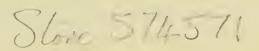


UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

MEDICAL LIBRARY



ANIMAL MAGNETISM HISTORY OF:

Its ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and PRESENT STATE; Its PRINCIPLES and SECRETS DISPLAYED,

AS DELIVERED EY

The Late DR. DEMAINAUDUC.

To which is Added,

DISSERTATIONS

On the Dropfy; Spafms; Epileptic Fits; St. Vitus's Dance; Gout; Rheumatifm; and Confumption;

WITH UPWARDS OF

One Hundred Curcs and Cafes.

ALSO,

Advice to those who Visit the Sick, with Recipes to prevent Infection.

A DEFINITION OF

Sympathy; Antipathy; the Effects of the Imagination on Pregnant Women; Nature; Hiftory;

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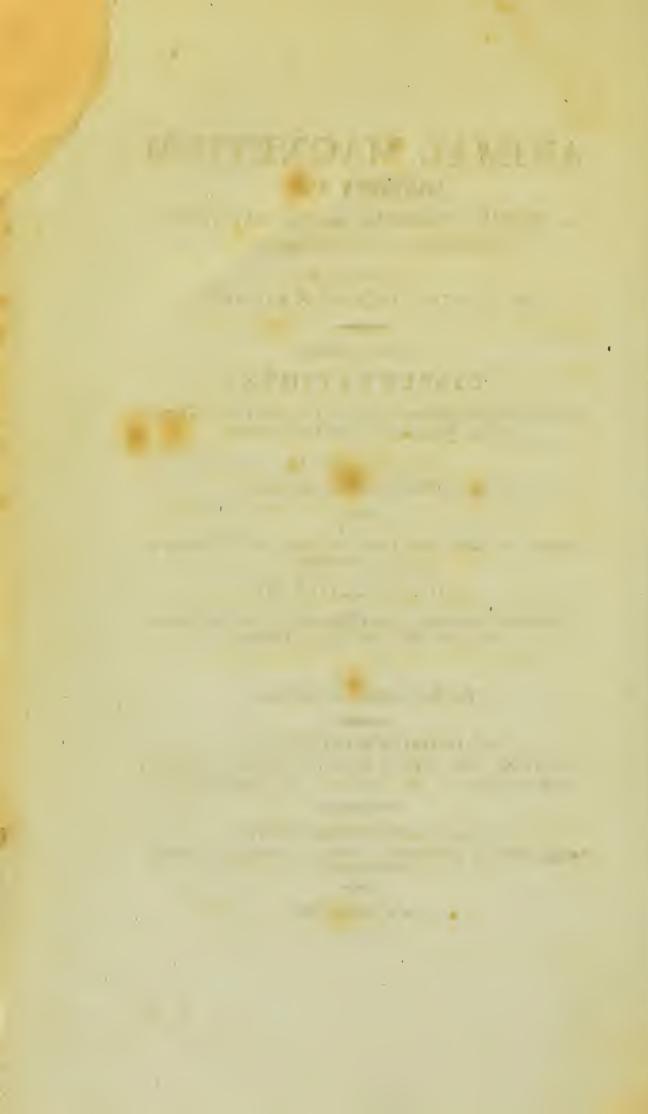
The Refurrection of the Body.

BY GEORGE WINTER, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM MEDICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, AND AUTHOR OF THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

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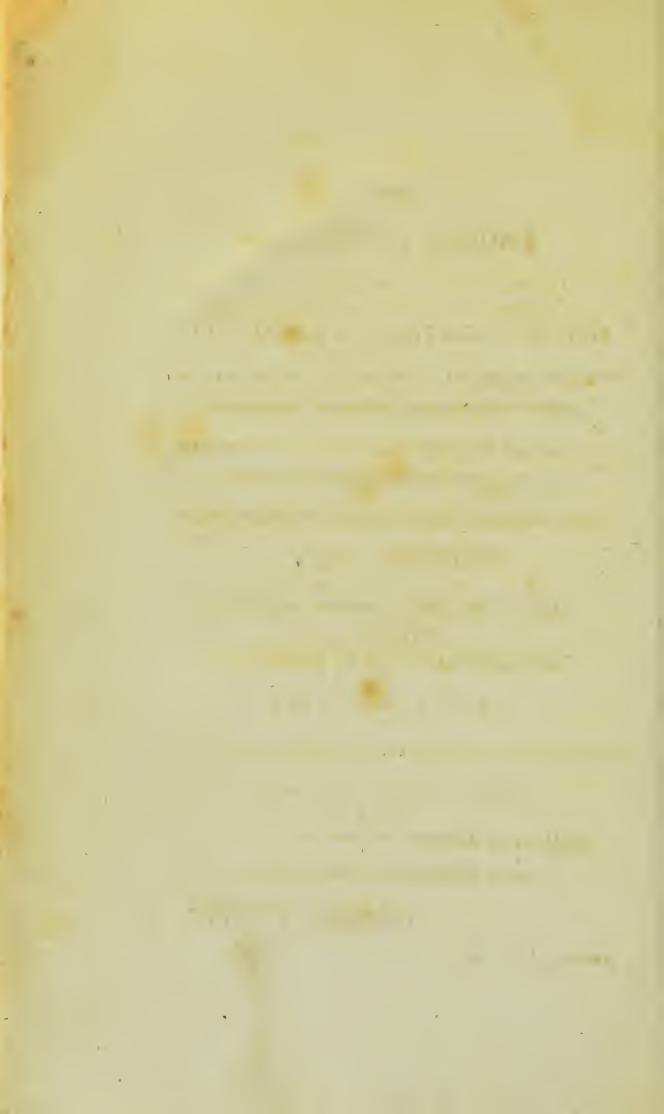
IS,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

By His very Humble Servant, and most Affectionate Brother-in-Law

GEORGE WINTER.

BRISTOL, MAY, 1801.



ERRATA.

OMISSIONS,

OMISSIONS,

which ought to have been inferted as under,

viz.

After the 8th line in page 58, read Mental difeafes fometimes arife from spafmodic affections, of which I have known two instances; one of whom I cured about 6 years ago, and continues well.

After blood in the 11th line page 106, read when the corpulent are inclined to reduce their corpulency; walking, ringing a dumb bell, or any other exercise whereby the whole muscular and nervous systems can be fully exercised, is more beneficial than riding.— But riding on horseback is most falubrious for those of thin habits of bodies; for the reason inferted in the preceeding pages, &c.

Page

Page 145 line the 4th after hat, read that I might be indulged with a full view of his countenance, by which I might be enabled to difcover his difeafe.





INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1778, the Author's very bad state of health induced him to become a pupil to a Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Agriculture; the Instructions he received were so pleasing, that he procured a chemical aparatus, and at his convenient hours has practised Chemistry ever since.

The Author felt the strongest propensity for Medical Studies; soon after he became a perpetual Student to two of the most eminent Professors (Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians,) in all the different Sciences relative to Phyfic and Chemistry; at the same time he became a Student to one of

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of the most celebrated Anatomists in London, for an acquirement of the knowledge of the structure of the human frame. Those regular Instructions in the different Medical Sciences were then attended to, merely for the benefit of the Author's own health, which he deemed much more valuable than any property he possibly could possess. Soon after, he commenced the practice of physic on himself, his servants, and poor people in his neighbourhood, and for upwards of twelve years past, has apropriated certain hours three days in the week to attend to poor people, &c. Those who could afford to purchase medicines, he prescribed for, but to poor people who could not afford, to such he gave medicines. From the number of patients attending, his house frequently appeared more like a hospital, than a private dwelling-house, and the great practice that he has had, in the course of seventeen years, in addition to his regular medical instructions, enabled him to effect the cures herein inserted, (which are only

only a very small part of what he has performed.) But the limits of this work will not permit his inserting the particular modes of treatments and different formules, which for the present he is obliged to postpone to a future period. The Author's hours of study have generally been from five or six, to seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine or ten, to twelve and one o'clock at night. The Author's thirst after knowledge being never satiated, he had the curiosity of even learning that science called Animal Magnetism. The cures transcribed into this work, are for the purpose of informing the reader, that the Author could not cure, even, one of those patients by Animal Magnetism, but that such cures were effected by the powers of medicines.

Medicines in the hands of the ignorant, or smatterers in the knowledge thereof, have too often proved similar to a keen edged tool having cut a muscle or tendon, which B 2 cannot cannot be repaired. Hence, Medicine ought to be exhibited only by the well-instructed and experienced practitioner; agreeably to the disease, age, and constitution, which vary extremely, and ought to be most particularly attended to. The first step for removing a disease, is to know its original cause, and to attend strictly to the effects of the Medicines exhibited, for no one method of cure whatever, will at all times prove effectual, but the course must be altered according to the difference of age and constitution.

"The field is large in which we run our career; nor are the innumerable evils, with which we are daily surrounded, to be remedied by any one method. The two great pillars of Medicine are experience and reason; and he that has no confidence in the latter, at least bids the fairer towards relieving the sick, in proportion to his stock of the former. But yet the business of our proprofession requires the joint assistance of both; because a rational theory will teach a man to apply his experimental knowledge to the various cases that occur."—Mead.



HIS-

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HISTORY OF

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ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

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"PARACELSUS Arecolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus de Hohenheim is to be regarded as the inventor of the magnetical fyftem. He was born at a village near Zurich in Switzerland, in 1493, and died in His profession was that of a phy-1541. fician, and he obtained great reputation by the use of mercury and opium, medicines that were unknown, or not employed by the phyficians of those times. Van Helmont was the immediate fucceffor of Paracelfus in the purfuit of the magnetical fcience, and wrote an express treatife, De Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione. All the other perfons enume-

7.

enumerated, lived in the feventeenth century. The principal authors were Paracelfus, Van Helmont, Goclenius, Burgravius, Libavius, Wirdig, Maxwell, Santanelli, Tentzel, Kircher and Borel.

It is therefore certain, that the affertions of M. Mefmer, which are reprefented by him as principles of his own, do not belong to him; and that this theory, in the room of being an attractive novelty, is an ancient fyftem, abandoned by the learned near a century ago. The fubject of animal magnetifm excited the extremest attention in France, and had for years filled their Journals and Mercures, and had employed fome of their best pens and their brightest wits. By fome it had been applauded as the greatest of philosophical difcoveries, and by others decried as the juggle of an unprincipled impostor.

