Perception: the actions of perceiving external objects by means of the organs of sense. To conceive the manner wherein sensation is effected. To serve by the way that all the organs consist of little threads, or nerves, each have their origins in the middle of the Brain, and are diffused throughout all the members, and have which have every sense and terminate in the exterior parts of the Body; for when any internal sense cannot be excited, or shaken, without shaking the other by reason they are always in a state of rest, as is the case of a stretched cover, one part of which cannot be lifted without a like motion of all the rest. Observe again, that each sense may excite two ways; either by the end out of the Brain or that in the Brain, if they be excited from without by the action of Agent.
be not communicated as far as the Brain; as frequently happens when the nerves are in a state of relaxation, the soul does not receive any new sensation. Least if the nerves happen to be agitated in the brain by the Capillaries of the animal spirits or any other causes the soul perceives something, though the powers of the several parts of the body remain as perfect as before. If we continue