

W H. Rogers

# FACTS

IN

# MAGNETISM, MESMERISM,

SOMNAMBULISM, FASCINATION,

HYPNOTISM, SYCODONAMY, ETHEROLOGY,  
PATHETISM, &c.,

EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED.

---

**PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR.**

---

AUBURN:

DERBY, MILLER AND CO.

NEW YORK: BURGESS, STRINGER AND CO.

PHILADELPHIA: G. B. ZEIBER AND CO.

BOSTON: W. D. TICKNOR AND CO.

1849.

(RECAP)

6482

. 781

"Call not the gift unholy : 'tis a fair, a precious thing,  
That God hath granted to our hands for gentlest ministring.  
Did Mercy ever stoop to bless, with dark, unearthly spell ?  
Would impious power whisper peace, the soul's deep throes to quell ?  
Would evil seek to work but good—to lull the hurting brain,  
And linger in some scene of woe, beside some bed of pain ?  
To throw upon the o'er-fraught heart the blessing of repose,—  
Untiring watch the eye of care in healing slumber close,—  
And as the agony of grief fell 'neath the spirit's will,  
O'er the wild billows of despair breathe tenderly—Be still ?  
Speak gently of the new-born gift, restrain the scoff and sneer,  
And think how much we may not learn is yet around us here ;  
What paths there are where *Faith* must lead that knowledge cannot share,  
Though still we tread the devious way, and feel that *Truth* is there."

---

C. T. FERRIS, PRINTER, AUBURN.



## PREFACE.



IN presenting the following work to the public, it will not be deemed necessary to make any apology for the informal manner in which it is thrown together, as the author's main intention is to present well attested facts which have transpired mostly under the care of Professor W. H. RODGERS, who has, for several years past, been very extensively engaged in lecturing upon this science, and practicing, in various places, for the cure of diseases by this most powerful curative agent.

Being about to leave this part of the country for the shores of the Pacific, Professor R. has been induced to dispose of his manuscript, which he has long contemplated publishing, on the condition only, *that all the profits arising out of the sale of this work, together with his lectures, soon to be given to the public, should accrue to his mother.* As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the lectures, forming a book of great value in themselves, will be published in a form convenient for binding with this, so that the whole will form a work which will convince any or-

dinary skeptic on the subject of Mesmerism. **THE** work, however, is not designed so much to convince the skeptical, or to prove Mesmerism a science, as to attract the attention of those interested in its efficacy as a curative agent, and of its dangers in unskillful hands. Instances of similar, and even greater cures that have been effected in other lands, or in remote quarters of our own, might be adduced by hundreds; but one fact occurring in our midst, and of which our own eyes may be cognizant, is worth them all. Not that these are solitary instances, but prominent among many.

It is pleasing to know that all the better informed members of the Medical Faculty in this country, are turning their attention to the investigation of the subject, although some of them still deride it as a "deception," and brand its Professors as impostors. But we know "there are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamed of in *their* philosophy," and pity their ignorance.

We shall be happy to know that these pages are the means of benefiting any—for to relieve the suffering is our main object—to win their gratitude our only ambition.

## INTRODUCTION.



Knowing as we do, the general aversion of the reading public to wading through a long introduction, we shall use no room in making apologies, but proceed at once to present proofs of Prof. RODGERS' power and skill as a Mesmeriser and a physician, depending almost wholly on the power of Human Magnetism for the cure of some of the most malignant diseases "that flesh is heir to." He has practiced very extensively in the principal cities of the United States and British provinces, and some of the best minds in places where he has been, have become convinced, and promptly acknowledged before the public, their conviction of its truth and importance. Professor R. is probably the first person who made a public demonstration of Independent Clairvoyance in the United States, by causing persons to read from a paper with the eyes bandaged, neither himself nor any other person knowing which article was to be read, and has passed through that fiery ordeal which is ever the fortune of the promulgators of any new discovery in science or art.

He first commenced his practice for the cure of diseases, and his Mesmeric lectures, in Philadelphia, where the most skeptical were convinced, and many of the Medical Faculty, and other eminent men, certi-

fied to their full conviction of their truthfulness. Among the numerous testimonials received, is subjoined the following named gentlemen's, who have at different times attended Professor RODGERS' Lectures on Animal Magnetism and Phrenology, in Philadelphia, and who believe he has proven himself worthy the confidence of the public.

John L. Burroughs, A. M.	A. D. Frye.
Gen. P. S. Smith.	A. V. Frazer, U. S. R. M.
C. B. Perry, M. D., D. D.	E. K. Barnum, U. S. A.
H. Harris, Dentist.	W. B. Lightfall.
John Fest, Elocutionist.	Hon. Wm. Halsted.
A. H. Fetherman, M. D.	Oliver A. Shaw, D. D.
James C. Clark, Esq.	C. Comfort, M. D.
J. Fulton, U. S. A.	Wm. Sutton, M. D.
Elmes Physic, Esq.	R. N. Stewart, U. S. R. M.
A Tyler, A. M.	Wm. Greb, M. D.
H. Brown, Esq.	J. Waster, M. D.
S. Tyndale.	W. B. Hancock.
G. Wheeler, M. D.	J. L. McWhorter.
E. P. Putnam.	

The following are some of the numerous notices from the press in places where Prof. R. has lectured. We give them to satisfy the public of his power and ability to perform the cures related in this work. It will also show that there can be a reliance upon the other cases stated, as he claims no power above most men who inform themselves upon this subject.

**THE MYSTERIOUS VISION.**—The Lecture room of the Museum was crowded on Thursday evening last, at an early hour, by some of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of this city, to witness the astonishing experiments of Professors Rodgers and Loomis in Magnetism. The audience selected a committee consisting of Drs. Gardiner and Clarke, and Messrs. G. Blight



Brown, Wm. R. Dickenson, and Levi North. After the experiments, the committee expressed their entire satisfaction, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the audience.

“ *Resolved*, That in our opinion the experiments have been perfectly successful.

“ *Resolved*, That Miss Martha can see to read and distinguish and describe objects as correctly *without* the use of eyes, as many can *with*.”—*Ledger*, February 24, 1847.

**MESMERISM.**—A friend who was present at the exhibition given on Friday evening last, informs us that the experiments, (reading without eyes, &c.,) were unusually successful, and astonished and startled a very large audience. So also on Saturday evening. The applause at times was particularly cordial.—*Penn. Inquirer*, March 15, 1847.

**MESMERISM—GREAT EXCITEMENT.**—For the last two or three weeks our city has been in a ferment of excitement on the subject of Mesmerism. Lectures and experiments have been given at the Museum Lecture room, by Professors Rodgers and Loomis, who are much appreciated by the public. Professor Rodgers is an able lecturer. They have, however, met with serious, decided, and strenuous opposition, during their stay in this city, and have come out of the ordeal triumphantly. Committees composed of such men as W. E. Burton, John S. DuSalle, Charles Alexander, Dr. Jewell, and others of equally eminent standing in society, have used their utmost endeavors to discover the humbug, if there was any, but have fully concurred in the opinion that it was not trickery, but science.—*Philadelphia Galaxy*, March 20, 1847.

The Warren, R. I. Star, (the native place of Prof. Rodgers,) after complimenting him highly, quotes the following:—

“The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times thus speaks of Prof. Rodgers’ lectures :

“ ‘Prof. Rodgers is every evening lecturing before crowded and intellectual audiences of ladies and gentlemen, at the Chinese Museum, on Human Magnetism. A New York journal pronounces the Professor to be one of the most original and able lecturers on this subject that this country has yet produced. and a vast number of people in this city are of the same opinion. Study and experience have done a vast deal for him. His lectures are well written, and he delivers them with a nervous energy that is both animating and delightful.’ ”

Professors Catlin and Mandeville, of Hamilton College, state they have no hesitation in saying that they have heretofore held the art of Animal Magnetism in contempt and derision ; but that the experiments and the lectures made by Prof. Rodgers at the College Chapel and at Prof. Mandeville’s house, were of an astonishing nature, and performed without the least possibility of collusion, so as to completely shake their incredulity.

MESMERIC EXPERIMENTS.—Prof. Rodgers, whose success as a Mesmerizer has been the subject of considerable comment in the newspapers, made some experiments at the Astor House last evening, before a private party. Some of the results somewhat staggered our skepticism. They were certainly more successful and extraordinary than any we had before seen. We understand Mr. Rodgers intends to deliver a series of lectures on Animal Magnetism in this city, and recommend all who doubt, to hear him. He will shake, if he does not overturn, the incredulity of the most obstinate unbeliever.—*New York True Sun*, March, 1845.

MESMERISM.—We have barely room to say that Professor Rodgers’ lecture was well attended last night. The committee

appointed to test the experiments was composed of Mayor Har-  
 der, Justice Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Dr. Rodgers, and Dr.  
 Coolittle. His Honor was put in communication with the  
 airvoyant, and she described his office very accurately—also  
 the furniture at his house, and the appearance of his church.  
 The experiments were exceedingly clever. Justice Merrit an-  
 nounced himself half a convert to the mysterious science.


We hope Professor Rodgers may be induced to remain with  
 us another week. He improves upon acquaintance.—*New*  
*York Native American.*


PROFESSOR RODGERS' FAREWELL.—This gentleman delivers  
 his last lecture for the season on Friday evening, in the room  
 of the Society Library. We have watched his struggles with  
 popular prejudice among us, and the triumphant success which  
 now crowns his arduous labors, is most richly deserved, for it  
 was hardly and perseveringly earned. He has proved what the  
 would-be wise laughed at; and, to use a popular phrase, "the  
 laugh is now on the wrong side of their mouth." He has done  
 more to establish the claims of Mesmerism among us, than any  
 other man. Those who were the loudest in crying "humbug!"  
 when he commenced, are now the loudest in his praise.—*N. Y.*  
*Herald.*

"NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP."—On this principle Professor  
 Rodgers has succeeded in doing in New York what no other  
 man in the circle of our acquaintance could have effected. He  
 has convinced many thousand skeptics that Mesmerism, instead  
 of being a vulgar humbug, is a genuine science, as much so as  
 chemistry, botany, or astronomy. He delivers his farewell lec-  
 ture in the room of the Society Library, on Friday evening;  
 and we doubt not it will be a difficult matter to obtain seats, un-  
 less you go early. I prepare for a rich treat.—*New York*  
*Sun.*

**PROFESSOR RODGERS.**—This distinguished and persevering Mesmerist is now about concluding the numerous courses of lectures and experiments, which for months past he has been giving in various parts of this city with marked success—convincing the most incredulous, not only of the existence of the more common phenomena of Magnetism, but compelling a belief in the reality of the higher powers of clairvoyance.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

**THE NEW LECTURES ON HUMAN MAGNETISM.**—During the last week, Professor Rodgers delivered the first of his highly original and able lectures on this subject, to large and intellectual audiences, in different parts of the city, Yorkville, Harlem, and at the new and beautiful Lyceum on Staten Island. We have hitherto had no lecturer on Animal Magnetism, who has commanded the attention of so large a number of the respectable families of the city, or who seems to have afforded so much rational satisfaction to inquiring minds. In fact, in his hands, the subject acquires a new and very superior aspect, and we doubt not that his whole course will be heard with a degree of interest and respect which has seldom been excited.—*N. Y. Herald.*

 The Lectures of Professor Rodgers on this interesting science, attract very fine houses at Irving Hall. The Professor relieves his lectures with an occasional piece of music, by a competent performer.—*Rochester Democrat.*

 Professor Rodgers gives another of his amusing and instructive Lectures this evening. The lame should go and be healed, the sick and be cured, the misanthrope to laugh, the lean to grow fat, the ignorant to be enlightened, the wise to criticise.—*Auburn Daily Advertiser.*

**THE LAST NIGHT.**—Professor Rodgers will give the last of his



very interesting course of Lectures on the subject of Animal Magnetism, this (Monday) evening, at Chedell's Hall. They have excited the deepest interest, and the Hall has been crowded every night to its utmost capacity. His experiments have been completely successful. All who have not done so, should, by all means, go and hear him.—*Ib.*

**PROF. RODGERS' LECTURES.**—Professor R. has long been announced in the city journals, as the most able professor and experimenter ever known: excelling even Mesmer himself, in throwing persons into the profoundest sleep, barely by the look of the eye, and relieving them whilst in that state. We have heretofore been exceedingly sceptical, but his experiments on Saturday and Monday evenings have materially changed our views, and astonished all who witnessed them. He presents the subject as a branch of Natural Philosophy. The following is an extract from his Monday evening's lecture, as near as we can recollect:

“Let us first,” he says, “compare the pathology of ordinary sleep, with that of the sleep produced by the Magnetizer. In common sleep the first general effect of the operating cause, whatever that cause may be, is a suspension of the functions of the external senses. The subject of a sound natural sleep, can neither see, hear, feel, taste nor smell. The nervous forces, whatever they may be, which, in the waking state, enabled these several senses to perform their various and extensive functions, and which formed the sentient, percipient, communication and acting man, have either retired from the outposts of duty to some common sensorium or internal citadel of the system, or they have altogether departed from it, and vanished in the vague air. That their absence is merely an interior retirement, and not an exterior departure, seems evident from the fact that they are often known to be active and vigorous within, carcering in

sport or terror through all the senic chambers of the brain, and crowding every corridor of 'the dome of thought,' with an hilarious or grave, with a joyous or dreadful assemblage of ideas, the commingled reflexes of the external senses. And that they have retired within is also evident from another fact, namely, that they can each and all be recalled, promptly and simultaneously, to their several external stations, by an adequate demand upon the services of either. Behold the sleeping man, to the observer a mere mechanically breathing form, without apparent consciousness or sentient life!—blind, deaf, dumb, self-immovable and helpless—an impressive likeness of the dead! Yet present a strong light to those closed and sightless eyes, the man suddenly awakes, and not only sees, but hears, smells, tastes and feels. The forces have come forth to the external senses, and the man may tell you that in his sleep he had seen glorious sights of flowery vales, whose fragrance had overpowered his sense of smell; of crystal places whose golden gates revealed vistas of luscious viands that cloyed his taste; poured forth music that still rang in his delighted ear, and glowed with forms of matchless beauty, whose touch yet thrilled his frame." —*Id.*

As a Lecturer upon other subjects, Professor Rodgers is well known. The following will show what has been his reputation, while lecturing in many of the principal places in the United States and British Provinces. The following letter is one of the many which he has received:—

N. YARMOUTH, June 25, 1839.

MR. RODGERS—My Dear Sir:—You will excuse, I presume, the liberty I take in addressing to you a note expressive of my high gratification with your Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Natives of Hindostan. I was particularly pleased


with your *pictorial* representations of scenes of real life, and of the deities and religious rites of the Hindoos. While it appears to be the object of most travelling lecturers to reap a profitable harvest to themselves, by false pretensions, and a useless display of what is calculated merely to please the fancy or delight the eye, it seems to be yours to impress the heart with the superior value of the Christian religion, contrasted with Heathen superstition.