M. Mefmer, who pretended to be the inventor of the animal magnetifm, was a Ger-B 4 man

man phyfician. The first thing by which he diftinguished himself, appears to have been the publication of a Differtation upon the Influence of the Stars on the Human Body, printed at Vienna 1766, and publicly defended by him as a thefis in that university. In 1774 father Hehl, a German philosopher, ftrongly recommended the use of the loadstone in the art of medicine. M. Mesmer became very early a convert to the principles of this writer, and actually carried them into practice with diffinguished fuccess. In the midst however of his attention to the utility of the loadstone, he was led to the adoption of a new fet of principles, which he conceived to be much more general in their application and importance. In conformity to these principles he laid aside the use of the loadstone, and proceeded with his cures in the method which he afterwards published to the world. This apoftacy involved him in a quarrel with father Hehl and the celebrated Ingenhouz, by whom he had formerly been patro-

patronized; and as their credit in Vienna was extremely high, and their exertions against him indefatigable, his system almost immediately funk into general difrepute. To parry their opposition he appealed in 1776 to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Here however his principles were rejected as " deftitute of foundation and unworthy the fmallest attention." Undifmayed by these important miscarriages, he made a progress through feveral towns of Germany, still practifing the methods of the animal magnetifm, and from time to time publishing an account of the cures he effected, which did not fail to be followed by a detection from his enemies. In the mean time, refolved, as it should seem, if possible not to deprive his country of the benefits of fo valuable a difcovery, he returned a fecond time to Vienna, and made another effay with no greater fuccefs than the former. Decided in his conduct by these uninterrupted deseats, he left Germany and arrived at Paris in the beginning

B 5

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ning of the year 1778, where he met with greater success than elsewhere.

M. Mefmer was from the first defirous of fubmitting his fystem to the examination of the faculty of medicine; but he would not fubmit to a regular and authentic committee appointed for that purpose, apprehensive as he faid of the baleful effects of the spirit of fociety. This exception occasioned a misunderstanding between him and the faculty, and the examination was never made.

In the mean time the new fystem was by no means destitute of enemies. Some of the first pens in France were drawn to oppose it, and among others that of M. Thouret, regent-physician of the faculty. At length it was thought to deserve the attention of government, and a committee, partly physicians, and partly members of the royal academy of sciences, with doctor Benjamin Franklin at their head, were appointed to examine it. M. Mesmer refused to have any communication

cation with these gentlemen; but M. Deflon, the most confiderable of his pupils, confented to disclose to them his principles, and assist them in their inquiries.

The commissioners having convinced themfelves, that the animal magnetic fluid is capable of being perceived by none of our fenses, and had no action either upon themfelves or upon the fubjects of their feveral experiments; being affured, that the touches and compressions employed in its application rarely occafioned favourable changes in the animal æconomy, and that the imprefiions thus made are always hurtful to the imagination; in fine, having demonstrated by decifive experiments, that the imagination without the magnetifm produces convultions, and that the magnetisin without the imagination produces nothing; they concluded with an unanimous voice respecting the exiftence and the utility of the magnetifm, that the existence of the fluid is absolutely destitude

tude of proof, that the fluid having no exiftence can confequently have no ufe, that the violent fymptoms observed in the public procels are to be afcribed to the compression, to the imagination called into action, and to that propenfity to mechanical imitation, which leads us in spite of ourselves to the repetition of what strikes our fenses. And at the fame time they think themfelves obliged to add as an important observation, that the compressions and the repeated action of the imagination employed in producing the crifes may be hurtful, that the fight of these crifes is not lefs dangerous on account of that imitation which nature feems to have imposed upon us as a law, and that of confequence every public process, in which the means of the animal magnetism shall be employed, cannot fail in the end of producing the most pernicious effects.

The

History of Animal Magnetism. 13 The Names of the Committioners. Paris, the 11th day of August, 1784.

(Signed)

B. FRANKLIN, MAJAULT, LE ROY, SALLIN, BAILLY, D'ARCET, DE BORY, GUILLOTIN, LAVOISIER."

Reports of Dr. Franklin, and the Commissioners.

In the year 1788, Dr. De Mainauduc arrived at Briftol, where he delivered lectures on animal magnetifm, and was reported to have cured difeafed perfons, even without the aid of medicines, and of his having the power of treating and curing difeafed perfons at a diftance; all which appeared

peared to me to be very marvellous indeed, and ridiculous in the greatest extreme. As I had acquired the knowledge of phyfic by regular inftructions and practice, I deemed fuch reports to be only the refult of enthufiaftic ideas, cherisched and propogated by a few deluded individuals, stimulated from motives to ferve fome private particular purpofes; accordingly, I treated fuch reports and the fcience with the greatest inexpreffible contempt, to every perfon, and at every place where the fcience was mentioned : however, after .many folicitations, I was prevailed upon to attend the Doctor's treatments, which I must confess appeared to me rather extraordinary. On looking over the lift of Students that had been, or then were under the Doctor's tuition, it appeared that there was 1 Duke,--1 Dutchefs,-1 Marchionefs,-2 Counteffes,-I Earl,--I Lord,--3 Ladies,--1 Bishop,--5 Right Honourable Gentlemen and Ladies,--2 Baronets, -- 7 Members of Parliament, -- I Clergy-

Clergyman,---2 Phyficians,---7 Surgeons, exclusive of 92 Gentlemen and Ladies of respectability, in the whole 127.

Naturally fond of fludy, and my thirft after knowledge being infatiable, I alto was allured to do myfelf the honour of adding my name to the lift; and to inveftigate this very extraordinary Science: and according to the general terms, I paid 25 Guineas to the Doctor, and 5 Guineas for the ufe of the room; I alfo figned a bond for 10,0001. and took an affidavit, that I would not difcover the fecrets of the Science during the Doctor's natural life.

I procured a paper book, &c. for the purpose of taking notes, as usual when attending lectures; to which the Dr. objected; affigning it as a reason, that such notes might be lost, and by that means the ference, or at least part of it might be disclosed; to which regulation I was obliged to comply. But however, as soon as cach

each lecture was finished, I immediately retired, and entered minutes of fuch particulars as I then deemed to be most worthy of attention. In the year 1789, Dr. De Mainauduc repeated his course of lectures, with additions, which I also regularly attended. Hence, had an opportunity of correcting and adding fuch information, as I had before omitted, paffing over fuch parts as appeared to me to be fuperfluous. M. Deflon was a pupil of Mefmer's at Paris, De Mainauduc wás a pupil of Deflon's. In the year 1785, Dr. De Mainauduc published his proposals to the Ladies, for establishing a Hygicine fociety, or fociety of health, to be incorporated with that already established at Paris. Dr. De Mainauduc was a man-midwife, which may account for his addreffing the Ladies on the fubject of this becoming fashionable practice; and that when twenty Ladies should subscribe 15 guineas each, the day should be appointed for the first meeting at his house. The Doctor had fuch fuccess that he rose his price to 25 guineas

guineas for one course, and 50 guineas to perpetual Students. The original theory of Mesmer's, was now laid aside. Dr. De Mainauduc proceeded further into the fcience, and added dignity to the Art; for Mesmer's method appeared to be superstitious juggling in material things. Such was the credulity of mankind, that amazing numbers, myfelf included, were allured to practife this new science, and attempt to effect cures which could not be performed; attempts by filly ridiculous gestures in putting people to fleep, who did not want an opiate; attempts to raise up hands off tables, and other useless actions (which I did not perform) were fo extremely wanton and abfurd as most justly to merit censure. However, Magnetisers increased in a most incredible manner. Mefmer had taught his art to upwards of 300 pupils; Deflon - instructed fo many hundreds, by which it was faid he had cleared 100,000l. Holloway, by his lectures at 5 guineas each pupil, is faid to C have

have realifed 2,000l. Mils Prefcott, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Loutherbourg, Mr. Parker, and Dr. Yeldal, were deemed to be (next to Dr. De Mainauduc) the most famous practitioners and most difinterested, in treating objects who could not reward them for their labours.

In the year 1790, I deem animal magnetifm to have been at its height: it was credibly reported that 3,000 perfons, have attended at one time, to get admiffion at Mr. Loutherbourg's, at Hammerfmith; and that fome perfons fold their tickets for, from One, to Three guineas each.

PRIN-

PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE,

AS DELIVERED BY

DR. DE MAINAUDUC.

THE earth is a globe furrounded by its atmosphere; it is composed of fluids and folids. That folids may by heat be converted into fluids, and that fluids may by cold be rendered folid, is well known. We will fuppole that the earth was folid, and compoled of very minute particles of matter, of three different forts, viz. earth, metals and ice: the component parts of the earth and atmosphere, are most wonderfully arranged in stratums, which evidently appear in the fides of land on the fea-coafts, and by digging deep pits; alfo clouds in the atmosphere, passing at the fame time in contrary directions. if the earth and atmosphere had continued in C 2 a folid

a' folid flate, there would have been no fluidity, for fluidity and heat are effentially neceffary to promote vegetation, for without heat, thofe atoms could not have been feparated from each other, and which would have continued in a contracted flate by the cold, and this, heat only could poffibly effect. Heat is produced by action and re-action; as it is increafed, the degree of heat is augmented, by which the atoms of the heated fubftances are deftroyed and feparated from each other, generating fire, flame and light; but the ceffation of action and re-action, again produces cold and folidity.

Boats employed in the whale fifhery, are fet on fire by the running out of the lines, which is fixed to the harpoon. The natives of India and other countries, produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood against each other. Flints and steel generate luminous globes of fire. Carriage wheels take fire, when the axle trees are not fufficiently greafed to prevent friction, &c. &c. This

This globe with others, fuch as the fun, moon and stars, all of various fizes, are placed by the Almighty Creator, in a boundless expance of atoms, all which are in motion, and employed in their respective departments. And it is not improbable, but this globe which we inhabit, may be a luminary to the inhabitants of other globes in the firmament. Whilft our globe poffeffes a free circulation, action and re-action is employed in producing heat, for the prefervation of fluidity and circulation, without which, vegetation must inevitably cease; vegetables grow, and animals feed thereon.

