

**Veritas: or, a treatise, containing observations on, and a supplement to the two reports of the commissioners, appointed by the King of France to examine into animal magnetism / Translated from the French.**

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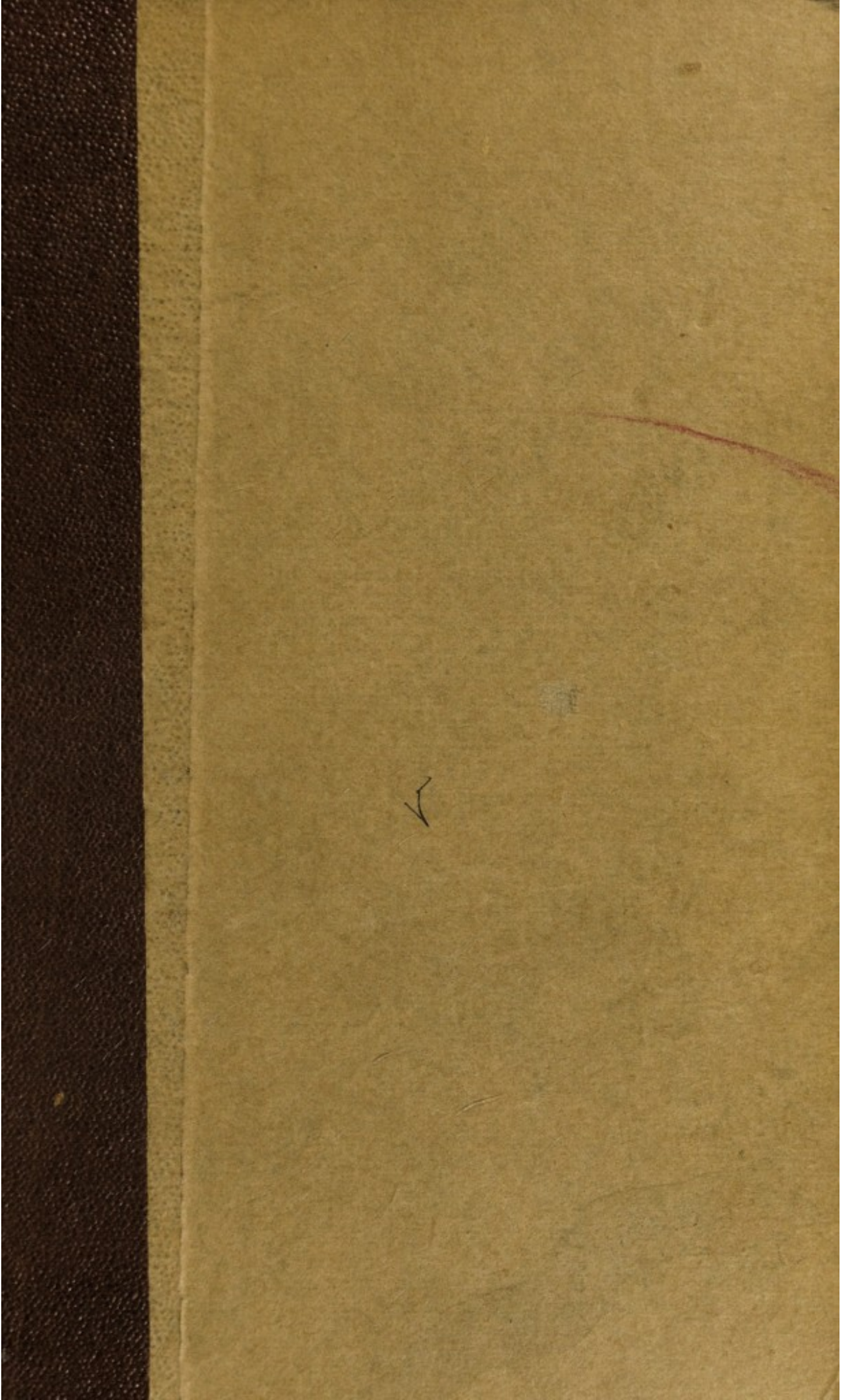
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VERITAS:

OR

A TREATISE,

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS on, and a SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Two Reports of the Commissioners,

Appointed by the KING of FRANCE

TO EXAMINE INTO

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

With CERTIFICATES of CURES performed at CALAIS.

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By JOHN BONNOIT DE MAINAUDUC, M. D.

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V O L. I.

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Causa latet, vis est notissima.

Ovid.

— Lingua centum sunt, oraque centum  
Ferreæ vox.

Virgil.

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L O N D O N:

Printed by T. BENSLEY, for the AUTHOR,  
And sold by him, at his House, Bloomsbury-Square,  
And by J. COOKE, No. 17, Pater-Noster-Row.

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M, DCC, LXXXV.

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V E R I T A S  
O R  
A T T R A T I S  
CONTAINING  
OBSERVATIONS ON THE  
TO  
The Two Reports of the Commission  
Appointed by the King of France  
TO EXAMINE INTO  
A N I M A L M A G N E T I S M  
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH  
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PARLIAMENT IN CAL  
By JOHN BURNETT M.D.  
L O N D O N  
W O L F  
L O N D O N  
Printed by T. Baskett, at the Theatre Royal, in Pall Mall.  
And sold by him at his shop, in Strand, near the Theatre Royal.  
And by J. Coombe, at the Theatre Royal, in Pall Mall.  
M D C C C X X V



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# P R E F A C E.

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T O T H E P U B L I C.

**H**AVING made Animal Magnetism the object of a long and close attention, under Doctor D'Esilon, first Physician to His Royal Highness Count D'Artois, at Paris; and having for several months had the honour of contributing my assistance towards the cure of some of the first Nobility of France; I should think myself wanting in respect to them, as well as in friendship and gratitude to a man of such distinguished merit and generosity of sentiment as Doctor

A

D'Esilon,

D'Eflon, did I not, by giving their publication in another language to the world, endeavour to follow the noble example they had set, for the benefit of mankind; laying aside for a moment their delicacy of sex, and superiority of rank, to explain to their fellow sufferers the diseases they had laboured under, and the means by which they had been cured.

These translations, part of which, for want of time, I was obliged to receive from one of the professors of a seminary in France, fall greatly short of the original in elegance of style; but an almost literal translation will convey the Author's meaning, and enable the candid reader to form a just judgment of the strength of his reasoning, as well as of the justice of his cause

Doctor

Doctor D'Eflon's observations, and the patients' supplement, contain such refutations; and the certificates of those very patients the Commissioners quote so clearly prove the intent of the Reports, and expose the proceedings, that they leave little more to say on the subject, than to lament that men of universally-allowed sense and genius should permit their signatures to be handed down to posterity, and tarnish that credit they justly received from the world in so many other instances; their best friends must, with a blush of sorrow and surprise, lament that human nature could not be perfect.

The champions in the cause of electricity, who feel deeply impressed in their minds the encomiums due to the honest publications of Dr. Frank-



lin, will drop from their hands the graver, already employed to cut deep the characters of everlasting gratitude to his memory, and find themselves reluctantly obliged to ask--Is this the man who set his face and name against a newly-discovered agent, at the very moment when he himself had improved and ascertained the existence of that of electricity, as unexpected and as surprising as the one he condemns? They will be driven to the necessity of shielding him under the fit of illness which confined him to his house at Passy, and prevented his attending when his brethren the Commissioners should have been at the public treatment. Let us for a moment suppose Commissioners had been appointed to examine into, and had damned his discoveries ;--What would he

he

he have said?--The effects appeared evident to him in electricity; and so we must suppose they did in Animal Magnetism, when three patients were affected at his house, and in his presence: But did his agent appear in electricity?---No!----How then should the existence of Animal Magnetism be denied, when that of electricity is not?---Only because one is judged with candour, and the other with the reverse. But the universal good of mankind, which Doctor Franklin no doubt has strongly at heart, will, we hope, soon induce him to follow the example of Mons. Jussieu, his brother Commissioner; a man of sound judgment and distinguished abilities, who has written in favour of Magnetism.

These are the incidents, accompanied with thousands of cures, daily performed, which will crush that hydra interest, and trample over the petty opposition of ignorance and prejudice. The physician of real merit in his profession will as anxiously pursue and adopt every improvement and additional means, which can be discovered to increase his power of relieving his suffering patients, as does the statesman a useful hint of his monarch's or his country's good

I must request the Commissioners will excuse my being obliged to differ so essentially in opinion from characters of universally-allowed penetration and learning; and permit me most respectfully to assure them, that there are but few subjects on which their opinions would not have proved

to

to me decisive; and that Animal Magnetism is one of these few, for the following reasons;—First, that one of their Members told me he felt effects;—Secondly, that I had the honour of producing effects on the major part of those patients, at Dr. D'Eflon's, who have published their cases, as well as on several others, whose certificates are yet to come; ---And, Thirdly, that I have just now, as appears by the patients' declarations, produced a great number of effects and cures at Calais, without the influence of either Imitation, Imagination, or the act of Touching. --Truths are obstinate things; and recent, well-attested facts overturn all theory and suppositions.

I cannot avoid availing myself of this opportunity of addressing that

most brilliant and respectable circle ; and assuring them, that I shall ever retain a lively sense of the many polite attentions and unmerited partiality they honoured me with at Dr. D'Ef- lon's ; and of informing the public, that those certificates, which have been voluntarily published by people of the first rank, placed in a line far beyond the reach of malice, or suspi- cion of partiality, are calculated to enable the world to form a just opi- nion of the value of Animal Magne- tism ; and to remind them, that the good of mankind is a reigning object in the minds of distinguished charac- ters, who could be actuated by no other motive than that of informing their fellow creatures how they may find alleviation of such sufferings as they themselves have been relieved from :

from: They could not be actuated by interest; their fortunes and rank have set them above that: They could not attest falsehoods to espouse the part of one side or the other: What was Dr. D'Eston or the Commissioners to them?---Nothing. Their regard for Dr. D'Eston did not proceed from his being a physician, but from his humane, kind, sympathizing manner of feeling their sufferings, and sacrificing his health and attention to the relief of them: What objection could they have to the Commissioners?---Certainly none, had they with uninfluenced candour availed themselves of the lights to judge by, which the patients themselves were anxious to afford them, and by which they would have escaped the reproaches, so liberally heaped on them, of attributing

buting to the patients Imaginations, or to the influence of Imitation, or to the operator's ignorance in the art of magnetising, and making the patients suffer from his roughness in touching them. It cannot be wondered at that such persons feel themselves hurt by the Commissioners' error, as well as by their unfortunate method of exposing that error; nor will it appear surprising that they take such pains to save the rest of mankind from the influence of it, when we consider that, to use Sterne's words, "Their blood is milk, and curdles at another's woe;" if it had not, they would have remained silent and indifferent to the fate of mankind.

That Animal Magnetism will flourish in every corner of the world, and that it will be received among the other  
improvements

improvements in the healing art, there can be no doubt: And where so likely as in the happy soil where liberty, the encourager of improvements,--and emulation, that radiant characteristic of a Briton,--hurries on to perfection! The only danger is, that some unskilled in the knowledge of diseases, and of the means of conducting a patient through a crisis, may start into imposition on the public, and repeat, by his ignorance, the stab which Animal Magnetism received from another cause. Magnetism is not a play-thing for fools: But what it is I shall reserve for a future publication.

Every new discovery, which is not at first sight capable of being clearly understood and accounted for, naturally produces, even amidst the  
 impartial



impartial part of mankind, a degree of discredit; so must this. But when the senses are summoned into evidence, incredulity gives place to astonishment; and the total privation of pain and sickness makes the formerly-incredulous become champions in the cause. This consideration will, I hope, plead successfully in the minds of the public for a suspension of their judgment on this wonder-working discovery, until experience and observation shall have removed all shadow of doubt of its value.

The certificates are deposited in the hands of Mr. Hixon, No. 17, Cecil-Street, Strand,--to be seen by whoever may chuse to apply.

So

So soon as a sufficient number of patients are cured in London, to prove the efficacy of Animal Magnetism, and remove incredulity, I will begin a course of lectures on the subject;

And am

the Public's

most obedient

and very humble Servant,

J. B. DE MAINAUDUC.

So soon as a sufficient number of  
patients are cured in London, to prove  
the efficacy of Animal Magnetism,  
and remove incredulity, I will begin  
a course of lectures on the subject;

And an account of the  
the Public's  
most obedient

and very humble servant  
J. B. M. M. M.

# C O N T E N T S.

OBSERVATIONS on the Two Reports of the Commissioners, appointed by the King of France to examine into Animal Magnetism.-- By Doctor D'Eflon, Physician in ordinary to His Royal Highness Count D'Artois.

Supplement to the Two Reports of the Commissioners.---Published by a hundred and eleven of Doctor D'Eflon's patients, for the most part people of the first distinction; describing their diseases, cures, and mode of treatment.

List of Cures performed at Buzancy, by the Marquis de Puifegur.

List

List of Cures performed at Lyon,  
by Doctor Orelut.

List of Cures performed at Beau-  
bourg en Brie, by the Marquis  
de Tiffart de Rouvre.

List of Cures, with Certificates, per-  
formed at Calais, in the months of  
March and April last, by Doctor  
J. B. de Mainauduc.

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# OBSERVATIONS

O N

The TWO REPORTS of the COMMISSIONERS, appointed by His Majesty the KING OF FRANCE, to examine into ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

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**T**HE King appointed Commissioners to enquire into and judge of the new agent which I employ in the cure of diseases; who have declared (one only excepted\*) that there is no such thing as Animal Magnetism, and that the means which are employed to produce it must in the end be attended with fatal effects.

B

Is

\* Mr. De Jussieu, the only commissioner who thought himself obliged to pay close attention to my treatment.

Is this decision just? Is it reasonable? I may certainly be allowed to ask the question. Government desired to be instructed on the subject. If I produce sufficient proofs, and derive them principally from those very Reports of the Commissioners, I cannot fail of bringing home conviction to every disinterested and unprejudiced mind; which alone is the intent of this publication.

Let us take a cursory view of the facts laid down by the Commissioners, and the consequences which they draw from them, in their own words. If by this simple method I do not prove the existence of that agent which they deny, at least I will shew that they have neither ascertained that it is new or dangerous.

This undertaking is to me very disagreeable, and must be tedious to my readers; but the benefit of mankind is my only motive, and demands every sacrifice.

The existence of a universal fluid is not a new discovery. Among the ancients and moderns we find a great number of men distinguished for their superiority of genius, who have not doubted that the heavenly bodies, as well

well as the earth, are surrounded by one common element; which, by insinuating itself into every part of their bodies, governs their motions; and which, in chemical language, is known by the title of Phlogiston.

The electric and magnetic fluids, called water, air, and fire, are but parts of that universal fluid, of that same element, which becomes sensible only by its effects; as by flame and heat in fire, by the influence of the loadstone on iron, and so on. If we wished to deny their existence, we would say of them what the Commissioners say of Magnetism; that they escape from all our senses, have neither taste nor smell, that they act without noise, and encompass or penetrate, without giving any notice either by the sight or touch.

The arguments which I made use of to the Commissioners, when I made them acquainted with Animal Magnetism, were, that this agent is neither visible to the sight nor touch; but that I would prove its existence by its continued action, and by its curative effects, in the treatment of diseases.

They say that I engaged to demonstrate the existence of Animal Magnetism to them,



to communicate my knowledge on that discovery, and to prove the utility of it: "Not in its power of curing diseases," say they, "but by its constant effects in the treatment of them." Let us now see whether I fulfilled, or have been willing to fulfil, my engagements. The Commissioners acknowledge my having discovered to them my rules; that I reduced them to writing; that I instructed them in the manner of putting Animal Magnetism in practice; that I made them acquainted with the internal construction of the Bacquet. Is it then my fault, if they would not join the theory to the practice, but obstinately neglected the former without ever giving themselves the trouble to enquire from whence that fluid was derived?

The existence of Magnetism could be proved by the treatment of patients. I invited the Commissioners to come into my apartments, destined for that purpose, to see my patients, and to attend to the effects produced by it. But let us take notice of their description of that treatment. "Nothing," say they, "is more astonishing than this picture. Without having been an eye witness no one can be capable of forming

forming an idea of it; and, when you have seen it, you are as much astonished at the perfect tranquillity of some patients, as at the violent agitation of others; of the different and repeated incidents, and of the wonderful effects produced by sympathy. Here you see patients single out and run to others; smile on one another; talk affectionately, and mutually alleviate each others crises; and all are influenced by the operator; whose look, voice, or even a motion made by him, rouses them instantly from even an apparent state of drowsiness. Those effects, being constant and uniform in their production, leave no room to doubt that there is a great power, which agitates the patients, has dominion over them, and of which the Magnetiser seems to be the perfect possessor."

In the first moments of their astonishment, the Commissioners most readily employed themselves in examining the patients; and though they give an account of several, they omit the following cases, to which they were witnesses.

A woman, who had been ailing for three years, came under my treatment the 17th of April last; she was thought to be pregnant; her disease was an ascites. Messrs. Maugras and Ferrand had attended her. She declared to the Commissioners that she found her swelling considerably diminished; that from the first day of the treatment she had a return of her menses, which had been suppressed for eighteen months past; and that her urine, which had been until this time very clear and transparent, was now become turbid and more abundant. Twenty-four days after, she was re-examined, and was declared to be found as follows: their attestation of which is in my hands.

“ We have examined the dropfical woman (No. 2.) Her belly appears to us to be greatly diminished in size; though, according to her own account, her size varies several times during the course of the day. She measured herself at different periods of her disease, and always in the morning when getting up. The measure which she shewed us, of the 4th of June last, was three feet three inches and a half; this day, June 14th, it measures three feet

feet and half an inch, according to our observation."

(Signed) A. L. De Juffieu, Caille.

On the 18th of May the Commissioners gave me another patient, named Frances Lamotte; who, in consequence of a strain, had a swelling in her hand, and a considerable degree of pain in the articulation of the shoulder and in the scapula. The pain having increased, she went into the hospital of St. Sulpice, where the application of blistering plaisters produced no alleviation of her sufferings. For nine months after quitting the hospital she employed other remedies with so little success, that she could not move her arm, and scarcely her fingers; all she could do was to turn up her hand and shut it, even that with difficulty and pain. This is the substance of her examination, to which she submitted the 14th of June. The Commissioners' attested certificate is in my hands.

"This day, June 14th, we examined Frances Lamotte. She moves her hand with greater facility; she can carry it to her head; she stretches out her arm, and fore arm, but she cannot bend it without the assistance of her

other hand; she only feels the pain in her shoulder when it is touched; but she has a continual pain in the joint of her elbow, and in her hands; the shoulder is a little less swelled; the pains seem to increase and diminish according to the change of weather."

(Signed) Caille, Andry, A. L. De Jussieu.

The 21st of May these gentlemen gave me a third patient, named Louis Etieune P----, about six years old. Their state of her case represented, that she had obstructions in all the glands of her neck, as well as in those of the left axilla; one very large, the others about the size of a small pigeon's egg; and that this may be looked on as a scrophulous case. The following is the attestation of her case, taken June 14th.

" This day, June 14th, we have examined Louis Etieune P----. We found the glands of her neck diminished in size, as well as those of her axilla. There is one very large one, measuring about ten lines in diameter. There are nine enlarged glands in her chin and neck, which are very painful when touched; small ones out of number."

(Signed) Andry, A. L. De Jussieu.

I need

I need not observe how valuable and decisive these first examinations were. These fortunate beginnings gave me room to hope that the Commissioners would soon be as well convinced as I was of the happy effects of Magnetism; but these hopes speedily vanished. The Commissioners soon gave up the proceedings which they had agreed on, and which they had already in part put in execution; viz. that of paying attention to the patients.—Why did they give it up?—I request the reader only to observe the reasons they give for so doing. “The Commissioners,” say they, “soon thought that the public place of treatment could not be a proper one for their experiments. The multiplicity of effects were the first obstacles; the variety of incidents, all occurring together, prevented the necessary attention which should be separately paid to any one of them. Besides, the patients of rank who attend the treatment might think our questions importunate. They therefore resolved, that as their attendance at the public treatment was not necessary, it would be sufficient for a few of them to go there from time to time.

The

The gentlemen of the Royal Society \* went much further—" We thought," say they, " we might decline attending to incidents which were extraordinary and wonderful ; such as the renewal of convulsive movements by the direction of a finger, or of a conductor, through the back of a chair, thickly stuffed ; through a door or wall ; the sensations felt on approaching a tree, a basin, a body, or piece of ground, which had been previously magnetised."

How then could it be possible to prove the disputed existence of an unknown agent, if one party refuses to attend to the curative effects in the treatment of diseases, and the other the examination of effects, which are merely physical?—For my part, I insisted on our agreement, desiring that principally, and almost exclusively, the examination should be made on the mode of cure. The Commissioners' reasons for not doing so were—

" Nature cures diseases," says the Father of Physic. " The observation of every age proves

\* Seeing these gentlemen avoided paying the necessary attention, I presented a petition to Mr. Le Noir, praying the Minister would add three State Counsellors to the Commissioners.

proves that Nature alone, and without any medical assistance, cures a great number of diseases: She is powerful enough to keep up life, even against the worst of regimen: and sometimes triumphs over not only the disease, but even over the remedies injudiciously exhibited. How is it possible then to prove by the treatment of patients the effect of an agent, whose existence is denied; whilst the effects of remedies can be contested, whose existence admits of no doubt?"

What opinion then is to be formed of the art of Physic, and of the remedies it administers so profusely, if the Commissioners talk so of it? For my part, who have at all times held it as an undeniable truth, that the properties of Jesuit's-bark, opium, antimony, and of every other medicine whatsoever, could only be ascertained by constant observation, I could not avoid thinking also, that the most certain method of judging of Animal Magnetism, was to observe, to weigh, to examine it's curative effects; and when the Commissioners reject this kind of proof, after having agreed on it, I cannot admit of what they have substituted in it's place; they having chosen

to



to amuse themselves with observing the action of Animal Magnetism, of forming a judgement by it's momentary effects on the animal œconomy, and by the changes which it appears to produce there.

If the Commissioners had previously apprised me that they would have confined their examination to that only, I should have taken care to have warned them, and perhaps convinced them, of it's insufficiency, by making them observe that it is only on the smallest number of patients that Magnetism produces momentary and sensible effects; that many are cured without feeling even the slightest derangement; and in short that, amidst those who are most sensible and most susceptible of the momentary action, and of the effects which are merely physical, the impressions vary continually. I would have made them observe that sometimes patients, who are subject to be violently effected, fall into crises, without being touched, without sitting down to the Bacquet, and without any direction being made towards them; whilst at other times, though treated magnetically, touched, and seated down to the Bacquet, they pass  
hours,

hours, nay even whole days, without feeling any effects.

The least attention paid to my operations would have furnished the Commissioners ample room to make these observations; and would, I make not the least doubt, have brought them back to the plan which I had proposed. At any rate, if they had refused to do so, being previously convinced that the mode of examination which they had projected would prove insufficient, I should have held it unnecessary, nay even dangerous, to have communicated my theory or practice to them.

The result of those gentlemen's new plan was, that of leading them on from one error to another; as a cursory view of the experiments they afterwards made will sufficiently prove.

From that moment they avoided all discussion on the subject with me, and, in general, even made their experiments unknown to me; but the well-known candour of the Commissioners will make me take for granted all that they assert on the subject.

“ They

“ They avoided,” say they, “ making the first experiments on themselves ; but that their first object was, and ought to be, not to pay too much attention to what passed in themselves. They were magnetised by Mr. D’Eston, or by his disciples ; for which purpose they placed themselves at the Bacquet once a week, and they have continued there for two hours and a half at a time. Not one of them felt any effects, or at least felt nothing which could be attributed to Magnetism.”

It is but too obvious, that it must have been very difficult for these gentlemen to have experienced violent sensations from their sittings, which were repeated but once a week, and even that with the precaution not to attend too much to what passed within themselves. I pass over the insignificance of the negative proof they advance, that not one of them felt any effects. I have already said that, in health, the effect of Magnetism is not always felt ; even in illness people are very often perfectly insensible to it.

But an answer to those gentlemen will be best deduced from their own words and observations.

“ Not

“ Not one of them,” say they, “ felt any effects ; or, at least, nothing which could be attributed to Magnetism.” Yet we find in the 18th page of their Report the following words “ One of us felt a slight pain at the pit of his stomach, from the violent pressure which had been made on it ; this pain lasted the whole day and the next also, and was accompanied with lassitude and uneasiness. A second felt, in the evening of the day in which he had been operated on, a slight irritation of his nerves, to which he is very subject. A third, who had naturally a very great mobility and nervous sensibility, felt more pain, and a more remarkable irritation of his nerves.”

The gentlemen, members of the Academy of Sciences, chusing to be separate in their examinations from those of the Royal Society, have taken no notice, in their Report, of a fourth effect, which was felt by Mr. Caille, one of their members. He was placed at the Bacquet, without being touched or magnetised by any one ; he was so violently effected with a heat and glowing, beginning at the pit of his stomach, becoming general  
all

al over his body, and succeeded with a desire to vomit and faintness, that he was obliged to quit the conductor. He immediately told it to above twenty of my patients, and then to the Lieutenant de Police, at whose house we dined together that day. Let me then ask where we shall look for that rigid and faithful veracity which the Commissioners boast of? Shall we find it in this account given by them before their Report, or in their subsequent publication?

Here then we find four of the Commissioners who have felt effects from Magnetism.

And, to shew myself as scrupulously exact as they are, I must beg leave to observe, that in the beginning of their Report they allow, that, in a state of health, the effects produced by Magnetism are very trifling, and that it is only at the conclusion of it that they absolutely deny the existence of this agent.

From these experiments made on themselves, the Commissioners pass on to others made on patients. They gathered together seven at Mr. Franklin's, at Passy.

A

A negative argument, divested of every other consideration, proves nothing, only because it is a negative one. It was a point fixed by us, that most commonly no sensible effects were produced.

“ Three others,” say they, “ felt effects. François Grenet felt pain, and his eye watered. Mrs. Carpentier complained of a pain in her head when the finger was directed towards her pole; when the finger was directed towards her face, she said she could not breathe; the finger being directed upwards and downwards, she complained of flying pains from her head to her shoulders. She seemed to be equally affected when blindfold. The operator held his fingers under her nose, whilst her eyes were shut; and she said she should faint if they did not desist.—Ennuyé felt the same effects, but not so strongly.” But these effects, which they called less strong, merited another definition; and might have been better described, by saying that this patient felt so strongly every direction of the finger, that he could not continue to sit in his chair.

C

But

But the Report goes on thus.

“ These effects merited the serious attention of the Commissioners, and called for a very accurate examination.”

Yet what was the consequence? These first effects were neither followed nor attended to. They never were taken any further notice of; indeed the Report proves it; since in it we read that, “ to fix their ideas respecting this matter, they determined to examine patients who should be placed elsewhere, and in other circumstances. They placed at a private Bacquet, with themselves, Mrs. de B—— and de V—— and Messrs. M—— and R——; and requested these four people to observe what effects they should feel: But without paying too great attention to them, Mr. M——, the moment the finger was directed to his knee, in which he had a complaint, believed he felt a gentle heat in that part where he generally feels pain. Mrs. de V——, subject to nervous affections, was often ready to fall asleep whilst magnetised; and she felt also an uneasiness and agitation.”

These effects are very trifling, compared to those the Commissioners were witnesses to

at

at my house; but still they are effects. They suppose them produced by some cause; and their manner of accounting for them in their Report is truly curious.

“ We may conclude,” say they, “ that Mr. M—— was too anxious in attending to what he felt; that Madame de V—— might have been tired of it; that, no doubt, the finger of the operator must have been brought too near the watering eye of Grenet; and in short, that Mrs. Carpentier thought she should have pleased the Commissioners by saying she felt effects.”

Wonderful observations! Amazing experiments! Let me only ask what sort of judgment it must be which is founded on suspicion, doubts, and conjectures. Yet here began the suspicion, already preconcerted, that those apparent facts might be only the effect of Imagination: And, to convince themselves that they were so, the Commissioners employed Mr. Jumelin to make experiments. This physician certainly merits great esteem, as well as Mr. Sigaud, who is also quoted by them — I cannot tell why; but I cannot fix my attention on things which regard me



personally. I am perfectly unacquainted with the extent of these two physicians' knowledge in Magnetism. They allow that they learned nothing from me, and that is all I want of them.

The Commissioners go on to give us an account of three other experiments, which they performed on three of my patients. They agree that all of them had crises, but they want to prove those crises to have been the effect of Imagination. A young man was led by them to a place where I had magnetised a tree: between him and the magnetised tree were four other trees; the first distant from it thirty eight feet, the next thirty-six, the third twenty-seven, and the fourth twenty-four. He was led by them blindfold from one to the other.

At every tree the young man felt himself somewhat affected, and at the fourth he fell into a crisis. I cannot conceive how this affords any argument against the power of Magnetism. His falling into a crisis, before he had arrived to the magnetised tree, does not prove that that tree would not have produced the effect. I will make only  
 one

one observation of the many which instantly occur; and which these gentlemen Commissioners might have made themselves, if they had thought proper to recollect my theory, and the effects to which they were several times witnesses: indeed it is no more than repeating what I have advanced before, that the operation of the agent, once excited in any person, is terminated sooner or later, according to the law of Nature; whole days pass sometimes in expectation of this termination or crisis. And this young man's falling into this crisis, before his arrival at the magnetised tree, could have been caused only by the effect of my operation on him whilst we were going in the carriage together, or perhaps, indeed, from the preceding day's treatment.

The more extraordinary these observations may appear to the Commissioners, the more they should have excited their attention. Nor can I avoid accusing them of being too hasty, in pronouncing an absolute judgment on a surprising fact, which at least demanded a repetition on the same subject, or on others, before they could venture to declare it to be the

effect of Imagination. Had Mrs. P—— also a strong crisis without being magnetised? But my observations on the former case will answer this. It must be allowed that these two facts are of but little consequence in themselves: and even if they could have been produced by Imagination, they might also have been the retarded effects of Magnetism.

