William's heart sunk within him as he felt that the mind of his betrothed had received an irreparable shock He called her mother and placing Gertrude in her arms, turned with a smitten heart from her chamber.

The storm had indeed ceased; to wild uproar had succeeded the calm, soft loveliness of a summers' evening, doubly enjoyed from the tremendous terror which had been endured.

It was soon known that the column of fire which had been seen near the close of the storm, sprung from an immense mass of lumber and wood lying near and on a brick kiln in the south western part of the city—fire had been communicated either from the kiln or by lightning, and the peculiar state of the atmosphere and the density of the dark clouds above exaggerated the terrific appearance.

Poor Gertrude—I saw her at the close of 1815, and the few words which she uttered the only ones for many days were indicative of the state of her mind. 'It is something,' said she, 'to escape the place of punishment—but I see not the pleasures of a better state—this lingering on the confines of earth with earthly feelings and heavenly hopes is a sad probation.'

More than a year after that interview, her wounded spirit escaped. William, who had sat for hours by her side, received the last look she had to give. After lingering beyond all expectation, and appearing indeed often to have departed. Gertrude turned toward her lover—the film had past from her eyes, there was a lustre in them beyond that of their early youth and soundest health. 'Gertrude—Gertrude,' exclaimed he with subdued voice as he pressed a kiss upon her forehead.

'William, is it you indeed—where am I?—this looks like earth—and yet such strange, strange thoughts I have had—tell me are you here, the last to bid me farewell on earth—or the first to welcome me to Heaven?'

We are in the house of your mother, Gertrude, shall I call her?'

'Not yet—not yet—I know now that I am on earth, the love I feel is too confined, too much centred on *you*, for Heaven. Oh, in my gloomy hours, since that dreadful day, that love has been my solace, it was the inward lamp that lit the sepulchral darkness of my heart—and made me dream of paradise—and now—now I go to the fountain of that light, the centre and source of all love.'

The eye grew dim and fixed, and the smile that played on the lovely lips of Gertrude passed into a convulsive trembling—that ceased—the smile returned—and Gertrude lay lovely in death.

When the hand of improvement levelled the graves in Franklin Square a few years since, I caused the head stone of Gertrude's resting place to be sunk nearer her ashes, in the hope that the remains of one so lovely and the record of her name, would rest together until the *End of the World*.

MORAL COURAGE.—The Journal of Commerce has the following remarks upon the propensity some people have to ask editors to fight battles for them while they remain safe in anonymous shelter, as if it were nothing for the conductor of a newspaper to encounter risks and responsibilities of all sorts, and as if it were part of his duty to contend for those who will not even trust him with their names:

"Moral courage," says the Journal "is a choice commodity, and is shared largely by almost every individual, in his own estimation, while he is apt to consider it sadly deficient in others. There is a feeling very prevalent in the community that *editors*, especially, are deficient in this estimable characteristic. Men wonder that *editors* are not ready to run a tilt against every wind-mill within their reach, also to ride every hobby however spavined he may be, or however broken the ground—If there are ditches or stone walls to be broken, or pit-falls to be crossed, the owner of the aforesaid *hanimal* applies to the editor, as a matter of course, to make the experiment; keeping his own precious self out of danger. If the editor breaks his neck in the attempt, the owner still remains unknown, but if he gets safe over, perchance the mysterious agent who has used him as a catspaw, may come forward and share the honors of victory."

The Journal gives point to these observations by asking the author of the communication which elicited them to furnish his real name and address, and if it should appear that he is a man of character and responsibility, then his epistle shall be published. "Perhaps however,' adds the Journal, "the communication is not such as any person would like to be known as the author of; he would like to see it in print, if he could skulk behind the fence, and leave the responsibility to be born by others. Let us say to him, in all kindness, that this is not moral courage. We desire to have only so much of that ingredient, in the exercise of our professional duties, as will embolden us to print and to say what is wise and expedient, all things considered.—Therefore, the fear of being accounted deficient in moral courage will not impel us to insert Alethea's communication, except on the condition above named; for there are other qualities of mind—a sound discretion, for instance—which we deem as valuable as moral courage."

