The Middlebury People's Press.

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public Treaties, Bankrupt Notices Etc. of the United States, By Authority.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM LINES ON CHARITY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The Christian loves his own. But is his God
Content with this, who, full of bounty, pours
His Sun ray on the evil and the good,
And, like a parent, gathereth round his board
The thankless with the just?
Speak, servants of that Blessed one who gave
The glorious precept, 'Love your enemies;—
Is it enough that ye should *love your friends*,
Even as the heathen do?

God of strength!
Be watchful; and when we daily kneel
Beside our pillow of repose, and say,
"*Forgive us, Father, even as we forgive,*"
Grant that the oft repeated prayer seal not
Our condemnation.

Married Life.

A TALE OF LOVE AND HAPPINESS, DEDICATED TO THE WHOLE BACHELOR TRIBE.

"The treasures of the deep are not so precious,
As are the concealed comforts of man
Locke'd up in women's love. I scent the air
Of blessings, when I come but near the house.
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth!
The violet bed's not sweeter."

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustains the most overwhelming reverse of fortune.—Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepid elevation to their character that at times it approaches almost to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trial of roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterness of adversity.

I was once congratulating a friend who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, 'than to have a wife and children.' If you are prosperous, they are there to share your prosperity; if otherwise, they are there to comfort you. And indeed I have often observed that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments.

These observations call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend Leslie had married a beautiful and accomplished girl, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life. She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to those delicate tastes and fancies that spread a kind of witchery about the sex.—"Her life," said he, "shall be like a fairy tale."

The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination. He was of a romantic and somewhat serious cast—she was all life and gladness. I have often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company, of which her sprightly powers made her the delight; and how, in the midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and acceptance.

It was the mishap of my friend, however, to have embarked his fortune in a large speculation, and he had not been married many months when, by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced to almost penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance and a breaking heart. His life was but a protracted agony, and what rendered it more insupportable, was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife, for he could not bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw however, with the quick eyes of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and stifled sighs, and was not to be deceived by his sickly and vapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness, but she only drove the arrow deeper into his soul.

At length he came to me one day and related his whole situation in the tone of the deepest despair. When I had heard him through, I inquired, "does your wife know all this?" At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "For God's sake!" cried he, "if you have any pity on me, don't mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness!"

"And why not?" said I. "She must know it sooner or later. You cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner than if imparted by yourself. She will soon perceive that something is secretly upon your mind, and true love will not brook reserve; it feels under-valued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it."

"O, my friend, but to think what a blow I am to give all her future prospects—how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar; that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to sink with me into indigence and obscurity."

I saw grief was eloquent, and I let it have its flow, for sorrow relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had relapsed again into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently, and I urged him to break his situation at once to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but positively.

"But how are you to keep it from her? it is necessary to the alteration of living—nay," observing a pang to pass across his countenance, "don't let that afflict you. I am sure you never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends, who will not think the worse of you for being less splendidly lodged; and surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary."

"I could be happy with her," cried he, convulsively, "in a hovel! I could go down with her into poverty and the dust—I could—I could, God bless her? God bless her!" cried he, bursting into a transport of grief and tenderness.

"And believe me, my friend," said I, stepping up and grasping him warmly by the hand, "believe me, she can be the same with you. Aye, more; it will be a source of pride and triumph to her. it will call forth all the latent energies and fervent sympathies of her nature, for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself.—There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity; but which kindles up and seems a blaze in the dark hour of adversity, No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is, until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of my language that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with; and following up the impression I had made, I finished up by persuading him to go home and unburthen his sad heart to his wife. I must confess, notwithstanding all I had said, I felt a little solicitude for the result. I could not meet Leslie the next morning without trepidation. He had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?"

"Like an angel. It seemed rather to be a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck and asked me if that was all that had made me unhappy. But poor girl," added he, "she cannot realize the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry; where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation—she suffers no loss of accustomed conveniences nor elegancies. When we come particularly to experience its sordid cares, its paltry wants, its petty humileations, then will be the trial."

