

SECOND EDITION.

THE USE  
OF  
CLAIRVOYANCE  
IN MEDICINE.

BY

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"The art of medicine originated in this divine sleep."—JAMBELICHUS.

"By this means antidotes were discovered against poisons, and the means of making poisons themselves useful.—PHILOSTRATUS. See his Life of Apollonius, lib. Iii., cap. 18.

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## OPINIONS RESPECTING CLAIRVOYANCE.

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"By this means antidotes were discovered against poisons, and the means of making poisons themselves useful."—PHILOSTRATUS. See his *Life of Appollonius*, lib. iii.; cap. 13.

"In this manner the sick acquire the knowledge of the medicines necessary for them, and which, by their natural properties, are really adapted to their complaints. Hence arose the numerous medicaments referred to Hermes in Galen; hence, also, were discovered those which were indicated by Isis, which will be found, not only in Galen, but in Celsus, Paul of Egina, and others."—CONRINGIUS.

"Pythagorus used means to procure men quiet sleep, with good and prophetic dreams."—JAMBlichus.

"An antidote to the poisoned arrows, used in ancient warfare, was made known to Alexander the Great in a dream. A cavern is also mentioned by Strabo, to which the sick resorted for the purpose of consulting sleeping priests."—BARON DUPOTET DE SENNEVOY.

"The Sybils themselves do not understand what they say, and as soon as the instinct which animated them is extinguished they lose all recollection of what they have predicted."—ST. JUSTIN.

"The faculty of clairvoyance, or the power of seeing events passing at a distance, affords a solution of the mystery of what, in the north of Scotland, is called *second sight*, and many occurrences of this description are on record."—SENNEVOY.

"The magnetic somnambule is conscious of the state and organization of an absent person, on merely touching a vestment which has been worn, or an object which has been touched by the same person."—BARON MASSIUS.

"The sight of the soul is not confined to a narrow retinue; it is a living fire, a lightning which rends the clouds, and darts into the unfathomable depths of unknown worlds."—AURELIUS PRUDENTIUS.

"Let those, therefore, who are about to enter on this investigation, not prematurely exclaim, 'Extraordinary,' 'Impossible.' I shall cite no fact that is not well, nay, incontrovertibly established; not one that I am not myself prepared to demonstrate."—*Baron Dupotet de Sennevoy. Animal Magnetism*, p. 31.

"Those who mesmerise such persons must be of pure minds. The clairvoyants express this without reserve. I was myself present when a magnetised person said to the magnetiser, 'No, doctor; you have impure ideas; I beg you will leave them; you give me pain.'"—*Loewe*.



## INTRODUCTION.

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THERE are two or three observations which, in justice to ourselves and the subject upon which we write, it is important that the reader should bear in mind in perusing the following pages. The first is, that we do not intend to explain what clairvoyance is, or how the faculty is acquired, but simply to record certain facts which have come under our own observation, and for the truth of which we hold ourselves responsible. The question itself is one of vast extent, and has its relations to a number of other mental phenomena; and the time has not, perhaps, yet come for the full solution of the problem. We shall, however, have performed our part by contributing what we know to the present store of human knowledge, without supposing for a moment that similar facts have not been observed by others, or that still more remarkable results may not be obtained when we are better acquainted with the occult laws of our nature than we are at present.

It is well known to those who are acquainted with the history of medicine, that the employment of clairvoyance and mesmerism, for the purpose of

healing, is older even than the days of Hippocrates and Esculapius. The subject, therefore, and its application to the health and well-being of man is not new; nay, it is as old as the history of the human race.

Every one knows that there are times when medical skill is at fault, and the most acute are unable to say, with anything like precision, what the cause of the complaint is from which the patient is suffering; and even when this is not the case, how frequently are we obliged to palliate that which we cannot cure, until the patient, wearied of one system, flies to another, and after trying several in turn is cured by none. These appear to us to be the proper cases in which to seek the aid of clairvoyance; for if it be of service, as we firmly believe it is, then it should aid us precisely at those times when our own skill and intelligence fail; for if it cannot help us in difficult cases, it will be of little service in those which the ordinary experience of mankind has enabled us to treat with certainty.

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## THE USE OF CLAIRVOYANCE IN MEDICINE

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### PART I.

FROUDE, in his History of England, Vol. I., p. 296, when speaking of the Clairvoyance of the Nun of Kent, says, "The scientific value of such phenomena is still undetermined, but that they are not purely imaginary is generally agreed. In the histories of all countries, and of all times, we are familiar with accounts of young women of bad health and irritable nerves, who have exhibited at recurring periods certain unusual powers, and these exhibitions have had a special attraction for superstitious persons, whether they have believed in God, or in the devil, or in neither."

We have selected this sentence from one of our most popular authors for the purpose of comment, because it contains a forcible expression of the belief and disbelief common at this day amongst educated and enlightened people in reference to clairvoyance, and because, also, whilst admitting the fact, that in all ages and countries there have been exhibitions of this faculty, he confines the possession of the power to "young women of bad health and irritable nerves," a common opinion also.

Now, although it is perfectly true that there have been exhibitions of this faculty in all ages and countries, it is by no means correct to state that it is confined to "young women," for the faculty has been manifested by people of every age, sex, and condition in life, as may be easily shown. Take, in illustration of this; the following cases:

One of the most celebrated clairvoyants of antiquity was Apollonius, of Syana, whose biography was written by Philostratus. One remarkable exhibition of his power was his perceiving

that a young woman who was being carried to the grave was not actually dead, but was in a trance. He accordingly stopped the funeral procession, restored her to consciousness, and she returned to her paternal home. He was at Ephesus when the tyrant Domitian was assassinated. All at once his voice became feeble; he paused, his eyes were fixed on the ground, he advanced three or four steps forward, and exclaimed, with unwonted energy, "Strike the Tyrant, Strike." Those who were with him were greatly astonished, whereupon he exclaimed, "Have confidence, O Ephesians, for the tyrant is this day slain! but why do I say to day? It is rather at this moment." A few days afterwards the news arrived at Ephesus of the death of Domitian, which happened at the time and in the manner which Apollonius had described.

Precisely analogous to the above are the facts met with in biographies of the illustrious Swedenborg, who, on one occasion, as testified by the philosopher Kant, told the parties assembled with him that a fire was at that time raging in a particular part of the city of Stockholm, although he was at the moment more than three hundred miles from the spot. He also, whilst at Amsterdam, told his friends the very hour that the Emperor Paul I. of Russia died at St. Petersburg. These are well attested and commonly received facts. In each of these instances, and we might multiply them if it were necessary, the clairvoyant faculty was exhibited by men of advanced age, who were alike remarkable for their genius and erudition.\*

Age and learning, however, are by no means necessary for the developement of the faculty in the male subject for young men, and even boys have been known to possess it. In a work entitled "*Sadducismus Triumphatus*, a full and plain evidence concerning witches and apparitions," by Joseph Glenvil, Chaplin in Ordinary to Charles II., there is an interesting case of the exhibition of the faculty in a boy who was supposed to be bewitched. And Andrew Jackson Davis, the American clairvoyant, author of the *Principles of Nature*, &c. &c. &c. is a living evidence of the de-

\* Josephus, the Jewish historian, was possessed of the same faculty. See his *Life*, written by himself, and prefixed to his works.



velopment of the faculty in a high degree in a young man. Upon the whole, therefore, we may conclude that clairvoyance is not the exclusive property of the female sex, but that it is possessed in an equally high degree by men also.