The case of Miss B—— is more curious. Magnetised unknown to her, through a door made only of paper, she felt, say they, no effects, but conversed with sprightliness; and when the state of her health was enquired after, she answered she was perfectly well. The physician, after spending in vain half an hour in magnetising her, returned into the apartment where she was; and having, with her own consent, magnetized her, in three minutes time she felt an uneasy sensation, and a heaviness, which ended in a strongly marked crisis.

I could immediately explain this circumstance, and make use of it as a strong proof of the power and effect of Magnetism, by observing that this young woman comes regularly to my treatment; that she declared to me, before a great number of patients, that, whilst magnetised

netised through the paper, she was seized with such a laughing fit, as she mostly experiences when her crises are coming on; and that this fit of laughing was followed with one of sweating so profusely, that she could not hold the linen she was cutting out, and that she was obliged at every instant to wipe her hands. But these gentlemen have gone so far as to suppose, that there are patients who think it necessary to compliment their physicians, by saying they feel effects when they do not: this person's testimony then must have no weight. Yet her certificate on the subject carries with it some degree of probability. She was in a strange house, in company with a lady she had never seen before, and to whom she had been presented for employment. The gentlemen, in their Report, say she conversed with her with a great deal of sprightliness. This gaiety with a strange lady of rank was too ill placed to be natural, and resembles very strongly that which generally foreruns her crisis. The strongest argument which these gentlemen seem to draw from this experiment is, that by magnetising at direct poles, and yet producing thereby effects, they have overturned the theory

ory and practice of Magnetism; and that it must follow, that those effects are not produced by Magnetism, but by Imagination. My answer is a very plain one: That certainly in operating we direct to magnetise at opposite poles. It is the most usual and most efficacious direction perhaps; but I never said that effects could not be produced by magnetising at direct poles.—Nay, I said positively the contrary to the Commissioners.

But I have dwelt too long on experiments, as badly concerted as they were executed. Those gentlemen would always act, but never listen to reason or instruction.

The Commissioners make no mention of some other experiments, which, perhaps, should not have been passed over in silence. Such as that performed at Mr. de la Voisier's on a Chevalier de St. Louis, a gentleman to me, until that moment, perfectly unknown. He had a pain in one side of his head, which, on the application of my hand, removed to one of his sides, and then to his belly; by bringing my foot near his, I alternately produced and removed at will a sensation of heat  
and

and cold, which I shifted also to every part of his body.

I magnetised by reflection from a looking-glass, at Mr. Franklin's at Passy, a woman of that village, whose back was turned to the glass and did not perceive me. She gave these gentlemen an accurate and descriptive account of what she felt.

Madame la Comtesse de L. B. was in so strong a crisis as to be insensible. Her arm was elevated in an unnatural position, and violently contracted. I asked the Commissioners who were present, among the rest Mr. le Roi and Mr. de Jussieu, whether they wished I should make the arm change it's position, and the palm of the hand, which was turned towards her back, take it's natural situation. To which they assented, and became exceedingly astonished at it's being effected only by directing my fore-finger towards the hand.

The following experiment surpris'd them as much as the former, yet they have forgot it in their Report. The physicians of the Royal Society of Medicine blindfolded a patient, named Mr. le Dru, and directed the iron conductor towards different parts of his body,  
but

but without touching him with it, the major part of which directions he sensibly felt, and exactly told them. He was thrown into a crisis, and they saw tears flow from his eyes and stop at the will of the physician who magnetised him. This happened at Mr. Manduit's, and was performed by Messrs. Andry, Caille, and de Jussieu. Mr. Andry, who related the fact to me, and to several of my patients, was still in a state of astonishment at it, and not without reason; one such incident being sufficient to prove the effect of Animal Magnetism. A hundred negative facts prove nothing, whilst one single positive one becomes conclusive.

The Commissioners, finding themselves obliged to admit those effects from their being so obvious, but determining not to attribute them to Magnetism, assigned them to the three following causes, generously giving their readers the privilege of chusing which they pleased; and those were,—the act of Touching, made use of by the operator in Magnetism,—Imitation,—and Imagination.

## OF TOUCHING.

These gentlemen expatiated largely and anatomically on the Hypochondres, on the Colon, the Diaphragm, the Ovaries, &c. Far be it from me to follow their example! To what purpose? Their entire system of Touching is foreign to Animal Magnetism: Experience proves it. If these gentlemen had thought proper to attend to my treatment, they would have found that it was not on the patient touched, but on another, that I was operating. The two Reports describe the act of magnetising, as composed of uncouth gestures. But nothing can be more widely distant from truth. Those gestures are varied, but always light and gentle; those only excepted which, in particular cases, come under the denomination of rubbings, recommended in physic, and used particularly in England, Germany, China, and all over India.—In short, the Commissioners forgot that Mr. La Fise, in his discourse, delivered to them, positively said that the Touching must be light and gentle.



## OF IMITATION.

When the Commissioners attribute the effects to Imitation, if they mean by it that unavoidable disposition, that original law of Nature; in short, that Imitation, which, to use their own expression, Nature seems to have made a law of; in that case they allude to one of the greatest phenomena which could or ought to engage our attention. But suffice it for me to answer them, that that law of Nature takes place every where; and that, far from being dangerous in magnetical treatment, as it may sometimes be elsewhere, it assists only the action of the fluid. And, should they desire a proof of it, I answer them, that they had it within their possession, had they but attended to my curative practice; because they would there have been witnesses to a constant and regular proceeding, producing a perfect cure, or at least a very great alleviation of the diseases.

They say Imitation communicates and spreads the impressions; but if those impressions are salutary, the communication of them cannot be dangerous.

Did

Did they mean that this law of Nature, this Imitation, spreads and communicates the hic-cough, a violent cough, or the sound sleep with which different patients are affected; in that case, one patient's coughing should set all the others coughing also; one person's dozing should set the rest to sleep; and one sound-sleeping patient should throw all the others into a lethargy! But this cannot be what those gentlemen mean; for, in describing, in another part of their Report, a picture of my assembled patients at the treatment, they say that some cough, others spit, some sleep, others are agitated and convulsed. Such a prodigious variety cannot be reconciled by their pretended effects of Imitation.

The Commissioners' conclusion then, that Imitation is the true cause of the effects attributed to Magnetism, is but an assertion made at random, destitute of proof, and even of probability.

### OF IMAGINATION.

What is Imagination? The Commissioners make it do a great deal of business, without  
telling

telling us what it is ; certainly they found that easiest. But let us attend a little to what they say.

“ It acts,” say they, “ by its own power ; by it are produced courage and panic in the field of battle ; its influence is strongly marked at theatrical representations, and in all large assemblies. By it are produced the revolt of armies ; and, when animated by fanaticism, it produces the tremblers of the ceveunes, &c.

“ It is influenced also by occurring circumstances ; a small confined room, heated atmosphere, the appearance of mystery, produced by shutting the doors and windows of the magnetising room, the darkness and silence which reigns there, the sight of suffering patients, whose appearance bespeaks melancholy ; a perfect quiet, interrupted only by gaping, sighing, sobbing, and complaining, sometimes crying ; and by the different expressions of pain and weariness ;—in short, by the harmonious sounds of a forte-piano ; those are the secondary causes of the convulsions, and of what are improperly called crises.”

Certainly

Certainly there is in those pictures much more of Imagination than can be found in all my rooms of treatment.

To have rendered this attribute of our existence an active agent in the diseases which come under my treatment, and in the cures which I perform, the Commissioners should have given us their ideas, and the principles from which they form their judgment. In metaphysics, Imagination is defined but as a great power of conception : were it to be defined in physicks, it would be called a fluid, which flows to and from us with more or less velocity, in proportion to the interior and exterior degrees of resistance it meets with. Under which of these denominations do the Commissioners class that part of my treatment which they attribute to Imagination? They oblige me to answer them, when they charge me with having said (page 60) that Imagination held the greatest part in effects produced by Animal Magnetism: All they quote of my conversation on the subject was merely supposition of mine; and of this hypothesis they form an assertion. They certainly forgot, at the moment they were employed

employed at forming their Report, those principles of mine which I had explained to them. They no longer recollected Mr. La Fife's discourse, which conveyed those principles in the clearest and most evident manner. Nor, in short, did they attend to the impossibility of having, at one and the same moment, advanced that Magnetism was the action of a fluid on the body, and that of Imagination only.

From the moment I thought myself at liberty to disclose the lights I had acquired in Magnetism, I confined my instructions within no bounds: I have as anxiously endeavoured to unfold the theory of it; and hope very soon to be able to render that also public. In explaining that, I shall endeavour to fill up the vacancy left by the Commissioners in their long chapter on Imagination; But shall confine myself for the present to their Report only.

But have I not some reason to complain of the inaccuracy of these gentlemen, in describing my rooms and treatment? It is universally allowed that my patients are received in very large chambers, and not in small ones; that windows,  
except

except intemperance of weather obliges us to it, are never shut; and that, if any of those gentlemen Commissioners found the time they spent there tedious, it was not for want of good company: And I must take the liberty of observing, that I never was in better, nor surrounded with more decorum, politeness and loveliness. Throughout the Commissioners' writings we read but of convulsions; whilst the fact is, that, out of between fifty and sixty patients, who attended my treatment at one time, I never had more than six or seven who had convulsions: And to take in the whole number of five hundred patients, to whom I have given my regular attention during the last three years, there were not above twenty of all that number subject to those convulsions, which are laid such stress upon: And the major part of those had them before they became my patients. The truth of this the Commissioners might have satisfied themselves of, had they chosen it.

Madame de la S——, who had most violent convulsions, had been subject to them for five years before she came under my care. Her

crises continued for whole days ; now, and for some months past, they scarcely last half an hour, and are very rarely accompanied with any violent symptoms.

Those of Miss de la B——, whose case is quoted by the Commissioners, are considerably shortened.

Mrs. P——, who is also mentioned in the Report, was attacked for a long time with violent convulsions : she has now no crises at all. But I neither say, nor could I answer for her not having any in future : indeed I rather think she will.

Mr. B——, who was under my care two years since, had much more violent crises ; they produced his cure, and disappeared totally from that time.

It is only necessary to observe with a little attention the course of those convulsions, to be convinced of their being real crises, notwithstanding the Commissioners pretend to say they are improperly so called. They necessarily derive from an internal morbid cause, are the effect of this cause, and this effect is but the effort of Nature to shake off the disease with which she is attacked ; which, in  
 medical

medical language, is, and ought to be called, crisis.

Are evacuations by stool, by vomiting, by sweating, by the urinary passage, by expectoration, &c. the effects only of Imagination? Does Imagination re-produce sleep and digestion? Are obstructions and scirrhus swellings dispersed by it? Are abscesses burst and spit up; the hemorrhoids and periodical evacuations, after a suppression of several years, reproduced; and all by Imagination? Will Imagination derive to the skin a gouty humour, cure an appoplexy, and re-produce a tetterish humour, long since imprudently struck in? Can Imagination operate on sleeping patients? Is it Imagination that affects children at the breast, and animals, who shew evident signs of the influence of Magnetism when operated on? Is it, in short, (for I should never end) Imagination that instantly takes off the pain of a violent burn, and cures it in a very short time? And are not all those effects crises?

After all that has been said about it, then, it is neither the act of Touching, Imitation, nor Imagination, which is “the great power that we are obliged to acknowledge, from it’s



constant effects ; which agitates the patients, and keeps them in subjection ; and of which the Magnetiser seems to be the sole possessor." No, no ; they no more deserve the title than does the cream of tartar, which one of the Reports stiles a real purgative medicine, and which another calls a substance gently purgative ; and of which I will not say any thing, because this is no medical treatise.

I believe I have answered those arguments which have been brought in evidence against the existence of Animal Magnetism, as well as the pretended danger attending the practice of it. In confuting what has been advanced to prove the non-existence of the agent, they wish to deny the very effects which the Commissioners themselves have owned they felt. Four of them felt heat, cold, and pain. Undoubtedly they do not wish the public to suppose them affected only by Imagination, or only by the power of Imitation. Here then we see effects without causes, if they are not produced by Magnetism.

Characters so distinguished for their knowledge in the arts and sciences, and those to whom the world have so long accustomed themselves

selves to look up as to oracles in the medical art, must undoubtedly influence the minds of those who dare not judge for themselves; and, unfortunately, this class comprehends no inconsiderable part of mankind. Here, alas! incredulity will meet with it's only remaining resource.

The Commissioners have unanimously concluded, that Animal Magnetism should be prohibited. One of the Reports seems to limit the prohibition to public treatments: The second goes further; it would have them all forbid, because the preparations and effects, being every where alike, the inconveniencies and dangers require the same attention. These conclusions, I may be permitted to say, are destitute of moderation. If the knowledge of Animal Magnetism was, as formerly, confined to Mr. Mesmer, or even to him and me, the prohibition would be feasible. But now that Mr. Mesmer has communicated his secret to three hundred disciples, and that I have instructed one hundred and sixty physicians; and that an infinite number of people have, either by their own studies, or from instructions given them by others, not only acquired a knowledge of,

but practised this method ; a general prohibition becomes impracticable, and an attempt to suppress the public treatments imprudent.

Should abuses creep into the practice of Animal Magnetism, the public treatments only could suggest and facilitate the means of watching over and putting a stop to them, and of introducing every such measure as human prudence should suggest, to render perfect this inimitable discovery. Government, which had only in view the desire of being instructed on the subject, never, I am well convinced, formed the most distant idea of opposing its private practice. The parent will certainly never be forbid to relieve his son, nor the child his father ; no more than will one friend to assist another, or the master to alleviate the sufferings of his servants, &c. and yet, without preventing all this, the prohibition would be deficient ; in short, the prohibition of public treatments, where modesty can fly for assistance with confidence, would be in itself a most imprudent act.

Twenty-one of the hundred and sixty physicians, who received my instructions, were members of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.

On

On the publication of the first Report, this company held an extraordinary meeting. They wanted to insist on the magnetising physicians promising, under their hands and seals, that they would not only desist from the practice of Magnetism, but even renounce all belief in it. A desire to avoid animosity induced seven of those gentlemen to promise that they would not practice it: Yet they still believe in it, since they would not assert the contrary before the faculty; but attested their belief in it by their signatures, which remain in my hands; as I had refused to instruct any one who had not, by a previous attention to my treatment, been convinced of the existence of an agent. How will these gentlemen act when called to a patient to whom they think Magnetism will afford relief, and that the usual medicines would become detrimental? Will they forfeit their word? Will they betray their consciences?

When I declared to the assembly, the 20th of August, 1782, that I practised Animal Magnetism, I gave a list of the names and places of abode of thirty patients, who I had already cured by this method. And now

I declare to them, that, of five hundred whom I have treated since that time, a part of those who continued constant to my treatment have been cured, others greatly relieved; and that, in three years,\* five only died: I doubt whether amongst my bretheren, who have ever so little practice, there could be found even one who could say as much.—The conduct of the Royal Society of Medicine, of which I am not a member, astonishes me beyond measure. A prebend of Vernon, without the least pretensions to a knowledge in physic, about four years since presented himself to their assembled society, with a list of experiments made with the loadstone, on patients afflicted with nervous diseases, but more particularly on epileptics.

The Royal Society appointed Messrs. Thouret and Andry, whose names are memorable in the pageantry of Magnetism, to verify those, and make new experiments.

Their

\* It is universally known that those five were desperate cases, which I admitted to my treatment only because I thought myself as a physician conscientiously obliged to afford every possible assistance to those who seek it.

Their Report was presented the 1st of April, 1783; and so fully adopted by the Society, that they resolved the Report should be printed, and some copies sent to each physician and naturalist who corresponded with them.

Let us see what this Report said.— “ That it was proposed to know, whether the loadstone, as a magnetic substance, has any real action on the human body; that this fact is believed to be established by the result of plain and accurate experiments; that now a-days no doubt remains of the existence of a universal fluid, diffused over the atmosphere, and which is looked upon as the origin of Magnetism; that it does not admit of a doubt that it influences the effects of the atmosphere on the animal œconomy; That several naturalists assert that this fluid is not uniform in its action, but varies according to circumstances; that facts seem to prove the existence of a kind of Magnetism in the human body; that if these conjectures should be proved, a new order of relationship, which binds our existence to the state of the atmosphere, would be discovered; that so the human  
body

body would have it's own particular Magnetism, which might be called Animal Magnetism, &c."

And yet it is this very same Society which adopts that Report made by four of it's Commissioners on the Animal Magnetism; and which says, with them, that Animal Magnetism does not exist; and it is that same Society which has resolved, in its last public meeting, that this new Report should be printed, and a copy sent to each of it's corresponding physicians and naturalists.

For my part, I shall not swerve from that opinion which my own reflections, and six years experience, have confirmed; and, whilst persecuted by incredulity, I will say with the editor of the first Report, in a work much more worthy of his genius, that the fortune which is acquired by the propagation of truths is slower in making, but more solid than that produced by errors.

If Animal Magnetism was nothing, it would not be so violently attacked.—The history of every nation affords us some proof of its existence: The Egyptians, Chinese, nay even the savages. Nature herself pointed it  
out

out before the art of physic was known. Some great men have guessed at it; And naturalists of every age have supposed its existence. An idea which has been budding forth for so many ages, and in so many wise heads, must certainly be something.

But if it was to be forbid as an error, should it have been examined into so superficially? Could they have flattered themselves with the idea of being able to form a judgment of it in so short a time, and from so few and such insignificant experiments? It was natural enough to suppose that the learned, as well as the members of the healing art, would oppose this new doctrine, when consulted on the subject, and presented with an agent which seems to overturn not only the present-system of natural philosophy, but even that of physic itself, and to turn out of practice almost all the subject of the *Materia Medica*. It must have been expected that all prejudiced parties would take up arms against it. It is very difficult to give up impressions and ideas, received and imbibed with our earliest education, and which we have made our own, by our youthful labours



labours becoming second Nature, by growing up with us even into old age, and proving often the very pillars on which a reputation has been supported: And yet these are the formidable enemies which Magnetism has to make head against. It will unquestionably triumph over them, but it must be the work of time. It is time alone which can place it's salutary effects in their proper light; and convince the astonished world, what a precious, wonder-working, invisible blessing, providence has been graciously pleased to present them with.

Thus I have made it appear, I hope, that to form a judgment of the utility, and of the existence of Animal Magnetism, the Commissioners quitted the path I had chalked out for them, and which they had already agreed with me to follow.

That negative proofs only arise from the experiments which they have made.

That to form any conclusion, even from those experiments which they had made, it was absolutely necessary to have repeated them, because the action of this fluid, as well as of that of the leadstone, is not uniform.

That

That the effects acceded to by them, and particularly those which they themselves felt, admit of the existence of a cause. That, in short, as this cause can neither be produced by the Touch, by Imitation, nor by Imagination, it must be evident that all the effects produced, under the direction and inspection of the Commissioners, must be derived from Magnetism.

(Signed) D'Efion.

Paris, 6th September 1784.

That the effects ascribed to by them, and particularly those which they themselves state, against the existence of a cause, that is, that, as this cause can neither be produced by the food, by imitation, nor by language, nor it shall be evident that all the effects produced, under the direction and labors of the Corporation, shall be derived from Magnesium.

Paris, 6th September 1784.

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# S U P P L E M E N T

T O

The TWO REPORTS of the COMMISSIONERS of the Academy, Faculty of Physic, and of the Royal Society of Medicine, of Paris.

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ONE of the Commissioners of the Academy of Sciences most wisely observed, that if the magnetised animals could speak, we should be able to know what they felt: but that, as we cannot question them, their motions must prove but equivocal. This judicious observation obliged many to ask—Why the Commissioners did not question human beings, who could speak?—And why they  
have

have chosen to depend on some inaccurate experiments for information, rather than to the testimony of crowds of patients, of every age, sex and rank, who could have answered them, and who would have given them rational and accurate accounts of what they felt?

Indeed it is neither necessary to be an academist, nor a physician, to judge whether such a thing as Animal Magnetism exists, or whether it be useful. All the academists and physicians in the universe will no more be able to persuade a rational being, that he has suffered any effect, if he has not felt it, than they will, that he has not been affected when his own feelings tell him he has.

But the Commissioners, in their Report, say they were afraid, by their questions, of importuning the people of distinction at the treatment; consequently they thought themselves authorised to neglect their duty of paying the necessary attention, for fear of disobliging them. The multitude of effects, to which they were witnesses, appeared to them as obstacles to their observations. They confined themselves to particular experiments; and

and from these experiments they have concluded that Magnetism is nothing; or, if it is any thing, that it is only the art of producing convulsions. To supply the deficiency of circumstances, whereon this judgment should have been founded, some of Doctor D'Esion's patients have thought proper to give the public an account of the effects they experienced at the magnetical treatment.

The absence from Paris of the greater number of this worthy physician's patients, is alone the cause why the list of cases is not increased to the entire number of those to whom he has devoted his attention: but there will be found a sufficient number of authentic proofs, to claim a decided superiority over the reasonings, suppositions, or dissertations, of the most learned.

Every patient has either dictated or drawn out his or her own case; so that no artifice whatsoever has taken place. Doctors D'Esion and Bainaimé's objections to their being collected were with difficulty got the better of. The natural reluctance, which every one has to expose to the public his or her infirmities, sunk under the reflection—That the tribute was due to truth, and to the good

of mankind in general; and influenced them more strongly than did even gratitude to their physician, or the cause of Magnetism. The remainder of the patients, who have been attended by Mr. D'Esion and his pupils, will no doubt be anxious to follow this example, and to attest the real and salutary effects which they experienced.

This multitude of attestations, among which will be found some curious and interesting cases, with a description of the effects produced on them by Magnetism, will instantly suggest to every one, who may think it worthy the least attention, what consequences must be drawn from them; to assist which, we will arrange the certificates under four classes. In the first will be found the cures and effects produced on children by Magnetism, notwithstanding the Commissioners have laid it down as fact that children feel no effects: In the second class are adults, who never felt any sensible effects, neither from the application of the operator's hand, at the Bacquet, nor on the finger or conductor being directed towards them; and yet those patients, though apparently insensible to Magnetism, have either obtained a perfect cure or an obvious alleviation

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tion of their diseases : In the third class will be found patients who felt cold, heat, pain, or have felt the fluid, or some other sensation peculiar to Magnetism, and which characterises it : Lastly, we shall separately give the certificates of those patients on whom the treatment produced convulsions or crises.

Amidst those different classes will be found diseases of all kinds, and some obstinate ones, which for a series of years had withstood the art of physic ; yet a great number of them will appear to be perfectly cured, and almost all the others greatly relieved. It will also be evident that there were none who had reason to complain of the non-existence of Magnetism ; and not one who found it either hurtful or dangerous. We do not mean to say that Magnetism could never be inefficacious. What mode is there, however adapted to the cure of disease, which does not frequently fail, or which does not even sometimes produce a contrary effect ? It is known that remedies, exhibited with intent to quiet, sometimes produce irritation. Opium, employed to assuage pain and produce rest, when taken in improper doses, agitates and produces inflammation and delirium. In physic particularly, it is not the



universal effect which is taken into consideration, but the usual and ordinary one. We do not mean to persuade the world that Magnetism is a certain remedy for every disease; the argument which could recommend it to some would dissuade others from it. But a fact, which these certificates must most evidently prove, is, that Messieurs the Commissioners of the Faculty, of the Royal Society, and of the Academy, have absolutely, and in every article of the subject, given themselves up to error, for want of having considered Magnetism in it's curative effects, as Mr. D'Esion had principally, and almost exclusively, proposed to them to do.

We beg leave to make a few comments on their conclusions.

1<sup>st</sup>, They were mistaken, when they said that Magnetism was nothing, &c. It is impossible with nothing to cure or relieve, or to make the patient feel a sense of heat, cold, a propensity to sleep; or that with nothing the most violent pain should almost, in an instant, be quieted and disappear. Three of the Commissioners have owned that they felt the major part of these effects, and thirty-one patients of the third class certify that they felt them all.

These

These effects proved, shew incontestibly that there is an agent; this agent is invisible, it is not sensible to our touch, but it is so by its effects; and it would be as absurd to seek any other proof of its existence, as it would be to doubt that of a hundred other known effects in Nature, the causes of which we shall, perhaps, for ever remain ignorant of.

2dly, The Commissioners were again mistaken, in asserting that Magnetism is but the art of exciting convulsions, that these convulsions are a contagious disease, that they are dangerous to the constitution, and prove a lasting torment to it; and, in short, that Magnetism must be prohibited, because it might spread its contagion in large towns, and affect future generations. A view of our Table of Cases must make all these assertions appear but as a parcel of paradoxes. It will appear that not more than twelve, out of one hundred patients, have had convulsions or violent crises, and that the major part of these patients had them before they came to the treatment; consequently, Magnetism is not the art of producing convulsions, and the convulsions which are produced by it are not contagious.

It will be further observed in these certificates, that the convulsions which the patients experience at the treatment bear no resemblance to common convulsions, which are but painful and fatiguing contractions; whilst those which are produced or renewed by Magnetism are real crises, which produce salutary evacuations; they are succeeded by rest and ease. The nearer the patient advances to his cure, the less violent and frequent are the crises; and they perfectly disappear when the patient is cured. The certificates, public notoriety, and the testimony of all those who have attended the treatment, prove the reality of these changes in the effects; and the Commissioners would have seen them themselves had they followed the curative part of the treatment, instead of fixing their attention, as they thought themselves authorised to do, on momentary effects only.

3dly, The Commissioners deceived themselves, when they attributed all the effects of Magnetism to the act of Touching, to Imitation, or to Imagination; the proof of which will be derived also from our certificates. By them it will immediately appear, that the act  
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of Touching produced no sensible effects on the major part of the patients: and indeed what effect could it produce, as it always is and ought to be performed delicately, lightly, and almost without the patient's feeling it? The patients themselves say, they felt the greatest effects at the Bacquet, and from the operator's presenting his finger, or the conductor. Many declare they felt the effects when they were magnetised, without being touched. In short, the operation is often performed without touching, consequently the act of Touching is of little or no consequence in producing the effects of Magnetism; from whence we must conclude, that all what Messieurs the Commissioners say of the facility of exciting evacuations, by pressing on the colon, must be perfectly false, more especially as neither that intestine, nor any other part of the body, is ever pressed on.

As to Imagination—Can it be necessary to discant on it's power? If it be a law of Nature, that law has no more influence in the rooms of magnetical treatment, than it has in any other assembly room.

If the Commissioners will deign to read our certificates, they must candidly confess, that the objections they have invented against Magnetism are very weak ones.

They suppose that Imitation produces the effects; which would infer a constant uniformity, and that the diseases, crises, sensations, and cures, should be exactly alike. But our certificates prove, that the greatest possible variety is to be found in the effects produced by Magnetism.

The Commissioners alledge it to be produced by Imagination. Undoubtedly the whole world is more or less influenced by Imagination; and they would be very wretched indeed who were perfectly divested of it. There are two sorts of opinions formed on this part of our subject; one by the patients who were magnetised, and the other by those who have no kind of idea of Magnetism, because they have only seen it through the Commissioners' eyes. They soon formed their conclusion; and, without further enquiry, they have set down as blockheads all those who have submitted to the treatment; adding, that if they thought themselves cured, it was only the effects

fects of their Imagination. They have excepted neither the infant nor the aged, neither the rich nor the poor, the man of sense nor the simple and weak : they have huddled them all into the same group, and have discovered in every one of them the wild effects of Imagination.

But the patients who were magnetised have unanimously concluded, that the gentlemen of the faculty and academists must have a terrible dose of Imagination indeed, to be able to distinguish its effects so universally. So then, if Magnetism makes me drowsy, it is my Imagination that sets me to sleep ; If I am purged more violently than I should be by manna or salts, it is my Imagination that purges me ; If an abscess bursts and is thrown up, violent pains are taken off, a violent cholick goes off by the application of the operator's hand ; if, in short, after a loss of appetite for ten years, as well as of sleep and health, I should be relieved from all these complaints, and restored to health, I am indebted only to Imagination for the cure ! It is Imagination which has cured that scrophulous infant, still at its nurse's breast ! And when we think  
that

that Magnetism restores to health the apoplectic or dying man, we are still mistaken,—it was his Imagination that recalled him from his languor to life and reason! Oh! If it is Imagination that has given us all these benefits, let us bless, say all the patients, let us bless those wise men who have been able to turn it to so good account, and render it's influence so very visible to the world.

But between those poor patients who will not be fools, and those wise cool heads who see nothing but illusion, let us listen to what Reason says. Undoubtedly, says she, Imagination produces our diseases, since she sometimes cures them also; but shall we conclude ourselves always slaves to her influence, because she can sometimes act powerfully?—If that was the case, there would be no certainty in any thing, neither in our ideas nor our sensations: Abandoned to eternal doubt, we could neither believe nor affirm any thing. The Supreme Being did not create to condemn us to such an illusion; he gave us eyes to see, ears to hear, and added reason to all those other senses; endowed us with reason, that precious gift, which directs and enlightens

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tens us in what ever use we may chuse to make of it.

When we thus consider our organization, is it not evident that this Imagination, which is capable of producing such great effects, as the author of the Report of the Commissioners of the Academy has so well described, is not Imagination in its natural state, but a warmed and exalted Imagination?—It is an Imagination which has broken down all it's dikes; or rather, let us say, it is no longer Imagination, but the insanity of Imagination.

But is this madness then so common? If we give ear to the Commissioners, it is almost our natural state. If so, they ought at least to have pointed out to us the critical time at which a man may conclude himself beyond the reach of that madness, and informed us how they protected themselves against its influence, when employed in forming a judgment of Magnetism.

If there was any place where Fancy or Imagination could be exposed to the danger of straying, it would perhaps be at the play-house, as the author himself of the Report observes.



observes. There indeed the soul, strongly affected by the represented subjects, delivers itself wholly up to the Imagination of the poet, and transports itself with him to the very spot where the incidents happened. The illusion can neither be stronger nor more real. Yet the play-houses are not forbid; and if the effects of Imagination are not dangerous there, even at the time of its being so powerfully agitated, how could it become so in an assembly of sick people?—A very likely scene indeed to produce sprightly effects on the Imagination.

Here is nothing heard, say the Commissioners, but crying, laughing, coughing, and hiccoughing: Is it by amusing itself with effects of this kind, that the Imagination can be warmed and become dangerous? What was calculated to produce melancholy, and to extinguish every ray of pleasure to the Imagination, has been changed, by the pen of eloquence, into the means of warming and animating it. This is indeed trifling with the Imagination, much more effectually than they wish to prove that Magnetism does.