This is good, and has its application not in New York alone, as every editor in the Union can testify.—*Rich. Compiler.*

TAXES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.—The largest amount of real estate taxed to one concern in Boston is to an individual, $604,000, who is also taxed for $360,600, personal property. The second highest amount is taxed to a corporation, $572,000; the third to an individual, $487,000, who is a partner in a firm whose personal estate is valued at 100,000; the fourth is to an individual, $475,400, and he pays tax on $40,000 personal property, besides his share of the personal and real estate of a firm of which he is a partner, amounting to $65,600. On real estate there are seventy-seven individuals and companies taxed for more than $100,000. There are fifty-two individuals and companies taxed for over $100 000 personal estate, in addition to real estate, and the highest on the list is a trust amounting to $500,000; the second is a firm in merchantile buisness whose property is estimated at $450,000 two brothers are taxed $250 000 each besides for real estate, and a third brother of the same family for $220,000.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—The Locofoco leaders in the city of Baltimore have commenced agitating the question of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose, as is alledged, of districting the State and electing a U. States Senator, and we presume that we shall quickly see the press of that party throughout the State, in obedience to the same *influence* that has started the question, chiming in with the Baltimore movement.

When the December session in 1841 closed by constitutional limitation without passing the bill providing for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal a strong desire was felt by the friends of the canal to have an extra session, with a view of having the measure enacted into a law, and public meetings were held in this county and other and memorials were transmitted to the governor asking him to reconvene the General Assembly for that purpose, and what was his reply? Why substantially this, that the Legislature had full opportunity to pass the bill during the regular session—that it failed by a disagreement between the two houses in regard to the details of the measure and that he would not call an extra session unless he had assurances from those members by whose opposition it was defeated of a change of opinion and a determination to pass it in case they were reconvened. No such assurance was given and consequently no extra session was called. Now in the face of this precedent, and with the facts of that period still fresh upon the public mind with what show of plausibility will the Governor attempt to justify a call of an Extra Session at this time. Each of the measures which are spoken of by the agitators, were deliberately considered by the last legislature and an adjournment took place without carrying them out. The Bill to district the State and the election of a U. S. Senator clearly failed in consequence of a *wide disagreement between the two Houses* and what possible excuse can there be for calling together the *same bodies* of men without some assurances of a change of opinion on the part of those who caused the failure! The reason given by the Governor for not calling an Extra Session last year was admitted by all parties to be a good and sufficient one and all acquiesced in it, and the same reason, with greatly superadded force exists now, why an Extra Session should not be called. Last year the extra session was desired to perfect a measure which was to save half a million annually to the State and TIME was then all important. Now an extra session is demanded merely to subserve some party interest. The Loco Focos by reason of the apathy of the Whigs last fall have now a small majority in the House of Delegates and fearful of loosing this majority at the next election they desire the Governor to exercise an extraordinary power of his prerogative, conferred upon him only to meet an emergency, to enable them to prolong that majority beyond its time, for party purposes. How the Governor may be inclined this year in regard to an extra session we have no positive information but knowing the man, we are rather disposed to believe that it meets his full approbation if indeed the movement on the subject be not of his individual prompting. He may have already made up his own mind, but to manifest some little apparent difference to public opinion he perhaps suggested these meetings to justify himself in his proceedings. We have heard of such stratagems before now.—However this may be, and we throw it out as a mere conjecture to be tested by the result, we here strongly protest against the call of an extra session of the old Legislature, because we believe it will be a useless waste of a large amount of the people's money without the slightest reason for it.

We believe that if the members of that Legislature be reconvened they will do nothing on the subjects alluded to because there is no probability that the Locofocos will yield their arrogant pretensions in regard to the proposed mode of districting the State, and we feel assured that no whig will be found SOFT ENOUGH to be duped into their schemes. There are no Captain Tylers nor Daniel Kelsos here!

In any view of the matter there is not the slightest excuse for calling together the members of the old Legislature. Before Congress meets the whole difficulty can be settled by an appeal to the people through the ballot boxes, the only rightful and certain mode of ascertaining their will. The election for Delegates will take place on Wednesday the 4th of October and Congress will not meet until Monday the 4th of December, TWO MONTHS after the Delegate election. If then an extra session be at all desirable, let the Governor call the newly elected Legislature together early in November—a United States Senator may then be chosen, and a bill be proposed to district the State in time to elect Representatives to Congress before that body assembles, or at all events, before it gets under way for business. We believe that these views and considerations were entertained by many during the last session of the Legislature, and they furnished a good and sufficient ground for postponing action on the subjects in question in view of the mean attempt on the part of the Locofocos to gerrymander the State and have the arrangement of Districts just to suit their own party wishes, or NOT AT ALL. By reason of the postponement the questions will be fairly submitted to the people at the October election, and they will then choose men to go to Annapolis who in the spirit of fairness will carry out their will. A new set of men will be sent, uninfluenced by the commitals and bickerings of the last session, and free to act according to justice and right.—We repeat then that an Extra Session of the Legislature composed of the same men, who constituted the general assembly of last winter, would be idle, useless and a culpable waste of public money without any possible good ensuing from it and we furthermore say that if an EXTRA SESSION be called at all, it ought not to be calle until after the October delection, and it ought to be composed of Delegates ELECTED THEN AND FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE—we want no "rump Parliaments" in Maryland for party purposes.