Concluding that the earth became first fluid by action, re-action and heat, we conceive that the external limits of our atmofphere, are the bounds of the earth ; that the atmosphere is composed of atoms, fimilar in their natures to the earth, but infinitely more minute and delicate; the earthy atoms are attracted by the heat of the fun, float in the atmof-

C 3

atmosphere till storms of rain or condensed vapours deposit them on the carth, for the wonderful purpose of vegetation. Those atoms are at all times in motion, that from their fituation particularly, fuch as floating over low marshy lands, which are generally impure, as confisting of animalculæ, generated on, or near stagnated waters, which are inhaled by those who refide in such low fituations, hence, become heterogeneal to the conftitution, and occasion agues, fevers &c. thus circumstanced, storms of rain become extremely ferviceable, for the difperfion or purifying of fuch heterogeneal atmosphere. The general atmosphere is that medium in which human animal beings and vegetables grow; all which are affemblages of those very atoms which conftitute the earth and its atmosphere, and are not bodies composed of any other materials placed in that medium, excepting fuch bodies as are altered in their qualities by action, re-action and heat, and when mouldered into forms. A regular attach-

tachment universally exists between all particles of a similar nature throughout the whole univerie. The mais of atoms which composes our globe or the earth, atmosphere, and inhabitants, levels all diffinctions among ft them, and fully confirms, that an universal connection does subfift between every particle and mass of particles contained within the bounds of that earth and its atmosphere, whether they are conceived to be under the appellation of men, beafts, birds, fift, trees, or vegetables of any species; which are all particles of the same original mass, and are all employed in regular rotation, in the work of forming, nourishing, decomposing, and of again refuscitating such composed bodies. The general connection of atoms, are not deftroyed by the accumulation of fuch atoms into maffes, but they retain the power of producing impreffions on each other, or of affecting fimilar atoms. All forms composed in and of any medium of particles, must be influenced by whatever affects that medium or fets it in motion: for instance, take a quantity of C 4 fand,

fand, drop into different parts of it anygummy folution, each of thefe drops will accumulate a number of the grains into forms of various fhapes, being an affemblage of atoms into forms, which being in contact with each other, if one of the grains be put in motion, it will ftrike thofe which furround it, which will affect the next, and the whole mafs, muft accordingly become affected.

Water, is also composed of detatched atoms, and the fish it contains, are accumulated masses of atoms, generated from the particles of that water. This water being agitated, most undoubtedly affect the fish, fimilar to thunder disturbing, and causing cels to quit their original residence, in quest of better security, which is a circumstance well known to fishermen, and the curious. The most wonderful formation of the human body, is composed of pipes and pores, beyond conception, and formed of particles, between which, the most minute, and extensive

five porofity is admitted; through which the paffage of atoms and fluids of various denominations, circulate in every direction.

By a pore, we are to underftand, a fpace formed between every two folid atoms in the entire vegetating world, by the liquefaction of the atom, which, when folid, filled up that fpace. Pores were intended by the Divine Creator, to allow, or admit the paffage of fuperfluous fluids from every part of the human body: for the obftruction of pores, muft terminate exiftance.

A bony foundation, formed of particles, limits the fize, and conflitutes the ground work of his figure which is covered with fofter fubftances, and by them moulded into the moft beautiful fymmetry. Mufcles compofed alfo out of atoms, pull the bones into motion, all which is nourifhed by fluid atoms, and from the proper aliments admitted into the flomach. The component particles of man as an affemblage of atoms, will appear

appear to be extremely minute indeed. An example of metallic minuteness, will, I conceive, fully convince us of it.

Let one fingle grain of gold be melted in one pound of *fiver*; fuch grain will be equally divided in the pound of tilver, and if fuch pound of filver be diffolved in aquæfortis, the 5,760th part of pure gold will be found at the bottom of the folution.

Mercury affords another example. Quickfilver divides fo minutely with different fubftances by trituration, as to become invifible, and will pafs through the human pores by friction; part will circulate with the fluids, and pafs out again through the pores, will whiten gold held in the mouth, or filver or gold placed in the pockets adjoining to the fkin.

Microfcopical experiments, from Lewenhock's obfervations, may give us an idea of the porofity of animal flefh. One fquare or cubic

cubic inch of folid flesh exhibits two hundred and fifty thousand orifices or bloodveffels, nine millions of veffels called Lymphatics, and three billions two hundred and forty-four millions of vefiels, carrying ferum only, without red particles; making in all, in that fquare inch of mufcular flesh, three billions two hundred and fifty millions two hundred and fifty thoufand orifices of pipes. This unlimited porofity is wifely ordained to afford a free paffage in every direction for the atoms of the general atmosphere; without which, the fpaces between the atoms must close, and the fluids lofe all power of circulation. Hence, action must cease, heat must become destroyed, and fatal decomposition must take place.

By the continual paffing of the general atmosphere through the fystem, it is at all times full of air. Sir Robert Boyle made the following experiments, by which he found,

found, affifted by the air pump, that, one cubic inch of blood gave thirty-three inches of air; that chyle and milk contained ftill a greater quantity: that one inch of fat yielded eighteen inches of air: that bile increafed in the exhaufted receiver, to ten times its volume, and that faliva fwelled to ten times its fize.

All bodies, whether animals or vegetables whilft living, are furrounded by their own peculiar atmosphere, at a certain distance from their bodies, which are full of pores; which atmosphere compose an elastic covering; part is detached into the general atmosphere, from whence is received back, a regular fupply of atoms. It is well known, that flowers, onions, &c. &c. as also animals, and even minerals emit effluvias; for inftance, brimstone emanates through the pores of the body, tarnisches filver in the pockets, and lace on the cloathes: lead proves injurious to painters and plumbers,

bers, who frequently lose the use of their Hence, it appears that lead is limbs. poifonous, and obstructs the circulation in the human body. Whereas, cooks, butchers, and many other occupations, who live in an atmosphere saturated with nutritious substances, they generally become corpulent, and are healthy. A very great quantity of air, must be continually passing, in and out through the most minute parts of the body, and carry with it into the atmosphere, the useless and malignant particles, which if obstructed, must generate disease. By a proper exertion, that atmosphere furrounding the human body, may, by the volition of the operator, when intended to relieve mankind of disease; be attracted from, or extended to an unlimited diftance on any human being, that is known to be a valetudenarian, and the part of the body that is affected; for the porofity of the human body is fo great, as to be adapted to receive fuch emanations, as an experienced practitioner, may pru-

prudently propel into the affected parts of the patient. All animate and inanimate beings are attached to each other by fimilar atoms in their respective forms, and all these attachments are formed by atmospherical conductors or nerves : for instance, in inanimate substances, place two musical instruments perfectly in unifon, one at each end of the room, and whatever is ftruck on one will be reported by the other. If the key of A be touched on one inftrument, the ftring of A will vibrate on the other; if B be touched on one inftrument, the other instrument will also vibrate B, and other fimilar notes only will be answered. Hence, if inanimate beings are fo aftonishingly affected by each other, how much lefs wonderful is it, that man, an animate being, (to whom the Creator of the whole univerfe has given power over every thing that moveth upon the face of the earth) should affect another, when he intends doing good? Sound is found to travel at the rate of a quarter

quarter of a mile in one fecond : in thunderftorms, the flafh explodes before the clap commences. The flafh is conveyed to us at the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a fecond, but the thunder-clap moves on at the rate of thirteen miles in a minute.

The velocity of a ball, fhot off from a cannon, is at the rate of three miles in one fecond; but the light of the burning powder is conveyed at the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in one fecond.

The atmospherical nerves of found are part of the auditory nerves of hearing in man.

The atmospherical nerves of light form the optic nerves of man and every animate being in the universe. Mr. Boyle informs, that a gentleman confined in a dungeon where there was no light, began to discover light

light in a few weeks after his confinement, which gradually increafed fo much, as to fee rats run about. Many other perfons are recorded, for feeing and reading in the darkeft nights, and that a man at Piía could fee well in the darkeft nights, but very obfcurely by day.

Animal magnetism, has for its particular principles, attention, intention and volition. Attention, totally to abstract the thoughts from every other idea whatever, than that of attending to the difeafed part of the patient: Intention and volition, are earnest defires to remove the disease, by a constant intention within you of doing good; by a vigorous exertion and the amazing powers of fympathy, great operations may be effected; which is produced by the incorporation of the atmospheres, as each body has an atmosphere around it. they have a stronger power over each other, and the more they are combined and exerted, the greater will be

be their force, and the treatment the more effectual. The mental faculties in men, are great beyond conception. It very frequently happens, that when a perfon is fpoken of, he is near, and foon appears, and when you think on an absent person, it frequently happens, that fuch perfon is thinking on you; fuch is the aftonishing power of fympathy.

By the term treating, is meant a procefs made use of by the operator to remove obstructions; to reftore the natural action and re-action in any part of the body, and to affift nature by imitating and re-eftablishing her own laws, when the is become inadequate to the tafk. The pores or veffels being stopped, the fluids and general atmosphere are prevented, a free circulation through the affected part, hence, this state of inaction, occafioned by obstruction, if not removed, is a leading step to complete decomposition.

Let it be remembered, that the fluids and folids of the human body continually fend forth

forth emanations and atoms, all which are fubject to volition; and by a fteady vigorous exertion thereof, the well experienced operator is empowered to propel the particles emanated from the operator's own body, and force them against and into the difeased part of the patient, and at any distance.

It is evident to all medical men particularly, that recent cafes, are much fooner removed and cured, than those of long standing, which require, frequent long and judicious treatment. Inexperience, and difturbances, divert the attention, which has been an inducement to adopt fome mode of action, for the purpose of strictly adhering to the subject we treat, hence, our hands are generally employed in the act of treating, by which our attention becomes more firmly fixed, contributes to fupport this falutary influence, and render it irrefiftably powerful, fo long only, as we perfift in vigorous exertions, by combining the most steady attention, and regular

regular intention to the most active volition, and by concentrating the whole foul on the part afflicted, then the general laws of action and re-action will obey, and fooner or later, according to the nature of the obstruction, the wished for purpose will be effected.

. All forms fend forth atoms.

- Axoms, indicate the fource of the difeafe.
 - Atoms, are repelled and attracted by volition.
- Atoms, produce fenfations when attracted.
- Atoms, vigoroufly propelled against obstructions remove them.
- Atoms, are emanated from folids and fluids.
- Volition is the fpirit, that prefides over atoms.
- Animal nerves, are the inftruments of volition.
- Atmospherical nerves, are the instruments of sensions. Health

Health re-astablished is obstruction removed.

Diseases are fimple and complex. Simple disease is obstruction.

Complex difeafe is accumulated obstruction.

Treatment is a spiritual process;

And a motion of the hands, is an indication of attention, intention and volition.