In

In short, we are told that Nature alone can produce all these wonderful effects. Hippocrates has said that it is Nature which cures.

The Commissioners have an answer ready for every thing. But, by endeavouring to prove too much, they prove nothing, except their own embarrassment; for is it not trifling with the public credulity, to assign to such a number of different causes one obvious effect? If it is not produced, say they, by the Touch, it is by Imitation; if not by Imitation, it must be by the effects of Imagination; and, for want of that, it must be by Nature. But these gentlemen forget that they have allowed, that there can be but one cause to produce one effect.

If it is Nature only that cures, Magnetism is unnecessary; and, by the same reasoning, we must conclude that physic is become useless, and is only a scourge, from which human nature, should be rescued.

But let us stick a little closer to justice and veracity.—It is true Nature cures of her own accord; but, unfortunately, she does not always produce a cure, and must be assisted by remedies;

remedies; and it is to the repeated observations, made on the effects of those medicines, that we owe the power of ascertaining the cases in which they should be employed. It was after a thousand and a thousand experiments that it could be decisively concluded that manna was possessed of a purgative quality, and physicians employ it for that purpose. So of every other drug. Must Magnetism then be the only exception to general rules, observations, and received opinions? Let it be granted, that it has not the power of curing every disease, but it assuages pain, reanimates old age, and assists Nature, in shaking off the effects produced on the infant and juvenile state by an impoverished blood, or an original depravity of constitution. Suppose it was endowed only with the power of consoling; as of flattering our hopes, or of calmly handing us on through our journey to the inevitable termination of our existence;—Why reject this comfortable agent?—Why rank it amidst those poisons which the art of physic thinks itself authorised in the use of, and sometimes advantageously?

If

If we consider that the method of treating diseases by Magnetism has the advantage of preserving the patients from the use of those medicines which so often prove pernicious, and which from their nauseous taste are soon rejected by the patient's palate; if we reflect that it is a means of bringing people together, of inspiring them with pity, tenderness, and brotherly love;—that it teaches them resignation under their own afflictions, by seeing those with which others are visited;—that it stimulates those who are opulent, and have it within their power to alleviate the sufferings of those wretched and indigent, by whom they are surrounded;—What remorse must those gentlemen Commissioners one day experience, when stared in the face by the reflection of their having turned their backs to a discovery which could have produced such advantages to mankind? How will they reproach themselves for having dissuaded a multitude from Animal Magnetism, who from its kindly influence would have been restored to health, or at least received an alleviation of their sufferings.

I would consider that the method of treating  
diseases by the constant use of a moderate  
quantity of opium from the first of the  
attack which is certain to be beneficial  
and which I have shown to be the case  
is not only rejected by the patient's phlegm, but  
it is a means of bringing about a  
relaxation of the system which is  
beneficial to the patient, and  
which is the only one which is  
likely to be successful in the  
case of the patient who is  
attacked by the disease. The  
relaxation of the system is  
the only one which is  
likely to be successful in the  
case of the patient who is  
attacked by the disease.

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PATIENTS' NAMES.

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FIRST CLASS.

CHILDREN.

M. BRUNO.

Miss Cannel.

M. De Lauriston.

Master Villair.

Manon Cliquet.

—— Petry.

Guilleminot.

A child aged twenty-six months, burned.

Miss St. Ange.

Miss Le Clerc.

Mr. Dacosta's son.

F

SECOND

S E C O N D C L A S S .

PATIENTS, the major part of whom were cured **without** feeling any sensible effects from MAGNETISM.

The Viscountess De Linieres.

The Viscountess D'Allard.

Madame la Perriere.

Mr. De Montchevrel.

Count De Fontette.

M. le Vavasseur.

M. David.

M. Perruchot.

M. De Marignan.

M. Santon.

M. Patillon, M.D.

M. Houry, M.D.

M. Thomas Magnines, M.D.

The Rev. Abbé Bien-aimé.

M. Perrenot.

M. De Dampierre.

M. De Lavabre.

M. Chastenet.

M. Metter.  
 M. Grand-pierre.  
 M. Guerard.  
 M. Gueffier.  
 The Countess de St. Sufanne's chambermaid.  
 M. De Monceil's postilion.  
 Madelon Prin.  
 Mr. Verrier.  
 Mary-Ann Valquier.  
 Mrs. Bove.  
 Mlle. le Prince.  
 M. De Villiers.  
 M. De Villiers' fervant.  
 Mr. Lambert.  
 Gabriel Daffet.  
 Mrs. Lallemand.  
 M. De Chazal.  
 Mr. De Defanclos.  
 Mr. Monin.  
 Mr. Leclerc.  
 Mrs. Lanoue.  
 Mr. Pruvost.  
 The Widow Fauvin.  
 Mr. Leurfon.  
 Madame Alphand.  
 Mr. Simmonet.



Frances Lamothe.  
Mrs. Baqué.  
Mrs. Barbier.  
Mrs. Chevalier.  
John Gastal.  
Miss De Moracin.  
M. Variage.  
Mrs. Jaquinot.  
The Marchioness De Longecourt.  
M. De Boiffallierre.

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T H I R D C L A S S .

PATIENTS who felt sensible effects from  
MAGNETISM.

His Highness the Prince De Beufremont.  
The Marquis De Rochegude.  
M. De la Vaultiere.  
The Count De Miromenil.  
The Marquis De Chateau-renaud.  
Madame D'Alençon.  
Madame De Parceval.  
Rev. Abbé Chauvet.  
Mrs. Canet.

M. Beaujeard.

Mr. Gerbier, Lawyer.

M. Robert, Professor of the Military  
School.

M. Pinorel, M.D.

M. Durand, Oculist.

M. De Roffi.

Rev. Abbé Loftandes.

Rev. Abbé Saligny.

Rev. Abbé De Carbonnieres.

M. De Landresse.

M. Faur.

M. Joiau, Student in Surgery.

Miss Genevois.

Mrs. Armand, Practitioner in Midwifery.

M. Lantouly.

Counsellor le Bouteiller,

Madame Potonnier.

Miss Goupil.

Madame Toutant.

Francis Taborin.

Madame D'Orléans Jalabert.

M. Pinovel, M.D.

M. Michau, Surgeon.

M. Magnine, M.D.

M. Quinquet, Chemist and Apothecary.

F O U R T H C L A S S .

PATIENTS who had violent crises or convulsions.

The Marchioness De Grasse.

The Countess De la Blache.

The President De Bonneuil.

The Countess De la Saumés.

Madame De Roffy.

Miss De Labescau.

Madame Gaddant.

Miss Huet.

Miss Barnault.

Mrs. Pinau.

Mary Duhaut.

Note. The original of the certificates are lodged at Mr. Duclos Dufrensi's, Notary Public, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

F I R S T

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# FIRST CLASS.

## EFFECTS OF MAGNETISM ON CHILDREN.

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MASTER DE BRUNO.

**M**Y son Adrien François de Bruno, from the age of eleven years, was afflicted with what physicians call chorea sancti viti; Messrs. Bouvard, Petit, and Louis, having given it that name in their consultations. After having taken, during six weeks, the medicines prescribed by these gentlemen, and becoming worse, his convulsions were at first accompanied only with a weakness in his hips, thigh, and right leg, but changed to a perfect loss of the use of his right leg and arm; his tongue became affected, and his right eye shrank into it's socket. Alarmed at his situa-

tion, I put him under Mr. D'Esion, September 1782. He had violent crises; during which he danced on his bad leg, moved violently his affected hand; and, during the continuance of it, did not seem to have any weakness in those parts: After the crises he relapsed into the same state: But, by continuing the treatment for two months, he was able to walk to the wood of Bolonge. As his crises totally ceased some little time after, I thought it best to let him continue for a fortnight longer at the Magnetism; at the end of which time he was sent to me to all appearance in a most perfect state of health. He continued so, without any kind of alteration, until after the very severe winter of 1783 to 1784; but in the month of February he felt a convulsive motion in the same hand. I sent him back to the treatment, where he had crises, but of a different kind; one of which seized him out of the public room, and in the way to his uncle's, the Baron de Lauriston, who was pleased to keep him at his house during the whole time of his cure; it continued for some time after his arrival there; but at the end of three months he was sent home perfectly cured.

cured. Some little time after he had a slight dry cough, which is greatly diminished. I observe he coughs a little in cold weather; but when it is warm he is perfectly free from it.

(Signed) De Bruno, Introducer of Foreign  
Ambassadors at Monsieur the  
King's Brother's.

At ST. GERMAINE en LUYE, }  
27th Sept. 1784. }

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MISS DUPONT CANNET,  
AGED FIVE YEARS.

Her mother makes the following declaration:—At three years old my daughter had a violent eruption, which reduced her very low, and for which we consulted the faculty. Mr. Fronchin attended her for a considerable time. In nine months the eruption disappeared. Some time after she had such violent pains in her side, that she could not walk: Country air, blisters applied to her arms, and kept open for above a year, frictions, baths, antiscorbutic syrop,—all proved ineffectual. All the account  
the

the faculty gave me was, that it was only wind or spasm, and that it would go off. This humour attacked her bones and that of her back so remarkably, that Mr. Petit charged it to account of some fall; and therefore said it was incurable, and that since the child took nourishment it might live and grow up. I was tired of depending on medicines, which neither cured the disease nor prevented its progress; nor could I trust to Nature, which seemed to increase her swellings. A new method of cure, which had not as yet been found ineffectual, afforded me some hopes. I then had an opportunity of frequently seeing, and closely observing, the effects produced by Mr. D'Esion at the Comtesse de la Blache's, and thought this might be of service to my child. Mr. D'Esion examined her very carefully; he did not promise a certain cure, but accounted rationally for the pain in her side, and said, as it diminished, the motion of the child's body would return, her shape would mend, and she would be enabled to walk. Mr. D'Esion was the first gentleman whose reasonings on the subject conveyed satisfaction to  
my

my weak judgment : - It was natural for me to give credit to what he said.

He had at that time at his house neither irons nor Bacquets, nor were there any at the Comtesse de la Blache's ; he seemed from a power in himself alone to act and to produce the effects. He generally placed my child on his knee, and operated on her whilst he talked to her about her doll : I do not know whether it was owing to what he did that she became alternately red in the face, and then pale, and then sweated. She had sometimes such fits of pain as made her cry, and rendered it necessary to stretch her out, to rub her, and more particularly to cover her up warm ; for it was in the depth of winter that this treatment made her sweat so violently ; and I remember the child's attention was so little taken up with what he did, and he seemed to be so unconcerned about it, that she used to call Mr. D'Esion, the playing doctor. Her little reasonings on the motions which were made by the doctor proved that they appeared to her but as tricks. After several times treating her in this manner, the blister was dried up, and even the syrop laid aside, by which my  
child



child was delivered from an artificial ailment.

I took her to Mr. D'Esion's house, rue Montmatre; there the treatment was not as agreeable to her as it had been at home, where we could amuse her; but the effects were always the same.

After several months, the eruptive humour made its appearance through her ear, which continued to discharge more or less ever since, and without ever becoming a sore.

A gentle purging came on, which was then encouraged by a glass of weak infusion of cream of tartar.

For several months she had a spitting also, but without any complaint in her chest. Children in general cough without spitting, but my child spit a great deal without coughing.

After six months treatment she had the measles. Mr. D'Esion attended her; she took only some orgeat: she had violent sweats, and in the end a very painful crisis in all her bones.

As soon as she could go abroad, I took her again to Mr. D'Esion in a carriage. The violent  
lent

lent motion still made her feel the pain in her side, but after nine months treatment she was perfectly cured; and, after laying aside the Magnetism for a long time, was able to perform a journey of four hundred leagues, without feeling any inconvenience, or having any remembrance of the pain in her side.

The distortion in her spine was so prodigiously changed, that it would be almost impossible to have found it out. Mr. D'Esion himself had neither expected its disappearance, nor given us any room to hope it. I have observed frequent eruptions on the parts which were diseased.

My daughter was never subject to vapours or convulsions, she attended Mr. Mesmer's treatment when Mr. D'Esion and he were together; they both treated her indiscriminately, and their opinions were absolutely alike.

This is the testimony of rigid veracity due to gratitude. It is only since my child was under Mr. D'Esion's hands, and from the attention he paid her, that I have enjoyed the happiness of seeing her lay aside a melancholy disposition which was not usual at her age, and  
become

become strong, lively, and active; and, in short, that I have seen her leap and run. To Mr. D'Esion I owe the unspeakable comfort of a child restored to health and to her fond mother, who beheld her languishing, and in constant danger of dying. It is perhaps a mother only who can form an idea of my gratitude, and of those sentiments which determined me to give this public testimony, which I sign

Dupont Cannel.

At Paris, 7th September, 1784.

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THE BARONESS DE LAURISTON'S SON.

AGED TEN YEARS.

The Baroness of Lauriston, his mother, certifies, that a tetter appeared about six weeks since on his chin; the medicines prescribed for him affected him so violently that he lost the use of his legs and prevented his walking; he had a dry and frequent cough. She took him to Mr. D'Esion's. After being magnetised, his

his strength returned, the tetter decreased gradually; and in two months he was perfectly cured, without taking any drug whatever, or having convulsions, or crises.

(Signed) The Baroness de Lauriston.

At Paris, 9th September, 1784.

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### THE LITTLE VILLAIR.

His father certifies, that since the 12th of September his son, aged twenty months, was taken to Mr. D'Esson's treatment. His convulsions, which seized him four and five times a day, are diminished to one. Whilst magnetised, the effect produced was a very calm sleep.

(Signed) Villair.

Paris, September 22, 1784.

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## THE LITTLE MANON CLIQUET.

AGED SEVEN YEARS.

From her infancy she had an oppression at her chest, tending to asthma. For five or six days in every month she had fits of coughing, so violent as to prevent her sleeping or taking nourishment; she often threw up slimy substances, and her chest was remarkably grown out. The magnetical operations gave her crises, after which she vomited whitish clotted matter; she went for three months to the Bacquet, and always found the same effects; she grew during that time at least two inches in height, and will probably be cured should it continue. The general state of her health is greatly improved, and I make no doubt a few months more at the treatment will cure her. Her mother thinks herself obliged in gratitude to sign this certificate with me.

(Signed)

Le Caron Segoine.

And underneath

F. Cliquet.

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 MASTER

MASTER PETRY,  
AGED BETWEEN TEN AND ELEVEN YEARS.

His father certifies, that his son began to attend the treatment 29th May.—His complaint was enlarged glands under his chin and arms. They are decreased.

Signed, 30th August, 1784.

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THE SON OF Mr. F. GUILLEMINOT,  
Coachman to the Royal Carriages;  
AGED SIX MONTHS.

His mother certifies that the child was carried to the treatment in August last.

The faculty gave him over. His eyes were fixed in his head, his breathing interrupted, and his colour livid. He was magnetised for five hours; his eyes took their natural situation, and his breathing became free. His mother begged loudly to have a gentleman sent her. About five o'clock in the evening he was magnetised again on the forehead and the root of his nose. In short, it terminated in a

gathering, making it's way through his nose and, after five or six times operating on him, the child was saved.

A CHILD of twenty-six months old, burned.

I certify, that having taken to Mr. D'Esion a child of twenty-six months old, whose arm was burned up to the elbow, and skin was entirely off, it was cured in nine days, without the application of any drug to the part, and without there remaining any mark. The accident happened twenty-four hours before the child was brought to the treatment, by which delay the accident had time to be in its worst state.

(Signed) Perruchot Vicomtes D'Allard.

Paris, 28 September, 1784.

## MISS DE ST. ANGE.

I certify, that my daughter, at the age of six months, was afflicted with a dysentery. She had ten or twelve motions every day, attended with great pain, very green and bloody. I put her in this situation under the hands of Messrs. D'Esion and Bienaymé, in hopes of receiving those benefits which I had experienced in a long and obstinate illness from Animal Magnetism. Her evacuations became every day less frequent and less painful; and in the course of twelve days ceased entirely, without the assistance of any medicine whatsoever. She is now in a good state of health. I thought her disease might have been owing to cutting her teeth, but must be mistaken, since above two months are elapsed, and the child's gums remain exactly in the same state they were before.

(Signed)

Chectamps De St. Ange.

Paris, 15 October, 1784.



## M I S S L E C L E R C .

Her mother gives the following certificate :  
 In April last my daughter, aged fifteen months, had a fever, convulsions, and all the other symptoms of a violent disease. My physician finding her so ill, orderd her to be blistered and bled immediately. This prescription affrighted me for a child of her age, and made me determine for the application of Magnetism, which agreed very well with her ; for in the course of two days she lost all her complaints, and spit up a considerable abcess. In eight days she was perfectly well, and never had any return. Every time she was magnetised it threw her into violent agitations, which terminated in a profuse sweat : this could not be produced by any pressure applied on her stomach, since in general the operator did not touch her.

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 M A S T E R D ' A C O S T A .

Mrs. D'Acosta's son, aged six weeks, was prevented from sucking by violent cholics.

He

He had the thrush on his tongue, palate, and throat ; but six hours after being magnetised he sucked well, and in eight days was perfectly cured, after having passed very copious green stools.

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M I S S M A S S A C.

In February last she was attacked with a violent fever, spit abundance of blood, and had a stitch in her side. She was magnetised the second day of her illness. In an hour the violent affections were calmed, she passed a good night, perspiration succeeded, she drank lemonade, and in three days was cured.

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He had the throats on his tongue, palate, and throat, but his hoarseness being augmented he coughed well, and in eight days was perfectly cured, after having passed very copious green stools.

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MRS. M. A. S. A. C.

In February 1811 she was attacked with a violent fever, the abundance of blood, and had a flux in her bowels. She was attended the second day of her illness. In an hour the violent effects were removed, she passed a good night, perspiration followed, the great lemonade, and in three days was cured.

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SECOND

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## SECOND CLASS.

PATIENTS on whom MAGNETISM produced no visible effects, yet they were either cured or greatly relieved by it.

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### THE VISCOUNTESS DE LINIERE'S CERTIFICATE.

**D**URING eight years I had been in a bad state of health, in consequence of a lying-in; and since my return from America found myself much worse. Last May twelve-months I found my complaints increase to a very great degree, and from that time till October following I never lay down, but was obliged to pass the nights in an arm-chair; I had most violent fits of coughing, attended with

a difficulty of breathing, which almost suffocated me, and the most violent, and almost unceasing, head-achs. I consulted several gentlemen of the Faculty. Some declared my complaint to be an asthma, others a disease in my lungs. I took an immensity of drugs by their prescriptions, but without receiving any benefit. In October, 1783, I applied to Mr. D'Esion, who assured me that my disease proceeded from my milk, which had fixed itself in my head and chest. I attended his method for seven months, and have received a perfect cure, and a state of health to which I had been a total stranger for eight years. I passed off a prodigious quantity of milky humour, by every means of secretion; this I cannot be mistaken in, as a great quantity of it passed out of my breasts.

Signed, Paris, Sept. 26, 1784.

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THE VISCONTRESS D'ALLARD.

I declare, that since a severe illness, with which I was visited in the month of July,  
1777,

1777, I had frequent obstructions, often of long continuance, which at first were not attended with any violent effects, except that of my becoming excessively bloated. My family becoming uneasy at this alteration in me, I consented to take the remedies usually prescribed in such cases, but without effect. In 1782 I went ineffectually to the Spa of Forges. In December of that year I put myself under the hands of Mr. D'Esion; and from the very first day found myself much relieved. In the month of May following, having discontinued the treatment, I relapsed into my former state. In August I began again to attend him. At that time I had most violent pains in my head, and giddiness. The same relief was the consequence of my second attendance. In short, in January last I was attacked with a fever and violent sore throat, of which I was cured in four or five days, without taking any medicine whatever; and now enjoy a perfect state of health. During the whole time of my attending the Magnetism I never found the least affection of my nerves, crises, or convulsions, nor have I since I quitted it.

Signed, Paris, 5th Sept. 1784.

MADAME

MADAME DE PERRIERE, Farmer-  
General's Lady,

Declares, that in 1782 she was attacked with rheumatic pains in her arms and legs, which soon became general. The humour attacked her eyes and chest, producing an obstinate cough, and difficulty of breathing. Her fingers became contracted, and all the joints knotty. One of her friends, who had been cured by Magnetism, advised her to try it. From the first day her appetite increased, she slept better, walked easier, and found herself in every respect better; but neither the Bacquet, nor the direction of the conductor, produced her any kind of sensation whatever. A prodigious number of small pimples came out on her arms and hands. She went for a few days to the country, and the pimples disappeared. She returned to the Magnetism, and the pimples re-appeared. The cough and giddiness insensibly decreased; and in three weeks time, without taking any kind of physic, she was most completely purged. She continued to  
attend

attend Magnetism during the whole summer in 1783, without ever having had a crisis, or even feeling a sensation of heat from it. Her hands are returned to their natural state, her pains are quite gone, and for eight months past she has not found the slightest complaint.

Signed at Surennes, the 21st Sept. 1784.

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MR. DE MONTCHEVREL, Receiver-  
General of the Finances,

Declares, that he was attacked with obstructions in the small lobe of his liver, and in the mesentery; and finding himself get worse, after taking medicines for thirteen months, he applied to Magnetism, but without placing much confidence in it. The 15th of June last he placed himself at the Bacquet. The second day, without feeling crises or convulsions, he was purged by it four times; and these evacuations continued. He took every morning four glasses of solution of cream of tartar; but observed, that it never purged him when he did  
not



not go to to the Bacquet. Before he submitted to the magnetical treatment, he could neither write or read, nor could he digest one wing of a fowl; now he can digest even the hardest food; his strength is returned; he can attend to his business; he gets fat; his complexion is better. During the treatment he has had giddinesses; for forty days past they have disappeared entirely, though before he came to Magnetism he was seized with them every day, and sometimes twice a day. The effects of the Magnetism were so very gentle, that he never felt the least irritation, but he has sometimes found an internal penetrating heat.

Signed, 3d Sept. 1784.

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M. LE COUNT DE FONTENELLE.

I am thirty-nine years old; was born the 1st April, 1745. In 1769 I was shot through the neck; the ball passed between the carotide and jugular arteries, and made it's way obliquely between the muscles and vertebræ  
of

of my neck. In three weeks the wounds were healed, but my nervous system remained so violently affected, that I could not finish the campaign. From that time I was subject to nervous attacks, produced by the usual causes. I had frequently a pain in my kidneys, and sometimes passed sand, so as to make me apprehensive of the gravel or stone, continuing until I went to America, in 1779. In 1780 I came back to France through England, and brought the scurvy with me, after having passed two hundred and thirteen days out of fourteen months at sea. My complaints returned in autumn, and were greatly increased by the severity of the winter. In 1781 I consulted Mr. Mesmer once only, who did not know me; and I continued in the service until the peace. I had occasionally taken coolers, quieting medicines, and laxatives; I soon found myself in the same state as the first winter after my return from America. I had spasms, contractions, painful and involuntary catchings, shootings in my stomach, and an almost incessant craving for food, pains in my neck, sometimes like cramps, at other times I felt as if suffocating; this last symptom was frequent

quent, the most durable, and the most painful of all. The pains in my loins, though less excruciating, yet were terrible. My sleep was a broken one, restless and uneasy, and a constant obstinate costiveness. The most trifling causes increased these symptoms, and often threw me into convulsions. In this dreadful state I consulted Mr. D'Esion, who told me nearly the same as Mr. Mesmer had two years before. In a letter I then wrote to Mr. D'Esion, I testified my surprise at his and Mr. Mesmer's coinciding so perfectly in opinions, that my complaints were chiefly owing to a diseased spleen. I began the treatment last year, in the month of September, and quitted it in June; and I am now in the following state: I pass no gravel, nor have I scarcely any pains in my loins; my nervous system is much mended, and my sleep sound and tranquil; whenever I go to the Bacquet I find myself much better, and that improvement lasts.—I must observe that I have often omitted going. I still find at changes of weather wandering pains in the muscles of my neck, but I have no more suffocations, no unnatural appetite, no convulsions, not even from those causes  
which

which used to produce them. I never was in so good a state of health as I am at present, except when I was in the scorching heats of the Antilles, or in a summer in Spain. From this I conclude, that Animal Magnetism is a real substitute for the sun's heat, so far as it may be considered as the principle of life and the preservative of organised beings. I believe the improvement I feel in my health might still admit of a greater, as I never felt the Magnetism operate as strongly in me as I would wish, for it never produced for me more than three or four violent sweatings, though I have seen it productive of infinitely greater effects in others. It chiefly operated on me by stools, passed with little or no pain and very slimy. I observed that I was habitually costive, but that is perfectly changed.

By this recital I do but render justice to Mr. D'Eston, to whom I think myself under infinite obligations; for, perhaps, it has rarely happened that such complaints as mine, and of fifteen years standing, were cured in the course of a few months and with such trifling means. In short, I am convinced that to repair, or to preserve, in a healthy state, such

a complicated machine as a human being, can never be effected by Animal Magnetism, nor by any other means whatsoever, except they be accompanied with that prudence, and knowledge, which is as difficult to be found as it is to be wished for. I shall be thought prejudiced, and what is worse perhaps a pretender, if I say that this Animal Magnetism prepares us for that kind of practical philosophy, which maintains our animal œconomy in just equilibrium. But this fact seems not to be as yet ripe enough, and requires a great deal of time and experience to become so among us.

(Signed) ———

Paris, 28 September, 1784.

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MR. LE V A V A S S E U R.

To Animal Magnetism only I owe the evident improvement in the health of my wife, and the perfect cure of my daughter, by the hands of Mr. D'Esion.

In consequence of a nervous disease my wife, in 1770, fell into a most distressing and melancholy state. I called in Dr. Tissot, who ordered

ordered the coldest baths she could bear, and a course not so difficult to follow as it was nauseous. Constant to his prescriptions she bathed for eighteen months in water of twenty-one and twenty-two degrees of Reaumeur's thermometer; in short, her symptoms disappeared, and her health became as far re-established as it could be.

In a few years she again began to fall off; frequent pains in her head, with a humour which often fell in her eyes, harrassed her from time to time; sometimes she had violent pains in her knee, with frequently returning febrile symptoms. She went at the same time that my daughter did to the Animal Magnetism; her head-ach has disappeared, as well as the humour in her eyes; and she has no remembrance either of the pain in her knee, nor of the fever; she is grown fat, and is, in short, in every respect in a better state of health.

My wife never had convulsions either during, nor since, the magnetical treatment, though so weak in her nervous system, she had but two remarkable crises, produced, no doubt, by the influence of the Animal Mag-

netism on the stagnating humours in her head. The following is a description of those crises.

After about a month's close attendance at Magnetism she was seized with a violent fever, accompanied with head-ach and profuse sweats; those pains were merely local and flying from place to place. This crisis lasted for five or six days; she had no remedy prescribed for her, nor other application but the Magnetism; and she returned to her usual state. Mr. D'Eston, who had foretold nearly the time this crisis would continue, apprised us also that she would have another. And accordingly two or three months after she had another crisis, but not so violent as the first, and since that time she had no more crises of any kind.

My daughter from her birth held but a most precarious existence; she was often attacked with fevers and head-achs, which though slight yet were almost constant, and kept us in daily fear for her life. When she attained her thirteenth year, we had good reason to hope she had escaped the principal dangers which were apprehended for her, and we flattered ourselves that her constitution would  
from

from that time become stronger, as the natural change had taken place; yet we were disappointed, she every day became weaker, her complexion grew livid, her lips absolutely discoloured, a consumptive leanness, more constant head-achs, an almost total loss of appetite, her weakness deprived her of all courage, and the least exercise made her ready to faint. This was her state in January 1783, although above eight months had elapsed (we think it necessary to repeat) since the usual causes had been removed which occasion in general such complaints in persons of her age.

At this time a physician in great practice in Paris, and of merited reputation, discovered, and told us she had obstructions in her liver, and prescribed for her for some time. Stomachics every day, and gentle purges once a fortnight, but without any visible benefit. The advice of an old friend, who found benefit from Mr. D'Esion's method of cure, determined my wife to consult this physician for herself and child.

About the end of February they first went to the operations. It was about the 20th of April before my daughter began to feel any remarkable effects, except that of her appetite



being much improved; about that time she was seized with a slight fever and more violent head-ach than usual, but not so as to oblige her to keep her bed: A few days after, whilst sleeping, she had a considerable purulent discharge from her nose, and at the same time large pimples appeared on her lips, which filled with so sharp a humour as to leave pits almost as deep as those occasioned by the small pox. During her continuance at the treatment she had frequent eruptions of pimples of this sort. From this time her health mended apace; in six weeks after Mr. D'Esion permitted her to be taken to the country, observing to us that her continuance there could not be for long, as her cure was not yet perfected. And so it proved; for in three weeks her weakness and uneasiness began to come on again, and she and her mother returned to Mr. D'Esion's, where they continued their attendance for six weeks more; my daughter then came to the country with such a state of health as not to be fatigued by exercise, dancing, nor walking; she has since that time grown tall and fat.

She

She returned to the Magnetism about the end of November, and continued it very constantly until May last, when Mr. D'Esion told her it was no longer necessary for her; and in reality she is as strong now as she was weak before.

My daughter had no other sort of crises than what I have described, nor ever the slightest appearance of convulsions, though she very often saw many in them around her, and even endeavoured to comfort them by playing on a magnetised forte-piano.

I should also observe that both my wife and daughter took every morning during the course, cream of tartar dissolved in water.

I certify that this declaration is rigidly true in all its circumstances.

(Signed)

Le Vavasseur.

Paris, 30 August, 1784.

Mr. DAVID, Ancient Governor of the Isle  
of France.

The 10th of July, 1782, I was seized with violent pains in my stomach, kidneys, and left side. I called in a physician of merit, who paid me every friendly attention, yet my disease grew worse; every seven or eight days I had a return of my cholic. My physician fell ill in February 1783, and I sent for another very skilful physician, who prescribed for me all the usual medicines; but my cholics became more violent, and of longer duration. My complexion grew yellow and greenish, and I was emaciated and weakened so as scarcely to be able to support myself. My physician told my wife that my situation was melancholy and distressing; this determined me to have recourse to Mr. D'Esion, who obligingly paid me a visit the 25th of February, 1783; at that instant I had a violent pain in my stomach, and a universal heat in my body, the remains of a fit of cholic which had lasted me twelve hours. After having felt and examined me, Mr.  
D'Esion

D'Esion told me my disease was an obstruction in my spleen; and after he had magnetised me for half an hour I became cool, and the pain in my stomach disappeared.

