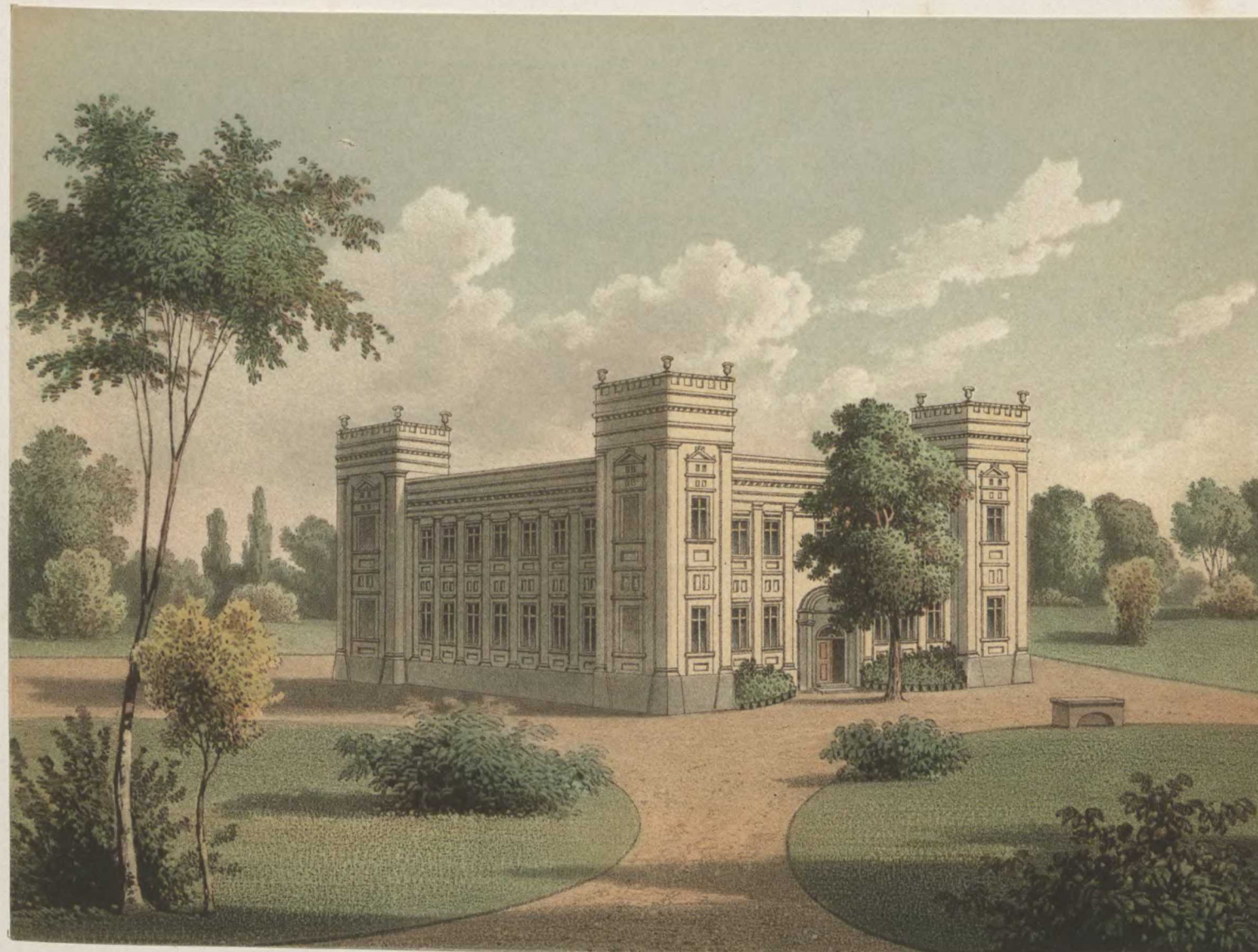


Provinz Posen.

Regierungs-Bezirk Posen.

Kreis Fraustadt.



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TREBEN.



TREBEN.

PROVINZ POSEN. — REGIERUNGS-BEZIRK POSEN. — KREIS FRAUSTADT.

Das Rittergut Treben, früher Trzcinia, beträgt mit einer Ziegelei, dem Vorwerk Wolfsvorwerk (Wilezga) und dem Rittergute Petersdorf (Pietrowice) 3600 Morgen und gehörte zu der Woywodschaft Posen oder dem südpreussischen Polen. Das Schloss bildet ein vollkommenes Viereck mit ganz gleichen Thürmen an allen vier Ecken und einem innern Hof. Das Schloss verdankt seinem gegenwärtigen Eigenthümer, dem Freiherrn von Leesen, seine Neuge-

staltung, der gleichfalls die Umgebung desselben zu einem schönen Park umgeschaffen hat. Im 17. Jahrhundert befand sich Treben in dem Besitz der Familie von Niezychowski. Adam von Niezychowski verkaufte diese Herrschaft an den General Johann von Lipski, der daselbst 1834 in dem hohen Alter von 114 Jahren starb. Aus seiner Erbmasse erwarb der Doctor Schmidt dies Besitz-

thum, dessen Sohn dasselbe jedoch 1859 an einen Herrn von Unruhe veräusserte, von dem Treben aber schon im nächsten Jahre auf den jetzigen Eigenthümer, dem Freiherrn August Ferdinand von Leesen, Erbherrn zu Retschke und Walke, überging, der angewandt ist, den Besitz seiner sämtlichen Güter durch Errichtung zweier Majorate seiner Familie zu erhalten.

THEORY

OF THE

The theory of the mind is a subject of great importance, and one which has attracted the attention of philosophers and scientists for many centuries. It is a subject which has been treated in many different ways, and it is the object of this paper to give a brief account of the principal theories which have been advanced.

The first theory which is mentioned is that of the ancient philosophers, who held that the mind was a simple substance, and that it was capable of receiving impressions from the senses. This theory was maintained by Plato and Aristotle, and it was the basis of the philosophy of the Middle Ages.

The second theory is that of the modern philosophers, who held that the mind was a complex substance, and that it was capable of receiving impressions from the senses, and of forming ideas from these impressions. This theory was maintained by Descartes, Locke, and Berkeley, and it was the basis of the philosophy of the eighteenth century.

The third theory is that of the modern scientists, who held that the mind was a complex substance, and that it was capable of receiving impressions from the senses, and of forming ideas from these impressions. This theory was maintained by Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer, and it was the basis of the philosophy of the nineteenth century.

The fourth theory is that of the modern psychologists, who held that the mind was a complex substance, and that it was capable of receiving impressions from the senses, and of forming ideas from these impressions. This theory was maintained by Wundt, James, and Dewey, and it was the basis of the psychology of the twentieth century.