The nerves are the medium of fenfibility ; in fome fubjects they are weak and lax, in others, they are ftrong and elaftic. When the body labours under difeafe of any kind, the nervous fyftem must be affected, and the fymptoms are agravated in fubjects whofe nerves are inelastic. When relaxed nerves have lost their tone, or contractile powers beyond the possibility of re-instatement, in fuch case, they neither re-act nor result, the formation of obstructions. Sometimes the nerves are fo affected as to curl up, and the muscles

mufcles to which they are connected are contracted and pulled out of their natural attitudes, which is termed fpafm, and a greater degree of contraction bears the name of convultion. The pores are avenues to every part of the body, and no internal part is defitute of nerves. To produce falutary effects, the fuggeftion muft be really *pure and moral*, and the greateft attention muft be earneftly fixed on the patient's difeafe, which when difcovered, we muft direct our whole attention thereto; hence, our emanations will by means of the atmospherical conductors, purfue their courfe as directed.

Human bodies in various refpects, refemble fpunges, and are adapted to receive fuch emanations. When two human bodies are fituated within each others atmosphere, the emanations and atmospherical atoms of each, will be blended together, and received into each others pores.

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The particles emitted from difeafed perfons, are too minute to be difcovered by the naked eye; yet, the perfon who receives them foon becomes fenfible of their effects, which the practitioner must immediately repel.

To discover a patients disease (without being informed thereof) by examination, the examiner should stand or fit in the most easy polition, oppolite to the body of the examined, and prefent the backs of his hands, bent a little inwards; he must steadily and most vigorously command the emanations and atmosphere, attracted from that particular part, and attend to the impreffions produced thereon, -- beginning with the head, and treating the body regularly to the feet. Recourfe must be had to the particles which proceed from the examined perfon, for those particles are fo immediately fubject to the influence of combined spiritual volition, that they fometimes become mixed with the univerfal

verfal medium, give way to our exertions, to purfue the courfe we direct them, and continue unaltered, whilft we exert our influence over them.

Those emanating particles, are the instruments for conveying impressions, which may be attracted, repelled, or directed by the combined power of vigorous unremitted exertion, attention, intention and volition. The most steady and fixed attention is necessary for discovering the disease, as the least inattention will entirely counteract the examination and render it impossible to acquire a perfect knowledge of the disease. All other ideas must be detached from the examiner's thoughts, excepting the object attended to.

The examiner should be extremely deliberate in giving his opinion, and should repeatedly examine the same part, and not decide till he has experienced the sensations to be similar after several trials, Philosophers have compared the human body to an electri-

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cal

cal machine, the arms are fuppofed to be the conductors, the fingers the pointers, which any perfon may experience by trying. Point the fingers of either hand towards the patients heart, for fome time; and you will fenfibly perceive the effects of electricity on the invalid's body; but more particularly attend to the difeased part, for instance, if your patients arm or any other part of the body is affected with a rheumatic pain, which is only an obstructed circulation of the animal fluids; to remove that obstruction, let your whole attention, intention and volition, be earneftly fixed on the difeafed part; fuppofing that your patients arm is under the pressure of your hand, rub it down, even to the tops of the fingers, to caufe a general circulation of the arm. Continue this motion in your own imagination, by very gently moving your hand, which is only for the purpose of keeping your attention fixed, and which you may do without exposure, by putting your hand into your pocket, or under a table, Principles of Animal Magnetism. 41 a table, or in any manner, fo that the motion thereof may not appear rediculous.

To be fuccefsful in your treatments, let your mind be entirely abstracted from every other idea whatever excepting the fubject you treat.

Secondly. Let your mind be filled with sincere affection and benevolence, and let all the energy of your foul be fixed on the relief of your patient.

Thirdly. Let there be a conftant intention imprefied upon your mind; be earneftly defirous to remove your patient's difeafe, and generally fuccefs will follow.

In whatever cafe you operate, have a proper confidence and do not be difcouraged; fhould your expectations be difappointed at the first treatment. Perfeverance is effentially neceffary; it is practice with the instructions given that will make the operator

operator perfect in the Science. The more nervous and weak the conftitution, the fooner will be the operator's effect produced.

Those are the principles of Dr. De Mainauduc's lectures; however plausible they mayappear, I have not been able to succeed in my expectations. I have kept a register of upwards of one hundred cures, which I could not effect by animal magnetism, but were performed by medicines.



DROPSY.

DROPSY.

C SCOTOS -

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THE Dropsy is a preternatural collection of watery humours, or an excess of ferofities in any part of the body. There are feveral species of dropfy.

Leucophlegmatia or Anasarca, is that fpecies when the accumulated lymph flagnates in the cellular fyftem; there is a foft inelaftic fwelling or intumefcence of part or the whole body: Sometimes by long flanding and neglect, I have obferved that the abdomen became fo hardened and inelaftic to the ftrongeft compression, which admitted of no impression.

Ascites,

Ascites, when the water is collected in the cavity of the abdomen, or when the water is extravalated between the tendons of the tranfversal muscles of the abdomen, and the peritoneum.

Tympanites, is a flatulent tumor or fwelling of the abdomen, very hard, equable and permanent, whereby the fkin is ftretched fo tight, when ftruck it gives a found like that of a drum.

Hydrocephalus, is a preternatural diffention of the head, to an uncommon fize, by a ftagnation and extravafation of the lymph, which when collected within fide of the bones of the cranium, the hydrocephalus is then termed internal; (and which is feldom to be met with, but in infants,) as it is external, when retained between the common integuments and the cranium.

Hydrocele, is a dropfy, or collection of water in the Scrotum, which fometimes grows very

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very large, without pain, but exceeding troublesome to the patient.

Hydrops Uteri, or dropfy of the womb, Dr. Mead obferved, "that there is no fpecies of dropfy worfe than that of the Ovaries in women. For thefe organs first grow Schirrous, then they are inflamed, and at length gangrened; they likewife fwell to a vast fize, being gradually stretched by the juices is fluing out of their bursted lymphatics, which are very numerous. Hence, this difease is very feldom cured."

Hydrops pectoris or hydrothorax, dropfy of the breaft. This difease shews itself by a dyspnæa, pallid countenance, ædematous swelling of the feet, small quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, sudden and spontaneous rousing from sleep, with palpitation of the heart, and water sluctuating in the chest.

Causes.—The Dropfy often times arifes from drinking cold water, or very weak liquors,

liquors, particularly when the body is heated by violent exercife, or from drinking ftrong spirituous liquors. It is a notorious observation, that whoever drinks much, and does not discharge urine in proportion, may expect to encounter with a dropfy ere he dies; and that whoever attempts the cure of that disease without diuretic medicines is by no means properly equipped for his profession. The want of proper exercise is frequently the caufe of the dropfy. It is fometimes occafioned by very poor living, fuch as unwholefome food, and the ufe of vegetables that do not produce nourishment, also obftructed perspiration and circulation, that generate an excels of ferofities, which are generally accumulated in the reticular or cellular membranes. It fometimes proceeds from exceffive evacuations, fuch as drastic purges too frequently repeated, and particularly too copious bleedings. It is frequently owing to an hereditary difpofition. When application is made in time to an experi-

experienced phyfician, the dropfy may be eafily and effectually cured.

The following are a few of the many dropfical cafes which I have cured in the courfe of my practice.

Miss Elizabeth Warden, at Miss Page's, milliner, in High-ftreet, Briftol, aged 23, had been ill of a dropfical habit of body upwards of 2 years. On the 12th of June, 1791, fhe put herfelf under my care, when fhe was afflicted with the dropfy (anasarca) &c. within 3 months, I perfectly cured her. —No relapfe.

Isabella Curtis, aged about 40, Seamstrefs, Lamb-street, near College-green, Bristol, her disease the dropfy, (ascites) had been ill upwards of 4 years, had taken great quantities of medicines, without effect, on the 24th of August, 1791, she applyed to me, and on the 29th of November following, came to return thanks, being cured.

Mrs.

Mrs. aged 38, wife of Mr. Henry Harding, fchool-master, St. George's, near the new church, Kingswood, Glocestershire; applyed to me on the 22d of May, 1793, dropsy (ascites) palpitation of the heart; a large swelling under the knee, extremely painful; a great defluction from the head, of a very fetid smell.—On the 1st of September following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

Ann, aged 33, wife of *Ibomas Cary*, fhip-joyner, No. 19, Frog-Lane, Briftol; applyed to me on the 12th of June, 1794, a dropfy (*Leucophlegmatia*,) 6 years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.— On Sept. 3d following, returned thanks, cured.—No relapfe, and was perfectly well two months ago.

Mariah, aged 19, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Price, Boar's-head yard, near College-Green, Briftol; violent spass in her fide, palpitation

Dropsy. 49

palpitation of the heart, very costive, &c. dropfy (ascites) had commenced; applyed to me on the 22d of December, 1795, had been ill 3 years, not able to do any work ; on the 23d of February following, returned thanks, perfectly cured.

Recent cases and cures .- Mrs. Burd, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, now living at No. 8, Stoke's-Croft, Briftol; sent for me on Saturday night the 3d of June, 1799, her difeafe the dropfy (ascites) and gout; her gouty pains were fo extremely excruciating, that I could clearly hear her groans at the bottom of the stairs ascending to her room. These parts of both feet, from the articulations containing the tendons of the extensors of the toes, were extremely enflamed and fwelled; her countenance pallid, loss of appetite and of fleep. The lady's legs and ancles were also greatly swelled and pitted, her body was greatly extended by the water therein contained, and as I conceived that one difeafe

eafe at one time was fully fufficient for a patient to be informed of : Hence, I first attended to the gout; the medicines that the took gave her eafe, (agreeably to what I informed her) within three hours after being taken. On the Monday following I attended the lady, who was perfectly free from pains and able to walk a little. Finding her pains alleviated fo well, I then ventured to inform her of her other difeafe, the dropsy, at which she startled; however I had taken care to provide the proper medicines, and gave the neceffary directions for taking them : within one month after I perfectly cured her of both diseases, and at this time she enjoys an excellent state of health, has a florid complexion, and is as alert as any young lady at the age of 16.

