at is proposed each Canton shall furnish.]

3. There shall exist no longer in Switzerland provincial subjects, nor any species of privilege, either local, hereditary, personal or appertaining to families.

4. Every Swiss citizen shall have the liberty of removing his residence from one Canton to another, and freely to exercise his industry in any. It is permitted him to acquire political rights in whatever Canton he establishes himself. But he shall not enjoy, at the same time political rights in more than one Canton.

5. The ancient laws of commerce, external or internal, are abolished. The free exchange and circulation of commodities, cattle, merchandize, &c. are guaranteed. All exclusive commercial privileges are abolished in the interior of Switzerland. The customs, &c. payable on the frontiers, belong to the treasury of the adjoining canton, but the rates and proportions of these, shall be submitted for the approbation of the Diet.

6. Each Canton shall reserve to itself the tolls destined for the repairs of the roads, keeping in order the banks of the rivers, bridges, &c. but the rates of these tolls, as in the foregoing instance, be left to the direction of the Diet.

7. The monies coined in Switzerland shall be of a uniform description, which is also to be determined by the Diet.

8. No Canton shall afford asylum to a criminal legally convicted, nor even to one legally accused.

9. The number of stipendiary troops to be supported in any one Canton, shall not exceed two hundred.

10. All partial alliances of one Canton with another, or with any foreign power is interdicted.

11. The government, or the legislative body of any Canton which shall violate a decree of the Diet, is liable to be cited as rebellious, before a tribunal composed of the Presidents of the Criminal tribunals of all the other Cantons.

12. The Cantons shall possess all those powers which are not expressly delegated to the federal authority.

OF THE DIRECTORIAL Canton.

13. The diet is to assemble by rotation, and at annual periods, at Fribourg, Berne, Soleure Basle, Zurich, and Lucerne.

14. The Cantons of which the above cities are the chief places, shall, in succession, become the Directorial Canton: the year for those purposes commences on the first of January.

15. The directorial Canton shall provide suitable residence, and a guard of honor for the deputies; it also supplies the expences of the Diet.

16. The Avoyer or Burgomaster of the directorial canton, shall unite to those titles that of Landamman of Switzerland. He shall have custody of the seal of the Helvetian republic. He cannot absent himself from the city. The supreme council of his canton shall accord to him an appropriate establishment, and shall defray the extraordinary expences of his official functions.

17. The foreign ministers are to present to the Landamman, their letters of Credence or of recal; and must apply to him on all matters of negociation. He has also in charge the other diplomatic concerns.

18. At the opening of the Diets, he is to communicate to them the necessary information respecting the domestic and foreign concerns of the republic.

19. No canton shall be allowed to call out or put in motion more than 500 soldiers, until it shall have apprized the Landamman of Switzerland of such an intention.

20. In case of a revolt in the interior of any Canton, or on any other pressing occasion, the troops of one canton may march into another canton: but this shall take place only on the requisition of the supreme or petty council of the canton, which wants such assistance; and after taking the advice of the petty council of the directorial canton, the Diet, however, is to be convoked after the cessation of hostilities, or if the danger continues.

21. If, during the vacations of the diet, any disagreement should arise between any two or more cantons, they are to address themselves to the Landamman of Switzerland, who, according to circumstances, shall appoint conciliatory Arbiters, or refer the case to the consideration of the diet on its next sitting.

22. He is to make known to the cantons, every instance in which he deems their conduct likely to interrupt the tranquility of Switzerland, and every thing which takes place of an irregular nature, and militating against either the federal act, or their particular constitution. He may, in some cases, convoke the supreme council, or that of the *Landsgemeindes*, in those places where the supreme authority is immediately exercised by the people.

23. The Landamman of Swizerland sends, in cases of need, inspectors for the purpose of examining the state of the roads, rivers, &c. Where necessity requires it he can direct the immediate execution of public works, and make the necessary arrangements with respect to the expenses thereof, &c.

24. His signature attaches a national credit and character to those acts to which it is affixed.

OF THE DIET.

25. Each Canton sends a Deputy to the Diet, who may be accompanied by one or two Substitutes, who shall be eligible to act as such in case of the absence or indisposition of the principal.

26. The deputies to the Diet are to have instructions and limited powers—they cannot vote contrary to their instructions.

27. The Landamman of Switzerland is, ex officio, deputy of the Directorial Canton.

28. The 19 deputies who compose the Diet, shall have 25 votes in the Deliberations, in manner as follows:

The deputies of those cantons of which the population is more than 100,000 inhabitants, viz. those of Berne, Zurich, Vaud, St. Gall, Argovie, and the Grisons, shall have each two votes. The deputies of those cantons of which the population is less than 100,000 souls, namely, those of Tessen, Lucerne, Thurgovie, Fribourg, Appenzell, Soleure, Basle, Schwitz, Glaris, Schaffhausen, Underwald, Zug and Uri, shall have but one vote each.

