



Informazioni su questo libro

Si tratta della copia digitale di un libro che per generazioni è stato conservata negli scaffali di una biblioteca prima di essere digitalizzato da Google nell'ambito del progetto volto a rendere disponibili online i libri di tutto il mondo.

Ha sopravvissuto abbastanza per non essere più protetto dai diritti di copyright e diventare di pubblico dominio. Un libro di pubblico dominio è un libro che non è mai stato protetto dal copyright o i cui termini legali di copyright sono scaduti. La classificazione di un libro come di pubblico dominio può variare da paese a paese. I libri di pubblico dominio sono l'anello di congiunzione con il passato, rappresentano un patrimonio storico, culturale e di conoscenza spesso difficile da scoprire.

Commenti, note e altre annotazioni a margine presenti nel volume originale compariranno in questo file, come testimonianza del lungo viaggio percorso dal libro, dall'editore originale alla biblioteca, per giungere fino a te.

Linee guide per l'utilizzo

Google è orgoglioso di essere il partner delle biblioteche per digitalizzare i materiali di pubblico dominio e renderli universalmente disponibili. I libri di pubblico dominio appartengono al pubblico e noi ne siamo solamente i custodi. Tuttavia questo lavoro è oneroso, pertanto, per poter continuare ad offrire questo servizio abbiamo preso alcune iniziative per impedire l'utilizzo illecito da parte di soggetti commerciali, compresa l'imposizione di restrizioni sull'invio di query automatizzate.

Inoltre ti chiediamo di:

- + *Non fare un uso commerciale di questi file* Abbiamo concepito Google Ricerca Libri per l'uso da parte dei singoli utenti privati e ti chiediamo di utilizzare questi file per uso personale e non a fini commerciali.
- + *Non inviare query automatizzate* Non inviare a Google query automatizzate di alcun tipo. Se stai effettuando delle ricerche nel campo della traduzione automatica, del riconoscimento ottico dei caratteri (OCR) o in altri campi dove necessiti di utilizzare grandi quantità di testo, ti invitiamo a contattarci. Incoraggiamo l'uso dei materiali di pubblico dominio per questi scopi e potremmo esserti di aiuto.
- + *Conserva la filigrana* La "filigrana" (watermark) di Google che compare in ciascun file è essenziale per informare gli utenti su questo progetto e aiutarli a trovare materiali aggiuntivi tramite Google Ricerca Libri. Non rimuoverla.
- + *Fanne un uso legale* Indipendentemente dall'utilizzo che ne farai, ricordati che è tua responsabilità accertarti di farne un uso legale. Non dare per scontato che, poiché un libro è di pubblico dominio per gli utenti degli Stati Uniti, sia di pubblico dominio anche per gli utenti di altri paesi. I criteri che stabiliscono se un libro è protetto da copyright variano da Paese a Paese e non possiamo offrire indicazioni se un determinato uso del libro è consentito. Non dare per scontato che poiché un libro compare in Google Ricerca Libri ciò significhi che può essere utilizzato in qualsiasi modo e in qualsiasi Paese del mondo. Le sanzioni per le violazioni del copyright possono essere molto severe.

Informazioni su Google Ricerca Libri

La missione di Google è organizzare le informazioni a livello mondiale e renderle universalmente accessibili e fruibili. Google Ricerca Libri aiuta i lettori a scoprire i libri di tutto il mondo e consente ad autori ed editori di raggiungere un pubblico più ampio. Puoi effettuare una ricerca sul Web nell'intero testo di questo libro da <http://books.google.com>



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

MES

Erpe

ON
MESMERISM.

Experience and Cures.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



LOWE, PRINTER, 182, HIGH HOLBORN.

Mr. ARTHUR KOLSZ, Professor of Mesmerism, and his wife, having determined to fix for a time their residence in this Metropolis, to give the public the benefit of their assistance in any difficult emergency of maladies whatsoever, he begs to state the most important fact that his wife is a clair-voyante somnambulist for sick people. He therefore submits to the reader only a part of the experiments, as the rest are nearly of the same kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Kolsz may be consulted either at their own residence, No. 43, Brompton Square, from 12 to 4 p.m., or, if specially invited, they will go anywhere their services are required.