"But," said I, "now that you have got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting." On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared. He had no false pride himself, and as to his wife, she was only anxious to conform to their altered fortunes.

Some days afterwards he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling house, and taken a small cottage in the country a few miles from town. He had busied himself all day in sending out furniture. The new establishment required but a few articles of the simplest kind. All the splendid furniture of his last residence had been sold except his wife's piano. That, he said, was too closely associated with himself, it belonged to the little story of their loves—for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship were those when he had leaned over that instrument and listened to the melting tones of her voice. I could not but smile at this instance of romantic gallantry in a doating husband.

He was now going to the cottage, where his wife had been all day superintending its arrangement. My feelings had been strongly interested in the progress of this family story, and as it was a fine evening I offered to accompany him.

He was wearied with the fatigues of the day, and as he walked out, fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke with a heavy sigh from his lips.

"And what of her?" asked I, has she repined at the change?

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good humor! Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have seen her; she has been to me all love, and tenderness, and comfort."

"Admirable girl," exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend, you never were rich—you never knew the boundless treasures of excellence you possessed in that woman."

"Oh, but my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage were over, I think I could be comfortable. But this is her first day of real experience. She has been introduced into a humble dwelling; she has been all day in arranging its miserable equipments—she has, for the first time, known the fatigues of being obliged to do domestic employment—she has for the first time looked around her on a home destitute of every thing elegant—almost of every thing convenient, and may now be sitting down exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty."

There was a probability in this picture that I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road up a narrow lane so thickly shaded by forest trees as to give it a complete air of seclusion, we came in sight of the cottage. It was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing rural look. A wild vine overrun one end with a profusion of foliage; a few trees threw their branches gracefully over it, and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door and on the grass plat in front.

A small wicket gate opened upon a foot path that wound through some shrubbery at the door. Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music. Leslie grasped my arm. We paused and listened. It was Mary's voice singing, in the style of most touching simplicity, a little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand tremble on my arm. He stepped forward to hear more distinctly. His steps made a noise on the graveled walk. A bright, beautiful face glanced out of the window and vanished; a light footstep was heard, and Mary came tripping forth to meet us; she was in a pretty rural dress of white. A few wild flowers were twisted in her fine hair. A fresh bloom was on her cheek Her whole countenance beamed with smiles. I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad you have come. I have been watching and watching for you. I have set out a table under a tree behind the cottage, and I have been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them, and we have such excellent cream—and every thing is so sweet and still here—Oh!" said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face, "Oh! we shall be so happy!"

Poor Leslie was overcome. He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arms around her—he kissed her again and again—he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes. He has often assured me that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has indeed been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of such unutterable felicity.

DEBATE ON THE OREGON BILL.

Synopsis of the Debate which occurred in the Senate on Thursday the 23d of January.

Mr PHELPS continued the debate. As a member of the committee from which the bill came, he had, he said concurred in its provisions, in which, indeed, they were unanimous. It had not been his intention to speak; but he felt that it was due from him to vindicate the bill from any supposed purpose of contravening the treaty. The committee had certainly very ill executed their own intentions, if the bill did so. They had drawn the bill in conformity with what they believed the rights and the interpretation of Great Britain.

As originally worded, the bill provided that one section (640 acres) of land should be given to each white male inhabitant who settled in the territory; but, as amended, it enacts that provision shall be made by law for grants to that extent to all who shall have been settlers for the space of five years. The former was an immediate grant; the latter a prospective one. He held either form of the law to rest on the same principle. The great question, the only question was whether we could, under the convention, make grants of land, either positive or conditional. Concurring entirely in the view taken by the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. WOODBURY,) he believed we could, and that such was England's own interpretation of it. If the convention prohibits fixed settlements, still a conditional and prospective grant is no violation of it; besides that, England violates it (as has been clearly shown) not only by indirect grants of land, but by every sort of permanent settlement, and her national pledge to protect the fixed establishments which have been or may be formed. Our own grants are but prospective, and Britain can certainly have no right to complain of them until they shall be carried into effect. The bill invites our citizens to go thither, promising them that a residence of five years—a period within which the whole question of right can easily be settled—shall entitle them to certain advantages. In failure of these, we should of course be bound to make them an equivalent.