Neither is it hysterical YOUNG women alone in whom the faculty may be met with in a highly developed condition. The celebrated Sosipatra was neither young nor hysterical when she saw her friend thrown from his car, at a distance from her. And the Queen of Navarre was well stricken in years when she saw and described the battle of Jarnac, and mentioned especially the death of the Prince de Conde. Mother Shipton, was an old woman when she gave the remarkable instances of clairvoyance, which figure so largely in the history of Knaresborough. We may conclude, therefore, that the faculty of lucidity, or in other words, clairvoyance is common to all people; but that, like poetry, it requires a certain nervous organization to insure it in anything like a perfect or available form, and that even when the organism is perfect, the faculty will require proper conditions for its development and culture, the same as any other attribute of the soul.

Granted, says our author, that this is the case, what then is the scientific value of clairvoyance? This is a pertinent question, and it is to its elucidation that the remainder of this pamphlet shall be devoted. I may, however, at the outset state what I hope to prove in the sequel by borrowing a sentence from a memoir presented to the Academie of Medicine, Paris, by Dr. Chardel, he says,

“NOTWITHSTANDING THE APPARENT MAGNITUDE OF THE PROMISE, I AM CONFIDENT THAT THERE IS NO DISEASE, WHETHER OF AN ACUTE OR CHRONIC CHARACTER, OF A SIMPLE OR COMPOUND NATURE, NOT ONE OF THOSE THE SEAT OF WHICH LIES IN ONE OF THE THREE SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES WHICH CANNOT BE DETECTED AND PROPERLY TREATED BY LUCID SOMNAMBULES.”

Such then is our task, and we take to it the more readily, for in the present day mesmerism, or magnetization, is more and more studied and utilised for the great good of suffering humanity, and clairvoyant indications of remedies sought for all over the world.

The revival of clairvoyance and its application to medicine in modern times, however—that is, since the days of Mesmer—has not been the exclusive work of any one man. Teste and others in France, Davis in America, and Drs. Elliotson and Ashburner in England, have all contributed their labours to this end, and its application would, no doubt, be much more common but from the difficulty which always exists of finding persons in whom the faculty is highly developed, and who can at the same time be prevented from those exercises of it which are always sure to obscure or pervert it. The finest clairvoyants that we have ever had have been entirely spoiled by this abuse of the faculty, not consciously, but from the want of a knowledge of the proper conditions under which their gift may be exercised. For instance, a friend of mine who has a clairvoyante in his house, told me the other day, that a sporting gentleman came to know what horse would win a certain race, and was told of one which he thought very unlikely, but upon which he made a bet, and won fifty pounds; thinking that the key of fortune was now in his possession, he commenced betting upon the faith of her predictions, and lost immense sums of money. If it be asked why it was that she could not see correctly in every instance, I can only reply, that it was an abuse of the faculty, which will always sooner or later utterly destroy it. To me, viewed as an auxiliary to the healing art, there is something sacred in clairvoyance, and I should as soon think of drinking tea out of a chronometer, as using a faculty so delicate for the purpose of satisfying the inquiries of a sportsman.

After long and patient inquiries, I was at last fortunate enough to meet with a clairvoyante, who possessed the faculty of intuition in an eminent degree. She has also that patience, gentleness, and sympathy, which are as necessary for the physician as the nurse, and can in consequence *feel* the disease which she describes. Indeed, I know of no greater pleasure than to sit in the room with her whilst she carefully examines a sufferer miles away, and puts herself in such direct and sympathetic contact with the patient as to be sensibly conscious of all his pains: the sigh, the difficult respiration, or the cough are given

with an accuracy which no actor could excel, notwithstanding the fact that when awake she knows nothing either of the person or his complaints, and that no one present has ever seen him. But this will be better understood by a record of things which were said and done at our interviews.

The friends of the clairvoyante had kept a record of what they supposed were her most successful cases, and this manuscript was, upon our first interview, put into my hands, and I was requested to verify the statements contained in it. This, however, would have been no easy matter, neither would the result have been satisfactory, even if the affair had been properly sifted; for there would still have been room for doubt as to the knowledge which the clairvoyante might have previously had of the case. A sample or two will illustrate our meaning.

Mrs. Ann Butler, who professed to be a perfect stranger to the clairvoyante, affirmed that she had told her the full particulars of a complaint from which she was at that time suffering, how it had originated, the medicines which had been prescribed, with the effects produced. Mrs. B. is very earnest in her protestations that the clairvoyante never saw her before, nor had any means whatever of knowing the nature of her malady.

Another case follows this, in which the clairvoyante told the visitor every particular in reference to a long-standing complaint, chronic rheumatism, and prescribed a remedy which cured her in a very short time.

The preceding case is followed by two, in which medical men desired to be informed of the state of their absent patients. The parties examined and prescribed for were residing in the north of England, and the clairvoyante in London: the condition of each, however, was so circumstantially described, that one of the medical men himself became the patient of the clairvoyante, and was, under her direction, cured of a complaint which had troubled him for years.

Now although there were upwards of a hundred cases of this kind, all more or less interesting, and all seemingly attested by respectable people, I thought it useless to spend time in hunting up their evidence, when the clairvoyante was before me and ready

to submit to any test that I might choose to subject her to. The plan which I adopted, therefore, was to take no heed of what others might have witnessed, but to institute an entirely new series of experiments. This was accordingly done, and here is the result.

At my second interview, therefore, I took with me a letter from a patient, who had been a grievous sufferer for many years; one, too, that I felt certain that the clairvoyante had never seen, and could not possibly have had any knowledge of. After she had been a few seconds in the magnetic sleep she held out her hand to be placed *en rapport* with me, and having taken the letter, I was informed that she was then ready to answer any questions that I might desire to put to her in reference to the state of my patient.

I said, "Do you see the person that I want you to describe?"

"Yes, it is a lady, not well, and very nervous."

"Yes, you are correct; but can you tell me the cause of her nervousness?"

"The immediate cause is, no doubt, in the state of the liver and womb, but the whole seems to have originated from the spine."

"Can you tell me what is the matter with the spine?"

"It appears to me to have originated from a blow, perhaps a fall; her back also has been injured by setons, blisters, moxas, and even burnings with hot irons."

"You are correct, I believe, in all that; but is the spinal column really injured?"

"No. It is pale and delicate, but not diseased."

"Well, leave the spine, and look at the liver; what state is that in?"

"It is enlarged, gorged, and very foul. There are also some ulcers in it. There is also a large blood vessel which carries the blood from the intestines into the liver; I do not know its name."

"Do you mean the *vena portæ*?"

"Yes, that is as large again as it should be."

The clairvoyante then described all the more prominent symp-

toms of my patient, and answered a great number of questions respecting the uterus, which was, as I knew, ulcerated, and gave indeed a diagnosis that would have done credit to an experienced physician. I then inquired :—

“ What medicine is she taking ? ”

After a pause and spitting, “ I do not know what you call it, but it is very bitter.”

“ Is it gentian ? ”

“ No.”

“ Quassia ? ”

“ No.”

“ Camomile ? ”

“ No.”

“ Nux vomica ? ”

“ Yes.”

“ Is that the best medicine that she can take ? ”

“ Yes, for the present ; but she must have a change shortly.”

“ What must she take then ? ”

“ I do not know the name of the medicine, but you often use it for the liver.”

“ Is it the mandrake ? ” (*the podophyllum peltatum, the portion used is the alkaloid, generally called podophylline.*)

“ Yes, she must have some of that in a few days, and also some sulphur.”

“ Do you mean pure sulphur, or the *hepar sulphuris* ? ”

“ The liver of sulphur ? ”

“ Why must she take the sulphur.”

“ Because there is a lot of mercury in her that must be neutralized.”