As far as I am able to learn, your Lectures have given entire satisfaction to the inhabitants of this village who were privileged to attend them. Allow me to express a sincere desire that you may meet with encouragement elsewhere, and be instrumental in awakening among all classes, and especially among the children and youth of Sabbath Schools, an interest in the subject of your Lectures. Yours truly,

A. H. WELD, *Preceptor, Classical Academy.*

I concur in the above recommendation.

R. BAIRD, (N. Y.,) *Missionary to France.*

 Mr. RODGERS' Lecture on India, delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Nazareth Church, was quite a splendid affair, and was listened to with much interest, by not less than fifteen hundred persons, Sunday School Teachers and Scholars, together with their parents and friends. Mr. R.'s manner of illustrating the subject is quite a happy one, while the exhibition of his numerous Paintings, Diagrams, &c., illustrative of the manners, customs, religion, &c. &c., of the Hindoos, gives a lively interest; especially to the youthful part of his audience, it affords a lesson of instruction not easily effaced. The Lectures of Mr. R. deserve the attention and patronage of all who are engaged in training youth, as affording a very interesting and instructive lesson on India. They have been delivered in many of the principal Churches in the United States, and the

British Provinces,—in this city in the Rev. Mr. Barnes', Boardman's, Waterman's, Tyng's, Rood's, Kennard's, Burrows', and Gillett's, as also many others."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

In Baltimore, Providence, Rochester, Auburn, and other cities, Prof. R. met with the same convincing proofs of his power to convince the skeptical upon this subject.

We will now give the opinions of some of the Canada witnesses. And first, will give the letter of J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, High Sheriff of Belville, C. W. Mr. MOODIE and lady are well known as writers of talent, and editors of the "Victoria Magazine." Mrs. M. is sister to the well known authoress of the "Kings and Queens of England." The following is the letter :

BELVILLE, December 15, 1847. •

MY DEAR SIR :—Allow me to introduce to you Professor Rodgers, who has been lecturing in Kingston and this place on *Mesmerism*. You have, no doubt, seen some of the reports of his experiments with the various opinions thereon, *pro* and *con*. If you are skeptical on the subject I can only say that I *was* the same until within a few days. I had, *myself*, repeatedly Mesmerized persons to a *certain* point, but I was still under the impression that I was deceived by my own imagination. I think so no longer. I do not, *as yet*, avow myself a believer in *clairvoyance*, because I have not seen it practised in a satisfactory manner ; but I *do believe*, indeed I may say I *know*, that many of the effects are not deceptions. I have practised some of the experiments in my own family fully to satisfy my mind of the effects produced. *I have fixed the arms* of several of my own family so that they could not move them in any direction. I have excited some of the phrenological organs so as



to produce the usual effects. A few nights ago I tried this experiment with Mrs. M., a person not very likely either to deceive or to be deceived. I closed her eyes so that she could not open them—fixed her arm in a horizontal position,—and at last excited the organs of *Mirthfulness*, when she burst into uncontrollable fits of laughter, for which she could not account. The effect was so violent that she nearly went into hysterics, and I had to relieve her. Only last night my eldest boy was suffering from a violent pain on one side of his face, which was red, hot, and inflamed. I put him *to sleep* as they call it. That is, I *closed his eyes*, put his arm in different positions, so that he could not move it, and finally completely removed the pain and inflammation in his cheek. There could be no deception *in this*, for, at the commencement, his left cheek was burning hot, while the other was comparatively cool. I soon removed the heat by means of making several passes and holding my hand on the affected parts, and it seemed to me that the temperature of the inflamed cheek was reduced, while that of the other was somewhat raised *at first*. I am thus particular in telling what I have done *myself*, because I think you will give me full credit for sincerity, particularly as I do not make a living by Mesmerising. Mr. Rodgers' lectures are, in my opinion, excellent compositions in their way, and well worthy of attention, independent of the experiments. And, though many, *at first*, may suppose he is making a living out of the credulity of the public, I can assure you that after giving the closest attention to his experiments ever since he has been here, and having received instructions from him as to the *mode of operation*, I avow myself not only a firm believer *in what I have witnessed*, but that I am also deeply impressed with the usefulness, in a *medical* point of view, of *Mesmerism*. I have seen him give relief of the most decided kind in *tic douloureux*, and a variety of other *pains*. In all cases, the patients say that

their pains are *relieved* for the time, at all events. I think Mr. Rodgers in every way deserves attention and encouragement, and should be received in a friendly spirit. There is one thing I should tell you respecting Mesmerism, viz. : That the patients *are often* fully conscious of all that is said around them, and some of them can describe all that took place while they were Mesmerised. Mr. Rodgers very wisely lays down no *principles* in these matters, as some lecturers do. The consequence of this habit of laying down principles is, that when experiments fail in producing the expected effects, the operator is called *an imposter*, and some of them, I verily believe, purposely deceive the public to save themselves from this imputation. I take a deep interest in this *science* from what I know of it, and I trust you will use your influence to get Mr. Rodgers fair play, at all events.

I remain, my Dear Sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE.

KINGSTON, C. W., *November* 19th, 1847.

We, whose names are hereunto attached, having been convinced by the experiments we have witnessed, performed by Professor Rodgers, during his lectures in Kingston, Canada West, of the truth of the science of Mesmerism, hereunto subscribe our names in testimony of the same, and *conscientiously* recommend him to the *unprejudiced*, and without hesitation introduce him to the friendly notice of all whom he may visit in the Province of Canada.

Dr. J. J. Batfield.

N. H. Davis.

Wm. Hale.

John Dickson.

Calvin Pier, Jun.

R. A. Norman.

L. Smith.

W. T. Yarwood.

W. G. Chambers.

D. Armstrong.

J. Whitehead.

Wm. Kennedy.

J. P. Sutton.

Chas. McMillan.

W. McMillan.

David J. Thyles.

Truman Card.  
Joseph B. Hall.  
Robert Barker.

C. W. Palmer.  
John Deevin.  
F. W. S. Oakes.

Frank W. Peakody.

Mr. RODGERS has liberty to refer, for morals, character and standing, to Rev. Mr. Malcom, Rev. W. Burton, Boston; Rev. L. Porter, Lowell; Rev. T. O. Lincoln, Portland; Rev. L. D. Fleming, ditto; Rev. Mr. Bradford, Yarmouth; Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Bangor; Rev. R. Baird, N. Y., Missionary to France; Rev. Mr. Ilsley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. I. Curtis, Augusta, Me.; Rev. S. Osgood, Rev. F. T. Curtis, Rev. L. Colby, S. Berwick; Rev. Mr. Wilson, Bangor; His Excellency J. Fairfield, Gov. of Maine; His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Brunswick, B. P.; Hon. Levi Cutter, Mayor of Portland, Maine; Ira Allen, N. Y., General Agent and Assistant Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society; Samuel S. Tappan, &c., &c.

After thus showing the estimation in which Professor Rodgers and his experiments are held, we shall proceed to state a few of the cases treated by Prof. Rodgers and others. Let it be understood that there is nothing miraculous or more wonderful claimed for this science than any other of the great forces of nature, which have lain unknown to man, until some master mind, or some accident has discovered them, and poured in upon the world a flood of light often so great that the eyes of an ignorant and wondering people have been dazzled, and they have cried with united voices, "Put out the light!" or "Crucify him—

crucify him!" It is the ignorant and superstitious who are fearful of "Satanic agencies" in all new, and, to them, wonderful discoveries which have benefited the world. Let the reader look through the following pages, and he will find well authenticated facts, which, in a more superstitious age, would have been thought miraculous, witch-craft, or the works of the Devil, but which really are nothing more than the plain workings of the laws of nature.

In order to give the public an idea of Prof. Rodgers' Lectures, hereafter to be published, we will give a brief synopsis of them, which may also serve as an index to the larger work. It will be seen by the heads of the subjects, that he follows Mesmerism through all its various phases, from the earliest period of its history down to the present time, and even traces its origin far back to the dark ages of Paganism, when a learned and designing priesthood kept in awe and ignorance a simple minded people.

#### LECTURE I.

1. New definition of Magnetism, in accordance with its modern developements.
2. Its discovery in other metals besides iron.
3. Electro-Magnetism and its superb results.
4. How to magnetise an iron bar, with the attractive and repulsive forces of the earth, by merely changing its position in the hand.
5. This result a demonstration of Astro-Magnetism.
6. The Magnetism of chemistry, light and heat.



7. Galvanism as a precursory demonstration of Animal Magnetism.

8. The mucous and serous membranes of the human body, shown to be respectively negative and positive, by Dr. Donne, of Paris, and others.

9. The Electro-Magnetic production of plants and insects by Messrs. Cross and Weeks.

10. The Earth a Magnetic battery of concentric strata, with a hint upon Geological Magnetism.

11. The necessity of facts, as a foundation for all true theories.

12. An exposure of some absurd theories of Magnetism.

13. The alternate predominance of the two forces of Magnetism in producing all the phenomena of the universe, and in the creation and destruction of all things.

## LECTURE II.

1. Human Magnetism to be regarded simply as a branch of Natural Philosophy.

2. When investigated through a comparison of facts, it obviates skepticism on the one hand and superstition on the other.

3. Comparison of the pathology of ordinary and Magnetic sleep.

4. In both instances the forces performing the functions of the senses, retire from the surface and concentrate upon the sensorium, and this identity of effect argues the same cause.

5. Magnetic Clairvoyance compared with the morbid, or natural Clairvoyance of Somnambulists.

6. Citation of authentic medical cases.

7. How to see all the colors of the rainbow with the eyes shut.

8. Enhanced degrees of Clairvoyance, pre-vision and far vision, produced by natural causes.

## LECTURE III.

1. Transposition of the senses to the pit of the stomach, and other unusual parts, caused by disease as well as by manual Magnetism.

2. Arguments upon the necessity of the agreement of facts on comparison.

3. The experiments of Reichenback, the eminent chemist of Vienna, corroborative of the transposition of the senses in morbid patients, and demonstrative of a Magnetic organization of the human system.

4. Dr. H. H. Sherwood, of New York, a prior discoverer of the Magnetic organization.

5. Anticipation of certain objections.

6. The daily tide of scientific discovery on the subject of universal Magnetism.

## LECTURE IV.

1. The necessity that the alleged facts of a theory should harmonise with each other, as well as with natural phenomena in general.

2. Remarks on the maxim, that "God himself can do nothing that implies a contradiction."

3. The different degrees of ability in different Clairvoyants, and in the same Clairvoyants at different times, no evidence of inconsistency.

4. The light of the Sun reaches the newly discovered planet, three thousand millions of miles distant, yet cannot pass through the thinnest sheet of paper.

5. Magnetism will pass through a block of marble, as though it were air, and control a needle.

6. The beautiful and interesting phenomena of Human Memory, not more inconsistent than those of Clairvoyance.

7. The faculty of Memory, illustrated by analogy.
8. Experiments on the central organs of mind, in a Clairvoyant, by Dr. Buchanan.
9. A systematic analysis of the various effects of Human Magnetism.
10. The alleged inconsistency of these effects belong rather to the theories which have been crudely formed to explain them.
11. Clairvoyants not infallible.