Since the discovery of the Mesmeric Science by the celebrated Dr. Mesmer, a large number of men of great reputation in physical science, as Deluze, Puysegur, the Abbè Faria, Dupotet, La Fontaine, Teste, Verati, Tommasi, Guidi. and others, have written books on the history and theories of this wonderful science, and published the results of their own experience. Therefore anything we should undertake to say to show scientifically the exactness of its doctrines, would be superfluous. Facts speak to the generality of people more than volumes of theories; their language, eloquence, and evidence, shut the mouth of every subtle criticism. By an experimental system we can convince the most incredulous or less learned that the facts and the results produced by such distinguished men, and which we are able to reproduce under the same conditions in all instances, are perfectly in the reach, and intimately connected with the action of whoever is possessed of the secrets of the science, and that he can operate wonders upon the human body, treating successfully and curing the most complicated maladies, which had been pronounced incurable through the processes of any other branch of the medical

science. Therefore we are not deterred by the inconsiderate opposition and attacks which this sublime and wonderful science has hitherto met. Prejudices, inveterate habits, obstinacy, jealousy, opposite interests, of course, are all in arms against any new discovery, and the most useful ones too have met the same resistance. But truth rises gradually and majestically through the darkness of mystery, and defeats all the obstacles which surround it. Should the power of resistance, opposition, and systematic warfare be able to obtain, at the end of the great scientific conflicts, any triumph over the revelations of nature, we should not be in our days in possession of the most glorious inventions: Steam, and Electric communication would have remained only a desire, a sigh of a few learned men, and considered simply a dream by the remainder of society. That perpetual tendency to better our condition, that powerful impulse of discovering by all means everything that is concealed from our knowledge, that general activity in endeavouring to remove from human nature the evils by which it is afflicted, reveals to us the will, and makes us hear the voice of Him who knows all the secrets of His creation.

“For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known.”

“Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops.”—*St. Luke, c. xii, v. 2 & 3.*

“ Truth is eternal like God,
We can honor or proscribe it,
Its existence is unalterable.”

In Florence, the 2nd of January, 1856.

At two o'clock in the morning my wife was assailed by the most acute complaint in the region of the heart. Sig. Buonajuti, of Florence, our family physician, considering the alarming state of the patient, was anxious to have a consultation with other physicians. I therefore invited professors Galico, Galizioli, and Grisanoski. Having questioned and examined my wife, they could not agree upon the nature of the malady, one believing it to be a nervous attack ; another, typhus fever, and another, chicken-pox, which maladies were in course at that time in Florence. They agreed only in prescribing some palliative remedies until the nature of the malady should better transpire. But the increasing gravity of the case caused the greatest apprehensions for her life. Being placed in so sad a position, and almost despairing of saving my wife through the ordinary means of the medical art, I undertook, with the consent of the said doctors, to mesmerise her (having before known her

susceptibility and favorable disposition for being mesmerized). After having obtained the first results to the astonishment of the said doctors, she began to enter into a state of perfect clairvoyance, and went on to say "I 'must first thank God, and then my husband, for having 'saved me from death, because, if you had continued so 'uncertain in choosing the remedy, I know I should not 'be now alive. In consequence of a great grief that I 'had concealed and restrained, the blood in my veins has 'turned extremely cold, and the heart, which suffers most, 'is much inflamed. Apply immediately six leeches on 'the side of the heart, and to-morrow, six more. All 'twelve at once would hurt me, as I am very weak and 'exhausted." The doctors, in order to make themselves sure of her clairvoyance, questioned her on the texture of the heart, and she answered with such precision, using the technical terms of the art, that they were induced to approve the remedy she had suggested. "Now, 'I must pray you, Professor Gallico, to desist making me 'smell this narcotic. By removing the blood from my 'heart, I think I can rest without your assistance, as the 'narcotic affects the nerves of the brain." The pain being very acute, we endeavoured to send her to sleep. "Moreover, I must warn you that I shall be attacked 'again in the heart, and suffer much." Being asked if she could tell at what hours she would have these attacks she answered "the first one will be two hours after my 'husband has delivered me' from this state ; the second 'attack will happen to-morrow, about nine, a.m., and a

‘third one two days after.’ Being asked when she thought she would recover, she replied “I hope to be able ‘to receive you in my drawing-room on the 20th of this ‘month.’” She afterwards desired to be awoke. The remedy suggested by her was applied twice, as she had said, and with perfect success ; and everything she had predicted happened exactly on the days and at the hours afore mentioned. Such facts made a great impression at Florence, and were the subjects of general conversation. The said Professors, after the recovery of my wife, invited me on several occasions to assist them in some uncommon maladies of their patients, and Professor Buonajuti in particular, had to witness the death of a young lady (against his opinion) on the last day of April, as had been predicted by my wife, in a state of clairvoyance.

