

card-board, gutta-percha, vulcanized rubber, wood, &c.—were made into a bundle, and placed on a table under the hands of a turner. The table turned. Other bundles of other plates were submitted to different persons at other times—and the table turned. Henceforth, therefore, these substances may be used in the construction of apparatus. Neither during their use nor at other times, could the slightest trace of electrical or magnetic effects be obtained.

At the same trials it was readily ascertained that one person could produce the effect; and that the motion was not necessarily circular, but might be in a straight line. No form of experiment or mode of observation that I could devise gave me the slightest indication of any peculiar natural force. No attractions or repulsions, or signs of tangential power, appeared.—nor anything which could be referred to other than the mechanical pressure exerted inadvertently by the turner. I therefore proceeded to analyze this pressure, or that part of it exerted in a horizontal direction; doing so, in the first instance, unknown to the party. A soft cement, consisting of wax and turpentine, or wax and promontum was prepared. Four or five pieces of smooth slippery card-board were attached one over the other by little pellets of the cement, and the center of these to a piece of sand paper resting on the table; the edges of these sheets overlapped slightly, and on the under surface a pencil-line was drawn over the laps so as to indicate position. The upper card-board was larger than the rest, so as to cover the whole from sight. Then, the table-turner placed the hands upon the upper card, and we waited for the result. Now the cement was strong enough to offer considerable resistance to mechanical motion, and also to retain the cards in any new position which they might acquire, and yet weak enough to give way slowly to a continued force. When at last the table, cards and hands all moved to the left together, and so a true result was obtained, I took up the pack. On examination it was easy to see by the displacement of the parts of the line, that the hand had moved further than the table, and that the latter had lagged behind—that the hand, in fact, had pushed the upper card to the left, and that the under cards and the table had followed and been dragged by it. In other similar cases when the table had not moved, still the upper card was found to have moved, showing that the hand had carried it in the expected direction; it was evident, therefore, that the table had not drawn the hand and person round, nor had it moved simultaneously with the hand. The hand had left all things under its behind, and the table evidently tended continually to keep the hand back.

The next step was to arrange an index, which should show whether the table moved first, or the hand moved before the table, or both moved or remained at rest together. At first this was done by placing an upright pin fixed on a leaden foot upon the table, and going that as the fulcrum of a right lever. The latter was made of a slip of foolscap paper, and the short arm, about a quarter of an inch in length, was attached to a pin proceeding from the edge of a slippin card placed on the table, and prepared to receive the hands of the table-turner. The other arm of 114 inches long, served for the index of motion. A coin laid on the table marked the normal position of the card and index. At first the slipping card was attached to the table by the soft cement, and the index was either screwed from the turner, or the latter looked away; then, before the table moved, the index showed that the hand was giving a resultant pressure in the expected direction. The effect was never exerted far enough to move the table, for the motion of the index corrected the judgment of the experimenter, who became aware that, notwithstanding a side force had been exerted. The card was now set from the table, i.e., the cement was removed. This, of course, could not interfere with any of the results expected by the table-turner, for both the handle of plates spoken of and single cards had been freely moved on the table before; but now that the index was witness to the eye, and through it to the mind of the table-turner, not the slightest tendency to motion either of the card or of the table occurred. Indeed, whether the card was left free or attached to the table, all motion or tendency to motion was gone. In one particular case there was relative motion between the table and the hand. I believe that the hands moved in one direction; the table-turner was persuaded that the table moved from under the hand in the other direction: a gauge, standing upon the floor, and pointing to the table, was therefore set up on that end and some future occasions—and then nothing motion of the hand nor of the table occurred.

A more perfect lever apparatus was then constructed in the following manner: Two thin boards 9 inches by 7 inches were provided; a board 9 by 9 inches was glued to the middle of the under side of one of these, (to be called the the table-board) so as to raise the edges from the table; being placed on the table, near and parallel to it's side, an upright pin was fixed close to the further edge of the board, at the middle, to serve as the fulcrum for the indicating lever. These four glass rods, 7 inches long and 1/4 in diameter, were placed as rollers on different parts of this table-board, and the upper board placed on them; the rods permitted any required amount of pressure on the boards, with a free motion of the upper to the lower to the right and left. At the part corresponding to the pin in the lower board, a piece was cut out of the upper board, and a pin attached there, which, being bent downward, entered the nose in the end of the short arm of the index lever; this part of the lever was of card-board; the indicating prolongation was a straight hay-stake, 19 inches long. In order to restrain the motion of the upper board on the lower, two vulcanized rubber rings were passed round both at parts not resting on the table; these, while they tied the boards together, acted also as springs; and while they allowed the first feeble tendency to motion to be seen by the index, exerted before the upper board had moved a quarter of an inch, sufficient power in pulling the upper board back from under side, to resist a strong lateral action of the hand. All being thus arranged, except that the lever was away—the two boards were held together with a string, running parallel to the vulcanized rubber springs, so as to be immovable in relation to each other. They were then placed on the table, and a table-turner sat down to them; the table very shortly moved in due order, showing that the apparatus offered no impediment to the motion. A like apparatus, with metal rollers, produced the same result under the hands of another person.

The lever was now put into its place and the string loosed, so that the springs should cease to play. It was soon seen, with the

party that could will the motion in either direction, (from whom the index was possibly hidden) that the hands were gradually creeping up in the direction before agreed upon, through the party certainly thought they were passing downward only. When shown that it was so, they were truly surprised; but when they lifted up their hands and immediately saw the index return to its normal position, they were convinced. When they looked at the index and could see for themselves whether they were pressing truly downward or obliquely so as to produce a resultant in the right or left hand direction, then such an effect never took place. Several tried, for a long while together, and with the best skill in the world; but no motion, right or left, of the table or hand, or anything else, occurred.