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."—Keep it before yourself young man, that industry, integrity, good morals, and virtue, will be a passport for you in society, and will make you respected and esteemed by the good and wise.

Keep it before yourself young lady, that kindness of heart, a sweet disposition and an even temper, will make you an agreable companion with the old & young

Keep it before yourself young man or woman that in a choice for a partner for life, you should look well to the habits and disposition of each other; that a young man with a cigar in his mouth, and cane in his hand, and his brains running to hair, may do very well for a beau, but is not to be compared to the plain, unpretending youth, whose heart is right and whose common sense will not allow him to play the dandy. That a young lady who is all accomplishments, who can sing a little, dance a little, thump the piano a little, and look fascinating any time, may fill a place on the sofa, and be the belle of a ball room, yet if she cannot boil a pudding, roast a steak, dust a room, or darn a stocking—if her accomplishments are all for show and none for use, then ten to one that the young lady who has a knowledge of household affairs has been brought up by a careful mother, and is well versed in the actual duties of life, will make a better wife, and a pleasanter and happier home.

Keep it before yourself, Farmer, that you should return to the earth at least as much as you take from it—that you should make your land richer year by year, and not let it wear out—that you should have a neat house, large barnes good sheds for your cattle, and show that it is your ambition to make "two spears of grass grow where one grew before."

Keep it before yourself, Merchant, that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," that one price for goods, or dealing with every person alike, is the right way to give general satisfaction, and to secure custom.

Keep it before yourself, Mechanic, that punctuality is a virtue, that work promised should always be done at the time and well done; and then you need give yourself no fears of a want of business.

Extract from a letter published in the Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday.

"I have seen a letter direct from Washington, which states that arrangements have been made by which the Hon. Daniel Webster will continue as Secretary of State for some time yet, and that it is more than probable that the Cabinet for the present will remain unchanged."

In several other papers we see it stated that Mr Webster has *determined* to remain in the Cabinet of John Tyler, in the hope of being enabled to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with England.

Now that the matter has thus publicly been referred to, we feel at liberty to say that there is no doubt but such is the object of his remaining: and most cordially do we wish him success in his great and patriotic undertaking—an undertaking which we have reason to believe is based upon an existing understanding between him and the present Ministry of England, and to which we have no doubt Sir Robert Peel in his recent admirable speech alluded, when he said he expected very shortly, to see the amicable relations now existing between the two countries, greatly strengthened. We were apprised of this desire of Mr. Webster some months since, and then as now, we expressed our decided conviction, that a Commercial Treaty which shall definitively and permanently arrange a Tariff between England and the United States, would be one of the greatest blessings to our country which could be conferred by any Administration.

England not only requires, but there is almost a necessity existing for her receiving our great agricultural products, such as Flour, Beef and Pork; and there is no doubt but she is prepared to admit these necessaries of life on terms highly advantageous to our agricultural population, provided we in return will abstain from prohibitory duties on her manufactures.—And this being the case, let us very briefly examine into the operation of a judicious Commercial Treaty which would secure to us a permanent market for the products of our agricultural industry

One of the strongest arguments in favor of a tariff for protection, has ever been founded upon the fact that by diverting a portion of our home industry to manufactures, we secure a home market for the products of agriculture. Of our entire population, at least sixth-sevenths are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture; and this great interest therefore, presents the first and greatest demands upon the government for its fostering care and protection. Consequently, a Commercial Treaty which would afford adequate and healthy protection to our manufactures—a protection based upon legitimate foreign competition—and at the same time secure an advantageous foreign market for our superabundance of agricultural products, would benefit the whole country, and give new life and energy to agriculture and commerce without in any way interfering with a healthy growth of our manufactories. What all the great interests of our country require more than all things else, is stability in our legislation. This we have never, had and never will have so long as the questions of tariff and free trade are permitted to be mixed up with our political contests for the Presidency; and if Mr. Webster should succeed in negotiating such a treaty as the Senate of the United States could conscientiously approve, the whole country would forget his Faneuil Hall speech and look to him as a public benefactor.

