was in vain, at one time she continued forty-eight hours, a bandage was tied over her eyes, but she read a great variety of cards that were presented, told the time correctly, and would repeat pieces of poetry that she had learned in childhood, but had forgotten, and others which she had merely read several years before. She would sing songs correctly, although she had never learned to sing, and had never been known to sing when awake.

Dr. BEHLEN states, that he took a large black silk handkerchief, and placed between the folds two pieces of cotton batting, and applied it in such a manner that the cotton came directly over her eyes, and completely filled the cavity on each side of the nose. Various names were then written on cards, which she read as soon as they were presented to her. She was afterward taught how to play backgammon, and in the sixth game beat Dr. BUTLER, an experienced player. She could not even set the men, when awake. A somewhat amusing story is found in an able work on Human Physiology. "A lad named GEORGE DAVID, sixteen years old, in the service of Mr. HEWSON, a butcher in Bridgeroad, at about twenty minutes past nine, bent forward in his chair, and rested his forehead on his hands, and in ten minutes started up, went for his whip, put on his spur, and went thence into the stable; not finding his own saddle in the proper place, he returned to the house and asked for it. Being asked what he wanted with it, he replied, to go his

rounds. He returned to the stable, got on the horse, without the saddle, and was proceeding to leave the stable! It was with much difficulty that Mr. HEWSON, Jr., assisted by the other lad, could remove him from his horse: his strength was great, and it was with difficulty that he was brought in doors.

The lad considered himself stopped at the turnpike gate, and took sixpence out of his pocket to be changed, and holding out his hand for the change, the sixpence was returned to him, he immediately observed, none of your nonsense, this is the sixpence again, give my change. When two-pence half-penny was given to him, he counted it over, and said, none of your gammon, that is not right, I want a penny more, making a three-pence half-penny, which was the proper change, he then said, give my coston, (meaning his hat,) which slang term he had been in the habit of using, and then began to whip, and spur, to get his horse on. His pulse was at this time, one hundred and thirty-six, full and hard, no change of countenance could be observed, nor any spasmodic affection of the muscles, the eyes remaining closed the whole of the time."

Sufficient instances of these remarkable phenomena have now been given to show a marked analogy to the cases, which we mentioned in the last chapter, respecting Magnetic somnambulism. Many individuals, however, express a full belief in natural somnambulism, while they consider that induced by Magnetism, as wholly a species of deception when it will be seen, at once, that there is scarcely any thing more remarkable in the latter, than has often been known to occur in the former state.

The facts, then, in both kinds of somnambulism, go to show that mankind has a sense independent of the physical organs, which has been most eloquently expressed by the Reverend Mr. SUNDERLAND, in the first volume of the Magnet, and which we here transcribe, for the benefit of our readers:—

"The same fact, (the sense independent of the body,) holds true in insects, animals, and birds. Is it not this sense, which

guides the feathered tribes in their migrations from one hemisphere to another? Is it not this sense, which guides the ox in selecting two hundred and seventy-six kinds of herbs, and, at the same, time teaches him to avoid two hundred and eighteen, as unfit for food? A species of spider digs a hole in the earth, about two feet deep, and closes it with a curious trap-door, so as to deceive and keep out every intruder. The tortoise, though hatched a mile from the water, no sooner leaves its shell than it runs directly to the ocean, without a guide. The *sphex fabulosa* prepares little cells in the earth; then she fetches spiders, and deposits one with each egg, that the little ones may have food as soon as they break forth from the shell. All animals, without instruction, move with perfect skill, from the time of their birth, from one place to another; and they use their limbs, and select their food, at the proper time and place. Mix salt and arsenic, and it is said sheep will select the former from the latter, a thing which man could not do. This sense, has been called instinct; but is it any thing more or less than the Magnetic sense, if we may so speak, with which the Creator has endowed every living being? True, for its exercise, or its various manifestations, in man, we have organs, the strength and activity of which depend on the power of the Magnetic forces, and the strength and proportions of the different Magnetic poles, or sympathetic points. But it is well known, to those acquainted with human physiology, that in diseases of the nervous system, persons have been able to see without the use of the eyes, and to do things which they could not do when in a healthy or waking state. And cases may be found described in the books, where persons long sick, and enfeebled with disease, have all at once become so strong, by an excitement of the nervous system, as successfully to resist the strength of two or three strong, able bodied men. The nerves and muscles, in such cases, seem to possess superhuman power, and the brain to be endowed with a most unaccountable susceptibility."

Of the manner in which this extra sense acts, we think

the facts will abundantly show. By what agency it is called into exercise, we cannot so satisfactorily determine. By some it is attributed to the agency of the evil one ; some to the imagination ; while a third class, (justly, we think,) to electricity, in some one of its forms. Experiments have been frequently tried, and in a measure establish this point, which will not be in place to notice here.

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## CHAPTER V.

### The Advantages Arising from Animal Magnetism.

It is undoubtedly true, that there is more or less of truth in every novel principle or system brought before the public, and, to a limited extent, demands investigation, as strong evidences of the onward tendency of the human mind. A few years have effected wonderful changes in the practice of medicine. Many processes, which a short time since were universally derided, have become common, and he who now refuses to enter into their use, is looked upon as a bigoted fanatic. Bleeding, for instance, once regarded as the remedy for almost every disease, in its various forms, is now looked upon as not only useless, but in many instances a dangerous operation, and the old method of dosing the individual with potent drugs and poisonous minerals, has been so far modified, that nature, once despised as a mere quack practitioner, is now permitted to have some hand in the curative process. The Homœopathic, the Thompsonian, and other systems of practice, although, perhaps, in many particulars erroneous, have contributed largely toward producing a reform, and spreading the conviction, that the old practice of medicine was, in many particulars, wrong, although the individual who thus practices, is deprived by law of any equivalent for his trouble, beyond the voluntary contribution of his patient.

The tendency of the human mind, however, is onward ; old forms disappear ; errors of practice are gradually giving way, and new light is dawning upon the practice of medicine. Beyond a doubt, the time will soon come, when, instead of the hireling physician, every person will be able to be his own practitioner ; when he will find within himself the elements, if properly used, of operating for the different diseases "flesh is heir to."

The day has gone by, when he who derides the new practice, can so far succeed in blinding the eyes of his votaries, as to prevent an investigation of whatever bears even a semblance of benefiting the human family. True, in our country, but little attention has been paid to the curative advantages, (concerning which we devote this chapter,) of Animal Magnetism, yet the nations of the old world, in their investigations of these remarkable phenomena, have not lost sight of it. In Germany, France, and Prussia, the practice of it has become universal among the most eminent of the medical profession. In Berlin, an hospital has been established, for the sole purpose of treating the sick by this agent. And a decree of the Medical College of Denmark, passed in 1815, and another in 1817, imposed upon physicians the duty of reporting the result of their practice in the use of Magnetism. Dr. ELLIOTSON, of London, has introduced it into his extensive practice with success.

Its curative advantages are extensive, "and to deny it," as observed by Dr. MARS, before the Paris Academy of Medicine, in 1825, "would be to suppose that men of the greatest merit, two learned bodies of the first respectability, and governments, known to have surrounded themselves with the best physicians, must, in various places, and at various periods of time, have fallen dupes of miserable jugglers, and propagated, favored, and executed labors merely chimerical."

It is generally the case, that those who cry "humbug," "imposition," "cheat," are either those who have never at all looked into the subject, or else just enough to satisfy



themselves that it will greatly injure their calling in the world. This last class, self governs them in every thing; that which will benefit them, is of the greatest possible advantage; and that which can be of no use to them, they have no sympathy with, and the most uncompromising opposition must be brought to bear upon it.

We think, and we hope, however, to demonstrate in the statement of the following facts, that whatever may be the opposition to them, from some sources, individuals of some unknown peculiarity of organization, possess the power, by the motion of the hands, exercise of the will, or of both combined, of producing in others a Magnetic state, and thereby greatly aid in removing many of the diseases incident to the human family, and which have heretofore baffled the skill of science.

This we know to be true, for we have seen cases in which diseases which had been yielded, as beyond the reach of human means, by men who pass through the world as men of science and erudition, removed in a short time by the aid of this mysterious, yet heavenly messenger.

It came, and like an angel spirit from above, it bade the wretched sufferer be relieved; it spoke to the soul of the poor being tossed upon the shoals of life's tempestuous sea, to dry up his tears, for soon it would be calm again, and he weather, without trouble, the bitter ills of this stormy existence.

We shall mention a few cases as proof of this assertion. Chronic diseases, as well as all nervous affections, have not unfrequently been wholly cured by its application.

DELEUZE remarks, that Magnetism often assuages a fever, and is a sovereign remedy for the enlargement of the glands, and has wrought astonishing cures in scrofulous complaints; ulcers which have exhausted the resources of medicine, have been cured by Magnetism. A woman who had an ulcer ten years was cured in thirty-five sittings. Paralysis has been not unfrequently cured in France. Tic Doloieux, Rheumatic affections, are speedily relieved by its agency. A young

lady of twenty is mentioned by the same author as having had attacks of the epilepsy ever since she was nine years old, and had been unsuccessfully treated by the most able physicians. It is three months since she had recourse to Magnetism. From the first month her attacks became weaker and less frequent; at the end of the second they entirely disappeared, and she now enjoys perfect health.

The following instance is given by Dr. CUTTER, of Nashua, N. H. It occurred in 1837.

*Tic Doloireux.* "I was called to see Miss E. M., of this town. The disease was confined to the right side of the face. I proposed Magnetism, she consented. After sleeping a short time I awoke her, and the pain was gone and has not returned."

Another case which the writer relieved, in the winter of 1841, is not less remarkable:—

A young lady who had been suffering with this disease in its most acute forms, and had been reduced from a healthy system to a living skeleton, one day with an imploring look, said, "if Magnetism will relieve me I will believe in it." We tried the experiment. The first sitting produced little or no change, but after three or four times each successive day, the pain left her, color again came to her cheek, and health was implanted where it had been absent for years, neither has she since had a return of it.