29. The Diet at which the Landamman of Switzerland presides, is to assemble the first Monday in June; its session shall not exceed the term of one month.

30. There shall be extraordinary Diets on the following occasions: 1. On the demand of a neighboring power, or of one of the cantons, supported by the supreme council of the Directorial Canton, which shall be assembled on such occasion, if not sitting at the time. 2dly. On the determination of the supreme council, or of the *Lands gemeindes* of five cantons, who can, on such an occasion, demand the proceeding, though the Directorial canton may not concur in it. 3dly. When they shall be convoked by the Landamman of Switzerland.

31. The declaration of war, and the treaties of peace or of alliance, emanate from the Diet; but the concurrence of three fourths of the cantons, on such occasions, is necessary.

32. It shall alone have the power of concluding treaties of commerce, &c. for the foreign service. It authorizes the cantons in case it shall deem expedient, to treat particularly in other concerns with a foreign power.

33. The Diet has the direction of the contingent of the troops to be furnished by each canton, according to article 2. It appoints the commanding officer, and in short, adopts all the measures necessary for the security of Switzerland, and for the execution of the other dispositions of the first articl.: this power comprises internal concerns.

34. It nominates and dispatches Ambassadors Extraordinary.

35. It decides finally upon all matters in dispute between the Cantons. For this purpose it forms itself into a *Syndicat*, but in such case each deputy has but one voice—neither are previous instructions necessary on this occasion.

36. The *Verbal-process* of the Diet is to be entered in two registers, of which one remains with the Directorial Canton, and the other with the state seal, which, at the end of December is to be removed to the chief place in the Directorial Canton.

37. A chancellor and a *Greffier*, appointed by the Diet for two years, and paid by the directorial canton (at the rate the diet shall think proper) shall always accompany the state seal and the registers.

38. The constitution of each canton, engrossed on parchment, and sealed with the Seal of the Canton shall be deposited in the archieves of the Diet.

39. The present federal act, as well as those of the particular constitutions of the 19 Cantons, shall abrogate and annul all interior dispositions whatever that may be contrary to it; and no law relative to the internal affairs of the Cantons, or to the relations between them, can be founded on the ancient political state of Switzerland.

The repose of Switzerland, the success of the new institutions now forming, require that the necessary operations for carrying them into effect, and to transmit to the new magistrates, the care of the public happiness and welfare, be secured from the influence of the passions, and executed with moderation, impartiality, and wisdom.

We cannot hope for a prosperous issue, unless the commissioners, named by the act of Mediation, be animated by the spirit which dictated it.

By these considerations, we, in our said quality, and with the reservations before expressed, do constitute as follows:

1. For the year 1803, Fribourg to be the Directorial Canton.

2. The citizen Louis D'Affry to be Landamman of Switzerland for the said year, and invest him with the extraordinary powers until the assembling of the Diet.

3. The original act of Mediation shall be transmitted to the Landamman, in order to be deposited in the archieves of the directorial Canton.

4. In each canton a commission of seven members, and of which one shall be appointed by us, and six chosen by the ten deputies selected to confer with us, is charged to put into activity the constitution, and to administer it provisionally.

5. These commissions are composed as follows:

Then follow the names of persons appointed to fill the commissions of the different Cantons.

6. On the tenth of March next, the central government shall dissolve itself, after having transmitted its papers and archives to the Landamman of Switzerland.

(To be continued.)

From W[illegible]n's Lectures.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

One of the most dazzling and successful inventors in modern times was *Messmer*, who began his career of Medical Knight-errantry at Vienna. His house was the mirror of high life; the rendezvous of the gay: the young and opulent were enlivened and entertained with continual concerts, routs, and illuminations. At a great expense he imported into Germany the first *Harmonica* from this country: he established cabinets of natural curiosities, and laboured constantly and secretly in his chemical laboratory; so that he acquired the reputation of being a great Alchemist—a philosopher studiously employed in the most useful and important researches.

In 1766 he first publicly announced the object and nature of his secret labours:—all his discoveries centered in the *magnet*—which according to his hypothesis, was the best and safest remedy hitherto proposed against all diseases incident to the human body. This declaration of Messmer excited very general attention; the more so, as about the same time he established an hospital in his own house, into which he admitted a number of patients *gratis*. Such disinterestedness procured as might be expected, no small addition to his fame. He was, besides, fortunate in gaining over many celebrated physicians to espouse his opinions, who lavished the greatest encomiums on his new art, and were instrumental in communicating to the public a number of successful experiments. This seems to have surpassed the expectations of Messmer, and induced him to extend his original plan farther than it is likely he first intended. We find him assuming a more dogmatical and mysterious air, when, for the purpose of shining exclusively, he appeared in the character of a *Magician*—his pride and egotism would brook neither equal nor competitor.