"To what extent does the convention permit settlements? I cannot perceive that it limits the purposes for which they may be made, nor that it preclues them in any thing which will permit either people free access to the country, and the right of hunting and fishing. If these require that there shall be no fixed settlements, then England already excludes you by her settlements. But surely fixed settlements are perfectly to be reconciled, in a new country, with fishing and hunting; and trading is quite compatible with fixed settlements, even in an old one. When settlements grow thick, then beyond doubt game is driven off: but we are not bound to preserve the game for them—to see that they have fish enough and beaver enough. If interference with the game is to prohibit our settlement, then what is to be said of them, who have absolutely destroyed almost entirely all the beaver in the country? No, sir, let them hunt and fish as long as they like, till they have depopulated the waters as they have already done the forests. Our settlements will still leave them free to ply the rifle, the trap, and the fishing line; and it is none of our business to see whether they kill or catch any thing.

Mr. P. then went on to show the provisions of the convention; they were, that all portions of the territory in dispute should from the date of the signing, be free and open for the purposes of trading, fishing, and hunting, to the citizens of both parties; and that nothing in that agreement should be held to prejudice any claim of either to the territory. The convention, was general; and whether it allowed permanent possession to be practised or not, permanent settlements to be made or not, was a question of construction. If she complains, it can only be of the construction which we adopt; and and how can she complain when is is her own?

Mr. P. next adverted to the act of Parliament of July, convention, and directs that no such licenses or grants to trade in the Oregon Territory shall be given as will exclude us from the benefits of the treaty. Thus the act (which is an interpretation of the treaty, and follows its provisions) provides only for a mutual commerce with the Indians, and so far is scrupulous of our rights.

The subsequent section of the same act which extends the jurisdiction of the Courts of Canada to the Oregon Territory, he considered as a step which warranted, on our part, almost any act of sovereignty whatever. The act gave to these courts, not the Canadian code customs, but the common law of England; and it took cognizance not only of persons, but of real property, titles to lands, &c. Of course, then, since it is only excluded from places where the civil Government of the United States is in exercise, and since we have so set up our laws in no part of the territory, it follows that it must sweep in, beneath its jurisdiction, not only the Indians (over whom what rightful control has England?) but our citizens. But, mark further: it gives jurisdiction over all questions of title to land—a right only derivable from the original right to bestow that land in fee. The assumtion, therefore, of such a right of adjudication is, virtually and substantially, the assumption of the right of domain over the whole territory and its lands.

The promise, on our part, of a provision by law of grants of land to settlers was (Mr P. thought it clear) of the same nature as the pre-emption rights allowed over our territories generally, In this the grant will follow the occupancy, as in the other; and the latter is, after a certain length of habitation, to give the full title, as the pre-emption possession gives the right over all others to receive a title upon paying the Government price. The occupancy, on the terms of this bill, will have all the features of pre-emtion, except that the land will not be paid for at a price.

If such an inducement to our citizens to settle be a violation of the treaty, so must be the rights which, through the grants of the Hudson Bay Company her citizens obtain—the rights of which her courts take cognizance. Under the English law, possesion itself is evidence enough of title in the first instance, If the possession is disputed, the adjudication of a court becomes the best possible title. This difference in our laws requires a different course of measures, in order to place our citizens on the same footing as her subjects already occupy.

At present they are peopling the territory, as steadily and quietly as if by patents under the great seal. Where, then, is the difference between these modes of giving title—securing possession? Settle, they certainly do; and every shelter under which a man can hide his head, is, for the time being, an exclusive possession.