I had been seven months confined to a regimen of fish and vegetables. Mr. D'Esion ordered me to lay aside every medicine, and to live as I had done when in health, but with moderation, to drink lemonade, and to eat as many oranges as I pleased.

When I had been magnetised seven or eight times at my own house, I had very considerable evacuations, my strength began to return, and I found myself able to go on foot to Mr. D'Esion's operations. My cholics became less frequent, shorter, and less painful.

Whilst attending the treatment I had violent itchings all over my body, very profuse sweats, and then for five weeks large evacuations, which removed my itchings, my sweats, my yellow and green complexion, and my cholics. I had the last evacuation the 29th of November, 1783; since that I enjoy a good state of health, and have become strong and fat. Since February, 1784, I went to the treatment but once a week or fortnight, merely to insure my

habit, and to testify my gratitude. All my acquaintances, and even the physicians who had seen me, not having the least hopes of my ever getting over my complaint, gives me every reason to think I owe my life to Animal Magnetism, and to the wisdom with which it was administered to me.

I certify that the above is in every respect rigidly true.

Signed, Paris, 2d Sept. 1784.

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MR. PERRUCHOT

Declares, that three years since he had a severe fit of the gout, from excessive cold in his feet, owing to his standing in melted snow. He jested with Mr. D'Eston on the subject of Magnetism one day that he visited at his house; but his pains coming on most violently, he sent for Mr. D'Eston, and shewed him his foot, which was turned black as high as the tendon achilles. Mr. D'Eston magnetised him, and his carriage was scarcely out of his court

court yard when he had a considerable evacuation; the pain diminished immediately, and he was able to walk through two rooms to his bed-chamber; two hours after he had another evacuation: At twelve o'clock that day he dressed himself, and, finding the pain decrease every minute, he paid two visits; at night he scarcely found any remains of it; and next day he was perfectly free, and continued to enjoy perfect health ever since.

Signed, 14th Sept. 1784.

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M R. S A N T O N.

I, Antoine Santon, valet-de-chambre to his Royal Highness the Count D'Artois, certify that Dr. D'Esion, physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Count D'Artois, cured me, by Animal Magnetism, of a rheumatism with which I was afflicted in my right arm for six months, which deprived me of the use of it. I have felt no pain since, nor have I had since that time any palpitation of my heart,  
with

with which I had been afflicted these four years. I was but three days under Mr. D'Esion's hands, and at the first the pain in my arm went off with a violent sweat.

Given at Paris, this 30th Sept. 1784.

Signed.

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MR. DE MARIGNAN.

I certify, that in the beginning of January, 1783, being then sixty years old, and having never had a serious fit of sickness, nor any complaint, except a swelling in the small of my legs, which had continued for four years, and to which I paid very little attention; just as I had fallen into a sound sleep, I was awoke and surpris'd with a kind of tickling and violent shaking, as if a rat had taken hold of, and strongly pinched my loins in their whole length; whether it was from fear, or from the natural consequence of such an incident, I cannot judge, but I remained for a long time with a violent palpitation at my heart, and  
beatings

beatings in several parts of my body, but chiefly under my false ribs, accompanied with a cold sweat and a kind of faintness. I endeavoured to get rid of it by changing to different positions; and had twice more during that night similar sensations. Next day I took coolers, and continued the use of them for eight days; but finding the same kind of attack every night, I consulted the faculty, who, though they could not give a name to my disease, which I called rats, yet they ordered me every sort of medicine. After a series of clysters, baths, powders, pills, and purges, about the end of June and beginning of July in the same year, I had ten fits of a double tertian ague, and during those ten days, I felt no more of my old complaint; but my fever having quitted me, my rats returned. I continued the use of medicines; but, far from diminishing, my disease increased, even to the number of twelve attacks in one night; my legs always swelled, and a numbness in my left thigh so violent, as to oblige me sometimes to stop when walking. I must candidly assert, that the recollection that three very ingenious physicians had deprived me of a very dear wife  
alarmed



alarmed me very much; and not chusing to wait until, from one remedy to another, they had led me on to blisters, I determined to give up all prescriptions, and the old method of practice.

I went to consult Dr. D'Esion; who told me I had a disease in my spleen, that Magnetism would cure me, but it would be very tedious. In consequence of this opinion I went to his treatment. The first time he touched me I found a rumbling in my bowels, and was obliged to get home as quickly as possible, where I had a very large purgative evacuation; I do not know whether the matters were crude or concocted, but they appeared to me to be very black, at least my Imagination made me see them of that colour; for they might have been very white perhaps. This evacuation was the only remarkable sensation I felt at Mr. D'Esion's. It is true he always touched me very lightly; he did not bruise my ribs, nor ever thrust his thumbs roughly into the pit of my stomach. However, at the end of two months my legs were reduced to their natural state; I had no more numbness; I  
felt

felt no more shakes; and I slept, or at least I thought I slept.

As I had taken, during two months, every morning some cream of tartar, I own it was as much to this gentle purgative as to the Magnetism that I attribute the alleviation I experienced, and thought it would be sufficient to produce a radical cure. I desisted from my attendance on my physician, but most regularly took my cream of tartar; when, three weeks after, my rats roused themselves again, and began to gripe my loins; I found myself obliged to return to the Bacquet, and had not attended more than four days before I found myself relieved. I continued at it for two months more; when, feeling no complaints, and imagining I slept well, I quitted Magnetism, and took only my cream of tartar. For two months I had not the least complaint or uneasiness, sleeping, or imagining I slept, for six hours together most profoundly. But my damned rats waking me afresh, I came, for the third time, in quest of my cure which had relieved me before, and have continued now two months; for six weeks past I have found no inconvenience nor complaint. I drink and  
eat,

eat, or at least I imagine I eat and drink, as I think also that I sleep. I can walk quick and light; I get up the stairs to my third story by two steps at a time; I come down in the same manner; and am sixty years of age.

If it is to Imagination that I am indebted for the health which I imagine I enjoy, I most humbly beseech those wise men, who are so clear sighted, not to overturn it for me. Let them enlighten the whole universe if they please, but let them permit me to continue in my error, and let them, I humbly request, permit my simplicity, my weakness, and my ignorance, to continue the use of an agent which neither exists nor is visible, if they will have it so, but which cures me; for I still hope and flatter myself that a day will come, when my Imagination will be sufficiently exalted to prove incontestibly to myself that I am young: This is all I want, and which is but a trifle; this same Imagination has already proved to me that I am well, and that is a great leading step to it.

(Signed)

Paris, 30 August, 1784.

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Mr,

Mr. PATILLON, Doctor of Physic, and  
Member of the Faculty of Besançon.

I was sent for the 30th of July to see Madame De Boucherolle's servant, at Nogent sur Marne, who for five weeks past had a most violent head-ach. I in vain endeavoured to find out, by my questions to the patient, what could have produced such an obstinate disease. All the medicines usually prescribed in such circumstances had proved ineffectual. I proposed Magnetism; to which, after some hesitation, they consented. The patient was immediately magnetised, and the following wonders took place whilst I was operating. The pulse, which I found hard, but not very quick, became soft, and the number of pulsations increased in proportion to its softness; after ten minutes continuance the pain in her head shifted to the muscles of the neck; these became free, and her shoulder was affected; thence it fell to her elbow, and at length the pain descended to her wrist. All this took place in the course of fifteen minutes; the pain was so violent that the patient fainted away. Being conveyed to her bed, I continued

nued my operation for five minutes more; she came to herself, and complained that her wrist was very painful. I encouraged her to persevere for a few minutes more, with the hopes of her being soon cured; and I was not mistaken, for she fell asleep under the magnetising finger.

I then left her to make her alarmed mistress acquainted with her present state. She slept for twenty minutes, and awoke only to have six stools, which took off every remaining symptom of her complaint, and she found herself perfectly cured. Such was the complete cure operated in fifty minutes. Next day she continued perfectly well, and has had no return since that time. This I aver to be the truth. It would be a happy circumstance if it could have any weight over public incredulity!

Madame V—, rue de Bourgongne fauxbourg St. Germaine, was afflicted for five years with a sciatica, the consequence of a lying in. She was confined by it to her house. The disease had spread itself to the lumbar region, and the muscles of that part so affected as not to admit of the least motion without excruciating

cruciating pain. She consulted several physicians, who were all of opinion that her milk had settled there, and had ordered her all the remedies used in such cases, all which produced bad effects, and aggravated her complaints.

Tired and disgusted with those unsuccessful medicines, she resolved to lay them all aside, and trust only to nature; but here also she was equally unfortunate—want of sleep, added to her continual sufferings, at length impaired her digestion; she again applied to the members of the faculty of Paris, who concluded that a stomachic elixir would answer the purpose; but they were mistaken, as we shall see by the sequel.

At this juncture she heard that Magnetism operated cures in every kind of disease. She would not trust to the public report, but wished to be an eye witness; and with that view was conveyed to the houses of several patients, who all assured her of their being either cured or greatly relieved by it. Convinced from the experience of others, she determined to be magnetised. I was called in, 13 August, 1784, and found her in the situa-

tion described. She said she felt a burning heat in the epigastric region since she had used the elixir; which shewed me, but too plainly, that it had put her stomach into a state of inflammation.

Every medicine being laid aside, I thought it necessary to turn my attention first to this viscus, and then to the old stage of her complaints. From the above date I continued to magnetise this lady; and in forty days produced a complete cure; she now can follow her occupations, all her pains have perfectly disappeared, and all the animal functions are regularly performed.

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EFFECTS produced on Miss —, who was born with an itchy eruption. By the same gentleman.

The lady whose case I give was born with an eruption, which resembled much a leprosy. Her parents hoping to remove this disease, which she had inherited from an unhealthy mother, chose for her the best constituted woman they could find for a nurse. Time elapsed

elapsed without producing any change; and, when arrived at an age to take medicines, she was ordered all that class which the pharmacopœia contains for diseases of the skin, but ineffectually. The faculty at length concluded, that the time must be waited for when the appearance of her menses would remove this obstinate disease.

She was eleven years old when I was called in.

It was reserved for Magnetism only to alter this constitution, which had resisted every other means. In a fortnight's magnetical treatment, without taking any medicine whatsoever, except a solution of cream of tartar, the scabs began to fall off, and discover a new skin under them; her lead-colour complexion changed to a fair skin. I am still endeavouring to produce a total change in her mass of humours; and the happy moment of her perfect cure approaches rapidly.

After such striking proofs, who can be so dishonest as to deny the existence of Animal Magnetism! Whoever doubts the truth of the facts I relate, may convince himself by accompanying me to the patients' houses.



I must add, that not one of my three patients have had convulsions;—the first fainted from pain, as I described;—the second felt a pain for several days in the inside and small of his thigh; found himself greatly relieved by its changing place; he had considerable evacuations for the first eight days, with prickings all over his body, and particularly in his throat; the third felt nothing; but she had every day from five to six stools.

(Signed)

Paris, 25 September, 1784.

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Mr. H O U R Y, Physician,

Declares, that having an obstruction in his spleen of a considerable size, he came to the treatment, yellow and emaciated; that he had from time to time a slow fever; and that his digestion was very bad. He has continued to attend for near four months, and that now he digests well; the obstruction in his spleen is greatly diminished; that he has got fatter, and that he has not taken any medicine whatsoever,

soever, not even cream of tartar. The Magnetism griped and purged him very gently.

Signed, 31 August, 1784.

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Mr. THOMAS MAGNINES, Physician.

In 1780 I was seized with a violent obstruction in my spleen. During the winter of 1783 I attended a great number of epidemic putrid fevers, and January 15th of the same year I caught the disease. I got over the fever, but an excessive heat continued in my intestines; my spleen increased to such a monstrous size as to fill up the entire left hypochondrium, and to reach even to the right side of my navel; It was curled up at its lower edge, so that the integuments were raised up above two inches round it.

I came to Mr. D'Esion 22d of June last. During the first four days I did not feel any effects, but the fifth I felt a heat in my hypochondriacs, and a slight cholic; that evening I had a diarrhœa, and passed a great deal of bile. It lasted for twelve days without fatiguing

me ; the yellownefs of my body difappeared entirely ; that of my face was confiderably decreased ; my spleen became painful, but is much more fo whilft I am magnetifed, yet it is fofter ; my urine, which was always clear, depofes a fediment. Now and then I have a flight diarrhœa. I eat three times the quantity I did before I was magnetifed, and without finding my ftomach in the leaft deranged by it.

For eight days paff I take cream of tartar. My nervous fyftem is not fo delicate as to influence my Imagination, or make me think myfelf fo much better if I was not really fo. I came to the Bacquet with apparent incredulity ; nor was I very willing to believe myfelf as well as I am, until I could no longer doubt it from very mature examination ; it was after long and filent reflection that I gave up my difbelief, and became convinced of the power of this agent.

Signed the 1ft September, 1784.

## The Abbé BIENAYMÉ

Declares, that for ten years past he had constant head-achs, sometimes a deafness, a number of bumps as large as nuts over his body, and could not sleep on his right side. He came to Mr. D'Esion's the 5th August last. He has neither convulsions nor crises when touched, and when even seated at the Bacquet, without being touched, he felt sharp pains in his hypochondria. He has taken small quantities of magnesia and of cream of tartar. In the first place he had frequent evacuations;—secondly, a gentle and universal perspiration;—thirdly, he perfectly lost his deafness and head-ach;—and fourthly, his appetite and digestion became such as to enable him to make three meals a day in the place of one. His bumps are not as yet perfectly disappeared, but they are smaller and softer.

Signed, 18 August, 1784.

## — P E R R E N O T, Esq.

Declares, that for ten years he has been subject to vomitings, and rheumatism in his left arm; that he lost his sleep and breathed with difficulty; that he felt as if he had a belt of pains round him and extraordinary convulsive motions, which at every instant affected either his heart or between his shoulders; that his appetite was gone, as well as his strength and rest, and that he was in a most shocking marasmus.

The 1st of June last he came to the treatment. Before the end of the month his pains decreased, his appetite and rest returned; and, although at the age of sixty, he gets fatter and stronger every day. He had neither crises nor convulsions, but felt a gentle heat.

Signed.

Sept. 4, 1784.

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Mr.

## Mr. DE DAMPIERE.

For two years I had a complaint in my bladder, which resisted every remedy. The surgeons, who examined me with the sound, assured me it was not caused by a stone. I was advised to follow the example of Mr. Desfarges de la Valutiere, who had put himself under Mr. D'Esion's hands, and been cured of a disease nearly similar to mine without the assistance of any medicine, and by Magnetism alone. But having no acquaintance with Mr. de la Valutiere, nor having been witness to his cure, I determined to write to him at Brest, where he had been for several months past. His very sensible, civil, and explicit answer, dated 14th June, confirmed the account I had been given of his cure, and determined me, notwithstanding the little faith I place in every thing which seems to deviate from the natural order of things, to put myself under Mr. D'Esion's operations.

I have attended the treatment since 27th July last, having given previously an account to Mr. D'Esion of every thing that happened to me ;

me; who desired I would attend the Magnetism for two months, to afford him an opportunity of forming his judgment. To which I consented, and sat with the rest of the company at the Bacquet. I have as yet felt no sensible effects; the state of my health is the same. The touching, rubbings, motions of those who magnetise me, the chain, have all produced nothing remarkable in me. I have been every day an eye witness to the most violent crises. They excite my pity and astonishment, but had no other effect on me.

Perhaps I have not been long enough at this method of cure. I cannot say; but if I should be cured, it will certainly be due only to the thing itself, for my Imagination is not exalted; indeed the date of my baptismal register has settled that point. I see very extraordinary things produced here, but do not attempt to judge of their causes, because I should reason very badly on it.

Signed at Paris, 11th Sept. 1784.

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Mr.

Mr. LAVABRE, Banker,

Declares he has been for a great number of years tormented with a sharp and corrosive humour, affecting every part of his body, his chest, his left hand and arm; he had also a slight swelling of his legs, and a gathering, which broke, discharged blood, and sometimes suppurated for two or three months.

He found benefit from the treatment, had intervals of perfect ease, the paroxysms became shorter, his legs are in a tolerable good state; he eats, drinks, and sleeps well; he finds himself stronger, but he is not cured.

Signed, 11th Sept. 1784.

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Mr. CHASTENET, Attorney to  
Parliament,

Certifies, that he was attacked in February 1776, with a rheumatic gout, which fell on his chest, and produced a spitting of blood. For ten months he lived on milk, but without



out finding any benefit. He took medicines by the advice of his physician, but with a little success.

In September, 1782, he made use of a magnetic box at different times, and for a fortnight had a purging; he got himself magnetised by Mr. D'Esion, and attended his operations from the beginning of December till May, as closely as his avocations would permit. The evacuations took off his pains, and since that time he enjoys perfect health.

Signed, 10th Sept. 1784.

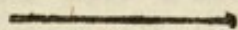
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Mr. M E T L E R

Declares, that, attacked anew with pains in his stomach, which became still more severe, in 1777, having no sleep, no appetite, and being frequently attacked with vomiting and giddiness, he went to Mr. D'Esion's, August 1783; that he found himself better in a few days, that he took cream of tartar, that he perspired a great deal at the Bacquet, that in January

nuary, 1784, he had a trembling and a very profuse cold sweat. His appetite returned, his sleep became more quiet, the pains in his stomach less frequent, the cough less violent. He continued to get better and better until June last, which was the end of his illness. He was seized with a cholic, which lasted a week, and purged him twenty times a day. From that moment he eats and sleeps well, has no more heat at his stomach, no giddiness, nor cough: In short, he stands very little in need of Magnetism.

Signed, 14th Sept. 1784.



Mr. GRAND-PIERRE, Attorney to the  
Chatelet,

Declares, that in April last he was seized with a violent pain in all the left side of his head, which gave him such exquisite torture, that he could not sleep for seven weeks. This complaint was the consequence of a running at his nose being stopped by cold. He was  
bled

bled in the foot, then blistered ; he was rubbed with tincture of cantharides ; they applied caps of opium, and then ice. None of these remedies produced him any ease ; and he became in such a state, as to throw up what little food he took. He called on Mr. D'Esion the 14th of July last. The fifth day after, the pain fell from his head to his left arm ; the sixth he slept two hours ; the tenth he was able to go to the treatment ; the 12th of August the pains went entirely off, and he returned to his occupations, which he had been obliged to lay aside since the month of April last.

Signed the 10th of Sept. 1784.

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Mr. GUERRHARD, Director of his Royal Highness the Count D'Artois' China Manufactory,

Certifies, that he had his foot squeezed at the age of fourteen ; he felt no pain in it for sixteen or eighteen years, but after that time he

he

he found a weakness in that foot, reaching above the instep; when he walked never so little the foot became numbed as if dead: For ten years this continued to increase. Three years ago he applied to Mr. D'Esion, who magnetised it; the pains increased and became very sharp for twenty-four hours, so that he could not put it to the ground, nor bear the clothes on it. Next day he was magnetised for the second time, and the pain went perfectly off; since that time he never felt the least symptoms of his complaint.

This certificate is all written in Mr. Guerrhard's own hand-writing. Not signed.

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Mr. GUIFFIER, Printer,

Certifies, that in February last he was attacked with a pain in his chest, and a putrid fever; that the seventh day after, being three times bled, he became delirious, and all evacuations and expectorations stopped; that his physicians giving him over, and assuring one of his brothers-in-law that he could not recover,

Mr.

Mr. D'Esion was called in; who, for the first time, magnetised him Feb. 26th, at seven o'clock in the evening; that in the night his senses, and the evacuations and expectorations returned; that from that moment he took nothing but lemonade and syrup of currants; that the 6th of March he took some soup, and the Sunday following he eat animal substances; that ever since he has enjoyed the most perfect and uninterrupted state of health. He forgot to observe, that his physician had ordered his legs to be blistered the 26th of February at night.

Signed, 22d Sept. 1784.

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Mrs. B O V E

Was attacked with a fever, accompanied with the strongest marks of putrifaction. The symptoms became frightful, and threatened immediate death. The violence of the disease appeared the fourth day, attended with oppression, sadness, general irritability, bloody saliva,

saliva, swelling of the belly, an acute pain in the side, and a continual delirium. Mr. Rolin, her physician, a gentleman of merit and prudence, who had been present at two cures performed at the Countess de Sainte Sufanne's, and who had tried all the usual methods of treatment for Mrs. Bove without success, seeing the imminent danger she was in, and having in view her recovery only, and not his own interest, came to Mr. D'Esson, and told him candidly the dangerous state in which she was, urging him, in the most pressing manner, to contribute, if possible, to her recovery; that through friendship for this gentleman, and humanity to the patient, she was visited the 24th of march at seven in the morning; she was found, as described by her physician, in a most deplorable state; notwithstanding which, it was not possible to refuse endeavouring to relieve her. She was magnetised for an hour; and though she knew nothing of what was doing, she felt the effects of the Magnetism: From which the magnetiser was enabled to say, she would have evacuations in that forenoon; which her physician wished much for, he not having dared to

procure them by the usual means, lest she should die in the operation;—this was his expression. That morning she passed three large bowls of viscid bile, and had the stools more copious than could have been procured by three strong doses of physic. These evacuations decreased her fever a little, disembarassed her head considerably, and so effectually relieved the patient, that when her physician saw the magnetising one arrive that night to renew his operations, he cried out—“ You have worked a miracle, Sir, our patient is saved;” who answered—“ Not yet, Sir, there is still a great deal to be done.” He magnetised her again; her night could not be positively called a bad one; the pain in her side removed to her shoulder and arm, which took away the use of those parts for fifteen days, during which time the evacuations continued profuse, and of so fœtid a nature that all the plate and gilded furniture were tarnished. In short, with the assistance of lemonade, syrup of vinegar, whey, and baths, her health was perfectly re-established.

Signed at Paris, 20th Aug. 1784.

Mr.

Mr. BLANCHARD DE VILLIERS

Certifies, that he was cured by Mr. D'Esion in eight days of a tertian fever, with which he had been afflicted for three months.

A note signed by him.

N. B. His servant was cured in like manner of the same disease.

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Mr. L A M B E R T,

AGED SIXTY-ONE YEARS,

Declares, that he had bleeding piles, which had been burst in riding; that in the year 1758 he had a tumour, which now and then advanced to suppuration, pains in his stomach, uneasiness in his bowels, and pains in his loins, extending to his arm-pits.

He was magnetised the 7th of July last. For the first fortnight his pains were sharper; but his appetite returned, his sleep was quiet,



which, for at least twelve years, had been disturbed by inexpressible pains.

He does not think himself as yet cured : He has some momentary returns, but so weak and flight to what he has suffered, that he has the greatest dependance and expectation from the continuance of the treatment.

Signed, 24th Aug. 1784.

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### G A B R I E L D E F F E T

Declares, that he had a strain in his right shoulder, which prevented his sleeping for ten days; that the fourth day after he went to the Bacquet he could work.

He adds, that his wife, who had a tetter in her left eye, which prevented her seeing with it, begins to see clearly since she has gone to the Bacquet, and finds herself more relieved by it than she was by all the physicians she had consulted.

Signed, 30th Aug. 1784.

P. S.

P. S. Those who do not know me, may, by enquiring in the neighbourhood, be informed of my having so far lost the use of my arm, that I could not help myself in the least,

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Mrs. L A L L E M A N T.

Her husband certifies, that her arm was broke last March; that she was attended by several physicians and surgeons in Provence, as well as in Paris, without receiving any benefit; and that since she attended Magnetism she is greatly relieved.

Signed the 21st of August, 1784.

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Mr. C H A Z A L

Declares, that he was attacked with violent and obstinate rheumatic pains after a voyage to Stockholm in the winter of 1782, in which

he had been covered with snow four days and four nights.

He has attended the treatment six weeks; he has had frequent evacuations, sweats, and cholics, which lasted from thirty to forty-eight hours, contractions in the two sciatic nerves, and his spinal marrow much affected: But, for some days past, so great a change has taken place, that he hopes to be free from the rheumatism. It seems to have gone off with his last cholic, which may be looked upon as a strong crisis.

Signed, 1st Sept. 1784.

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— DESANCIOS, Wheelwright,

Declares, he was attacked, four years ago, with flying rheumatic pains, which were insupportable, and rendered him incapable of working at his trade; that he was admitted to the treatment the 9th of August; that his pains are already diminished by one half, and he

he uses with greater freedom his legs and arms.

Not signed.

August 28, 1784.

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Mr. MONIN, Officer of Invalids,

Declares, he had a wandering rheumatism since the year 1762. Came to the treatment 4th of May last; that he immediately felt salutary effects; that in a very short time he lost a difficulty of breathing, and acidities in his stomach. For the space of eight days he found himself much relieved from his pains; but he finds them more troublesome since the beginning of this month.

Signed, the 29th of August, 1784.

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Mr. LE - CLERC

Declares, he had such violent rheumatic pains that he could not put on his shoes; that

he came to the treatment the 14th of April ; that his pains were more severe during the first month ; that by degrees he was relieved ; and that now he feels but a very slight pain from time to time,—but very slight indeed ; and that he is otherwise in very good health.

Signed, 14th Aug. 1784.

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Mrs. L A N O E

Declares, that she had for several years obstructions, for which she ineffectually tried every sort of remedy. That she was attacked with an inflammatory fever six months since, which was followed by a dropfy ; that to avoid being tapped she flew to Magnetism ; that she has continued two months and a half at it. She felt no remarkable effect ; yet she attests, with truth, that the inflammation has gone off, that her appetite and rest are returned, that her water has taken its natural course, that

that her stools are regular, she sweats, and all without taking any medicine whatever.

Signed, 22d August, 1784.

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Mr. P R U V O S T

Declares, that for twelve or thirteen years he has been afflicted with violent pains in his head, back, chest, and stomach, in consequence of having bathed in a running well; that he came to the treatment the 2d of August last; that the first week he found relief and had evacuations; in the second, the pains returned as bad as they were when he was first affected; he had a discharge from his head of blood and corruption; and he now finds himself much better.

Signed, 30th August, 1784.

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The Widow FAUVIN

Certifies, that since the 22d of May, at which time she came to the Magnetism, she found her sight much improved, and her head-ach diminished, which was very violent; and, to judge from the improvement she has experienced, she hopes by close attendance on Magnetism to be cured of cataracts in both her eyes.

Signed, 2d September, 1784.

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Mr. LEWISON

Declares, that he had oppressions in his lungs and pains in his liver; that he went but thirty days to the Bacquet, and is much better.

Signed, 30th August, 1784.

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Mrs.

Mrs. A L P H A N D

Certifies, that in 1775 a tetter appeared in her face; that after making for three years fruitless applications, and taking remedies, the tetter removed to her nose, and remained there for two years. She was then ordered a pti-fan, which in six weeks took it off; but her stomach became so impaired, that she could not digest any thing; she had constant head-achs, and a sharp whistling noise in her ear every second day; she had a bilious cholic, and felt a pain in her right side.

She went to the treatment the 8th of March last. For six weeks she felt no effect, except more violent head-achs and cholics, after which came on a purging and carried off all her complaints.

She quitted the treatment the 18th of July, having been perfectly well for the two last months; and to the instant in which she signs this certificate she has continued to enjoy perfect health.

Signed, 16th September, 1784.

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FRANCOISE



FRANCOISE LAMOTTE,  
Wife to Richard,

Certifies, that she came to Mr. D'Esion's treatment the 18th of May last, in hopes of recovering the use of her arm, which she had lost for thirteen months past.

The first week she had sweats, but no other benefit. From that time she grew better, and now can use her arm. She continues to go to the Magnetism, and always feels heat and a numbness in it.

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Mrs. BACQUE, Engraveresse,

Declares, that four years back after a lying-in she was afflicted with a rheumatism; she had such violent pains in her left arm from her neck to her elbow, and in the back of her head, that she could not use her left hand, nor bear her head on her pillow at night; the pains were continual, she could neither eat nor sleep.

Six weeks ago she had very sharp pains in her stomach and belly, indicating obstructions.

She has been three weeks at the treatment. She has had no convulsions, but finds at times a great heaviness whilst at the treatment, and at other times even after she has left it.

The swelling is greatly diminished; the pains went entirely off, but are returned. She has recovered her appetite, and sleeps well. She can even use her arm and shoulder, in which she feels only a sense of weight. At this moment the difficulty of using her arm is nearly as it was at first.

Signed the 28th of August, 1784.

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Miss BARBIER, Embroideress.

She came to the treatment the 27th of August, for an acute Rheumatism; all one side was affected. And she had an erysipelatous eruption in her left hand and arm. As yet she has felt no effects, nor has she had convulsions.

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## Miss CHEVALIER

Declares, she has had a difficulty of breathing for these four years past. That she has been treated by Magnetism during six weeks, and finds herself better ; from the two first days she had a severe purging.

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The Countess DE SAINTE SUSANNE's  
Chamber - Maid

Certifies, that she fell ill of a continued fever, oppression, and pain in her side, produced by fatigue, in attending Miss Maffac during her illness.

Not daring to ask for assistance, nor expecting that any one would come for that purpose, she was not magnetised before the seventh day. In two days she perspired violently, had a purging, and was cured.

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JOHN

## JOHN GASTAL, Cook's assistant,

Declares, that on a birth day, celebrated at his master's, having a parcel of squibs in his apron pocket, a spark flew into it, and set them on fire; he put them between his thighs, in hopes of putting them out, which rendered the explosion greater: Both his thighs and the bottom of his belly were burnt. Mr. D'Esion, who was a guest at the house, ran immediately to him and magnetised his thighs: He felt no pain; and next day he could remove the skin, which had become a dry scab, as if happened a fortnight, and without the least smarting. Refusing to permit his belly to be magnetised, which was not so much burned, he has suffered violently of it for three weeks.

Signed, 20th September, 1784.

Mr.

Mr. DE MONCEIL's Postillion.

The Marquis de Monciel certifies, that in the month of January last his postillion was cured by Magnetism of a quartan ague, in three weeks time, with which he had been afflicted for five months.