The following case is mentioned in the third number of the first volume of the Magnet, by the Rev. MR. SUNDERLAND:—

*Cholera Morbus.* "Mrs. W. was siezed most violently with this complaint, July 31, 1842, about 9 o'clock P. M., and it continued without intermission till the next day about twelve, when we were called to see her. She was then so much prostrated that she was not able to stand upon her feet, and scarce to lift her hand to her head. Though she was much set in her mind against Magnetism, she consented to have the trial made. The relief was immediate and permanent. She sank into a sound Magnetic sleep, which con-

tinued for six hours. During the sleep we were called away to see another patient, and in our absence she commenced a description of herself, and of various other persons in different places, and their views and feelings toward us. She described the state of her system minutely, and has since been perfectly well."

The following case we extract from the same work, and may be considered one of the most remarkable on record:—

"I hereby certify, that it is now more than two years since, from a severe affection in the throat, I lost my voice entirely, and during this time I have been quite indisposed as to my general health; but I have been wholly unable to speak above a whisper until last Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., when the Rev. LA ROY SUNDERLAND putting his hand on my head enabled me to speak aloud. This he has enabled me to do repeatedly in the presence of numbers of my friends, to their no small astonishment, as well as my own, and this morning I read in a loud voice the whole of the 40th Psalm. I can only say it seems to be the Lord's doing, and marvellous in my eyes.

MARY ANN BOON.

Albany, N. Y., July 28, 1842.

And here follows a certificate from some citizens of Albany, who vouch for the correctness of the above statement, which we need not here transcribe.

Some weeks had transpired and the lady continued to talk more or less aloud:

We continue a few more cases from another number of the same volume of the Magnet:—

*Inflammation.* Mrs. G. being present while we were operating on a patient, stated that she had been bitten three weeks before, in the instep of one of her feet by some poisonous reptile, and during that time she had been scarcely able to walk. The place was much inflamed and quite painful. On Magnetising the part affected, by simply passing the hand over it for about ten minutes, she declared it perfectly re-

lieved from pain, and from that moment she was able to walk with that foot without the least difficulty.

*Paralysis.* The liver, heart, stomach, and lungs appear to be quite diseased. The statement is in her own words:—

“I have been quite indisposed for the last two years, during which time I am not aware that I have derived any benefit from medical attendance. About five months since I was brought down with paralysis of the spine and lower limbs, since which time I have not been able to walk at all, nor even to bear my weight upon my feet; indeed a part of this time my limbs have been so cramped up that I have been unable to straighten them. Besides other diseases, I have been affected with a determination of blood to the head, and spasmodic hysteria, so that frequently my entire system has been thrown into convulsions, which have been exceedingly distressing. When Mr. SUNDERLAND commenced Magnetising me, only one week since, I did not anticipate much if any relief, but am now, with my friends, astonished at the effect it has produced upon my system. Besides curing me of the spasms, my limbs have become straight, and I am now so far recovered that I am able to walk across the room. My remarkable recovery thus far, I can attribute to nothing but Magnetism, and I feel great pleasure in bearing this testimony to its unexpected and surprising effects in my case, in hopes that others who may be suffering from like maladies may be induced to give it a trial.

CAROLINE WILKINS, 72 Carmine st.

New-York, July 6, 1842.

The following case exhibits phenomena of a different character, and shows that in a case of long standing, where a part of the system had become diseased and very weak, and the other was rapidly becoming so from sympathy with it, that the disease was wholly eradicated and the former strength of the limb restored to it.

Mrs. W. some five years previous to the writer being called to see her, slipped while walking upon some ice and fell, striking her left ankle upon the ice. It at first produced

insensibility ; it however, gradually recovered, but before it became perfect, she sprained it again, and then caught cold in it. The muscles and tendons of the leg soon became very weak and contracted, and continually became weaker till she was unable to walk without the aid of a crutch. The other leg also gradually fell into the same situation with it. This had been the case for two years when we first saw her ; not being able to walk, she passed almost the whole time in reading, consequently she had little or no exercise, which had greatly enfeebled her general health. The first time she was Magnetised we made her straighten out her leg, and she did it with perfect ease. After being relieved from the state, it remained as it was while in it. The second time she was raised upon her feet, and made to stand her full weight upon it. We continued Magnetising her day after day till the sixth time, when by an effort of the will, we prevailed upon her to walk across the room ; this she did several times successively. By degrees the tendons of both legs acquired strength, until she was able to walk without scarcely a limp. Several months have transpired and still it remains well.

In the above case, the whole difficulty existed in a weakness of the muscles, which gradually became weaker from a disuse of them. By Magnetism strength was imparted to them, and they soon regained their former activity. How is this the reader asks ? We answer, that there is undoubtedly a certain amount of nervous or electrical fluid in the system, which is imparted from the Magnetiser to the patient ; that in the case of a healthy person, he can lose it, without disadvantage to himself, while it may be of incalculable advantage in restoring the invalid to accustomed vigor. Magnetism will then operate as an efficient aid in those cases when from some cause or other they have lost the use of their limbs.

We spoke in a former chapter of the perfect insensibility of the Magnetic Somnambulist, and we promised to state some facts in which this had been used to great advantage, particularly in surgical operations—this promise we now fulfil.

The first case we copy from the London Times, as it was read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. We give the case entire.

"JAMES WOMBELL, aged 42, a laboring man, of a calm and quiet temperament, had suffered for a period of about five years from a painful affection of the left knee, occasioned by ulceration arising from neglected inflammation. On the 21st of June he was admitted into the District Hospital at Wellow near Ollerton, no longer able to work, and suffering much pain. It was soon found that amputation of the leg, above the knee joint was inevitable, and it was eventually proposed that it should be performed, if possible, during Mesmeric sleep. I saw WOMBELL for the first time on the 9th of September. He was sitting upright upon a bed in the Hospital, the only position which he could bear. He complained of great pain in his knee, and of much excitability and loss of strength from his constant restlessness and deprivation of sleep, for he had not, during the three previous weeks, slept more than two hours in seventy.

"In the first attempt to Mesmerise him, which occupied me thirty-five minutes, the only effect produced was a closing of the eye lids, with that quivering appearance peculiar to Mesmeric sleep, and though awake and sleeping, he could not raise them until after the lapse of a minute and a half. My attempt the next day was more successful, and in twenty minutes he was asleep. We continued to Mesmerise him every day, except the eighteenth, until the 24th of September, his susceptibility gradually increasing, so that on the 23d the sleep was produced in four minutes and a half. The duration of this sleep varied, continuing generally for half an hour, sometimes for an hour, and occasionally for an hour and half; but with two exceptions, (attempts to converse with him,) we invariably found him awakened, though without being startled by the violent pain from his knee, which suddenly recurred at uncertain intervals. The third time we saw him he was suffering great agony, and distressed even to tears. We commenced by making passes longitudinally

over the diseased knee, in five minutes he felt comparatively easy, and on proceeding farther to Mesmerise him, at the expiration of ten minutes he was sleeping like an infant; not only his arm was then violently pinched, but also the diseased leg itself, without his exhibiting any sensations; yet this limb was so sensitive to pain in his natural state, he could not bear the slightest covering to rest upon it. That night he slept seven hours without interruption. After constantly Mesmerising him for ten or twelve days, a great change was observed in his appearance; the hue of health returned—he became more cheerful—felt much stronger—was easier in mind and in body—slept well, and recovered his appetite. On 22d September, he was first apprised of the necessity of an early amputation. The communication seemed almost unexpected, and affected him considerably. The anticipated loss of the limb, however, that night destroyed his natural sleep. Next day, though still found fretting, restless, and in consequent pain, he was yet, by my touch, asleep in four minutes and a half. I was then absent, and did not see WOMBELL until the 28th. He was looking healthy and cheerful; his natural sleep was sound and regular, and his pain soothed and diminished. I was now convinced that the operation might be safely attempted during Mesmeric sleep; and with the man's firm consent, it was fixed for the Saturday following.

“On the morning of the 1st of October, I again Mesmerised WOMBELL, having done so the previous two days. This was done in the presence of Dr. W. S. WARD, (the operator,) and two other surgeons, in order that the previous Mesmerism might tend, as I believed it would, to render his sleep deeper, when again Mesmerised for the operation, and also to satisfy them of the state in which he would be when that time arrived. He slept an hour, and was aroused by an attempt to converse with him. I then showed him my power of affecting any one of his limbs, even when he was quite awake. At my request he extended his arms alternately. By making two or three passes over each, without any contact, I so trans-

fixed them that from the shoulders to the end of the fingers they became as rigid and unyielding as bars of iron, not to be unbent by mechanical force powerful enough to injure the limbs, and yet instantly relaxing throughout, and dropping to his side, from the effect of my breath alone. His right leg was affected in the same degree, and relief from immediate pain was frequently afforded by making similar passes over the diseased one. Though the insensibility to pain was diminished in the limbs thus affected while awake, it was only during Mesmeric sleep I found it totally gone. At half past one o'clock we proceeded to WOMBELL'S room for the purpose of making the necessary preparations. From the suffering inflicted by the slightest movement, it was found impossible, without needless torture, to place him upon a table. The low bed, on which he then lay, was therefore lifted upon a temporary platform. Ten minutes after being Mesmerised, he was drawn, by means of the bed clothes beneath him, toward the end of the bed; the movement, however, excited that pain which had so often aroused him before, and now it did so again. There was something quite excruciating in the suffering which the state of the knee produced, for I had seen him while in Mesmeric sleep, pinched in other parts of the diseased limb, without being disturbed or conscious of it. To preclude the necessity of any other movement, his leg was now placed in the most convenient position which he could bear. Shortly afterward he declared that the pain had ceased, and I again Mesmerised him in four minutes. In a quarter of an hour, I informed Dr. WARD that he might commence the operation. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with WOMBELL'S closed eye lids, and there kept them still farther to deepen sleep. Dr. WARD, after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of the outer side of the patient's thigh, directly to the bone, and then made a clear incision round the bone to the opposite point on the inside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful; the calm respiration of the sleeping man alone was heard,



for all other seemed suspended. In making the second incision, the position of the leg was found more inconvenient than it had appeared to be, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second incision a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued at intervals until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream, for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placid look of his countenance never changed for an instant—his whole frame rested uncontrolled in perfect stillness and repose—not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries, and applying the bandages—occupying a period of upward of twenty minutes—he lay like a statue. Soon after the limb was removed, his pulse becoming low from loss of blood, some brandy and water was poured into his throat, which he swallowed unconsciously. As the bandage was applied, I pointed out to one of the surgeons, and another gentleman present, that peculiar quivering of the closed eye lids already alluded to.

