

A RECORD
OF
MODERN MIRACLES.

BY
A DWELLER IN THE TEMPLE.

He is the best Physician who most alleviates the sufferings of
mankind

BOSTON:
BANNER OF LIGHT OFFICE.
1859.

THE RECORD
HODDER'S MIRACLES

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1880

B. B. S.

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MR. & MRS. J. R. METTLER.
PSYCHO-MAGNETIC PHYSICIANS,

No. 4 Winthrop Street, Hartford, Ct.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS,

With all diagnostic and therapeutic suggestions required by the patient, carefully written out.

TERMS:

For examinations, including prescriptions, \$5, if the patient be present; and \$10 when absent. All subsequent examinations \$2. Terms *strictly* in advance. When the person to be examined cannot be present, by extreme illness, distance, or other circumstances, Mrs. M. will require a lock of the patient's hair. And in order to receive attention, some of the leading symptoms *must* be stated when sending the hair.

MRS. METTLER also gives Psychometrical delineations of character, by having a letter from the person whose character she is required to disclose. *Terms* for the same, \$2.

The wonderful SUCCESS which has uniformly attended the treatment of disease prescribed by the best medical Clairvoyants, is a sufficient guaranty that the claims of this hitherto unknown agent are indeed founded in truth. In more than half of the towns and villages of New England are to be found the monuments of its mysterious skill; while thousands of men and women in the Middle and Western States, can testify to-day that their lives have been saved, or their health has been restored through the agency of medical Clairvoyance.

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CHAPTER I.

SEMANTHA METTLER—Her early unwillingness to be publicly known—Personal sacrifices—30,000 examinations—The people satisfied—How Science alleviates suffering—The achievements of the Faculty, recorded on innumerable tables of stone—Success inspires confidence—Psychometry—Psycho-physiology—Clairvoyance, etc.

Some ten years since Mrs. Mettler was unknown to the world. Only the few persons who composed the little circle in which she moved—and by whom she was cordially beloved—had ever breathed her name. She had an ardent desire to remain in the same obscurity, and her sensitive nature was instinctively disposed to shrink from contact with the rude, incredulous and thoughtless world. At length when the force of circumstances, and especially the gradual development of her remarkable powers, began to index the opening future, and to dimly foreshadow the duties and responsibilities of her life, she was filled with emotions of mingled doubt and apprehension. The writer of this was an interested witness of the mental struggle that ensued, and well remembers how constantly she endeavored to escape from the wide arena of public observation, and sought (only because she dreaded notoriety) to limit the exercise and even the knowledge of her powers to the little circle of her fireside and immediate friends.

But, in the course of human events, Providence selects appropriate instruments for beneficent purposes, often choosing the weak and irresolute among men to confound the wise and the brave. Humanity

demanding the exercise of Mrs. Mettler's faculties, and by degrees her native timidity was overcome by the importunity of friends and her own lively sympathy for suffering humanity. She yielded to a sense of duty, and—trembling betwixt hope and fear—she at length determined to consecrate her life to the work which imperatively called for the exercise of her powers. It certainly required a strong motive and no little resolution to prompt this step, and especially to actualize the purpose of the mind and heart. The sweet retirement of private life and the solace of undisturbed repose—so precious to every person of acute sensibilities—were to be sacrificed for a life of constant solicitude. Her house was to be made a public thoroughfare; she was expected to retire daily from the sphere of her outward relations and enjoyments, and thus to sacrifice a large portion of her waking life; she must be willing to be constantly immersed in the impure emanations from diseased bodies, and have her own peace of mind left to depend—in no small degree—on the welfare of all who might be pleased to seek her presence or assistance. With what scrupulous fidelity she has discharged the obligations incident to her place and profession, let those answer to whom she has been a minister of hope and health and life.

Ten years have now transpired since Mrs. Mettler came before the public. During this period not less than three years of the world's waking existence have been a blank to her. So much of her time she has spent in the magnetic trance and in the exercise of her clairvoyant vision. During her daily transfigurations—within the period first named—she has made 30,000 examinations of diseased persons. Of these nearly all have resulted in relief to the patient; many, almost hopeless victims of disease and malpractice, have been effectually cured; while—so far as is known—*not even ten persons* have, publicly or otherwise, expressed dissatisfaction with the general results of her clairvoyant examinations. The fault-finders, with scarcely an exception, have been the poor slaves of popular prejudice, too ignorant to express or to have an intelligent opinion, too full of self-conceit to discover the merits of others, and withal too blindly attached to their exploded dogmas to be willing to so much as witness an exhibition of Mrs. M.'s powers. And yet her success has, perhaps, no parallel among the practitioners of her class. Of course it would be quite useless to look for the proofs of a similar success in the records of the Medical Profession. To be sure the scientific but unskillful doctors, no doubt, release a great number from their sufferings

every year. [Those who would make a proper estimate of the cures wrought by them, are respectfully referred—for matter-of-fact information—to the *books of the undertakers*, and likewise to the long lists of names that constantly appear in the newspapers, under the head of *obituary notices*.] Probably more people have been sent to heaven by the Medical Profession than by the mere *profession* of religion. In numerous instances the representatives of accredited science have been put to shame by Mrs. Mettler's disclosures respecting the original cause, the particular seat, the precise nature, and the ultimate result of a disease, when these were previously all unknown by the afflicted parties, and not to be detected by ordinary professional sagacity.

By the constant and successful use of her faculties Mrs. M. has very naturally acquired a degree of confidence, and no longer exhibits the reluctance that characterized her early experience. Owing to her extraordinary success, her name has found its way into almost every city and hamlet in the United States, and scattered abroad all over the continent are the people who rise up and call her blessed; for when they were ready to perish she visited them, and a spirit of healing went with her. Many have found in her touch, a soothing, pain-destroying power; the languid pulses leap, and the expiring hopes of multitudes have revived in her presence; and a subtle, mysterious energy has often been imparted to the very springs of life. It is not, of course, pretended that she is an infallible oracle; that her impressions are to be received with implicit confidence, or that she has discovered the art of making mankind immortal in the flesh. Whoever claims such gifts for any human being is neither an enlightened philosopher, a prudent counselor, nor a true friend. As imperfection of necessity belongs to all human gifts and faculties, and is inseparable from mundane conditions, only they are truly wise who are conscious of their weakness while they realize their power.

The writer could easily fill a volume with well-authenticated facts, illustrative of Mrs. Mettler's various and extraordinary gifts. Her clairvoyant examinations of the sick, and her psychometrical delineations of character, afford many of the most convincing proofs of her susceptibility to the most varied and delicate, yet reliable impressions from the physical, mental, and moral conditions of others; whilst many of the examples of her psycho-psychological and therapeutic powers, have rarely been equalled since the times of the early Christian Apostles. Without even attempting a complete classification or any nice metaphysical or technical distinctions, I propose to place on

record, in this connection, some of the remarkable facts which have been developed in the course of Mrs. Mettler's professional experience. In the accomplishment of my present object these may very properly be comprehended in three general classes, as follows :—

1. **DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER**—from information derived from autography, and through the channels of psychometric perception.

2. **PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL CURES**—wrought through the agency of the will and the hands ; or the equilibration of the Electro-vital forces by volition and magnetic manipulations.

3. **CLAIRVOYANT REVELATIONS** ; or the discovery—by interior or spiritual sight—of organic and physiological conditions, mental states, and moral qualities, together with objective forms, natural phenomena, incidental occurrences and local circumstances,—all of which may be remote from the seer, both with respect to time and place.