Signed, 28th August, 1784.

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MAGDELON PRIN, Wife to Mr.  
de la Melliere, Porter,

Declares, she was cured by Animal Magnetism of a disease in her lungs ; and adds, that for fifteen years she had swellings as large as eggs in her thigh and leg, for which Mr. Petit and several other physicians had prescribed in vain ; that in ten weeks attendance at Mr. D'Eston's operations she was cured, without having any convulsions, or taking  
any

any medicines, she had vomitings and sweatings. Since that time she is extremely well.

Signed the 1st of September.

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Mr. GAUTHIER's Servant, named Verrier,  
in the Place des Victoires.

He was seized the 12th of May, 1784, with a fever, head-ach, suppression of urine, obstructions in his liver and bowels. The 17th his belly was greatly swelled, he became worse, and with very little hopes of recovery.

That day Mr. D'Esion operated three times on him; he passed urine that night; the swelling in his belly diminished; the following days he passed clotted blood. The 16th he went on foot to the treatment; at the end of June he was perfectly well, and never found any inconvenience since.

Signed by Verrier's wife.

September 8, 1784.

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MARY

MARY ANN VALQUIER,  
Mr. GREY's Servant,

Certifies, that for three months she felt severe pains in her loins and stomach, which no prescriptions of the physicians and surgeons of Versailles could cure, and that she owes her cure to Mr. D'Esion's Animal Magnetism.

Signed the 13th of September, 1782.

And certified by Mr. Grey.

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Miss MORACIN.

A slight accident happened to one of my eyes; and the anxiety I felt, lest I should entirely lose the sight of it, threw me into a very bad state of health. I attended the magnetism, and in the first eight days my appetite and sleep returned; my digestion, which was greatly disordered, became re-established; the irritation of my nerves, which was extremely great then (and to which I had been subjected

subjected for three years), became absolutely calm: Nevertheless the little cause of all these evils did not go off, though it now and then disappears. During four months I have passed two hours every day at the treatment; but never felt any violent effect, although my Imagination has successively passed from fear to the hope of feeling something; the only one I experience, is that of a speedy return of health.

(Signed)

At Paris, the 11th of October, 1784.

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Mr. J A Q U I N O T.

I entered myself a patient at Mr. D'Esion's Bacquet, which has greatly relieved me. I hope, and have reason to expect, I shall get better and better. I am your very humbly servant.

(Signed)

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## Mr. V A R I A G E.

I began to attend Mr. D'Esion the 10th of June, 1784, for a weakness in my stomach, and pain in all my limbs; at present I find myself better.

(Signed)

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T H E M A R C H I O N E S S  
D E L O N G E C O U R T.

After ten years pining away with nervous attacks, and violent head-achs, an eruption came out in my face, abscesses in different parts of my body, and a very violent erysipelalous eruption, which, denoting the bad state of my blood, induced my physician to send me to Montpellier. Finding, in five months, nothing more than palliation of my complaints, I came home; my disorder increased every day, and at length confined me to my bed and great chair. Having passed  
fix

six years in this situation, during which time two obstructions were discovered in my belly, one in my stomach, and one in my breast, as large as a pigeon's egg, for which extirpation had been already proposed; I was emaciated, decayed, and dejected, as people are in such a state; and determined to put myself under the hands of Mr. Mesmer. From March 1st, 1781, he gave me his attention until 1st of July following, when he went to Spa. Mr. D'Esion continued what Mr. Mesmer had so successfully begun; and at the end of November I returned into my own country, cured of all my complaints, after having employed one of the best physicians and anatomists in Paris, to satisfy myself that all remains of my obstructions were perfectly obliterated. Since that time my health continues undisturbed. I am grown fat, and every thing contributes to prove me to be in the most perfect state of health, after in vain seeking for relief in the usual mode of practice. I can attribute so happy a change to Animal Magnetism only, and to the successive attentions of Messrs. Mesmer and D'Esion. I think myself conscientiously obliged to pay them

this public homage, and anxiously seize the opportunity of doing it.

(Signed)

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Mr. L A B O I S S E L I E R E,  
Captain of the Hotel of Invalids,

For twelve years felt a sense of strangulation in his throat, which often prevented his swallowing, and even breathing; he broke wind constantly upwards; had a continual spitting; took a multitude of medicine; came to Mr. D'Esion's the 10th of July last; does not feel a thousandth part of the complaints he did, and would not give up his present state of health for the whole universe; he had neither crises nor convulsions; felt nothing when the operator's hand was applied to him; and had only two slight internal shakings or shudderings, in forming the chain.

Signed the 28th of August, 1784.

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## THIRD CLASS.

PATIENTS who have felt sensible effects from MAGNETISM.

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HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE DE  
BEAUFREMONT.

**A**FTER a long illness there remained a fixed and continual pain all along my ribs, which withstood all the attempts of physic to remove. Since I attend the operations at Mr. D'Esion's this pain has often changed place, and has greatly diminished. I took no cream of tartar; I had no crises, though I wished for them, to be able to judge what they are; and this they tell me is disposing oneself to have them. I have sometimes fallen a sleep at the Bacquet; but this always happened whilst operating; and yet at that

time the physician's conversation entertained me, my deafness preventing my receiving any from the rest of the company.

I often felt great heat in my ears, and a kind of tingling. Thus far Magnetism had operated on me almost imperceptibly; but I at length experienced effects as salutary as they were sudden and unquestionable. I happened to strain my ankle; next day the pain and swelling were very great, and I was obliged to be carried to Mr. D'Esion's with one slipper, not being able to get my shoe on. Mr. Bienaymé made me put my foot on his; for half an hour I felt a great heat through his shoe and my slipper, and a tickling in the sole of my foot; the pain and swelling went off, so that I could put on my shoe and walk as usual.

This is the exact truth of what I felt; the causes of which I do not seek to be informed of. I can assert, that I never was better in health than since I have attended Mr. D'Esion's treatment.

Signed at Paris, 26th August.

## THE MARQUIS DE ROCHEGUDE.

I certify that Mr. D'Esion has been my physician these fifteen years; that the 22d of January, 1782, I was attacked with a nervous complaint, which weakened all my left side, particularly my arm, of which I lost the use. Mr. D'Esion desired Mr. Mesmer should be sent for. I was bled and magnetised by those gentlemen alternately for twenty-four hours; at the end of which time the palsy went entirely off. In January, 1783, I felt some threatenings of the same disease; which were removed without bleeding, and only by a few days magnetical treatment at Mr. D'Esion's. In short, this 2d of April, having been more violently attacked, four months attending at Mr. D'Esion's perfectly cured me. I have recovered my appetite, sleep, and strength; and at this instant I have only a little difficulty of speech.

The

The crifes which I experienced in each of the treatments, were heat, drowfinefs, and a copious difcharge of faliva.

I approve the writing.

(Signed) Roche gude.

At Eclly, the 8th of September, 1784.

And under the above is written,

I declare to have been witnefs to the  
above facts,

(Signed) The Marchionefs de Roche gude.

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Copy of a letter, written by Mr. DE LA VAULTIERE, Commander of the Marine Guardes at Breft, to Mr. Dampiere.

Breft, 6th September, 1784.

The execution of what the fociety defires, which employs you to give me the honour of a letter, is, in my opinion, not the moft acceptable task, as my anfwer runs the rifk of being made public: Yet I confent to it from the refpect I hold that fociety in; for  
the

the cause of truth; and, still more, in gratitude to Mess. D'Esion and Bienaymé, to whose attention and care I think I am indebted for my health and existence. It would appear dreadful in my eyes, however careful you may have been to avoid mentioning them to me, if they could suppose that, through weakness or indifference, I was capable of avoiding the opportunity of testifying what is so justly due to them. I repeat that, from these united motives, I give a description of my case, but in as concise a manner as I can; and the society is at liberty to make what use they think proper of it.

In the month of April, 1783, I was seized with a disease in my bladder, which was as acute as it was dangerous; I think it unnecessary to endeavour to account for it: Gentlemen of the profession may apply to Mr. D'Esion for information. I had immediately every medical assistance; baths, poultices, fermentations, the staff; all were employed without success. My surgeon, finding my situation become more and more dangerous, soon called in two other surgeons. I was again examined, and the staff introduced by them;  
but



but still without success. My fever increased, my belly was threatened with an inflammation; they had recourse to large bleedings, and I felt no alleviation of my sufferings until five hours after I had lost fifteen or sixteen ounces of blood, and after thirty hours of the most inexpressible and continual torments.

From this time I denied myself the use of wine, coffee, spices, and even salt, with my food. I put myself on the most rigid regimen; scrupulously adhered to the medicines which had been ordered me, and spent above an hour every day in the bath; all which preserved me only until the month of November from a regular attack, which came on at the end of every month as violently as that I had at first been seized with, and never gave way to any remedy, bleeding excepted. This operation I had submitted to two-and-twenty times. I then set off for Brest, by the advice of my two attending surgeons, and of two physicians of note. I went to Mr. D'Esion's Bacquet the 26th of December, at the time nearly when I was in expectation of a ninth attack; but to my astonishment I had no return: I could not conceive what to attribute  
 this

this happy change to. I attended the treatment very closely; and had no other sensations, except the gentle rubbing of the physician's hand. After a month I passed, during the night, an abundance of slime, sand, and even of clotted blood, with little or no pain; and this evacuation decreased every day in quantity.

At the end of six weeks, whilst engaged in a very interesting conversation, perfectly foreign to Magnetism, Mr. D'Esion having directed his hand to my loins, which he had for a considerable time kept on my side, I felt an unusual heat: I begged he would permit me to feel that hand; it appeared to me to be very cold: I requested the person who sat next to me to feel it, who found it cold as I did. The Magnetism was continued, and so did I to feel the same heat. Soon after this the copious evacuations became periodical, as had been my disease. I continued to attend the treatment until the 20th of May last, when I set off to attend my duty. The journey from Paris had heated me very much: A fortnight's rest had not perfectly taken off my fatigue: I had again recourse to Animal Magnetism; a little secretion took place, and I continue to  
 enjoy

enjoy the most perfect state of health, after suffering for six years every kind of complaint.

You will please to observe, Sir, that, during the whole time of my attending Mr. D'Esion, I took no kind of medicine; once only I took a draught of cream of tartar, but did not repeat it, because I found it affected my nerves. I went five times to the bath; but that was during the last three weeks of my residence in Paris. I never experienced what it was to have a crisis. If I was indebted to Imagination for my health, I should never blush to own it; and if it can be proved to me that Imagination could have that effect, I would, notwithstanding the experiments which have been made here on peasants, who, dead drunk, have been found sleeping in the high road, and cured; notwithstanding a child of three or four years old had been cured under my eyes in less than three weeks of a burn, which took off the skin from the elbow to the fingers ends, without any other means being applied than that of Mr. D'Esion; I would, I say, if it could be proved to me, as readily own, that the discovery of the power  
of

of Imagination is not less fortunate than that of Animal Magnetism, or of its pretended fluid. The author of such a discovery would appear to me infinitely superior to Mr. Mesmer; and I should myself think it very reasonable, that the opinion of the ingenious inventor of the power of Imagination should have the decided preference over that of three hundred physicians, most of whom are men of genius; as well as over that of a thousand patients, who, though they thought they owed their lives and healths to Animal Magnetism, would, in that case, be indebted only to the power of their Imaginations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

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### THE COUNT DE MIROMESNIL

Declares, that since he had an inflammation and gathering in his chest, 1747, it has almost always been affected; ten years ago he had a pain in his right foot, communicating to the thick of his thigh, occasioned by a thickening of the lymph, which insensibly weakened  
all

all his right side. His right knee was a great deal thicker than the left.

Last March he was magnetised; breathed more freely since that time, expectorates copiously and easily; and uses his leg better, without its becoming more painful.

He has taken no cream of tartar, nor has he felt any effects, except those of heat and sleep.

Signed, 4th September, 1784.

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The Marquis DE CHATEAU RENAUD

Declares, that a physician having magnetised him he found his head affected, and fainted away, though he did not see the person, nor know any thing of his being operated on.

(Signed)

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Mrs.

Mrs. D'ALENÇON.

I the undernamed Mrs. D'Alençon, of a healthy constitution, but very delicate, have, during the course of my life, had severe fits of illness; the physicians thought they could attribute them to a rheumatic or gouty humour, which is sometimes born with us, and which age, and more especially uneasiness, always aggravates. The 22d December, 1783, this same humour, after having lain dormant for some time, made its appearance afresh, in a very violent pain in the right side of my head down to my temple, a violent fever, and then a considerable inflammation in my right eye, where the humour flew with great violence; fortunately this humour did not go on to suppuration, but formed a complete ophthalmy, and an obstruction in the lymphatics, with a thickening of the cornea, making objects appear as if seen through gauze.

In ten days the fever was got under, but the eye continued the same, and I found myself in a state of weakness and inquietude.

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After

After four months passed nearly in the same manner I determined to try what benefit Magnetism would produce. After consulting Mr. D'Esion, I came to the Bacquet the 22d of April last. I soon felt, not convulsive crises, but much more gentle, though very evident effects.

In a few days I found myself stronger and livelier; every time I was magnetised I felt a kind of universal working in my frame, which demonstrated to me the movement which Magnetism produces in all the fluids of the body; I then felt a comforting warmth, of which an idea can be formed by those only who have felt it. Soon after came on bilious evacuations and perspirations every night (though the season was cool,) expectorations, pimples in abundance, particularly in my right leg, ferous humours at my fingers ends, which made them peel as far as the second phalanx. In short, every circumstance conspired to prove that the humour, divided and separated from the blood, endeavoured to fly off by every means which nature could furnish it with, which they term working or crises. The humour produced for twelve days

days a pretty strong fever, with intermissions and evacuations, still more copious than before. The result of this evident derangement is, that the eye is neither so red nor inflamed, there remains only a little opacity in the cornea; that my strength is returned, as well as my appetite; that I sleep exceedingly well, which had not been the case for several years; and that it is evident, if my health had not been impaired for so many years past, I should be perfectly cured.

Mrs. D'Alençon certifies and declares, that this account, given by herself, is exactly true, and not in the least dictated by Imagination; in proof of which she has signed it

(Signed)

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Mrs. P A R C E V A L,  
Fermiér General's Widow.

At the latter end of September, 1783, I was seized with rheumatic pains in my left arm; in October and November they increased greatly, and I entirely lost the use of my arm.

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I felt



I felt no pain when I did not move it; but when I attempted the least motion, or any one by accident touched me, the pain was excruciating. I continued in this state until the month of March. Too much taken up with the care of a person who was very dear to me, I took no remedy during the whole winter; I wore flannel sleeves, and kept my arm as warm as possible.

The 8th of March my children importuned me to try Magnetism, which, in pure complaisance to them, without any previous intention, nay, even without placing any confidence in it, I agreed to. The operation lasted ten minutes, in which time I felt a gentle heat, and a little numbness in my fingers. I was desired to move my arm, but did not dare it, apprehending the sharp pains which I generally felt in such essays; yet I ventured after some persuasion, and, one after another, performed all the movements without pain, which was more than I could do for five months before. There still remained a very bearable pain in the joint of my shoulder, when I lifted my arm up to a certain height. I was still more surpris'd at being able to move  
them

them without pain, because I had even that very day suffered exceedingly in endeavouring to do so. From that night I undressed myself as every one does, and put on my night-cap myself, which I had not since the month of November. In two sittings more, the little pain which remained in my shoulder was entirely dispersed, whence I conclude that I was cured in three sittings, which lasted from eight to ten minutes each, by Animal Magnetism.

Signed at Surenne, 22d September, 1784.

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The Reverend Mr. CHAUVET.

In the course of the month of April, 1778, I was seized with a severe rheumatism, which confined me to my bed for three months, and deprived me of the use of all my limbs. Since that time I never passed three months without feeling some pain in one or other of my arms, sometimes so sharp as to prevent my moving it. Last September, finding myself in the same situation, some people of rank, to whose

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house

house Mr. D'Esion had come from Paris to magnetise a paralytic, urged me very strongly to avail myself of that opportunity to be magnetised; I consented; and own, without meaning to offend Mr. D'Esion, that I could not avoid considering him as a quack, when I saw him direct his fore finger to my arm, and bring his foot to mine; but two minutes were sufficient to make me change my opinion of this physician, and of the agent he employs; for he had no sooner applied the palm of his hand to my shoulder blade, than from head to foot, and at that side only which was affected, there broke out such a violent sweat as clung my shirt to my skin, and all those that were present saw the drops of sweat running down my face. The moment after I found myself perfectly cured, and since that time I have continued a stranger to the rheumatism.

Signed at Surenne, 22d September, 1784.

Mrs.

Mrs. C A N E T

Declares, that she had a nervous attack. She had no convulsions at the treatment, but she felt several very evident effects, such as evacuations, sweating, and sometimes drowsiness.

(Signed)

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Mr. BEAUJEARD, Treasurer-General of  
the States of Bretagne.

This is to certify that Miss Segray, aged 15 years, being taken ill at Antony the 12th of June, 1784, after a long journey, we called in Mr. Brader, a very able surgeon, who discovered her disease to be a burning fever; the symptoms were very alarming, and he suspected its being attended with worms. He attended the patient for some days; declared he would not answer for the event, and desired a consultation. We then determined to apply to Mr. D'Efion, who sent a physician to

Antony, to attend the patient, the eighth day of the disease, and found her situation to be as follows :

The fever was very high, the pulse small and contracted, her skin burning hot, her belly very tender ; a constant delirium, a frequent dry cough, and very little urine. The physician took the patient under his care, though the symptoms were so bad. He ordered acidulated drinks, clysters with vinegar, and treated her according to the magnetical principle, by the touch, through the bed clothes for some days, then at five or six inches distance. When he directed his finger (without touching her) to the hinder part of her head, she made involuntary motions, and mechanically either endeavoured to get away from it, or to catch what affected her, though she did not see him.—The second day she passed worms ; but, far from diminishing her symptoms, this seemed to increase them, until the fourteenth day ; when the physician was informed at night, that the clyster had brought away three or four balls of matter. The physician had the greatest hopes from this of her recovery ; and accordingly  
from

from this day the symptoms decreased by degrees, to which baths contributed. She was ordered some glasses of Seltzer water, to continue the stools and clear the primæ viæ.

During her recovery, Miss Segray had a gathering under her arm, which suppurated well, and she is now in good health.

Signed at Paris, 27th Sept. 1784.

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Mr. GERBIER, Lawyer,

Certifies, that being poisoned in 1772, and worn out by thirty-five years close attention, he was for ten years subject to catarrhs, which for months baffled every attempt to cure, and which in 1781, and 1782, put his life in great danger. With difficulty his stomach was able to digest vegetables, (the only food allowed him.) His nervous system was in the most wretched state, though for some time relieved by the application of the Abbé le Noble's loadstones; but this little calm had lasted but one year.

This was his situation, when his daughter about the end of August began to attend Magnetism.

netism.—He accompanied her to Mr. D'Esion's only to assist her in the crises, which he was told she would have, but with very little idea that it could be of any service to him, for the cure of what he looked upon as an early decay ; nor had he even a thought of trying it for the first fifteen days of his going there. But about this time, finding himself strangely altered for the better, he determined to place himself with the rest of the company in the circle, and try what Magnetism would do to him.

If his Imagination could have been worked on, it would have been in those first moments, when the senses, affected by a diversity of new objects, receives a more lively impression, and when the most tranquil may easily permit himself to be hurried away by extraordinary incidents, and still more, by the flattering hope of recovering health. But six whole months elapsed before he could discern either the reality of, or sensations from, the magnetic fluid. All he could be sensible of, was a rapid improvement in his health. He felt little or nothing of the complaint of his nerves ; his digestion became so good that he

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ate even of the hardest food.—Wine ceased to incommode him; he lost all heaviness, uneasiness, and numbness, which had become almost habitual.

Some time after this his state of health changed.—He lost his appetite; but he was soon reconciled to this alteration, by finding the wished-for sensations produced in him by the magnetic agent. Whenever he was magnetised he was as it were in a state of intoxication. His case afforded a proof, which appeared satisfactory to Mr. Levachier, first Corsican physician attending the treatment at that time; and convinced every by-stander, as well as him, of the power of Animal Magnetism.

After these sensations, the evacuations returned. He took every day two or three glasses of cream of tartar.—The purging was perhaps the effect of this infusion; yet, to be just in every particular, he must say, that since 1772, Mr. Tranchin had ten times put him on the use of this drink, and it never purged him.

It was at this period also that he began to know the cause of his disease.—He had obstructions in his hypochondria. The physicians



cians and surgeons who had examined could never discover them, nor had he even felt pain in those parts ; but, from the time that Magnetism operated more violently, he has begun to feel a pain when magnetised at the left side of the epigastric region.

It was after these different sensations and effects only, that he thought himself authorised to believe in the reality and utility of this agent : To that he is indebted for his having no nervous complaint ; for his being able to digest every kind of food, without that sense of weight which constantly accompanied all his former digestions ; for that uninterrupted state of health he has enjoyed for two years, unaltered by close attention to his profession, or the rigours of severe writers. Twice his habitual catarrhs were inclined to appear ; but a few days Magnetism dispersed that humour, which had resisted for whole months all the medicines usually prescribed for such complaints.

This is the truth, which he attests to ease his conscience, and for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

Signed 1st Sept. 1784.

Mr.

Mr. R O B E R T, Professor of the Royal  
Military School.

I declare that I have attended Mr. D'Eflon's public treatment two months, and that during that time I have seen enough to leave me no doubt of the existence of Animal Magnetism. I have had no crises, but have felt what the commissioners call flying signs of the existence of Animal Magnetism; and which, according to their account, proves absolutely nothing. I felt fits of heat and cold whilst I was under the operation.

About a fortnight since, Mr. de Jussieu, one of the commissioners belonging to the Royal Society of Medicine, magnetised me; it was an exceeding cold day for the season; there were few in the room, and none in crises: I was in conversation with two who sat near me; and as I had not found any thing at the treatment, which could affect my Imagination, I paid little attention to Mr. de Jussieu, who for the first time was magnetising me, and to whom I had not the honour of being known. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, in  
three

three or four minutes I was in such a profuse perspiration that it fell in large drops ; and Mr. de Jussieu, who had scarcely touched me, spoke to a physician who was near him, desiring him, I believe, to take notice of the effects he had produced. If it should be said that this was the effect of Imagination, there can be nothing positive in the world ; our existence even is doubtful, and every thing becomes involved in doubt. Besides, where was my Imagination for the first six weeks that I was magnetised every day ? I must declare that, were I to deny the existence of Animal Magnetism, and attribute the effects it produced to Imagination, I should place my Imagination in the place of my sense and feeling, and reject the only certain means which God has furnished every man with, to enable him to distinguish between what is and is not, and without which even reason would avail us but little. I further declare, that I do not think the Bacquet we see at Mr. D'Eslon's can be considered in an enlightened age, nor even in one of ignorance, as an object to impress with awe, except the Imagination was affected like

Don

Don Quixote's, who thought the most innocent objects in nature giants and enchanters.

Signed at the Royal Military School.

1st September, 1784.

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Mr. P I N O R E L, Physician,

Declares, that he was seized 15th September, 1783, with a quartern fever, the fits of which were from twelve, eighteen, to twenty-four hours; that after very gentle purgings he had a dyfentery diarrhœa; that the gripings and tenesmus, which lasted twelve days, rendered him exceedingly weak, without making any change either in the type or violence of his fever, which afterwards took every type without preserving any particular one; that a catarrhal angina came on and accompanied this fever, and that for six weeks he saw himself at the brink of death; that having escaped this danger, he became a prey to an irregular fever, which seemed to quit him sometimes for an instant, an hour, or for some days, but to torture him during those intervals with the most

most excruciating pains in his head and feet ; that, in short, he passed the whole winter in this miserable situation.

That the 19th of April he arrived in Paris with the fever, and was that day magnetised by Mr. de la Fisse ; that he felt alternately heat and cold, and twitchings in his tendons, which took off, without return, a pain which was sometimes dull, and often pungent, shifting to and from to the middle of the sternum to the xiphoide cartilage.

The 17 he came to Mr. D'Esion's treatment. The first and second days he felt nothing remarkable ; the third evacuations took place ; from the fourth to the fifth he had, as was foretold him, a very strong fit of the fever ; the seventh and tenth they were more violent ; profuse sweats succeeded these fits during the nights only of five or six days. From that moment he has pursued his avocations. Swellings in his hypochondria, oppressions, and palpitations, all went off by degrees with these continued evacuations. At this time his strength is re-established, and he is going on with the greatest certainty to the most perfect health. He has but very little remains of obstructions

structions in his spleen, which Magnetism will perfectly disperse before his departure, which is fixed for a week hence.

His gratitude for Mr. D'Esion, who had instructed him, for Mr. de la Fisse, as well as for the other gentlemen, will never cease; nor will he desist from publishing, with as much courage as truth, that he owes his life to their generous assistance and to Animal Magnetism.

(Signed)

Paris, 9th June, 1784.

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Mr. DURAND, Oculist and Surgeon  
to His Royal Highness the Duke of  
Orleans,

Declares, that having been afflicted fourteen years with a convulsive asthma, with most astonishing oppressions, accompanied with rheumatic pains in all his left inferior extremities, his hand and feet swelled; and having in the two last years had three times a spitting of blood, for which he had been bled

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fifteen

fifteen times'; and having been obliged to give up his practice for six years past; he came to the treatment the 15th of May last, where he attended regularly for six weeks, without feeling any effects, except that of an improvement in his health. After that time he had a severe oppression whenever he was touched. He every day became remarkably better. He goes up to a floor three stories high without resting or feeling oppression; and desires no more, since (thanks be to God!) he can now follow his profession.

Signed without date.

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Mr. D E R O S S I.

At the end of the year 1779, and beginning of 1780, a very melancholy and distressing accident happened to me; the circumstances attending which were seen and observed by fifty of my acquaintance, all people of cool reason, clear sighted, and respectable rank. To cure my disease, from the analogy which is allowed to exist between the moral  
and

and physical faculties, it was necessary to have a sprightly Imagination, happy thoughts, flattering expectations, a lively hope, unbounded credulity, and gay ideas. Unfortunately for me, I live in such happy times, and amidst such worthy people, where veracity, virtue, merit, reason and justice reign; who examine scrupulously, judge justly, and decide modestly; who distribute honours, favours, fortune, rank, and reputation so equitably; who attend so much to other people's interests, and so little to their own; that my Imagination meets with every opposite quality to that which could be favourable to it. Melancholy black ideas, distressing recollections, discouraging expectations, and unconquerable disbelief of every good fortune, promised me very little hope of success, and violent expectation of great evils; in one word, divested of the sentiments which ought necessarily to arise from the faithful picture of what passes around us in every sense;—those are my habitual, and were then my moral dispositions; such was the state of my Imagination. Yet, taken in hand by Mr. Mesmer, I was perfectly cured in fifteen days, and had no crises;



they did not press on my hypochondres, nor did they torment my epigastric region, nor my colon; they did not compress that very irritable intestine by rubbing its integuments; and I neither felt heat nor cold; and though I attended as much as possible, in hopes of perceiving it, I could not discover the action of that agent. I went for above a month to Mr. Mesmer's, for nearly eight hours in the day; during which time I kept all my faculties as it were in a state of suspense, with anxious attention to feel some remarkable effects from the existence of this agent; I spent another entire month without finding any. I began to despair; when suddenly I found this fluid come out of the iron conductor, and fall on my face, which I know to be the real magnetic fluid, since I have been instructed in the theory of Magnetism, and I can make others feel it as well as myself when I please.

Four years after this I had a fresh proof. In the first month of the year 1784, after Mrs. and Miss Rossi were cured of a miliary, I was seized with a violent fever, a shocking head-ach, and sore throat, which in a few days turned to a quinsy. For a hundred and  
fifty

fifty hours I had not the least relief from the most cruel torments I ever suffered in my life; always delirious whilst in bed; and, in whatever position I placed myself, continually suffering most violently: It was Mr. D'Esion who in 1779 had advised me, as my physician and my friend, to apply to Mr. Mesmer, and who introduced me to him: It was Mr. D'Esion and his disciples who had just cured my wife and daughter: It was to Mr. D'Esion I applied in this last illness: I was magnetised by Mr. D'Esion and his pupils; and was perfectly cured in six days, without bleeding, purging, or any assistance from the usual mode of practice. In ten days I had strength sufficient to go to the public treatment; and had scarcely attended a fortnight, when I became fatter, got strength, a good complexion, perfect health, and was free from every symptom of my acute disease. In testimony of this I sign the present certificate for Magnetism and Mr. Mesmer in general, so far as concerns my first cure; and for Magnetism, and Mr. D'Esion in particular, as to the last cures.

Signed, and made at Versailles.

14th September, 1784.

## The Abbé DE LOSTANDES

Declares, that, being attacked with a malignant putrid fever, he was out of danger and perfectly cured in eight or ten days.

That he was first magnetised at the community of the St. Sulpice, by Mr. D'Esion. Having a shocking head-ach, Mr. D'Esion put his hand on his forehead, and it went off immediately. He then told Mr. D'Esion he felt inconceivable pains in his chest, night and day, as if he was stuck with pins; who touched his chest; the pains vanished and never returned. Mr. D'Esion, at about the distance of nine inches, drew lines on his body, and he felt a great heat in those parts, and internally he felt cold in the same direction, and at the same distance; that by continuing the Magnetism, and taking acidulated drinks, he found himself get better and better.

(Signed)

## The Abbé DE SALIGNY

Declares he had a great pain in his spleen, difficult and bad digestions ; was reduced to the necessity of sitting almost constantly in his bed, to avail himself of what little sleep he could get ; and walked with the utmost difficulty.

He went to the treatment the 19th of March last ; and being touched for the first time, he fainted away ; in a few minutes, having come to himself, he felt a great heat in his left arm and in all that side. He has always continued to feel that heat whenever the iron conductor has been applied to the pit of his stomach.

He finds no more faintness, and sleeps in his bed even without a pillow ; he walks lightly and quickly ; his appetite and digestion are good ; has less pain in his spleen, but he feels that it is not yet as well as it should be.

Signed, 3d Sept. 1784.