Another form of index was applied thus: A circular hole was cut in the middle of the upper board, and a piece of cartridge paper pasted under it on the lower surface of the board; a thin slice of cork was fixed on the upper surface of the lower board corresponding to the cartridge paper; the interval between them might be a quarter of an inch or less. A needle was fixed into the end of one of the index hay-stakes, and when all was in place the needle point was passed through the cartridge paper and pressed slightly into the cork beneath, so as to stand upright; then any motion of the hand or hand-board, was instantly rendered evident by the deflection of the perpendicular hay stalk to the right or left.

If a finger be pressed constantly into the corner of a window frame for ten minutes or more, and then continuing the pressure, the mind be directed to judge whether the force at a given moment is all horizontal, or all downward, or how much is in one direction and how much in the other, it will find great difficulty in doing; and will at last become altogether uncertain; at least such is my case. I know that a similar result occurs with others; for I have had two boards arranged, separated, not by rollers, but by plugs of vulcanized rubber, and with the vertical index; when a person with his hands on the upper board is requested to press only downward, and the index is hidden from his sight, it moves to the right, to the left, to him and from him, and in all horizontal directions, so utterly unable is he strictly to fulfil his intention without a visible and correcting indicator. Now, such is the use of the instrument with that horizontal index and rollers: the mind is instructed, and the involuntary or quasi involuntary motion is checked in the commencement, and therefore never rises up to the degree needed to move the table, or even permanently the index itself. No one can suppose that looking at the index can in any way interfere with the transfer of electric or any other power from the hand to the board—under, or to the table. If the board tends to move, it may do so, the index does not confine it; and if the index tends to move, there is no reason why it should not. If both were influenced by any power to move together, they may do so, as they did indeed when the apparatus was tested, and the mind and muscles left unwatched and unchained.

I must bring this long description to a close. I am a little ashamed of it, for I think, in the present age, and in this part of the world, it might not have been required. Nevertheless, I hope it may be useful. There are many whom I do not expect to convince, but I may be allowed to say that I cannot undertake to answer such questions as may be made. I state my own convictions as an experimental philosopher, and establish the fact beyond doubt that the hand was giving a resultant pressure in the expected direction. The effect was never exerted far enough to move the table, for the motion of the index corrected the judgment of the experimenter, who became aware that, notwithstanding a side force had been exerted. The card was now set from the table, i.e., the cement was removed. This, of course, could not interfere with any of the results expected by the table-turner, for both the handle of plates spoken of and single cards had been freely moved on the table before; but now that the index was witness to the eye, and through it to the mind of the table-turner, not the slightest tendency to motion either of the card or of the table occurred. Indeed, whether the card was left free or attached to the table, all motion or tendency to motion was gone. In one particular case there was relative motion between the table and the hand. I believe that the hands moved in one direction; the table-turner was persuaded that the table moved from under the hand in the other direction: a gauge, standing upon the floor, and pointing to the table, was therefore set up on that end and some future occasions—and then nothing motion of the hand nor of the table occurred.

M. FARADAY,
Royal Institution, June 27.

SOU' FERN METHODIST CHURCH,
The eighth annual report of the Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been published, and from it we glean the following particulars:

The Society have at present under their pastoral care:

1. In the *Lecture portions of their regular Work*—122 Missions; 104 Missionaries; 29,626 white, 1,412 colored members, with 62 churches; 84 Sabbath schools, and 2,366 scholars.

2. Among the *People of Color*—120 Missions; 120 Missions; 34,637 colored members, with 55 churches, and 19,637 children under religious instruction.

3. Among the *Generalities*—9 Missions; 8 Missionaries; 378 Members; 5 churches; 3 Sabbath schools, and 363 scholars.

4. Among the *Indian Tribes*—30 Missions; 37 Missionaries; 4,332 members; 39 churches; 34 Sabbath schools, and 2,254 scholars; 9 manual labor schools, and 496 pupils.

General Aggregate—Missions, 309; Missionaries, 2,641; churches, 103; church members, 62,911; Sabbath schools, 132; children under religious instruction, 29,189; with 9 manual labor schools, and 496 pupils.

Several interesting letters of the Secretary, from Methodist Indian Missionaries, are published. It is seen that in North Carolina there is a community of 710 Cherokee, who number 17,000 souls. This does not embrace half of their land, the other portion being left out by reason of the debts not being recorded. They have 1,440 acres improved, which, at the State price is worth \$7,640. They own 53 horses, 190 milch cows, 15 working oxen, 135 other cattle, 416 sheep, 516 swine. Their farming utensils are valued at \$8,75. They produce annually 15,300 bushels of corn, 349 bushels of beans, 349 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,699 bushels of sweet-potatoes. This settlement of Indians also has \$87,500 of money at interest.

The receipts of the Society for the year ending April 19, 1853, amounted to \$16,901, of S. Carolina Conference, \$22,319, of Alabama, \$1,193; Georgia, \$18,675; Memphis, \$1,414; Louisville, \$8,626; Kenosha, \$8,191; from U. S. Government, \$26,636; American Mills Society, \$1,000. The Louisiana Conference reports over \$11,000 raised for missions the past year, amounting the sum reported by H. R. W. Hill, of New Orleans, at \$6,000. This consists of 29 bushels of corn, 349 bushels of beans, 349

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