The facts disclosed in the succeeding chapters are not only sufficient to rebuke the popular skepticism, but they should likewise humble the arrogant and unfounded pretences of many who claim to belong to the scientific classes in society. The ideas and the institutions of ages, and those who have entertained and defended them, are on trial to-day before an august tribunal. The theories and systems which once were cherished as the constitutional embodiment of all human and divine wisdom, even now depart to mingle with the residuum of dead and forgotten things. As the great trial proceeds, the public confidence in the popular systems of Medicine is being shaken ; and the practitioners who once fancied they had a secure footing, already find that what appeared like solid ground, moves beneath their feet, and gives sensible signs of passing away. Our old pathological treatises, and the ancient pharmacopœia, are beginning to be especially interesting as the fossil remains of obsolete ideas, preserved as carefully as the old bones in the Medical Colleges, which they otherwise much resemble in their freedom from the principles of essential life.

CHAPTER II.

PSYCHOMETICAL DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER—Dr. Buchanan—Portraits of Distinguished Characters—Prof. E. I. Sears—Influence of the Autograph of a Murderer—Mr. Gallier, of New Orleans—No Impressions from blank paper—Test of the Infant Child—Reading the Lords and the Literati—Impressions from the Autograph of a Prisoner—Remarkable Psychometric Portrait of Kossuth—A Spirit-communication in “an unknown tongue”—Thomas L. Harris, Dante and the “Inferno.”

The capacity of certain impressible persons to perceive, by an exquisite power of cognition, or semi-spiritual sensation, the general and particular characteristics of unknown persons, by merely holding their autographs in the hand, or against the forehead, has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of numberless experimental observers. Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN was the first and most scientific investigator in this department, and his observations and experiments form a large portion of the early history of Psychometry. This faculty—which, in numerous instances, may be wisely employed and with great practical advantages, is possessed by Mrs. Mettler, in an unusual degree. By placing a sealed letter against her forehead she is able to establish a sympathetic *rapport* with the writer, when she immediately becomes receptive of impressions from his mind and respecting his character. We have subjected her powers—as manifested in this particular phase of psychical phenomena—to numerous trials; and the results, with scarcely a remembered exception, have been highly satisfactory. Some seven years since the writer published in his SHEKINAH the Psychometrical Portraits of Prof. George Bush, Theodore Parker, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Virgil C. Taylor, Horace Greeley, Isaac T. Hopper, Frances H. Green, Sarah Helen Whitman, Alice Cary, and other distinguished persons. The letters from which Mrs. Mettler gave the psychometrical delineations referred to, were carefully sealed before they were forwarded to her, and they were subsequently returned to the present writer with the seals unbroken, accompanied in each case with a transcript of her impressions in her own language. The names of the parties, whose characters were thus submitted to her inspection, were first disclosed to Mrs. M. when the delineations were published.

On one occasion the writer of this submitted a letter just received

from Prof. E. I. Sears, the New York correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, who is widely known as a facile, graceful and forcible writer. [I may observe in passing that Professor Sears has long been an able contributor to a number of the more influential secular papers—in the Eastern, Western and Southern sections of the Union—to say nothing of his frequent and more elaborate contributions to the *Journal of Education*, as well as to several Popular Magazines and Literary Reviews. By his classical attainments; his familiarity with several modern languages; his varied, extensive and practical information; as also by his genial spirit and unaffected liberality, Professor Sears has done much to improve the moral tone and to elevate the literary standard of American Journalism.] At the time the letter referred to was submitted to the psychometrical ordeal, I had no personal acquaintance with Professor Sears, and Mrs. Mettler had never even heard of that gentleman. However, faith in Psychometry and confidence in the powers of Mrs. M. induced the determination to give publicity to her impressions, without waiting to have them confirmed by information communicated through the ordinary channels. Accordingly, the Portrait was published in the *Spiritual Telegraph* of the date of Oct. 15th. 1853. Immediately after it appeared, the following polite acknowledgment, of the fidelity of the picture, was received from the gentleman whose mental and moral likeness was appropriately set in the Psychometrist's description:—

NEW YORK, OCT. 18, 1853.

PROF. S. B. BRITAN:

Dear Sir,—In the *Telegraph* of last Saturday I was agreeably surprised to find a "Psychometrical Portrait of myself, from the pen—as I presume from your introductory remarks—of the highly gifted Mrs. J. R. Mettler. I have read the portrait carefully, and, for truth's sake, feel bound to say that, while I cannot pretend to deserve the very high estimate which the lady has given of my character and faculties, (without, as you observe, having known ought about me except through the medium of a letter *she had not read,*) my friends, as well as myself, have been astonished at the *fidelity* with which she has portrayed my peculiarities.

Were I a believer in "Spiritual Intercourse," I probably should not wonder so much; but I am not—never have been; although I have always read your paper with deep interest, and have sincerely admired the ability and talent with which it has been conducted. How to account, therefore, for Mrs. Mettler's truthfulness, in regard to my dis-

position, habits, etc., I am utterly at a loss. Of this, however, *I am convinced*, that let what may inspire her—let it be “light from Heaven,” or from the disembodied, inspiration she certainly has—no one can read her sparkling sentences and graphic pictures, without the consciousness of being *en rapport* with a superior mind.

Permit me, dear sir, to express my best thanks to you for the large space you have devoted in your talented journal to this highly complimentary portrait; and should a convenient opportunity present itself, I should feel under a still deeper sense of obligation, by your telling Mrs. Mettler how highly I appreciate the distinction with which she has honored me.

Believe me, with friendly respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. I. SEARS.

The writer once placed in the hand of Mrs. Mettler the autograph of a man who had taken the life of his own child. She at first described—in broken sentences—the confusion of her mind, and the strange, bewildering, and painful sensations in her head, exhibiting, at the same time, strong indications of delirium. This was succeeded by violent gesticulations, a convulsed action of the whole system, and signs of strangulation. Then lucid moments supervened, when the muscles were relaxed, the disposition became childlike, a sweet smile played over the features, and the whole manner and spirit were gentle and devotional. Again, the wild paroxysm—like a sudden tempest—swept over the soul and the countenance. For some time fearful convulsions and brief seasons of placidity and apparent exhaustion alternated like succeeding waves of light and darkness, when the right hand—which had hitherto held the autograph with a preternatural grasp—was, all at once, relaxed; the offensive object was violently thrown from her, and the spell was broken.

On one occasion a carefully sealed envelop was received by Dr. Mettler, with a note requesting that the envelop and its contents might be submitted to Mrs. M. for her inspection. It was at length returned with the acknowledgment that *the character could not be discovered*, Mrs. Mettler having received no impressions while holding the letter. It was subsequently ascertained that *the envelop contained a piece of blank paper*. At another time Mr. James Gallier, a wealthy gentleman, whose residence is in New Orleans, forwarded sixteen letters to the Doctor, for his wife to psychometize. Delineations of character were given in every case, *save one*. The exception was a closely sealed package, from which Mrs. M. could obtain no impression. Her

mind was a *blank*; and she observed to her husband, that the person was either an *idiot*, or, for some other reason, exhibited no development of mind. The letters—all numbered and with the seals unbroken, together with a record of the impressions derived from each—the portraits being numbered correspondingly—were returned by mail to New Orleans. On the receipt of the package, Mr. Gallier invited a number of his friends to meet him at the residence of his son. When the party had assembled, commencing with number one, he proceeded—without mentioning names—to read the several psychometrical descriptions, in each case leaving it for the company to decide as to which person—of their number or within the circle of their acquaintance—the portrait belonged. Fifteen portraits were in this manner examined, and the letters bearing corresponding numbers laid aside. The remaining letter, from which no impression could be obtained, remained to be disposed of. On breaking the seal, it was found to contain a *sheet of paper whereon an infant child—only six months old—had made some irregular pencil lines and scratches!*

Many other psychometrical descriptions of distinguished public characters have from time to time appeared in the *Hartford Times*, *Spiritual Age*, *Telegraph*, and other public journals. Among the number, the portraits of Charles Dickens, Daniel Webster, Lydia Maria Child, and several other noted statesmen and popular authors may be remembered. Some time since the editor of the *Hartford Times*, having obtained autographs from three very prominent men in the Old World—which he enclosed and sealed in separate envelopes—submitted them to Mrs. Mettler. The personal, intellectual, moral, and social characteristics of each were so accurately described, that an intelligent gentleman, to whose judgment they were submitted, instantly recognized the likenesses, saying, as he examined them—“This is Lord Brougham;” “this is Ashburton;” “and this is D’Israeli;” “and there are remarkable points in each.”