“Finally, when all was completed, and WOMBELL was about to be removed, his pulse being still found very low, some sal volatile and water was administered to him; it proved too strong and purgent, and he gradually and calmly awoke. At first he uttered no exclamation, and for some moments seemed lost and bewildered, but after looking around he exclaimed—‘I bless the Lord, to find that it is all over!’ He was then removed to another room, and following immediately, I demanded of him, in the presence of the persons assembled, to describe all he felt or knew after he was Mesmerised. WOMBELL’s reply was—‘I never knew any thing more, and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crunching.’ I asked if that were painful; he replied, ‘no pain at all; I never had any, and knew nothing till I was awakened by that strong stuff, (sal volatile.) The crunching, no doubt, was the sawing of his own thigh bone. He was left easy and comfortable, and still found so at nine o’clock that night, about which hour I again Mesmerised

him in a minute and three quarters, and he slept an hour and a half. I may farther add, that on the Monday following, the first dressing of his wound was in Mesmeric sleep. Of this dressing, usually accompanied by much soreness and smarting, he felt nothing—slept long after it was completed—was ignorant of Dr. WARD's intention, and after awakening, remained unconscious of its having been done. Dr. W. S. WARD's own valuable statement, in accordance with his personal observation and care, prior and subsequent to the operation, he has kindly permitted to be appended to my own, and thus to render complete the narrative of this case, which I leave without a syllable of comment.

, "W. TOPHAM.

"Middle Temple, Oct. 25, 1842."

Dr. WARD's account, which was written four days after the above, confirmed this in every particular. It states that the patient is doing remarkably well, and sat up on Sunday last to eat his dinner, just three weeks from the operation, and he has not a single bad symptom, none even of the nervous excitement, so frequently observed in patients who have undergone painful operations, and who have suffered much previous anxiety in making up their minds. We have transcribed the whole of this interesting cure for a two fold reason—first, to show the importance of Magnetism in surgical operations; and secondly, to show to those who are experimenting, some important things to be observed, without which, the operation might be attended with serious difficulties. Many an unfortunate individual has been Magnetised by improper persons, and they have felt the blighting influence of it throughout their lives. In the case mentioned above, had not the utmost care been taken, it would have resulted in the death of the individual. With proper care then, it may be made an invaluable auxiliary in these operations, which so often prove fatal to the unfortunate individuals compelled to submit to them.

We mention another case, not less difficult, but the more interesting, as it occurred in our own country.

The experiment of Magnetising was performed by Mr. L. N. FOWLER, a distinguished phrenologist, and the operation performed by the physician whose certificate will be found at the conclusion of this article. The statement was published in the first volume of the Magnet. The subject was Mrs. MANN, the wife of GEORGE B. MANN, Esq., postmaster in the village of Milford, Mass.

"She is naturally extremely nervous, so much so as to amount to a disease, and very sensitive. The other day a letter was brought in: she received an impression that it contained unfavorable news, and went into violent spasms, and it was several hours before she recovered from its effects. Is very susceptible to the influence of Magnetism. Have put her to sleep by putting cotton into her ears, and any thing passed from my hand to hers, will be clenched so nervously as to defy all attempts at taking it away from her. She was much affected by severe head and tooth ache; but since being Magnetised, she has not been troubled with either, and as she informed me last week, was never previously so well in her life. She complained, however, of her appetite having been very poor. I Magnetised the organ of alimentiveness, and she manifested excessive hunger, eating with violence at every meal, finally bringing on sickness. She informed me she had a tumor upon her shoulder, that she would like to have taken out. I told her it could probably be done without her knowing or feeling it. She consented to have it done, and Tuesday of last week was appointed for the operation. I came according to appointment, and put her into the Magnetic condition at half-past nine o'clock, A. M. She was under the impression that she would be awake, and put to sleep a second time, before any attempt would be made at extracting the tumor. Dr. FISK came at ten, commenced operations at about eleven, and closed at half-past twelve, M. There were present, Dr. FISK, G. B. MANN, (her husband,) Miss M. B. CLEVELAND, and myself. From the first incision until the operation was two-thirds completed, she experienced no pain whatever, but chatted and laughed,

as though she were perfectly at ease. At this time, it became necessary for some one to assist the doctor, and quitting her, I directed my attention toward aiding him. Not being supported, she began to experience some pain, and wished the doctor to stop. She became more and more distressed, and wished me to send him away, letting her rest awhile, and then it would be finished without hurting her. She grew more and more urgent, and said she could not stand it, and that the doctor must stop. I asked her, at this point, if she was asleep. She said, 'Yes.' He stopped several times, a minute or two, which prolonged the operation; but he was afraid to let it remain unfinished: thus continued to operate, contrary to her request. At length it was completed, and bandaged. I then put her into a more quiet sleep, until half-past four, at which time I aroused her. When she opened her eyes, she was much amused at the plight she found herself in—dress disordered, arm uncovered, &c. For a minute, she was laughing and crying at the same time. I asked what the matter was. She replied, her dress—how came it so disarranged? and her arm—how came that bare? I asked her if she did not know the cause. She said, 'No;' then hesitated, and asked the question, if the tumor was removed? I asked her if she did not know whether it was removed or not? 'Is it?' inquired she, with great earnestness. I then informed her. 'Oh!' exclaimed she, with joyful surprise, 'how glad I am; why, I thought I was to be put to sleep a second time, to have it taken out.' She then looked at the wound, and said she knew nothing about it, had no knowledge of the operation, or of any pain; she could hardly be made to believe it. Her arm had been retained in the Mesmeric condition, after she was taken out, and she did not feel any soreness or pain in her arm. Put her to sleep at half-past eight, and awoke her at two in the morning. She has been in the Magnetic sleep most of the time, for four days after the operation, and has not experienced the slightest pain. The doctor describes the tumor as follows:—'It is an adipose humor, four inches thick, five and a half in

length, and five in breadth, at the lower half gradually becoming thinner at the edge, diffusing itself under the integuments and cellular substance over a large surface. The attachments to the skin and muscles being very strong, and the surface of the tumor being irregular and badly defined, rendered the operation protracted, and would, in ordinary cases, be extremely painful.' The doctor adds, there is not, in the whole of his acquaintance, another person who is so nervous, and so bad a subject for an operation, and that, under ordinary circumstances, he would not attempt any important operation upon her for one thousand dollars. I have certificates from the doctor, from Mr. MANN, &c., witnessing the truth of the above statement.

"Very respectfully, L. N. FOWLER."

Certificates, certifying to the truth of the above, are in the Magnet, confirming it in every important particular.

"I was present, and performed the operation upon the right arm of Mrs. MANN, on Tuesday last, August 2, whilst, as Mr. FOWLER states, she was under the influence of Magnetism, and believe, according to the best of my memory, that his statement is correct, although I am not, as yet, fully prepared to admit Magnetism to be a science, or believe in many of the details which its advocates ascribe to it.

"JAMES FISK, M. D."

The following fact cannot fail to be of interest to those who are investigating this subject with reference to its important aid in surgery. Dr. ROBERTSON, who performed the operation, and communicated the fact, is a citizen of Augusta, Georgia, who has been long and favorably known as a physician in that place, and whose character for veracity is unquestioned, which entitles his statement to the highest credence.

"I was called to visit a son of Mr. SPEARS of this city, who I was informed had received a severe injury of the elbow joint from falling. It was supposed to be a fracture or dislocation. The lad was between twelve or thirteen years

of age. When I saw him he was suffering excruciating pain, the joint was very much swollen, particularly about the internal condyle of the humerus. He could not suffer the slightest motion without crying out with pain, and the arm could only be moved by being supported in the uninjured hand. I made several attempts to make the necessary examination to ascertain the state of the injured joint, but all efforts were fruitless, so intense and insupportable was the agony whenever I touched or handled the extremity. I finally told the boy in a jocular manner, if he did not hold still and let me examine his arm, I would have him Mesmerised. His father replied, that he had done it on the previous evening, I then requested him to do it again. After considerable hesitation he commenced, and in thirty minutes the Magnetic sleep was completed. I then took hold of the injured arm and examined it in every way to satisfy myself that it was neither a fracture, nor a dislocation, but a severe contusion of the whole joint, with considerable extravasation of blood. A satisfactory examination in such cases, as every surgeon well knows, must require the arm to be turned, and twisted in various directions before the diagnosis can be relied upon ; but during the whole examination he exhibited no symptoms of pain, or consciousness whatever. I then placed the usual bandage upon the injured joint without disturbing the patient in the slightest degree. When aroused, he was perfectly astonished that his arm was bandaged, and immediately placed the limb in the uninjured hand as before."

But there is another important advantage arising from Animal Magnetism, which we have not noted in the preceding pages, *i. e.* that power by which the individual when Magnetised, can perceive the state of another individual, whether the system is in a healthy condition, what parts are affected, what are well, and finally what will relieve the diseased person. So much confidence is placed in this extraordinary power, that many Magnetisers when in ill health, employ no other agency but a Magnetic one to aid

them. We will in this place state but one fact, and refer the reader to the numerous cases in the Appendix, which can not fail to be of deep interest to the investigating mind.