Mrs. Freeman, a widow, aged about 32, at Mrs. Sheppard's, Dighton-street, Bristol, applyed to me on the 16th July, 1799, her disease a dropsy (ascites) had been ill upwards of

of 3 years, and had taken many medicines, she soon found great benefit from the medicines I prescribed, but in less than 3 weeks after she applied, she was sent for to her mother, who lived at Shrewsbury, lay dangerouslyill; she took a small quantity of medicine with her, which she found great benefit from, but omitted fending for more.-On the 7th of April last, 1800, she returned to Bristol and again applyed to me, when her abdomen was diftended to a most enormous fize, and fo hard that the strongest compression could not make the least impression; her legs and feet were fwelled and pitted : fhe alfo had the hemorrhoids, which with the fwelling in her legs and feet I removed in the course of about a month, but could not reduce the fize of her body nor remove the hardnefs. Although I had attended innumerable furgical operations, I could never use the knife myself, therefore declined tapping her; in confequence, fhe applyed to a furgeon, the most eminent in his profession, E 2 possessed

poffeffed of the greatest humanity, and who took every method to aleviate her pain.-On Monday the 30th of June she was tapped between nine and ten quarts of a viscid, brownish coloured matter was discharged. On Thursday the 10th of July, she was again tapped, when 6 quarts was drawn off. On Saturday the 2d of August, she bursted, the quantity of viscid humour was very great. And on the Monday following, she died. Hence, she fell a victim to her own imprudence, in discontinuing the medicines she had found fuch benefit from, for the purpose of attending her fick mother, which must be acknowledged was extremely commendable; yet, there was a duty she ought to have attended to, that of re-establishing her own health.

Miss S. W. aged 17, of St. Augustine's Parish, Bristol; application was made to me on the 5th of April last, (1800,) her disease the dropsy, (ascites) occasioned from drinking

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ing cold water, the first fymptoms appeared about 13 months preceeding. Within 3 months I cured her, and she is now perfectly well.



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SPASMODIC

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.

SPASMODIC affections, from the most attentive observations, I have experienced, that spassing affections are of different species, and arise from different causes. When a muscle becomes contracted, I deem it to be owing to the want of a sufficient quantity of animal fluid and vital heat to feed and nouriss the muscular system, hence, lock'd-jaws, and what is generally called cramp in the legs and thighs originate.

Spasms, or cramp in the ftomach, fometimes arife from a vifcid humour or phlegm being generated there, by eating fome fpecies of vegetables, fuch as waxy potatoes, carrots,

carrots, mushrooms, greens, and other forts produced in the vegetable kingdom; high feasoned and hard falted meats which do not nourish the constitution, but often remain a long time, particularly in cold ftomachs; hence are converted into a viscid mucus, which often times becomes a nidus for worms that frequently feed upon the coats of the stomach, when they cannot be otherwise nourished. Hence, I would recommend the best fresh animal food drest in the plainest manner, with its own gravy freed from the fat, which I deem to be the quinteffence of the meat; and fuch vegetables only as are the eafieft of digeftion, which the stomach will discover; as the constitution is the grand dictator, and by which we ought to be governed.

Spasms alfo, may fometimes arife from a vifcid mucus obstructing the junction of the bile with the chyle in the duodenum, hence the bile produces jaundice. Sometimes the E_4 bile

bile is forced through the pylorus into the ftomach, and difcharged at the mouth, but 'till fuch obftructions are removed, fpafms or pains will continue.

Spasms, fometimes arife from drinking tea or diluting liquors too hot, or from an exceflive use of spirituous liquors, all which tend to attenuate and diffipate that fine animal fluid, of which the nervous and mufcular systems are robbed of that food intended for their nourishment and support; hence, from the want thereof the nervous system becomes relaxed and debilited, and I conceive that the muscular system becomes contracted, similar to a strip of leather, which when deprived of its oleagenous particles, becomes contracted and shrivelled.

Spasms and palpitations of the heart, are very frequently produced by frights and vexations. The patients I have had of that defcription are extremely numerous indeed; frights producing fpafms also produce convulsions,

vultions, epileptic fits and chored sancti viti or St. Vitus's dance. The first year after I had attended my first anatomical instructions, and when I refided in the country, I shot a crow, and only broke its wing which I divided at the articulation of the pinion, I lodged it in a fmall room, with barley, water and earth, it eat but very little. Sometimes once, fometimes twice a day I went into the room and harraffed it without touching; it died at the expiration of about 7 days. Ι diffected, and examined its intestines in the most minute manner I possibly could, but discovered nothing particular 'till I opened the heart, where I found in the ventricle a worm of a blackish colour, about the fize and make of a very fmall grain of wheat .---Worms in the heart are oftentimes the caufe of sudden deaths. Sphererius informs us that a Florentine gentleman discoursing one day with a stranger in the Duke of Tuscany's palace, fell down dead on a fudden, his body was opened on fuspicion of being poifoned; on

on diffecting the heart, a living worm was found therein. This cafe induced me to try the experiment on the crow. Hence, I conceive that fretting and vexations, arifing from difappointments or frights, is the caufe of that difeafe fimilar to the above; and which is frequently faid, that fuch a man died of a broken heart.

Mrs. Bradley, aged 64, kept a lodging house in Frogmore-street, Bristol, on the 8th of October, 1791, application was made to me; she had been extremely ill two months, and particularly so for the preceeding fortnight, which confined her to her bed. For the preceeding 23 years, she had a fixed pain in her right side and stomach, which all the medicines she had ever taken did not remove. By the 1st of November following, she was perfectly cured, and had no relapse during two years, when she removed to a distant part of the city.

Extract

Spasms:

Extract of a letter from I. H. Esq. Crutched Fryers, London, dated the 7th of December, 1791.

" I now according to my promife and your kind requeft, transmit you the cafe of the young lady 1 mentioned, when I laft had the pleasure to see you.

About thirteen years ago she was first feized with violent spafms in the pit of the stomach, after remaining there a confiderable time, it flew to the left fide and afterwards to the right. Whenever she has the spasms a violent pain in the back attends it, and she is very fick; at prefent the pain is more in the bowels confiderably lower than it ever was before, and the is worfe in the evening, particularly every third day. Hot rooms very much increase her disorder, all kinds of acids disagree, as do vegetables of every fort except potatoes, all spirits make her worfe. Camphored juleps relieve the pain for a short time. Laudanum has been taken in great quantities

quantities without effect. When at Bath she found benefit from the hot Bath, but it weakened her fo much she was obliged to leave it off. Flowers of cardamoms have been tried, but without fuccefs. She is at prefent trying mephitic water, joined to all this, she has had the advice of every eminent phyfician in London and Bath. She is now quite willing to abide by your directions."-As I did not deem this letter fufficiently explicit, I transmitted about twenty interrogatories to Mr. H. which were delivered to the Lady Miss E. T. who fent me a most explicit anfwer; the moment I read her letter I understood her case perfectly well; and informed her that if the would strictly follow my directions, I had no doubt of being able to effect a cure in about eleven or twelve months. Miss T. began taking the medicines fent, on the 22d of December, 1791. And I cured her within 6 months.

Extract from her letter dated London, April 12, 1792. "I think it is now about the time

Spasms.

time you were fo obliging to defire to hear from me, I have taken the medicines as you directed; and have the pleafure to inform you that I am better than *ever*. Pleafe God I keep well through this month, which has always been the most trying to my constitution, I shall believe myself perfectly cured."

Extract from another letter dated London, June 13, 1792. " It is impossible for me to express how greatly I feel myself indebted to you for the wonderful re-establishment of health, I may at present with safety fay I am poffeffed of. The months of April and May are now over; two months which for twelve years past, have been particularly melancholy to me, but this last spring, with attending frictly to your prefcription, I have thank God, overcome the relapse with which I was as usual threatened. I have for above a fortnight been perfectly free from pain, and am fo furprifingly stronger, that I can walk a mile and a half without the least inconvenience, when

when formerly a quarter of a miles' walk would have put me in agonies; in fhort I think myfelf completely bleffed: and the comfort I enjoy is evident to all my friends, for I have the pleafure to hear all my acquaintance fay, who, or what miraculous perfon has reftored you to fo much happinefs? why you look as chearful, and different as it is poffible. Indeed, with a grateful heart I readily acknowledge the kind perfon to whofe benevolence and indefatible endeavours through the grace of Providence, I am as it were created a new creature. E. T."

Extract of another letter from Miss T. dated London, Feb. 4, 1793, being eight months after the preceeding.

" Enjoying at prefent a *perfect* re-eftablithment of health, I should think myfelf very undeferving the *great* bleffing I have received if I were to let you be unacquainted with the good intelligence, from whose invaluable

Spasms.

valuable advice and benevolence, by the Almighty's providence I have been fo miraculoufly reftored. When firft you did me the favor to fludy my cafe, I muft own I thought all your kind endeavours would be in vain, to regain my long loft health, or even to have moderated the complaint. I judged indeed, from what you will allow I had fufficient caufe; the feries of difappointments I had met with from all medical powers. Such a recovery therefore as I now experience feems a double proportion of happinefs conferred upon me. E. T."

Miss T. was perfectly well on the 7th of September, 1799.

Mrs. J. T. aged 30, lived with Richard Bright, Efq. Briftol, applyed to me on the 9th of July, 1792, had been ill 11 months, a violent fixed pain in the ftomach and back, a fwelling on her abdomen about the fize of a goofe's egg, which difperfed when lying down; frightful dreams, ftartled in her fleep, palpita-

palpitation of the heart; gravel, very coffive, fuppreffion of urine, &c. On the 3d of September following, she discharged two large tea spoonfuls of gravel, of the size of pins heads; and on the 10th of September she was perfectly cured.—Returned thanks.

In the month of August, 1792, I breakfasted with Mr. P. an attorney at law in Cardiff; by Mrs. P.'s countenance, I could perceive that the was afflicted with violent fpasms, &c. &c. which I described to Mr. P. in Mrs. P.'s absence, and requested he would enquire if my description was just, if it was, I could cure her. Accordingly Mr. P. did enquire and informed me that my observations were true, she had been afflicted upwards of four years; the had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually. Mrs. P. aged about 30, put herfelf under my care. On the 10th of August, 1792, I sent her medicines, and within two months she was perfectly cured. She had been married feveral years

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years to Mr. P. but no pregnancy. Within twelve months after Mrs. P. was cured, the was delivered of a very fine girl, who is now alive and well.

Mr. Rees Else, gentleman, aged 48, Kingfdown-parade, Briftol, applyed to me on the 22d of December, 1792; had been ill 5 years, during which time he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; his complaints were pains in the back owing to a fall; violent fpafms, fometimes a round fwelling in the fide about the fize of his fift, which would difperfe, and return again; gravel, frightful dreams and ftartled in his fleep. On the 14th of February, 1793, informed me that he was perfectly cured, and has continued well ever fince.

