From the Baltimore Sun.

### Horrible Murder in Baltimore County.

Providence has at last revealed by a singular chain of circumstances one of the most atrocious murders ever recorded in the annals of Baltimore county. It is pretty nearly certain that it was perpetrated on the night of the 16th of March, the night on which the deep snow fell. The name of the guilty demon is John Horn, and that of the unfortunate victim Malinda, his wife. This wretch, at the age of nearly sixty years, married not long since, Malinda Hinkle, about 16 years of age, and retired to a lot of land which he recently purchased, about five miles above Reistertown on the Hanover road. In connection with the business of a small farm he kept store, and lived, from the ferociousness of his own character and temper, in a most miserable life—threatening, on various occasions, to wreak the full force of his malignant suspicions on the head of his unoffending wife. Thus passed their lives until the night of the storm referred to above, when her relatives and acquaintances missed her, and on inquiry, learned from her husband, now ascertained to be her murderer, that she left his house on that night, since which he had not seen her—Time passed on without awakening suspicious of his guilt sufficiently to induce a proper examination until last Sunday afternoon, when the blood of the murdered wife cried from the ground through the voice of a young sister, Catharine Hinkle. On last Sunday afternoon this sister called at the house of Horn to make another inquiry about the fate of her sister. To various questions she received from Horn no satisfactory account. He related that she had left home on the stormy night referred to, at a little after 11 o'clock—that after both had retired to bed she rose and went out on the porch—that he saw her there for the last time in her night dress—that she had a piece of calico in her hands, and that she left with this calico and $50 in cash. Catharine was not content with this story, but openly mentioned her convictions that Malinda had been murdered, and that she was resolved to institute a suitable search. Accordingly, on last Monday morning a party set out for the purpose and proceeded to the dwelling. Having arrived they found the house and store in such a condition as plainly to show that its master had deserted it under some strong and unaccountable impulse. The neighborhood was fully examined during the day. At four o'clock in the afternoon a revelation was made of a deed of the deepest atrocity. Less than a quarter of a mile from the house, two feet under ground, and enclosed in an old coffee bag was found the trunk of the unfortunate Malinda.—In a few minutes after the party proceeded to the house and found in the garret inclosed within another coffee bag, the legs and arms. The head could not be found.—Those parts disinterred were in quite as good preservation as if the murder had been but recent—a circumstance which clearly shows that they had been disposed of in a different way until the murderer, through fear of detection, had placed them as they were discovered.—This conclusion is fully justified by the condition in which the clothes of the murderer were found. His shoes and vest were soiled with a species of clay similar to that in which the body was interred. It was, therefore, pretty clear that the person of the victim had been thus mutilated in this manner and kept in liquor recently, when they were buried; but after he found that search would be made on Monday morning, with a hope that he might escape detection, he brought the legs and arms to the house—no one can discover with what propriety, except that Providence wisely determined to strengthen the chain of evidence by this additional link, in order to identify the guilty perpetrator beyond the possibility of doubt.

The particulars of this terrific tragedy we learned yesterday from several gentlemen who came from the scene of the transaction, and arrived at Baltimore at 11 o'clock on Monday night, at the hotel of John C. Kelly, Saratoga street, near Howard. Their object was to put officers on the search as soon as possible, and strong hope is entertained that he will be speedily brought to that punishment which the law justly awards to a deed so horrid.

Horn is, as was before said a man between fifty and sixty years of age, a German, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, well built, and it is supposed, when he changed the clothes which were found for others, that he put on such as he was accustomed to use on particular occasions—blue frock coat and pantaloons.

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**Arrest of Adam Horn.—The Supposed Murderer.**—The Philadelphia North American of Friday states "that on the day previous a man was committed by Alderman Redman, to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, under circumstances that leave no doubt of his being Adam Horn, the murderer of his wife, in Baltimore county, Md. the details of which horrid tragedy, have been heretofore given.