Whatever the theoretical question, it was practically but one of boundary. Britain has set up a claim to the territory as far as the borders of Mixico, while we have offered to stop at the 49th degree as our northern limit. She refuses to recede further than the mouth of the Columbia. Let the title be settled as it may, we give rights subject to that ultimate decision.

The alternative, Mr. President, seems to me but to occupy or abandon. To retain our claims, we must make settlements without delay. Yet I have heard no intimation even of such an idea as that of surrendering our claims. It is due to ourselves and due to our citizens to take measures at once, measures as efficient as those which Great Britain takes to advance hers. No man in the senate estimates more highly than I do the blessings of peace, or its value to this country. I should not, therefore, lightly advocate a measure likely to draw on unnecessary bloodshed. I would not, however, dishonorably shun it; and still less will I make an emty show of possession, while I avoid every measure capable of securing it, or talk of being ready to fight for the territory, while I have taken care that no American foot shall go upon it.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, ended the day's discussion; speaking to the following effect:

With the sincerest desire to support this bill, and the closest examination of its provisions to which that desire could urge me I cannot avoid regarding it as a violation of the convention of 1818. Not, sir, that I see any validity in the general claim which Great Britain sets up, or that I have the slightest doubt of our own, or that I would hesitate to assert to the full our general right, if our own special engagements did stand in the way. I will go as far as any man to maintain the just claims of this country. But I hold her public faith still dearer, still more sacred, than her interests however large. The mere flesh wounds of public interest easily heal, in a young and sound body-politic like ours; but the deep stroke of national dishonor is immedicable. Let me, then, once more recall the attention of the Senate to the convention of 1818, examine the compatibility of that engagement with the provisions of this bill and then consider the only further question—the expediency of the measure now proposed.

Mr. H. proceeded to fix, not only the more literal stipulations of the treaty, but what, he thought, Senators had in some instances overlooked—its spirit and intention. He recited once more the terms of the convention. Now, whether these had, for their utmost meaning, but the force of a commercial treaty, (as the senator from N. Hampshire held,) or whether it merely settles mutual rights of trading to an unoccupied country, or whether, by a still wider construction, it contemplates a common & joint occupation by both nations, the result is still the same, that neither government can exclude the citizens of the other from anything which is there to enjoy.

Such was the principle which he held the convention to fix. An exercise by either government of the sovereign right of granting the lands would be incompatible with that freedom and openness of the territory to the citizens of both Powers which was the capital object of the treaty. Such a gift of lands the exercise of a municipal possession like this, was the highest act of territorial sovereignty. Both parties could not exercise it at once; and the citizens of the one not exercisizing it must be excluded, not only from what was stipulated as of free and open enjoyment to both, but from the territory itself, unless upon mere terms of sufferance and inferiority.

What was the declared object of the argument? To prevent disputes between the citizens of either side. How could any senator doubt, then, that the direct intention of the treaty was, to permit neither party to make grants of land? Could any thing be more certain to create dissentions, or to dispossess one of the parties?

The case of our admission to a free trade with Archangel presented, be thought, but slender analogies to this. Russia. admitted us, upon specific privileges, to a mere right of trade, without waiving any part of her territorial sovereignty. Here, on the contrary, both parties must waive all such sovereignty, in order that the country may be enjoyed in common by both. This bill expressly provides for exclusive territorial rights; and, in putting them in practice, must strip the British subject of all equal enjoyment and all free access to the country.

Britain had been said to have already done all that this bill proposes. Yet we have received her formal disavowal of the fact of having made grants of land. He had little doubt, certainly, that she whose wakeful and capable policy seldom missed any advantage which could be seized upon would be ready enough, as far as she could with any regard to her national obligations to bring about the settlement of the territory by her subjects. But he saw no positive evidence of her having yet done any thing, for this purpose, in contravention of the treaty, and this being so, the official declaration of her agents was conclusive.