Mr. H. P. aged 32, now living on the Queen's-parade, Briftol, applyed to me on the 4th of May, 1793; informed me that he had lived fometime at Jamaica, where he had been feized with illnefs, that he had ap-F plyed

plyed to Drs. Lloyd; Marshall; Jepson; and Reynolds, but without effect. Agreeable to Dr. Reynolds's advice, he returned to his native air at Chepftow, Monmouthshire, where he took great quantities of medicines; he was confined to his bed, fuffered the most excruciating spasmodic pains, frequently delirious, and was prayed for in church: finding no permanent relief, he came to Briftol, where he also took great quantities of medicines before he came to me; I understood his disease perfectly well, I prescribed, and gave him directions how to live, all gratis, and defired that he would call upon me every week, that I might be informed how the medicines agreed with him, and for the purpose of making any necessary alteration.-In the course of about a fortnight he called, and informed me that the medicines agreed with him very well, (of courfe wanted no alteration) that he was better, but had loft my prefcription and defired to have another, which I gave him; but he never

never called upon me fince to inform me of the effects of the medicines, which was all I required. About fix months after, I accidentally met, and asked him how he was, he faid that he was perfectly well, and had cured himself by his own prescription. Such grateful conduct of a man having laboured under fuch an exceffive heavy load of affliction, and who had been under the care of so many of the faculty, ineffectually, before he came to me; his behaviour gave me fuch a difgust, as to go out of the house immediately, and to have no further conversation with him; but curiofity induced me to go to the Chymift, who supplied him with the medicines, after defcribing his perfon, I enquired if he had had medicines there agreeable to my prefcription, and for how long a time. They informed me that he regularly continued coming there with my prescription for about 2 months, but that they had not feen him lately. It is really aftonishing to me, and greatly to be regretted that this very grateful and polite F 2 gentleman

gentleman should not have cured himself before he had applyed to me !!! This circumstance I will submit for the reader to reflect upon, if be choses.

I have many times met illiterate perfons whom I have cured, and enquired how they were, their anfwers generally were, that if they had not met me, they intended coming as that, or the next day, to return thanks, fuch conduct from *that* clafs of people is excufeable, as I impute it to their ignorance.

Miss W. aged 22, of the parish of St. Augustine, Bristol, applyed the 15th of July, 1793, perfectly cured of spasmodic complaints.

Mr. John Henwood, aged 25, gentleman, St. Mitchell's, Cornwall, had been subject to violent pains in both his sides from his infancy, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 17th of November, 1796, Mr. J. H. applyed to me; on the 1 stof

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1st of January, 1797, perfectly cured,—no relapse.

Mrs. Mary Pike, widow, aged 43, carrier, at Cromhall, Glocestershire, applyed to me on the 10th of January, 1799, had violent spafms in the stomach and sides, and continual belchings for upwards of 7 years, and excessive bad for the preceeding 12 months, had taken many medicines ineffectually.— On the 5th of June last, she came (being the first opportunity) to return thanks, and brought another patient with her.

Mr. G. C. aged 40, farmer, at Charlton, in Gloceftershire, applyed to me on the 6th of June last, had been for many years afflicted with violent spasses in the fides, frequent pains in his bowels, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, and frightful dreams, had taken great quantities of medicine ineffectually. By the middle of December last, was perfactly cured,—no relapse.

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EPILEPTIC

EPILEPTIC FITS.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, aged 20, fhop man to Mr. M'Cartby, tea-man, opposite the Exchange, Bristol, afflicted from his infancy with epileptic fits, which were daily increafing; applyed to me on the 5th of August, 1793; on the 25th of Sept. following came to return thanks being cured; fometime after I met him in the street, when he informed me that he had had no relapse: I have never met him fince.

Sarab; aged 17, daughter of Sarab Chapman, Horfe-ftreet, Briftol, applyed on the 27th of June, 1793, violent epileptic fits, feveral in a day; cured within 3 months.— No relapfe.

John Rice, aged 33, Avon-street, Bristol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 15th of October, 1774,

Epileptic Fits.

1794, he applyed to me; on the 12th of December following, returned thanks,—cured.

Sarab Lawrence, aged 21, at Mrs. Huntley's, grocer, Frogmore-street, Bristol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, sometimes two or three in a day, and increasing in strength, on the 28th of April, 1796, she applyed to me; on the 1st of June following, returned thanks, being perfectly cured: Since I commenced writing this case, she has declared to me, that the has not had the least symptom of a relapse.

Mr. Joseph Toye, aged about 59, Tinplate-manufacturer, Maryport-ftreet, Briftol, had been afflicted with epileptic fits fince the 26th of October, 1760, being upwards of 36 years ftanding, during which time he took immense quantities of medicines without relief.—On the 5th of July, 1797, he applyed to me, within two months after I cured him, and at this time enjoys a good state of health.

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One

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One case was fo extremely particular as perhaps never to have been read or heard of, at least I never have.-On the 6th of March, 1793, a farmer, aged about 44, living in Stapleton parish, at the distance of 3 miles from Bristol, applyed to me, his information was, that on every rogation eve, for the eleven years preceeding, he was attacked with most violent spasmodic pains, which caused a kind of flupor and languor, that continued fometimes fix, feven or eight weeks, and thereby rendered him incapable of attending properly to his bufinefs. During the time from whence he was first afflicted, he had taken great quantities of medicines, had alfo been magnatised, by the late Dr. De Mainauduc, but all proved ineffectual.-On the 24th of May following, he came to inform me that he was perfectly cured .- Mr. Shield, near the French-prison, at Stapleton, Glocestershire, was a witness to the cure.

OF

OF THE GOUT.

STODA STOC

HE numerous Authors who have written on the gout fince the time of Hippocrates, have in general materially differed in their opinions relative to the caufe and cure of that difeafe. It might at this period, appear a moft prefumptuous act, to introduce any new fentiments on that difeafe, which I would not attempt, did I not deem myfelf fully juftified from the long experience, ftrict attention and obfervations I have made on that difeafe, and my fuccessful mode of treatment. It has been the general idea that the gout is incurable, which has prejudiced the minds of mankind fo much, that they are are deaf to common reason, grounded on the most philosophical principles. The general opinion is, that the gout should be left to nature, with the affistance of patience and flannel, and that by bringing on a regular fit prevents other difeases, which appears to me to be abfurd in the extreme; for would any man endowed with common fenfe, with and fuffer his body to be faturated with viscid humours, when they could be eafily attenuated and expelled. I have never yet had a cafe of the gout, but what was accompanied with either the stone, gravel, dropfy, or the jaundice. In some cases persons are rendered incapable by accidental events of making use of proper exercise, to cause fufficient perspiration to carry off the morbific humour. In other cafes I have known young men who have had it in their power to be cured by proper medicines and reasonable, but not by exceffive modes of eating or drinking to excess; nature must be properly supported, but they chose to indulge their

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their own inclination to nurfe and cherifh this genteel disease, by feeding it with brandy, madeira and high feafoned meats. Hence, I conceive that the gout is in general deemed to be a genteel (may I be permitted also to add a lazy) difease, and which by some persons is deemed neceffary to conflitute the patient to be denominated a gentleman.-17 years practice, frict attention and observation enables me with the greatest confidence to fay, that when there are no concrete masses, commonly called chalk ftones, formed; which by degrees ftuff the joints, and deftroy their action; or when the conftitution is not too much debilitated by nourishing and feeding this genteel difeafe; I will with the greatest certainty affert, that it is easier cured than three parts out of four, of the difeafes that mankind is incident to. The limits of this work does not permit me at present, to give a minute definition of this difease nor the different prescriptions or formules, but I will endeavour to prefent my ideas in as fhort and explicit a manner as I can. The

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The ftomach is the fountain of ninetenths of the difeafes that mankind is fubject to; the vibration of the pulse of children is much quicker than that of adults; their stomachs are also hotter, which enable them to digeft half ripened fruit, &c. which adults cannot fo eafily digeft. As mankind advance in years, the heat in their blood and ftomachs gradually decrease; perfons who have cold and phlegmy ftomachs, frequently eat vegetables; fome species of which are very hard of digeftion, and by lying long in the ftomach, generate viscid acrimonious humours, which are conveyed into the capillary arteries and lymphatic veffels; when this vifcidited fluid enters through the extreme parts of the body, into the ligaments of the joints, and the tendons of the muscles subferviant to their motion, it becomes coagulated, it irritates and frets them; hence, an inflammation and a most excruciating painful tumour is formed, which is commonly called the gout. Such pains are by no means to be mitigated

mitigated by external remedies of any kind whatever; for by fuch attempts the gouty humours may be forced back upon the vital organs in a moment, and the patient's life put into the most imminent danger. Hence, every method should be immediately taken to remove it into the extremities again. Camphorated æther or burnt brandy spiced, should *at all times* be kept in readiness to difpel this fiery active and tormenting foe.

My mode of treatment in general, but acting according unto particular circumftances, is to order abftinence from all vegetables, (excepting very few particular fpecies) hard falted and high feafoned meats, fugar, and all fweet things, which generate acidity in the ftomach, and most particularly from milk, or any preparation therefrom, for milk turns four in fome constitutions and fills the body with wind. In other conftitutions it curdles and generates viscidity. All vegetable acids are injurious, but mineral acids

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acids are falubrious. As much fresh animal food may be taken as the stomach can digest. Good nourishing broths, the fat to be taken off when cold, afterwards warmed and taken when wished for. A flice of bread toasted very brown with boiling water poured thereon and immediately covered 'till cold, is what I recommend to be drank at meals, as being most affimulating to chyle and promoting the fpeediest digestion; after, a few glasses of madeira or other wines, or more particularly wine and water, or weak brandy and water; if fweetened, clarified honey fhould be used as it is penetrating, deterging; promotes expectoration, and cleanses the kidnies of gravel, by its diuretic properties. The primæ viæ being cleanfed; after, fuch mudicines are exhibited (according to age and conftitution,) as will attenuate and diffipate the vifcid humours by expelling them out through the pores of the body. After, stomachics and corroborants complete the cure. Good living, with temperance, and exercife as much

much as the conflitution will admit of without fatigue, are effentially necessary to prevent a relapse. Constant exercise preserves and confirms the health of industrious artificers and laborious hufbandmen, by expelling the impurities and fuperfluous humours of the blood; by friendly fweats and invifible tranfpirations that purify and purge its mafs; and which prevent obstructions or tumours in the smallest glands. Proper exercise greatly contributes to the strengthening of the folids, gives firmnefs to the nerves and muscles, and preferves a just and regular tention in the fibres of the bowels. The whole fecret of living long; is good living, properly to fupport nature, temperance and labour, fo as not to fatigue.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, aged 56, carpenter and timber-merchant, Frogmore-street, Briftol, had been for 7 years preceeding, afflicted with the gout, and confined every year, fometimes a month, five, fix, or seven weeks. On

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On Monday the 27th of February, 1792, he then had been confined about a month; I most minutely enquired the state of his constitution; and after considering the most expeditious and effectual mode of treatment, and his promising strictly to attend to my directions, I informed him that I had every reason to suppose that he would be out and about amongst his people on the Friday following being only the 2d of March; accordingly he did walk out on that day, gradually recovered the use of his feet, and has never fince been confined, and is now perfectly well.