A Commercial Treaty which should secure to our agricultural products introduction into England at a low rate of duty for the next fifteen years, and by which we should bind ourselves to receive all her manufactures for the same period at a duty not exceeding twenty per cent with the exception of woollens at 25 per cent. and iron at a higher rate, would give to our whole country a degree of prosperity hardly conceivable by any person who has not reflected upon the subject. Reduce the duty on Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Beef and Pork, so that all the producers of these great staples should be directly benefited by the reduction, and who can doubt but the people of the United States, would have good cause to rejoice? and if at the same time a just and liberal protection be secured to the manufacturer he too, would have cause for rejoicing in having at length secured to him stability in the tariff of duties imposed upon English manufactures. And thus while agriculture, as the first great interest of the country would be stimulated and rewarded, and our manufactures receive a wholesome protection commerce the hand maiden of both these great interests, would flourish to an extent never before known.

We have not space to-day to enter into this subject at large, but these few hints will show how much may be accomplished for the country by such a Commercial Treaty, as we describe. Of the political bearings of such a Treaty, we are not prepared to speak. With us, politics is but the means of arriving at an object, and that object is the good of the country. If a commercial Treaty will secure the greatest good to the greatest number then that is our politics; and believing, as we do, that it would give new life and energy to the people of the U. States by securing to them a just reward for their industry, we greatly rejoice that Mr Webster, has determined to retain his place in the Cabinet to secure if possible so great an object.

THE LOST OR STOLEN TREASURY NOTES.

The advertisement recently put forth from the Treasury Department respecting the package of Treasury notes alleged to have been made up at New Orleans, has elicited the following remarks from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

'The Secretary of the Treasury has published a list of about $100,000 of Treasury Notes, which he says he has received information were made up in a package at the Custom House in New Orleans, on the 26th July last, but which have never been received by the Department. He farther says, 'it has been ascertained that some of the notes thus paid and cancelled have been paid into the Custom Houses and to receivers of public moneys, bearing very slight indications, *if any*, of a prior cancellation, from which it is apprehended' that others of the same description are in circulation.—The Secretary adds, 'these notes are wholly invalid, and cannot be received, or in any way acknowledged by the Treasury.' What authority, we would ask, has the Government of the United States, thus to *repudiate* one hundred thousand dollars of its obligations.' An officer of the Government embezzles that amount of Treasury Notes, and after a lapse of *nine months*, giving him ample time to dispose of them, and scatter them from one end of the Union to the other, during which they pass into the hands of hundreds of innocent holders, the Secretary of the Treasury gravely informs them that the United States will not pay them or in any way acknowledge them. How different and how honorable was the conduct of the British Government in relation to the fraudulent issues of Exchequer Bills. They honestly paid the bills, and took measures to punish the offenders; but our Government dishonestly refuses to pay its *genuine* obligations, and will in all probability allow the perpetrator of the fraud to go unpunished. The effect of this unwise movement of Mr. Spencer is to be seen in the fall of U. states stock, which had reached 113, and was steadily advancing—but which, since the publication of the Secretary has receded to 111. (while all other stocks have advanced) with a strong disposition on the part of holders to sell.'

SERIOUS MISTAKE.—It appears that a serious mistake has been made in the Treasury Department at Washington, in connection with a recent issue of Treasury Notes. The correspondent of the N York Express, writing from Washington under date of 26th April, says—

'T. L. Smith, the Register of the Treasury, has issued nearly four hundred thousand dollars worth of Treasury Notes beyond the amount authorized by the late law of Congress before he discovered his error!'

These are really the days of signs and wonders. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Dr. Collyer, the mesmerizer, *par excellence*, is lecturing and experimenting in that city. The Doctor, in the course of his lecture on Thursday evening, told the following wonders of the new science:

"He related a story of a student at New Haven, who while in a mesmerized condition rose from his bed, and to his surprise found himself, on awakening, at the foot of a long flight of stairs. He then ascended to his room, and discovered with still greater surprise that the door was locked, and arrived at the conclusion that while in a mesmerized condition, he had gotten out of the window and descended to the earth without the slightest injury, his body being etherealized in some measure by his magnetic condition. This story was received, of course, with a burst of laughter and incredulity by the audience. But the Doctor did not consider it by any means remarkable, and went on to tell another, of a boy whom he mesmerized at Montreal, placed in a tub of water, and who did not sink, but floated like a cork. Here again, as a matter of course, the audience roared outright."