He was arrested by officers Wolfe and Philips, at the hotel of Mr Zimmerman, in Letitia court, where he came on Monday, and remained ever since, under an assumed name. From the evidence before the Alderman it appears that on Wednesday he went to a scrivener with the deed of a tract of land, &c., situate on the Hanover road Baltimore county, Md. which was a conveyance by Andrew Gramer to Adam Horn dated June 11. 1842, and desired a deed of conveyance of said tract, made to John Storch, of Baltimore county, Md. His request was complied with, when the scrivener took him to the office of Charles Gilpin, Esq., Commissioner for the State of Maryland, for the purpose of having the paper duly authenticated.

From Horn's manner and unsatisfactory answers to Mr. G.'s enquiries, he declined attesting the document, unless Horn would produce a citizen to vouch for the correctness of his story, &c.—Horn, it appears, afterwards called upon the Rev. Otto H. Burgess, of the Holy Trinity Church, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, who, with Horn, subsequently waited upon Mr. Gilpin, when the deed was attested, and witnessed by Mr. B.

Yesterday morning, Mr. B. upon reading the account of the murder, was struck with the circumstances above recited, and from the corresponding appearance of Horn with the description of him in the papers, immediately suspected him to be the perpetrator of the awful deed. He forthwith gave information to Alderman Redman, who at once sent his officer after Horn.

When arrested, he asserted that he was a shoemaker. On the way to the office he threw away a tailor's thimble, and afterwards a pair of scissors we refound on his person. The clothes he had on and coat found at the Hotel, are the same as described.

In his hat there was found a German newspaper published at Hanover, in York county, upon the margin of which was written the name of Andrew Helmes or Helmit, which fact seems to implicate him in another murder some years since in Ohio, where the murderer was published by the name of Andrew Hellman. The prisoner seemed greatly agitated throughout, but more particularly in relation to being sent back to Baltimore.—From all the circumstances of the case there can be no doubt that he is the perpetrator of the horrible act of butchery.

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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

*Murder Will Out.*—The doubt which existed whether Horn, the savage and brutal murderer of his wife in Baltimore county, and who was arrested in this city is identical with Hellman, who committed an act of equal atrocity in Logan county, Ohio, is now dissipated, and he stands forth as the guilty actor in both those horrid tragedies. We are informed by a gentleman (Mr. Fisher) who resided in Champaign county, Ohio, the one adjoining Logan county, where Hellman committed the atrocious act, and who was present at his examination on that charge, that he has also seen Horn in his examination here, and that they are the same individual, under different names. The peculiarities of the man are such that once seen, they can never be mistaken, and would lead to his identification in any part of the world. Hellman was supposed to be wealthy when residing in Logan county. The cause of his killing his wife there was not known exactly, but he made some charges of incontinence against her. After committing the deed in the most barbarous and shocking manner, he went to bed, leaving the mutilated body lying in another room! Some of the neighbours came to visit him, but he pretended that he could not rise, and said persons had entered the house at night and dreadfully beaten him and his wife, whose condition he pretended not to know. A number of circumstances were observed which gave a positive contradiction to his story, and he was arrested as the murderer. He then made choice of a trial in the Supreme Court, alleging that he could not have a fair trial before the County Court. At the period of the trial some informality occurred in regard to the venire, in consequence of the list of jurors having been taken away, and the case was set aside till another term. Hellman before that time managed to escape, and fled to Baltimore, where he resided until the late act drove him again in guilt from his home. The gentleman from whom we have these particulars also states that he was strongly suspected of having destroyed the life of two of his children. If these charges are true, it is difficult to conceive of a more bloody monster or more dangerous individual in existence. His phrenological developements are represented to us of the worst character, the distance through from ear to ear in the region of the destructive faculties very remarkable.

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### A MOST DARING ROBBERY.

*Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars Stolen.*

One of the most daring robberies of which we have ever heard, occurred in the city of Columbus, Georgia, on the 14th inst. On the evening of that day, just as the officers of the Western Insurance and Trust Company of that city were about closing the vaults and bank for the night three or more persons entered the banking house in disguise, secured the officers in such a manner as to render them unable to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob the vaults. This they did and then escaped. As near as can be ascertained the following amounts were taken:—$9,000 in American and Georgia gold; $12,500 in notes of Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, Brunswick Bank, Mechanics Bank of Augusta and Bank of Charleston; $4,000 in Central Bank notes; $1,175 in Columbus Bank notes and other claims on said bank; a package of memoranda of monies in the hands of agents of the bank amounting to $2,400, various packages of special deposites, composed of $18,000 in notes of the Bank of Charleston, $14,000 in notes of the Bank of Darien, Georgia, and $10,000 or 15,000 in various other bank notes. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, or a proportionate sum for any amount recovered, or for any information which many lead to the recovery.—Balt Sun.

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**The Columbus Robbery.**—In the subjoined correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle we have a more particular account of this bold and extensive robbery which was briefly noticed in this paper of Friday last. It will be seen that most of the money has been recovered, and that two of the persons concerned in the outrage have been arrested:

COLUMBUS (Georgia) April 7, 1843.

Our city has again been thrown into a violent State of excitement by a most bold and successful robbery of the Western Insurance and Trust Company, generally called 'Shylock.' On the evening of Friday, about 8 o'clock, a company of villians, in disguise, having well matured their plans, entered the front door, which was not locked, as two of the officers were in at the time, in the act of putting up the money into the vault. They entered silently, and passed around the counter and into the vault before they were perceived; seizing each of the officers held them down with Bowie-knives to their throats, and threatened them with instant death if they gave the alarm. At the same time the light was put out, and the other part of the gang proceeded quietly to gather up all the money they could lay their hands on, both bank notes and gold coin. They secured every thing that was valuable but the silver, and trunks and packages containing special deposites, which being unhandy, were not disturbed. Strange to say they left a large package of Planters' and Mechanics' money untouched in the dark. After getting all they could carry away, they retired, after thrusting the officers into the vault, and locking them up in it, leaving the key however, in the door, threatening them if they hollowed within two hours to come back and kill them. It was with great difficulty the could make themselves heard. It was discovered about 11 o'clock in the night.

The next day was one of great excitement. People were thunderstruck at the unparalled daring of the outrage, perpetrated with such signal success at that early hour in the evening when persons were passing about every where. The amount of money taken belonging to the company, and special deposites, was about $70,000. But the event showed that they were better at stealing than at hiding; for before 8 o'clock the next morning suspicions having been started against Thos. C. McKean, search was made in his room, and a package of money found hid in a tub of dirt, which led to his arrest, and subsequent disclosure of the whereabouts of the balance of the money; and, in so doing, indirectly, but to almost every body, exactly implicated with him John L. Lewis, who is now solicitor of this circuit a man of high standing, and formerly mayor of this city. McKean has not as yet disclosed his other accomplices but put the public officers, in a search after two individuals, who he asserted came from Mobile, but afterwards said was false. McKean is in jail, and it is expected will give up the other names concerned with him. The money has been recovered, with the exception of $5,000.

COLUMBUS Georgia, April 17.

The excitement in regard to the robbery is so deep that nothing is done here. So far, Thomas C. McKean and Lang Lewis are the only persons deeply implicated; the former is in jail, the latter gave bonds. The excitement increases, for new developments are every moment expected, and none know how high the person may be who is implicated. One individual is already charged, but such has been his high standing that it can hardly be credited, and I do not mention his name, hoping he is innocent. A few hours will decide.