Mr. T. Cullimore, aged 50, cabinet-maker, at Messrs. Courts, cabinet-makers and mahogany merchants, under the bank, Briftol, had been afflicted many years with the gout, applyed to me on the 1st of May, 1792, on the 20th of the fame month cured and returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Margaret, aged 38, a mafter free-ftone mason, in Lamb-street, Bristol, applyed

Gout:

applyed to me on Monday the 7th of May, 1792, gout had commenced about 2 months preceeding, most excruciating pains in both feet, on the 23d cured.

Mrs. Wife of Mr. Tho. Skenfield, aged 45, at the Bell, on the Back, Briftol, gout in her left foot upwards of a month, applyed on December the 23d, 1792, perfectly cured within 9 days.

Mr. James Whittington, aged 40, plumber, at Wesley's Court, Horse-fair, Bristol, rheumatic gout 7 years, applyed to me on the 17th of July, 1793, on October following cured.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. Tho. Stevens, mafter carpenter, on Stoney-hill, Briftol, gout in both feet, on May the 6th, 1796, applyed to me; before the 1ft of June following was perfectly cured, and has not had any relapfe.

G RHEUMAŢISM.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is a painful difeafe, nearly a-kin to the gout. The acute is deemed to be that which is attended with febrile fymptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever; both which arife from obftructed perfpiration and circulation of the fluids in the parts affected. The vehemence of the pain is felt moft, when the affected part is in motion, or when it begins to get warm in bed. It oftentimes attacks the young in the fame manner as the old, though not fo violently. The difeafe frequently arifes from being too fuddenly cooled after violent exercife, or great heat of the body from

from any other caufe; an acrid ferum, or the remains of the venereal difeafe. The fhoulders and arms are frequently attacked with this difeafe, by the bed cloaths being thrown off, or when any particular part of the body is affected by wetted cloaths, when the cold contracts the pores and nervous fystem, by which the circulation of the fluids become obstructed. The method of cure and diet should be the fame as for the gout.

Rachael Hopkins, aged 29, wife of Thomas Hopkins, preffer, in Temple-ftreet, applyed on September 23d, 1792; had been ill upwards of two months, violent rheumatic pains in all her limbs, with a rash or breaking out all over her body, had taken many medicines; on the 29th of October following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

Samuel Putt, aged 25, labourer, at Mr. Francis's, Lewin's-mead, applyed on the 5th of December, 1792, had been ill 6 weeks, G 2 violent

violent pains in the knees, feet, shoulders and stomach; on the 23d of December came to return thanks, being perfectly cured and gone to work.

Robert Heath, aged 40, feafaring-man, at No. 20, Horse-street, violent rheumatic pains on the right fide; applyed on the 4th of March, 1793; on the 15th came to return thanks, cured.

M. E. aged 38, at *Mr. Shiercliffe's*, bookfeller, on St. Augustine's-back, Brittol; attended on the 7th of February, 1795; rheumatic gout, confined to her bed 14 days preceeding; on the 1st of March was perfectly cured; no relapse, and is now well.

Mrs. Diana Beavan, aged 40, Templebacks, Bristol; applyed on the 14th of May, 1797, the sloop she came in from Ireland was cast away, in confequence she was afflicted with a violent cold, fore throat, and rheumatic pains; on the 3d of June she was relieved of all her pains and cured. Captain

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Captain Richard Shaw, aged about 60, Pipelane, Briftol, applyed to me November 10, 1797, violent rheumatic pains in his fide and back, which pains were removed within three days after, and he gradually recovered his ftrength, and is now well.

Mrs. W. aged about 48, living in Frogmore-ftreet, Briftol, applyed on December 24th, 1797, had for fome time preceeding, been afflicted with excruciating rheumatic pains in her shoulders and arms, which she could not lift to her head, with a stiff wry neck; removed all the pains within a few hours, and on the 27th of December, walked out to visit her friend. She was again attacked, on the 18th of June, 1799, I was tent for, and within three days was again perfectly freed from all her pains and cured; and has not been confined fince.

Virtue, aged 10 years, daughter of John Vowles, of Barrow-common, Somerfetshire, applyed to me August 23d, 1797, in the G 3 month

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month of April preceeding, she had been attacked with the *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *Saint Vitus's dance*, had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She was perfectly cured before the month of November following.

Charles, fon of Mr. George Neat, No. 11, Kingfdown-parade, Briftol; a very fine boy, aged near 8, was carried to my houfe on the 25th of September laft, could not walk, nor even ftand without fupport, and had loft his fpeech. He had been attacked fome time preceeding, with St. Vitus's dance; had taken medicines, but ineffectually. Within five weeks after application was made to me, he could walk near two miles without any affiftance, and could talk fo as to be underftood; he gradually recovered his fpeech and ftrength, was cured within nine weeks, and now enjoys a better ftate of health than he ever did fince he was born.

OF

OF A CONSUMPTION.

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CONSUMPTION, is a word of very extenfive fignification, implies all diforders that produce any decay or wafte upon the conftitution; as it proceeds from various caufes, it is diffinguished by various denominations.

A consumption may be hereditary, natural, or accidental; if hereditary the taint is primarily fixed in the conftitution of the embryo, and interwoven with its first principles of life.

A natural consumption may arife from the straightness of the thorax, or a particular ill formation in some of the viscera.

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When accidental denominated alfo fymtomatic confumptions; they derive their origin from various caufes—Dr. Radcliffe was wont to fay " that pulmonary confumptions in this and the colder countries, are generally scropbulous," for which chalybeat waters with antifcrophulous and pectoral ingredients which incide and cleanfe may be exhibited.

The principal diagnoftics of *scorbutic consumptions*, are an eruption of fpots difpofed on different parts of the body; a difcharge of a vifcid faline pus from the jugular glands, particularly in the morning.

For an *asthmatic consumption*, there is nothing better than a fine thin wholefome air; and for every fpecies of confumption, riding on horfeback is the beft exercife, as will hereafter be defcribed.

A consumption from the green sickness, and a suppression of the catamenia, with various other

other difeafes, as from a diabates, Hypocondriac and bysteric affections; a gonorrhea, or a fluor albus, a salivation, dissentery, which have nothing very peculiar in their manner of cure, but what relates to their original difeafes, and a phthisis in general.

Watching late, rioting, drinking wine, and particularly fpirituous liquors, to excefs; contribute often to that difeafe; for they injure the ftomach by relaxing its tone, and deftroying its digeftive faculty, whence the appeitite is depraved, and the aliment is fo imperfectly concocted, that it conveys to the blood crudities and an *beterogeneal* nourifhment, which flicks in the glands of the lungs, and obftructs their paffages. Sometimes, purulent matter may be difcharged from the glands, in the upper part of the larinx, or wind pipe, when the lungs are found and uninfected.

Air, impregnated with the emanations or fumes of metals or minerals very frequently prove prove extremely injurious particularly to weak lungs, by corroding and inflaming their tender veffels; which generate tubercles, fuppuration, and foon terminate existence.— A sudden transition from a very hot, to a very cold climate, produce obstructed perspiration, fevers, &c. which if not most strictly attended to, from reflection, practice and observations, must terminate in consumption, and disfolution of the human frame.

Lying in a damp bed, or fleeping with difeafed confumptive perfons; their noxious emanations are inhaled by the healthy, and frequently terminate in death.

The body contains three large strainers, the *liver*, the *kidnies*, and the *lungs*, which are destined for their several and important uses.

The *liver* was formed for the purpose of fining and depurating the blood, by filtring from it the bile or choler, and carrying it off by proper channels. The

The kidnies, by their peculiar glands, feparate the fuperfluous ferum or watery parts, and difcharge them by the urinary paffages; but fhould thefe fecretory glands become obfiructed by noxious particles, unapt for percolation and ejection; hence, difeafes are produced, fuch as tumours, ulcers, and jaundice in the first; and in the last, suppression of urine, gravel, and stone.

The *lungs* are defined by nature not only to admit alternately the vital air by infpiration, and excluding it by refpiration, but alfo to feparate and difcharge the redundant pituitous parts of the blood. But when the glands of the lungs are obftructed, and kernels formed in both or either lobe, then the difeafe appears out of its caufes, and now may *justly* be denominated a confumption in its firft ftage, which will continue longer or fhorter, as thefe green and unripe kernels are fwifter or flower in growing ripe for fuppuration, when they break and terminate in

in an ulcer it is then the fecond ftage commences, and becomes a confirmed confumption. The concomitant fymptoms thereof are a flubborn hollow cough, catarrhs, frequent hoarseness, fick fits, loss of appetite, hectick fever, nocturnal colliquative fweats, a propension to a flux of the belly, and a thin lean habit of body. Perfons may be afflicted many years with the various fymptoms that precede and are preparatory to a phthisis, fuch as hollow coughs, hoarfnefs, catarrhs, lofs of fleep, of appetite, &c. before the lungs are dangeroufly affected; and during this confumptive difpofition, while no tubercles are yet formed in the lungs, the difease is not begun; though it may foon commence; and the patient may be in greatdanger of being foon attacked, while the original caufe of the difease remain in the blood, and produce only the complaints mentioned. The lobes of the lungs being hitherto free from obstructive tumours, this is the proper time for the patient to make use of the greatest exertions, in taking every method to correct the

the humours and purify the blood; by this timely application, the fymptoms may be reduced, the progress of these diforders may be stopped, and the generating of tubercles in the lungs may alfo be prevented. The methods I have purfued, has first been to exhibit gentle emetics (when the stomach was cold and phlegmy, but never when there was the least indication of an inflammation in the intestines, which I have at all times most particularly attended to) and cathartics, to carry down the impurities by stool; after, pectorals and the bark, with fuch medicines as would attenuate and purify the blood, and enable it the more freely to circulate through the pulmonary paffages. I have never been an advocate for bleeding fince the following circumstance happened.

John Williams, aged 31, journeyman baker, applyed to me on the 3d of May, 1788, lodged at Mrs. Richards's, Mile-hill, Briftol; had been ill about 6 months, which originated

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ginated from a cold; he had taken great quantities of medicines, and inftead of getting better grew weaker every day. On enquiry, I found that he had been ordered a milk and vegetable diet, which did not agree with him, and acted fimilarly as upon two patients I had attended to before : both died.