This terminated our first examination. I was puzzled, perplexed, I may almost say confounded, by what was told me at this interview, but not convinced. All manner of thoughts were suggested as to how the clairvoyante might have obtained the knowledge which she evidently possessed, and the conclusion was, that she had read my own brain ; for being *en rapport* with me, I thought it possible that she might have discovered what was known to me by some means the nature of which I was unacquainted

with. The only thing which, to my mind, militated against this view was, that she had told me some things about my patient that, until then, I was not acquainted with, but these were not of sufficient importance to reverse my previous judgment. In order, however, to be perfectly sure upon a matter of so much importance, the next case submitted to her was one upon which I had no knowledge whatever myself.

A friend tore a piece from a letter which had been written by a person totally unknown to me, and with whose existence I was previously unacquainted. This was put into the clairvoyante's hand whilst she was asleep. I explained to her that the party who wrote it was a perfect stranger to me, that I knew that it was a lady's writing, but whether she was young or old, married or single, well or ill, I knew not, but that I would write whatever she instructed me to do, and would transmit it to the friend from whom the fragment of the letter was received, and rely upon his judgment for the truth of the statement; this the clairvoyante readily assented to, and here are the notes written on the occasion.

The clairvoyante having taken the piece of letter into her hand, passed her fingers over it several times, and having done so, returned it to me again. She then put her hands to her forehead, and seemed to press her eyes heavily. After remaining silent for three minutes, she said, "This is a very complicated case, Doctor; one that may be relieved, but never cured," I replied, "I know nothing whatever about the matter; whom do you see?"

"I see a lady lying upon a couch."

"Is she young or old?"

"She is not quite forty, but suffering has given her a more aged appearance."

"Can you describe her at all?"

"Yes, partially; she has a bold open face; her eyes are a dark blue; her hair is becoming thin and streaked with grey. She once had a fine figure, but that is spoiled now."

"What is she suffering from at this time?"

"She is at this moment suffering from a fearful headache in this part," placing her hand upon the temporal region.

"Look into the brain, is there any disease there?"

“No, there is no positive disease there; but it appears to be painfully congested.”

“What state is the mouth in; is the tongue coated?”

“The mouth is in a bad state, so much so, that the breath is offensive, and she is in the habit of cleaning her teeth with orriss powder to neutralize it.”

“What is the cause of her present debilitated state?”

“The immediate cause of her present suffering—that is, the headache—is in the liver, but the womb is displaced.”

The remainder of this case is not of a character which is suitable for publication, but the result was, that the clairvoyante told me a number of things relating to the past history of the patient, which could be known only to herself and a few intimate friends. My friend, who gave me the piece of letter, told me that everything which the clairvoyante had said was true, but to this day I know nothing about the case personally. There was, however, no doubt left upon my mind that the introvision was in all essential points correct.

Another case of this kind came in my way about the same time as the above. A young lady, whom I had never seen, came to London for the purpose of having an operation performed upon the eye; for some reason or other the surgeon thought it had better not be proceeded with at that time, and hence she returned to the country again, and reported to her friends in London, that the eye was becoming irritated and considerably worse. Just at the time when this information arrived, a friend of the lady happened to meet the clairvoyante when I was present; she was therefore put to sleep, and requested to look at her. After having found her, she was asked, “Is there anything the matter with her?” After a pause, she replied, “No, nothing, only her eye is bad.”

“Which eye?”

“Well, I feel it in my right, so it is probably in her left.”

“What is the matter with it?”

“It is very much inflamed; she is applying zinc to it, and it has produced an excoriation of the skin.”

“What is the matter with the eye itself?”

“It has been injured by something sharp.”

“What was it, can you tell?”

"It was a needle or pin that stuck in it ; a needle I think."

"Well, what can be done for it ?"

"She must have some aconite, that will take away the inflammation."

In this case again the clairvoyante was right in every particular ; the injury was first of all sustained whilst the lady was shaking her work, a needle flew from it and stuck in the eye ; the medicine which she was using had produced an excoriation of the skin, and the aconite, which was immediately sent, removed all the inflammation from the eye and surrounding tissues. It was not possible that she could have read my brain, for I have never seen the lady to this day.

A young man with whom I had been for some time acquainted, was taken ill, and consulted several medical men, who all differed as to the cause and nature of the complaint. I had not been consulted myself, but being anxious on my friend's account, I went to consult the clairvoyante. After being put *en rapport* with the patient, I inquired what was the matter with him, and was told that the left lung was shrinking and looked very unhealthy. I said, "What is the cause of it ?" and was informed that he was suffering at that time a great depression of spirits from having been crossed in love, but that the thoracic organs had been delicate for years, and were now absolutely diseased. I asked if nothing could be done for him, and was told, no, he must die ; the pain might be mitigated, but the disease was incurable. I asked, "Will he live long ?" The reply was, "I only see so much," placing her hands about a foot apart ; "it will not be quite six weeks." Five weeks and two days after my young friend died.

A few months since I was called in by a medical friend to consult on a case which had baffled the skill of all the surgeons who had treated it. A man who had been discharged from the army was suffering from a paralysis of one side, and after being treated by the army surgeons, and some of the most eminent men connected with our public charities, was put under the care of private practitioners, and their skill being of no avail, he was sent to the hospital at Bath to try the effect of the waters there ; he returned, however, without receiving the least benefit from the treatment, and appeared to be gradually sinking. I felt convinced that the system had been poisoned, but as every inquiry upon this subject was met by a denial, and the positive



assertion that he had taken nothing but what had been prescribed by the medical men, it seemed improbable that a quantity sufficient to produce such fearful results could have been administered in the ordinary course of practice ; this, therefore, seemed to me to be a proper case for the clairvoyante, and she was accordingly consulted upon it.

I gave her an envelope containing a note, upon which the patient had scrawled a few words, and also a small lock of his hair, which, unknown to him I had contrived to procure. After a few minutes, she said, " This person has been poisoned with mercury, and is full of it now. Quick, give me some sulphur, it affects me." After rubbing the sulphur in her hands for a minute or two, she applied her tongue to it, and then proceeded with the case. " Yes," she said, " I am sure he has been poisoned."

" Was it done by the medical attendant by mistake in administering too large a dose ? "

" No."

" Did he intend to commit suicide ? "

" No."

" How came he to do it, then ? "

" He caught a nasty complaint, procured the medicine himself, and not understanding the nature of it, took so much at one time, that it produced this malady."

She then entered very minutely into the case, pointed out what organs were affected, and told me a number of things which the patient had hitherto concealed. The next day I saw him alone, read the notes taken at the *séance* to him, and received from his own lips the acknowledgement of the truth of all that the clairvoyante had told me.

A number of experiments of this kind, some of them mere repetitions of the foregoing, others of a totally different character, gave me confidence in her ability to diagnose a disease from internal vision in a manner that it was not possible to do from any external examination. To repeat those experiments here would only burden our limited space without any good result ; we pass on, therefore, to notice some other efforts which were made to comprehend this wonderful faculty. In several cases in which the clairvoyante related things which betrayed an astonishing knowledge of distant and remote events,

we have not yet been able to verify her statements, and hence cannot put in the cases as evidence at all. In others we have ascertained that a portion of what was said is correct, and the remainder may be so, but at present we are not in a position either to affirm or contradict her assertions. Take a case in illustration :—

A short time since I took a friend with me to see the clairvoyante, who was anxious to know what had become of a relative who had emigrated some time since. Being put to sleep, a letter was put into her hand, and she was requested to find the person who wrote it. In a few minutes she said she had found him, and that he was in a lunatic asylum, having become deranged in consequence of a fever, that he was recovering, and would shortly return to his home. Now a letter had just before been received from Australia, stating that his friends had been obliged to put him under restraint, but whether the derangement of the intellect resulted from fever, or what the present state of the patient was, were things unknown to any one in this country. Many other cases were of this kind, and are omitted simply because we have no right to affirm their entire and absolute truth.

When the patient is at a distance, it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to bring the clairvoyante *en rapport* with him, at other times the thing is easily accomplished. Two cases will illustrate our meaning.