The common Loadstone, or Mineral Magnet, which is so well known, did not appear to him sufficiently important and mysterious: he contrived an unusual one, to the effect of which he gave the name of "*Animal Magnetism.*" After this he proceeded to a still bolder assumption, every where giving it out, that the inconceivable powers of this subtle fluid were centered in his own person. Now the Monodrama began; and Messmer, at once the hero and chorus of the piece, performed his part in a masterly manner. He placed the most nervous hysteric, and hypochondriac patients opposite to him; and by the sole act of stretching forth his finger, made them feel the most violent shocks. The effects of this wonderful power excited universal astonishment; its activity and penetration being confirmed by unquestionable testimonies, from which it appeared, that blows, similar to those given by blount iron, could be imparted by the operator, while he himself was separated by two doors, nay, even by thick walls. The very looks of this Prince of jugglers had the power to excite painful cramps and twiches in his credulous and prejudiced patients.

This wonderful tide of success instigated his indefatigable genius to bolder attempts, especially as he had no severe criticism to apprehend from the superstitious multitude. He roundly asserted things of which he never offered the least shadow of proof, and for the truth of which he had no other pledge to offer but his own high reputation. At one time he could communicate his magnetic power to paper, wool, silk, bread, leather, stones, &c.—at another he asserted, that certain individuals possessed a greater degree of susceptibility for this power than others.

It must be owned, however, to the honour of his cotemporaries, that many of them made it their business to encounter his extravagant pretensions, and refute his dogmatical assertions with the most convincing arguments. Yet he long enjoyed the triumph of being supported by blind followers, and their increasing number completely overpowered the suffrages of reason.

Messmer perceived, at length, that he should never be able to reach his native country, the point which he had fixed as the termination of his magnetical career. The Germans began to discredit his pompous claims; but it was only after repeated failures in some important promised cures, that he found himself under the necessity of seeking protection in Paris. There he met with a most flattering reception, being caressed, and, in a manner adored by a nation, which has ever been extravagantly fond of every new thing, whimsical, and mysterious. Messmer well knew how to turn this national propensity to his own advantage. He addressed himself particularly to the weak; to such as wished to be considered men of profound knowledge, but who, when they are compelled to be silent from real ignorance take refuge behind the impenetrable shield of mystery. The fashionable levity, the irresistable curiosity, and the peculiar turn of the Parisians, ever solicitous to have something interesting for conversation, to keep their active imagination in play, were exactly suited to the genius and talents of the inventor of Animal Magnetism. We need not wonder, therefore, if he availed himself of their moral and physical character, to assure easy entrance to his pretended experiments: in fact he found friends and admirers wherever he made his appearance.*

What splendid promises! What rich prospects! Messmer, the greatest of philosophers, the most virtuous of men, the physician of mankind, charitably opens his arms to all his fellow-mortals who stand in need of comfort and assistance. No wonder that the cause of magnetism, under such a zealous apostle, rapidly gained ground, and obtained every day large additions to the number of its converts. To the gay, the nervous, and the dissipated, of all ranks and ages, it held out the most flattering promises. Men of the first respectability interested themselves in behalf of this new philosophy, they anticipated, in idea, the more happy and more vigorous race which would proceed, as it were by enchantment, from the wonderful impulsive powers of animal magnetism. Nay, even the French government was so far seduced by these flattering appearances, as to offer the German adventurer *thirty thousand livres* for the communication of his secret art. He appears, however, to have understood his own interest better than thus to dispose of his hypothetical property, which, upon a more accurate investigation, might be objected to, as consisting of uncertain articles of purchase. He, consequently, returned the following answer to the credulous French ministers:—"That Dr. M. considered his art of so great importance, and the abuses it might lead to too dangerous, for him, at present, to make it public; that he must, therefore, reserve to himself the time of its publication, and mode of introducing it to general use and observation; that he would first take proper measures to initiate or prepare the minds of men, by exciting in them a susceptibility of this great power; and that he would then undertake to communicate his secret gradually, which he meant to do without hope of reward."

Messmer, too politic to part with his secret for so small a premium, had a better prospect in view; and his apparent disinterestedness and hesitation served only to sound an over-curious public, to allure more victims to his exclusive practices, and to retain them more firmly in their implicit belief. Soon after this he was easily prevailed upon to institute a private society, into which none were admitted but such as bound themselves by a vow to perpetual secrecy. These pupils he agreed to instruct in his important mysteries, on condition, of each paying him *one hundred louis*. In the course of six months, having had not less than three hundred such pupils, he realized a fortune of *thirty thousand louis*. It appears, however, that his disciples did not long adhere to their engagement: We find them separating gradually from their professor, and establishing schools for the propagation of his system, with a view, no doubt, to reimburse themselves for their expenses in the acquisition of the magnetising art. But few of them having clearly understood the enigmatic terms and mysterious doctrines of their foreign master, every new adept exerted himself to excel his fellow-labourers in additional explanations and inventions; others, who did not possess, or could not spare, the sum of one hundred louis, were industriously employed in attempts to discover the secret by their own ingenuity; and thus arose a great variety of magnetical sects. At length, however, Messmer's authority became suspected; his pecuniary acquisitions were now notorious, and our *humane and disinterested philosopher* was assailed with critical and satirical animadversions from every quarter. The futility of his process for medical purposes, as well as the bad consequences it might produce in a moral point of view, soon became topics of common conversation, and, at length, excited even the apprehensions of government. One dangerous effect of the magnetic associations was, that young voluptuaries began to employ this art to promote their libidinous and destructive designs.