It would be asked, if he then meant that the Hudson Bay Company should be suffered to go on until they entirely dispossessed us? Certainly not. He did not doubt that it was time to put a stop to their encroacements. But that should be done in a manner permitted by the convention. We should give the notice stipulated in it. of our intention to renounce it. That was the only course left us without a breach of faith.

ILLINOIS.—The Governor and Legislature of this State have nearly completed an arrangement with certain capitalists, holders of their State Bonds, whereby those capitalists agree to advance a farther sum of $1,500,000 for the completion of the Illinois Canal, uniting the Lakes with the Mississippi; upon such terms as will render the capitalists virtually the owners of the Canal, entiled to fix the rates of tolls and receive the proceeds, which are first to be applied to the payment of the money so advanced, and then to the satisfaction of the State Debt generlly. All the Canal Lands and Canal property of the State, are to be made over to three Trustees, (two to be appointed by the capitalists and one by the State,) who are to dispose of the whole for the payment first of this extra loan, and then for the equal benefit of all the creditors of the State. The *Legislature exppressly disclaims all power to repeal or modify the provisions of this act*—it being impossible to seduce capitalists into advancing the money on any other terms. So much for the consistency of LocoFocoism when brought to the test. Yet we shall not be a whit surprising to see the successors of these very rulers, *after they had got the canal completed*, rpeal this very law. According to the current doctrines of their party, they have a perfect and inalienable right to do so! What can Public Faith be worth when the standard of Public Morals is so low as to tolerate and sustain the advocacy of such doctrins!—*Tribune.*

The Erysipelas, which a few weeks ago seemed to linger about certain localities, is now generally prevalent in this quarter.—Cases have and are occurring in almost every town about us; but the disease is greatly modified by some cause, and is much less fatal than when it first appeared in this part of the state. The recent mild weather has doubtless contributed in some degree to effect this, yet the experience which the physicians and people generally have acquired in the treatment of cases, may have done more. There are however occasionally cases of the most virulent character, producing death in a few hours. A quiet frame of mind, a low diet and regular habits will do much to prevent an attack and when attacked, an individual observing these rules before will be less liable to a fatal issue.—*Caledonian.*

☞ The Picayune wonders why the mail does not go into bankruptcy, it has *failed* so often.

From the New York Lancet.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

[The subject of animal Magnetism is one which we have hitherto refrained from taking up, partly because we did not deem it worthy to exclude more valuable matter from our space, and partly because we found some difficulty in obtaining any publication on the 'science' which we regarded as worthy of patient and serious study. We are, however, presented in a late number of the 'Quarterly Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia,' with the synopsis of a clever paper by Dr. John K. Mitchell and the discussion thereon; and this we have thought proper to transfer to our columns 'without note or comment,' leaving to our readers the work of critical examination.—ED. L.]

DR. HEWSON, President, in the Chair.

Present, thirty Members.

Dr. Mitchell concluded the reading of his communication on the subject of Mesmerism. The great length of this paper precludes its insertion in this summary.

The following are the author's recapitulation and conclusion; which embrace his leading deductions from the various facts detailed by him in the communication.

RECAPITULATION.

1. The investigation into the claims of mesmerism have been hitherto imperfect, because they have been conducted either by interested partisans, or prejudiced opponents.

2. All previous examinations of this difficult subjects have been directed rather to its undue pretensions, than to its less obtrusive foundations.

3. The researches of the committees detailed by learned societies, have been contradictory and unfruitful, chiefly, because the trained subjects of the mesmerizers were examined, instead of those among their own friends and acquaintances, on whom they could rely for the unsophisticated representation of the natural phenomena of mesmerism. They invited deception, and either implicitly confided in it; or, having detected the attempt to mislead, condemned the whole system as one of fraud and imposture. Hence, they were always in those extremes which border on truth, but are never within its confines. Astronomy is not the less true, because the ignorant believe that the stars are holes through which the light of Heaven breaks, or because astrologers pretend to see the fates of humanity registered in the conjunction and disseverance of the planets.