## LECTURE V.

1. The Apostles themselves did not claim infallibility, except through the Divine Spirit.
2. Cataleptic patients as well as natural Clairvoyants, have possessed powers of pre-vision and prediction.
3. The case of the young woman who followed Paul and Silas, who brought her masters great gain by "sooth-saying," or truth-saying.
4. Of the alleged spiritual visions of Clairvoyants.
5. Of the alleged conversation with the dead, concerning the destinies of the living.
6. The case of the Witch of Endor.
7. Some traits of the principal theories of Magnetism.
8. The Lecturer's own conclusion, from indisputable facts.
9. Magnetism regarded as the connecting link between Matter and Mind.
10. The Magnetic needle and the acorn.
11. The invisibility of the forces of Nature the chief difficulty in comprehending their operation.
12. He who made all Nature is invisible, and yet there is a God.

## LECTURE VI.

1. The approval evinced by audiences of the treatment of Human Magnetism as a branch of Natural Philosophy.

2. A rapid retrospect of the five previous lectures.

3. On the vestiges of Human Magnetism, to be traced in the history and literature of ancient nations.

4. The usual reference to supposed examples in Holy Writ scrupulously declined.

5. The Therapeutæ or "healers," a sect of the Essenes.

6. An Egyptian painting discovered in a ruined temple at Thebes, exhibiting the process of Magnetizing a patient, precisely similar to the method in use at the present day.

7. Solon, the Athenian legislator, an advocate of Medical Magnetism.

8. Several ancient authors on the Magnetic sleep of the patients of Esculapius.

9. The ancient oracles of Dodona, in Epirus and Thessaly. Demosthenes on those oracles—their reputation, influence, permanency, and enormous wealth—their character, and the opinions of Christian writers concerning them; the remarkable opinion of Dr. Adam Clarke; the alleged obscurity of the ancient oracles, carefully considered, and cases examined.

10. The Jewish oracles of the Urim and Thummim.

11. The knowledge of Electricity by the ancient priests, and their use of it, in bringing fire from heaven to consume their sacrifices. The case of Numa Pompilius, and the death of Tullus Hostilius.

## LECTURE VII.

1. Hippocrates on the "sacred disease," or demoniacal possessions, now known as epilepsy; and various other eminent writers on the nervous influence.

2. The epidemic phrenzy of the Ursuline Nuns in France, and of the convulsionaries of St. Medard.
3. The prodigious extent of the witchcraft delusion.
4. The revival of Medical Magnetism, by Hehl and Mesmer, in Germany, and Dr. Perkins, in Connecticut; the success of Dr. Perkins, until the discovery that he succeeded entirely by Animal Magnetism.
5. The prospects of Animal Magnetism, as a useful corrective of superstition, and curative agent in disease; its private adoption as a remedial influence earnestly recommended.
6. Human Magnetism in its religious relations; the learned Professor Bush on the spiritual world, or the visions of Clairvoyants compared with those of Swedenborg; Professor Bush's opinion of the great Clairvoyant, Andrew Jackson Davis.
7. On the possible elevation of mankind, by Magnetism, to a higher degree of intelligence.



## DANGERS OF MAGNETISM.

---

KNOWLEDGE is requisite to ensure success in any undertaking, however simple, "even," as Willis somewhere says, "to grow cabbages." Especially is it important in the application of powerful remedies to so delicate and complicated an organization as the human frame.

In almost every department of science, life itself has been sacrificed to ignorance. When electricity was discovered, and the "Leyden Jar" invented, the first experiments resulted in the death of the operator, as he was testing upon his own person the power and action of this new agent. One such catastrophe was sufficient to warn the whole scientific world—and its recurrence, except as an accident, would have been criminal.

So of Magnetism or Mesmerism, which is, indeed, but another phase of Electricity. It is dangerous in exact proportion of its power, and as *this* can be determined only by experiment, every operator should take advantage to the utmost opportunity, of the experience of his predecessors. As a remedy, its safety and efficacy depend upon the discrimination and skill of the operator. Instances of injurious results are constantly

occurring, occasioned so far as known, by ignorance, or a partial treatment.

We cite one or two cases to impress what we have said upon the mind of the reader.

A lady in Lowell, Mass., was Magnetised by a novice in the art, and, as is often the case, suffered from spasms. The operator became alarmed, and, without relieving, awoke her. As a consequence, she has ever since been subject to spasmodic attacks.

Another lady, desirous of trying Magnetic treatment in chronic disease, applied to a friend, (a lady,) and was Magnetized. As in the above case, spasms were induced, and the operator becoming alarmed, she was awakened. In great distress, she applied for relief to a Professor of the science. He again Magnetised her, but before the disease could be removed or permanent relief afforded, she was forcibly deprived of the Professor's care by her friends, who regarded the whole subject as an imposition. But while she remained in the Mesmeric state, she constantly asserted that Prof. ——— could cure her. A serious and lengthened illness was the result of this partial treatment.

In many apparently healthy subjects, latent disease has been aroused, to the astonishment and perplexity of the Mesmerizer, who finds himself in trouble where he least anticipated it. One young lady was Mesmerized for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, when she was found to be suffering from a disease of the heart. In another, neuralgia became active, &c. &c.

Many more cases might be related but our limits forbid. From what has been said, it must be evident



that in the hands of honest men, the only dangers of Magnetism "are those resulting from ignorance."

### CASE OF MISS HELEN.

This young lady, a resident of Rochester, has been for years suffering from a complication of diseases—liver complaint, lung affections, &c., and "had spent her living upon physicians, neither had been healed of any."

Almost hopeless, and as a last resort, she took advantage of Prof. RODGERS' "free treatment for disease," and, after several attempts, was at length fully Magnetised. She was found to be unusually clairvoyant, moving about with the same ease and rapidity as in the waking state, and readily recognizing those around her. In short, so free and unembarrassed were her movements and conversation, that her closed eyes were the only external evidence that she was in the Magnetic state.

She accurately described the situation and condition of the diseases to which she was subject; foretold their rapid advance under Magnetic treatment; stated the day on which a crisis would ensue; directed the mode of treatment necessary, and unhesitatingly declared that a perfect cure would be the final result.

It should be remembered, that when awake, she recollected nothing of what had passed while in the Magnetic sleep. Hence, when the day arrived which she had indicated as that on which the crisis would take place, she, as usual, attended the meeting of the class for instruction, at Prof. Rodgers' room. While

there, she became sensible of increasing illness, and, when Prof. R.'s attention was called to her, was unable to walk without assistance. She was immediately Magnetised, and for several hours required the most unremitting attention and effort, that she might survive the struggle. Although she pronounced this as the turning point, she foresaw many painful hours before her final recovery, and invariably designated, in advance, the precise time that she would be sick.

After having been Magnetised daily for nearly three weeks, she was induced to remain in this state for several days, from a conviction that her health would thus be more readily restored. Consequently, eleven days elapsed before she was awakened, during which time she would go from her residence to Prof. Rodgers' room, a distance of half a mile, through the most public thoroughfares of the city, and return, unaccompanied; would go shopping, select articles of dress with the discrimination of waking moments, change money, and pay bills, without hesitation or mistake. At home, she performed her various duties readily and faithfully, and even made a successful attempt at cooking, which she had never before done. When others about her were suffering from pain, she would strive to relieve them, especially if they were in the Magnetic state.

At the evening lectures, she took charge of the experiments, often Magnetising many of the subjects herself. Her performances have been most astonishing, and those who have witnessed them can no longer doubt the reality and power of this mysterious influence.

During her sleep, Prof. R. changed his quarters from the Irving to Minerva Hall, and, on the evening he intended to awake her, gave her a benefit. She, as usual, conducted the experiments, and, at the close of the evening, seated herself with the other subjects, when the command was given to "awake."

It was an affecting scene. Her look of bewildered astonishment as she gazed around upon the audience and the hall, would have convinced the most determined skeptic that *this* was no hoax. The proceeds of the evening lay in her lap; her hands were filled with bouquets from friends in the audience; almost every turn of the eye served but to bewilder more and more, till, overwhelmed by contending emotions, she burst into tears.

On being questioned by Prof. R. as to her recollection of the past, she said the whole period was a perfect blank. She was immediately surrounded by her friends, but did not recognise those with whom she had been familiar only during her sleep. After being awake some fifteen minutes, she was, by previous arrangement, restored to the Magnetic state, when she again remembered all that had passed, during her sleep not only, but in her waking moments, also.

One very singular feature of this condition is, that she is perfectly aware of it; knows that her eyes are closed, and laughs about sleeping so many days; is quite as intelligent as when awake—on some subjects, more so.

She is familiar to her friends and affable to all, but instantly recognizes and shuns those who are unfriend-

ly or uncongenial; says they appear black, and their continued presence produces dimness of vision—occasionally, total obscurity. Unkind remarks, or any occurrences that would grieve, are far more keenly felt in this state; and in her case have occasioned spasms, blindness, and general debility for several days—of course retarding her recovery. But, notwithstanding all adverse influences, nearly two weeks after the evening above mentioned she was again awakened, after having been three weeks in the Magnetic state, and nearly six under Magnetic treatment.

Greeted by the congratulations of friends, as though coming from “a far country” and crowned with flowers, like some triumphant competitor for a prize, she awakened to restored health and a new life.

Oblivious to the suffering which has excited so much sympathy in her behalf, for the first time in many years, she feels “the blood course with a delicious coolness through her veins,” and is unconscious of a pain.

Had “this thing been done in a corner,” our story might well have been doubted; but a “cloud of witnesses” attest our truth. And this one fact is sufficient, were there not another, to convince any honest mind, not only of the reality of the Magnetic influence, but of its usefulness as a remedial agent. That it may be perverted to bad purposes, is no argument against its usefulness. On the contrary, to say nothing of the great variety of benefits to be derived from clairvoyance, the advantages of Magnetism in the treatment of disease are paramount to those of any known system of

pathology ; for here the patient becomes dictator, and the disease is brought immediately and entirely under the control of the operator.

It is not to be understood that it is independent of medicine, but that it prepares the way, and directs the application.

Although its general adoption may be retarded by the prejudice of "the faculty," we believe it is destined ultimately to take the palm from all systems of medical science ; for "truth is mighty and will prevail."

#### CASE OF MRS. CHARLES.

The case of this lady has attracted considerable attention, and excited not a little interest, on account of her station in society, as well as from the peculiar circumstances attending it ; and much opprobrium has been cast upon Prof. Rodgers by some who have misunderstood his agency in the case, and by others who were glad of the slightest opportunity to "put down" Mesmerism and its professors.

In justice to all parties concerned, a simple statement of the facts is here laid before the public :

Mrs. C. was desirous of being Mesmerized for chronic disease, to which she was subject ; and accordingly attended Prof. Rodgers' morning levees at Irving Hall, and was partially affected several times.

She then requested the Professor to Magnetize her fully, but he learning that her husband and friends were opposed, refused to do so, and although repeatedly and urgently solicited, persisted in his refusal. At

length, after being thoroughly galvanized, she induced a lady of her acquaintance to perform the operation.

Spasms ensued, and the lady being ignorant of the nature and power of this new agent, was alarmed at the effect she had produced, and awoke her. As her disease had been aroused to greater activity by this experiment, she was consequently in greater distress than before. In this predicament she again applied to Prof. Rodgers; and after the most urgent and continued solicitation on her part he consented to Magnetize her. Spasms followed as before, occasioned not by Mesmerism, but by disease. After attention and care for several hours, but before a disease of years' standing could possibly be removed, she was forcibly deprived of Mesmeric treatment by her friends, who considered the whole subject an imposition. A "regular" physician was substituted, who also disbelieved in the influence, and who attempted to open her eyes, (she being still in the Mesmeric state,) by dropping water upon the lids, and by dashing water into her face, but his experiments serving only to produce spasms, he gave her opium, and left.

On the succeeding morning Prof. Rodgers was sent for, and as he was allowed to do nothing more, after temporarily relieving, he awoke her.

Since, she has suffered a serious but not dangerous illness.

It is for the public to decide where censure belongs, if it is to be attached at all, but it is hoped they will judge as fairly in this as in similar cases constantly occurring under other systems of medical practice, and

it is presumed that acceding to the urgent and repeated request of a lady, will not be ranked as a crime in this community.

The following letter will throw some additional light upon one of the cases which have caused so much excitement in Rochester. It is from a highly respectable and intelligent young lady to her sister:—

“MY DEAR SISTER:—I write you agreeable to promise, and explain the cause of the great excitement that prevails on the subject of Magnetism. The case I mentioned to you in particular, in my former letter, has created quite an excitement in our city. I will explain the circumstances as near as I am possessed of them.

“The wife of one of our citizens attended the lectures of Prof. Rodgers quite a number of times; also the free sittings for disease, in the morning. She became very anxious to be Mesmerised; so much so, that she used the galvanic battery, &c., in order to become sensible to the effect that was produced upon numbers every day. She at last succeeded in becoming partially affected, and found it had awakened disease that she had suffered from for a considerable length of time. She had been treated by a number of Physicians in the city, but had found no relief whatever. She visited at one of the hotels here, and there a lady friend Mesmerised her, and the consequence was, threw her into spasms, and she was very ill during the day. The next morning she called upon Mr. Rodgers, and wished him to relieve her. He objected, assigning the reason that he knew her husband and friends were opposed

to it, and he wished their consent, and the preliminaries settled, before he would attempt it. She again urged him to relieve her, even with tears. He at last consented, and said he had half an hour's leisure, and he would Mesmerise her. She seemed very grateful, and soon fell into that state. She suffered very much, and had spasms quite often during the day.