At the same time a letter written in the Connecticut State Prison, by a man convicted of burglary and an attempt to kill, was handed to Mrs. M., whereupon she remarked:

“The sphere of this writer is *unpleasant*; he has a double character; that is, he has much secretiveness, and is not just what he appears to be. He has conscientiousness, but it does not control him; he loves to read poetry—can write poetry tolerably well; he dwells a great deal upon home and the scenes of his childhood—indeed more than upon

any other subject ; he has a great love of order, is odd in his expressions, but his general character is not pleasant."

Of this case, the editor of the *Times* says :

"I had not read the letter, but had liberty to do so. In it was a request that his mother would send him a volume of poems, and some worsted shirts of a certain color ; then followed *four well-written stanzas on the 'HOME OF HIS CHILDHOOD.'* This letter was written with an extraordinary regard for order, every comma, semicolon, period, dash, apostrophe, and hyphen, was in its place, and some of his ideas were oddly enough expressed."

As a convincing illustration and proof of Mrs. Mettler's extraordinary psychometrical powers, I will here introduce her portrait of the great Hungarian Apostle of Liberty. A letter written by Kossuth to Judge Edmonds—whilst the former was in St. Louis—was inclosed in a buff envelop and handed to Mrs. M., without the least intimation respecting the source of the communication. It is proper to remark that, in a note accompanying the original publication of the portrait, Mr. F. L. Burr of the *Times*, observes that "the letter from which these impressions flowed was penned by Kossuth immediately after the close of one of his most eloquent and self-exhausting speeches to a multitude in St. Louis."

PSYCHOMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE INSPIRED MAGYAR.

"This person must feel *exhausted*—this is the feeling produced in me. I incline to be sighing. I am oppressed for breath, and feel like fainting from exhaustion. Must I give way to my feelings? [*Yes.*] Then my hands and arms must be raised; there must be a waving first of one hand and then of the other. This person *gesticulates like one speaking to a crowd.* Who can it be? I feel much *exhausted* after these exertions.

This gentleman has a massive brain; at times the head seems almost ready to burst with the ideas which flow through the mind. He possesses great intelligence and rare gifts of oratory.

Intuition is the great governing principle with this individual. The spiritual element predominates in the character. There are no bounds to his calculations—there is no one thing too great for him to undertake. His perceptive powers seem to lead him almost, if not altogether, beyond every other mind, enabling him to calculate the end from the beginning.

This person's knowledge is truly astonishing. His mind must be

naturally educated, and not governed by books, or the opinions of others. He forms his own conclusions, is extremely firm and fixed in his own opinions, and never seems to waver, or turn from what he conceives to be right.

This person seems to possess unbounded benevolence. He cannot rest contented by being blest himself; but his great aim and desire appear to be the redemption of the world. His fellow beings must all partake of the great bounty and blessings of Liberty.

His powers of concentration are truly remarkable. He has also large cautiousness—but no timidity—with very large combativeness, which he would be likely to exercise in defence of Self, Family and Country.

He is one that would win all hearts to himself; and no one could see him, or become acquainted with him in the least, without feeling an attachment which cannot be severed. I never came into the sphere of such a mind. I feel at times as though I was almost lifted from the Earth—that I must be a spirit. Words flow into my mind in such a manner—with such wonderful rapidity, that the tongue is scarcely able to utter what I feel, and desire to express. I feel at times as though appealing to the sympathies of those around me; and then again such boldness and consciousness of right, that I could face a whole nation—and they would sink into insignificance before the principle for which I contend. I seem to be supported and sustained by a constant influx of spiritual strength, which enables me to speak in such a manner, that not only astonishes myself, but all who hear me.

This *must* be a great Statesman. All the common affairs of life appear to be nothing, compared with the great end which this individual seems to have in view. He cannot be bound by either sect or party. He seems determined to throw off all shackles from himself and country. Freedom of thought, speech, and action, is his motto. He is untiring in his exertions, and must be self-forgetful. He appears to be spending his life for a cause most dear to his heart—and that must be LIBERTY. But by his exertions he is fast exhausting his physical strength; and were he not sustained by spiritual influence, he could not last long. I should never tire in contemplating and sympathizing with this remarkable man. His sphere is most delightful to me!"

In giving psychometrical delineations of the characters of persons

living in the body, Mrs. Mettler is seldom or never entranced, but it is said that written communications from Spirits invariably induce this state. Psychometry may, therefore, aid us to determine the origin of such mystical writings as are of questionable authenticity. Of this class I will cite two examples as additional illustrations of Mrs. Mettler's powers. Alvin Adams, Esq., of Boston, having received a mystical message through a Medium, in characters resembling Chinese, inclosed the same and forwarded it to Dr. Mettler, with a note requesting that it might be subjected to the ordeal of psychometric inspection. It was accordingly placed in the hands of Mrs. M., and a significant portion of her impressions will be found in the subjoined extract:

"In placing this letter to my forehead, I feel a burning heat, as though I were approaching the sun. As I draw nearer, the light becomes bright, and almost dazzling. In that light I see ethereal and angelic forms. I see one with a massive head, a keen piercing eye, and a mind that seems to hold all other minds about him in breathless silence. They bow in submission to him, or rather feel their inferiority in his presence. His subject appears to interest the group that encircles him; and what he has to say appears to relate to matters on the earth. Massive ideas enter my brain, accompanied with such an anxiety to make known to the world mysteries of which you have never yet dreamed!

This writing must have emanated from the Spirit World. I see no distinct character individualized; but there are presented to me Spirits who have lived in different countries, and have spoken diverse languages. One of the number appears to have given the communication that I now hold against my forehead. It is *in an unknown tongue.*"

A few days after Rev. Thomas L. Harris had completed his improvisation of the remarkable Poem entitled "AN EPIC OF THE STARRY HEAVEN," an incident occurred one evening, that will interest the reader, and with the citation of which I shall leave this part of my subject. Several persons were assembled at the residence of Mr. Partridge, in New York; the Doctor, Mrs. Mettler, Mr. Harris, and the writer, being among the number. In the course of a general conversation on Psychometry, Mr. H. went to his room and procured a slip of paper, on which he had previously, (during the delivery of the Epic) been impelled to write the name, DANTE. [The chirography, which was wholly unlike that of the Medium, was executed—as Mr.

Harris firmly believes—by Dante himself. A Spirit, dressed in antique costume, appeared standing before him. He felt a strong desire to know something of the immortal visitor, when his hand was suddenly controlled, and the name was written.] Folding the paper into a small compass, and in such a manner as to entirely conceal the name, Mr. Harris, without giving any explanation, placed it in the hands of Mrs. Mettler for her impressions. In a few moments the psychometrist was profoundly entranced. At first she exhibited emotions of sadness and grief. Then rising and walking toward a remote corner of the apartment, her eyes being closed, she appeared to hold converse with invisible beings. She paused, and seemed looking at objects beneath. Her whole frame shook spasmodically, and the muscles of the face were distorted and convulsed, as if the images of the “Inferno” were passing visibly before her. At length she spoke with uncommon emphasis, and we caught the following words :

“No! No! I am not mad! I am not mad! Keep me in bondage, if ye will. Are ye fiends? Ye hellish bigots of Earth, curses! [a pause] nay, *blessings* be upon your heads. [Here Mrs. M. raised her head, and appeared to be looking into the Heavens; the muscles of her countenance gradually relaxed, a sweet smile irradiated her features, and she continued:] Bright Angels hover in the upper air; they smile on me, and their presence gives me peace.”