4. Imagination and imitation cannot account for the uniformity of the phenomena of the mesmeric state, in persons of all ages and conditions, who are totally ignorant, not only of the symptoms to be produced, but of the design of the mesmerizer.

5. Neither will they explain the analogies found to exist between natural and artificial somnambulism.

6. Nor can we, by any rational view of their cases, ascribe to any thing but a physical influence, the effect of *passes* on the diseased condition of certain patients, some of whom did not observe the manipulation, and none of whom understood its import.

7. Admiting that the mesmeric sleep may be and is produced solely by mental means, the method as well as the phenomena of restoration, both in natural and artificial somnambulism, forbid us to believe that the patients are usually concious either of the act or the intention. Many of them showed plainly their ignorance by their conversation at the time, and others were totally incapacitated for observation.

8. If we admit the awakening without the aid of the patient's mental co-operation, we can find no reasonable difficulty in believing that the mesmeric sleep is producible without that co-operation.

9. The phenomena of artificial somnambulism are,—1st. An exaltation of the circulation, without a corresponding increase of the respiration. 2d. An obtunded sensibility to causes of pain, and sometimes, tho' rarely, its total obliteration. 3d. The more or less complete obliviousness of the thoughts and events of the mesmeric state, while awake, although the memory of the events of the natural state is strong in the artificial state. 4th. The retention of locomotion and the facility of being let into suggested dreams, are also curious effects of the mesmeric action. Nothing is too high for the daring, or too absurd for the belief of the dreamer. But all the mesmerized patients are not susceptible of this influence. A few subjects resist, even when asleep, all attempts to mislead them, although they present most of the other peculiarities of somnambulism.

10. To this property of artificial dreaming may be referred the alleged miracles of *clairvoyance*, intuition, and prevision. The subject dreams that he sees, and the questioner is deceived, by his confidence, his plausibility, and his ordinary character. He knows him to be honest, and he does not perceive that he is himself led astray by his uncorrected imagination. There is all the effect of a fraud, without intention to mislead, and without blame.

11. The mesmeric effect is usually producible within ten minutes, and at the first sitting, but some persons have yielded only after long and repeated trials. In general, unless very marked effects are exhibited within half an hour, all subsequent attempts to mesmerize are fruitless.

12. The mesmeric sleep may be dissolved by time alone, the natural duration of the paroxysm lasting from thirty minutes to nearly five hours. The fear of not escaping from the spell, in the event of the death, or absence, or loss of power of the magnetizer, is therefore not well founded.

13. The artificial solution of the mesmeric sleep requires sometimes only a single wave of the hand, sometimes many.—The mean time is about two minutes.

14. Independently of the voluntary aid of the mesmerized subject, the time taken to dissolve the sleep is very sensibly affected by the distance from him. Thus, in contact, a case consumed 4' 4"; at two yards, 7' 30"; at four yards, 16' 45".

15. Sex does not appear to exercise any very marked influence on the mesmeric susceptibility.

16. Age is a more modifying cause than sex. Though no age is exempted, the very young and old seem least susceptible; and the period of life between 12 and 20 is that most favorable to the mesmeric influence.

17. Of the temperaments, the nervo-sanguineous seems most liable to the mesmeric action.

18. Although without an exception, so far as I can discover, mesmerists agree in believing that a sound state of health is unfavorable to the success of their operations, I have found it most conducive to well marked mesmeric results. Of twenty-six somnambulists, nineteen were in good, and seven in bad health.

19. The mesmerizing power seems to be very generally possessed, but the susceptibility to soporose mesmeric impression is confined to a few individuals, being about one in seven or eight of those subjected to the trial.