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**OREGON.**—The following remarks by Sir Robert Peel in the house of Commons give assurances of the earnest desire of the British Government to settle, by friendly negotiations, the unadjusted difficulties between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory. The fact that negotiations on the subject have been proposed by the British ministry has not been heretofore announced so far as we know:

The question of the Oregon Territory no doubt, was not adjusted. With respect to the course which the American government have taken, the noble lord makes no allowance for the position of a government so open to popular influence as that of America. We deal with the executive government and not with the Senate. We have proposed to that government to consider the means of effecting a conciliatory adjustment respecting the Oregon Territory; and we have met with no repulse, but have received assurances, in reply to our proposition, that the executive government of the United States was anxious to come to an adjustment of that question: and we have every reason to hope, that unless we revive the former animosity, and embitter the feelings between the two countries, there will be an attempt by negotiation to settle that question satisfactorily. The Noble lord says that the senate have passed a bill which I believe they have not passed. [Some honorable member said 'yes.'] I think the votes were equally divided; but whatever the Senate may do, it is impossible for the executive government to approve such a bill after having expressed a desire to negotiate.

The sooner this Oregon question is settled the better; otherwise it will settle itself at all hazards, even if the expulsion of every Englishman from the Territory should be involved in the process.—When there is a peaceable way of doing a thing, it is the height of folly to say nothing of the guilt, to trifle and palter until angry passions are aroused and mutual aggravations break out at last in open strife. It is quite time that the respective claims of the U. States and Great Britain to the territory in question were definitely ascertained, examined, and determined. Our own claim is believed to be indisputable; let a fair investigation show it to be so. We hope that the occasion now offered by the amicable overtures of the British Government will be promptly embraced on our part for the final and peaceful settlement of a controversy, which, if not speedily arranged, may be pregnant with the elements of future trouble to both countries.—Amer.

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[*For the Easton Gazette.*]

Mr. Graham—I was somewhat surprised, on glancing over the 'Gazette' of last Saturday, to find that it contained no notice of the wonderful exhibitions of the effects of 'Animal Magnetism,' with which our community has lately been favored no: even of the Oriental Sage by whom they were conducted. This appeared the more extraordinary from the multitudes, who nightly assembled to listen to the profound yet lucid effusions of this scientific gentleman, who is represented, doubtless truly, as travelling through these remote regions, for the sole purpose of diffusing among their benighted inhabitants the benign and vivifying rays of 'Animal Magnetism.'

It is not my purpose, however, Mr. Editor to offer any comments on the learned gentleman to whom I have alluded, his motives or the results of his magnetic operations, but simply to present for the benefit of those of your readers, who were so unhappy as to be prevented from attending the late exhibitions, a very brief outline of the origin & progress of the science of Mesmerism, and of the truly wonderful and beneficent effects that may be justly anticipated from its general diffusion.

A belief in "Animal Magnetism" may be traced back to a very remote period. The Ancients conceived that there existed a certain fluid or agent, that pervaded the Universe, and that was at once the cause of life and motion. They believed that the soul of man was a portion of this universal fluid, which on his death, left the body and entered into other combinations. Fenelon, in his Telemachus, thus alludes to this theory. "The universal soul is a vast ocean of light; our individual souls are so many rivulets, which flow from thence in due time return to it, and are lost therein." The same idea is found among the nations of the East, but in a still more extended form: according to Sir William Jones, the Brahmins believe, that not only the souls of men but also all that exists in the world, are an immediate emanation from Brahma, not merely created by his power, but an absolute diffusion of himself, so that to use the quaint expression of a writer, "he created the world as a spider produces a web which it draws from its own bowels, and can again resume at will."

When the nations of Europe began to turn their attention from the scenes of confusion and blood shed in which they had been involved, after the division & destruction of the Roman Empire, to the pursuits of science and learning, they necessarily adopted many of the speculations of the Ancients; and although the spirit of Christianity did not allow them to carry their ideas of this universal soul to such an extravagant height as to consider it as a part of the Deity, still some were firm believers in it.