Mrs. M. continued at some length in a strain that led those of the company who were acquainted with Dante’s history to think that she was *en rapport* with his spirit, and that visions of the Poet’s earth life, and the scenes of the *Divina Commedia* were passing before her.

CHAPTER III.

Psycho-physiological Cures—Mary Mosman—Sight and Speech Restored—Mrs. Burt, of Chicopee—Straightening the Crooked Limbs—Cases from Mrs. Green's Biography of Mrs. Mettler—Grand Locomotion of bed-ridden Women—Sudden Restoration of Mrs. Wilkie—Typhoid Fever arrested and a sick Prophet made to take up his bed and walk.

The astonishing cures wrought by Mrs. Mettler, after the method which has been variously denominated the "Laying on of Hands," "Magnetic Manipulations," "Psychological Control," etc., indicate that she possesses remarkable healing powers, and is capable of exercising a vital and renovating influence over others which has not been surpassed during a period of fifteen centuries. In this respect, at least, it must be conceded that she is a far more worthy successor of the early Christian Apostles than the modern clergy. It was in the beginning of the year 1850 that this mysterious power was first made manifest through Mrs. M., in the sudden and wonderful restoration of Miss Mary Mosman, at Cabotville, Mass. The details of the case are given by her venerable father, Deacon Silas Mosman, in the following communication, which was widely published immediately after the occurrence:

"CABOTVILLE, JAN. 9, 1850.

"Be it known that my daughter, Mary, now twenty-two years old, has, for about three years past, been mostly confined to her bed, and unable to walk alone. About the middle of July last she lost all power of the organs of speech, and a few days after was deprived of her eyesight, becoming entirely blind, with no power to even raise her eyelids. All possible means have been used for her relief. She has been attended by twelve or thirteen different physicians, some of them being of the highest order and skill. She continued in about the same condition, changing only for the worse; and was finally told that she could never be any better.

"By this time we had almost despaired of obtaining any relief. But through a kind Providence, we noticed a letter in one of the Springfield papers respecting the claims and powers of Mrs. Mettler, the *clairvoyante*, in healing and restoring the sick. We immediately

applied to her, and, after several attempts, we were fortunate in getting her to make us a visit. On the evening of the above date she called, made a clairvoyant examination of Mary's case, and prescribed for her. The next day Mrs. M. called again; and by manipulations quieted her a good deal.

"On the next Wednesday she called a third time to see her, and in about half an hour, with NOTHING BUT HER OWN HANDS, she succeeded, to the joy of all, in opening her eyes, and RESTORING HER SIGHT AND SPEECH! The next day Mrs. Mettler called again, and to our astonishment she triumphantly put the case beyond all question, by making my daughter WALK entirely alone, which she had not done for three years.

"Such are the facts in this most remarkable cure. Mary continues to see, talk, and walk, and for all we know she must soon be restored to her former good health."

Miss Mosman's singular recovery created no little excitement in the neighborhood of Cabotville, and Mrs. Mettler was soon called to attend Mrs. Climena Burt, of Chicopee, Mass. Mrs. B. was afflicted with Spinal Disease and Inflammatory Rheumatism, and several eminent physicians had declared her case hopeless. For more than a year she had been unable to walk, and for seven months had been compelled to sit in a rocking-chair day and night. The muscular system was powerless, and one lower limb was so contracted that it was some four inches shorter than the other. During Mrs. Mettler's first operation, and within the space of twenty minutes, *the contracted limb was straightened to its full length*; the patient immediately stood erect, and walked about the room without the least extrinsic aid or support. Mrs. Burt continued to improve, and the cure was permanent.

The following brief statements of several important cases are extracted from Mrs. Frances Harriet Green's Biography of Mrs. Mettler, which was published in 1853:

"Mrs. Sophia Taylor, of Granby, Mass., had been suffering six years from a complete prostration of the nervous system. She had employed several of the most skillful physicians, but gradually grew worse for four years, during most of which time she had been unable to walk without taking hold of whatever she could reach for support, and then only for a few steps.

After having examined, and prescribed for the patient, Mrs. Mettler quieted her for the night by making passes; and in the morning the

magnetic treatment was renewed. In *less than half an hour* Mrs. Taylor became strong and was able to walk erect, when she went into another room, took breakfast, sat a long time, and walked round the house. The next day she went up stairs, and came down again, without the least help, which she had not done before throughout her whole sickness. On the third day she went all over the house, then went out, and walked the entire length of the piazza; and a few days after she rode out to visit her sister, whom she had not seen for five years, though only a mile distant."

"Mrs. Renaude, of Stamford, Ct., had been sick three years, most of which time she had been confined to her bed, and was unable to walk without assistance. During the previous year she had been kept constantly in bed, and was unable to sit erect. She had the most scientific physicians of the various schools, and took a great deal of medicine, without relief. On Mrs. Mettler's first visit the distress of the patient was greatly mitigated, and she was made to walk alone, with a firm and strong step, from one room to another. The next day, after a renewal of the same treatment, Mrs. Renaude went into the street, and returned without being tired."

"Mrs. Rowley, wife of Harmon Rowley, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., had been sick fourteen years, of a general debility. For two years she could not rise from her bed, or walk without assistance. In a very few minutes she was made to rise, and walk across the room without help; and after a few applications of the same power, she could walk, and run briskly."

"Mrs. Mary M. Ferry, of Granby Centre, Mass., was sick between three and four years, and during the last year had been mostly confined to the bed, and was wholly unable to walk alone. She continued to grow worse, and the case was considered nearly, if not quite hopeless. When Mrs. Mettler first visited her, which was March 7, 1850, she found the patient in bed, scarcely able to move.

After making a clairvoyant examination, Mrs. Mettler was restored to the natural state, when she magnetized the patient so powerfully, that she soon had her on her feet. Mrs. Ferry walked through several rooms, returned to her chamber, and after sitting awhile, rose and went out into the dining-room, sat at table, ate dinner, and walked to her room again. The patient continued to walk, and to advance generally in a rapid recovery of her former health."

Mrs. Wilkie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is another of the living witnesses

whose accumulated testimony long since forwarded Mrs. Mettler's detractors—by an express line—to their own place, and left popular skepticism with but the poor support of its unblushing and incorrigible ignorance as a ground of defense. Mrs. W. was a great sufferer for months, while under the treatment of a distinguished physician, but was mysteriously restored by Mrs. M. To indicate the nature of her case and the manner of her cure, I will extract portions of a letter from her husband, which originally appeared in the *New York Tribune*. Speaking of his wife's case, Mr. Wilkie says:

o o o "So extremely weak and tender had her system become, that the slightest jar or unequal movement on the part of the persons supporting her round the room, or raising her from the bed or sofa, was attended with serious consequences, so much so as to throw her back perhaps a fortnight, so as to be unable to endure being moved from the bed. Under these circumstances of course she has frequently felt much discouraged, and disposed to entertain but faint hope of ultimate recovery.