20. The *rapport, relation*, or *communication*, supposed to have an absolute existence, dependent on the mesmeric fluid, seems to be entirely voluntary on the part of the patient, and to rest on his knowledge of its necessity. It is, therefore, a delusion; but one of the greatest convenience to the public exhibitors of mesmeric wonders.

21. The delusion as to the *rapport'* is one of the many hallucinations of the mesmeric state, for which the subject of it is no more answerable than for any of the wild and monstrous dreams to which the disordered fancy may be led, in that unnatural condition both of mind and body. This truth is clearly proved by analogical cases of insanity, where similar delusions continue for years.

22. The mesmeric state curiously modifies the condition of the senses Sight, hearing, and touch are usually improved, taste, smell, and sense of pain as commonly impaired.

23. As the sense of touch and of pain are so diversely affected by mesmerism, we are led to regard them as independent senses; probably, therefore, supplied by seperate nervous fibres. Such an inference ought to have been made before, for many organs have the sense of pain, but not the sense of touch. The presence of a poison will give pain to the stomach or intestines, which do not perceive the motions of the worms that infest them. If this view be correct, the sense of pain is a sixth sense.

24. *Many* of the feats of the *clairvoyants*, are the result of the sharpened hearing, which enables them to detect objects by the sounds they make. They really believe they see them, and so does the exhibitor, although he aids them by handling audibly the various objects. Thus he opens and shuts a pencil, a penknife, or a spectacle case, and rubs a stick, or a sheet of pasteboard. He always makes as much noise as possible with every thing, and he generally asks the producer of a marked card to explain the words or device to him.

25. As we cannot believe in mesmeric 'rapport,' so we are not able to credit the existence of any peculiar sympathy between the operator and subject. Untrained or ignorant patients never show sympathetic phenomena. I have been pinched, and hurt otherwise, a great many times, without observing any suffering on the part of my subjects, until they were taught to believe that such a relation existed; and then they very honestly felt hurt, as people do in dreams—a kind of imaginary suffering.

26. The phrenological phenomena of mesmerism, when rigidly examined, are found to consist, as do most of the mesmeric wonders, of 'such stuff as dreams are made of.' The *excitement* of the brain *in general*, the *direction* of that excitement is *given* by *the mesmerized person's knowledge of phrenology*; but the patient is not in any case aware of his mental co-operation. This singular delusion or misapprehension, runs through nearly the entire subject of mesmerism; most of the phenomena of which are a strange mixture of physical impulse and mental hallucination. Phrenologists alone feel the phreno mesmeric excitement. Persons partially acquainted with phrenology, experience it only as to the organs known to them; while those who are totally ignorant of the subject, present no local manifestations, until they are taught, either awake or asleep, what they should know, and what they should do. The displacement of old organs, in one city, their retention of location in another, and the adherence of the patients to the peculiar and dissimilar systems of phrenology, which they have, respectively, been taught, show clearly, that the direction of the cerebral excitement is personal and arbitrary; while the new maps of the cranium, so widely different from each other, leave us no longer in the least doubt as to the delusive source of the compound science of phreno-magnetism.

27. The mesmeric influence is the effect of what the natural philosophers call *induction*. The will of the operator acts solely on himself; his altered system re-acts on the subject of the experiment, by an unexplained power, analogous to the equally inexplicable *induction* of the mechanicians, and the *presence* of the chemists.

28. Mesmerism may be sometimes usefully employed to allay nervous irritation, procure sleep, and obtund nervous sensibility, during surgical operations; but from the fewness of susceptible persons, it can be used very seldom for such purposes. In all other cases it appears to be of little use; and so far as I know, has never cured any serious disease. On the other hand, it sometimes, especially in unpractised hands, produces frightful disorders both of mind and body. and should therefore be resorted to solely for proper and important purposes, and then only with due precaution.

29. The cases of natural somnambulism, so like those of the mesmeric state, the permanent magnetic power of some individuals, the relief afforded to paralysis and stupor, and the restoration from *natural* somnambulism by mesmeric passes, go far to