According to this, St. Francis life boat will be entirely superceded, and instead the packets and steamers being provided with a number of them their place will have to be supplied with a good strong mesmerizer.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR,—

Two articles have recently appeared in your paper upon the subject of Animal Magnetism that seem to require some notice. The first appeared a few weeks since, purporting to be a history of the science more particularly from the time of Mesmer to the present, was, although evidently written by a disbeliever in it, as far as I could judge from a hasty perusal, correct in its leading particulars though I regretted its publication at the time least the minds of some of your numerous readers should have been prejudiced by it against a subject that was soon to be presented to them for examination. The other article is a communication in your last, from the pen of one whose object evidently was to connect this science with certain exploded impositions and a few almost incredible truths and thereby bring suspicion if not discredit upon it from this connexion. This to the minds of many may seem to have been very completely done, and the sarcasm and ridicule so covertly conveyed will operate upon the minds of some with convincing force, and yet, from the collection of absurdities & of undoubted truths it seems quite problematical whether the writer has yet formed an opinion in his own mind, upon the claims of animal magnetism.

Some of the cases quoted were evidently the fabrications of the artful, others had their origin in an excited imagination, others, as the case of the man in Brussels may have occurred: if well authenticated, we are bound to believe it, although no explanation of it can be given, while the cures performed by Sir Kenelm Digby's Sympathetic powders admit of a natural and satisfactory explanation. Nature in all cases cures diseases and heals wounds, but she is often retarded by the officiousness of art, whose duty should simply be to remove all obstacles to her action. Sir Kenelm availed himself of this; ordered the wound to be cleansed, and defended from irritation, and the salve to be applied to the SWORD, leaving the cure to the DISMEDICATRIX NATURAE; and this practice has been adopted by modern surgeons and in fact first gave them the idea of healing by what is termed the FIRST INTENTION With those of your correspondent's remarkable cases that are unquestioned truths, we have no objection that Animal Magnetism should be placed with those that are not TRUTHS, it has no alliance.

Let us briefly inquire into the claims of Animal Magnetism.

An individual comes among us who has discovered that he possesses an influence over others, that is inexplicable by himself, and seemingly miraculous, and he invites us to witness an exhibition of those powers. Were he alone in his pretensions, we might be disposed to ridicule him as a mad enthusiast; but from the length and breadth of the land, from every class of society, we hear of those who have found themselves endowed with the same wonderful powers. What does the magnetizer claim? to what does he invite us? to an exhibition of tricks of deception, that have cost him years of labour to perfect. It is simply to witness the exercise of a power that he tells us all possess, but with which he finds himself endowed to a pre-eminent degree.

Every one has all the vocal apparatus of the most accomplished ventriloquist, and yet few can practise the art. So every one may possess to a degree the magnetic power and yet only a few exhibit it to a remarkable degree. The demand that of the skeptic that he must first exercise it himself, is idle, and unreasonable. Such an examination should be approached with a mind unprejudiced, prepared to scrutinize with the strictest vigilance every thing presented to the senses, and yet willing to believe all that it may feel warranted in believing. An individual is selected from the audience, and in a few moments through the agency of the operator, he is thrown into a state of unconsciousness. The long drawn inspiration and the closed eyes, characterizes it as sleep, but not a *natural* sleep; for the strongest stimulants applied to the nostrils or the skin produce no effect. And now are exhibited at the operators will, all those most wonderful phenomena that strike us with the profoundest awe and amazement—the insensibility to pain—the inflexible rigidity of the limbs—the attractions of the arm as it follows the operator's hand, in the same manner as the iron follows after the magnet—the excitement of the different passions, producing at times muscular contractions almost equalling in intensity the terrible convulsions of the galvanized corpse, and again, the milder expression of the gentler emotions. Now appears the wonderful sympathy between the operator or any person in connection with him, and his subject by which the sensations and thoughts become common to both. But a control still more fearful than this is exercised over the patient subjected to this influence. The mind in the state into which it has been thrown takes cognizance of passing time without any external aid, and measures it with the most surprising accuracy. In some rare cases, it seems to go forth from its prison house of flesh and at the command of him in whose power it is, visits places far remote where it has never before been, save perhaps in imagination, and reports an exact account of what it has there seen.

Nor does the power of the magnetizer cease when his subject shall have been restored to his natural state; for if commanded to perform a certain act after he shall have awakened at the appointed hour, in obedience to a blind impulse, he obeys.