A few weeks since I had an urgent reason for knowing the state of health that a lady was in, whom I had not seen for many years, and from whom nothing could be obtained which could bring the clairvoyante into relation with her. The only thing which suggested itself was to take a relative of the patient and try if the one could be seen through the other, and here is what transpired on the occasion.

The clairvoyante having been put to sleep, was found to be in a very brilliant state. She was requested to take Mrs. M.'s hand, and having done so I inquired, "Do you see Mrs. M.'s aunt?"

"Which aunt? She has two."

"I mean her aunt Thompson."

After a long pause—"Yes, I see her; she is an old lady, and is very ill."

"Can you see where she is?"

"No, I cannot see the name of the town."

"She was in Lincoln, is she there now?"

"No, she is travelling, or has been very lately."

"Can you tell where she is now?"

"No, I do not see any name to the place, but she has lived there before, and I can see the sea from the top of the house."

"Well, can you tell me what is the matter with her?"

"Her blood is in a very cancerous state."

"Has she a cancer?"

"Yes, a very bad one in the womb; it has almost killed her."

"Has she ever had a cancer before?"

"Yes, she has had one in one of her breasts many years ago."

"Which breast?"

"I feel it in the right, it will therefore very likely be her left."

"Can we do anything for her?"

"No, nothing whatever." After a pause—"A little charcoal properly applied would relieve her, but there is no cure."

"You say the blood is in a cancerous state, what do you mean by that?"

"I can hardly tell, but I see something in the blood which should not be there, and I see that it is that which causes the cancer."

"I was told the other day that the plant called the archangel is a good thing for the cancer; can you tell me if it is so?"

"It may do good to some people, but I see the plant, and it is an excellent thing for the liver."

Returning to the patient again—"Can I do anything for her?"

"No, I do not see that you can."

"If she has left her old residence, how can I find her?"

"Mrs. M.'s father knows where she is; write and inquire of him."

It is hardly necessary to say that these, and many other particulars that were related at this interview were correct; the patient did not live more than a few weeks after this examination.

A day or two after this examination, I took another case, in which it was difficult to get the clairvoyante *en rapport* with the patient at all. In the first case a letter was tried, then a glove, and finally, at the third interview, a lock of the hair, which was successful. This was a case of congestion and malformation of the cerebellum; the patient

had been an enigma to the faculty, and the case had long since been given up as hopeless, but from the information given by the clairvoyante of the real cause of complaint, and the method of affording relief, we have little doubt but that the patient will be finally restored to health.

The above have been selected from more than fifty cases, all more or less interesting, and are given here, not because they are the most remarkable, but because they are better suited for publication. Many of the others could not have been published entire, and most of them are buried in oblivion, out of regard for the feelings of either the patients or their friends. The publication of cases, however, can never afford infallible evidence to the public; absolute experience, such as may be obtained by actual test, is the only satisfactory appeal to the scientific mind. This may easily be obtained, and without this no one who takes an interest in the subject should be satisfied.

The advantage to the physician and patient in consulting a clairvoyante, in the case either of acute or chronic complaints, is to know precisely what it is that is amiss. Every practitioner knows how difficult it often is to lay his finger on the seat of the complaint. Frequently the symptoms manifest themselves anywhere but in the region really diseased. A congestion of the liver produces pain in the head; disease of the heart is often manifested by tingling in the fingers; vermes in the pelvis of the kidney is often mistaken for diseased spine, and so on with numerous other maladies. Now what the physician with his tables of symptoms finds difficult and uncertain of attainment, the clairvoyante can do in a moment, and hence whatever the treatment may be that it is desirable to pursue, the cause and nature of the disease may be established without doubt.

Again, there are a number of things that are not convenient, nor indeed possible, to have recourse to; such, for instance, as the use of the speculum. A short time since I had a patient who was suffering from diseased uterus, and an examination was proposed; this was resolutely refused, the lady declaring that she would rather die than submit to it. Her case was therefore carried to the clairvoyante, and by a course of judicious treatment shortly cured. Now, in this case, an examination would have been useless, for the disease was within the

womb, and could not consequently have been seen with the speculum, no matter how carefully the examination might have been made.

Another advantage will be found in the adaptation of remedies to the constitution of the patient. Every one knows that a medicine which will act as a specific on people of one temperament will produce little or no effect at all upon another. In physic, as in food, what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and it is no disrespect to the profession to say, that a great many medical men are not acquainted with this adaptation of remedies to the peculiar constitution of their patients. Hence their want of success; not that they do not understand their *Materia Medica*, nor their nosology, but simply for the want of that knowledge which enables them to give the right medicine to the right patient. This the clairvoyante does intuitively; she sees the relations of the one to the other, and hence is always enabled to adapt the medicine, not only to the nature of the complaint, but to the constitution of the patient also. This is important in physical derangements. In mental and moral maladies it is invaluable.

It only remains now to notice briefly that there are conditions under which this faculty may be exercised, and that there are limits within which it may be relied upon for medical purposes; any other purpose we repudiate. If we appear thus to limit the circle of our confidence, it is only that we may be the more absolutely certain upon what we profess.

There are parties whom the clairvoyante cannot come into actual *rappor*t with, on account of their peculiar temperament. She often describes the magnetic atmosphere in which people appear to her according to some colour, as red, blue, green, &c., and there are some so absolutely offensive as to repel her entirely. A short time since I went to consult her on two cases, carrying a letter from one person and a lock of hair from the other. The person whose letter she received was so absolutely repulsive to her that she could not see him at all, and was irritated by the very touch of the writing; but after a complete failure with that case, she took the lock of hair, and gave one of the most beautiful delineations of the disease that I ever listened to. In all cases of the kind, when the repugnance is great, it is best not to press the case upon the clairvoyante.

Bearing these things in mind, and making due allowance for them, it is then necessary to bring the clairvoyante into *rappont* with the person to be examined. This may be done in several ways; generally a letter will be sufficient, or a glove, or indeed, anything which the patient has been accustomed to handle or breathe upon. Actual contact, so that the clairvoyante may touch the hand, is, however, always to be preferred, and next to this a lock of the hair cut from over the cerebellum. We have tried all manner of things, but next to the actual presence of the person to be examined this lock of hair is to be preferred to any other substance.

Another condition absolutely necessary to success is, that only one thing should be presented to the mind of the clairvoyante at one time. A lady, perhaps, will come with a tumour in the breast, very anxious to know if it be cancerous; upon this point she may be easily satisfied; but whilst with the clairvoyante she will perhaps desire to know something about the legacy that her aunt left her; and it may be also what has become of a friend, or a lover who has emigrated. Now, to mix questions of these kinds together, is only to insure a certain failure. For my own part, I recommend not permitting other things to be mixed up with the treatment of the sick.

It will naturally be asked what influence this singular mental exercise has upon the clairvoyante herself, and whether her health in any way suffers from being so frequently magnetised. So far as present experience goes, extending over some years, we believe that a moderate amount is beneficial, but that excess disturbs the faculty, and weakens and debilitates the body; the consequence is, that she never sees more than three or four cases in the same day, is never put to look at persons of inimical temperament or gross moral depravity a second time, and when these conditions are attended to, there is no injury whatever sustained. It is only further necessary to WILL that she forget everything which she has seen whilst asleep, and she will then wake up quite fresh and cheerful.

I am unable to offer any explanation whatever as to the manner in which the clairvoyante is affected by the medicines which those which she examines may have taken, or the diseases by which they are afflicted; but the effect is always visible. Mercury seems to affect her

more than any other substance, but other medicines and metals are not without their special influences. She was examining a patient the other day, who had sewed a quantity of money into her stays, and complained that the gold injured her. "It burns me," she said. Now we ascertained subsequently that it was an absolute fact that the patient had secreted a quantity of gold in her corset, but how this could affect the clairvoyante, who was more than two hundred miles from it, is a thing utterly unknown to me.

