

THE MYSTERY OF MESMERISM, &c. EXPLAINED.

Animal Magnetism has, for some years, amused and bewildered the lovers of the marvellous. Riddled as a mere allusion to delusion, it has nevertheless perplexed the scientific; its effects are too palpable to be denied, but any rational solution of the cause or causes in which they have originated has hitherto eluded detection. The honor of unveiling this mystery was reserved for Mr. James Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, England, who, having witnessed the recent experiments of Mesmerist Establin, in the Athenaeum of that town, determined, if possible, to bring the system to the test of physiological and anatomical principles. This gentleman, having satisfied his own mind that he could produce the phenomena without personal contact, and even induce sleep when in a different room from the person to be thrown into a state of somnolence, announced a public lecture on the subject, which he delivered at the Manchester Athenaeum, on Saturday last, before seven hundred persons.

The Legislature of Indiana have passed a joint resolution, which, having been approved by the Governor, is now a law, postponing the "sale of personal property" on execution now levied and advertised, or which may be levied hereafter, and before the first day of February next, until some day to be fixed by the proper officer, and after the first day of February next.

Our own labor must be abandoned to its fate; it would be the very essence of tyranny to protect the infant against the attack of the full-grown and powerful rival; for it is a part of the state-rights doctrine to withhold the protecting aid of Government in any shape, under any circumstances. Oh! exclaimed Mr. M., if I should live to see the day when all things that are needed for human use and comfort shall be produced, and bought, and sold within these United States—when all our mines shall have been opened, all our rich mountains explored and covered with sheep-walks for the use of our own manufacturing establishments—when every American citizen, let him eat and wear, and consume, and use whatever he desires to make his happy; shall find all here—no boundary; then, though the nations of the old world—through Europe should reel and tremble beneath his blows, and Britain's fast anchor should go down, and sink in the mighty deep, and we remain so unimpaired, so self-supplied, as not to feel the loss—this, this, this, would be, to me, the very realization of American independence and prosperity. But this country is not and never can be truly independent, so long as our own labor and our own capital are left unprotected. Never so long as it is the darling object of our own Government to crush the industry and dash down all the enterprises of those it should protect and foster.

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There is a deficiency in the present year of \$110,000. The Postmaster General states that he has essayed the most rigid economy in the administration of the service, and yet he is satisfied the expenditure cannot be reduced within the income. Under the circumstances, he has thought it necessary to re-adjust the commissions allowed to Deputy Postmasters, by which about \$100,000 will be added to the Department. Should Congress not approve of this step, it can be prevented by reducing the amount of mail service before it goes into effect. Rigid economies have been instituted, not only into the capacity of the Deputy Postmasters, but also into the solvency of their securities.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society have procured a few copies of the Plates to which their attention was called a week or two since by the Herald & Expositor; and they are now for exhibition at Mr. Loudon's Book Store. If desired, a few copies can be obtained there at the Publisher's price.

That he is not "well provided with lounge room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers." In any of these last four cases, it most clearly appears, that the court are not only required to grant the license, but that they cannot grant it, without betraying the trust confided to them. Where the court have personal knowledge, the responsibility most unquestionably rests with them; nor could they, if they would, by any sophistry shuffle it off upon the signers of the certificate. This certificate was intended doubtless as an additional guard, not certainly by transferring the responsibility from the judges to twelve irresponsible men, but by furnishing the court with information in those cases to which their personal knowledge does not extend. By the language of the 5th section already quoted, the court are themselves "to be satisfied" on the question.

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LIST OF CAUSES. For Trial at the January Term, 1842. First week commencing on the 10th January, 1842. Wilson vs Clark et al. Moore & Brother vs J B Lyle. Purcell for use vs McCreedy et al. Reindle vs Sams. Reagle vs All. Grubb et al vs Croft et al. Saving Fund vs Moore. Sams vs Moore & Biddle. Palm vs Beisher. Ege vs Kaulman. Second week commencing on the 17th January, 1842. McGloughlin vs Wolf. Brady & Co vs Hallman. Shank for use vs Alexander. McLeary for use vs Croft et al. Reindle vs Drakbaugh et al. Sams vs Sams. Honner vs Mahon. Miller vs Barr et al. Hughes adm'r vs Myers. Squire et al vs Underwood et al. Hanson vs Craighead. Noble's Ex'rs vs Moore. Wilson vs Alexander. O'Donnell vs Craighead. Cakes vs Moore. Schlosler vs Fenner. Sams vs Beecher. Sams vs Thompson. Reagle vs Sams. Whitton assign'g & Co vs Givin's Ex'rs. Sams vs Sams. Gorges et al vs Giffin. Kennedy for use vs McEvelly. Harris vs Church. McGorgan's ex'r vs Geo. Sanderson, Proth'y. December 8, 1841.