o o o o o o o o o
I should have mentioned that *for some six months my wife was unable to articulate above a whisper*, and by great exertion only was she able to make herself heard so as to be understood. Shortly after being awake, Mrs. Mettler desired to be left entirely alone with Mrs. W., in order that Mrs. W.'s attention should not be diverted from being solely concentrated on herself, (Mrs. M.) In about twenty minutes she called me to come and see my wife, and sure enough, there, in the middle of the floor, she stood erect, expressing, *in a loud and natural voice*, her fears that she would fall. Mrs. M. told her to walk toward her, which she did with ease, evidently charmed and delighted at her novel situation. She repeated her walk three or four times across the room, entirely by herself; seated herself, by Mrs. M.'s directions, in an arm-chair; put her hands on the arms of the chair, and raised herself out of it, and walked across the room to Mrs. M., all the time talking in a delighted way, in quite a loud voice. She then walked into her room and lay down in bed, without any assistance—*for the first time in ten months*. Of course, the children and servants, that is, the whole household, looked on it as nothing less than a miracle. Her power of voice and limb were suddenly restored, in the most agreeable way, and as if by magic. Nothing, in my opinion, can be more absurd than for medical men and others to affect to sneer at Mrs. Mettler's art. Facts are stubborn things. Here is the case of my

wife, who has been ten months in the hands of the regular medical practitioners, and not unlikely, under the same course of treatment, to continue many months more, suddenly raised from her bed of weakness and suffering, and *made to walk and speak!*

Yours truly,

G. W."

The only remaining example of this class, which my limits will permit me to notice in this connection, shall be that of Andrew Jackson Davis, from whose report I extract the following:

"My case was submitted to her inspection, and her diagnosis of the symptoms was exceedingly accurate. Out of several millions of medicines which exist in the world, her discriminating perceptions selected, for my case, two simple vegetable remedies. Of these a tea was made and administered according to her directions. Through the agency of this simple tea, the applicability of which to my complaint the wisdom of a clairvoyant only could discover, my fever was subsided.

Now I put this down to the credit of clairvoyance; for the *Typhoid Fever* is the most obstinate of all *positive* disturbances; and, under the treatment of the most skillful physicians, it is known as a fever which exhausts itself or the patient—one or the other must die. But clairvoyance accomplishes in a few hours what the medical science of modern days classes among the impossibilities.

Combined with the tea, in the removal of this fever, was human magnetism, sometimes called psychology. I can never forget the morning when the following miracle was wrought upon me. The physician who had seen me but two days previous, gave it as his opinion that I should be obliged to remain in bed six weeks, and abstain from food twenty days longer. I had already sunk so low in physical strength that I could not turn in bed, nor assist myself with my hands. And my food and medicine, for nearly three weeks, with but few exceptions, had been confined to Congress Water, which I drank freely. Such was my condition when Mrs. Mettler, in accordance with her interior directions while in the clairvoyant state, came to my bedside, and, taking my hand in her own, and gazing a few moments steadily in my eyes, said: '*Now you can raise up in your bed.*' The requisite strength and confidence to do so flowed throughout my system in an instant; and I forthwith raised up with ease. Now she made *passes* down my spine, and over my entire body, and bade me walk from my bed to a chair, which had been prepared for the pur-

tions of several objects, not one of which she had ever seen or heard of—she proceeded at once to find the residence of the unknown invalid. She observed, that in her way and near the place, were two cemeteries, one of which was devoted to the use of the white inhabitants, while the other was appropriated to the colored population. Mrs. Mettler—while in her clairvoyant trance—went into the latter and *read an inscription on a tombstone*, which Dr. Smith remembered to have seen. At another sitting, while the yellow fever was prevailing in Bermuda, Mrs. M. made a similar visit to the Island, and discovered and described a plant growing there (a plant not known to exist in any part of the country which Mrs. M. had ever visited,) which—she affirmed—would cure the yellow fever. On his return to Bermuda, Dr. Smith found the plant—which he had regarded as a useless weed—and employed it, with what success the following brief extract from one of his letters will plainly show :

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, OCT. 29, 1856.

o o o You will recollect that we brought home Mrs. Mettler's prescription for the yellow fever, in 1853, and then used it successfully in a few cases. During the last three months that fever has again been making sad havoc in Bermuda, and we know not where it will stop, as it is getting to be very bad among the troops. But I am happy to say, that *out of two hundred cases, treated by Mrs. Mettler's prescription, only four have died!*"

Mrs. Mary G. Arnold, of Hartford, Conn., was on one occasion seized with a violent pain and extreme inflammation in her thumb, which extended rapidly over the hand, and soon affected the whole arm. A physician was called in, who said it was a felon—a painful swelling, beginning in the periosteum. The doctor treated it accordingly for one week, during which time the inflammation constantly increased, until the lady became delirious; and her son was sent to South Manchester, (where Mrs. Mettler was spending a few days,) with a lock of the patient's hair. As soon as the hair was placed in the hand of the seeress, she immediately perceived that *Mrs. Arnold had, some days before, accidentally run either a small fish-bone or a needle into her thumb*, (it appeared to her more like the latter.) And she also said, that when Mrs. A. recovered from her delirium she would be able to recall the circumstances. The remedies prescribed afforded immediate relief; and in the course of twenty-four hours the patient recovered her reason, and *did recall the circumstance of her having pricked her thumb while smoothing out a table-cloth, on which the needle*

had been carelessly left by the seamstress. In the process of suppuration *the needle* came out.

Rev. Charles Hammond, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was prostrated by slow fever, bilious dysentery, dyspepsia, protracted disease of the liver, periodical spasms, and partial paralysis of the face, tongue, and (at times) all parts of the body. In the course of his long illness he was treated by Dr. Talbot, Dr. Randall, Dr. Belcher, Dr. Rogers, and Dr. Sargeant—all New England physicians. Mr. H. lived for months on bread and water, and says, "I suffered more than language can describe." Dr. Rogers, of Worcester, Mass.—who had just returned after spending sixteen months in the hospitals of Europe—frankly confessed that he did not understand the patient's case, and expressed a wish that he "should arrange with the physicians where he resided for a post-mortem examination." What happened to Mr. Hammond while under Mrs. Mettler's treatment, is made known by the Reverend gentleman in the concluding paragraph of a letter, written from Glastenbury, Conn., in 1857:

"Having given my case in detail, and answered my questions, she proceeded to prescribe remedies. My skepticism as to her powers was forced to give way. I accepted her counsel implicitly, and followed her advice. In twenty-three days I called upon her again, greatly improved in health. I could partake of meat and vegetables, and my strength was increasing. In forty days from the first visit I called again, having in the meantime attended two camp-meetings, and gained thirty pounds of flesh. In three months from my first visit I made my last. She stated that the organs were still weak, and needed care, but that the gall-stones were dissolved, and that in every respect there was promise that I should become a well man. It is now the last of February. I continue able to eat what I choose, have gained fifty pounds of flesh since July, and find little inconvenience in preaching three times of a Sabbath, and attending to other duties of my profession. Of the philosophy of this case I 'wot not;' but of the *facts* 'I speak what I do know, and testify what I have felt and seen.'

CHARLES HAMMOND."

Mrs. K. H. Smith, of Revenuswood, L. I., was treated by distinguished physicians for some time, who gave it as their opinion that her disease was *dropsy*, and that the case might be incurable. As the symptoms did not subside under scientific treatment (?) she was induced as a last resort to apply to Mrs. Mettler, who at once dis-

covered that she was *enceinte*, and that the difficulty which her physicians had regarded as incurable, would—in the natural course of things—be entirely removed in about three months. Mrs. Smith's family physician treated the revelations of the Clairvoyant with unmeasured derision and contempt. As often as his professional highness came to the house, he made himself merry at the expense of Mrs. Mettler and her dupes. At the expiration of three months from the date of the clairvoyant prediction, the Doctor was one day startled and amazed at witnessing the unexpected recovery of his patient, whose sudden restoration did not in the least *diminish*—no; but it added another "little responsibility" to the Smith family!