Another question which will naturally suggest itself is, what it is in the constitution which renders the clairvoyante susceptible of this strange mental condition; and here again I am utterly at a loss for the real cause. The subject in this case is a respectable married lady, about thirty years of age, and the mother of three pretty children. She is tall, thin, and of what phrenologists would call a fine nervous temperament; her manner and deportment are soft, kind, and amiable; her eye is clear and affectionate. She was a grievous sufferer for many years, and underwent two amputations of the leg, besides the excision of a tumour from the neck. It was whilst suffering from this latter malady that the clairvoyant faculty was first discovered; for, being put into the mesmeric sleep, she prescribed for herself, and was cured by her own treatment. All the other clairvoyants that I have known, have in like manner been great sufferers; but whether this ordeal be necessary for the development of the clear-seeing faculty I do not know; probably not.

## PART II.

It is now nearly twelve months since that the first part of this pamphlet was given to the public. Contrary to our expectation, two things resulted from that publication. First, the work which was thought to be so unattractive that few copies would be disposed of, sold so rapidly that another edition is now required : and, secondly, that which was designed to call the attention of the medical faculty to a new power in the diagnosis of disease, and the application of remedial agents resulted in the creation of an extensive practice amongst the sick ; more especially in cases in which ordinary medical treatment had been tried in vain. It becomes, therefore, necessary that we should issue a new book, and also that we make a candid statement of what the result of our year's practice has been.

Up to the time of issuing my last pamphlet, I had not in any way made clairvoyance a business, nor received a single shilling on account of any case that had been treated under the direction of Mrs. Thomas. I remained in this position towards it for ten months, that I might be at perfect liberty to express any opinion that I might arrive at on the subject. At the end of this time, however, I was not only convinced of the value of clairvoyance as an auxilliary to the healing art, but also that the presence of a medical man was required at every *seance* to use the faculty for the good of the patient. Unfortunately, medical science is at present so little understood by the public at large, and its nomenclature is so obsolete, that a second medium is required between the clairvoyante and the patient to prevent the mistakes which might otherwise occur. It was necessary also that this medium should have a strong sympathy with the clairvoyante, that his influence should be soothing and congenial to her, and having been selected by Mrs. Thomas, in the mesmeric sleep, when quite unknown to her personally, as a proper person to test her faculty and bring it before the public, I felt that having done this I was bound to adhere to it. Hence that which was begun merely for the sake of experiment, I might almost say of amusement, became a matter of grave professional consideration.



Having, however, once determined to adhere to the matter, it became necessary to lay down some general principles upon which to proceed, for Mrs. Thomas is able at times to see many things which have no connection whatever with medicine, and there are some medical cases which she cannot see at all.\* The following rules were therefore agreed to between us :—

- I. That she should see no cases unless I were present.
- II. That her faculty was only to be employed in matters of science ; namely, **PATHOLOGY** and **THERAPEUTICS**, or the diagnosis of disease and prescribing of remedies.
- III. That in all cases in which she was unable to see the patient, no matter from what cause, the fee should be returned.
- IV. That, except under very peculiar circumstances, we should decline all incurable cases. †

With these general principles for our guide I consented to take the direction and responsibility of this new method of treating disease.

Perhaps the best thing which we can do in preparing a second part to this pamphlet for the press, will be to give some brief account of the lady who is the Seeress in this matter, and add some remarks on the result of a year's medical experience.

It may be interesting to the student of human nature to know that Mrs. Thomas was from her childhood a somnambulist or sleep-walker. Why some persons fall into this state to which others are not liable is a matter which is at present hidden from the physiologist, but almost every one has, in the circle of their acquaintance, some one who either is at present or has been at some time or other the subject of such experiences. I am not aware that this state has ever been thoroughly investigated in order to ascertain what the intellectual faculties of the somnambulist are at that time, but that they can see without the use of the bodily eyes, and become conscious of things which in the ordinary and waking state were unknown to them, is well ascertained. A relation of what occurred to Mrs. Thomas when she was about sixteen years of age will best illustrate our meaning.

\* One singular fact is, she is unable to look at a prostitute. Thinking that this must be a mere whim, I procured some hair of an unfortunate, and put it into her hand when in the sleep, hoping to deceive her, but the experiment made her so ill that it has never been repeated.

A guinea one day disappeared from her father's waistcoat pocket in some unaccountable manner, and the son was accused of having taken it. Now, although the lad solemnly denied the theft, the circumstantial evidence appeared so strong against him that he was condemned to receive a severe thrashing on the following morning if the coin was not returned. All parties retired to bed in trouble. The father, on account of what he believed to be his son's dishonesty and lying; the son smarting under the unjust accusation, and in dread of unmerited punishment, and Mrs. Thomas in alarm and sympathy for her brother. In the middle of the night her mother observed Sarah get out of bed, and knowing her habit of sleep-walking lighted a candle and followed her. She left the house, entered the stable, and ascending by a delapidated ladder to the hay-loft, rolled back a bundle of hay, took something in her hand, and returning to the house placed it in her father's pocket. On examination this was found to be the identical guinea which must have dropped from the pocket whilst attending to the horses. On awaking next morning she was quite unconscious of all that had occurred: but how she discovered that the guinea was there, or how she was enabled to recover it whilst the bodily senses were apparently locked in profound sleep are things quite beyond my powers of discovering.

Without, however, overstepping the modesty of philosophical conjecture, we may perhaps assume that there are certain temperaments, by no means uncommon, in which the clairvoyant faculty may be very easily induced. In a larger work, which we intend to publish, this question shall be fully discussed. It is enough that we observe here, that *given* the proper constitution there are many circumstances which seem necessary to the full developement of the faculty.

The first of these circumstances will relate to the age and health of the subjects. They are more susceptible and the faculty is more brilliant in youth than in age, and I question very much if ever there has been a really good clairvoyant who has not been a great physical or mental sufferer. In addition to this, I am quite certain that there are medicines which have a direct and specific effect in the developement of the faculty. My only reason for not telling what these medicines are, is, that some silly people might, in attempting to induce the faculty, kill either themselves or others. But any one who has the least smatter-

ing of oriental or ancient medicine will know what drugs we refer to. The faculty, therefore is, we may take it for granted, common, and only needs the co-operation of favourable circumstances to insure its development.

When, however, all these conditions have conspired together to ripen the faculty, it still requires the presence of some one who is possessed of a fine temperament, a clear intellect, and a kind and gentle disposition in order to apply it to any useful purpose. All things being favourable, it is necessary to put the subject into the mesmeric sleep, and then direct the attention to the matter which it is desired to examine. There must, however, generally be some connecting link by which the clairvoyant may be brought *en rapport* with the patient; and this electric thread is so delicate that an adverse thought may easily divert it to some other object. A case or two will best illustrate our meaning.

In October last I received a letter from the Isle of Man, enclosing a piece of hair and requesting to know if the clairvoyante could tell what was the matter with the party to whom it belonged. After putting her into the magnetic sleep I gave her the hair and waited to hear what she would say. Having remained silent longer than usual, I said, "Can you find the person?" The reply was, "Yes, but he is such a long way off that I am tired in going over the water."

"Where is he?"

"In India, I am quite sure it is Delhi, but I will not go into the place. There are dead people there; there has been fighting. I will bring the gentleman away with me and examine him."

"Can you tell me what he is?"

"Yes, he is an officer. I know he is; he commands men. He is a fine man too, I like him."

"Is he ill?"

"No, his liver is a little out of order, but every body's liver is here: he has no other disease, but he is slightly wounded and very much exhausted. His sufferings, however, are mental more than physical."