At Florence, the 8th of September, 1856, at mid-day.

Count G., having heard a great deal of talk about the somnambulism and clairvoyance of my wife, solicited an experiment in his presence. Having mesmerized her, he was astonished to see the unalterability of her physiognomy. Her easy moving, talking, walking up and down the room, the taking up of a thing and putting it in a different place with the frankness and security of a person awake, astonished him.

This astonishment was changed to suspicion and mistrust, when he saw her taking her chocolate, eating cakes, playing with me, and laughing heartily. Having per-

ceived that the Count was beginning to doubt the mesmerized state of my wife, I desired him to witness the following experiments :—

1st Experiment.—Diminution of the beatings of the pulse.—He, with his watch in one hand, and the pulse of the somnambulist in the other, counted only twenty beats in one minute.

2nd Experiment.—Acceleration of the pulse.—He counted eighty beats in one minute.

With such evidence before him, he excused himself for having entertained some doubts ; but I continued my experiments.

3rd Experiment.—Insensibility of the visual organs.—I invited the somnambulist to raise her eyelids. The Count was struck with surprise in not seeing the eyeballs (such occultation is generally observed in the *claire-voyant* somnambulist). Nevertheless, I put a lighted candle close to her eyes, and the Count could not discover the slightest movement.

4th Experiment.—Catalectic state.—I asked her to stretch out her arms, and invited the Count to examine their tension. He found them as hard and stiff as if they had been iron. I then passed to the 5th experiment.

5th Experiment.—Augmentation of strength.—I prayed the Count to examine the present weak state of the somnambulist, and afterwards to allow her to take him by the wrist. Such was her strength, that he very soon cried to be released.

6th Experiment.—State of ecstasy.—This sublime degree of the mesmeric science defies the greatest eloquence of the incredulous. She opened her eyes widely, and clasping her hands in act of prayer, knelt down. Her countenance assumed a noble and dignified aspect, and we could not look at her without feeling the greatest emotion. But the astonishment of the Count was greater still, when, upon touching her, she was cold and hard as marble. Two minutes after I awoke her.

Count G., after such experiments as these, was perfectly convinced of the effects of mesmerism, and of the *clair-voyance* of my wife.

In Gorizia, (province of Trieste,) the 16th of June, 1854.

After having been invited by Sig. N., a physician and surgeon in Gorizia, who, for two years had suffered from a complaint in his leg, I went to visit him with my *clair-voyante somnambulist*. Other professional men were there, among whom were the surgeons Petrowich, Mazzucati and Luzzatto of Trieste. They wished to know the opinion of the *clair-voyante*. Having mesmerized her in their presence, she began to say "I see that the disease has penetrated through the bone, and has made it yellow, in consequence of some plaisters that have been badly applied." Being requested by Dr. Petrowich, what ought to be the proper plaister, she replied "the herbs ———, which you will find in the Botanical Gardens. You must take a quarter of a pound

‘of these herbs, and boil them down with —— fat, until all is as thick as common ointment. This will extract the bad humours and heal the bone. You must apply the plaister every six hours, and the patient will experience a great benefit from it.’ The doctors were irresolute in giving any opinion on the proposed remedy ; they knew {one of the herbs, but were ignorant of the rest, considered by the *claire-voyante* absolutely necessary to form the compound. They therefore asked her to point out the shape and size of the herbs they did not know. She answered affirmatively, and having asked for some paper and a pair of scissors, she proceeded to cut the paper in the shape of the herb. When she had nearly terminated, I being at that moment engaged in conversation with the patient, had for a moment taken my attention from the *somnambulist*, in consequence of which she dropped the scissors and paper. Having after a short time restored her, she again, under the influence of *mesmerism*, became *claire-voyante*. She picked up the scissors and paper, and to the surprise of all, quietly put the scissors in the exact place she had left off at, and instantly completed the leaf. The herb she had pointed out was found in the Botanical Gardens, of exactly the same size and shape she had made in paper. The plaister was made according to her instructions and applied.

Four days after this, such was the improvement of the patient, that he was able to leave his bed and walk about.

In Venice, the 19th of December, 1853.