The system of the world generally followed by the Philosophers of the dark ages, was highly imaginative and poetic. They supposed that every object possessed life, but in different degrees, & that all were parts of one great whole, connected by one universal vitality. All properties of the earth & its parts were but emanations from the stars. The only thing that was not in direct subjection to the laws of the Universe, was the soul of man, but even this acted in harmony with these; and although uninfluenced by the constellations yet these ruled his mortal part, and gave rise to his happiness or misery.

In pursuing their investigations, connected with this wild but beautiful theory, the wonderful properties of the *magnet* soon attracted the attention of the learned and all the characters of the universal fluid were thought to be concentrated in it;—it appeared to unite every quality that had been attributed to this agent, and in fact to be a condensation of all the wonders of nature. Magnetism and the all-pervading fluid or soul, were now thought to be identical, and every action of nature was supposed to be the immediate result of its influence. Having this universality and all powerful influence, every event was of course referred to its powers, more especially those which arose from the reciprocal action of one living being on another, such as the fascination produced by certain birds over their prey, the fatal charming of these again by serpents, and the instantaneous destruction of man himself from the glance of a basilisk. To the effects of Magnetism were also referred all those sympathies and antipathies so generally observable in nature; and as this fluid was the bond of union and harmony between different bodies, it was also believed to exist in full force between their parts, should these even be separated. Hence arose a reliance on the curative powers of sympathetic medicaments and powders, which, being applied to the instrument that had caused a wound, or to any article imbrued with the blood, would cure the injury, certainly and expeditiously, even where the operation was performed at a great distance from the patient. The celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby was a strenuous advocate for this practice and has given several marvellous instances of cures thus performed, some of which fell under his own notice.

Sir Kenelm communicated the secret of this curative process to that inveterate eschewer of all witches, King James I. and declared he had obtained it from a Carmelite prior who learned it in Armenia or Persia. Van Helmont was also a disciple of this school of surgery, and wrote a treatise on the magnetic treatment of wounds. The great remedy in these cases was composed of the moss or mould that had grown on a human skull, mixed with fat: with this preparation, called *unguentum armarium*, the instrument that inflicted the wound was to be rubbed but some important precautions were to be observed; for if the sword, or other weapon, were *stroked upwards*, the patient would feel no pain; whereas, if this process were performed the contrary way, the wounded party would feel intolerable anguish: Walter Scott alludes to the use of this prescription, in his Lay of the last Minstrel:—

> "But she hath ta'en the broken lance,
> And washed from it the clotted gore,
> And SALVED the splinter o'er and o'er;
> William of Deloraine in trance,
> Where'er she turned it round and round,
> Twisted as if she galled his wound."

Dryden, in the Enchanted Island, also introduces this mode of healing.—

But the power of magnetic sympathy extended even further than the mere curing of wounds. It is a notorious fact, that if an image be made of wax, in the exact resemblance of a person, any injury done to this, would be felt by the individual. 'Nideras speaketh of one Oulpotte, a most notorious witch, who by making a picture of wax, and pricking it with needles in various parts, and then burying it under the threshold of her neighbour's house, whom she much hated, she was tormented with such grievous & insufferable prickings in her flesh, as if so many needles had been sticking in her body. But the image being found and burned, she was instantly restored to her former health and strength.' *

By means of this subtle and omnipresent fluid, persons could converse at any distance. This mode of communication, which is certainly by far superior to any modern telegraph was very simple, and only consisted in slicing off a morsel of flesh from the arms of those who wished to possess this power, and applying that taken from one, to the arm of the other; on these pieces which soon became incorporated with the individual, the alphabet was to be traced, and when one of the persons, thus prepared touched any letter with a sharp pointed iron, the other was apprized of it by a sensation of pain at the spot corresponding to the designated letter.