"If you see the right person it is a case in which we cannot possibly do any good; leave, therefore, everything relating to his diseases and tell me something of his disposition and personal appearance?"

"He is a very fine man; tall, well made, blue eyes, open counte-

nence ; the hair is singular, it is of two colours ; he has a large and beautiful head ; he is passionate, but still very kind hearted. He has one artificial tooth in front. He is very fond of brandy and water, and has just drank a quantity."

"What time of the day is it where he is now?"

"It is now twenty-five minutes past four."

I had no idea when asking the question whether she was correct or not, but a friend being present, K. Mackenzie, Esq., he looked at a map of India and found that she was perfectly exact.

Although so many particulars had been given, I felt certain that the clairvoyante had not seen the person whose hair had been sent, and stated this impression in a letter which accompanied the case. A few days after sending off the preceding notes, the lady who had sent the hair wrote to a friend in town, and I am permitted to make the following extract from her letter.

"The hair sent was Mr. W.'s, Dr. Mill was therefore perfectly right in his conjecture as to the clairvoyante not having seen the right person ; will you, therefore, please consult her a second time. The account given by the clairvoyante would answer exactly to my cousin S———, who is now with his regiment, the 75th, at Delhi, and your letter gives us the clue as to how her mistake must have arisen. M—— procured the post-office order and placed it, together with the hair, in the envelope. At the time she did so she was thinking very much of India, and my cousin, as we had already received the news of the fall of Delhi, but the list of the officers killed and wounded was not out, and therefore we were very anxious to know what might have happened to S———. This must, therefore, have occasioned the clairvoyante's mistake. She has described S.'s character, position, &c., exactly, even to the fact of his having been slightly wounded : as far as we at present know he has received no serious injury. We are quite amazed at the clear, clever way in which she has told all about him."

Perhaps it would be difficult in the whole range of human psychology to meet with a more singular mental phenomena than that which is given above. It is not simply a case of clairvoyance, but one in which the vision is, for want of proper direction, carried thousands of miles from the person on whom it should be centered. Nor is this all ; but the habits, disposition, and personal appearance of a man are given, of

whose existence neither the clairvoyante nor her magnetiser were previously cognizant, and a circumstance mentioned which was at that moment unknown to any person in Europe; that of his being slightly wounded, for the despatch conveying that information did not arrive until after this *séance* took place; but how the vast space which divides London from India was annihilated; by what mental process she was enabled to survey the battle ground of Delhi, and be affected by the corpses which were there exposed, requires a solution which has not yet been dreamt of in our philosophies. But that she did so is a fact; that it would be absurd to deny, although we may not be able to explain how it should have occurred.

It will naturally be asked what mistake does she make, and under what circumstances does her lucidity fail? This is a question which it is difficult to answer with anything like precision, because she sometimes succeeds in matters which would seem *a priori* impossible, and utterly fails in others when the conditions would appear to a stranger to be much more favourable. Experience, however, has given me some insight into the limitations of her faculty, and the following may be taken as the result of my observation up to this time.

1. She is always able to see a patient when present. After having touched his hand she can describe the state of any organ to which I call her attention. Generally, also, say in eight cases out of ten, she can at that sitting state the cause and issue of the complaint. Occasionally, however, her vision is dim, and she then appoints some other time for going more fully into the case. Under such circumstances I always rely implicitly upon her second judgment, and have invariably found her correct.

2. The lucidity of her vision is in no way obstructed by intervening objects. She not only sees people when thick walls are between them, but she has seen and described persons, of whose existence she must have been previously unconscious, in different parts of the world. I attach no importance to those cases in which what she has said is probably true, but upon which we have no absolute evidence; but, in addition to the case already given of her seeing a person in India, she has been equally fortunate in reference to people in Australia, Africa, and America. When the distance is great, however, she invariably complains of being tired, and sighs heavily when she returns home.

Sometimes she will describe the houses, scenery, and vegetation of the country which she visits. She was put one day to examine a gentleman in Central America, and after having done so to the perfect satisfaction of the person who consulted her, I said, "That will do, leave what you have seen." When she replied rather eagerly, "No, I shall have a pine apple before I come away." She remained quiet for a few minutes, then moved her tongue and lips; said it was good and requested to be awakened. During the whole of this time she seemed as though her faculties were stretched to the utmost, but as soon as she had eaten her fruit she raised a heavy sigh, and appeared to fall into a deep sleep, from which she was awakened in the usual way.

3. I have not observed in her those permanent vicarious transference of the senses to other parts of the nervous system which have been so frequently observed in other clairvoyants. But whilst in the lucid state, I do not think that the location of any sense is perfect. I never saw her do it, but I am informed by her friends that she has been known to put a letter on her stomach to read it, and that she once read a will by its being placed on the top of her head; but as experiments of this kind are always painful to her, and of little or no service to any one, I never make them. I am also further deterred from such trials from the fact that such tests induce in the clairvoyante the habit of reading the thoughts of the magnetiser, which ruins the faculty for all medical purposes. When analyzing medicines, I do not perceive that she has any fixed method. Generally she seems to taste with the fingers and palm of her hand, but I have often seen her apply the substance to the tongue, and there are times when she seems to see, hear, and taste with the tips of her fingers. I observe also that she invariably uses the same hand in every test; but I conclude that the vicarious localization of the senses does not take place in her as it generally does in other subjects.

4. Her lucidity of vision extends beyond the present moment, and she can foretel, with circumstantial minuteness, events which will happen in connection with the organization of those whom she examines, often weeks, and sometimes months or more, in advance. This seems to me to be the more remarkable since her appreciation of space must be very imperfect, and I have no dependence at all upon her perception of time. Up to the present time we have made many promises

to patients, which to me, judging by ordinary data, appeared impossible in their realization; but hitherto we have never failed if the patients have only adhered to the prescribed treatment; but this matter will be better understood by relating a case or two.

About ten months ago a young gentleman came to consult us, who was said to be a great sufferer, but nothing was mentioned relative to the nature of his complaint. On being put to sleep the clairvoyante said, "The doctors have made a mistake here, this is not a proper case of asthma at all." On being requested to state what it was, she gave a very minute description of certain ulcers and excrescences at the entrance of the bronchial tubes, which, upon the least irritation from atmospheric or other causes would almost close the air tubes. As the weather was very fine the patient did not seem to suffer much, and I took it for granted that it was a light case of bronchial irritation, and readily therefore adopted her assertion that the patient might be cured within three or four months, without making any enquiries into the nature or history of the disease beyond what was stated at our first interview.

A few days after this *seance* I was called to see the patient, who was said to be suffering from one of his old attacks, and found him in agonies, which it would be impossible to describe. The eyes were sunk and hollow, the nose pinched, every line of the face was painfully contracted, whilst the whole frame seemed racked at every breath. On enquiry I found that he had been afflicted in this manner from his childhood, and that he had been regarded as an invalid for the last fifteen years. I felt convinced, therefore, that the clairvoyante had not seen the serious nature of the disease, for it appeared to me utterly impossible to cure a disease at once so obstinate and of long standing. Consequently the next day, when in the magnetic sleep, I told her that it seemed to me that the case was of a much more serious character than we supposed, and that a cure, if not impossible, was at least a long way off. Nothing, however, that I could say would shake her resolution or change for a moment the force of her conviction. The treatment, therefore, which was recommended was vigorously carried out; and I find, by reference to my books, that the gentleman was only twelve weeks under treatment when his lungs were pronounced sound. During the whole of the severe weather of last winter he was skating and taking other out-door exercises, and up to this hour the lungs remain

perfectly well. In this case her prediction was derided by every medical practitioner who was acquainted with the case. Still it was verified in every particular.