"A note was written to her husband about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, desiring his presence immediately; he did not arrive, however, until nine in the evening,—she, in the meantime, suffering from the thoughts of the opposition she should encounter when he came. He rushed into the room like a maniac, and approached the bed where she was sitting; commanded her, in very harsh and ungentlemanly tones, to hasten home with him, telling her she had been there once too many times; insulted Prof. Rodgers, pronouncing his whole science a humbug, &c.; also asked Mr. R. what he had done to create such distress, and why he had not relieved her before—so ignorant was he as to believe it could be entirely eradicated in a few hours. Prof. Rodgers very politely requested him to speak more gentle to his wife, if possible, as it excited her to a very great degree; also the number of other patients that were ill at the time. He would not be advised, but continued reproving her, as no *gentleman* would that really *respected* the feelings of a wife. She desired him to leave her there until morning, and then she should feel very comfortable; said she should, in three weeks time, have been as sick as she then was, and that she felt perfect confidence in Professor R., that he could



cure her. Her husband still insisted, and said she should not remain there another moment; threw on her bonnet and shawl, and succeeded in getting her a few steps, when she fainted and fell upon the floor. *He* could not restore the vital action, nor would he allow Mr. Rodgers to approach her, until he feared she never would breathe again, without some assistance, and then, with his consent, Professor R. kindly came forward and relieved her immediately. The mere mentioning of returning home, threw her into spasms that were frightful to behold. She at last consented to return with him, but told him before he reached home she should breathe her last. *That* seemed to touch the *finer feelings*, (if perchance he possessed them, but I doubt it,) and after a great deal of persuasion on her part, he consented to remain the night with her.

“She became more easy toward morning, and allowed herself to be removed to her home. She had not been entirely divested of the Magnetism, and fell into the sleep after reaching home. They called a Physician of the city to afford her relief, and to bring her out of this state. After experimenting in divers ways, he at last dropped water from a great height upon the eye-lids, in order to open them. He did not succeed, of course, and they were obliged to require the assistance of Prof. Rodgers to awaken her.

“What do you think of a Physician, or any one else, in this enlightened age, using such harsh means as dropping water upon a patient’s eyes to endeavor to open them? How cruelly painful must have been

the operation, when each drop would have the effect of a *bullet* upon the eye! He must have at least been an *unfeeling* man, too much so to fill the office he does, where patients are subject to his *tender mercies*.

"The lady in point, has since been very unwell. They have had a council of Physicians attendant upon her, and they pronounced her very much diseased, and had been so for a long time. But I forgot to mention, the husband in the first place declared she was not diseased, otherwise than being subject to headache occasionally; but now they have agreed that she is, and has been very much diseased. This result is in Prof. Rodgers' favor, for now they may see that he did not occasion the suffering she experienced, but only awakened and brought to a crisis that which had laid dormant so long. They have reported her decease, and every unfavorable symptom that appeared, to injure Professor R.; but he feels as though he had acted consistently and prudently, and that is sufficient for all. He has offered, whenever they feel disposed to send for him, to render her any assistance in his power, and now feels confident he can *relieve* her, if not entirely *cure* her. But I presume they feel as though it would be humbling themselves to again require his aid; however, I trust they will ere long discover the right from the wrong, and when they have become more intelligent, they will find there is a great deal yet to learn.

"Prof. Rodgers came here a perfect stranger to all of the citizens; he has formed many friends, and many

true ones—those that sympathize with him, and that will sustain him in the *right*, be the *results* what they may.

“ Ever your affectionate

R. G. F.”

### REMARKABLE CURE OF INSANITY.

A gentleman in Philadelphia had been afflicted with a pain in his head, congestion, &c., for two years, during which period he has had the most skillful medical aid, to no purpose. Having seen our paper, he came to be Magnetised, without having much belief that it could be effected. After the examination through our somnambulist, we proceeded to Magnetise him, his symptoms indicating a crisis of his disease very soon after he was put in the Magnetic state. He at first sank down apparently deprived of strength; froth was seen to exude from his mouth, without any symptoms of pain, however; we gave him strength and awoke him, and he immediately commenced raving as he had previously done, during the paroxysms with which his disease had been attended; and for the space of two hours, he labored under positive madness of the most exciting nature, and love, anger, jealousy, regret, grief and revenge, alternately agitated his mind; and during the paroxysms, the height of frenzied passion, bursts of gratitude, the ravings of anger and the intensity of affection, succeeded each other, in alternately exaggerating their various effects upon him. Music seemed to calm him; we at length succeeded in subduing the agitation of his mind; he became tranquil and rational, and conversed in his usual manner.

We gave him a portion of Magnetised powders which affected him very favorably, and he has not had an attack of insanity since that night. We have Magnetised him several times since, and he declares himself very well, and says he has not been as well since the complaint first made its appearance; nor has his health been as good in a number of years as at present. He and his friends express much gratitude, that he is finally cured of so dreadful a malady as that of insanity. We do not consider him perfectly well, though he appears so, and works daily at his trade; but if he follows out our prescriptions we have no doubt he will be effectually cured. It is usually more difficult to induce persons to use an ounce of prevention in season, than to take a pound of cure when they are forced to do so.

He is a very kind husband, and the father of three little ones, whom he has managed to provide for, notwithstanding his terrible afflictions; for though he might be perfectly well to all appearance, he was liable at any moment, *whether awake or asleep*, to be instantly excited. He invariably brought a number of friends to see him Magnetised. One minute has been the usual time spent in putting him into the Magnetic state.

One evening we felt as though we were amply paid, if gratitude could pay a debt. His sister, a very interesting young lady, came with him to see the operation. When the influence had been induced which caused him, as he said, to feel perfectly happy, and to strengthen his confidence that he was getting well, she

turned to me, and with all the frankness and simplicity which became her, took me by the hand and said in a faltering voice, "Mr. R., my mother, sister, and in fact all our family, send you their particular respects. We all feel that you have been the means of saving our family from impending ruin. A kinder hearted man than my brother never lived; but for some months past he has been at times most terribly afflicted; we never could tell what would be the result of the next moment; often have I seen my mother, his wife, and little children fleeing from him in fear, when but a moment before he was rational, pleasant and cheerful."

For some years, the subject of Animal Magnetism has created much interest among all classes. In order to test, for my own satisfaction, the powers of a subject in the Magnetic state, a few days since I took with me to the rooms of Mr. Rodgers my little son, born with a malformation of the ventricles of the heart, and submitted him to the examination of the somnambulist, who, to my astonishment, described the nature of his case as accurately as any auscultator who had subjected him to the test of the stethoscope. If these obscure and difficult cases can, by that means, be correctly pathologised, why not call to the aid of the experienced physician the powerful assistance of Animal Magnetism? for it must be to the true tests of science that the new art must be brought before its truths can be understood and appreciated.

S. BELL, M. D.

## THE NERVOUS OR MAGNETIC FLUID.

It has long been supposed that the circulating medium was the cause or principle which sustains life; but upon more minute investigations we discover that the principle which upholds existence is that most subtle of all agencies, the Magnetic fluid. This theory has been proved, by cases of suspended animation being resuscitated, by means of Magnetism, clearly demonstrating this *truth*, that the nervous or electric fluid is first expended. And when that exhaustion is supplied, the machine is again set in motion. When a subject is Magnetised, if the Magnetiser touches the function of locomotion, the extra supply of electricity given out by the Magnetiser, and received by the function above referred to, causes the recipient or person Magnetised to walk. And the nerves of strength can be stimulated through the same medium to an extent which will enable the recipient to lift six times the amount that his natural strength would allow him. Dr. Coll-  
yer, while lecturing in Philadelphia, performed experiments of this kind in the most satisfactory manner; his recipient, George, a lad of fourteen, lifting a chair with four of the largest gentlemen in the whole audience. It is said that Mr. Peale, formerly of the New York Museum, now in Pottsville, Magnetised a very old lady who had been bed-ridden for several years, and enabled her to walk immediately. We have performed this experiment many times with those we have Magnetised; some of our recipients appearing deficient in strength, when they were first placed in a somnambulist state, and so weak that they could not

hold their head in its natural position, have received strength, as previously mentioned, to an extent enabling them to walk about the room. Others, who were debilitated by sickness, have been made so strong in this way, that they would raise a chair and hold it at arm's length. And, although we do not mean to insinuate, by this, that a man can lift the world on the same principle, yet we have the strongest reasons for believing that *this* electrical agent not only suspends our earth, in ærial space, but causes every movement which takes place in the planetary world.

### INFLUENCE OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM ON THE MIND.

It appears to us, when we investigate with a determination to arrive at the truth, that the deductions drawn are placed beyond the reach of doubt, if we are permitted to rely on our own senses; and it is only through this medium that we know that we exist at all, or that we are surrounded by other existences, both animate and inanimate. That the seat of life, or Magnetic or nervous fluid, generated in the brain, and distributed throughout the whole system by the nerves, its conductors, is also the prime mover of all our passions, our affections, our sorrows, and enjoyments, is readily conceded by all who have investigated this important subject. That those affections are sometimes misplaced, and that the passions of anger, envy, jealousy, pride, ambition, revenge and fear, alternately intrude, to mar our happiness and disturb our peace of mind, is also a painful truth, and one that calls for

prompt measures to prevent the misery consequent upon their train. Diseases of the mind have in the main been regarded as obstinate, and hard to yield to medical treatment, and it has invariably been found essential to the restoration of mental sufferers, to have their minds agreeably affected by means best adapted to the nature of their complaint. Although external circumstances may alleviate, yet they never can wholly effect a cure. Change of air, and different kinds of scenery, may for a while divert the mind from the fruitful source of its own malady; but a recurrence of its former impressions *will* continue to appear at intervals; and each recurrence of that passion which disturbs our peace, whatever it may be, only serves to bind still closer those ligaments which connect the disease with its original cause. It has, however, been satisfactorily ascertained by experiments, that all the premonitory symptoms of confirmed insanity, originating in passion, can be *cured* by the application of Animal Magnetism. Many in fact *have been cured* without knowing what had changed their previous impressions, or *how* their aversions or partialities had become so suddenly altered. It is understood by those who have witnessed the phenomena of Magnetic experiments, that the person operated upon, or Magnetised, is (if placed in the fourth degree, or clairvoyant state) under the control, and subject to the will of the Magnetiser. And the Magnetiser being aware of existing prejudice, anger, jealousy, or misplaced, or ill-requested affection, can by the operation of his will on the recipient, (or person Magnetised,) remove those unplea-



sant and painful impressions from the mind, and heal mental wounds, which, under any other form of treatment, must be considered hopeless.

### CLAIRVOYANCE.

The following description of experiments performed by Prof. Rodgers, in Philadelphia, upon a lady who was clairvoyant, is copied from a paper whose editor was present and witnessed the scene. It shows how obstinate people can be when they have made up their minds to be skeptical upon this science.

“The first evening the lady’s eyes were bandaged so that the committee were satisfied she could not see. On Thursday night more than usual pains were taken. Adhesive plasters were put over her eyes, and they did positively adhere so closely to her skin that they were with difficulty removed. Over these, soft kid gloves were spread, over these again, a handkerchief was tied, secured above and below by tape strings.

“It was an unusual and very severe test. Her eyes were, without doubt, IN TOTAL DARKNESS—in regard to that, there is no possible mistake; but notwithstanding all our precautions in bandaging, SHE DID SEE. She read the names of a score of newspapers, and some of the smaller print on them—she read writing with a lead pencil—told the time by numerous watches, though set far from the true hour, and described the watches. She also read several bank notes.

“She held the papers, etc., over her forehead, at the

lower edge of her hair. While engaged in her readings she was very sprightly, and evinced considerable smartness—but we have not room for farther detail.

“In regard to this matter, we can only say that we do not comprehend it. If it be trickery, it is splendid trickery. The jugglers of the East astound you, but they prepare all the machinery—here you are allowed to prepare the subject to your own satisfaction. In regard to the presumption that arises in the mind, as soon as we are convinced that she cannot see with her eyes, that there is some series of cunningly devised and secret signs by which communications are made to the young lady, we have to say, that watches and papers were given to her that no eye saw but our own, and yet she told as usual.

“Our stubborn skepticism prompts us to say, that though witnessing such bewildering tests a thousand times, we would believe we were a thousand times deceived, before we would grant that she saw with her brain, up through her skull.”

The following descriptions of cases under the care of Prof. Rodgers, and of cures performed by him, are given in his own words.

### CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

In 1842, I magnetised a lady in Reading, Penn., by the request of her physician, who had for a long time been suffering under an affection of the lungs and from bronchial attacks—had entirely lost her speech,—been in such a condition for nearly twelve months.

I succeeded in throwing her into the Magnetic sleep; the first time, in three quarters of an hour; the second time, in half an hour; the third time, in about ten minutes; after that in two or three minutes.