A young French lady, after two months of the most complicated malady, was by her physician, Professor La Mias, left to the comforts of religion, finding that he and others were unable to restore her to health. The good curate of the parish of St. Moisè then took her under his care. Being present on one of these melancholy occasions, I (being a friend of her parents) asked to be allowed to mesmerise her. The desperate state of their daughter's health made them willingly consent, and in fact I mesmerized her in about a quarter of an hour. In the mesmeric state her pulse was very weak, but beat almost regularly, and the difficulty in breathing was greatly diminished. Having mesmerized her at half-past eleven in the evening, she awoke by herself about eight the next morning, with a tranquility of mind and a general improvement in her health that surprised all who had seen her the evening before. She wished for some broth, and desired to be informed of such things she had dreamed of in the course of the night, and which she believed in her opinion to be correct. Such things had in fact happened the day before, without her knowledge. After so much improvement, they took care to give her every thing that was thought proper to advance her recovery. I mesmerized her three times more, waking her an hour after, and in two weeks time she was walking with her parents in the Piazza St. Marco. She is at present in France, at Tournau, with her family.

In Trieste, the 10th of April, 1854.

A Lady of Vienna was going to Italy by advice of her doctors, with the hope that the change of climate would ameliorate the health of a little daughter of hers, who was suffering under an intermittant fever. Through the means of a family of Trieste, I made the acquaintance of this lady, and asked her permission to mesmerize her daughter. In fact I mesmerized her twice in the same day. The day following, which was the day in which the fever returned, to the great joy of her mother, the fever did not return, nor did it return at all after this time.

In Trieste, the 22nd of May, 1854.

A respectable Lawyer, a friend of mine, was suffering from a severe head-ache. For four hours he lay on a sofa, when he called me to him, and half serious, half playful he said to me "This is the real moment for me 'to see if you are really able in mesmerism. Free me, 'if you can, from this terrible pain." Having told him that in a few minutes he would be free from pain, he looked at his watch, and I began to operate. After eight minutes he found himself so well that he was able to go out and attend to his business.

In Leghorn, the 14th of September, 1854.

My Wife was attacked by the Cholera. Her pains of the keenest description ceased, as by enchantment, through mesmerism. She immediately after having been

mesmerized, warned me not to have recourse to any doctor, and pointed me out some simple, but very efficacious remedies, which were applied to her, and in a few days she was perfectly recovered. At that time I communicated such remedies to some families and friends, and they have found them invaluable, and the very antidote of the Cholera.

In Florence, the 21st of May, 1855.

A Gentleman, who had suffered for many years from the gout, and had confidence in the magnetic science, desired to be mesmerized by me. Accordingly, day by day, he experienced a gradual improvement, and at the eighth sitting he was able to walk about without crutches. The cure was at that time unfortunately interrupted through my absence, but I am perfectly confident that he would have entirely recovered his health in a few more sittings.

In Leghorn, the 20th of November, 1854.

Two sisters, one married, 42 years old, the other 35 and unmarried, both suffered continually a very painful head-ache, in consequence of the absence of the regular state of woman. One day I had occasion to question the *clair-voyante* if she knew any remedy in such a case. She mentioned me some herbs to be prepared in decoction to be taken in the evening and early in the morning. The above mentioned ladies put in practice the prescription, and in three days time they saw the happiest results from it.

In Leghorn, the 19th of January, 1855.

A Lady, a friend of my family, was suffering a very acute pain in the left hip. She had been advised to apply a dozen of leeches. I cautioned against doing such a thing, and asked her permission to cure her malady through mesmerism. I directed it [specially to the side she complained of. In a few minutes the pain remarkably diminished; she gave up the idea of the leeches. In the evening I mesmerized her again, and this was sufficient to cause the disappearance of her pain.

In Venice, the 2nd of March, 1854.

A young gentleman attacked by a severe complaint in the throat, had tried a great many remedies, but without success. His doctors had at the end limited their method of cure to forbid him to take any coffee or wine, or to smoke. After four months of self-denial, I had an opportunity of seeing him at my house, and of mesmerizing him, but slightly. The evident improvement he felt from this first experiment made him desirous of having a second and a third trial, These were sufficient to cure him entirely, and to allow him to use all those things he had been forbidden before.

24 SE 57



FINIS.

L'ART
DE
MAGNÉTISER

OU DE
SE GUÉRIR MUTUELLEMENT

PAR GÉRARD,
CENT-GARDE.

—∞—
PRIX : 50 CENTIMES.

—∞—
PARIS
DENTU, ÉDITEUR, AU PALAIS-ROYAL,
GALERIE D'ORLÉANS, 15.

—
1858.

Faint, illegible text visible on the left edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.