Similar to this was another case in which the probability of effecting a cure was more remote. A gentleman, who refused to give his name, presented himself one morning for the purpose of a clairvoyant examination. So very cautious was he not to be deceived, that he told me at the commencement that he would neither tell me his name nor answer any questions. This, however, was a matter of no consequence to us, so without any further conversation his case was gone into. The clairvoyante described him as suffering from a mental rather than a physical complaint, resulting from an utter prostration of the nervous system, which had rendered him altogether impotent and incapable of either mental or physical effort. The patient sat before me looking strong and healthy, and evidently suffering no pain. The only physical derangement which she could detect was a little serum, a small spot, on the right hemisphere of the brain, and some fluid with a small worm in it, over the nervous gangli, termed the solar plexus. After the clairvoyante had finished her statement, he said that she had told him everything quite true respecting his complaint, but that he had so little faith in physic that he totally disbelieved her statement in reference to a cure. For upwards of eight weeks this gentleman came to us once every week to be told the same story; pay his guinea for hearing it, and go away again without taking a single drop of medicine or adopting one suggestion which was made to him. When told that mere talking to him could do him no good, his invariable reply was, that he had tried everything; had been five years under the best medical treatment, and had lost all faith in physic. What rendered the matter still more difficult was, that the clairvoyante said that it was absolutely necessary to make him worse, to lay him up altogether, before any effectual cure could take place. After nearly three months spent in parlying, the patient consented to take medicines as prescribed; and now our real difficulties commenced. As he sunk lower and lower, under the influence of the medicine, his mental sufferings were aggravated, and I confess that at last I lost hope, and dreaded every day to hear that he had committed suicide, or died from sheer exhaustion. But during the whole of this time the clairvoyante mentained the same



opinion as to the issue of his complaint. Always persisting that he would recover and get married. When his depression had deepened, almost to insanity, and the prostration had become complete, the nerves presented indications of a reaction. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, he became more hopeful until nearly every symptom of his disease had departed, and he is now a happy married man. All this has taken place before my eyes, but how she was enabled to detect the cause of a disease which had baffled the most skilful diagnosis, and foretold months before the event happened, how and under what circumstances the organs would rally, and health and vigour return, are matters upon which I am no better informed than if I had never witnessed a clairvoyante examination.

As may be easily supposed, our patients were nearly all of that class termed incurable by the faculty in general, and hence we have had to decline a number of cases either from the clairvoyante's perceiving that the result would be doubtful, or else from the nature of the complaint fatal. Only this morning we have seen a lady who is afflicted with an atrocious stone cancer of the breast, which, although not incurable, is so very bad that it would only yield to a long course of medical treatment, which we are unable, from the circumstances in which she is placed, to administer. She is going to Edinburgh to put herself under the treatment of some skilful practitioner there, and wants me to write the full particulars of her complaint, as stated by Mrs. Thomas. Here, then, is my difficulty. If I write the true state of the case, the patient will be alarmed and seriously injured, and if I do not write it fully, the medical men to whom it will doubtless be shown will pronounce clairvoyante a "humbug," because the real nature of the complaint was not stated.

It is always painful to decline a case, but in many instances we are obliged to do so. People not only come to us when others have failed and pronounced them incurable, but they expect that we should work a species of miracle in their behalf. Now, with us, miracles are simply an absurdity, and lie far beyond the sphere of our operations. The clairvoyante simply SEES the cause of the disease, and if there be any known remedy sees also the relation and adaptation of the one to the other. But this is the most natural and logical process in the world, and beyond this we know and profess nothing. To her vision, when in

a state of lucidity, every cause of human suffering is open :—the insect boring its way through the sensitive fibre, the cancer globe floating in the blood, or the scofulous monades which predate the nervous fluid of those who are so unfortunate as to suffer from hereditary disease, are as tangible to her senses as are the shingle and boulders which ripple the course of the river to ours. When, therefore, the powers of nature are exhausted, death is not only inevitable, it is also best, for the sun of life must ever set in the halo of immortality.

It would never have occurred to me that there could be anything profane or irreligious in the exercise of this faculty ; but so many people have either spoken or written to me expressing a fear that there was something questionable in the practice of clairvoyance, that I am under the necessity of noticing the objection. For the satisfaction of those who have doubts upon this matter, I may observe that we use no incantations, nor ceremonies, make no attempt to call spirits from the vasty deep, or by any lunar or astrological divination to map out the future. The whole matter may be described in a few words.

The clairvoyante is seated in an easy chair, with her head to the north, and having divested myself of all metals, but more especially of gold or mercury, I stand before her, and taking her hands in mine, look steadily into her eyes, and *will* that she shall go to sleep. In about two minutes she falls into the magnetic sleep. I then make two or three passes over her face, for the purpose of calming her, and the somnambule state is perfect. She generally sleeps for about one minute, and is then prepared to examine a patient. She is now, however, able to see, but unable to hear any one who may be present except myself. To make the *rapport* perfect, she must touch the hand of the persons with whom she is to converse. She is then prepared to enter upon a diagnosis. She seldom asks a question of the patient, but placing her hand upon the part principally affected, seems to trace out the diseased fibres upon her own body, and then determines how she will describe the complaint, generally beginning her diagnosis with the organ primarily diseased. The careful observer will note many things of her in this state, as that she has a perfect sleep-life, which is distinct from her waking life, and that as she puts off the one she resumes the other. The passions also appear to sleep with the

external organs of the body, and the intellect and the affections become all in all. Indeed, the sleep-life is so much more perfect than the waking life, that in the former state a thing once seen is never forgotten, and often when my notes are at fault, she is put to sleep to recall things which have been spoken months before. It will also be observed that in the sleep state she knows what has happened to herself in her waking life, but when awake, she knows little or nothing of what she has seen when asleep. This appears to me to be nothing more than a demonstration of what has been taught by philosophers and divines in all ages, namely, that the mind has an existence independent of the bodily senses. There surely can be nothing profane or irreligious in this, although it is a thing that has never been dreamt of in the sensational and atheistical philosophy of the nineteenth century.

It is sufficient for me to know the tree by its fruit. Clairvoyance, when used to administer to the wants of mankind, by healing their diseases, is a gift of inestimable price, and when abused for gambling purposes, the sight departs, and those who attempt to follow the directions of the perverted somnambule fall into errors and losses. To me, the power to exercise every faculty of the body and soul for the good of others, is the noblest inheritance I have on earth; but let him that doubteth leave those matters alone lest he fall into condemnation.

It is not my intention to publish an account of the cases which we have treated, because I am quite sure that it would give pain to many of our best patients and friends, it will, therefore, be quite sufficient for our purpose if some of the more prominent diseases be named, along with an indication of the treatment pursued. The following cases will be quite sufficient to illustrate our usual method of proceeding.

1. The first patient who came to us and paid for his treatment, presented himself to us, because, although the majority of the medical men that he had consulted agreed in opinion respecting the nature of the complaint, all had failed to afford relief. He had been treated for chronic inflammation of the prostate gland, and although after trying some eminent allopathic practitioners, he had adopted homœopathy and hydropathy, still the complaint remained much the same. He is an artist of considerable talent, has a good constitution, and his habits are temperate; everything, therefore, favoured the supposition that a speedy cure might be affected. Still, year after year passed away

without that consummation having been attained. Instead of inflammation of the prostate gland, the clairvoyante declared that his disease had originated entirely with the liver; that a consequence of the congestion of that organ was a deposit of fine red sand in the pelvis of the kidneys and bladder, which caused a constant irritation and consequent debility of the sphincter muscles, but that, except slightly from sympathy, the gland was not at all diseased. When asked if he could be cured, she replied, with a smile, "O yes, immediately." The patient, consequently, came under treatment, and in about a month was restored to perfect health, which he retains to this day.

The above is given because it is the first case upon our books, and not because there was anything remarkable either in the diagnosis or treatment. It will, however, serve as a sample of many others, indeed what I might call all of our slight cases.