The third time she slept, I excited the organs of time and tune, and she sang many tunes sweetly, in an audible voice; tuning off the different hymns before commencing, and requesting those who were present to accompany her. They did so, and she seemed to enjoy it very much, her countenance bearing a calm and heavenly expression. The following was one piece in particular, she sang with much feeling:—

“ Bless the Lord, O my soul, for the work he has done,  
Such heavenly peace in my soul he has begun;  
I will give him the glory whilst on earth I remain,  
And when I pass over Jordan I will praise him again.”

I then suddenly awoke her and asked her to sing again, when she appeared quite astonished, and replied that she could not talk, much more sing. But when she found that she could talk as well as she ever could, she was completely overcome, and wept for joy, greeting her numerous friends who had congregated to see her. During that night she slept but little, her joy and fear were so great; she was overjoyed to regain her speech, and was so fearful that she might lose it again, that she spoke often to see whether she still retained it. She not only retained her speech, but was otherwise very much benefited.

Her physician, a few days after, was afflicted with an ulcerated tooth on the upper jaw, which was not only very painful, but disfigured his face, it being much swollen, and had begun to show itself on the outer surface of the face. In a joking way he request-

ed me to cure it, so that he would be enabled to visit Philadelphia the next day. I replied that I thought I could do so, and commenced making light manipulations over the part affected. In about one hour, he declared himself so far relieved that he should certainly leave the next day, although before he did not expect to go in less than a week. He accordingly went the next morning, declaring himself quite well.

### CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

Another gentleman in the same place had great confidence in my ability to cure him, (much more than I had myself.) He had been sick a long time with the Fever and Ague, and I had never seen a case of that disease before, having always lived on the sea board where it is unknown. I assured him I could not cure him, for I certainly had not the least confidence that I could. But I commenced Magnetising him just as his spell was coming on, and in less than ten minutes he was in the Mesmeric state, and perspired quite freely. As is very often the case, he was clairvoyant, walked about, was quite talkative, and giving his views on religious subjects, declared that henceforth he intended to lead a different life, &c. &c. He awoke, having no recollection of what had passed. He left home the next day declaring himself quite cured. I saw him a few weeks after, when he told me he had not seen a sick day since he was operated on by me, and he had gained so much flesh in the meantime, that I hardly knew him.

I had still another case in the same place. A lady

was troubled with a swelled limb so that she could not walk. She was desirous of being Magnetised; in half an hour she was in the Mesmeric state. The swelling was reduced, and the part most affected was nearly covered with pimples as large as a pin head and larger. She was soon entirely cured.

I also had many other similar cases in the same section.

When I left, I carried letters to a Judge of distinction in another place. Mention was accidentally made of the cures I had performed, and I was immediately requested to try my skill on a gentleman present, who had been unable to walk without crutches for a long time. I consented, and in about twenty minutes I had my patient, an old man, in a fine sleep. By making soothing downward passes over his limbs, I eased his pains. I then exercised his organs of time, tune and veneration, and he sang difficult psalm tunes with me, much to the amusement of the company, as he was not in the habit of singing, particularly sacred music. I then, without crutch or cane, caused him to go out into the street, where he was seen to walk erect, up and down the walk, overjoyed at the relief he had experienced.

Such was the change, that the citizens became alarmed, and said it was surely the work of the Devil himself, and such was the feeling that I could not get a hearing in the place on the subject I was then engaged in lecturing upon, viz: The Manners and Customs of the Hindoos, and contrasting the Christian with the Heathen religion. I had not at that time lec-

tured on the subject of Magnetism, but I now became determined to do so, as I was satisfied that I could not be better employed in the sight of God, than to promulgate a great truth, and one of Heaven's greatest blessings to a suffering world. But He from whom emanates all truths, knows what have been my trials since that time. I have never been "stoned," but I have lectured with twenty police-men in and about my lecture room, and that too in the enlightened city of New York, where, had it not been for the timely and gentlemanly interference of Mayor Harper, not only myself, but all who advocated Mesmerism, would most likely have found a lodging in the tombs. But that gentleman took the responsibility on himself to say that the course pursued had been unfair, unjustifiable, and that there was no good reason why the subject should not be investigated. After this, popular opinion turned in favor of the subject, and nearly one hundred lectures were delivered in that city to overflowing houses. Such a feeling as this still exists in the minds of the low, ignorant and superstitious, in nearly every place I visit, but "truth is mighty and will prevail."

#### LOSS OF MEMORY.

A lady in Virginia lost her memory on hearing of the sudden death of her father, and became a mere child in intellect;—did not so much as recollect his death. He had been deceased twelve years. She had learned to read, and was about as forward as ordinary children at that age, though absent minded most of the time.

I Magnetized her, and excited her organ of memory and she awoke with her faculties fully restored, and overwhelmed with joy.

### CURE OF SCARLET FEVER.

A lad in Philadelphia, about nine years of age, a son of Maj. Harbach, had been sick a long time with scarlet fever, which left him very low, with five or six large ulcers, which discharged a quantity of pus daily. Seven physicians held a council over him and left him to die, about a week before I saw him. Their last words were that they could do nothing for him; that it would require a higher power than man to cure him. He was completely cured in about 60 days, by Mesmerism. Thousands of people have been to see him to satisfy themselves, the account was considered so incredible. His widowed mother now keeps a neat little ice cream saloon, in Eighth street, near Chestnut, where the lad, now a young man grown, may be seen.

Rev. Mr. IDE, a Baptist Clergyman of Philadelphia, while at Cape May, acknowledged himself cured of sick headache by simple manipulations of the hand. Many others were relieved of various diseases at the same time and place.

Another Baptist Clergyman, near Easton, Pa., cured a young lady who had been sick sixteen or seventeen years. She was completely deformed, being unable to stand on her feet, or to feed herself. When I saw her she was as straight and fair as any young lady. She was clairvoyant; could read perfectly, with her eyes bandaged; examined and prescribed for diseases with

great accuracy; had done so and been successful in many instances. For a long time she was supposed to be possessed of the devil, but many who thought so were afterwards relieved by the same means, and doubtless came to the conclusion that the "*old gentleman*" was not so bad after all, if he could cure them of bad and painful diseases. At all events, there were instances when they were willing to trust themselves to his tender mercies.

Many of the most intelligent Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers and others, in all parts of the country received instructions of me and are now practicing, to the great joy of many a poor sufferer, who could not be cured by any other means.

Rev. Mr. WORN, Philadelphia, together with his wife, have given relief to large numbers by the use of this art.

Rev. Mr. PARKER, a Presbyterian Clergyman, was several times Magnetised in my office, Philadelphia, and declared he could see and distinguish objects with his eyes closed. He was Magnetised more to satisfy himself of the power, than any other purpose.

### FEVER AND AGUE.

While lecturing and practicing for the benefit of others, I was suddenly taken sick myself. I was afflicted with that disagreeable and distressing complaint, Fever and Ague. Nothing seemed to give me relief; I tried every remedy generally used for the disease, but all in vain. By accident I obtained an individual who could Magnetise me, and after the fourth



sitting I was entirely relieved, not having had an attack of like nature since.

From that time I have set a higher value on Magnetism as a remedial agent, not before having had an opportunity of testing its powers upon myself. So it is with this science; many are unbelievers until they themselves feel its effects, and feeling, they are compelled to acknowledge that by its mysterious influence disease can be cured, and that it is a gift from Heaven designed for the good of man.

### CURE OF INSANITY.

The first case I relieved in New York was an insane man. I met him in a barber shop, where I was induced to try my skill by some gentlemen who happened in at the time, old acquaintances from "the city of brotherly love."

I soon induced sleep, and about as soon he declared himself relieved; that he had not felt so much like himself for a long time. As I passed my hands over his limbs, just touching the ends of my fingers, much of the time not coming in contact, he exclaimed, "How is it possible that you can produce such sensations without even touching me? Why," said he, "I cannot compare my feelings to any thing but a glow of patriotism coursing through my veins."

He was naturally a very smart man. He was so far relieved as to be able to attend to his business after two or three operations. "And the unclean spirit went out of him."

## CURE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Many astonishing cures were performed in Canada West, about one year since. Sheriff Moodie, of Bellville, in writing to a friend, says: "This person has been cured, (at least for the time,) by Mesmerism, of that awful torture, Tic Doloireux." He says, "I believe Mesmerism to be beneficial in pains of this kind, and perhaps in others. This gentleman had suffered for years, being entirely unable to attend to his business. He was relieved in less than twenty minutes, by the simple look of the eye, and gentle passes over the affected parts; and that, too, after every other means had failed. '*Facts are stubborn things.*'"

## FITS.

I have cured many cases of Fits, in different parts of the country, but will only mention one, that of a young man in Oswego. He had not performed a day's labor for about two years. I Mesmerised him without contact, he being at the distance of fifteen feet from me. I then brought him forward to the platform, and made the usual passes over him for about 20 minutes, during which time he had several spasms, which, however, soon passed away, and I awoke him. He was cured of his disease, and the next day commenced business as clerk in a grocery. When I visited the place twelve months after, he had lost but one day by the return of his disease, being instantly relieved by a gentleman who had received instruction of me.

## CURE OF LAMENESS.

I was requested several times, while lecturing in Auburn, to Magnetise an elderly gentleman, who had been bitten by a large dog. He was quite lame, requiring the support of a cane to walk. Finding him in the lecture room one evening, I Magnetised him, excited his organs of time, self-esteem, &c. He shouldered his cane and marched proudly about, and then danced nimbly to the music. I awoke him, and he declared himself relieved. This was witnessed by a numerous audience, who could not be deceived.

## CURE OF A BOIL.

On the first day of January, 1849, I noticed a gentleman in the public house where I boarded, in Auburn, who had a large boil on his nose. He did not know me. I said to a friend, "I will now make an exhibition of the healing powers of Mesmerism on that gentleman"—directing his attention to the one alluded to above. I then beckoned to him to come to me—there being some fifty or sixty other persons in the room at the time. He came and seated himself by my side, and, after making some few remarks about the painfulness of his face, I commenced making light manipulations upon it, which gave him immediate relief. It was but a short time before he began to look pale; grew sick; his strength left him (by the way, he was a very large, muscular man, a blacksmith by trade); was quite faint; cold sweat stood on

him in large drops ; he vomited freely. He was soon relieved ; his circulation became equalized ; he felt warm ; declared he had not felt so well in a long time. When I awoke him, very much to his astonishment his face, eye and nose, all of which but a few moments before were so much inflamed, were so near cured that he did not experience farther uneasiness from them. He was completely skeptical until that time, but there could have been no better evidence of his entire satisfaction in the case, than the friendly feeling manifested to me during my stay in that goodly city ; and on one occasion, the warm press of the hand, accompanied with that which so many are anticipating finding in such great abundance in California, was proof positive to me that in his opinion the saying "Be ye warmed and be ye clothed," was not sufficient—but that works and faith should not be separated.

Many other cures were performed, in Auburn, several teeth extracted without pain, the subjects being entirely unconscious, not moving a single muscle, and holding two lights, one in each hand, during the operation.

In Rochester, twenty-eight teeth were extracted without consciousness on the part of the individuals. These operations were witnessed by thousands of living witnesses, and yet there are those who are so willfully blind that they will not see. But there is a reason for this ; they have old and deep rooted prejudices ; they are afraid those prejudices will be shaken ; there is something within that tells them they will be con-

vinced if they go and see, and they are afraid to go. An intelligent clergyman, who was unreasonably skeptical on the subject of Mesmerism, was offered a free ticket to a course of lectures if he would attend. He replied, "bless me, I'll not go near him; I'll not be fooled; if he wishes to see me he must come where I am."

### MODE OF MAGNETISING.

A little advice may be useful to those who practice or intend to practice Magnetism as a curative.

I have generally found that the operation is greatly assisted, and the patient better prepared, by giving a gentle cathartic, or emetic, in case the stomach and bowels should require it. As a general and convenient medicine, Brandreth's, Clickener's or Wright's Pills may be used; but an improvement on all these, especially for females, are Dr. Hall's Sugar Coated Pills; they are warming, cleansing and stimulating.

In operating, always be sure that the feet of the patient are warm; if in bed it will facilitate the operation much by placing a jug of warm water to the feet.

When a patient is to be Magnetised, in conducting the operation, both patient and operator should be comfortably seated, so that neither will experience uneasiness in consequence of position. The seat of the operator should be higher than that of the patient—the apartment neither too hot nor too cold, and as few witnesses as possible, but one person always present. Never begin the process if agitated, but wait until perfectly calm and self-collected. When all is ready, seat yourself opposite the patient, inclining sideways, and

taking his hands so that the inside of the thumbs of each press against the other, the hands resting on a knee of each; keep them in that position a few minutes, until an equal warmth is felt, gazing, after the first minute, steadily, but not with an effort, into his eyes. Still gazing, release his hands, and unite your own with the palms touching each other; then separate them to the right and left transversely (remembering that while communicating the influence, the hands when passing from the patient, must always have the back turned to him, and the reverse when taking him out of the state); raise them to the head, let them rest on it a few moments; slowly carry them down the side and lower part of the head to the shoulders; allow them to rest a few moments there also, and then gradually pass down the arms to the end of the fingers, which should be resting on the knees; all this time only the extremity of your fingers should touch, and that very gentle; at the end of each pass slightly shake your fingers, as if to throw something from them. You had better continue the passes, as a general rule, until the eyes of the patient close. Then allow your hands to rest two or three minutes on the head, and keep your fingers in a crooked position, so as to indirectly point to but not touch the parts you traverse; pass slowly over the eyes and chest to the stomach, where the thumbs had better remain about twice as long as they did on the head, the fingers resting on the sides; thence carry them down to the hips, knees, and feet. Do this a few times, and then confine your passes to the arms and body, without the head.