Some time in the year 1853, Mr. William B. Hodget, of Springfield, Mass., came to Mrs. Mettler and desired her to make an examination of his wife, who was then at home, twenty-five miles from the clairvoyant, and suffering from severe pain in one lower limb. When the proper state had been induced, Mrs. M. [placing her hand on the corresponding part of her own person] said, in substance, Your wife has a fine cambric needle in her thigh, which, unconsciously to herself, has found its way from her clothes into her flesh. This statement rather staggered the faith of Mr. Hodget, notwithstanding Mrs. M. had previously shared his confidence in a degree that led him to accept whatever she might say, that had the merit of intrinsic probability. However, the Clairvoyant insisted that *she could see the needle*; and observing that the part was much inflamed and extremely painful, she prescribed a poultice and said that in about three days the needle would be nearer the surface. Three days after, when the family physician called to see his patient, Mr. H.—without intimating the grounds of his conjecture—informed the doctor that he thought Mrs. Hodget had a needle in her limb. The doctor was skeptical on the point of the needle, but to ascertain the fact he applied his lancet, when he immediately discovered and removed the needle. The fact is thus demonstrated, that Mrs. Mettler can see a fine cambric needle at a distance of twenty-five miles, when it is wholly concealed from mortal eyes, and no one else has any knowledge of its existence.

The following case came under the observation of the editor of the *Hartford Times*, whose statement is extracted from that journal:

"We witnessed one of Mrs. Mettler's examinations a few days since. A young man who appeared well to the ordinary observer,

but who had a fever-sore on his leg, of several years' standing, was taken to her by an unbeliever in clairvoyance, rather as a test than otherwise. Mrs. M. had neither seen nor heard of this young man; nor had she ever seen the gentleman who accompanied him. She was not made acquainted in the least degree with the difficulty, but was merely requested to examine and ascertain whether he had any bodily disease. Mrs. M. being magnetized, examined the young man, telling him minutely of his sufferings, the cause of them, &c. Placing her hand directly over the fever-sore, she said, 'Here is a fever-sore, the outlet of the eruptive fever with which your blood is filled.' After the examination, the young man said she had told him some things that were known to no one except himself."

Mr. C. S. Mason, of Hartford, (who has a large nursery in which he is often employed,) some two years since, (1857) had a terrible swelling of one hand and arm. The physician decided that it proceeded from a felon on his thumb—at which point the inflammation commenced. Not feeling satisfied he called on Mrs. M., who said to him, substantially, "When you were trimming trees, some days since, you stuck a thorn in that thumb; a portion of it remains there yet, and that is the only cause of this inflammation." Under the treatment prescribed the thorn subsequently came out, and in a short time the hand was entirely cured.

I will cite another case, in which the Medical Faculty failed to discriminate between *fluids and solids*. Mrs. Pell, of Middletown, Conn., was under professional treatment by a resident physician, who insisted that she was *enceinte*. She continued to follow the advice of her doctor until eleven months had elapsed, without any verification of the accuracy of the scientific(?) observations(!) At length Mr. Pell, very naturally suspecting that the doctor might be fallible, took a lock of his wife's hair to Mrs. Mettler, who—at the commencement of her examination—observed that the patient's physician had made a grave mistake in her case—that she was not in the condition indicated in his diagnosis—never had been, but that *she had dropsy and an enlargement of the liver*. All this was speedily confirmed; for, under Mrs. M.'s judicious treatment, the disease of the liver was overcome, the water was removed from the system, she was rapidly reduced to her normal size, and soon restored to sound health. From that time to the present—during a period of six years—Mrs. Pell has enjoyed excellent health, and been able to perform the heavy work of a farmhouse.

It was in the autumn of 1855, as nearly as the writer can recollect, that Charles Barker, of Jackson, Michigan, while out on a hunting excursion with a neighboring youth, was accidentally shot by his companion. The charge passed through the pocket of his pantaloons, shivering his knife, trunk key, etc., and together with a portion of the contents of his pocket, was deeply buried in the fleshy part of his thigh. This unfortunate occurrence occasioned extreme suffering and close confinement for several months. At the time of the writer's visit to Jackson, in the succeeding January, his continued pain, extreme debility, and increasing emaciation, awakened in the minds of his friends intense anxiety for his safety.

On my return from the West, I took an early opportunity to submit this distressing case to the clairvoyant inspection of Mrs. Mettler, merely telling her that she was requested to examine a young man who had been shot. There was no intimation respecting the circumstances attending the accident, the seat, or the extent of the injury; nor was the existing condition of the young man in any way implied or referred to. Nevertheless, in the details of her diagnosis, Mrs. M. was remarkably correct, at the same time she was fortunate in her prescriptions. The following extract from a letter received from Mrs. Clara M. Ismon, (a sister of Mr. Barker) discloses one fact at least, (the discovery of the penny) that is quite sufficient to settle the question—respecting Mrs. Mettler's independent sight—in the mind of the last rational doubter, if, indeed, there is one such remaining to be satisfied :

“You will remember that during Mrs. Mettler's examination, she discovered a substance in the leg that appeared to her like *copper*. But *Charley has always insisted that he had no copper in his pocket*, as all his physicians have asked him particularly about that; we therefore supposed that the obstacle referred to must be steel—the bow of his trunk key. It is now over a week since the spot above mentioned [in an unpublished portion of the letter] began to protrude, the flesh to be badly discolored, and attended with still greater soreness. From its appearance day before yesterday, we knew there must be an accumulation of matter there. Charley, accordingly, took a pair of embroidery scissors and made an opening, which confirmed our suspicions concerning the loss of the key, as we could plainly see through the aperture something that looked like steel quite rusty; but this morning, what was our surprise to see the edge of a *penny* obtruding itself; and this afternoon, mother, with Charley's assistance, took it from

the limb, bruised, to be sure, by the force of the charge, but not so much so as to prevent our discerning the date and all the letters."

Mrs. Ismon further states that the entire description of the Clairvoyant, including the precise location of the injury, and the subsequent conditions and aspects of the case, were as accurately stated as they could have been by those members of the family who had watched over him from the beginning, and for nearly six months. In such a case Science is a stupid, sightless guide, and must stand out of the way. The spiritually-blind doctors in Michigan could not see that penny when it was within their reach, and their eyes were wide open; but Mrs. Mettler discovered it at a distance of nearly one thousand miles with her eyes closed!

This far-seeing vision enables the physician to look after her patients all over the country, and even in Europe, and likewise to perceive precisely how far each conforms to her directions in the application of the treatment. In this respect also the clairvoyant practitioner certainly possesses a great advantage over the Faculty. It not unfrequently occurs that the disciple of Galen deals out his drugs from day to day, presuming that they are administered agreeably to his instructions; and finding that the patient survives their supposed operation, and gradually recovers, (Nature and a strong resolution fairly conquering the disease and the doctor,) he of course ascribes the patient's restoration to his professional skill and the peculiar efficacy of his remedies. Having fairly plumed himself on his success, and having likewise improved the occasion to impress others with a proper sense of the superiority of science over quackery, he learns, perhaps—to his great mortification—that the unfaithful nurse put the prescribed doses of his medicine into *the slop-pail!* Indignation occasionally succeeds mortification, when the doctor ascertains that the patient really recovered under the treatment of a clairvoyant, and that *he* was only called in to satisfy the caprice of some venerable matron of the old school, who resided in the family.

On the other hand, Mrs. Mettler's patients—with but few exceptions—have so much confidence in the propriety and efficacy of her treatment that they are little disposed to practice a similar deception, and if they were, they would be quite sure to be detected. I will here record a single example of this kind. Mr. Frederick Bunce, of South Manchester, had faith in clairvoyance and Mrs. Mettler, but his wife had not. Mrs. Bunce had been examined, and was under treatment; but for some reason unknown to her husband the patient did not im-

prove. After a sufficient time had elapsed to fairly test the first prescriptions, Mr. B. resolved that his wife should undergo a second examination, when he hoped to ascertain the reason why the treatment thus far had been ineffectual. Mrs. Bunce was willing to gratify her husband in this respect, and accordingly both paid a visit to the seeress. In the course of her examination, Mrs. Mettler observed that the patient had not improved, for the reason that, instead of swallowing the medicine, *she had been in the habit of throwing it out of the window!* Mrs. Bunce made a frank confession, and promised to take the medicines. From that time she cheerfully submitted to the treatment, and was soon restored to health.