## The Abbé DE CARBONNIERES

Declares, that for twenty-three or twenty-four years past, in all situations, whether standing, sitting, walking, riding, at his meals, and even in company, he has been constantly afflicted with a drowsiness.

That every kind of remedy served only to aggravate his complaint, which was accompanied with an irritation of the nervous system to such a degree, as to deprive him of his strength; and to make him drop whatever he held in his hands.

That in 1783 and 1784 he was obliged to give up his place of Almoner to His Royal Highness Monsieur the King's Brother.

That the 10th of August last he went to Mr. D'Eflon's treatment.

The first time he was touched he felt no effects, though he was very attentive to feel them; but being magnetised again the same day on his head, without being touched with the operator's hands, he felt a shaking from his eyes to his pole, a shuddering and shock, some slight pains and giddiness.

What

What appeared most extraordinary to him was, that he felt the Magnetism in his wrist, which had been strained in January 1777, and in which he never had felt any pains since that time.

His drowfiness does not yet seem to be abated, but he is not so dull and melancholy; his appetite increases since his attendance at the treatment; he has had no return of the nervous attacks, which he felt every day, nay often at several times in the day; he has less dislike to society, and is much more sprightly.

Signed, 26th August, 1784.

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Mr. D E L A N D R E S S E.

I certify that in 1779 I was attacked with a gouty rheumatism in the articulations of my thighs, knees, and feet; and that I suffered the most violent pains for four months. About the latter end of 1781 the rheumatic humour affected my head very severely; and, after making me suffer for a long time, it fell in my eyes, which began to swell out of their sockets;

sockets; Mr. Beequet, oculist, dispersed  
 this humour by elder baths. I avoided bleed-  
 ing, continued the use of fumigations, and for  
 forty-five days bathed my feet. I was no  
 sooner relieved of this, than I felt shooting  
 pains in my right foot; as these pains in-  
 creased, my eyes became better, but my foot  
 swelled exceedingly. For ten months I could  
 not walk, but suffered excessively. I was ad-  
 vised to the use of astringents, and the swell-  
 ing disappeared, but it affected the whole  
 length of my thigh; and the consequence of  
 this imprudence was a sciatica, a contraction  
 of my nerves, a quinsy, and my eyes becom-  
 ing bad again. I fled to electricity about the  
 end of October. I attended Mr. Mauduit's  
 operations; and in six weeks got more strength,  
 and less pain, but without diminution of the  
 humour in my joints: In this state I went to  
 the country, where I staid near two months,  
 always suffering very much; at every step I  
 took I felt a very sharp pain, all my articu-  
 lations being obstructed, and my leg and  
 thigh entirely shrivelled up.

The 5th of April last I went to Mr. D'Ef-  
 lon's, and was magnetised that very day.  
 For

For some days, without having felt any remarkable effects, I was surpris'd to see all my body and face become very yellow ; yet I was stronger, more sprightly, and had a prodigious appetite. For five or six days I continued in this situation ; my face remarkably altered, by little and little I felt my pains diminish, and in less than a month my sciatica disappeared : I began to walk freely, but the tendons of my toes still continued contracted. I followed the treatment very closely, and for the same length of time every day, without feeling any sensation from it ; though my pains had gone off, and I gained strength every day. About the latter end of May I was suddenly seized at the treatment with a violent head-ach, and the day following my left eye swelled. I could no longer doubt that the humour had changed place, since neither my leg nor thigh were affected ; but only my eye, from which ran a sharp water mixed with yellow matter ; particularly when it was magnetised. Now the agent was sensibly felt, even at eight or nine inches distance, every time the conductor was moved round and presented to the diseased part. Sometimes it was



a little pricking, which made the eye water; at other times a soft gentle heat, which always decreased the inflammation, dried up the tears, and gave me ease. For eleven days I continued to feel the same sensations, which decreased insensibly until my eye was cured; after which they all ceased, and were not reproduced by either the hand or conductor's being presented to me. During this time, the thigh, leg, and foot, were restored to their proper state, and I had gathered a great deal of strength. In short, two months and a half were employed in attending most exactly Mr. D'Elon's treatment, and drinking three glasses of cream of tartar every morning. About the end of last June my skin became yellow, and I was soon attacked again in the eye; it became so much inflamed that I could not attend the treatment, nor even bear the smallest light. I remained for three days without being magnetised; the fourth a physician came to my house for that purpose, who could hardly see me, I was obliged to keep the room so dark: After having touched me for some moments on the hypochondres and stomach (where I never felt any effects)

he

he moved his hand round my eye, which I could not open, it was so much inflamed from the humours having fixed in it: By slow degrees he produced a violent heat, and I found my eye open a little: The physician availed himself of this moment to admit more light into my room; and, to my astonishment, he got down the swelling, made the humour run out of my eye; and in less than three quarters of an hour I could open it without pain, and bear the strong light. My eye, in which nothing appeared but bloody filaments, and with which it was covered, became white in some places, when the running stopped. In short, in an hour I was perfectly relieved. Next day I returned to the treatment, where I felt more speedy effects than I had the foregoing day; being always sensible of the iron going round my eye, though at a great distance from it. The seventeenth day my eye was perfectly cured, and from time I never felt any pain in my thigh; but always a little uneasiness in my toes, and in the sole of my foot, in walking: In short, the humour which was fixed in the joints insensibly dispersed; the toes became straight, and the circulation

was

was universally and equally re-established. Four months were sufficient to give me new life. This I certify, on my honour and conscience, to be true; as I do all those effects and sensations which I experienced by the assistance only of the magnetical agent.

Given at Paris, 18 Aug. 1784.

(Signed).

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Mr. FAUR, Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Fronfac, at his Grace's Hotel,

Declares, that he tried, in vain, for two years the usual medical practice for pains in his stomach, and want of digestion, which had followed two fits of sickness, and continued three years.

The 20th of March last he came to the treatment, and had neither crises nor convulsions. For three months neither the Bacquet nor the touch of the operator produced him any sensations; in the two last months a heat spread itself allover his body, accompanied with frequent gapings and an inclination to sleep, which,

which, with difficulty, he gets the better of. From the time he began feel effects he digested and slept more quietly; he is stronger and more active; and from his present state he expects a perfect cure.

This 28th of August, 1784.

(Signed)

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Mr. JOYAU, Student in Surgery, No. 14,  
Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré.

He had three violent ague fits, and found a swelling and considerable pain in his spleen.

He came the 10th of July to the treatment; after having been several times magnetised at his own house, by Mr. Gauthier, surgeon.

Since he has been magnetised he has no fever; had neither crises nor convulsions; and felt only a little difficulty of breathing when magnetised by Mr. de Jussieu. His face, which was yellow, became clear; he has neither pain nor swelling in his spleen, and is in the most perfect health.

During

During the paroxifms he took no cream of tartar, but a little magnesia and water; when treated for the obstructions he took cream of tartar.

Signed at Paris, the 28th of Aug. 1784.

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Miss G E N E V O I S,

AGED THIRTEEN YEARS,

Declares she was attacked with obstructions in her liver and spleen, and a distortion in her shape.

She came to the treatment the 13th of July last: From the second day she felt a glowing heat in all her body, but neither convulsions nor crises, except a very great drowsiness; she has frequent evacuations, and finds a remarkable amendment in her shape.

Signed, the 28th of August.

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Madam

Madam ARMAND,  
Midwifery Student,

Declares she had repeated inflammations in her eyes, with small ulcers scattered over the corneas ; that she was admitted to the treatment the 15th of July last; that she felt great heat and prickings in her eyes, which gave pain, and produced tears; that she entirely lost her sight, and was obliged to be led to the treatment.

The 1st of August she began to bear the light; the third she could distinguish large objects; since that time she becomes better; she can now read and write, without having her sight much fatigued by it.

Whenever she is magnetised she continues to feel a gentle increase of heat in her body, but neither pricking in her eyes, nor tears.

She took whey and cream of tartar, and washed her eyes with magnetised water and elder water.

Signed the 16th Sept. 1784.

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Mr.

Mr. LANTOULY, Rue de la Morcellerie,

Declares he had obstructions in his liver ;  
that he has pursued the treatment fifteen days ;  
that he has had neither convulsions nor crises ;  
that he feels only heat in all his frame when  
magnetised ; and that the first day he had,  
for two hours, a shivering whilst magnetised.

Signed, 28th August.

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Mr. LE BOUTELLIER, Lawyer,—Aged  
sixty-three years,

Declares, that he remained ailing after a  
disease in his lungs, and had almost a conti-  
nual watering of his left eye ; that he came to  
the treatment the 21st of August last ; that he  
feels nothing yet ; the watering ceases entirely  
whilst at the treatment, and begins again as  
soon as he quits it.

Signed, 28th August.

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Mrs.

Mrs. P O T O N I E R

Declares she was attacked with a partial palsy in her right arm and left leg ; that she came to the treatment the 23d of last August ; that she had neither convulsions nor crises, but that from the second day she felt heat and working in her blood.

(Signed)

Miss G O U P I L, — Aged seventeen years.

Full of obstructions in her abdomen, with fever from time to time.—Nature, in her wants to shoot forth, as she is not yet four feet high. She has not yet menstruated. She supposes that her bad state is owing to her having been accustomed to sleep with an old woman covered with eruptions.

She came to the treatment the 1st of September, 1784 ; from that day her crises were an inclination to sleep ; the 9th she complained that she was almost always asleep ; slept the en-



tire evenings after the first day ; she feels a great deal of heat.

(Signed)

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Madam TOUTANT, - Aged seventy-five years,

Declares, that having had a gouty rheumatism, the pains of which were almost incessant for eighteen or nineteen years ; a constant cough and stifling for fourteen years ; she came to the treatment the 13th of August last : That from the first day she felt a little shivering, which lasted three or four minutes ; the sixth she felt heat, which continues every time she is magnetised ; that from the fourth day her oppression was relieved ; that her pains are become more supportable, and shorter ; she walks better, her appetite is improved, and her sleep less interrupted.

Attested by her son, and by Mr. de Roquefeuille, the 30th of August, 1784.

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FRANCOIS

## FRANCOIS TABOURIN

Declares, that his sight has been impaired since September, 1783; that he went to the treatment the 27th of last August; that he sees a little clearer; and that when magnetised he feels gentle pains and heat.

Signed the 31st August, 1784.

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 Miss H U E T

Declares she has for a long time had an obstruction in her liver; and for ten years pains in her stomach, and indigestions; that she came to the treatment the 12th of May last; that for six weeks she had violent crises; since that time her stomach is perfectly reinstated, and she has not had one indigestion. She finds a real amendment; her crises are entirely ceased, or rather changed into a kind of stupidity, without pain.—The humours have taken their natural course. She prefers Mag-

netism to all the different kinds of medicines she has been obliged to take.

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Madam D'ORLEANS JALABERT

Declares, that having for four years suffered with a schirrhous tumour in her womb, and from the decayed state she was reduced to expecting nothing but speedy death, having neither appetite, digestion, nor rest, she went to Mr. D'Esion's treatment the 16th of January, 1783. In eight days she recovered her appetite, digestion, and slept well; in another month the pains went off; she had natural evacuations. She is grown fat, her complexion is good; and she never was so well in health.

She was six months at the treatment without feeling any other effects than an inclination to sleep, a slight contraction in her arms, and a little difficulty of breathing.

Signed,—no date.

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Mr.

Mr. MICHAUD, Surgeon,

Came to the treatment the 27th of July last. From the first day, when touched on the epigastric region, he felt pain, as if a dagger had been plunged into and withdrawn from his stomach; he sweated considerably, and had faintings: This pain in his epigastric region continued for eight days, even when not at the treatment, but decreased every day.

For the first ten or twelve days he felt convulsive movements in all his body.

Whilst under the hands of the operator he felt a fixed pain a little above the right eyebrow, extending over to the same part of his left, and descending to the lower part of his under jaw of that same side, from thence to his pole, and falling on all the whole length of his lumbar vertebre: These sensations were accompanied with an extraordinary pain in his back and between his shoulders, which produced a gentle moisture; when touched the pain in his head went off, and during that time he felt a kind of fluid under the skin.

Since his attending the treatment, the paroxysms mentioned in his case (which contains

a description of the most extraordinary disease that ever was seen, and which case remains in Mr. D'Esion's hands) were no longer periodical, and returned much less frequently; they then came on every three days, but now not oftener than once in fifteen—but they last seventy-two hours instead of twenty-four, and increased in violence during this last attack of fever; he felt also a tingling in his ears, a dimness of sight, and faintings.

He has recovered his natural rest, and is in a good habit of body.

Signed, the 28th of August, 1784.

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Miss LE PRINCE, Rue Platriere.

For nine months she had a violent cough and great oppression, and was treated as asthmatic. She came to Mr. D'Esion's a year ago; she felt neither crises nor convulsions, but whilst magnetising found the oppression increase.

Last spring she thought herself perfectly cured, and discontinued her attendance for  
about

about a month ; but her cough returned, and she thought it necessary to renew her attendance.

Signed this 28th of August, 1784.

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Mr. QUINQUET, Member of the College  
of Pharmacie.

(Note. The following certificate was sent in its present form to the authors of the Journal of Paris, who did not think proper to mention it in their publication, because they had lately received so many on the subject of Animal Magnetism, that their Journal could not contain them.)

GENTLEMEN,

I Request you will testify, by means of your Journal, my gratitude for the receipt of favours, which have a natural right to demand it ; and which is founded on the following fact :

Being affected, since the 20th of February, with an insupportable sciatic pain, which tormented me night and day ; provoked to find  
that

that my power of walking decreased every day; reduced to the necessity of using a crutch, and threatened with a retention of urine; I had no resource left, except the application of moxa, which my physician advised me to.

This painful remedy made me hesitate, and I determined to try Mr. D'Eflon's treatment, where I entered the 22d of March. The very first day I felt striking effects from the Animal Magnetism, and particularly a universal shivering, which lasted during the whole time of my being magnetised.

From this time my pains greatly decreased, little by little; my sleep improved; I passed water more freely; and the 30th a well marked crisis took place, by a purging, without the assistance of any medicine whatsoever; this continued very considerable for several days; I then felt a heat in my hypochondriac region, whenever I applied to it one of the Bacquet conductors; and the magnetising physician seemed as by enchantment to make my pain move as he pleased, to wherever he directed his kindly hand. My urine passed freely, but was very turbid. A viscid, strong-scented and copious perspiration took place; and

and I every day felt my complaints vanish, so as to be enabled the 5th of May to lay aside my crutch.

This, gentlemen, is the public gratitude I owe Mr. D'Esson, for the part which I experienced of the care and attention he gives with such exemplary assiduity, and so much good nature, as captivates all those who are fortunate enough to know him. I am authorised, not only by the salutary effects which I have experienced, but also by those I have seen produced on others, to conclude that Animal Magnetism is a natural agent, which cannot be indifferent, and may in several circumstances become most beneficial, to the healing art.

A time will come, when Mr. D'Esson's readiness to admit and instruct those physicians, who, from every corner of the world present themselves to him, when his disinterested manner of instructing them in the means of curing diseases, by the knowledge which he has acquired of this new agent, will shower on his head those encomiums which are so deservedly his due.



I believe, for the benefit of mankind in general, this agent should be employed by those only who are physicians : I dare form this judgment, not only from the effects which I have seen produced, and have produced myself, by repeating the experiments which the journals made public on the properties of the electro sulphurous fluid, but also from similar effects which I produced, by an agent possessing a great affinity to the animal œconomy. This subject opens a vast field for cultivation to the natural philosopher, to whose eye nothing appears with indifference. And, amidst the anonymous critics, who did me the honour of their advice during my attendance at the treatment, I hope there are more than one who will yield to the proofs I give them, and to that of my owning, with gratitude and truth, that to Magnetism alone I am indebted for the cure I have just received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble

and obedient Servant,

(Signed)

Quinquet,

Member of the College of Pharmacie.

Paris, this 22d of May, 1784.

FOURTH

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## FOURTH CLASS.

PATIENTS who have had strong  
Crises, or Convulsions.

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The Marchioness DE GRASSE.

**T**O render homage to truth is the only motive which engages me to attest the existence of Magnetism. I experience so real, and such a remarkable diminution of my complaints, that I dare not doubt of the cause which has effected it. For fifteen months I made use of different remedies, to disperse glandular swellings in my breast, which gave me great uneasiness; some remedies injured me greatly, and others produced but very gentle effects. Five months close attendance on Magnetism diminished my complaints by one half: I have had crises  
from

from which I have found happy consequences; nay, I have even become fatter whilst they were strongest: It would be very difficult, indeed, to make me believe they were produced only by my Imagination: I can attest that there exists an agent, which I have most distinctly felt; and shall be always ready to subscribe to this truth.

Paris, the 8th of September, 1784.

(Signed)

The Countess DE LA BLACHE.

I Beaumanoir, Countess de la Blaché, have been ill for eight years, and during that time have successively experienced the most varied and the most serious symptoms, which from year to year increased, so as to reduce me in the month of February, 1782, to a situation more horrid than death; since from that date I was not, during the space of fourteen months, out of my bed for five minutes. I entirely lost my voice, and had two or three times in the day such violent stiflings, as to  
make

make the standers-by apprehensive of my expiring. For eight years my belly was increased to the size of a woman in the sixth month of pregnancy; and for the two last years I was entirely bent double; the least attempt to straighten my body made me cry out, from the violence of the pain I felt in the middle of my chest: I give here a description only of the most apparent symptoms, and which can be attested by every one who knows me: I pass over all the different sufferings which must naturally attend such a horrid situation, to which no remedy was ever found to bring the smallest alleviation, though I had given a fair trial to every mode of cure as yet found out, and consulted the most able physicians and anatomists in Paris; the major part of whom deemed me incurable; and more especially in my last consultation, of August 1782, it was declared, that nothing but a miracle could make me live a month: It was at this juncture that, as the last resource, I put myself under Mr. D'Eflon's hands; more through complaisance from my anxious friends than from any expectations of relief, as I did not place the most distant

distant confidence in Animal Magnetism; but happily endowed, no doubt, with a lively, and easily exalted Imagination (weakened as I must have been by a disease of so long standing), from the very first visit Mr. D'Esion paid me I fell into a crisis, without either preparation of Bacquet, or any other person's convulsions to follow the example of, being in my melancholy bed, and the only sick person in the room: I will add, that my belly was too painful to bear the weight of a hand, and that for six months I could be treated only at a greater or lesser distance, and not by the touch. My Imagination constantly supported its force, without this assistance, for fifteen months; and at the end of the first six I was indebted to it for a very plentiful expectoration, which relieved me so far as to set me on my legs again, for restoring me my voice, for taking off my stiffness, and consequently for diminishing all my other symptoms. But, by what fatality I know not, in the month of March last my Imagination lost it's spring to such a degree, that for three months no crises could be produced, though I was magnetised for

ten

ten hours in the day, and that there were eight or ten patients round me in crifes; what was most shocking to me was, that the absence of my Imagination was near costing me my life: Mr. D'Esion repeatedly told me, as a consolation, that a crisis would take me out of this horrid situation; but nothing could remove my dejection; and it was not before three months cruel suffering that I was able to call back to my assistance, with any success, my kindly Imagination. The crises returned, and with them the expectoration, which gave me sudden relief. Every day produced me the most evident improvement; and at this instant, though not perfectly cured, I enjoy a state of health to which I was a stranger for eight years: My belly has lost its enormous size; and I congratulate myself for having had an Imagination fortunate and lively enough to have dispersed three scirrhus tumours: I hope soon to be indebted to it for a perfect cure.

I must add, that, since I have attended the magnetical treatment, I never took either cream of tartar, or any the most trifling drug.

Signed at Paris, 15th Sept. 1784.

As a greater proof of the effects produced by Magnetism on me, I add the state of my case in 1782, as given by Mr. de la Fisse, Doctor of the Faculty of Paris; which he sent to Madam D'Avignon, my aunt, inclosed in the following letter:

MADAM,

I have the honour to send you, according to your desire, the state of Madam de la Blache's case. I wish, whatever physicians you consult may throw some new light on it; and may be able to indicate some speedy means of relieving your niece; for, beside the concern I feel, for the distressing state in which I see her, I must not conceal from you my apprehensions that she will not be able to withstand it long; you have always forbid my concealing from you the truth; I continue to do so, however distressing it may be to me. I sincerely lament my not being able to give you any other proof of my zeal for your service, which will be ever equal to the respect, &c.

Signed, Paris, 12th Augt. 1782.

N. B.

N. B. The state of the case is contained in six large pages; but, for brevity, we give a copy but of the two last.

About the end of last winter, Madam the Countess de la Blache fell into a state of stupor and numbness, which alarmed us afresh; she scarcely heard what was said; she had a fixed look, and her ideas were confused; she spoke with pain to herself, and with difficulty held up her head; and, to use her own expression, she was in a kind of apoplexy: Her pulse was full and hard: It appeared necessary to have recourse to bleeding: The numbness went off, but a tightness at her chest came on, with a difficulty of breathing; and the voice so completely extinct, that, by putting the ear close to her mouth, with difficulty can be distinguished the few words she articulates with the greatest labour: For more than six months she has been obliged to keep her bed, where she can neither sit up, nor lie flat at her length; she can scarcely remain for a quarter of an hour on a long chair, whilst her bed is making, without being in danger of suffocation: The least movement in her bed puts her in a stifling state; and twenty



times in the day she loses her breath, which is re-established a little only by her falling into such a state of weakness as may almost be called fainting away: The tightness which she feels, the apprehension of expiring, added to the effects she is forced to make to relieve herself, produce a piercing cry, which is succeeded by a dejection, and universal cold sweat; when at best, her chest is absolutely immoveable; the slightest effort to breathe is made only by the scarcely-perceptible movement of the muscles of her belly. This state of her chest seemed at first to be convulsive. Antispasmodic mixtures were employed in vain, as were the most efficacious quieting medicines, such as asafœtida, camphor, castor, musk, oil of amber, flowers of zine, and the preparations of opium. It was then thought that the humour had been removed to her chest; blisters were applied, without producing any relief, for six weeks. Three months since Mr. Bouvart advised an emenagogue, and an antispasmodic opiate, which was unsuccessfully taken for a month, and was obliged to be laid aside, as it greatly heated the patient: In short, in a late consultation, after  
several

several means being proposed, which had all been tried without effect, Mr. Malouet advised the inspiration of a vapour through a tin box, made for that purpose by his direction: She has continued for fifteen days past to breathe the steam of an emollient decoction several times in the day; but her breathing is not improved: The extinction of voice and stiflings are still the same: No appetite, no sleep, her strength lost, and emaciation extremely great. This is the present state of a very interesting person, whose situation is considered at least as exceedingly precarious, by every physician who had an opportunity of seeing her.

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MADAME LA PRESIDENTE DE  
BONNEUIL.

The Commissioners seem almost to wish to represent us as out of our senses, from the violent stress they lay, in their report, on the effect of our Imaginations. After receiving such an insult, Mr. D'Esion's patients think themselves

obliged to vindicate their judgment, by giving a circumstantial detail of the effects they felt. Those gentlemen have found it more convenient to deny the existence of these effects, than to give themselves the trouble of examining into, or time to be observe them; no doubt, this indifference of theirs must have proceeded from a polite discretion for the patients. The following are the effects which I experienced, and which I had not the least idea of making public:—A humour, occasioned by my milk, had for eight years produced a contraction in my nerves, and severe pains in every part of my body: The only relief I experienced was during the very hot weather: I made use of Veyessé's medicine; the dulcamara; in short, of all the known remedies, without effect. In 1779, grief completed my loss of health; my stomach lost it's digestive power; my chest was affected. It was suspected I had obstructions; and the faculty sent me to the Bourbon waters, which affected my nerves and my chest. I was ordered blisters, from which I suffered much, but without receiving any benefit. In short, I put myself under the hands of a physician, noted for having performed miraculous cures: His  
 medicines

medicines, though very powerful, neither affected my nerves nor my chest, and relieved me for some time: A second cause for grief obliged me to lay them aside, and reduced me to a still more melancholy state: I began again to take my medicines about the end of June was twelve months, but the contraction of my nerves became more severe and more frequent; the obstructions increased very much, and retarded the effects of the medicines: The following winter I was obliged to lay them aside: Being obliged to wait for the summer season to renew my application, and finding my complaints increase, I was advised to try Magnetism: My incredulity began to give way to the many cures which were related to me; to Mr. D'Esion's known politeness; to his skill in physic, which I knew he had practised for many years; and to his knowledge in Magnetism, of which I knew he had been in possession for several years; yet I was determined to consult my physician on it, who told me he did not think it could hurt me, and that I might give it a trial until the weather became favourable for me to take medicines: This determined me to go to Mr.

D'Esion's the 22d of May: From the first treatment I had crises, which ended in profuse sweats, to which I was a stranger even in the hottest weather; since that time the effects have varied: I seldom went to the treatment without having a crisis: Those crises were not always efficacious; sometimes they only gave me painful agitations, from their not being attended with evacuations; but they often procured me, for several successive days, gentle kindly sweats, and an expectoration, which procured me a comfortable sensation, to which I had for a long time been a stranger: In this state I have remained for near a month, and can entertain very little doubts of it's continuance, from the examples I daily see under my eyes.

I do not think there will be found in this account, which I give of myself and the treatment, many effects which could be attributed to Imagination: I must observe, that the effects have been often produced without my being touched. As to Imitation, the Commissioners have the merit of being the first who have discovered in us any resemblance to the animal who possesses the talent

lent of Imitation ; at least I am not among the number, if there be any, since the crises of those who sat near me, if violent, often put an end to mine : Therefore their conclusion, that the crises and effects are produced by Imagination, touching, or Imitation, is absolutely false, so far as respects me.

(Signed)

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Madame the Countess DE LA SAUMES.

Six years ago the death of my mother, by giving me a sudden shock, threw me into convulsions ; this was not the only incident it produced ; and, among the rest, that of an eruption of pimples all over my body, which were struck in on my chest by a bath. My father had already consulted Messrs. Tronchin and Lorry ;—their prescriptions proving ineffectual, he applied to three famous physicians of this town, one after another. My complaints became every day more distressing. For three years I was in a most melancholy situation, They began to suspect I had obstructions,

structions, and treated me accordingly. Nothing gave me any relief: I had twice an inflammation in my liver, and frequent violent bilious cholics: Waters, deobstruents, all produced effects contrary to those expected: My sufferings were aggravated by a continual pain in my chest. In the spring of 1782 I fell into a decay. Country air it was thought would be of service. I staid in the country until the month of August: My father naturally becoming uneasy at my state, when informed of it, made me return to Paris: I arrived swelled up to my stomach; yellow and livid; not able to walk twenty steps, without having such a palpitation as often made me faint away: I was in this situation when I first saw Mr. D'Esion: I spoke to him about my complaint. I saw him as a physician, and had no idea that he would magnetise me. He asked my permission to feel a very painful obstruction which I had in my liver: When his hand had been for a few minutes on my side I was ready to faint; not knowing to what cause to attribute this sensation, and thinking that Mr. D'Esion pressed too heavily on my liver, I begged of him to remove his hand:

An

An instant after he pointed his fingers towards me, and I felt the same effects, and a prodigious heat: There were eight or ten persons present; two of them told me who Mr. D'Ef-  
 lon was, and that he was magnetising me: I was amazed, and immediately said "No one can say my Imagination can have any share in producing the effects which I have felt." Disgusted with the quantity of unsuccessful remedies I had taken, I determined to follow Mr. D'Ef-  
 lon's treatment. I had very strong crises: At the end of three weeks I threw up two bowls full of matter: The evacuations continued; and being obliged, two months after, to set off for Monsieur de la Saumes' estate, I found myself enabled to travel a journey of two hundred leagues: The swelling was dispersed, as well as the yellowness; my rest, appetite, strength, all were returned. For two months I continued to enjoy this good state of health: But the cause of my disease was not yet destroyed; some of my old complaints returned: Having lost the opportunity of being magnetised, they gave me several remedies, but without success: They tried a quarter of an ounce of manna dissolved in three  
 glasses



glasses of lemonade; I had taken but one glass when I fell into convulsions, which lasted four hours: Two physicians who attended me declared they saw nothing in the art of physic which could cure me; and advised me to get back as quickly as possible to Magnetism; and in the month of March, 1783, I was brought here: Since that moment I have stuck closely to Magnetism: I have had crises of every kind; instead of being weakened I have always been better from them; I have vomited very largely; for five weeks I was purged eight times a day, without diminution of strength, and without taking the slightest medicine, not even cream of tartar: For eight months past I have expectorated a great deal; I never have violent crises without finding the most evident improvement from them: I have no return of my bilious cholics: My liver, stomach, and spleen, are perfectly freed of their complaints: And, from my having so few of my other grievances left, I hope I am arrived very near the period of my cure: My crises are still strong, though considerably diminished.

(Signed)

Paris le 20 Mars 1784.

Madam

## Madam DE ROSSI.

I laid-in in July 1779; suckled my child; and continued well until the seventh month, when a flooding came on. I obstinately persisted in keeping the child to my breast; the flooding continued at every period. When my child was a year old I weaned her, and from that time my floodings increased: One of the glands of my breast became indurated, and in six months was partly dispersed by the application of an ointment; as soon as it disappeared I found such a violent pain in my chest and right side, that I could not lie on it; I insensibly fell away; and the floodings were increased so as to last for twenty-eight days of each month: About six o'clock in the evenings I became prodigiously oppressed, burning hot, and a fever came on until six o'clock in the morning; I continued in this state, in a forced doze, and almost a continual desire to sleep; this was accompanied with violent pains in my loins and limbs: Mr. de Rossi thought my milk was the cause of this derangement; but I was convinced to the contrary, by my  
milk's

milk's passing downwards, as soon as I weaned my child, and from its not returning to my breasts; I looked upon this as a sufficient reason, and consequently would never take any thing to purge it off: I had no opinion of physic, and remained with my complaints: I had much more dependance on Magnetism, from my having heard of several, and seen many, happy effects produced by it, and among the rest on Mr. Rossi himself: I determined therefore, with Mr. Rossi's consent, to try Animal Magnetism.