The sitting may continue from half an hour to two hours; but forty minutes I have found a good average time. Of course, it depends, in a great measure, on the impressibility of the patient, and the degree of relief given. When it is desirous to terminate it, make two or three passes from the knees to the feet; then several transverse passes before the face and chest in a brisk manner.

Make up your mind, beforehand, not to be alarmed at any strange and unexpected symptoms that present themselves during the operation; and whatever does occur, keep perfectly cool, and betray no agitation of manner; if you let any signs of alarm escape you, your patient is almost certain to go off into convulsions.

When you can be guided to the seat of pain, keep your fingers over the spot, and make the passes in that direction. Tooth-ache, head-ache, sore-throat, rheumatism, etc., will vanish under such manipulation, often with a rapidity that equally astonishes the operator and the patient.

In operating, husband your strength as much as possible; use no more exertion than just enough to give the requisite motion to the hands and arms. You will lose enough by imparting the nervous fluid, without unnecessarily increasing the debility. This is a common fault with young operators.

If the operator succeeds in giving relief from pain, he has produced the only phenomena he ought to expect. Do not allow the skepticism of those about you to rashly involve you in the mazes of experimenting

on your patients. Point the unbeliever to the results; if he attributes them to imagination or any thing else, don't dispute the matter—let him have his own way without interference. Have patience—bide your time—and your turn will come, and, when it does, will richly recompense the delay, and satisfy your curiosity. So great are the marvels, that our minds must be gradually prepared to receive them, or we could not bear the communication with safety.

The most important and fundamental characteristic of a good operator is, on his part, the possession of sound thought and firm will; he must not employ his processes in a thoughtless or careless manner, or they will be unsuccessful; but he must really throw his mind into the duty—must be attentive to what he is about—must wish to do good—not allowing himself to wander into distant or discrepant scenes, but concentrating his will upon the object before him. He should be free from impertinent curiosity—a capital moral blemish in ordinary life, but still more so in Magnetic pursuits—because the good of the patient is forgotten, the attention of the operator distracted, and fixed upon any object rather than his patient's health. In such cases, no satisfactory results can be expected.

The following is a process that may be employed with great advantage in local pains, viz:—Place a piece of linen several times folded, or a fragment of woollen or cotton cloth upon the suffering part; apply the mouth above it and breathe through it; it excites a lively sensation of heat, and the breath, which is charged with the nervous fluid, introduces it into the system. Then expel the pain by passes.



Somnambulism demonstrates the two-fold existence of the *external* and *internal* man in a single individual. It offers a direct proof of the spirituality of the soul, and an answer to all objections made against its immortality. It makes evident the truth, known to the ancient sages, that *man is an intelligence, served by organs*. Never seek to produce it; but when it comes naturally, profit by it as much as possible. It is dangerous to try to produce this state by directing passage to the head; make them equally over the body. If nature is disposed to this crisis, the fluid will, of itself, be carried to the brain, and the tendency be manifested by the extreme tranquility of the patient. Then, after passing your fingers five or six times, at a short distance before his eyes, ask him whether he sleeps, and if he answers in the affirmative, you may ask him regarding the treatment. Don't press questions, if he shows no disposition to speak: let him alone—it is of no consequence; it is not your object to render him a sleep-waker, but to cure him. If such a state were necessary, it would spontaneously develop itself.

*“In conclusion, I would remark, that the only object of the operator should be to cure his patient; this cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Try no experiments; wait patiently, and follow the teachings of nature.”—*  
*[Deleuze.]*

## ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

This wonderful influence, or agent, had its origin in Vienna, about the year 1776, when a person of the name of Anthony Mesmer, published a thesis *on the Influence of the Planets on the Human Body*. About the same time a Jesuit, called Father Hehl, imagined that by the help of loadstone and certain steel plates rendered Magnetic, he had cured several diseases; and being struck with the analogy of Mesmer's views to his own, they entered into a kind of partnership as joint practitioners, and attracted considerable attention; so that, although they soon quarreled, their system of treatment had acquired some notoriety, and many powerful advocates. Hehl continued to practice this new and occult science in Germany; and Mesmer, in 1778 went to Paris, and in the course of a short time performed such wonderful cures, and took care to have them so perfectly attested, that his apartments were daily thronged with patients of all ranks, and fees and reputation poured in from all quarters. He here, however, unluckily associated himself with a M. d'Eslon, a medical man, who being more skillful in the art of pleasing patients than his master, contrived to gain the ascendancy, and so to disgust Mesmer that he was induced to quit Paris for Spa, where he soon, by practice, and by teaching others the art, raised about £14,000, with which he retired to his native place, (Mersburg in Swabia) and left his enemies to themselves.

"Animal Magnetism," says Mesmer, "is a fluid uni-

versally diffused; it is the medium of mutual influence between the heavenly bodies, the earth, and animated bodies; it is continuous so as to leave no void; its subtlety admits of no comparison; it is capable of receiving, propagating, communicating, all the impressions of motion; it is susceptible of flux and reflux. The animal body experiences the effects of this agent; by insinuating itself into the substance of the nerves, it affects them immediately. There are observed, particularly in the human body, properties analogous to those of the magnet; and in it are discerned poles equally different and opposite. The action and the virtues of Animal Magnetism may be communicated from one body to other bodies, animate and inanimate. This action takes place at a remote distance, without the aid of any intermediate body; it is increased and reflected by mirrors; communicated, propagated, and augmented by sound; its virtues may be accumulated, concentrated, transported. Although this fluid is universal, all animal bodies are not equally susceptible of it; there are even some, though a very small number, which have properties so opposite that their very presence destroys all the effects of this fluid on other bodies."

Animal Magnetism is capable of healing diseases of the nerves, and other obstinate diseases are also cured by its soothing influence. It perfects the action of medicines; it excites and directs salutary crises in such a manner that the physician may render himself master of them; by its means he knows the state of health of each individual, and judges with cer-

tainty of the origin, the nature and the progress of the most complicated diseases; he prevents their increase, and succeeds in healing them, without at any time exposing his patient to dangerous effects or troublesome consequences, whatever be the age, the temperament, or the sex. In Animal Magnetism, nature presents a universal method of healing and preserving nature.

The enemies of Mesmer say he was not a really philosophic inquirer. According to their statement, he invested his practice with a dramatic and unreal character; he assumed a mysterious demeanor, clothed his experiments with a magical obscurity, assumed a masquerading costume, and was as much of the *charlatan* as of the scientific discoverer. All this, however, is as strongly denied by his partizans and followers.

His proceedings, however, attracted the attention of the wits of Paris. His medical brethren were in an uproar; the public journals attacked him; the philosophers were disgusted, and few besides the sick were on his side. Yet Mesmer grew bolder and bolder: he asserted that "there is but *one health, one disease, and one remedy*;" and this remedy, he said, was alone to be obtained through the *Magnetic subtle fluid*.

Government at length took up the subject. The amiable and unfortunate Louis XVI. issued a mandate in 1789, requiring a commission to investigate the matter. The commissioners appointed were some of them members of the Academy of Sciences, some of the medical faculty, and others of the Society of Physicians, and contained in their number a few remarkable names. Among them were Lavoisier, who might

almost be called the father of modern chemistry; Bailly, whose subsequent fate in the French Revolution was so memorable and melancholy; Guillotin, who in the same Revolution obtained such an unfortunate distinction from his recommendation of that slaughterous engine which was afterwards called after his name; Jussien, the illustrious botanist; and, lastly, the great statesman-philosopher of the other hemisphere, to whom has been so happily applied the line of the poet,

“Eripit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.”

Of course, to men like these, to say nothing of the other able names that were included in the commission, the profoundest deference is due. Though authority cannot overthrow facts, yet still authority is to be heard with grave attention in a report upon those facts;—and here the question is, how far those commissioners have decided, or *intended to decide*, against the facts of Mesmerism,—and how far their opinion goes in subverting the reality of the cures effected by its power. The answer is, that they decided nothing on the subject; the facts they have left untouched; the cures in a great measure undenied; their main drift and aim was *against the theory*.

It has been said, in opposition to one of the statements of the “Christian Observer,” in regard to the “candid” manner in which they investigated the subject, that the commissioners behaved unfairly,—that their examination was incomplete and superficial, and that they took but small trouble to observe. All this I cannot bring myself to believe; their names are a guarantee against any such imputations. Men like

Bailly and his colleagues *must* have intended all that was fair and candid. But that their examination was "full or satisfactory," I deny. That they entered upon the subject with strongly-formed prejudices is well known. Their experiments were not continuous enough,—were not followed up closely by the same parties, and were not conducted in compliance with the rules required for their success; and with Lavoisier, the great chemical philosopher at their head, their object was to detect the presence of Mesmer's subtle fluid, and failing in that, considered the real labors of the commission at an end.

The idea of "utility" was not lost upon these, and one might have thought that such a view of the question would have interested Franklin and secured a careful investigation. But Franklin was not in good health at the time, and from the language of the report would appear almost certain that he was not present at Paris during any of the experiments. The experiments, moreover, were not conducted in the presence, or under the superintendence of Mesmer himself, but of one of his pupils, (D'Eslon,) who afterwards protested against their reports (for there were more than one) as incorrect and unsatisfactory.

Here, then, is a significant fact in the history of this science which ought to arrest the harsh conclusions of the faculty, and the scoffs and sneers of the world.

But though Mesmerism does not shake, in the most distant degree, the belief of the intelligent Christian in the reality of Scripture miracles, it furnishes the Philosopher with a useful clue towards the understanding

of much that has hitherto been mysterious. In the history of man, many facts have been recorded, of which a clear explanation has yet been wanting. In all ages of the world, we have had a succession of marvels, at which the ignorant have been alarmed, the wise have been staggered, and the superstitious excited. False prophets, pretended miracles, wonder-working saints have, from time to time, arisen, disturbing and deceiving the very elect. Though heathenism and idolatry have had their prodigies in abundance, to the authority of which their votaries have appealed in confirmation of their creed, the Church of Christ has been more especially rife with pretensions of the same order. The charge of trick and delusion on these occasions has been advanced in every generation; sometimes correctly,—not unfrequently, however, with inconsiderate haste. The unbeliever has detected much that was false; the scientific have traced much to the effect of imagination; and so the inconsequential conclusion has been adopted through convenience, that imposture was at the foundation of all the rest. And yet to those who had impartially examined the various recorded statements, this summary decision was not always satisfactory. A miracle, or miraculous train of incidents, is, for example, announced. After a time an inquiry is pursued. The skeptic and the unprejudiced take the question up. A mass of falsehood and folly is discovered; and yet, after a large deduction on that head, there often “remained a residuum of something strange and perplexing” to the most philosophic. Of course, all this was, in the end, placed to the account

of "imagination," and so the question was disposed of for a season; but the real analysis of the difficulty was incomplete and partial.

One point, however, is deserving of notice. Whatever accumulation of falsehood has been superadded in the progress, the original fact, from which the pretended miracle has taken its rise, has in general been a genuine and undoubted occurrence, for which a natural or secondary cause may be discovered. Most corrupt as is human nature, this statement may be adopted with but occasional exceptions. Nor is it difficult to follow out a transaction of the kind, till it altogether assumes the color of complete imposture. A singular fact occurs in a secluded spot, and amongst an ignorant population. It is soon spoken of as supernatural. The first to visit and inquire into the details is the spiritual pastor of the flock. He hears much that is incomprehensible to him. But little removed in intelligence above his own superstitious congregation, he adopts their theory, and sees with their eyes. The fact becomes a miracle with him. God has visited his people; and as the especial minister of God he takes the management of the case under his peculiar care. Nothing has thus far occurred but what is fair and natural. Soon, however, a temptation assails him; for the admiration of the populace begins to flag; the wonder is ceasing to be wonderful. The good man fears that the salutary check upon sin and immorality, which the suddenness of the marvel had effected in his neighborhood, is losing its charm. A little excitement is necessary; a small additional



wonder, therefore, is ingeniously brought out. The success is complete; the credit of the miracle resumes its hold; the power of religion takes deeper root; and thus the supposed goodness of the object, and the real benefits of the deception, warp his judgment and lead him on. The same round, however, must again be shortly run. And thus, step by step, the pious fraud grows beneath his hand; unintentional deceptions are added in virtue's spite; the man himself has become rather what "he cannot change, than what he chooses;" and at last the original wonder has swelled into a monstrous amount of wickedness and imposture; and religion and the cause of truth are perilled by the detection.