Grafts of flesh thus united to another body, also experienced the effect of the magnetic fluid in another manner. For when the individual died, from whose body they were taken, they also suffered the same fate. This was exemplified in a man at Brussels, who had an artificial nose, made after the Taliacotian method: it served every useful purpose, until, unfortunately, the person, from whom it was derived, happened to die, when it suddenly became cold and lived, and finally fell off. The same idea has since been revived as regards grafted trees. It is said that, in the year 1825, all the chesnut trees in the island of St. Helena were suddenly blighted and destroyed, on investigation as to the cause, it was found that they had been derived from grafts taken from a tree on the continent of Africa, which, having been struck with lightening, was killed at the moment its progeny were perceived to wither. In a similar manner we may doubtless account for the late destruction among the button-wood trees of this country.

To this all-powerful cause, may also be referred the present improved method of curing warts and corns. This deserves to be universally known; for although the professors of the art are not quite in unison as to the precise means to be employed, some preferring a scrap of raw beef and others a piece of apple, still, there can be no doubt as to the efficacy of this plan of removing these obstinate excrescences. The most approved mode with either of these substances, consists in rubbing the effected part with it, but unknown to any individual; and then burying it in some spot that is often walked over. As the apple or meat decays, so does the wart or corn diminish and disappear.

The science of "Animal Magnetism," remained in a very unsettled state, until the time of the celebrated Mesmer, from whom it received an additional impulse, and was reduced to some order. This Philosopher, adopting the hypothesis of the universal fluid being the immediate agent of all the phenomena of nature and the originator and preserver of life in organized bodies, conceived the idea, that it was owing to a diminution of this principle, that diseases took place.—Hence, it resulted, that to restore an individual to health, all that was requisite was to furnish his system with a certain quantity of the magnetic fluid. The great difficulty now to be overcome, was the mode in which this was to be effected; but, as the magnet evidently contained more of this powerful agent than any other substance, Mesmer made use of it, employing in his experiments the magnetic plates invented by Father Hell, the professor of Astronomy at Vienna; these were of a peculiar form and great effects were attributed to them. This was attended with astonishing success; rapidly causing a diminution of the disease and subsequent cure of the patient.

Mesmer, soon after this, submitted his discoveries to the Royal Academy at Berlin, the only learned society that would receive his paper; but they rejected them, as destitute of foundation, and unworthy the slightest attention. This however did not discourage him; he persevered with commendable resolution in his experiments, but now declared that the curative agent was different from the mineral magnetism, and bestowed on it the name of animal magnetism. Having finally resolved to leave Germany, he travelled through some parts of Europe, performing many wonderful cures and finally arrived in Paris in 1778. In this city his success soon became unrivalled, and his patients increased to such a degree, that he was obliged to take pupils to assist him in his operations. Mesmer thought it is a favourable moment again to bring his alleged discoveries before the learned societies; though unable for some time to effect his object, the French Government at length determined to appoint a committee from the Faculty of Medicine and the Academy of Sciences, to make a thorough examination of Mesmer's pretensions; which was accordingly done.

This committee at the head of which was Dr. Franklin after a full and as they conceived an impartial investigation, presented a report, which, alas! gave a blow to this noble and wonder-working science of animal magnetism from which it has perhaps scarcely yet recovered. Though its progress was thus checked, the science was by no means abandoned. It still continued to number among its advocates some of the most scientific men of the times. In America it seems to have been practised even before it acquired any great celebrity as a science in Europe, and by an individual who was ignorant of the almost omnipotent energy of the agent he was employing: I allude to Perkins of *Connecticut*, whose metallic tractors performed such marvellous cures. The virtue of these instruments was attributed entirely, according to Deleuze, to magnetism: to the same cause Deleuze also ascribes the mode of curing toothach by crushing a lady-bug between the fingers, and then touching the tooth with them; "for I am far from believing," says he, 'that an insect can communicate a curative virtue to the fingers; but he who is persuaded of it, uses them with confidence and *will* & hence often succeeds.' Whilst on the subject of the cure of tooth ach by lady-bugs, it may be interesting to your readers to know that Signor Gerbi, the illustrious discoverer of the plan, cured 401 persons in 629, by this mode. The best plan, according to him, is to bruise the insects (for the benefit of naturalists its long name is here inserted—*Curculio Antiodontalgicus*, but the Coccinella septempunctata is equally useful) between the finger and thumb; about a dozen should be used: the curative power of the fingers will last for a year, but is somewhat enfeebled by every tooth that is operated on.* Signor Gerbi does not inform us whether the hands are to be washed during this period. It has been stated above that Magnetism received a a severe shock, from the report of the committee appointed at Paris to examine into its pretensions, and it remained for some time in a comparatively dormant state, when happily a new phenomenon presented itself, which has excited a very considerable enthusiasm in its favor. I allude to the discovery that *somnambulism* was capable of being excited by it.