2. Generally speaking, our practice has been amongst patients suffering from the most serious complaints. Consumption, chronic diseases of the liver, tumors, cancer, and other maladies, which are always regarded with horror, and generally considered incurable. An illustration or two of this will be sufficient.

About six months since I received a letter one morning containing hair, and requesting a careful examination of the person to whom it belonged. Nothing was said in the letter which could in the least enable me to identify the owner, and I gave it to the clairvoyante, and waited to hear what she would say about the matter. In a few minutes she said, "I have found the patient. She is a lady about forty, I should guess from her teeth, and a very nice body she is too."

I said "very good, what is the matter with her?"

"There is a great deal the matter with her. She suffers from the liver, which is very much out of order, and will require to be cleansed before any relief can be given, but this is a case in which I should like to go through the body my own way."

"Very well, do so."

"I will begin with the lungs: they are weak and inflamed; there are no ulcers nor tubercles, but there is one very nasty spot. The whole chest and throat are delicate and painful, and there is a great disposition to cough; the heart is sound, but there is a little fluid about the pericardium.

"The stomach is weak, and the duodenum is still more unhealthy ; there is mucus and also some worms in it ; the bowels are weak, delicate, and irregular ; they require cleansing ; the right kidney has a little sand in the pelvis, and the whole of the urinary organs are weak.

"In the back, just over the kidneys, there is a quantity of dark fluid ; it is deep in amongst what I call the bandages and ligaments of the spine. It has not formed to a head to break, neither is it likely to do so. It is spread over a large surface, and gives a great deal of pain. It originated from a sprain or injury a long while ago.

"The womb is also diseased. It is not out of its place, except a disposition to fall may be called so ; but there is a substance in it quite up in the fundus. It has a honeycomb structure, and is a decided uterine cancer. You must not, on any account, tell the lady this ; it would alarm and cause serious injury. The fallopian tubes suffer from sympathy with the womb, and so do the other organs attached to it. There are pains in the legs, and I fear they will swell shortly if they have not done so already.

"There is a lump in the breast ; that also is cancerous, but it is best to say nothing about it.

"There is too much blood in the head ; but the headaches proceed from the state of the liver and stomach. There is no disease of the brain.

"The lady has pains about her, and great debility ; indeed, complete exhaustion. The case is a very fatiguing one, and I cannot see any more to-day."

When asked if it were possible to effect a cure, she said—

"Yes, I am sure that she may be relieved very soon, and I believe cured ; but I must touch her before I could be positive."

On the 28th December last we had a personal interview with the patient, when the clairvoyante entered into a more minute description of the nature of the complaint, stating more particularly what she considered to be the condition of the blood. She affirms that when there is cancer in the body she can always detect it in the blood, in the shape of dark particles, which she calls "cancer globules," and she judges it curable or incurable according to the number and virulence of these globules. In the treatment of cancer, therefore, we take it for granted that all operation with the knife, are positively injurious, and are,

to say the least of them, great mistakes. All this was explained to a physician who was a friend of the patient, and after mature consideration on the part of her family, including her medical friends and attendants, she put herself entirely under our treatment. It is not necessary to give in detail the treatment which was pursued, and its influence upon the constitution of the patient. She commenced taking the medicines prescribed by the clairvoyante on the 30th December 1857, and was seen for the last time professionally on the 13th April, 1858, when she was pronounced free from disease, and advised to go into the country to regain her strength. She has lately returned from the sea side quite well.

The reader will naturally enquire, have you then discovered some specific by which cancer in any part of the body may be cured? I should hardly like to answer this question in the affirmative, but as we never make any secret of our remedies, it may be interesting to the professional reader especially to know what medicines were used in this case. The London pharmacopœia does not, I believe, profess to contain a remedy for this malady; and hence it was necessary to look elsewhere. My practice, therefore, is to procure every rare drug and plant that I hear of, and as the clairvoyante is enabled, especially at certain periods, to tell what the medicinal properties of the substance may be, we make our own pharmacopœia, and she prescribes not only the medicine which is suitable for the disease, but measures also the quantity which should in every case be given.

The lady, whose case we have detailed above, first commenced her treatment with *Sulphur* and *Nux vomica*, in small doses, to prepare the body for the action of those medicines which were afterwards to be given. In about eight or nine days the sulphur was discontinued, and alternate doses of infusion of *Quillia* and *pure liq ex Sarze* given in its stead. In a week, the sand having been removed from the kidneys, and the liver being roused into action, the *quillia* was discontinued, and the patient subjected to a long course of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis* varied at times with the *Oimiasfuga Racemosa*. In addition to the above, the patient also took one  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. *Podophylline* pill every second or third night at bed time, and used the cancer ointment freely.

Although the patient suffered much during the winter from the throat and lungs, nothing was done on this account until the cancer

virus in the blood had been entirely destroyed. The wild cherry bark was now given, which acted not only specifically upon the respiratory organs, but as a general tonic to the whole system. With this our medical treatment may be said to have ended. The enemy which had invaded the body had been destroyed ; the healthy action of the organs was re-established, and all further care of her offspring was left to nature, who alone was sufficient to complete the cure.

It is not necessary that we should continue a detail of painful cases in this pamphlet, as we intend to treat the matter more fully in our forthcoming work. We give what is here set down as examples of our treatment, and as such they must be received by the public.

There is one question so often addressed to me that I suppose many people must be interested in it. " Does your clairvoyante prescribe Homœopathically ? " as a general principle. No, but at the same time I believe she always prescribes according to the homœopathic law, *Similia similibus curanter*, but we seldom or never give the globules. The law therefore is always recognised, the dose as invariably rejected. More than this, we sometimes mix the medicines and administer two at a time. It would be easy to defend this practice against all that homœopathic writers have said against it. Our only defence, however, is, we give simply what will cure, and should rejoice greatly if, in the accomplishment of this end, we could dispense with medicines altogether.

Having given this detail of our proceedings for the past year, it only remains to point out the cases in which clairvoyance is of importance, and the manner in which an examination may be made.

Although we do not reject minor cases, still we prefer dealing with desperate chronic complaints. Obstinate diseases of the liver, lungs, heart, or other viscera of the body. Nervous debility, cancer and scrofula, are cases which we prefer to any others. It should be observed that we do not say that those complaints are always curable : what we affirm is, that the clairvoyante sees when they are so, and can generally point out the proper remedies.

To get a correct diagnosis it is always desirable that the patient should be present. In such cases the clairvoyante can always see the true nature of the complaint, and when a consultation is desired, and the patient is at a distance, a lock of hair should be taken from the

back part of the head, enclosed in silk, and not touched by any one but the patient, until it comes into the hands of the clairvoyante. If these conditions be not properly attended to, the probability is that she will not see the patient at all. And if the hair be taken by any one adverse to her, or who desires to play any trick with the clairvoyante, she will very likely throw away the letter in contempt, and decline the case altogether.

It is only necessary further to remark, that we confine our attention exclusively to MEDICAL CASES. We leave all questions of stolen or lost property to the police, and fortune-telling to the gypsies. Gentlemen who advertise that they have placed bank notes in their safe, and will give them to any clairvoyant who will discover the number, may do so with perfect impunity for us. We are not even sufficiently interested in their opinions to care what they are respecting us. But if a son or a daughter be falling a victim to consumption; if the breast which nursed a noble family be burdened with cancer, or if the old gentleman himself be suffering from those common accompaniments of ease and good living; bile, gout, asthma, or chronic debility, we shall then be happy to demonstrate the truth and utility of clairvoyance by describing every cause and symptom of the disease, and if the constitution be not utterly ruined will bring hope and health to the family.

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W. C.

ERRATUM—In page 25, line 9 from the top, for *Therepeutics* read THERAPEUTICS.