It is but few months since, that a mother, Mrs. A——, applied to the writer in behalf of a son about fourteen years of age, who for several years, had been afflicted with occasional fits, which had so affected his mind, as to produce almost a state of idiocy. Physicians in almost every part of the country, had examined his case, and each had treated his complaint as originating from a different cause. But all their efforts to remove the fits had been wholly unavailing, and the young man seemed to be rapidly sinking into that state of mind, which friends cannot but regard with instinctive horror. Physicians considered his case as hopeless. At this time the mother becoming interested in the subject of Animal Magnetism, was induced to see if a Clairvoyant subject could give her information relating to her son. The Clairvoyant after making an examination stated, that his case had been mistaken; that in the multitude of ways, not one had reached his actual condition. After stating what had been done to the young man, (of which she knew nothing when awake,) and of the symptoms exhibited, the Clairvoyant became suddenly most fearfully convulsed; after we succeeded in calming her system, she stated the cause of it to be a tape worm, rolled up within the intestines, which was gradually consuming the system and must soon terminate in the death of the young man, unless removed; she then prescribed a remedy which was followed, and in the course of a few days a tape worm corresponding to her description and nine feet long, come from him; since which time, he has not had a return of the fits, and appears to be regaining his former vivacity and life.

That Magnetism has resulted in some extraordinary cures; that under its influence painful surgical operations have been performed, we think the above mentioned cases will satisfactorily demonstrate.

The objector however, may say that it is all imaginary,

that the individual being possessed of a strong and vivid imagination, had a presentiment, that all this might be done, and under the influence of it was made to bear up against it and seemingly to suffer no pain. But can the imagination actually cure a deep seated disease? Can it cause an individual to be laid upon a table, apparently asleep, and without suffering the slightest pain, have a limb removed, the arteries tied up and the wound dressed? Can it cause a timid, nervous female, suffering under an acute tooth ache, to calmly sit down, close her eyes as if in sleep, open her mouth, and have the tooth extracted, without the slightest movement of a muscle? Well, admit it, that all this can be done, that disease can be cured, pains relieved, and painful surgical operations be performed under the influence of the imagination; but let it be placed to the credit of Animal Magnetism, for having discovered this fact. Had not MESMER and his disciples, discovered this wonderful influence, the world might still have rolled on as it has for the last six thousand years, in ignorance of this important truth. But we care not what name the opponent of Magnetism apply to it, let them call it imagination, we are content with the fact. If we can be relieved from pain when sick; if we can have a limb removed when diseased without suffering, we are satisfied. Names are to us of no consequence, and the opponents of Magnetism may call it whatever they please, we shall be relieved by its agency, and are satisfied with the fact as it is, without disputing about a mere name. We however shall continue to apply to it our former name, until its opponents show some reason beyond mere assertion to disprove it, and shall venture the opinion toward sustaining that designation, that the human system contains more or less in proportion to its strength, of the Magnetic fluid, and that many of the laws which regulate mineral Magnetism, apply with equal force to Magnetism in animated bodies, and that all diseases arise from the derangement of these Magnetic forces, which to be active are essential to life, and that, in the language of Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND, every disease whether local or general, is



controlled by portions of the brain, and they are dependent upon the state of the cerebral organs, and through these organs, they may be excited, controlled, modified, and removed. In other words, that the brain is the seat of the Magnetic forces of the system. Disease therefore may be eventually relieved, and eradicated by Magnetising these forces, and through their agency effect the whole system.

This will not be fully done until the laws that govern the human system are better understood and obeyed.

We give in this place, the opinion of Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND relative to this important truth, based upon facts that have come within his knowledge, in his investigation of the science of human life; merely remarking that our own experience, which has not been limited, corroborates his conclusions, which are stated much more forcibly in his language, than we are able to do.

1. "That animal life is nothing more nor less, than Magnetism in an organized, or modified form. The Magnetic forces produce the conception, and growth of the human system, and their decay and separation from the body, results in death.

2. "That this life is generated between the brain and the semilunar plexus, or perhaps the solar plexus.

3. "That from the brain, vitality is distributed over the system, and different parts of that organ supply it for different portions of the body, so that every vital or physical organ and muscle, is animated and controlled by a separate portion of the brain.

4. "The temperaments are fixed, and determined, by the predominance of the different Magnetic forces. A predominance of the negative forces makes one temperament, and the positive forces another, and the combination of the different forces in the same person, and proportions of the forces in certain parts of the system, make a combination of the different temperaments in the same person.

5. "Derangement of the Magnetic forces, in the mental organs, produces monomania, insanity and madness.

6. "Derangement of the cerebral organs, which control the physical organs, produces disease, and the derangement of the sympathetic points, or poles, in any other parts of the system, produces the same results, and affects the brain more or less, in all cases.

7. "All diseases may be controlled, more or less by Magnetising the cerebral organs, corresponding with the parts affected. Hence as far as we have ascertained, the location of the different cerebral organs, which control the vital organs, we have found Magnetism to be a specific for recent diseases of every kind.

8. "For nervous complaints, and diseases of the brain, such as monomania, insanity, and madness, Magnetism is a perfect cure, in recent cases where we can ascertain, with certainty, the different parts which have been affected, and where there is no malformation, or destruction of the organs.

9. "Medicines have no effect in removing disease, except in so far as they produce the right kind of action, upon the Magnetic forces of the parts diseased.

10. "Health, therefore, is that state of the system, in which all its organs, perform all their natural functions, unrestrained, by a due proportion of the Magnetic forces."

What these Magnetic forces are, perhaps we have not sufficiently explained. They are nothing more, nor less than the controlling movements of the system, under whose guidance we may easily find the road to health, and enjoy the rich treasures therein contained. These have origin in the brain, and are distributed throughout the body. When these are fully understood, so that the laws which govern them may be obeyed, then, many cases of disease may be averted, and instead of the individual being hurried to an early, and premature grave, he will only be carried there, in a "good old age," when the machinery of the human system has become worn out.

The laws of life, the most important which can affect our existence here, are the least attended to. Neither will they

be fully understood and explained, until the science of Magnetism in the human system is more investigated.

We conclude by remarking, that he who would be a philanthropist, and have no meaner motive agitate his bosom, than to do all in his power for the relief of suffering humanity, ought to investigate every way that presents itself, having upon its standard "benefit to the human family;" unless this is done, the name is misapplied, and he deserves to be forgotten.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### Phreno-Magnetism.

THE discovery of Phreno-Magnetism, although of recent date, is yet sufficiently important to demand a passing notice in these pages. Phrenology, for the last half century, has occupied no small share of the public attention, and although at first derided as altogether a humbug, and still sneered at by many, is revolutionizing moral philosophy, and demolishing the abstruse and unintelligible crudities of the metaphysician, by its plain, simple, and correct classification of the faculties of man. Though still, and perhaps properly, in a probationary state, and not yet formally recognised and given a place in the philosophy of our schools, its reforming and modifying progress is every where to be seen. It is operating upon the treatment of the insane; upon systems of education; upon prison discipline; nay, its very nomenclature is a matter of familiar use, because no other analysis of our moral constitution furnishes distinct ideas of the animal impulses; of the perceptive faculties and moral sentiments of which our nature is composed; and because we in vain look elsewhere for words to describe the emotions of which we are conscious.

Phrenology, as well as Magnetism, in its struggle has had to contend with the most obdurate scepticism and prejudice. COMBE, himself, was originally a sceptic, made so by JEFFREY and the Edinburgh Review; we have his own assurance that he looked into the subject for years before his mind could be completely satisfied that GALL and SPURZHEIM were right; yet where a man, confessedly the first philosopher of the age, paused in long and anxious doubt, others cry humbug, without a moment's reflection. As it was true in Phrenology, so it has been in Magnetism; and this same eminent philosopher, after having fully investigated the phenomena, announces to the world that he places entire confidence in Animal Magnetism, not only in what its professors maintain, but as triumphant demonstration of the truth of Phrenology.

That part of Animal Magnetism which bears an important relation to Phrenology, is called Phreno-Magnetism. It is thus called, because its influence is confined exclusively to developments upon the brain, and by it, exciting the different faculties of the mind, either jointly or singly. The phenomena is developed in the appearance and expression of the patient, and not unfrequently amounts to partial insanity, causing the individual to utter the most ludicrous expressions, or to burst forth into the wildest fits of anger, which may at once be removed by withdrawing the influence.

We cannot better convey to the reader, an idea of these interesting phenomena, than by relating some of the particular results of Pheno-Magnetism.

The organ of Veneration, for instance, may be excited, and it will exhibit itself by causing the individual to avow strong attachment to the Supreme Being; and where it is large, will frequently cause them to fall upon their knees in prayer. Combativeness being excited, the patient will commence fighting every one with whom he comes in contact. In one case, a knife was seized by the patient, and plunged at the writer with a violence, which if it had not been evaded, must have produced death. The influence of it being removed, Benevolence was touched, when he broke

out into the most painful entreaty, that we would forgive him for the awful act he had done, and as a reparation, he would give us all he had in his possession.

Mirthfulness produces immoderate laughter; Tune, fine music, and frequently good singing, when it did not exist in the waking state.

Philoprogenitiveness, will cause the individual to dandle an imaginary child upon the knee, with all the fondness of a doting mother; while, if the antagonistical organ be excited with it, the child will be cast aside with disdain. So in all the organs of the brain, the faculty corresponding to it will be developed.

Phrenologists, by its aid, have been enabled to discover the location of a variety of faculties not laid down in the charts of GALL and SPURZHEIM, which has well nigh established the important fact, that for every function of the mind, there is a distinct development of the brain.

These facts have been tested in so many ways, that the great truth of Phrenology, so important in giving us an insight into the laws and operations of the human mind, has been placed upon a basis from which it can not be removed.

The most important advantage arising from Phreno-Magnetism is, that it will give us the true cause, and place an immediate remedy within our reach of monomania, or partial insanity. It is now an established opinion among Mesmerisers, that this horrible disease consists in a derangement of the Magnetic forces that are seated in the brain, and that the development of it, corresponds to the organ which is thus deranged.

For instance, an individual may be insane upon their religious belief; it will exhibit itself in their constantly expressing themselves in a mass of unmeaning remarks relative to religion. It is supposed that in this case the organ of veneration has become excited, and thus monomania is produced upon the subject of religion. This disease, being confined to one distinct portion of the system, it may be at once removed by Magnetising the organ affected, or Magnetising its antagonistical one.