“THE BLIND SEE”—CASE OF EPHRAIM B. POTTER.

Mrs. Mettler has also been remarkably successful in treating diseases of the eye, and the following statement of an important case—first published in 1855—is extracted from the *Hartford Times*, not without the hope that others who have hitherto sought in vain, may at last find relief. [Some unimportant portions of Mr. Potter’s letter are omitted.]

“MR. EDITOR—On the 15th of February, 1851, in consequence of contracting a severe cold, a severe inflammation of the eyes supervened, generally termed ophthalmia. Residing at Dayton, Ohio, I procured the services of Dr. Wigand of the homeopathic school, and continued under his treatment three months. I was somewhat benefited, and was by him discharged as cured. I then made a trip to Massachusetts, before resuming my business, (that of civil engineering.) While in Boston a severe relapse took place, and high state of inflammation supervened, to such an extent as to nearly deprive me of sight. I again resorted to the homeopathic practice, under the treatment of Drs. Wesselhœft, Sawyer and Gregg, of Boston, whose prescriptions I followed for three months, during which time my eyes continued to grow worse, and at the end of that period I was nearly blind.

At this date, by the advice of friends, I consulted Dr. Dix, of Boston, (allopathic,) under whose treatment I continued fifteen months, he pursuing the usual routine of allopathic treatment in cases of this kind—blistering, cupping, scarifying, and active purgation, with colocynth and croton oil. During the first six months I was somewhat relieved, the inflammation having partially subsided from the thorough depletion to which I had been subjected, so that I was able

to read some, but still laboring under great debility of those organs. Dr. Dix, considering that the inflammation had pretty much subsided, gave, as his opinion, that the weak condition of my eyes was owing to the long continued and active inflammation, the vessels becoming engorged so as to not be able to perform their wonted functions; and to remedy this he recommended the separation of the vessels, which is performed by dividing the conjunction, and with a pair of forceps drawing out the trunk of the vessels which cross the cornea, then dividing or severing them with a common surgeon's knife. This, the Doctor assured me, when two or three times performed, would entirely restore my sight. After much hesitation I at last submitted to the painful operation, and I now shudder to think of it.

Before the operation I was able to see tolerably clear, and read some. Ten days subsequent to the murderous process, inflammation again supervening, I was totally blind. The Doctor seeing the result of the *first*, declined a *second* operation. And under his continued promises, and my hope of relief, I continued the treatment a period of nine months longer, without any alleviation, but if possible, aggravation of symptoms; at the end of which time I was *coolly* informed that so great a disorganization of the parts had taken place, that, in his opinion, I should never be able to see again."

Mr. Potter proceeds to say that he was next treated by J. M. Spear, and obtained "considerable relief;" and afterward by Dr. Dillingham, a botanic practitioner of Boston, "for several months, without any lasting benefit." Having tested the more popular systems of medicine, and being satisfied that he had nothing to hope for from either, he was at last induced to apply to Mrs. Mettler. What followed this last resort of a man who had wasted his last dollar on doctors, and was about to be given over to despair and consigned to perpetual night—is comprehended in the subjoined portion of the patient's own statement:

"Mrs. Mettler traced with a wonderful power and knowledge the history of my case from the commencement to the present time, with an accuracy and familiarity which to me was really astonishing—stating to me facts and circumstances which had occurred during my sickness, and which were only known to me; tracing the disease and causes, the main of which she traced was a scrofulous diathesis from the beginning. She awakened in me a gleam of hope by assuring me that in my then deplorable condition, relief was probable, and a cure

was possible. It is needless to say that her assurance caused me much joy, aided in no small degree by the wonderfully correct examination and description of my case. She further assured me that during my convalescence I would be subject to occasional relapses, from each of which I would recover, and be in a better condition than when I entered it, which prediction has been singularly fulfilled. It is now one year since I commenced the use of the remedies and means which she prescribed, and, as the result, I find myself almost entirely restored to soundness of health and restoration of sight. I can therefore truly say that 'whereas I was once blind, now I see.' In grateful remembrance for the great benefit which I have received at her hand, I make this voluntary statement as due to her, as well as to direct the suffering to a trial of her remarkable skill in curing disease."

I will introduce but two additional illustrations of Mrs. Mettler's clear sight. The names of the parties in both cases are withheld for reasons which the mind of the reader will readily suggest. An Editor of a widely circulated journal, published in New York city, one day called on Mrs. M. at her present residence. In the course of a brief seance, the Clairvoyant—without so much as a suggestion from the gentleman—went to visit his wife, who was then in Bridgeport, over fifty miles from the scene of this interview. The general physical condition of the lady was accurately described; but one particular statement occasioned no little surprise, and at the time it was supposed it might be incorrect. The Clairvoyant alleged that Mrs. ——— was *enceinte*, and that the case involved something abnormal. It appeared to her that there was a *malformation*; but it was observed that at that early period in the process of gestation she could not discern clearly the nature of the difficulty. Our editorial friend did not disclose this singular piece of information. Seven months after, having occasion to visit Hartford, he again called on the Seeress, who (being in the trance) informed him that she could then perceive the precise nature of the case, which had been but obscurely foreshadowed in the former diagnosis. She then proceeded to make some very definite statements, the following points being distinctly affirmed, namely—“There was a plural conception;” “the vital forces have been insufficient to develop the two forms;” “the organic structure of one is altogether incomplete, though its weight may be some five pounds;” “the other is perfect in organization and beautifully developed;” “it is a boy,

and will weigh about nine pounds." Four weeks after the date of this interview, the accoucheur was sent for, when, strange to say, *the foregoing statement of the Clairvoyant was, in every particular, verified by the facts.* The writer's authorities in this case are, the gentleman himself and the attendant physician.

In the year 185-, a gentleman, whose home is in "the land of steady habits," had an interview with Mrs. Mettler—while she was entranced—which resulted in singular and important disclosures. He was told that his young wife—who was distinguished for her personal beauty—was engaged in an intrigue with another man. The Clairvoyant described a certain letter just received, and which the husband might find by going to her trunk; and it was further observed that the letter would probably be answered in the afternoon of that day. On leaving the rooms of Mrs. M., the gentleman went immediately home and to his wife's trunk, and finding the identical letter, he at once resolved to intercept the reply. At 3 o'clock P. M., the answer was deposited in the Post-office, and by a previous arrangement with one of the clerks, it fell into the hands of the injured husband. The Clairvoyant subsequently disclosed the intentions of the false fair one, pointed out the places where she would meet the enemy of his peace, and mentioned the fact that the wife was purchasing goods on her husband's account preparatory to leaving him forever. All these statements were fully confirmed by persons employed to observe her movements. Very soon the husband had in his possession abundant evidence of the infidelity of his wife to her marriage vows, including several letters written by the beautiful amoret herself, and containing unmistakable proofs of her amours. Founding his claim on the evidence thus elicited, he applied for and obtained a bill of divorce without the trouble of going to Indiana.