In December 1783 I came to the magnetic treatment at Mr. D'Esion's, with the flooding just come on me; in three days it stopped; from the sixth I gathered strength; in a fortnight my fever went off: I was surpris'd to find my milk getting into my breasts, which became as profuse as in a woman newly lying-in, and took its course downwards very copiously: I mended apace. I had not attended Magnetism two months, when my daughter caught the measles and miliary fever: I should have observed, that just that time twelve-month, she had been three months under physicians' hands, with little expectation of recovery:

covery : She was now attacked with a military fever, and a sore throat, which prevented her swallowing even her saliva. At my earnest request Mr. D'Esion was kind enough to come to my house ; and in ten days she was cured by Magnetism. She could receive assistance from no one but me, and whenever she opened her eyes it was to say " I wish I was magnetised again,—it relieves me ;" and pointed out herself where she felt most pain, that the Magnetism might be directed to that part. On the eighth day of her fever I caught it ; and in three days was cured by Magnetism. It must be observed, that neither my daughter nor myself took any cream of tartar ; the only thing I took, whilst I had the fever, was orangeade ; and I even ate orange : I mixed my drink with syrup of capillaire and milk, which, according to the general rules, should have been contrary, but I found it agree very well with me : Some time after I had a milky eruption ; when the pimples were squeezed, milk came out of them.

I continued to attend the treatment, and always to find benefit ; copious sweats, with  
 evacuations

evacuations from time to time, manifested its happy effects.

I took cream of tartar at Mr. D'Eflon's, but in small quantities: I had very sharp crises; after which I expectorated without difficulty or cough; and found myself effectually relieved, only when the crises produced a spitting of blood. I must also observe, that I never passed milk after the first crisis: When my crises became sufficiently strong to make me spit blood, I must repeat, that the effect was produced without cough or straining; but, on the contrary, I found myself perfectly cured of the pain in my chest and flooding: I am stronger, less emaciated, have no fever, and find myself in every respect better.

I was magnetised for near seven months; but during that time I frequently omitted it for a week or a fortnight, nay even three weeks; so that I compute it at four entire months.

I certify that this account, which is written with my own hand, and set down as accurately as my memory could permit, is rigidly true.

Done at Versailles this 12th of Sept. 1784.

(Signed)

Miss

## Miss De LABESCAU

Declares she was attacked with an asthma thirteen years ago; she had a continual dry cough, contractions and pain in her stomach and head. When she had attended Mr. D'Esflon's treatment five or six days she had considerable evacuations: During eighteen or twenty days she had crises and convulsions, more or less strong. Her cough became tough; she has almost lost the pains in her head and stomach; eats and sleeps well, which she could not do before; and is at present in very good health.

Signed, the 2d of Sept. 1784.

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Mrs. GADDANT, Madam D'Avignon's  
Housekeeper.

I was treated by the usual method of physic, for seven years, for a scirrhus tumour, nearly as large as my head, dropsy, and obstructions; I had also a violent inflammation,

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and

and had been reduced to the last extremity ; I was getting worse and worse when I went to Mr. D'Esion's treatment, about eighteen months since.

From the time of my going to the magnetical operations I found an amendment, and in three months my tumour was decreased to one quarter of its size, without having had what they call a crisis ; and at the end of that time I had a very severe one at my own house immediately after dinner.

I continued to attend the treatment near a year, and had some crises there, but they were very few ; and observed that I never had any except when there was a great working in me, which terminated in evacuations. My scirrhous tumour decreased every day, so as at last to be perfectly dissolved ; my appetite, strength, and sleep, are returned ; and since the beginning of spring I enjoy perfect health.

Signed at Paris, the 29th of Sept. 1784.

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Mademoiselle

Mademoiselle BARNAUD, a Semstrefs by profession; called by the Commissioners, in their Report, by the name of Miss B——;

Declares she was attacked with a violent nervous complaint, and came to the treatment about the end of the year 1782.

For six months she had the most violent crises, to the number of three or four a day, at her own house, as well as at the treatment, many of which lasted five or six hours.

For the first six or seven months her convulsions were neither so long nor so violent.

She hopes to be soon cured of a disease which drove her to distraction, and which since her infancy made her suffer exceedingly.

Note. Miss Barnaud was determined to add to the above certificate an account of what happened when the Commissioners tried the experiment on her; which they quote in their Report, where they stile her Miss B——. Her account appears very different from that represented in the Report: But this is not the first instance of wise and learned men permitting

Q 2

themselves



themselves to be prejudiced and led into mistakes.

The following is an exact detail of what passed at Mr. de Villers'.— Mr. de Villers wrote me a little note; desiring I would go to his house, where there was a lady from the country who had some work to give out: I went there, and the lady told me she had some to give me: I requested she would permit me to take it home; but (as it was probably a concerted plan) the lady requested me only to cut out the work with her: I sat about cutting it; but I have since believed that there was some one in the next room, who was magnifying me through the door; for, as soon as I had taken my seat near this lady, I was seized with an inclination to laugh, which lasted half an hour; a trembling, and a sweat, to such a degree that I was obliged to lay down the work, and to beg the lady's excuse. In the mean time a person came in, dressed as a physician, who said he knew me, from having seen me at the Magnetism; and asked if I found it agree with me; I answered yes, it did very well, and that I was much better, but that I continued to attend it: This physician

fician then asked the lady if she wished to see the effects of Magnetism : I objected to it, saying I could not spare the time ; but at the lady's entreaties I was prevailed on, supposing this gentleman an acquaintance of those at the treatment : I was then seized with a stifling, chattering of my teeth, tightness of my neck, pain in my back ; but all this was not very violent. This is the real truth ; and when retiring the lady put a crown in my hand.

(Signed)

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MARIE-FRANC, Poirier, Wife  
to Pineau, Shoemaker,

Declares, that for five or six years she was blind, from a discharging of her milk ; that she had pains all over her body, and swellings in her legs.

She has attended the Magnetism four months. At the end of the first month she had a great many crises : At present she is cured

of her pains and swellings; has no more crises; and begins to distinguish colours.

Signed, without date.

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MARIE DUHANT, Workwoman,

Declares she has had a dropfy these three years past, and was twice tapped. She came to Mr. D'Eston's the 15th of July last. From the second day she had evacuations for a week, as if she had taken a purge; these evacuations were preceded by strong crises and convulsions; her belly became considerably diminished; but, having neglected the treatment, in three weeks she swelled as large as before, and her crises stopped: She has returned to the treatment these two days; the evacuations are began again, her stomach is better, and she has a little more sleep.

Signed, 9th Sept. 1784.

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The places of abode of the patients are  
on the original certificates.

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### O B S E R V A T I O N S.

We find in this List of patients, who have  
sent their certificates, one hundred and  
eleven; viz.

Radically cured	-	-	53
Greatly relieved, according to their declarations	-	-	52
Declaring they never felt any effects			6
			<hr/>
		Total	111

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Who is the physician, even the most cele-  
brated for success, who can produce so for-  
tunate a picture of his practice? If that mode

of practice is best which cures most patients, undoubtedly the preference must be given to Magnetism: And if we take into consideration, that not one of these hundred and eleven patients had applied to the treatment until they had in vain, and for a very long time, tried all the remedies used in the common practice, what a decided superiority must it have!

Yet, will it be credited that, at the very instant when the effects of this new agent are manifested, and repeated in every quarter of the globe, and on such a number of patients, there could be a crowd of rational beings who, from the apprehensions of being thought credulous, are led away to deny them? We may request these Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, at least to believe in it; since, although they have refused to acknowledge the existence of Magnetism, they have had honesty enough to own the effects they not only saw produced, but those also which three of them felt themselves.— Their doubts rest then only on the cause of these effects.

Thus

Thus it is that opposites are reconciled, and that incredulity, as well as credulity, lead on to madness.

A physician in the country wrote lately in the following terms to the physician who is employed to write the Journal de Medicin at Paris.

“ What am I to think of Magnetism? Is it a new art of curing? Is it only quackery? What answer shall I make to a multitude of people, who say they have seen?”

The author of the Journal answers, “ In Paris, as well as in Bordeaux, people say—I saw. What do people not see? What have not they seen?—Ghosts! conjurors! wizards! the devil, his horns, his tail! the whole community of witches, wholesale and retail!”

So, after having mistaken the cause, they end in denying those effects which they were at first obliged to acknowledge.

But, fortunately for Magnetism, the repeated proofs of its effects cannot be obliterated. Twelve Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty, have seen them; three of their number felt them: One hundred and sixty physicians, pupils to Mr. D'Esion, have de-  
 posited

posited in his hands authentic proofs of what they have seen: Three hundred pupils of Mr. Mesmer, the major part of whom were either physicians or natural philosophers, have seen the same effects: Thousands of patients have also seen and felt them: These commissioners, physicians, natural philosophers, all these patients, certainly will not be looked upon as fanciful people, because the author of a journal takes the liberty of calling by this name those who say they have seen effects produced at the magnetic treatments!

There will in future remain but this one problem to solve, for every man who is neither credulous nor incredulous,—What is the cause of these effects? Is it Magnetism? Or else is it one or all of the three new methods which the Commissioners have invented to explain the effects which must be added to the pharmacopeia—viz. Imagination, Imitation, or the Touch?

Until the wise men agree about this grand question, one hundred and eleven patients, who are not afraid to be quoted, give notice to all who chuse to attend to them, that a new blessing is given to mankind, and that  
in

in the magnetic rooms a remedy is found for diseases which resist the present art of healing : They are indifferent about the cause ; they may call it what they please ; but they will never persuade one of the patients that they are mistaken, when they find themselves either cured or relieved : Who can be more capable of judging than the patients themselves !

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In the scientific course a remedy is found for  
 the disease which is the result of heat  
 the body is subjected to the same  
 and may call it what they like, but they  
 will never believe one of the patients that  
 they are mistaken, when they find themselves  
 rather cured or relieved. Who can be more  
 capable of judging than the patients them-  
 selves?

U R B 3

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C U R E S

Performed by ANIMAL MAGNETISM at BUZANCY, within the space of six weeks,

BY THE MARQUIS DE PUISEGUR.

---

ANTOINE ROGER, of the Parish of Coincy,—Aged twenty-four years.

**H**AD violent pains in her stomach, arms and legs, for two years; bad digestion, and continual shuddering. Came to the treatment 26th of May; and went away cured the 2d of June.

---

ROCOMBERY,

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ROCOMBERY, of Soissons, Parish of  
St. Vaast,—Aged fifty-five years.

Had a fever for a month. Came the 23<sup>d</sup>  
of May; cured 29<sup>th</sup> of the same month.

---

MICHELLE BOURGOIS, of Soissons,  
a Girl,—Aged eighteen years.

Diseased eyes; one of them covered with  
spots, which deprived her entirely of sight.  
Came the 20<sup>th</sup> of May; went away cured  
the 1<sup>st</sup> of June.

---

CLAUDE FREMOST, the Father, Mariner,  
of Soissons, Parish of St. Quintin,—Aged  
seventy years.

Rhumatism in his loins, and retention of  
urine. Came the 18<sup>th</sup> of May; went away  
much better the 27<sup>th</sup> instant.

Note.

Note. This patient did not continue long enough at the treatment to be cured; and I was informed that in three weeks the rhumatic pains came on as before.

---

CATHERINE DESCHAMPS,  
of l'Echelle, Parish of Berzy,—Aged forty  
years.

She had a quartan fever for eight months;  
went away cured in nine days.

---

MARIE-LOUISE LE SOURD, of Chafelle,  
Parish of Berzy,—Aged seventy-two years.

(Mother to the former Patient.)

Had a quartan fever for thirteen months;  
went away cured in nine days.

---

An Old Man from Auchi la Ville,

Who for eight months had violent universal pains in consequence of a fall, went off relieved, and able to work, after ten days attendance on the treatment.

---

LOUIS FRANCOIS POTIER, Parish  
of Parcy, — Aged twenty-seven years.

Had for two years a continual noise in his ears, and pains all over his body. He came to the treatment the 29th of May; and went away, contrary to my advice, the 1st of June, saying he was cured. The symptoms were all gone off; but I cannot expect that he is radically cured in so short a time.

---

MARIE-LOUISE, Wife to Peter Vatin,  
Labouring-man, Parish of Chacrize,—Aged  
thirty-three years.

Had, after a lying-in, a gathering in her  
foot; the swelling was very considerable.  
She came the 19th of May; and went off,  
thinking herself cured, the 31st, after hav-  
ing returned thanks, wearing her shoe as usu-  
al; but in a few days, finding a pain in the  
sole of her foot, she came back, and staid  
eight or ten days at the treatment, and went  
away the 15th perfectly cured.

---

FRANCOIS SERAPHIN MIGNOT,  
Member of the Mariner's Society of Soissons,  
Parish of St. Quentin,—Aged fifty years.

Had a kind of asthmatical oppression: Ar-  
rived the 22d of May; went off cured the  
30th.

PETER ANDRE BEAUVAIS, Parish of  
Billy-sur-Aisne,—Aged forty years.

Had tremblings and univerfal pains : Came the 19th of May; and went away without pain, and without his crutch, the 27th. He continued in this improved state for thirteen days; at the end of that time I had the mortification to see him return as bad as at first; nor was he cured at my departure from Buzancy. I must observe on the subject of this patient; that the poverty and misery of the country people does not always permit them to quit their habitation for any time; and they no sooner find themselves a little better, than they fly to earn something, to which are owing many incomplete cures.

---

VICTOR RACE, a Youth, Parish of Buzancy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Cured of a complaint in his chest, spitting of blood, and stitch in his side, in eight days. (This was the first patient I treated.) From the  
first

first time I touched him he had crises, and they continued until he was perfectly cured.

---

AGNES REMONT a Woman, Parish of Buzancy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had, since her lying-in, three months ago, pains in her bowels, womb, and a suppression of her menses. When she had attended but four days the menses returned, and all her pains went off. She has travelled to Paris since that time, and returned perfectly well. She had crises.

---

MARIE-ANNE BIANNE, Parish of Vernier,—Aged twenty-eight years.

Had for fifty years been almost blind of an eye, which watered and was continually inflamed: She came the 15th of May, and went away cured the 6th of June.

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MARIE-SOPHIE DE LA HAYE, Parish  
of Vernier,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had a quartan ague for ten months : Came  
the 15th of May ; went away cured the 6th  
of June.

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PIERRE BRUIANT, Parish of Noyant,—  
Aged seventeen years.

Had a fever for ten days : Came to 30th of  
May ; went away cured the 5th of June.

---

GENEVIEVE MENERY, Parish du Grand  
Rofoy,—Aged twenty-three years.

Had a cold in her head, with pains in her  
limbs for three months past : Came the 23d  
of May ; went away cured the 6th of June.

---

CHARLES MOREL, Parish of Corcy,—  
Aged thirty-three years.

Had a quartan fever for ten months. Came  
the 2d of June; went away cured the 9th.

---

LOUIS BEAUCOURT, Parish of Lenilly,—  
Aged thirty-two years.

Afflicted with a quartan ague for eight  
months. Arrived the 1st of June; and went  
away cured the 10th.

---

JUSTINE D'AUTENIL, Parish of Sept-  
mons,—Aged seven years.

Had a fever and pining away for a long time.  
Came the 20th of May; went away cured the  
6th of June.

---

HENRI FOYARD DE VILBLAIN, an  
Infant, Parish of Chacrize,—Aged three  
years.

Had a rupture and weakness. Came the  
17th of May; went away cured the 2d of  
June. The parents assured me that the rup-  
ture did not come down since, and that the  
child was well.

---

HONORE QUENTA, Parish of Buzancy,  
—Aged thirty years.

Caught an intermittent fever the 23d of  
May. Left the treatment the 3d of June;  
two returns of the fits having missed.

---

PIERRE NEVEU of Ecurie, Parish de  
Rosieres,—Aged thirty-two years.

Had a fever and violent pains in his head  
for seven or eight months. Came the 28th  
of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

ALEXIS

ALEXIS DUPUIS, Parish of Crony,—Aged  
forty-five years.

Was tormented with a humour which appeared on his skin for above a year; his pains were unbearable. He said he was obliged to be tied, to prevent his tearing himself with his nails, and cover himself over with his blood. He cried out so loud every night, that neither his wife nor children could sleep. His eyes were red and inflamed, his face horribly livid. He came the 24th of May; went away, I hope perfectly cured, the 8th of June. He had rested well for eight days past; his eyes and colour became natural; and the appearance of content had taken place of that of suffering in his face.

---

MARIE LEGER, Parish of Nayon,—Aged  
forty-two years.

Had a severe complaint in her eyes; with a running from them, &c. Came the 25th of May; went away the 6th of June.

**BASTIEN LEGROS**, Wheelwright,  
Parish d'Acy.

Had lost the use of all his limbs; found himself so much relieved in three days, that he would go away; when he threw aside his crutches, saying he was cured.

I have not seen him since, but I am informed he had a trembling. Indeed it was impossible that the cause of his complaint could have been destroyed in so short a time.

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**GERVAIS ARBLAIN**, Parish of Luy.

Pain in all his limbs and stomach for four years. Came the 31st of May; went away cured the 9th of June.

---

**GENEVIEVE**

GENEVIEVE GOURLET, Wife to  
Picquet,—Aged forty years.

Had a tertian fever, which changed to a quartan, since the month of September. Came the 18th of May; went away cured in a week.

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ANDRE D'AUTEUIL, Parish of Septmons,  
—Aged thirteen years.

Had a fever of long standing. Came the 21st of May; went away cured the 2d of June.

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MARIE CHATEAU, Parish of Septmons,  
—Aged eleven years.

Fever and weakness of long standing. Came the 23d of May; went away cured the 5th of June.

---

FRANCOIS

FRANCOIS SENEK, of Vignolles, Parish  
of Courmelle,—Aged five years.

Had a fever for ten months, with weakness.  
Came the 18th of May; went away the 29th.

---

ANASTASE LEVEQUE, Parish of Sept-  
mons,—Aged eight years.

Slow fever and languor. Came the 25th  
of May; went away cured the 6th of June.

---

MARIE MARGUERITE BLANDEAUX,  
Parish of Mauveaux,—Aged twenty years.

Violent pains in her head, and nervous  
affection, occasioned by a fright. Came the  
22d of May; went away cured the 2d of  
June.

---

LOUNA LAGRANDA, Plasterer, Inhabitant of Vilblain, —Aged sixty years.

Had sharp pains and palsy in his thigh and left leg. The first effects of which he had felt at the age of thirty years: Could not work for two years; had also a weakness in his stomach. Came the 19th of May; went away cured the 11th of June, walking without a stick, and having no pains at all. He had magnetic crises.

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CHRISTOPHE HUVAL de Soissons, Parish of St. Quintin, —Aged sixty-five years.

Had pains all over his body for two years; his intestines had lost all their functions. Came the 25th of May; went away much relieved the 4th of June.

He came back since, his complaints having returned.

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CLAUDE



CLAUDE DUSABLE, Servant to the Marchioness du Barail; living at Soissons, Parish of St. Leger,—Aged forty-nine years.

Had a palsy in one of his eyes, which deprived him entirely of the sight. Came the 26th of May; went away perfectly cured of his eye the 13th of June.

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JEAN-LOUIS-THOMAS, MASSONNIER, Parish of Chavignon, — Aged twenty-one years.

Had a tertian fever for a year. Came the 28th of May; went away cured the 5th of June.

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NICOLAS SIMONNET, Manouvrier, Parish of Caré Letombe en Bourgondy,—Aged thirty years.

Complained of a great oppression, with a violent fever, which had continued since the  
end

end of the winter. Came, almost dying, the 28th of May; went away perfectly cured the 5th of June. Had crises during the treatment.

---

ROSE, Wife to Leux, Parish of Vorzi,—  
Aged twenty-one years.

Had a gathering in her breast, after a lying-in: Was refused at the Hotel Dieu of Soissons, as incurable, from her own account. Came the 30th of May: In eight days her breast broke in eight places; and the 12th of June she went away, having neither pain nor swelling left.

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JEAN CHARLES LE BLANC,  
de Bernier Riviere.

Had pains in his stomach and bowels for four years, and a fever for eight days past. Came the 1st of June; went away cured the 12th of June.

MARIE

MARIE-LOUISE ANGLOIS, Parish d'An-  
cienville,—Aged fifty-six years.

Had a fever for ten months. Came the 3d  
of June ; went off cured the 12th.

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MARIE-ANNE FOUYOT, Parish d'An-  
cienville,—Aged fifty-five years.

For eighteen months past had a vomiting  
and weakness of her stomach. Came the 3d  
of June ; went away cured the 12th.

---

DENISE CHERON, de Soiffons, Parish  
Saint Vaast,—Aged eighteen years.

Had a jaundice and suppression of her men-  
ses for a year. Came the 23d of May ; went  
away the 12th ; after having from the third  
day a certainty of being cured.

---

NICOLA

NICOLAS CHENEL, Parish of Milly-sur-Aisne,—Aged thirty-eight years.

Had a fever for five months. Came the 27th of May; went away cured the 12th of June.

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PIERRE CREPIN, Parish of Buzancy,—Aged seventeen years.

Caught a fever and pains in his head the 31st of May; was cured the 8th of June.

---

JEAN-BAPTISTE PRAT, Parish of Tre-loux-sur-Marne,—Aged forty-eight years.

Had been afflicted for eight months with rhumatic pains in his loins and joints; and could not walk without crutches. Came the 3d of June; went away without them the 14th of June; but should have continued longer to insure his perfect cure.

PIERRE

PIERRE-HUBERT FUTIE, Parish of  
Luiné,—Aged sixteen years.

Pain in his belly for seven years. Came  
the 8th of June; went away cured the 23d.

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ANTOINE LENHENTRE de Vilblain,  
Parish of Chacrize,—Aged thirty-three  
years.

Had for two years acute pains in his legs  
and thighs, and a want of circulation in those  
parts. Came the 5th of June; and went away  
the 13th, all the symptoms having disap-  
peared.

---

MARIE LAMAR, Parish of Ploiti,—Aged  
fifty years.

Her disease was a kind of asthma; conti-  
nual pains in her head for several years, sub-  
ject to violent tooth-achs. Came 22d May;  
went

went away cured the 14th of June. She had magnetical crises.

---

EUSTACHE TOUSSAINT, at Soissons,  
Parish of Saint Quintin.

Had a fever for two months, and an old rheumatism. Went away cured the 13th of June.

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GENEVIEVE PLOT, Parish of Saint Remi-  
Blanti,—Aged forty-six years.

Was afflicted for five or six years with pains in her belly and loins, and a suppression of her menses. Came the 7th of June; and went away cured the 14th. She had magnetical crises.

---

MARIE VACHE, Parish of Grand Rosoy,  
—Aged thirty-eight years.

Had for three years a humour in her head and eyes. Came the 28th of May; went away cured the 12th of June.

---

GENEVIEVE LASIN, Parish of Tonatre,  
—Aged fifty-four years.

Was for several years afflicted with violent cholics, pain and uneasiness in her stomach, and particularly since Easter she had not one minute's ease. Came the 23d of May; went away cured the 14th of June.

---

NICOLAS D'AUTEUIL, Parish of Sept-  
mons,—Aged fourteen years.

Had a fever for a month. Came the 23th of May; went away cured the 14th of June.

---

JEAN-LOUIS SEGAR, Parish of Leuilly,  
—Aged twenty-nine years.

Had a quartan fever for eight months.  
Came the 2d of June; went away cured the  
21st. He had magnetical crises.

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MARIE-FELICITE LE GRAS, Parish of  
Nel-en-Dole,—Aged eighteen years.

A fever for a year. Came the 10th of June;  
went away cured the 16th.

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MARIE LEVEQUE, Parish Verzi,—Aged  
twenty-five years.

A fever for six weeks. Came the 11th of  
June; went away cured the 17th.

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FRANCOIS MILLE, Parish of Varenne,  
—Aged twenty-three years.

Had great pains in his stomach, after a strain he had given himself seven months before. Came the 11th of June; went away cured the 20th.

---

CLAUDE FOURNIER, Parish of Morlincourt,—Aged forty-two years.

For nine years was continually stunned, which made him almost deaf; he had also violent pains in his stomach. Came the  
; and went away cured, as well of the disease in his ears as of his other complaints, the 21st of June.

---

LOUIS CREPIN, Parish of Buzancy,—  
Aged eight years.

Had a fever, with violent head-achs, the 30th of May. Had magnetical crises from  
the

the first days of his illness, and was not entirely cured before six weeks.

---

CATHERINE VIDRON, Parish of Buzancy,—Aged nineteen years.

Had continual cholics for five years, weakness of stomach, irregularity of her menses, and vomiting almost every day. Began to attend the treatment about the 15th of May; since that time she has vomited but once; health is re-established, her pains assuaged, though not perfectly gone; but I have every reason to think her perfectly cured. She has magnetical crises.

---

LOUIS QUENTIN, Parish of Buzancy,  
Aged twenty-four years.

Had wounded his knee over the patella, with the points of a pair of shearer's scissars. A swelling and abscess took place; which was cured in six days, by the application of Magnetism only.

Of near three hundred patients, who were entered at my treatment, I can answer for the cure and state of the cases of the above number. It is probable I could have given an account of a much greater number, if my affairs had permitted me to remain longer in the country.

(Signed) The Marquis DE PUISEGUR.

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# LIST OF CURES,

Performed by ANIMAL MAGNETISM, at LYON.

BY MR. ORELUT.

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**A**N account of the cures performed by Animal Magnetism is the best method of giving the world a character of it; which I endeavour to effect, by relating the cases and success which attended those who applied to me. The cures only must answer the critics, and will disarm, or at least silence, the tongue of envy.

Miss M —

Had been ill fourteen years of a most complicated disease. Was cured. Vide her case, which is really curious.

---

Mr. RIBOUD, Confessor of the Electorate of Bourg en Bresse, and Resident of Ponce, — Aged sixty years.

Palsie. Cured in one month.

---

Madame ORSEL, — Aged twenty years.

Constitution delicate, great nervous sensibility; had lain-in about forty days. Cured.

---

Mr. B —, Aged fifty years.

An erysipelatous tetter of eight months standing. Radically cured.

Mr.

## M. L'Abbé ARNAUD.

Almost constant convulsions for six months past. In five weeks the symptoms disappeared; and he expects a radical cure.

---

M. MARTEAU, of this Town,—Aged twenty-two years.

Had a quartan fever for nine months, with an obstruction in his spleen, his belly violently swelled, œdematous swellings in his legs, a sharp pain in his liver. His fever was cured at the fourth paroxysm: In one month the obstructions disappeared: And he is now in such a state, that he could not be known by those who had seen him before.

Some days after my arrival at Lyon, Madame Richard, my relation, from Bourg-Argental, applied to be cured of pains in her stomach, which she had for four years, in consequence of a lying-in. In fifteen days she was perfectly cured.

Mademoiselle

Mademoiselle DE BOISSIEU, living in the  
Peage de Rouffillon,—Aged about twenty-  
two years.

Universal affection of her limbs, in conse-  
quence of a rheumatism ; vomiting for a year ;  
pains and heat in her stomach ; emaciated to  
a great degree. She took up her residence at  
my house, and has attended the treatment five  
weeks : Her improvement is great enough to  
be considered as a cure : Vomiting ceased for  
fifteen days past : She has good digestion, is  
grown fat, and can venture to eat any kind  
of food.

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PATIENTS who are much better,  
but not perfectly cured.

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The Marquis DE MEXIMIEUX's Son,—  
Aged eleven years.

Her

Mademoifelle MOUTALAUD, — Aged  
twenty years.

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Her Sister, — Aged eighteen years.

---

Mademoifelle BRÖSSAR, — Aged seven  
years.

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I could give a much more extensive list, but  
this is sufficient to convince the world what  
benefit may be produced by Animal Magne-  
tism; since I have produced so much in less  
than two months.

---



Mademoiselle MOUTALAUD — Aged

twenty years

Her Sister — Aged eighteen years

Mademoiselle BROSSAR — Aged

years

It could give a much more extensive list, but this is sufficient to convince the world what benefit may be produced by Animal Magnetism; since I have produced so much in less than two months.

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C U R E S

Performed at BEAUBOURG en  
BRIE, in the Month of June,  
1784.

BY THE MARQUIS DE TISSART  
DE ROUVRE.

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Mademoiselle DE FOUILLEUSE,—Aged  
thirty-eight years.

**A**FFLICTED for five years with an over-  
flowing of her menses, which reduced  
her to a very deplorable state. Came to the  
treatment the 8th of June; and was cured the  
10th July. This lady's case was well known  
at Saint Germain.

FRANCOIS

FRANCOIS NOEL, Master Mason at Torcy,—Aged thirty-six years.

Cholics and complaint in his stomach for a long time, so as to prevent his following his business, and make him go to Paris for advice. I magnetised him, and he had crisis which lasted near six hours: He went home after it, and came next day to return thanks; and felt no further uneasiness: Yet I know not how to assert, that I could in so short a time produce a radical cure.

---

Mrs. MARIE, a Married Woman of my Parish,—Aged thirty years.

A humour in her left thigh after a fever. In eight days her complaint disappeared, and she walked perfectly well.

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Miss

Miss CECILE, Unmarried Woman, of Beau-  
bourg,—Aged thirty-eight years.

Deaf for six weeks, so as not to hear the  
least thing. After ten days she heard the clock  
strike distinctly at two hundred fathoms; and  
is now nearly cured.

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JACQUES-ANDRE MASSET, of Ville-  
neuve Saint Denis,—Aged eighteen years.

Quartan fever for two months: Cured in  
three days treatment.

---

PIERRE TARDI, School-Master, of Noi-  
fiel,—Aged sixty-two years.

Could not walk, from an ulcer in his left  
leg. Walks now perfectly well, and is cured.

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CATHERINE

CATHERINE BAILLARD, born at  
Croissy,—Aged fourteen years.

Had a fever for two years ; cured in twelve  
days.

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Mr. BERTAUT, of Noisiel,—Aged  
forty-nine years.

Could not earn his bread for fifteen years,  
being afflicted with a sciatic-gout: Walks  
well now, and has been cured these eight  
days.

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No mention is made of those who were  
only relieved of their complaints, or cured of  
trifling ones in two or three sittings, as I do not  
think any cases worth mentioning except prin-  
cipal, shall therefore omit trifling ones.

---

LETTRE to Mr. B—.