Now, for many of these marvellous occurrences, Mesmerism can afford a natural explanation. From my own experience, I can state that very many facts, which have been accepted as miraculous, and secured the wonder of a superstitious multitude, have been but the transcript of the same class of incidents which have occurred under my own observation. Natural Somnambulism, and Mesmerism artificially induced, (for they are both but different phases of the same condition,) will explain many of the points "supernatural" which were previously inexplicable to the inquirer. Nor is it necessary on all occasions, to assume that any additional prodigies have been appended to the first wonder. Oftentimes, the whole transaction has seemed, on Mesmeric principles, nothing but a probable and natural chain of facts; good faith and honesty of purpose have prevailed throughout,—the

original marvel remained as it began, and a charge of imposition would be unphilosophical.

It is a fact, that very many individuals among the younger portion of the clergy, are conscious of the medicinal value of the science, and are introducing its practice as one of their means of parochial usefulness. Nay, the two extremes of the great social pyramid are both exerting their energies in the same direction. Mechanics' Institutes are taking it up; and many operatives in manufacturing towns on both sides of the Atlantic, have experienced a sense of its domestic benefit. But in Europe, it is among the *traute noblesse* itself, that its warmest supporters may be found. Some of the leading members of the aristocracy are practising the art for the benefit of their poorer brethren; and very many of the higher order of society in this country, are giving the subject a patient and anxious investigation. It is indeed, one of the most favorable signs of the times, in spite of the fearful storms that seem to cloud the social horizon, this growing disposition on the part of all ranks of the community to devote themselves most extensively to the useful and instructive. There is, perhaps, at this moment, no single department of science or general literature, which cannot boast amongst its followers some of the most accomplished members from out of the highest circle in this country as well as of the British aristocracy. And Mesmerism is no exception to the progressive character of their studies. In short, as Mr. Cheuevix said a few years back, MESMERISM IS ESTABLISHED. Nothing but a general convulsion of society,

a loss of the art of printing, and a return to the barbarous condition of those of old, can, humanly speaking, roll back the current of knowledge on the subject which is growing and expanding every year. Soon, very soon, will it be an acknowledged and united branch of medical practice. And when that day shall at length arrive, when the mists of prejudice and bigotry shall be dispersed before the glowing splendors of the Sun of truth, and men shall look back with wonder at that hardened incredulity which checked its onward progress—let it never be forgotten who it was that in Europe first placed the question on its legitimate footing—who it was that first took the practice out of the hands of the charlatan, and added its multiplied and profound resources to the former stores of the healing art—who it was, that risking the loss of friends, the loss of income, the loss of elevated standing in his own profession, stepped out manfully and truthfully from the timid crowd, and asserted the claims of this great discovery to a place within the circle of the medical sciences: and when the question is asked who it was that so boldly returned on this untrodden ground, a grateful posterity will respond with the name of JOHN ELLIOTSON. And in this country the names of PETER HEWIN and M. POYEN will be emblazoned as its first advocates. The former, an humble artist, published letters on the subject, and the latter, a French physician, practiced the science of Mesmerism. But it will also be added that they lived to see their calumniated art acknowledged and pursued; that they lived to see the stream of professional honor flowing back to

them with the full tide of popular support; that they lived to see every statement which they had advanced, every treatment which they had adopted, established and confirmed.

#### REV. MR. BEECHER ON MAGNETISM.

"In October, 1842, on my way to the synod of Genessee, 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. He 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 will 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 Magnetized one,) I said, 'It surely cannot 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 asleep again, if it is *real*.' I then seriously repeated the passes with both hands, for one or two minutes, and placed him in a 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,' he answered. 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 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 Doct. 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 to 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 finger 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, etc.; 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 said, '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 head of the pencil case from the window, to the 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 skeptic, 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 curi-

osity 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 the 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 towards 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, I asked him, '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—now 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, (five feet by three and a half,) or has left it 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 he did not awake when the clock in the room reached that time, 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 goint 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 anything she tasted, eat what she ate, etc.

“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 Magnetized; his fits left him, his voice returned, the sore spots on his head and back were removed, and he re-

covered rapidly, till the family could no longer Mesmerise 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 toothache, greatly relieved tic doloieux, and removed other pains and swellings, as well as headache. 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.

“WILLIAM H. BEECHER.

“*Boston, June 28, 1843.*”

### THE CHOLERA—ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

As all are more or less alive to the terrors of this fearful disease, which is now spreading over our land with rapid strides, and threatening to devastate every peaceful vale with its blighting footsteps, some advice relative to its causes and mode of treatment, may be of use to our readers.

The following remarks have been extracted from the *Univercœlum*, having been written for that work by A. J. Davis, the celebrated clairvoyant. Prof. R. does not wish to have it understood that he places the most implicit confidence in the revelations of clairvoyants, upon any subject, because they are so apt to be led astray by sympathy. But that there is *independent* clairvoyance he is of the firm belief, having arrived at such a conclusion by experimenting for the last eight or ten years, which experiments have been witnessed by thousands. Nevertheless, he would say to all that they cannot be too careful; they may be deceived.

The extracts have not been copied because coming from a clairvoyant, but because they contain many useful hints concerning the nature of this fearful epidemic. We only regret that we have not room to copy the whole article entire.

After describing his sensations while in the Mesmeric state, his manner of ascertaining these facts, his medium of vision, &c., he gives the causes, symptoms, cure, &c., as follows :

“ITS CAUSES. In the chapter on Consumption I have said, ‘To understand the cause and nature of disease, some universal and unequivocal standard must

be ascertained, whereby to measure and represent that just condition of body and mind termed health. It will be universally conceded, I think, that the *true standard* and representative of health is HARMONY; that *all else* is disease and discord. \* \* \* There are three general causes of disease. 1. Hereditary or constitutional predisposition. 2. Accidents of life, or repeated changes in the organic or mental temperature. 3. Voluntary or unexpected exposure to disturbing social circumstances, and atmospherical vicissitudes.' My object in re-stating the foundation-causes of all human constitutional disturbances, is to impressively define, in the mind of the reader, what constitutes the parent cause of the disease in question. The cause of the epidemic cholera is bosomed in the constituents of the atmosphere. I will state the reasons.

"1. The less than ordinary quantity of rain. 2. The frequent changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. 3. The peculiar coldness of the summers, and the unfrequency of lightning and thunder storms. 4. The tendency to influenza and colds. 5. The resolution of colds and bilious disturbances into dysentery. 6. The appearance of the cholera in Russia, and its gradual advancement westward.

"I come now to a particular consideration of the more immediate causes of the disease. From what has been said, it will be seen that a gross form of the electrical fluid, locally generated, and concentrated in particular places, is the general cause of *cholera* in the atmosphere, in the potato, and in the human system. But confining our attention to the latter entirely, it be-

comes necessary to say that the oxygen, and nitrogen, which constitute the inhaling medium, contain electricity in disproportionate quantities. Oxygen contains more than any other gas; and this is drawn into the system through the lungs, and consequently a large quantity of the unhealthy element also. The immediate and last cause of the fatality in cholera, is a complete paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves—a class of muscular nerves which influence and actuate the functional operations of the lungs and stomach.

“**ITS SYMPTOMS.** The symptoms of Cholera, (which signifies *flow of bile*,) are very numerous and diverse. They are diverse, because the disease is simple, compound, and different in different individuals. And there are various forms of the disorder, viz:

“**SPONTANEOUS CHOLERA.** This is a simple form of billious colic, produced by no visible cause except indigestion and slight cold, in consequence of a change in the temperature of the body. It is attended with violent griping, copious vomiting, and cathartic discharges of billious matter; this is followed by spasmodic actions in the muscles of the stomach, abdomen, and lower extremities; and soon ultimates in a general prostration, or death, or convalescence.

“**CHOLERA INFANTUM.** This is attended with severe flatulency, billious griping, and watery diarrhœa. Great heat, and thirst, and rapid and painful vomiting succeeds; the pulse is irregular and bounding. It terminates in drowsiness, convulsions, prostration, death—or health, in a period not exceeding one month.

“**SPASMODIC CHOLERA.** This is ushered in with in-

tense heat, internal convulsions, cramps in the lower extremities, which rapidly succeed each other, and advance with regular steps into the side, fingers, arms, shoulders, &c.,—and terminates in chilliness, coma, death—or health, in the brief period of six days.

“ASIATIC CHOLERA. Called also, by different medical writers, *Malignant Cholera*, *Pestilential Cholera*, *Blue Cholera*, and *Epidemic Cholera*. This is the fully developed disease. It is sudden in its attack, and is attended with general depression. The patient appears unspeakably distressed. The countenance puts on a leaden, death-like appearance,—a crimsoned circle is visible around the eyes, which are sunken and inexpressive. The pulse is high, then feeble, then intermittent, fluttering, wirey, and then is lost to the examining finger. The skin is cold; giving the sensations of the coldness and moisture characteristic of the state of death. In the milder forms, vomiting and diarrhœa begin earlier than in attacks of the cholera in this form. These, however, come on in a few hours, and generally result in overpowering the organic functions in a few hours more, which, inducing a quiet state, carries the patient beyond the sphere of disease.

“THE CURE. Unfortunately, medical science could do but little to prevent the spread of this disease. The treatment generally instituted was unsuccessful every where, and in almost all cases,—indeed, it was better calculated to produce than to cure the disease against which it was employed. Bleeding, blistering, leeching, calomelizing, and debilitating the system by vari-

ous allopathic remedies and proceedings, did but little besides frightening the patient, and hastening the period of dissolution. It would seem, however, that the simplicity of the disease was sufficient to suggest simplicity of treatment, and such I am now delighted in being able to prescribe. From what has been said, it must appear evident to the reader that the complaint is not a mysterious or compound one, and that a simple treatment—one calculated to restore to the system its just equilibrium of atomic motion and temperature, is needed to cure the patient, and extirpate the general pestilence.

“As for the individual suffering with an attack of cholera, I am impressed to prescribe the following, which I now admonish every individual to immediately procure: Get two gallons of the best cider brandy; put it into a stone vessel; add to the brandy half an ounce each of carbonate of iron, gum of camphor, gum of kino, and African capsicum. Shake it once or twice during ten days, and place it where it can be easily obtained. Now take a walk into the fields, and find eight smooth, equal sized stones, not exceeding, in size, a six pound cannon ball. Now, if you have no wash tub sufficiently spacious for a man of your size to sit on a chair in, then I advise you to procure one immediately. Have the jug of *brandy*, the eight *stones*, and the *tub*, at all times on hand and available, and you can not only defy the severest form of Asiatic cholera, but you can dispense with the services of the physician. When the patient is attacked with any of the detailed symptoms, place him directly in the tub,



divested of clothing, and put about him, secured around the bottom of the vessel, two or three heavy blankets, (leaving an aperture to put the hand in,) then, having the stones made hot by placing them in the fire, put *four* in the tub, under the chair on which the patient is sitting, and pour on brandy from a pitcher or some convenient vessel. Let the liquid fall with sufficient moderation on the stones, to enable the fumigations to pervade the patient's body. Change the stones as they become cool, or incapable of converting the liquid into steam. This direction being constantly followed, the patient's suffering will soon cease. The griping, and convulsions, and indeed all the symptoms, will disappear in part or altogether. As soon as a perspiration is visible, give the patient a gill of white brandy, and place him in bed. Thereafter the most ordinary nursing will restore the sufferer to a state of physical health and harmony. I would again urge the necessity of procuring the above articles, and of keeping the system in a state of cleanliness, and the mind in a state of freedom and happiness.

#### ADVICE TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

To the thousands who are about to start for this new found Eldorado, who are leaving all that they hold dear, Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers, Wives and Children, all who have associated and sympathised with them, who have loved them and watched with tender solicitude over them, a little advice may be of great importance, as it may awaken them to a just

sense of the realities of what they are about to encounter. And while the brow is fevered with excitement and nearly all else is forgotten, let me caution them to beware; this continual pressure on the brain is dangerous. It is said that two men in Philadelphia have been put into the Insane Asylum, having lost their wits by the California excitement. How many more may do so before they start, how many after they get within sight of the long looked-for shore, and even when they are about to clutch with eager hand this dust for which they are toiling away the most precious part of their lives! Even while starting, ere the vessel with her freight of souls is barely upon the wide expanse of waters, some one of the number may sicken and die, and be buried in the bosom of the broad, deep ocean. This is not all; few, very few, indeed, understand the nature of the climate of the land to which they are so thoughtlessly hastening. Many a frame which has quaffed strength and inspiration from the blasts of the northwest, or which the tempests of the northeast have rendered harder and tougher than steel, is sapped and relaxed by the warm airs of the south, which oppress its energies with a fatal softness, and beguile a force which nothing could have vanquished. Many adventurous spirits, who have habitually been subject to all the multiform varieties of privation, hardship, toil and suffering, and who have habitually triumphed against all the rudeness and severities of fortune; sons of a race whom stinging cold, and pinching want, and biting cares, have only served to develop, whose onward, ascendant, absorbing temper, mis-

fortunes have only served to bring forward in keener militancy; and to whose lofty and resolute will the empire of the world is given, with their corded sinews and their knotted muscles, instead of having adversities to brace against, may find their strong resolutions dissolved in a success which comes without an effort, and in a plenitude of enjoyment which renders enterprise and ambition the idle names of impracticable virtues. A mind at all disposed to prognosticate evil might easily be pardoned for conjuring up some vivid apprehensions as to the effect of these new temptations, this freshly discovered mine of fiercer intoxication upon spirits unused to such indulgences.