As soon as matters had taken this serious turn, the French government, much to its credit, deputed four respectable and unprejudiced men, to whom were afterwards added four others of great learning and abilities, to inquire into and appreciate the merits of the new discovery of animal magnetism. These philosophers, among whom we find the illustrious names of Franklin and Lavoisier, recognized, indeed, very surprising and unexpected phenomena in the physical state of magnetised individuals; but they gave it as their opinion, that the power of imagination, and not animal magnetism, had produced these effects. Sensible of the superior influence which the imagination can exert on the human body, when it is effectually wrought upon, they perceived, after a number of experiments and facts frequently repeated, that *contact or touch, imagination imitation, and excited sensibility*, were the real sole causes of these phenomena, which had so confounded the illiterate, the credulous, and the enthusiastic; that this boasted magnetic element had no real existence in nature; consequently, that Messmer himself was either an arrant imposter, or a deceived fanatic.

In the the mean time this magnetising business had made no small progress in Germany; a number of periodical and other publications vindicated its claims to public favour and attention; and some literary men, who had rendered themselves justly celebrated by their former writings, now appeared as bold and eager champions in support of this mystical doctrine. The ingenious Lavater undertook long journies for the propagation of magnetism and somnambulism*—and what manipulations and other absurdities were not practised on hysterical young ladies in the city of Bremen? It is farther worthy of notice, that an eminent physician of that place, in a recent publication, does not scruple to rank it among medical remedies! Yet it must be confessed, that the great body of the learned, throughout Germany, have endeavoured, by impartial criticism, to oppose and refute animal magnetism, considered as a medical system.

And how should it be otherwise, since it is highly ridiculous to imagine, that violent agitations, spasms, convulsions, &c. which are obviously symptoms of a diseased state, and which must increase rather than diminish the dispositions to nervous diseases, can be the means of improving the constitution, and ultimately prolonging human life? Every attentive person must have observed, that too frequent intercourse between nervous and hypochondriac patients is infectious: and if this be the case, public assemblies, for exhibiting magnetised persons, can neither be safe nor proper. It is no small proof of the good sense of the people of this country, that the professors of this fanatical art could not long maintain their ground; that they were soon exposed to public redicule on the stage; and that the few who are still left are banished to the dark alleys and obsure cellars of the metropolis.

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* His first advertisement was couched in the following high-sounding terms: "Behold a discovery which promises unspeakable advantage to the human race, and immortal fame to its author! Behold the dawn of an universal revolution! A new race of men shall arise, shall overspread the earth, to embellish it by their industry. Neither vice nor ignorance shall stop their active career; they will know our calamities only from the records of history. The prolonged duration of their life will enable them to plan and accomplish the most laudable undertakings. The tranquil, the innocent gratifications of that primeval age will be restored, wherein man laboured without toil, lived without sorrow, and expired without a groan! Mothers will no longer be subject to pain and danger during their pregnancy and childbirth; their progeny will be more robust and brave; the now rugged and difficult path of education will be rendered smooth and easy; and hereditary complaints and diseases will be for ever banished from the future auspicious race. Parents will impart to them the activity, energy, graceful limbs and demeanour of the primitive world. Fathers, rejoicing to see their posterity of the fourth and fifth generation, will only drop, like fruit fully ripe, at the extreme point of age! Animals and plants, no less susceptible of the magnetic power than man, will be exempt from the reproach of barrenness and ravages of distemper. The flocks in the fields, and the plants in the gardens, will be more vigorous and nourishing, and the trees, will bear more beautiful and luscious fruits. The human mind, once endowed with this elementary power, will probably rise to still more sublime and astonishing effects of nature:—who, indeed, is able to pronounce with certainty how far this salutary influence may extend!"

* *Somnambulism* is the art of exciting sleep in persons under the influence of Animal magnetism, with a view to obtain, or rather to extort, during this artificial sleep, their verbal declaration and directions for curing the diseases of body and mind. Such was the rage for propagating this mystical nonsense, that even the pulpit was occasionally resorted to, in order to make—not fair penitents, but fair proselytes too the system.

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