These are the phenomena which the magnetizer exhibits to us, and it is for us to judge whether we have been deceived or not. He professes no secrecy, and invites the most scrutinizing investigations. He requests the audience to attempt the same, and, wonderful to relate, with the instructions he has given, a few find themselves enabled to bring about the same wonderful results. If we accuse him of jugglery and charlatanism, many of our most respectable citizens must be considered the dupes of a most egregious and humiliating self deception—and still farther we must believe that the subjects operated upon had been during the visit of the magnetizer in a course of training, and that by hints and signs imperceptible to those around he communicated his desires to them.

If we have not the most implicit confidence in the HONESTY of the operator and his subjects, and in the evidences of our own senses let us value what we have seen as nothing, and suspend our opinion.

We arrive then at the GRAND POINT—THESE ARE FACTS, phenomena of a new, most interesting and most important character in the animal economy, and worthy our serious attention.

The mind now, naturally almost necessarily inquires eagerly for the CAUSE, through what medium can this wonderful power be exercised? As your correspondent referred to has said, certain facts have been observed from the earliest times, certain sympathies and agencies that were inexplicable by any known laws of which the charming of birds and small animals by serpents, wherein a mysterious influence certainly is exercised by them, the art of taking venemous reptiles without danger to the captor are examples. In the imperfect state of all science no rational conjectures as to the causes of any such phenomena could be hazarded, but the mind rests unsatisfied with absolute uncertainty and will be temporarily satisfied with any reason, ready at any moment to yield it for a better. At first then it was presumed that *some* subtile fluid pervaded space—and upon the discovery of magnetism, it was readily selected as that agent; but it is now believed that the term *magnetism* is entirely misapplied when used in reference to the communication between individuals.

Physiologists are agreed that a nervous fluid pervades all animal bodies which though not the seat of life, is the medium of communication of sensation and emotion, That "some modification of this nervous influence is communicable from one to another" is allowed and believed by many who have no sympathy with our science. The nature of this fluid has hitherto and perhaps ever must elude the researches of the learned. Magnetism, Electricity, and Galvanism have each in their turn been invoked and each proved insufficient to answer every requisition

If it be true, that during the mesmeric state, a subtle fluid passes from one person to another—a fluid that after conveying sensations from the extremeties to the brain of one individual, enters the system of another with whom it is in connexion and excites similar sensations there, we are perhaps upon the threshold of a knowledge of some of its most important properties. All we now need is *facts*—*facts* well authenticated, incontrovertible. But if the nervous fluid be thus transferred how does it take place?—We know that in many properties the nervous fluid resembles that of Magnetism, Electricity and Galvanism—these three being closely connected, if not absolutely identical—that if a body possessing more of the Electric fluid than another, be brought near it, a transmission takes place from the one to the other and an equilibrium is restored. May it not be that the same occurs when two human bodies are brought into connexion possessing different quantities of nervous fluid?

Again, it appears that in the mesmeric state, organs intended for a particular function, take on new functions, new faculties appear to be acquired and intellectual operations of the most astonishing character executed. But in pathology, there are numerous and undoubted instances of organs taking upon themselves functions totally repugnant to their ordinary action, and to our idea of their structure. The details of cases of Somnambulism are full of the deepest interest in connexion with this subject. This is a kind of sleep in which the individual can see, hear, walk, read, write, taste, smell &c. and can be awakened only by violence. In this state the mental faculties often act with astonishing vigor.—The Somnambulist will frequently repeat long pieces of poetry of which he remembers nothing when awake, and perform with perfect accuracy long pieces of music that have been previously glanced over. There are well authenticated cases of these patients expressing themselves correctly in languages with which they had but a very imperfect acquaintance.—A watchmaker's apprentice, mentioned by Martinet, during these paroxysms that came upon him once in fourteen days, although totally insensible to any thing said to him, or to any external impression, continued his usual employment and was always much astonished on recovery to find the change that had taken place in his work.

Of the many accounts of somnambulists speaking languages absolutely unknown, foretelling future events, describing things and places they never have seen, there can be no doubt of connivance and imposture. But in the cases that I have mentioned and which are undeniably true, do we not see a most striking resemblance to many of the phenomena exhibited in the magnetic state? nay, is it not strong enough to warrant us in styling the latter, a *somnambulid state artificially induced*?

The pretentions of animal magnetism, have, as was to be expected and desired, encountered the strongest opposition and been subjected to the most rigid examination. It has been particularly obnoxious to the medical profession; who although inferior in liberality of opinion to none other, have regarded it with a most watchful and unfriendly eye; mental phi-

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