Dr. CHEEVER, in a sermon on California, reported for the Tribune, places this subject in an excellent light, and a reflecting mind may learn much from the following extracts:

“They that *will* be rich, supremely determined upon that, are always in haste to be rich; and God’s law in this world, and we are inclined to think in all worlds, is just this—nothing truly good in haste. It is a marvelous offshoot in God’s great plan for redeeming our world, that things are so constituted, in spite of all the art and power of Satan, that ordinary men cannot get rich in a moment. If Satan *could* make sudden riches the rule of his administration as god of this world—if our great God and Saviour permitted *that*—very few souls would ever be converted and saved. There is an ingredient in sudden riches of a searching, poisonous, subtle power, that very few constitutions are proof against.

"There has just been opened in this country, in the Gold mines of California, one of the most wonderful, accessible, and universal opportunities of sudden wealth ever yet commanded on earth. What God's design may be in this it were presumption in us to predict; but we may hope they are designs not of trial or of judgment merely, but of mercy. But there never yet has been a nation not irreparably injured by a sudden opening of the sources of great wealth in this manner. It remains to be seen what effect will be produced upon us. We are in many respects differently placed in regard to such a conjunction, from any previous people under Heaven.

"Let us, then, in the first place, look some of the dangers of this matter in the face. There is the effect of sudden wealth upon the character. Generally, men become rich by hard labor, it may not be manual labor, though it may have been begun and founded in that. More ordinarily it is the work of all the faculties, both of mind and body. It is the energy and solidity, in some estimable qualities, inwrought into habit. It is attention to the tide of affairs, enterprise, good judgment, method, accuracy, careful reckoning, devotion to business, not to pleasure, knowledge of men, wise selection of markets, a quick sight of reality and discernment of falsehood, the seizure of what is practicable, amid a mass of propositions or possibilities. It is the wise adjustment of plans, and energy in the pursuit of them. It is the knowing when to stop, as well as when and where to set out.

"On the other hand, riches that are gotten *not* by

the exercise of the superior faculties, *not* by patience, energy, enterprise and industry, but by gambling, by hazardous and lucky speculations, by sudden wind-falls, or by hasty adventures not unmingled with fraud, are very different in their effect upon character. They tend to uproot all principles; they throw a man afloat instead of fastening him. They overset, or intoxicate the mind, not satisfy it. They rather kindle the passions instead of disciplining or restraining them. Few men can bear a sudden accession of property of any kind. Place a man in such a position, in which by a few years honest and diligent application of his faculties, he will be sure of a fortune, and you are in fact, running him in a mould of character which may be favorable to goodness, which certainly does not exclude it. Place a man at the mouth of a gold mine, with a shovel and pickaxe, and we do not think you see any immediate discipline of goodness or prospect of virtue there. His frame will tremble with the excitement of pure avarice; he is very much in danger of either becoming a miser or a spendthrift—of going to one extreme or the other. There is no hunger so intense, so biting, as after gold in the form of gold."

The lines of Hoop, though not written on California gold, are very appropriate, and contain a truthful picture of this thirst which parches and scorches the life blood of all who join in the pursuit.

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,  
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled,  
Heavy to get and light to hold,  
Hoarded, battered, bought and sold,

Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled ;  
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old,  
To the very verge of the church yard mould ;  
Price of many a crime untold ;  
Gold ! Gold ! Gold ! Gold !  
Good or bad, a thousand fold,  
How widely its uses vary ;  
To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless ;  
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,  
And now with Bloody Mary."

But let this pass ; all have their own opinions upon this matter. Some, with darkened, short-sighted vision, see naught but terror and shedding of blood, and that in after years, a ruined and prostrate nation will curse the day that revealed to the greedy gaze of man the glittering ore. Some, perhaps, with imagination too vivid, predict that the yellow earth will be upturned from its secret depths, and heaps upon heaps of the precious ore stored away, until the whole land shall be glutted, and agriculture and manufacture shall be hardly known ; that vast structures will be reared devoted to pleasure ; that temples, spires and domes will rise in oriental splendor, until America, once the gem of the world, with her vitality destroyed by over abundant wealth, will totter and crumble to dust, a wreck of former glory, and a monument of the fatal power of GOLD.

But for myself, however, I look upon it that the manner in which this people will bear the perilous exposure to sudden affluence, and treasures which are not the reward of mental and moral strife, is destined to add another and a peculiar lustre to the glories of our national dignity.

I do not say that the effects once wrought upon the

hot blood and excitable nerves of a southern people, will be the same upon the sober and steady constitutions of a colder climate. Far from it; the effects of the cup are not the same upon all individuals; one is stupified, another is rendered mad, and a third, though he quaffs the cup to the very dregs, is calm, stern and intense. It is thus with us. The demon which ruined old Spain, debauched her principles, and dishonored her name, we will grapple with, and subdue into the slave of a free, intelligent and upright people.

It is incalculable, what an impetus will be given to the progress of civilization, in this newly acquired territory, by the discovery of these gold mines. It might almost seem to have been a provision of Providence for the purpose of accomplishing a great beneficial result, in redeeming to human use and benefit a vast tract of territory that else might have lain waste and wild for centuries to come. The present year will give to California a population which, without her mines, she might have waited for through fifty years. But a short time since, the idea of a railroad across the continent, was considered the wildest vision of the wildest mind; now it is a probable result, and already contracts are being made for the right of way and privilege of using certain routes. I hesitate not to predict that in a few years we will be connected by railroad with the Pacific.

But to the point: as many thousands of us are now about to take leave of our homes, while hope is strong within us, we should bear one thing in mind: we are

to be exposed to every variety of climate; sudden changes in the temperature, which are so injurious, and great extremes of heat and cold. Now there are some, doubtless, who understand how to take care of themselves in such cases, but that there are thousands who do not, I am fully aware, and to these I now direct my remarks. Not one single individual should go without preparing *himself* with medicines, not being dependent on others for a supply in case of sickness. First, he should make himself acquainted with the various diseases to which he will be subject. Second, he should get a choice supply of medicines best calculated to relieve those diseases; and those medicines should be of the simplest nature, because he will not always have the advantage of a physician's advice, and will not have a fond mother, or wife, or sister, to watch over him with tender care; and I fear there are many who will leave them behind, who will feel, bitterly, the loss of such care. These medicines being simple, he will understand their nature and effects, and if he knows his complaint, and knows the remedy, he will save himself many days of sickness and pain, and perhaps relieve himself of a disease which might have terminated fatally. And here I would recommend those who can make it convenient, to take with them "Dr. BEACH'S American Practice," and to keep it by them, for, containing as it does, many thousands valuable hints, it will be of inestimable value in cases of fevers, &c., that are so prevalent during the rainy season in California.

Before starting, I would also advise all to cleanse the



stomach and bowels thoroughly, as a preparation against sea sickness, of which all will, more or less, feel the disagreeable effects. Vegetable pills may be used, and a sufficient quantity should be carried by every individual.

In sea sickness, to relieve the nausea, add to a pint of vinegar, one table spoon full of salt, and one table spoon full of capsicum; mix well together, and when affected, take a table spoon full or less, once in 2 or 4 hours as the case may require.

While on the voyage, bathe all over every morning with cold salt water; and this should be followed as a system, throughout the whole voyage, by which the body will be invigorated, and you will be better enabled to withstand the difficulties and hardships to be encountered; and that there are hardships to encounter all ought to be aware. Those working in the mines will live a life of perpetual toil and exposure; and the damps which will be continually arising, and being inhaled, will quickly undermine the strongest constitution. As a protection against these damps, I would recommend the use of flannels in all cases; not one single individual should be without a sufficient number of flannel shirts to change often, so that the body can be kept clean and warm. And here let me impress that cleanliness is the first principle in keeping off disease; especially epidemics, such as the cholera, &c. What I mean by cleanliness, is not only to be free from dirt, but to keep the pores open, by the constant use of the bath and flesh brush, or in the absence of the flesh brush, a coarse piece of flannel or linen, or rub

hard with the hand—always rubbing down. As a bath, add a table spoon full of strong salt to a quart of cold water; bathe all over; rub the body well before and after bathing. This should be done on rising in the morning. I have followed this plan fourteen years, and found great benefit by so doing. After the labors of the day, a gentle stimulating drink may be used, which will aid materially in keeping up a healthy action throughout the system, viz: one tea spoonful of composition, or ginger, to a pint of warm water, well sweetened, more agreeable with milk, taken before going to bed. See that the bowels are kept in good condition, by daily evacuations; indulge in nothing either in eating or drinking which does not agree with you; keep the person straight and erect, frequently fill the lungs with air, and throw the shoulders back, and above all, cultivate cheerfulness.

But while I have shown that HEALTH is more valuable than gold, let me advise all to cultivate morality and religion. It may be asked, what is religion? In my opinion, "Pure religion is a vital principle—a fountain of living water springing up in the soul, and cleansing it from the pollutions of sin. A radiance shining into the heart, giving it new life, new light, new principles of action—giving higher aims, brighter hopes, and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies, to pray for them, and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to act on principles of perfect justice. All things whatsoever we would that men should do to us, it teaches us to do to them. To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before

God." It has been said by some that nearly all of this great tide of emigration which is moving from all quarters towards this land of promise, are from among the very worst of our population, that they are the scum of the country. From my own observation I know that this is not the case. I have met with several companies within the last two or three months, in Auburn, Rochester, and elsewhere, and I have found their members, with hardly an exception, men of good moral character, and of intellect. In some companies I understand they have bye-laws to the effect that no immoral person can be admitted as a member. So it should be; the strictest care should be taken in this respect.

And now, as we are to leave good characters and good names behind us, let us form one resolution before we start: that we will not, no matter what the circumstances, tarnish these good names. We are going where we shall be free from the restraints of civilized life; where we shall have but few calls upon our generosity and charity; where we shall not have the courtesies of domestic life to exercise one towards the other; to a country where there are no laws to hold in check the fiercer passions of man. Then let us beware; we know not how soon we may be led astray, how imperceptibly we may glide into the vortex of wild and thoughtless dissipation. This mad love of gain if it once get uppermost, will quickly run to waste the best heart, and ruin the most well regulated mind. "What shall a man profit if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

But there is a remedy for all this; in the outset, we must make up our minds to cherish the finer feelings of our nature, and not allow this all absorbing passion to get the upper hand. When we meet together in the far off valley of the Sacramento, we must join in one common brotherhood, and let FRIENDSHIP and LOVE towards our fellow men be the motives which incite us to action. FRIENDSHIP is the bond of union that links together the souls of men, and helps to harmonize the chaos of passions of which the human heart is susceptible. LOVE is the divine essence of our being. As the sun warms into life and beauty the flower, so does the wayward spirit of man receive warmth of will which animates it into life and action, from the great fountain of divine love.

Then let us bind ourselves together with the golden links of "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH;" as a great band of brothers let us have confidence and sympathy with each other, and all will be harmony.

I have said before that these hardy sons of toil, who have buffeted against the storms of life with unfaltering step, who have manfully breasted the waves upon fortune's blustering sea, *may* find all energies relaxed, and their very life blood sapped, by a success that needs no exertion. But this is mere supposition. I feel almost certain that the enterprise and ambition which instigates every one of Columbia's people, will raise them proudly above such dangers; an enterprise which is proverbial throughout the world, will enable them to build up civil and religious institutions, in this wild, uncultivated land.

But my limits will not allow me to follow this subject longer; let me close by urging each one to do right in all cases. Some may have had the benefit of a fond mother's parting advice; let them remember such advice and treasure it up, and when far removed from the watchful eye of society, act upon it, and profit therefrom. And if with toil worn limbs and wearied heart, we feel our spirits droop, let us rouse up our sleeping energies, and with iron WILL stir up the sluggish blood, and send it coursing free and limpid through our veins. I know nothing better to express my ideas than the following lines; they have soul in them; and though they may have been read by many they should be learned by all, and deeply imbued into the very spirit: "

### MOVE ON.

The march of life should never stay—  
All things onward tend;  
Man should not clog progression's way,  
But strive to move and mend.  
The waters move in depths of ocean,  
The streams along the dales,  
The rivalets, with onward motion,  
Through sweet and verdant vales,  
Move on!

The clouds move gently through the sky,  
The earth rolls ever on;  
Time swiftly in his course runs by,  
And years pass, one by one.  
Men, too, should strive to follow them,  
In this their onward way,  
Permitting nought the tide to stem,  
But ever, day by day,  
Move on!

## ADVICE TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Men may be wiser, if they strive—  
More virtuous, if they will ;  
And who within this world would thrive  
Must aim at higher still !  
Let bigots stand by doctrines old,  
The wise will pass them by ;  
Weak minds may cling with subtle hold,  
But strong ones valiantly

Move on !

Like waters rolling to the ocean,  
Down mountains piled on high—  
Like clouds, forever in commotion,  
That move across the sky—  
Will we for ever onward press,  
Thus fetterless and free ;  
And deeming virtue happiness,  
Our watchword ever be—

Move on !

5579-51  
120