Numerous instances in the history of every Magnetiser, fully confirm this view of the subject.

An individual who had been a few weeks insane, supposed to proceed from the loss of considerable property, was some time since presented to the writer for an experiment of this kind. Scarcely a minute would elapse, when awake, in which he was not exclaiming against the ills of poverty; his own unfortunate situation, in losing all he was worth in the world, and his fear that he should be unable to provide any more money for the support of some friends who depended upon him for a living. His Acquisitiveness was operated upon particularly, in conjunction with an experiment upon his whole system, and strange to say, in three trials he was fully relieved from his monomania.

So numerous are the cases of this disease in the world, that the bare possibility of obtaining relief through the aid of Magnetism, should demand for it the respectful consideration of every candid mind.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### Concluding Remarks.

THE first introduction of Animal Magnetism into the United States, was in 1836, by Dr. CHARLES POYEN, a Frenchman. Having witnessed some experiments in Paris, he came to this country, and after spending some time at Boston, in the capacity of a teacher of the French, he lectured upon the subject in the principal cities of New England, but meeting with no success, he soon retired in disgust, and sought repose again in his native country. His lectures, however, directed the attention of many minds to the subject, and in the course of two or three years, efforts were made again to revive it, and to place it upon a foundation which its merits deserved. This time, these efforts were attended

with success. Inquiry was excited, and from that time to the present, Animal Magnetism has been a leading subject of investigation among the American people. Scientific men, physicians, clergymen, and others, have experimented, and satisfied themselves of the truth of the science, until its principles have become universally diffused.

The time now having arrived, when nearly all have become satisfied of the truth of the alleged phenomena and facts, the inquiry is, what is the agent in producing these results :

“Striking the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound !”

This is not yet fully settled, but sufficient is known to interest the mental philosopher in its investigation, as through its light, he beholds the easy explanation of the abstruse ideas of the metaphysician.

The physician also, instead of groping in the dark, uncertain whether he is treating his patient correctly, may know, by the aid of a Magnetised patient, the exact locality of the disease, its nature, the length of time it has continued, and thereby the proper remedy.

Beyond a doubt, here may be found the key that will unlock the door that opens upon the mysterious fabric of the human mind—will develop it in all its interesting relations, and show its striking affinity, in its pure state, to that Being who made man in his own image, and created him with a power of will, which makes him sovereign over all other creatures that inhabit the same earth with him. Facts have been stated in the preceding pages, substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt. What shall we say to them ? They are too numerous to be set down as curious coincidences, and must be admitted as evidences of a singular sense of vision, and that, for the time being, the immortal spirit, released from the body, roves freely, and at the will of the Magnetiser.

These facts are no more strange than the numerous cases of natural somnambulism, some of which we have alluded to, and which are universally admitted to be true.

"Now," in the language of another, "if we admit that the soul, in this case, saw without the aid of eyes, why not admit that in certain states of the nervous system, other senses or faculties of the mind may also act independently of their material organs? We know the soul thus exists after death, and why not in the state of temporary death produced by Animal Magnetism? What know we of the nature of the deathless spark within us? And if we allow that it may, without the body, enter the next room, we can not deny the possibility, that in the same manner, it may annihilate time and space, and travel hundreds of miles as easily and as quickly as it can so many feet.

"But, some say, we can not believe that God has given such a dangerous power to the human will. It is out of the common order of nature; it is a miracle; we can not believe it. But who can set bounds to the dominion of the human will? Man, before the steady gaze of whose eye, the forest king trembles, and flees—whose power extends to the huge dwellers in ocean's unfathomed infinite—man, at whose nod the giant oak, which for centuries has braved heaven's thunderbolts, falls prostrate and rises again in beauty to adorn his mansion—who lays his will upon the everlasting rock, and it becomes as wax—whose highway is earth, and ocean, and air—whose servant is the lightning—whose intellect spans earth, and encircles heaven—thinking, reasoning, godlike man—who can set bounds to the untried power of his mysterious will? Who say to it, thus far shalt thou come, but no farther."

Who has thrown any light upon this mysterious power? What have the mental philosophers of the last six thousand years, in all their investigations, done to throw one shadow of light upon this dark path? Nothing! Are we then to yield it as beyond the power of man to know? Are mankind to be compelled to grope on in a fearful state of uncertainty, not knowing any thing of the nature and extent of the mortal spirit? We think not. The Almighty never thus destined his creatures to live, but has given us an agent,



under the influence of which we may perceive the dawning light. Animal Magnetism reveals to us the beings we are—developes to us the pure state of mind with which we are created—confirms the truth of revelation, annihilating many of the doctrines which have been received as Christianity, and places the immortal mind of man far above the depravity with which it has been frequently associated.

The investigations now are ; what is the agent, and what the ultimate tendency of it. Years have been already consumed, by scientific men, in searching for the hidden power, and probably years more will be spent, ere it will be fully understood. No effort, however, should be spared to farther the progress, although the consummation of our hopes may not be realised during our lives. The prospect that we may be an humble aid in hastening on a day, when a power shall be fully understood, which shall satisfactorily explain all the laws of nature—relieve all our doubts respecting the truth of Christianity, and place their knowledge, respecting the unfathomed future, upon a basis from which it can not be shaken, should be sufficient incentives to use every exertion that lies in our power.



## APPENDIX.

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THE following cases, are here detailed in order to convey to the reader, the various phenomena, presented by different persons, under the influence of Magnetism.

They will show the effect upon the different temperaments, in a much clearer light than any description, and demonstrate its truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Such facts must be considered as more than mere coincidences, as they occur in the experience of every Magnetiser.

Some of them are part of the experiments of the writer, and none others are named, which are not duly authenticated.

We find the following in Fowler's Phrenological Journal, of August, 1843, from Rev. Dr. BEECHER,

In October, 1842, on my way to the Synod of Genesee, I spent the night at the house of Mr. HALL, at Byron. In the evening I called on Rev. Mr. CHILDS. On entering the room, I found his son, an intelligent boy, aged ten years, then in a cataleptic fit, sitting in his father's arms, and his feet in warm water.

In a few moments he recovered. He frequently had from three to six fits a day. Had received the best medical attendance in the region. Was no better; daily worse. Had lost entirely the power of speech for several days. Great fears were felt that he would never recover. There was a sore place on the back corner of his head and on the spine, occasioned by a fall some months previous. When the fits passed off he became hungry, and not at all drowsy; and during the interval, appeared preternaturally bright, and engaged in sports with companions as usual.

After I had conversed a few minutes, I said, "I would have him Magnetised;" to which his father replied, "I don't believe in it at all," and the mother added, "If you'll put *me* to

sleep I'll believe, and not without." I replied, "I would try it: it may do good, and can do no harm." During this conversation, I made a few passes in front of the child, chiefly with one hand, and without any particular concentration of the mind or will, and mostly with my face toward the mother. In less than a minute the father said, "He is in another fit! No, he isn't, I declare: I believe he is asleep." Much surprised, (for I had never Magnetised one,) I said, "It surely can not be what I have done; but if so I can awaken him;" then with a few reversed passes he awoke. "Well, this is strange," said I, "but I can put him to sleep again, if it is *real*." I then seriously repeated the passes with both hands for one or two minutes, and placed him in the perfect Mesmeric sleep. I then fixed my eyes on a lady on the opposite side of the room, the boy not yet having spoken for three days, and said, "HENRY, what do you see?" in a full decided voice. He replied, "AZUBAH." I then looked his mother in the face, saying, "What do you see?" He gave a name unknown to me; I looked to his father, who replied, "it is her *maiden name*." I then took vinegar into my mouth, and said, "What do you taste?" "*Vinegar*," speaking with great tartness, and at the same time making many contortions of the face. The mother now whispered to one of the children, who left her seat, and I said, "HENRY, what is she going for?" "Sugar, and I love it." She went to the closet, and brought the sugar. I put some into my mouth, which seemed to give him the same pleasure as if I had put it in his own. I then said, "What kind of sugar is it?" "Muscovado." "What is its color?" "Well sir, a kind of light brown." A small glass jar with a large cork was now placed in my hand, when immediately I observed the olfactory nerves affected, and the muscles about the nose contracted at the same moment. I said to the girl, "What is it?" to which the boy answered, "Hartshorn." "How do you know?" "I smell it." I myself neither knew nor smelt. I then took out the cork and applied it to my own nose, when he instantly placed his fingers on that part of the nose next the forehead, and said, "I feel it here," just where I myself experienced the burning sensation.

During all these experiments he sat on his father's knee, with his head down on his breast, and reclining against his father.

I now asked him, "What is the matter with you?" "My brain is sore." "Where?" "At the bottom of it." "Where it joins the spinal marrow (medulla oblongata)?" "Yes."

"What occasioned it?" I fell from the great beam in the barn." His mother here asked him, "Why did you not tell us before?" "I feared you would not let me play there." "Can Doctor A. cure you?" "No." "Why not?" "He don't know any thing about it," (very decidedly.) "Can Dr. C.?" "No." "Why?" "He don't understand it." "Will the medicine you now use do you good?" "No." "Of what is it composed?" "There is turpentine in it." "Does the Doctor give it you for tape worm?" "Yes." "Have you any?" "No." "Would you like to walk?" "Yes." "Well, walk." He arose promptly, stepped between the chairs, and said, "Well, sir, where shall I go?" "From the wall to the door, and back." This he did, avoiding every obstruction, and at my direction returned and sat again with his father. I now without notice to any one, placed my fingers on the organ of Benevolence, thinking at the moment it performed the office of Veneration, and said, "Would you like to pray?" With some lightness he said, no. Some questions were asked by his mother and myself about the Bible, &c., but no Veneration appeared. I then recollected the true office of the organ, and said, "Have you any thing in your pocket?" He took out a knife. "Give it to me for my little boy," which he did promptly. I removed my hand. "Have you any thing else?" "I have a pencil." "Will you give me that for my other boy?" "It has no head." "Never mind, give it, won't you?" "I shouldn't like to." "Well, but you will?" "I couldn't come it!" (*with peculiar emphasis*.) AZUBAH said, ask him where the head of the pencil is. "Where is it, HENRY?" "Well, sir, in the parlor." "Where?" "On the window." AZUBAH: "Why, I picked it up and put it there to-day!" (*He certainly did not know this.*) I then said, "HENRY, can you get it?" He arose, and went into the parlor in the dark, and took the pencil-case head from the window, to the very great surprise of us all. Indeed, we were all so astonished, that it seemed a dream during these and subsequent proceedings. He spoke with a promptness, boldness, and propriety, in advance of his years, and beyond himself in his natural state; and so perfectly evident was it that he was in a somnambule state, that no sceptic, I verily believe, *could* have doubted.