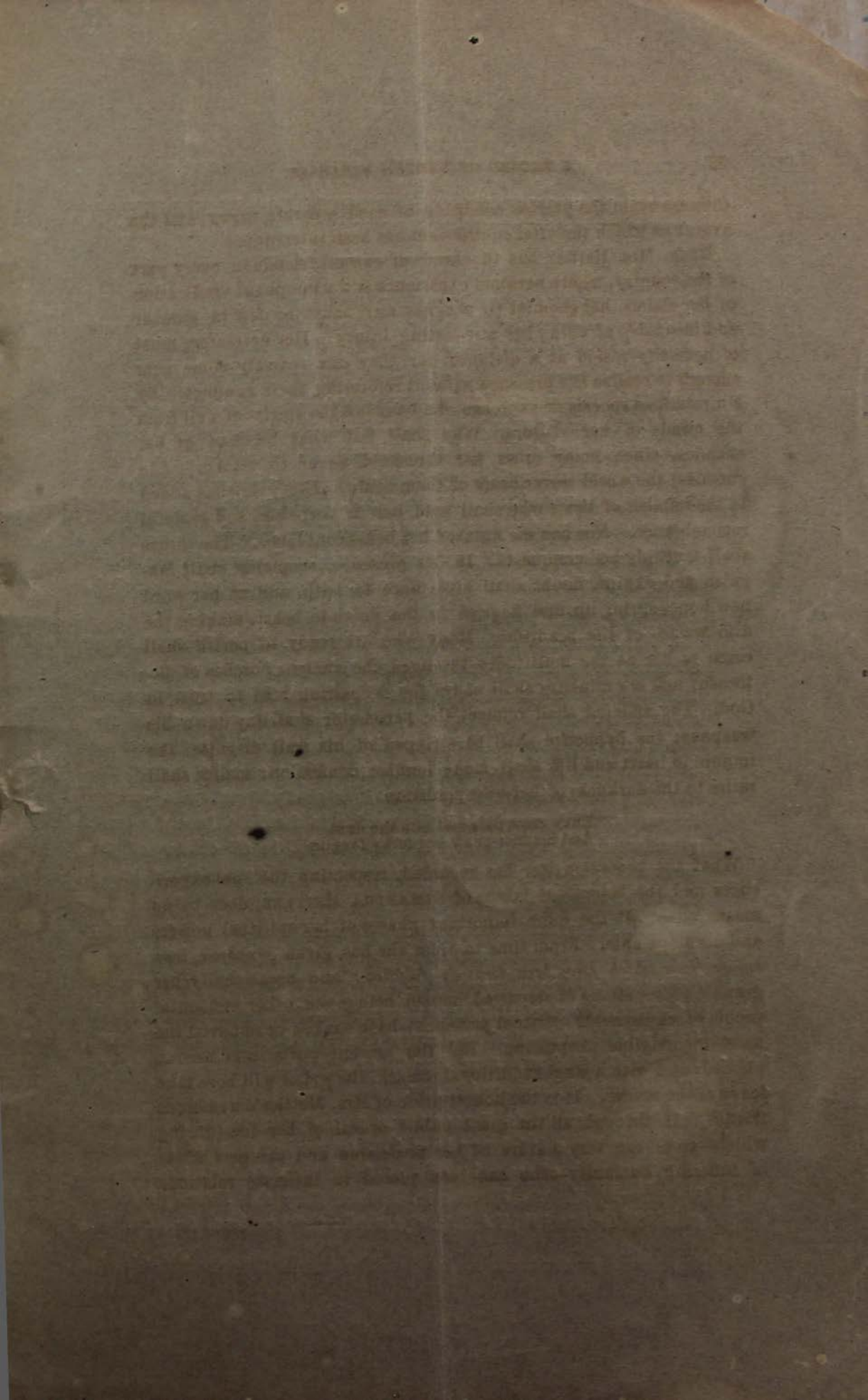
Verily, "there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed," since there are those who discern the secrets of the mind and heart; and in the light of the morning invisible hands uncover the deeds of midnight. We know not how many look through the outward forms into the inward recesses of our being, discerning the very elements of disease, and where they first blend with the springs of life. In the department of diagnostics, therefore, we are not left to depend alone on external signs—which at best furnish uncertain and dangerous criteria—but we may call to our aid this power whereby the entranced soul looks through the forms of things and sees their essences. We

thus ascertain the precise condition of each separate organ, and the extent to which the vital equilibrium has been interrupted.

While Mrs. Mettler has thousands of earnest friends in every part of the country, whose personal experience is a triumphant vindication of her claims, her enemies (if she has any) must be few in number and incapable of doing her any lasting injury. Her detractors must of necessity reside at a distance, for they can scarcely come near enough to realize her presence without reforming their conduct. By a mysterious species of exorcism she banishes the spirits of evil from the minds of her visitors. Who shall tell what becomes of her enemies, since many cross her threshold never to return. (As enemies) the world never hears of them again. Every day has added to the number of those who shall hold her in perpetual and grateful remembrance. Nor has she finished her beneficent labor. The future shall multiply her conquests. In her presence, suspicion shall languish and expire; doubt shall give place to faith, and at her word new hopes spring up and flourish in the desolate heart, making the arid wastes of life beautiful. Many who are ready to perish shall come to her as the multitudes thronged the ancient porches of Bethesda; and her ministry shall cause the despairing soul to trust in God. The afflicted shall rejoice; the persecutor shall lay down his weapons; the hypocrite shall be stripped of his frail disguise; the impure in heart and life shall make humble confession; malice shall retire to the darkness of her own perdition:

"Envy grow pale and bite the dust,
And Slander gnaw her forked tongue."

What the present writer has recorded, respecting the soul-experiences and the beneficent labors of SEMANTHA METTLER, does by no means cover all the more important phases of her spiritual powers and developments. From time to time she has given *prophetic communications which have been literally fulfilled*; and occasionally her graphic personations of departed human beings—or other incidental proofs of an invisible spiritual presence—have shaken or removed the most incorrigible skepticism. But the present purpose is accomplished; and with a single additional remark, the writer will here take leave of the reader. It is the honest pride of Mrs. Mettler's numerous friends that, through all the great public ordeal of her life (during which—from the very nature of her profession and the necessities of suffering humanity—she has been placed in intimate relations



MRS. METTLER'S CLAIRVOYANT MEDICINES.

1. MRS. METTLER'S RESTORATIVE SYRUP, for Languid and Unequal Circulation, Derangement of the Secretions, Sick and Nervous Headache, Bilious Obstructions, Inactivity of the Liver, Scrofula and other disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood, &c.

2. MRS. METTLER'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL, for the complaint for which this remedy is recommended, it is safe to say there is *nothing like it* in the list of known remedial agents. It has been tried with such complete and unfailing success in Hartford, and elsewhere, during the past summer, as to create great confidence in its efficacy, and a large and increasing demand for it among the people.

3. MRS. METTLER'S ELIXIR FOR CHOLERA, and severe Cholic Pains, Cramps of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, &c., &c.

4. MRS. METTLER'S NEUTRALIZING MIXTURE.—This is the best of all remedies for Bilious Obstructions, Acidity of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation of the Bowels, Headache, Febrile symptoms occasioned by Colds or Worms. In ordinary derangement of the bowels, it should be used with my Dysentery Cordial, a teaspoonful of each mixed together, once an hour. If the case be urgent, the quantity may be increased, and the dose administered with greater frequency. This remedy is indispensable in families, from the great prevalence of Dyspeptic and Bilious attacks, in all classes of the community; it will prove to be the best remedy in use, and no family should be without it.

5. MRS. METTLER'S PULMONARIA.—An excellent remedy for Colds, Irritation of the Throat and Lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

6. MRS. METTLER'S HEALING OINTMENT.—For Burns, Scalds, Fresh Cuts and Wounds of almost every description, Boils, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Swelled and Sore Breasts or Nipples, Glandular Swelling, Piles, Chapped Hands or Chafing.

7. MRS. METTLER'S REMARKABLE AND UNPRECEDENT LINIMENT, which supplies a deficiency long felt, respecting cases of Lameness and Weakness of several parts of the human system, Contracted Muscles and Sinews, Rheumatic, Inflammatory and Neuralgic Affections, Callous and Stiff Joints, Spasmodic Contractions, &c., &c.