Somnambulism it is well known, is a kind of morbid sleep, that occurs naturally in some persons, during an attack of which, an individual may walk about, or perform his usual routine of occupations, and even converse with those around him, yet on being awakened, retains no remembrance of what had passed. This condition or one analagous to it is produced by a magnetiser, at will; the patients eyes are closed, and in fact, all the external senses are in the same state as in sleep, whilst the internal perceptions are invigorated in an astonishing degree, and a kind of instinct is developed, that acts in a most miraculous manner. During this magnetic somnambulism, the patient is wholly under the influence of his magnetiser who can oblige him to answer questions on almost every topic pertaining to persons, present or absent, and to events past, present and to come, although in the natural condition of his faculties, he may be totally unacquainted with the subjects. It appears that the Marquis de Puysegur, was the first who perceived this result from the powers of animal magnetism. Having accidentally spoken to a person whom he had reduced to a state of somnambulism, to his extreme astonishment he was answered, and informed of the proper mode of treatment to be adopted in the case, and moreover, that all patients should be thus interrogated as to their diseases. It would be easy Mr. Editor to present here a large number of well authenticated proofs of the astonishing powers of the somnambulist and clairvoyant, but the article has, I fear, been already too far extended to receive a place in your columns; and more over there is reason to apprehend that in defiance of all that may be written, said or done on the subject, many of your readers will still be so absurd as to preserve their wilful scepticism. I will however, add from l'Instruction practique sur le magnetisme animal, per Deleuze, for the benefit of any who may wish to try the experiment themselves, the necessary directions for producing somnambulism. "When any person is desirous of being magnetised, you must first fix him in a commodious posture then place your self on a seat a little more elevated than his, and directly opposite to him, so that your knees and feet may touch Then take his thumbs between your fingers, in such a manner, that his and your thumbs may be applied to each other; you are to remain in this position, till you feel that they have acquired an equal temperature.

The hands are then to be placed on the shoulders, and suffered to remain there two or three minutes, and afterwards gently brought down the arms to the thumbs; this manœuvre is to be repeated three or four times. Then the two hands are to be placed over the pit of the stomach, so that the thumbs are over the solar plexus, and the fingers on the ribs. When you feel an equalization of temperature, the hands are to be gradually lowered to the knees then carried to the head, and again brought down to the knees, or even to the feet; this process is to be continued for some time, always taking care to turn the palms of the hands outwards, whenever they are brought up; this, as well as never to magnetise from the feet to the head, is very essential."

To *unmagnetise* you must draw off the fluid by the extremity of the hands and feet, in making the passes beyond these parts, and shaking your fingers after each pass. Afterwards you are to make some passes across the face and breast, keeping the hands about three or four inches from them, these are made, by presenting the hands joined, and separating them quickly from each other, as if to carry off the superabundant fluid with which the patient may by charged."

Ri Beta Phi.

Easton, April 27, 1843.

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*Heywood's Angelicall Hierarchie

†Thouret. Recherches et doutes sur le Magnetisme animal.

*Apusali scelti di milano,—lxviii. p. 94.

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