At my request he returned to his seat. I touched Benevolence, and instantly he handed me the pencil-case. "For my boy?" "Yes, sir." I then silently, and without any willing, and with a feeling of curiosity to see and test the matter,

touched Reverence. His countenance at once assumed a softened and solemn aspect. "HENRY, would you like to pray?" "Yes, sir." "You may." He then commenced praying inaudibly. "You may pray aloud." He then prayed in a low, audible voice. On touching Tune, he sang a tune, though not in a habit of singing. On touching Combativeness and Destructiveness, he raised his clenched fist to strike me. He was ignorant of Phrenology, and also of my intention to touch any particular organ; nor did I in any case *will* the activity of the organ. I now took out my watch, and holding the dial toward myself, and above the line of his vision, his eyes being closed, and his head bowed forward, and my hand also being between him and the watch. "HENRY, what time is it?" "Eight o'clock, sir," which was exactly the time by the watch, though by the clock in the room it was fifteen minutes faster. "HENRY, how long ought you to sleep?" "Well, sir, I must sleep two hours and five minutes." "Will you then awake?" "Yes, sir." "Very well." This I did for the purpose of testing his knowledge of time, as stated by TOWNSHEND, an English clergyman, whose work on this subject I had read.

I then said, "Will you go with me to Mr. HALL's?" "Yes." "Well, now we are there; we are in the parlor: who is here?" "Mr. and Mrs. HALL; Mr. and Mrs. BARDWELL." "Who else?" He did not give their names, but intimated that they were strangers. He described the room and position of things, all of which I found correct on going to the house shortly after. These persons were not in the habit of being there in the evening, but company having come in, they were all together at that moment. As this was in his own town, I did not deem it *proof*, and so said, "Will you go to Batavia?" "Yes." "Well, now we are there, now we are at my house—now we will go into my room: what do you see?" "I see a large table covered with black cloth, and with books and papers scattered over it." "How large is it?" "It is about five feet long." "How many book cases?" "Three, sir." "What sort of a stove?" He could not or did not describe this, for it was so queer a thing as not to be easily described. Nor did I press him, for all his answers had been perfectly correct, and I was sufficiently astonished, for he had never seen my study, and no other minister, I am sure, has such a table (5 feet by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) or left in such confusion as mine was at that moment.

I may here say, that during the whole period of his sleep,

he could hear the questions of others put to him, and would answer them, if I were willing ; but if I willed otherwise, or forbade him to speak, as I often did, he then would answer no one but myself, not even father or mother ; nor could he hear their conversation with me, nor with each other.

I now left him for an hour, and went back to Mr. HALL'S, giving him leave to converse only with his father. On my return, I found him in the same state. He utterly refused to speak to any one but his father, and told him that he should not have another fit till the following Sabbath, (this was Monday evening,) which proved true ; but when that day came, he had several.

At nine o'clock and three minutes, holding my watch as before, and standing eight or nine feet from him, I asked the time. He gave nine o'clock and five minutes. "Look sharp," said I. "Oh ! three minutes," said he. We were now curious to see if he would awake himself at the two hours and five minutes : and as the clock in the room reached that time he did not awake, I said, "HENRY, did you mean by my watch, or by the clock ?" "By your watch, sir." "Very well." At the exact moment he opened his eyes and looked around, and this without any act or willing of mine ; and what was very affecting and convincing, he could no longer speak at all, and was unconscious of all that he had said or done.

I have said that he had no return of fits till the following Sabbath. One day after that Sabbath, he came in to his mother much agitated, and apparently going into a fit, and making the passes, he solicited his mother to do it, who, merely to pacify him, passed her fingers over him, and soon he fell into the Mesmeric sleep, and escaped the fit. After this he was so highly charged by his sister, that when she was in the next room in the closet, he would instantly taste any thing she tasted, eat what she ate, &c.

In ten days I returned and Magnetised him again, and went through several of the above experiments. He always, while in the Mesmeric state, declared that it benefited him, relieved all pain, and would cure him.

After I left, at my suggestion, he was daily Magnetised : his fits left him, his voice returned, the sore spots on his head and back were removed, and he recovered rapidly, till the family could no longer Magnetise him. A man in the village was found, who could and daily did, till he appeared entirely well. On omitting it he had a fit or two, and it was

resumed; and when I last saw the father, he informed me that they considered the child cured.

I may add, I have since cured tooth ache, greatly relieved tic dolooureux, and removed other pains and swellings, as well as head ache. I am not, however, a full believer in all which is affirmed of clairvoyants—what I *see* and *know* I believe. In respect to many well authenticated facts, I neither affirm nor deny. That there are many cases of gross deception and imposition, I fully believe. On such a subject, it can hardly be otherwise. This, however, is a reason why men of character and intelligence should *investigate* it, rather than otherwise. "But, it is deception!" Well, then, let us expose it by a fair trial. "But, it is the work of the devil!" How do you know? What is the evidence? What harm has it done? "Oh, bad men have used it for bad ends!" And what is there in the world that has not been so used? If it is the work of the devil, then we are not to be ignorant of his devices, and should make the examination for one's self, for ignorant and bad men will not expose his devices. From experiment and observation, I have no doubt, that as a remedial agent, Mesmerism is yet to accomplish much good; and no harm can result from it, except, like all other blessings, it be abused.

WM. H. BEECHER.

Boston, June 28, 1843.

The following, extracted from the *Pennsylvanian*, is a detail of some experiments upon a young man who, although he exhibited many of the different phenomena, yet on account of the natural dullness of his mind, was not so clear as many others.

"The subjoined detail of some very curious and interesting experiments in Animal Magnetism, which were tried in this city yesterday, is from the pen of the same gentleman who furnished us with a paper upon the same subject a few days since, and upon whose accuracy and impartiality, as was then remarked, every reliance may be placed:

"*Animal Magnetism*.—We were yesterday favored with an opportunity of witnessing some private experiments in Magnetism made by a Medical Professor of this city, of the highest eminence, who had never attempted any thing of the kind before, and who, we conclude, was at least a partial sceptic previous to the trial.

"The subject was a young man who accompanied Mr. JOHNSON. Dr. H. succeeded, in a short time, in putting him



into the Magnetic sleep. The round, or circular part of a key, of unusual construction, was taken from his pocket by the doctor, and held behind his head, he standing behind him, and he being blinded by a bandage. He said it was round and bright, but could not be induced to name it. The doctor stepped back and stood still. Directly the patient's right arm was raised. The doctor stated that he had willed him to raise the left arm. A thimble was handed by us to the doctor, who held it behind his head. He being asked by him what it was, said it was 'white.' Being asked again, said it was 'silver.' Being asked the name, he said 'it was some thing to put on the hand.' We took a piece of paper and marked on it with a pencil, the letter A. Dr. H. held it to the back of his head, and asked what it was. He replied, 'paper.' What is on it? 'Letters.' How many? 'One.' What is the name of it? 'A.'

"A long purse was held, so that the two ends hung down like two globes. Being asked, he said 'it was round things.' What is inside? 'Some thing which shines.'

"A circular fan was held behind. He said 'it was round.' 'What color?' 'Dark;' which was correct. 'What is it.' He made no answer, but made a motion with his hand like twirling a fan. He was asked again. 'Something to do so,' repeating the motion of the hand.

"The doctor then put some tobacco in his mouth, and chewed it, without naming any thing of the mouth or taste; he asked—'what is the matter?' 'It tastes bad.' 'How?' 'Sickish, or like liquorice,' the answer not being distinct. We pinched the doctor's ear. He moved his head. 'What is the matter?' 'Pinching my ear.' We pinched his hand severely. He exclaimed, 'oh, don't do so!' 'How?' 'Hurting my hand.'

"The doctor opened his mouth wide, and he willed, as he afterward stated, that he should do the same, he did not do so but expressed uneasiness, and said, 'O, don't.' It is to be observed that Magnetised persons will not willingly do that which they think unseemly when awake. We saw another gentleman, whom the operator willed that he should put out his tongue. He made several movements with the mouth and throat, but did not put it out.

"Dr. H. next asked the patient to walk with him, to which he consented. After a little time he said, 'what do you see.' 'A large building.' 'What else?' 'Steps.' 'What am I looking at?' 'Nothing but the building.' 'What do you

see now ? 'A high large window.' 'What do you see now ?' 'Very curious looking things. I don't know the name.'

"As the doctor afterward informed us, he had taken him, in imagination, to the University building, and into a room where were the mastadon bones, and a high window.

"He then asked him 'what he saw in this room.' 'A good many queer things down in that dark corner. I don't like to look at them, I don't want to stay here.'

"The doctor afterward stated, that he had gone in his mind to Dr. HARE's lecture room, and fixed his attention upon the apparatus in the corner of the room.

"He then said, 'what do you see now ?' 'This looks pleasanter.' 'What do you see ?' 'Books, books.'

"He stated that he had gone in imagination into the library, and had fixed his mind more particularly on a telescope which was near the books.

"It should be observed, that the doctor kept his thoughts to himself the whole time, and that the explanations which we have inserted in the progress of the experiment, were not made by him to the company, till the end of it.

"The doctor then declared, that it did appear from the trial made, that the patient had a perception of what was going on in his mind. We believe all present were of the same opinion.

"At the time the patient's hand was raised, the doctor crossed behind his chair, from one side of the room to the other. The arm then changed its position, the hand being moved in the direction in which the doctor stood, without being put down."