SIR,

I send you an authentic certificate of a cure performed on Madame Lefevre, wife to the Marquis Dulau's valet-de-chambre, where I dined the 28th of June. In the month of September, 1783, she was cured of a fever by the force of medicines; but a humour fell in her knee, which swelled exceedingly: Nothing could produce any ease: In some time the humour changed place, and settled in her left hand and arm; and put her in such pain, that she cried out night and day. She was bled, and took numberless quieting medicines, which produced only irritation. I went to her house after dinner, and in ten minutes she fell asleep under the treatment, and continued quiet for three hours; she passed a better night than she ever had. In four days she came to my house on horseback, but alighted with much difficulty. With the assistance of a crutch she was able to get to a magnetised tree: She came regularly for fifteen days, and is now well: She uses her hand, is not lame

T

and

and her health may be declared re-established. This fact, which is well known in the country, is attested by the Marquis Dulau, who signs the letter with me

(Signed) The Marquis Dulau.  
The Marquis De Tiffart  
De Nouve.

The Case and Cure of Madam the Widow  
BUSSY-BEAUSOLEIL, living at Maupertuis in Brie,—Aged fifty-three years,

Attested by  
Robault, Surgeon  
Martin, Physician, at Coulomiers.

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It is presumed these cures will be thought sufficiently numerous to satisfy those who may wish to be convinced of the efficacy of this mode of cure. Should further information be wished for, Doctor de Mainauduc will produce authentic accounts of several hundred more, or afford any other satisfaction in his power, to any one who pleases to call on him at his house, Bloomsbury-Square, or at Mr. Hixon's, No. 17, Cecil-Street, in the Strand, London.

# LIST OF CURES

PERFORMED BY

## Animal Magnetism,

AT THE

PUBLIC TREATMENT,

INSTITUTED BY

JOHN BONNIOT DE MAINAUDUC, M. D.  
AT CALAIS;

Within the Months of MARCH and APRIL,  
1785.

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N. B. The original Certificates, registered, attested, and sealed by the Mayor, Magistrates and two Royal Notaries, are deposited at the Office of Mr. Houffoye de la Meilleraye, Royal Notary, at Calais. And an authentic Copy, signed as above, sealed with the City Seal, and duly perfected, is at Mr. Hixon's, No. 17, Cecil-street, Strand, London; and another at Dr. D'Esion's, rue Vivienne, at Paris; for Public Inspection.



LIST OF CURES

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Animal Magnetism

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DECLARATIONS made on the  
Effects of ANIMAL MAGNETISM,  
the 24th and 25th of April, 1785.

THE year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-fourth of April, in the evening, and after divine service, We the underwritten Royal Notaries, Keepers of the Notes, Royal Seal, and Hereditary Registers, established at Calais and re-conquered countries, at the request of Mr. John Bonniot de Mainauduc, Doctor of Physic of the faculties of England and of Rheims in Champagne, residing generally in London, but now in the town of Calais, lodging at the widow of Peter Derhein's, Golden-head-street, where we repaired for that purpose: The said Dr. de Mainauduc informed us, that, for the purpose of relieving his suffering fellow creatures, he had established, on the 21st of last March, in this said city, a gratis treatment of the art of Animal Magnetism, for all such persons as should offer themselves to experience it's effects for the cure of their diseases: That several

find themselves radically cured, and others considerably relieved: That the time he had allotted for his performance in this town being expired, and intending to leave it immediately, he requested the said Notaries to receive, and add to this act, the declarations of such persons as should present themselves to us to depose and give faithful testimony of the effects produced by his treatment: For which purpose, having gone through the necessary forms, and he the said Dr. de Mainauduc having, after duly reading the act, signed with us his signature, J. B. de Mainauduc, and we, as notaries, having signed, Lemaire, et Houffoye de la Meilleraye, with Paraphe, &c.

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TO DR. D'ESLON,

FIRST PHYSICIAN TO HIS ROYAL HIGH-  
NESS THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

S I R,

**T**HE indefatigable assiduity, with which you devote your time and attention to the recovery of your patients, has rendered you most deservedly dear to them. The trophies they have raised by their certificates, which I have taken the liberty of translating, cannot fail of perpetuating your memory. Gratitude and friendship order me to throw in my mite, by dedicating this little wreath of magnetic laurels to you their first planter. I flatter myself, Sir, it will not have time to droop, before I shall have raised a grove sufficiently strong to shelter your merit from the blasting storms of envy, and to bear forth the ripened blossoms of Animal Magnetism to latest posterity.

I have the honour to be,

SIR, your most obliged,

Most obedient,

And very humble servant,

J. B. DE MAINAUDUC.

TO DR. D. BELLON

FIRST PRIZE TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE COURT OF ACADEMY

THE first prize of the Academy, with which  
you desire your name and name to  
the recovery of your name, has been  
that has been given to them. The prizes  
they have taken by their own hands  
have taken the history of the Academy  
of the Academy your name. The  
and history of the Academy to know in the  
of the Academy the first prize of the  
prize to you in the Academy. I have  
but in it will not have time to do so  
I shall have said a few words to you  
which you will find in the Academy  
every day to your name and name of  
the Academy to the Academy.

I have the honour to be  
SIR, your most obliged

and most obliged

J. B. DE MAINAUBUC  
CURSE

---

C U R E S

PERFORMED AT CALAIS,

BY

DOCTOR JOHN BONNIOT DE MAINAUDUC.

---

Miss ANGELIQUE BARDET DE  
JOUFFROY, Daughter to Mr. Renobert  
Bardet de Jouffroy, Master of Languages at  
Calais,

AGED EIGHT YEARS,

**R**emained perfectly deaf for four years after  
a putrid fever. Came to the public treat-  
ment the 27th of March; went away radically  
cured the 3d of April; had neither crises nor  
convulsions; took no medicine of any kind.

Her father and mother signed the certificate.

April 24.

---

Mrs.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES BEAUVOIS, Wife  
to Mr. J. Beauvois, Master Baker at Calais,  
AGED FORTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Deposes, that since last Palm-Sunday she was afflicted so violently with rheumatic pains in her right leg and thigh, that she could neither support herself on it, nor, consequently, mind her business; that she came to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment the 8th of this month, and continued it regularly to this 24th April; that she felt one crisis during that time; that she took no drug of any kind; and that she finds herself so much relieved, that she goes about in her business without the help of even a stick, and has but a very slight remembrance of the pain.

Signed by her and her husband, April 24.

Note. She was brought to the treatment in Mr. de Vimeux's carriage, supported into the room by two assistants and a crutch, and taken away in the same manner for the three first days.

CLAUDINE

CLAUDINE BARBOTTE, Daughter to  
Anthony Barbotte of Calais, Wheelwright.

AGED ELEVEN YEARS.

Came the 4th of April, 1784. Had epileptic fits from her infancy, to the number of six or seven in the day, and lasting each about half an hour. Her father and mother declare, that since her attending Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment she has taken no drugs; passes eight days without the least attack; that she has crises at the treatment very different from her former fits; that after them she passes, and has passed, prodigious quantities of worms entire and in pieces; and that her present state gives every reason to think, if the treatment continued, she would be speedily and radically cured.

Signed by her father and mother, April 24.



Mrs. MARY JEANNE MACQUET,  
Wife to Mr. Barthelemy Macquet, Mer-  
chant in Calais,

AGED FORTY-SIX YEARS,

Deposes, that, for about ten years, she has been afflicted with a violent pain in her hips, thighs, and knees, and from which her arms were not perfectly free; that for the last seven or eight months it increased to such a degree, that she could scarcely walk with the help of a crutch; that she came the 8th of this month to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment; and that she can now go about her business without crutch or difficulty, and feels but very slight pains at times. She further declares, that she had applied to several gentlemen of the faculty, and could never get any relief from her sufferings.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Macquet, April 24.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE LANDRIN, Inhabi-  
tant of Calais,

AGED THIRTY-SIX YEARS,

Declares, that from her infancy she could not distinguish any object, though never so near, with her left eye; that having attended Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment for about nine or ten days, and without taking any kind of medicine, or having any application to her eye, she can now distinguish clearly every object at a distance as well as near her, with the eye of which she had been blind; that she had a slight crisis, but not so as to lose perfectly all knowledge of what passed.

Signed by her the 24th of April, 1785.

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Mrs. MARY NOEL, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED ABOUT FORTY,

Declares, that, for two years past, she has been so severely afflicted with a universal rheumatism,

matism, that her joints are all become knotted; that she came to Dr. de Mainauduc's public treatment the 5th of this month, and continued to attend it to this day; that her pains are now exceedingly slight; and that she can walk about the streets without assistance; but, before the treatment, she walked with torture, and with two crutches: She took no drugs, and had no crises,

Signed by her the 24th of April.

Note. This gentlewoman, when she came to the treatment, could not bear the least weight in her hands. Some days before my departure, to satisfy her curious friends, she took home with her from the market a small basket, containing twelve pounds of butcher's meat, and left one of her crutches hanging in my public room, as she would the other, had she not had a value for it, being a present from some friend.

Mr. JOHN-MARIE DUCATEL, Beadle of  
the Parish Church of Calais,

A G E D F I F T Y Y E A R S,

Declares, that, for ten months past, he has been afflicted with an obstruction in his spleen, violent pain in his stomach, and obstinate costiveness; that he had been condemned by the physicians he consulted to live with his complaints; that he came to Dr. de Mainauduc's treatment the 6th of April; that the obstruction in his spleen is perfectly removed, the pain in his stomach almost cured, and his costiveness very nearly gone; that he felt crises, which terminated in purging, but without his having taken any kind of medicine.

Signed, 24th April, 1785.

Mrs. LOUISA MORELL, Widow, and  
Publican in Calais.

AGED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

Declares she was afflicted for four years with an obstruction in her spleen, so as almost to prevent her moving, accompanied with a nervous disorder; that she was supported by her daughter to arrive at Dr. de Mainauduc's public magnetical treatment, at his apartments in Calais, on the 8th of April; that she can now go about her business, and feels but the slightest uneasiness in her nerves, and not the least in her spleen. She had slight crises, frequent evacuations, and took no medicine of any kind.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

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Miss BENOITTE DEWINE, Daughter to  
Mr. Bastien Dewine, Master Shoemaker at  
Calais,

AGED NINE YEARS,

Came to the public treatment the 24th of  
March. Her father declares, that for five  
years

years she was blind of both eyes; that he sent her the above day to Dr. de Mainauduc's Magnetism, which she has constantly attended to this day; that, in consequence thereof, she has recovered her sight, and sees perfectly every object.

Signed by her father and mother.

April 24, 1785.

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Miss FRANCES LE ROY, Inhabitant of  
Calais,

AGED NINETEEN YEARS,

Declares, that being afflicted with a violent pain in her stomach, and suppression of her menses, she came to Dr. de Mainauduc's Magnetism; and that in four times attending she was perfectly cured of the pain in her stomach, and her menses returned, without having felt any crisis, or taken any kind of medicine,

Signed the 24th of April, 1784.

U

Mr.

Mr. BARTHELEMY CHERQUEFOSSE,  
Master Locksmith at Calais,

AGED THIRTY YEARS,

Deposes, that for above seven years past he has been afflicted with such pains and oppression at his stomach, that he could walk but very slowly, and but a very short distance; that he could work at his trade but for a few minutes at a time, and that with the greatest pain; that in this situation he presented himself to Dr. de Mainauduc, at his public treatment, to be magnetised, which has so effectually relieved him, that he can now, after six weeks attendance, walk, nay even run well; that he works with ease and strength, and scarcely feels any remains of the pain. He took no medicines, nor felt any crises or convulsions.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

Note. He further deposed and signed, that he had been given up as incurable. To satisfy his friends, he ran up and down the most steep parts of the ramparts, without feeling the slightest difficulty, even of breathing.

Witnessed by Mr. Bardet de Jouffroy.

Mrs.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES BOUSTIQUET  
Widow of Nicholas Tellier of Calais.

Deposes, that her son Charles Louis Francois Tellier, aged ten years, had a humour in his eyes since he was but two years old, which prevented his being able to distinguish objects; that she brought him to Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment the 4th of this month; that the humour is perfectly dispersed, and his sight so recovered that he can plainly distinguish every object; the truth of which she declares, as in conscience bound. Her son took no medicines, nor had any crises.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

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Mrs. GENEVIEVE GAMBLIN,  
Mantua Maker in Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Declares, that from the age of twelve years she had been afflicted with severe pains in her  
limbs



limbs and head, a humour which often fell in her face and throat, and a large speck in her right eye, which nearly deprived her of the sight of it; that she had ineffectually applied from time to time to physicians for assistance; that she went the 7th of this month to Doctor de Mainauduc's magnetical treatment, and continued it to this day; that he has cured her of all her pains, and that she can see clearly with the eye, the speck having nearly disappeared; that she had no crises, and took no medicine of any sort whatsoever, but was ordered by the doctor to live better than usual.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

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Mrs. CATHERINE NOVAQUE,  
 Inhabitant of Calais,  
 AGED FORTY YEARS,

Declares, that she has been afflicted with a difficulty of breathing for twelve years past, and frequent rheumatic pains. She applied to  
 Doctor

Doctor de Mainauduc the 6th of this month, and attended his public treatment every day; that she finds her breath infinitely relieved; that she has no return of the stiflings, which she was never free from before; nor has she any remains of her pains. She further declares, that she had often applied to the faculty, without receiving any benefit. She took no medicines, nor had any crises.

Signed the 24th of April, 1785.

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Mr. CHARLES HENRY JOACHIN  
VOISIN, first Messenger Royal of the  
Court of Admiralty at Calais,

Deposes, that his son Peter Louis Voisin, aged nine years, had, for eight months, been universally afflicted with rheumatic pains, accompanied with such inflammations in his eyes, as prevented his seeing, which the faculty attributed to worms, and for which they made him take the usual medicines without any effect whatsoever; that having attended the magnetic treatment, administered by Doctor de

Mainauduc, from the 7th of this month to this day, he is perfectly cured of all his pains, and his eyes are nearly returned to their natural state. He further declares, that his son, before his application to Doctor de Mainauduc, scarcely slept at all, but that now he sleeps sound and well, and has almost every day passed a quantity of worms.---He took no medicines nor had any crises.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Voisin.

April 24, 1785.

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Miss ELIZABETH BOURGANT, Daughter to Mr. Nicholas Bourgant, Undertaker and Master Mason at Calais,

A G E D S I X T E E N Y E A R S,

Declares, as does her father, that, having recovered from a severe illness, she was attacked with an intermittent fever, which continued eight months, and greatly reduced her; that every medicine prescribed for her, during that time, proved ineffectual. She applied to Doctor de Mainauduc the 10th of this month, and  
continued

continued to attend his Magnetism to this day, which has perfectly cured her, without any medicine whatsoever. She had crises almost every day, and always found herself much better after them.

Signed by her and her father.

April 24, 1785.

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Mr. LOUIS ROUSSELET,  
Master Gardener at Calais,

A G E D T H I R T Y Y E A R S,

Deposes, that for four years he was afflicted with a severe pain and heat in his stomach and intestines, for which he had repeatedly consulted the physicians and taken drugs to no purpose; that they had given him up; that he applied to Doctor de Mainauduc, and attended his treatment from the 2d of this month to the 16th instant, and that he finds himself perfectly cured, without taking any kind of medicine, or feeling any crises or convulsions.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Mr. JOSEPH BUISSARD,  
Master Taylor and Woollen Draper in Calais,  
AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Deposes, that being attacked with a deafness of his right ear, which had continued for six months, having his eyes inflamed, a universal trembling, and flying rheumatic pains, he came to Doctor de Mainauduc's public magnetic treatment at Calais, where he continued to attend from the 27th of March last to the 4th of April; by which he was perfectly cured of all his complaints, without taking any medicine. He had crises and evacuations.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Mr. PETER ANDRE HALETTE,  
Locksmith of Calais,  
AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Declares, that for two years and a half he was perfectly blind of his left eye; that he put himself  
self

self the 3d of this month under Doctor de Mainauduc's hands, and attended him regularly until this day, the 24th instant; that he is perfectly cured, and can distinguish the smallest object.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

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Miss MARGUERITE JOUARD,  
Mantua-Maker, at Calais,  
AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Declares, that since her infancy she has been afflicted with a humour in her eyes, and for the two last years with a disease in her spleen and kidneys, to such a degree as to prevent her walking, and almost breathing; that she came the 8th of this month to Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment at Calais, and continued until the 22d; that she is perfectly cured of all her complaints, except a little redness which remains in the corner of her eye, and does not interrupt her sight. She took no medicine, but had frequent gentle crises.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.  
Mr.

Mr. MATHIEW BONNET,

Publican at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Deposes, that about nine months ago, being afflicted with an intermittent fever, which had continued for eight months, he applied to Doctor de Mainauduc, then passing through Calais, and requested his assistance; who in six days cured him, by the application of Magnetism only, and without any medicine whatsoever; he had several severe crises; and further declares, that he had, before that time, taken ineffectually numberless remedies, prescribed by the faculty and others.

Signed the 24th April, 1785.

Conformable to the minutes remaining and registered at Mr. Houffoye de la Meilleraye's, one of the under-signed notaries.

Signed Houffoye de la Meilleraye.

(Seal)

Signed Lemaire.

We

We, Eustace Antoine Richard de Behague, Knight, Lord of Rochmont, Croxi, and other places, Councillor to His Majesty, President, Lieutenant-General of Calais and the re-conquered countries, Certify to all whom it may concern, That Messrs. Lemaire and Houffoye de la Meilleraye, who have perfected, signed, and delivered the above act and other parts thereof, are Royal Notaries of this department; that all acts which they pass, sign, and deliver in their functions, are to be relied on, and are valid as well within as without our courts. In testimony of which, we have signed these presents, and had them counter-signed by Mr. Antoine Lemaire, Commis Greffier of this jurisdiction, at Calais, the 26th April, 1785.

Signed Behague.

(City Seal)

Parmon dit Sieur.

Signed Lemaire.

Several other patients having applied too late for the insertion of their cases, it was judged proper to let them sign a book kept for that purpose. The following is a copy thereof, to be seen by whoever may chuse to apply.

LOUISE



LOUISE POULLY, Servant Maid,  
living at Calais,

AGED FORTY-SIX YEARS,

Came to the treatment the 7th April. Had severe rheumatic pains in her right arm for two years; finds herself perfectly cured without taking medicines or having crises. She certifies her cure for the good of Magnetism, and mankind.

Signed the 26th April, 1785.

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JEAN BAPTISTE CHEVAU, Shoemaker,  
Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS,

Came to the public treatment 6th of April, 1785, for a violent pain in his right side, in consequence of a fall off a carriage, with which he suffered for two years; finds himself perfectly cured. He took no medicines, nor had  
any

any crises. His father and mother sign and attest his cure.

26 April, 1785.

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Mrs. CAZIN, Semstrefs, living at Calais,

AGED FORTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Came the 4th April. Had been deaf of her left ear for twelve years ; declares she hears much better, and that the Magnetism has greatly relieved her of rheumatic pains, which she had in all her limbs. She took no medicines, nor had any crises ; which she certifies this 26th April, 1785.

Signed.

Mr. ANTOINE BARBOTTE,

Wheelwright, Inhabitant of Calais,

AGED TWENTY YEARS,

Came to the treatment 5th of April, 1785, for obstructions in his liver and spleen, and rheumatism in his right hand and arm, so as to prevent his working at his trade for several months

months past. Magnetism has rendered his arm and hand as strong as the other, with the difference only of his now and then feeling a slight pain in his wrist, but the pain in his side is perfectly cured.

Certified and signed the 26th April, 1785.

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The Widow S A L E M B I E R,

AGED SIXTY-SIX YEARS,

Applied the 9th of April, 1785, to be cured of a humour in her eyes, with which she had been afflicted for four months past; declares she is perfectly cured by Magnetism, without taking any drug whatsoever or having had any crises; which she and her daughter certify and sign the 26th of April, 1785.

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Miss FRANCES BARDET DE JOUF-  
FROY,

AGED SEVEN YEARS,

Came to the treatment the 6th of April, for a worm fever. Her father and mother certify

certify that she voided a great number during her attendance at the treatment, and that she is perfectly cured. She took no medicines nor had any crises.

Signed by Mr. and Mrs. Bardet, April 26, 1785.

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Mrs. MANON ROGE RINGARD, Wife  
to Mr. Ringard, Hair Dresser at Calais,

AGED THIRTY-SIX YEARS,

Came to the magnetical treatment to be cured of a large hard swelling in her belly, which had come on in a fortnight after she lay in, about three months ago; had been regular but once in that time, and supposed herself pregnant. She was not able to turn in her bed when she came to the treatment. Within the last week of her attending the magnetic treatment she has been able to dance at a friend's wedding; the swelling and hardness are decreased by at least two thirds, and her menses have appeared. This she certifies, as well as her husband. She took no medicine, nor had any crises.

April 26, 1785.

Miss

Miss SOPHIE MORETTE, Dughter to  
Mr. Louis Morette, Publican at Calais,

Came the 9th of April, 1785, to be treated  
for obstructions and pain in her spleen. She  
finds herself greatly relieved. She took no  
medicine, but had frequent gentle crises.

Her father and mother sign.

26 April, 1785.

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Mr. RENOBERT BARDET DE JOUF-  
FROY, Master of Languages at Calais,

AGED THIRTY-NINE YEARS.

Came to Dr. de Mainauduc's public treat-  
ment the 3d of April, 1785, with a violent pain  
in his head, in consequence of a fall he had re-  
ceived about a twelvemonth back. During the  
course of the magnetic treatment he passed balls  
of worms of the size of a pigeon's egg, and  
continued to void them for eight days. De-  
clares he is perfectly cured without the assistance  
of

of any medicine whatsoever, and without having had crises or convulsions. This he certifies to be true for the benefit of mankind.

Signed 26th April, 1785.

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Mr. JEAN FRANCOIS GOMBAULT,  
Grenadier of the Regiment of Vivares, in  
Garrison at Calais,

AGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,

Received the cut of a sabre in the wrist of his right hand, by which the tendons were so contracted for thirteen months, that he could not use his fingers, or write. He came to the treatment the 1st of April, and when the treatment terminated; the 26th April, he was so far relieved as to be able to write a letter of thanks, and sign the book.

Signed the 26th April, 1785.

Note. The letter is inclosed with the certificates.

Mr. GABRIEL CREPIN, Grenadier in the  
Regiment of Vivares, in Garrison at Calais,  
AGED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

He had been totally blind of his right eye for thirteen months, in consequence of a thrust of a foil received in the corner of it. When he came to the treatment, the first of April, he was not able to perceive the least light from the strongest sunshine; but can now distinguish the light and the shadow of any large object passing, yet not so as to discover the object. He laments the termination of the treatment, which he has every reason to believe would have restored him his sight, had it continued. He had two slight crises, and took no medicine.

Signed the 26th of April, 1785.

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Mr. JEAN MATHEW BONNET,

Shoemaker at Calais,

AGED FIFTY-THREE YAERS,

Came to the treatment, deaf of his left ear, the 10th of April, 1785; occasioned by a clap of thunder twelve years ago. Declares that he now hears tolerably well, from the effect of Magnetism only.

Signed 26th of April, 1785.

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MARIE JEANNE MAGNY,

Fish-woman, in the Courgain of Calais,

AGED TWENTY-TWO YEARS,

Declares, that Dr. de Mainauduc cured her of a cold humour, which had tormented her in her head for four months. She came the 10th April, and went away cured the 26th.

Signed the 26th of April, 1785.

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We, the undernamed, Certify, that Mrs.  
MARIE JEANNE MERLIN, Daughter  
to Mr. JEAN MERLIN, Baker, at Calais,  
AGED TWENTY-SIX YEARS,

Born deaf and dumb; being in a crisis at  
Doctor de Mainauduc's treatment, her eyes  
shut, and to all appearance deprived of every  
knowledge, her head hanging over the back  
of the chair; on being spoke to by the doc-  
tor, lifted up her hand, and placed it on the  
part in which another patient who sat near  
her suffered, and three several times gave her  
hand to the doctor when he desired it.

Calais, 21st April, 1785.

Signed by us who  
were present.

Antoine Barbotte.  
Gombault, Grenadier.  
Esypotit Salembier.  
Femme la Cazin.  
Isabelle Bourgant.  
Genevieve Cresson.  
Bardet de Jouffroy.  
Robt. Jos. Hixon.  
Louis Rouffelet.  
Mathiew Bonnet.  
Crepin, Grenadier.  
Veuve Salembier.

Mrs.

Mrs. BEAUVAIS, Saleswoman in the  
Courgain at Calais,  
AGED THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS,

Had been deaf of one ear for two years,  
from a cold humour in her head. Declares  
that Magnetism has greatly relieved her, but  
that she could not attend constantly, being pre-  
vented by her business. Came the 10th April.  
She certifies that she took no medicine nor had  
any crises.

Signed, April 26, 1785.

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MARIE LOUISE MERLEAU,  
AGED TWENTY-THREE YEARS,

Afflicted for seven months past with rhuma-  
tism in her left arm ; after using all internal and  
external application, was condemned to let her  
arm hang for life. Came to the treatment the  
21st March, and continued to the 29th, being

X 3

then

then able to use it. Some domestic concerns obliged her to absent herself for the present from the treatment.

(Signed)

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Miss HENRIETTE PRINTEMPS,  
AGED EIGHTEEN YEARS,

Came the 30th March with a violent tooth-ach, which went off on her being magnetised; she returned for a tetterish humour in her face, and had gentle crises every day; returned thanks, being cured, the 17th April, 1785.

(Signed)

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LOUISA FOURCROIX,  
AGED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS,

Had been under physicians and surgeons' hands for several years, for a disease in her chest. Came to the treatment April 4th; was found to have a diseased spleen and worms;  
the

the 5th she passed two very long ones ; had crises every day. Found her side perfectly cured : But being told that Magnetism would prove prejudicial to her, was persuaded to abandon it, after being the most loud in it's praise, and in reproaches to the gentlemen who had attended her.

Note. I expect to be soon informed of the steps taken to dissuade her, and by whom ; which I shall, with a detail of the proceedings at Calais, make public.

This list of cures performed during my short residence at Calais, on patients for the most part given up as incurable, must prove satisfactory to those who are inclined to divest themselves of prejudice, and who are disposed to give patient attention to a discovery, which must appear astonishing to those who have not as yet had an opportunity of seeing it. It would be very unreasonable to expect that people, accustomed to form a judgment from proofs brought home to their senses, should, merely on the ipse dixit of any man, believe that by looking at a patient, or by making a few seemingly unmeaning gestures with the finger, and often without touching him, the patient's whole frame shall be put into commotion, and by a continuance of this he shall be cured of a serious disease. Weak minds would in former times have fled to the doctrine of enchantment and witchcraft to account for it.—But it does not follow, that, because it is difficult to understand, it should be hastily condemned as fabulous; no; we have all too much self love to run the risk of a satirical grin at the expence of our penetration, should it  
be

be hereafter proved that we were too hasty in following the example of the Commissioners, by denying the existence of what rears up its head to accuse them. We will therefore quietly lie by, and not expose ourselves, until, with our own eyes, we can see something done and some diseases cured by it; and that is as much as the strongest advocate for Animal Magnetism can desire, who must himself be the first to say—If it proves to be a valuable discovery for the benefit of mankind, cherish, and do it justice; and if not, despise and neglect it; but us let neither take any man's opinion nor our own on the subject, until we have seen and are convinced.

How pleasing the reflection for those who have at heart the welfare of the world in general, that they have lived to see another method found out, and incontestibly proved, to succeed in the cure of diseases; and which at least may prove a happy resource when all our other means have failed, and for disorders as yet deemed incurable.

We see what ineffectual pains have been taken by the faculty of Paris, to crush this discovery; the reasons are perhaps obvious. We see

see Mr. Thouret scraping up opinions against it from the medical inhabitants of all the little towns in France. As a specimen, I will beg leave to quote a passage from page 10 of his publication, entitled, "Extracts from the correspondence of the society of medicine, on the subject of Animal Magnetism."

"Mr. Souville," says he, "informs us from Calais, in his letter of the 30th of September, 1784, that he has enquired into this subject, and that without prejudice he had not found that any one had been cured by that pretended agent." I am really concerned to be under the necessity of mentioning Mr. Souville on a subject which must redound so little to his credit; but, as I am the only person who introduced it into that town, I cannot remain silent. Mr. Souville's only knowledge and enquiry on the subject could have derived but from what he might have read in the journals and flying publications from Paris, as he had no information from me, nor could he from any other person in Calais. I magnetised at that time but two patients in that town—Mr. Walley and Mr. Bonnet,—except some  
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little experiments, to gratify the curiosity of a great number of my acquaintances. I had arrived from Paris, and waited but for a wind to sail for Dover. Mr. Walley, who has since attended my public treatment, asserts, that he then did and that he still continues to find great benefit from Magnetism. And Mr. Bonnet now declares upon oath, (see his certificate) that I cured him of an intermittent fever in six days, which had withstood for eight months all the endeavours of the medical gentlemen of Calais; and that he continues to the 24th of April, 1785, to enjoy a perfect state of health.

I cannot doubt that Mr. Souville repents the uninformed opinion he gave on a subject which he knew nothing of, more especially as his sister, who did me the honour of visiting my operations at Calais, must have surprised him with the recital of what she saw. I cannot avoid observing, that if Mr. Thouret's informations from the other towns in France are not better founded than this from Calais, his publication can prove but a weak argument against an agent whose existence stands so strongly



strongly attested. Weak opposition becomes the most certain advocate for the success of any truth ; and I beg leave to thank Mr. Souville for my part of the unintentional assistance he has afforded Magnetism.

It is contrary to the nature of things, to expect that a new discovery should remain uncriticised; and I only request those, whose interest or business it may be to say something on the subject, to recollect that there is a possibility, from the example set them by the Commissioners, of advancing on a subject we do not understand, what we would at a future moment wish to retract. And I will pray permission to address the public in general as divided into three classes; the obstinately avowed enemies to Animal Magnetism, from interest or any other motive; the incredulous, wavering between doubt and astonishment; and the already-become convinced, from experience or other cause. The first class I would advise to continue in their error, and not trouble themselves on the subject. The second, to keep alive their doubts until glaring and unquestionable cures, performed on some of their acquaintances,