We find this in a number of the New-Haven Herald, published in 1842. The writer is one of the many scientific gentleman of that city :—

"We have the following communication from one of our most respectable citizens, in whom there is neither guile nor deception. The facts stated are truly wonderful :—

"MESSRS EDITORS :—The science of Phreno-Magnetism, has but few believers in New-Haven, and still fewer warm and enthusiastic advocates. But as the subject has not been without its interest, even among the sceptical of our fair city, a brief statement of facts, to which the writer was on Wednesday evening a witness, may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

"It has been my good fortune twice, within the last ten days, to witness, in a sister city, successful exhibitions of

**Magnetic power.** The first experiments were made before a private party in the Hartford City Hotel, and were of an extraordinary character—affording to all present, conclusive evidence of Mesmeric influence. But the experiments of Wednesday evening, far exceeded the others in variety, and few who witnessed them, could longer doubt the existence of some strange, mysterious agent, that assists mind to communicate with mind, and thought to respond to thought, without material or external aid.

“This last exhibition was given at the house of one of our most distinguished public men, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen of our own city, and a large assemblage of intelligent citizens of Hartford. The Magnetiser was a young gentleman of great moral and religious worth, connected with the college in that place. The subject of his experiments, was an interesting married lady, of high intellectual cultivation, most respectably connected, and of unimpeachable integrity. In neither of them can there be the slightest possible motive for attempting to deceive their respective friends or the public; her motive being, as I learn, some beneficial effects upon her health, which are supposed to result from the Magnetic condition, united with a willingness, on her part, to be placed in this condition, in presence of an invited few, that she may aid scientific and candid minds in their investigations into the phenomena that attend the Mesmeric state.

“The first experiment performed, was by several rapid Magnetic passes down the lady’s arms, the result of which was, their instant horizontal extension, the muscles to the very extremities of the fingers, being in a state of rigidity truly frightful—a rigidity which none of us could induce her to relax, but which was removed by a few upward Magnetic passes, when the arms fell in their natural state. The next experiment was through the exercise of the Magnetiser’s *will*. The lady was sitting in a rocking chair, moving gently, when he *willed* that the movement cease. He then *willed* a renewal of the motion, to which she instantly responded. The same experiment was repeated, under different circumstances, but with a like result. To determine the degree of sympathy between the Magnetiser and the lady, a clergyman present, gave the hand of the former a most unchristian pinch. The lady started and rubbed her hand, complaining of pain on the very spot corresponding to the part affected in the suffering Magnetiser. This sympathy

was farther proved by giving to him various substances to taste. In doing this, the Magnetiser stood behind her chair, and no intimation was given to her of the nature of the experiment. But she immediately manifested a satisfaction or disgust corresponding to that of the Magnetiser, and named the substance tasted.

"At one time she left her seat, complaining that some thing in a distant part of the room disturbed her. She walked rapidly toward a corner, and not finding the cause of her uneasiness, she turned to a table where had just been placed a stick of sealing wax, and was putting her hand over it, when a gentleman who was aware of the unpleasant effects of electrical substances upon her, instantly removed it from the room, and she returned to her chair relieved. To test this more fully, another gentleman brought back the sealing wax, and rubbed it on his sleeve not far from her. She instantly arose, complaining that some thing still annoyed her, and was not composed till the cause of her uneasiness was again removed. An eminent lawyer being introduced to her, she began with him the discussion of some legal question, astonishing us by the clearness of her conceptions, or keeping us in a roar of laughter by the lively sallies of her wit. During this conversation, some one behind placed his hand near her head without touching it. She instantly evidenced embarrassment, forgot the subject of discussion, and could not go on with it until the hand was removed.

"The Magnetiser then placing his hand upon her forehead, her recollection was restored and the conversation renewed. The Magnetiser then touched the organ of Veneration, when she abruptly terminated the discussion, assumed an attitude of devotion, and refused all farther communication with the physical world. Her devotion being ended, she was put in communication with a scientific gentleman, with whom she held a long, interesting conversation, on the subject of Animal Magnetism; boldly controverting his arguments, and giving her own view of this extraordinary science, with great clearness of thought and beauty of expression. And here she seemed like an ethereal being—a being of another creation—and, in the language of the eminent divine to whose church she belongs, 'she appeared perfectly sublimated.' After this she astonished all by determining with wonderful accuracy, the phrenological character of various individuals present, and described with most minute exactness, their several diseases, acute or chronic, incipient or confirmed. In another

room the Magnetiser directed her to 'go to sleep for just two minutes and a half, then to wake for half a minute, and then to go to sleep again.' A dozen watches were instantly noting the time—that of the Magnetiser being taken from him to prevent the very possibility of a collusion. The lady placed her head in the natural position of a person reposing in a rocking chair, and in precisely the time designated, began to rub her eyes, which she partially opened for the space of 30 seconds, when she closed them again, and relapsed into the Magnetic sleep.

"Many other experiments were tried during the continuance of her Magnetic state, in which she remained from 8 o'clock till 11; but I can give only a description of the last one, which was to me peculiarly gratifying. A gentleman present, was requested to sing and play a German song for her. The first note struck brought her to the piano, when during the prelude she persisted in standing, but the moment he commenced the song she sat down by him, and with a full, sweet voice, accompanied him in the very words he sang, although in her natural state, she has no knowledge of that language. She then accompanied a French gentleman in one of the songs of his country, and afterward began again the German song, which the pianist had been requested to sing once more. During the performance of this, she was demagnetised, and, of course, discontinued her accompaniment. Being asked by the writer, why she stopped, and if she would not still accompany the other voice, she replied that she knew neither the words nor the air.

"These, Messrs. Editors, are facts, witnessed by several of our citizens—facts which can not be denied, however sceptics may try to account for them; and as such I give them to you without farther comment."

The following extract, from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, is one of the most conclusive evidences of the truth of Animal Magnetism. Mr. NEAL is a man of too much character to be suspected.

"By special invitation, we attended yesterday morning a *private* exhibition, at the room of Mr. JOHNSON, the celebrated Magnetiser, whose experiments at the Masonic Hall, are just now the talk of the whole city, and attract every evening crowds of the most incredulous, curious, inquisitive, scientific, and unlearned of our city.

"When we entered his private chamber, (it was at Mrs. REYNOLD's boarding House, in Chesnut above Seventh st.,)

we found already present, JOSEPH C. NEAL, Editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and talented author of the popular 'Charcoal Sketches,' ROWLAND PARRY, of the same paper, Dr. REYNELL COATES, a gentleman celebrated in the annals of medicine and science, THOMAS EARL, EDWARD M. DAVIS, and JAMES M. McKIM, Esq.

"At the request of a sceptic, Mr. JOHNSON stood aside, while Dr. COATES undertook to manipulate a lady who had been frequently Magnetised. He succeeded admirably, and in a brief period, put her into a state that every gentleman present was compelled to acknowledge both extraordinary and wonderful. It was a sleep, but one differing in all its elements from the common sleep, and hence called a 'Magnetic Somnolency'—the subject being under the complete control, *mentally*, of Dr. COATES, the Magnetiser, while *physically*, she was insensible as a marble statue.

"As the principal object of Mr. JOHNSON was to satisfy intelligent gentlemen that he was no 'humbug,' and in professing to develop to a certain extent, the hidden mysteries of the Magnetic science, he did no more than he was warranted by facts to attempt, we say nothing about the experiments in *clairvoyance*, but confine ourself to the statement, that he *did succeed, on this occasion, in demonstrating beyond the possibility of dispute*, (though none but a few ignorant quacks in science, medicine, and letters, have ventured, in this city, to dispute it,) *that there was such a thing as 'Magnetic sleep,' and that he was capable, without artifice or collusion, of producing it.*

"To satisfy the minds of the gentleman present still more, and in order to leave no 'loop to hang a doubt upon,' Mr. JOHNSON Magnetised the *right arm* of a young friend. It became as rigid as stone, and had all the appearance of death, accompanied with, as usual, the total loss of all sensibility. Some of the gentlemen stuck a pin into her arm, until the blood came, while the young lady laughingly exclaimed that it produced no sensation. Mr. JOHNSON then went so far as to make a deep incision into her hand with a pen knife—a shocking, and to us, a cruel experiment—but she only laughed at the operation, and observed, that for all the feeling it could occasion, her finger, or whole hand might suffer amputation. There could be no 'humbug' in this; and all who examined it, voluntarily made such a statement.

"Mr. JOHNSON was fearful that he had not quite convinced the sceptical, and proposed to *partially Magnetise* JOSEPH

C. NEAL, Esq., *the Editor of the Pennsylvanian*. The company joyfully assented, for of course, no individual acquainted with Mr. NEAL, could for a moment suspect him of a disposition to assist in the composition of a 'humbug.' Mr. NEAL took a seat, and in five minutes, all the muscles of his face were thrown into such a state of paralysis, that he was *unable to open his eyes, articulate at all, or even open his mouth.*

'What are your sensations, Mr. NEAL?' interrogated the Magnetiser.

Mr. NEAL made several violent, and contortive efforts to speak—twisting his chin, and agitating his lips—but not a sound escaped him.

"Open your eyes."

"He attempted it, but without success."

"Can you see?"

"The lips and chin exhibited convulsive motion, but there was nothing articulated."

"Can you hear?"

"The same motion, but no reply."

"As his arms and hands were not Magnetised, a pencil and paper were placed in his fingers."

"It will be remembered that Mr. NEAL was only in a *partially* Magnetic state, it being impossible for Mr. JOHNSON to Magnetise *any* person fully and thoroughly on the *first* experiment."

"Mr. NEAL then wrote in a clear, bold hand—much clearer and bolder than he usually employs—the lines running *downward*, as a man with his eyes closed would naturally write—'*I can hear acutely, more so than common.*'"

"In a minute afterward, Mr. NEAL wakened up of himself, as if from a state of deep sleep; and in reply to a question of our own, remarked that this was the third time he had been thrown into such a state—having been *twice* Magnetised by a lady before—say a year or so ago."

"This experiment, of course, thrust aside all scepticism. We presume that no man, be he an editor, a physician, or any thing else, will now pretend to doubt the existence of Animal Magnetism, or the ability of one individual to render another powerless, and deprive him or her of all physical action and sensibility. This much is established. He who contradicts it will only expose his vanity and conceit to public ridicule. The opinions of such men as Drs. HORNER,

COATES, and MORRIS, are not to be impugned by sciolists in matters relating to human physiology; though that some silly ones, puffed up with self importance, ever have been, and always will stand ready to attack the opinions of the wisest, is to be expected, since

*'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,'*

precisely because they are too ignorant to be aware of the danger."

During our experiments some months since, at Cincinnati, a correspondent gave the following account of them to the Editor of the Republican, to whom we are indebted for this copy:—

"Many of the most interesting and successful experiments I have yet witnessed, were made by Mr. JOHNSON on Thursday evening last. His two subjects, Miss HARRIET and FREDERICK, were put into a Mesmeric sleep. A gentleman, wholly disconnected with the operator, made a request on a slip of paper, that Mr. JOHNSON would will Miss HARRIET to rise from her seat, descend from the stage, and go down stairs into the outer room, then return to her place, passing on her return round the opposite side of the stage from which she descended. The whole of this experiment was accomplished, (she being blindfold,) except that she, on her return, ascended the same side of the stage she descended. A small walking cane, having a dog's head made of white bone, on the end, mounted with gold, and the name of the owner engraved upon a slip of the gold on the forehead of the dog, was now handed to Mr. JOHNSON, with a request that the sleepers should describe it. On being asked what it was he held in his hand, both instantly answered, 'some thing long and round,' 'some thing on the end of it.' Miss HARRIET said, 'a queer little thing,' 'some writing on the top of it,' 'looks bright like silver,' 'dog's head on the end of it.' Frederick said, 'a queer little thing made of bone on the end of it,' 'writing on there.' Both said, 'to hold in the hand,' 'to go along with,' and various other equally accurate and remarkable expressions, clearly showing they saw the article distinctly through the mind of the operator. A bunch of green plants and flowers, sent up by a lady, was next desired to be described. Both described it accurately—both said it 'belonged to a lady,' 'looked pretty,' 'that's good,' and on Mr. JOHNSON smelling it, Miss HARRIET said, 'smells sweet,' 'oh! what pretty flowers.' A silver snuff box, with letters



plainly engraved upon it, was then handed to Mr. J., with a request that the letters should be described. This, both of them failed to accomplish. Miss H. stating the number to be seven, when there were nine—and making two or three mistakes as to the name of the letters. Mr. JOHNSON remarked, that he had rarely been able to obtain, from either of the subjects, accurate descriptions of letters. This was the only experiment in which there was a decided failure, so far as I recollect, in the whole course of the evening. Another snuff box, of a dark color, having a handsome painting of a lady on the lid, was then desired to be described. Both immediately remarked, 'ah! that's dark,' 'painting on there,' one said, the other, 'some thing pretty on there.' Miss HARRIET said, on farther interrogation, 'a face there,' 'a lady,' 'ruffles round the neck,' 'pink handkerchief;' all these were precisely descriptive of the picture. A gold watch was then handed Mr. JOHNSON. Both said it was 'a gold watch,' and on being desired to tell the time, both said, after apparently counting up the figures, 'twenty-five minutes,' and then some thing indistinctly about 'nine'—it in reality wanted twenty-five minutes of ten by that watch, but it was precisely twenty-five minutes after nine by other watches present.

"Mr. JOHNSON's ear was severely pinched—both immediately exhibited signs of being hurt, and on being asked what was the matter, said 'don't like that,'—'hurts,'—'where are you hurt?' was asked—Miss H. said, 'on the head,' at the same time putting her hand to her ear. Mr. J.'s hair was then pulled, both said,—'don't like that,' 'hurts,'—'pulling hair.' Mr. J. now took some tobacco in his mouth; both immediately began to move their lips, and make wry faces—both said, 'don't like that,' 'bad.' On being asked what it was, Miss H. answered 'tobacco.' All these answers were reported by the committee appointed for the purpose:—they were Dr. LATTA, ESQUIRE SINGER, and Mr. PLUMMER. I myself stood by the side of Miss HARRIET, and distinctly heard the answers I have detailed. As FREDERICK was talking at the same time, and was some distance from me, I did not hear half he said, but his answers, many of which were not reported,) seemed to give entire satisfaction to those near him, and often times excited a good deal of amusement.

"Mr. JOHNSON now announced he would make some Phrenological experiments—and began by exhibiting a dis-

covery which he and Dr. PARNELL, (the Phrenologist,) had *that day* made. Mr. J. gave Dr. P. the credit of making the discovery, as the experiments were made at his suggestion. Mr. J. said, nothing of the kind, had ever, to his knowledge, been noticed by writers on the subject, and as Dr. P. claimed it to be original with him, it was but fair he should have the credit of the discovery. It was claimed that each phrenological organ on the head, had a *pole*, or sympathetic point of the face. Mr. J. placed the ends of his fore fingers on the corner of Miss HARRIET's mouth, she immediately began to smile and looked pleased. It was claimed that these were the sympathetic points or poles of the organ of Mirthfulness. The finger was now placed on the latter organ, and she commenced laughing immoderately. The finger was then placed on the point of the chin, as the pole of the organ of Combativeness—she immediately clenched her fists, scowled, and exhibited other signs of combativeness, but afterward, to a much a greater extent, when the organ of Combativeness was itself pressed. These experiments clearly showed that there are sympathetic points in the face with the various organs of the brain, as delineated by Phrenologists. Various Phrenological experiments were then made, and all with the most triumphant success. One was remarkable to a great degree. The organ of Tune was pressed; immediately Miss H. began singing the Cracovienne; Mr. J. then pressed the organ of Veneration, still holding his finger on the organ of Tune; she instantly changed the air, and commenced singing Old Hundred. What is very astonishing, and conclusively proves that there was no deception whatever in the experiments, whenever an organ of Miss HARRIET's was pressed, FREDERICK, who was some distance from her, and who was not touched at all, would exhibit the same passion or faculty exhibited by her, and corresponding with the claims of Phrenologists—and so *vice versa*. For instance,—the moment Miss HARRIET's organ of Tune was excited, they both began to sing, and when FREDERICK's organ of Combativeness was excited, both immediately made the most pugnacious demonstrations. Nothing can be more complete, than the proof, which these experiments afford, of the truth of Phrenology.

“I know not when I have been more gratified, than by the experiments of Mr. JOHNSON on that evening; they could not have failed, I should suppose, to convince *every person present* of the undoubted truth of both Mesmerism and Phre-

nology, and such seemed to be the sentiments of every one I heard express an opinion on the subject. C."

*Amputation of a Limb.*—The Editor of the Bangor Courier, gives an account of a surgical operation in that city, which he witnessed on Saturday—the patient having been previously thrown into the Magnetic sleep by Dr. DEARE. The operation was the painful one of *amputating a leg*, and was performed by Dr. HOSEA RICH, assisted by several other gentlemen, upon LUTHER CAREY, whose leg, from infancy, had been deformed, and had caused him much pain and inconvenience. The Editor of the Courier says :

"During the operation, the patient complained of a sensation in the bottom of his foot, as though some one was pricking it; and at one time, for a brief period, appeared to be rousing from the Magnetic state, and half conscious, by suspicion at least, that the operation had commenced, and at this time there was quite a struggle and much muscular action; but he was soon thrown more fully into the Magnetic state, and was then quite unconscious of what was going on; entering into conversation respecting the operation, and proposing that it be postponed until the next week, &c., and insisting, even after the leg was amputated, that he would not have it done until it was fully paralysed, at the same time expressing some doubt whether the doctor would be able to accomplish this. After the operation had been performed and the limb dressed, Mr. CAREY was placed in his bed, being still in the Magnetic state, and was induced to sing. His aged, widowed mother was called, and entered the room just as he was singing with much zeal, which greatly affected the aged woman, and she burst into tears. Mr. CAREY was now taken out of the Magnetic sleep, and on rousing up appeared quite startled on seeing the company present; and, speaking to his sister and to his mother, a shade of sadness passed over his countenance, as he told them, he had postponed having the operation performed, until the doctor should be more successful in paralysing his leg. A passing smile over all countenances, led him to suspect there might be something in the wind, and it then occurred to him that he was in bed, and in attempting to rise, he was cautioned not to do it, upon which he remarked, that perhaps his leg was off, and he was placed in bed. Upon being assured of the fact, he in great glee cried out, 'Good! I am glad the old leg is off!' He then stated that the only sensation he had experienced was like that of some one pricking the bottom of his foot."

neck, and perfectly firm in the socket. After stating to the audience the precise condition of the tooth, they requested that I should extract it; which I declined doing, supposing that there was some one present who had been selected by the Magnetiser for the purpose. After the lady was 'thoroughly put to sleep,' the audience again called upon me to extract the tooth, but not being provided with instruments, a considerable time elapsed before they could be procured, and when all was ready, I applied, from the peculiar situation and condition of the tooth, the key instrument, and in turning the tooth outward, from a slight curvation of the fangs, the external portion of the socket gave way from the force used, and it became necessary to change the instrument for another, with which I removed the tooth. During the whole time of the operation, I could not discover in the sleeper the slightest manifestation of feeling, or the least emotion, nor did the position of the mouth change in the slightest degree, during the necessary delay occasioned by changing the instruments. The audience unanimously expressed their high satisfaction at the complete success of the Magnetiser's power, and also their firm conviction that there was not the slightest attempt at deception or collusion in the whole matter. Being requested by Messrs. BROWNE and PIKE, with whom I am wholly unacquainted, never having seen either of them until I came into this room this evening, it gives me much pleasure to furnish them with the above statement of facts, just as they occurred, in justice to them, and also in giving another well attested proof of the truly surprising and wonderful influence Mesmerism has upon the physical frame.

ELEAZAR PARMLY, No. 1, Bond st.

THE END.