Williams's complaints were, a hectic fever; a hollow cough; expectorated white thick vifcid pus, fometimes of a yellowifh hue; lofs of fleep and of appetite; nocturnal fweats; very thirfty; a great dejection of fpirits; violent pains in the ftomach and fides, and thin flimy excrements. Reflecting that I had been twice difappointed by recommending a milk and vegetable diet; I then determined to vary from the regular inftructions I had received when I was a ftudent.

The first method I took, was to exhibit gentle emetics and cathartics, and conceiving that his lungs were not ulcerated, as his expectorations did not fink in water, &c. I exhibited pectorals,

pectorals, infusions of bark, vitriolic acid, &c. and a change of diet to fresh animal food, and every article that was nourishing, which he had an inclination for. As he could not afford to ride on horfe-back. I ordered him to walk out in the most pure air, so far as his ftrength would admit of, fo as not to fatigue. His drink with his meals to be water having been boiled and poured on a flice of bread toasted very brown; as he was subject to be thirsty and spirits depressed, to take occafionally aq. alexet, fimp. cum. spir. nitr. dulc. By purfuing this mode of treatment, his convalescence became very conspiciouus every day, and in every refpect. On the 20th of May, my private business required my absence from home; about a month before I set off, I sent for my patient, informed him of my journey, and requested most particularly that he would attend to my directions, which he promifed to do and that he would go to his father's near Worcester during my absence, being aware

aware that people in the country, are in general, very fond of vegetables and bleeding, I cautioned him againft both; for although his fever was not entirely fubdued, but very nearly fo, I ordered him particularly not to fubmit to bleeding for that inftead of lofing, his conftitution required an addition of good blood.—On my return to Briftol, I went to my patient's lodgings and enquired for him, when, I was informed that he was dead, which aftonifhed me extremely, as I had left him in a moft favourable and gradual ftate of convalescence.

I deemed it effentially neceffary to have a most particular enquiry made, relative to his conduct whilst in the country, and was informed that he lived chiestly upon vegetables, (bis father not being in affluent circumstances, and the patient not having recovered sufficient strength to work, to enable him to buy animal food,) adding to this, he was prevailed upon to be bled, and within seven days after, he was

was a corpfe.-Hence, 1 have not in any one confumptive cafe recommended bleeding, although it may be of great utility, when the first symptom of a fever appears, or when a shortness or tightness of breath commences.

Blood circulates through the veins, arteries, and other vessels of animal bodies; serves for the support of life, and nourishment of all their parts. Blood is the great fource from whence all the other liquids of the body are derived. Blood is formed from chyle by various and fucceffive degrees; a few hours after eating, the chyle is conveyed into the blood, though not immediately affimilated. The formation of blood in the human body depends chiefly upon the efficacy of the circulation, by which the veffels act upon their contained fluids. Hence, in the most robust perfons, the blood is reddest, and almost black, in confequence of its faturated red colour, and becomes concreted in a few minutes after being left in a state of reft.

rest. In acute diseases, when the circulation is increased, all the parts are intenfely red, and the ferum of the blood is converted into a scissible mass. But in weak persons, in whom the efficacy of the circulation is lefs, all the parts are pale and languid, whilft the blood is thin and hardly capable of concretion; but fuch perfons with proper exercife, fo as not to fatigue, and proper remedies, the circulation may be increased, the red colour and a due cohefion of the blood will return. An excess of blood produces a plethora, lethargy, &c. Fevers are the confequence of its too rapid motion. Likewife living upon high feafoned meats, drinking ftrong undiluted wine, and drinking hot inflammable liquors, generate too great heat and viscidity of the blood, which produce various difeases.

Thickness of the blood, is another difeafe, proceeding from a plethora, and diminution of its motion; from whence arife obstructions, tions, stagnations, hysteric and hypocondriac affections, the incubus, or night mare, &c.

The spitting of blood, fometimes arifes from the immoderate motion of the blood, which moves on with fuch violence from the heart to the lungs, that for want of room it breaks through fome of its channels, which are too weak to fuftain the current.

Young persons of florid complexions and active difpofitions, are frequently fubject to exceffive effusions of this nature, and which often happen from the hæmorrhoids and in fevers; when the blood is expanded and agitated to an inordinate degree, becomes impatient of reftraint, and breaks through in any veffel where it can most easily be difcharged, which most commonly are the nostrils.

The figns of *a phthisis*, or purulent confumption of the lungs, or one of its lobes,

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are a continual dry cough; great thirft; the burfting of the vomica, or a fuppurated impofthume; and fometimes a fuffocating difcharge of pus, or coughing up of matter, which finks in water, and is thick, fœtid, white, yellow, red, livid, or ftreaked; which when put into the fire fmells fimilarly to burnt fleft. Sometimes the vomica breaks into the cavity of the thorax or breaft, which is called an *empyema*.

When the purulent matter enters into the blood, refpiration becomes much injured; the chyle and the whole mafs of blood are converted into pus; the ufual mode of nourithment is deftroyed; the folids gradually wafte away; a hectic fever appears, with nocturnal fweats; fwelling of the hands, legs and feet, and a diarrhœa of purulent cadaverous ftools, which generally end in death.

Dr. Mead, I think, most justly observes, " that fumigations with balfamics, such as frankincense, storax, amber, and benzoin, in

in order to correct and fweeten the acrid and falt humours, is of vaft fervice in fome cafes: which is to be done by throwing the ingredients on red coals, and receiving the fumes through a proper tube directly into the wind pipe and lungs. I am very fenfible, that this method of administering balfamics is almost entirely neglected, as ufeles. But whoever confiders the length of the way which they must make by the blood vessels, before they reach the lungs, and what a small part of them comes to the place of their destination, will easily fee, that this is the best way of communicating their virtue, if they have any."

"For the fame reason, I have known the fmoke of balfam of tolu, fucked into the lungs through a proper tube, as we fmoke tobacco, to be of fignal benefit, especially in spitting of blood."

An *bereditary consumption*, like the king's evil, or lunacy, is a fatal entail on many H 3 families,

families, and not eafly to be extirpated. In the ifland of Madeira, and probably in other parts of Portugal and Spain, where great quantities of falt fifh are eaten, fcrophulous difeafes fometimes lie concealed, miffes the father, but will appear in the grand fon.— The putrid feeds of this difeafe, are complicated with the principles of life, and born with the unhappy child, though they may not difplay themfelves till he grows adult; and then they are unfolded; and fet at liberty, by the ferments that accompany the flower of age.

A glandulous consumption generally difcovers itfelf between the age of fourteen and twenty five, but fometimes, though hereditary it begins to difplay its fatal fymptoms at other periods of life. I remember having read a cafe of a phyfician's being in promifcuous company, where the conversation turned upon this fubject, and observing one of the company look fat and florid; the phyfician

cian addreffed himfelf to him to this effect.---"You, fir, are fo happy in a hail constitution, fresh looks, and muscular limbs, that you are safe enough from the difease we are difcourfing of. Sir, he replied, by all that appears you may justly be induced to befpeak me in the manner you have done, but notwithstanding that, I am well assured, that I have not a year longer to live, for it is not known, that for feveral generations, any one of my family has exceeded forty, but generally they die about eight and thirty; and, I' now being turned of thirty feven; I' conclude I shall live but a little longer. He fpoke this with fuch a fedate and undifturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a fplenetick whimfey; and I was confirmed in my opinion, when in lefs than fix months after he fent for me to give him my advice, I found him striving with a sharp and obstinate cough, attended with a feverish diforder, and a faded aspect, and in desphite of medicine, in less than three months,

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to my great furprize, his diftemper entirely unravelled him, and he melted away."

There is another species of confumption called an atrophy, wherein the body does not receive the necessary nutriment, but waste and decay inceffantly. This is a difease proceeding from the whole habit of the body, and not from any diftemper of the inteffines. It is generally attended with a hollow cough, a hoarseness, loss of appetite and of sleep; is either nervous, or arises from the effects of immoderate evacuations. A nervous atrophy fometimes originates from the morbid state of the spirits, or from a weakness of the tone of the nerves; whence an universal confumption of the body proceeds, for want of a due affimilation of the nutritious juices; there is a defect of appetite, and bad digeftion, arifing from an imperfect elaboration and volatilization of the chyle.

Riding on horfe-back, increases the circulation of the blood, attenuates and divides

vides the fluids, confirms and ftrengthens the membranes of the mefentery; promotes a regular perspiration as also a due secretion of all the humours; for it accelerates the animal spirits, and facilitates their distribution into all the fibres of the body, strengthens the parts, preferves the tone of the stomach, creates an appetite and helps digeftion : Whence it arifes that those who are accustomed to labour and exercife, are generally very robust and feldom subject to diseases. It has been found by experience that perfons long afflicted with an obflinate scorbutic flux or loofenefs, which had eluded the force of celebrated medicines, have been greatly relieved by riding on horfe-back; and moft men accustomed to that exercise, find that it invigorates and confirms the intestines, and sometimes to that degree, that they become coffive to an excess. A man particularly of a weak habit of body should not ride on a full stomach, for when the stomach is distended the concuffions of the horfe is very troublefome, H 5 fatiguing,

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fatiguing, and of course injurious to the conftitution. The mornings before dinner, or aster digestion is nearly finished, are the most proper times for riding. . The valetudinarean should begin gradually and every day increase his exercise in proportion to his strength; for nothing is more conducive to health than. moderate; fo violent exercise attenuates the fluids, diffipates the spirits, debilitates the body, deftroys the elefticity of the fibres and exhausts the fluid parts of the blood. Change of air for consumptive constitutions is most effentially neceffary to be attended to. If a patient be emaciated, thin and of a hot fe-. verish complexion, and dwells in a clear air and dry country, he should remove into a flatter and moister soil, where the air is thicker and lefs ventilated. Confumptive perfons that inhabit the vale should remove to the purer air (which contains a vivifying property) of the downs and the hills, where the foil is dry, and fpontaneoufly produces wild marjarom, wild time, and the like fweet fcented

scented plants. The morning air is deemed more refreshing than that of the evening, and air agitated with breezes more than that which is ferene and ftill. Stagnating air is productive of putrid and malignant diforders, as bilious fevers, dyfenteries, &c. and that which is too moist produces coughs, rheumatisms, inflammatory fevers, &c. "For all nature is animated in a furprifing degree. The air which we breath, the food which we eat; all fluids especially, are full of animalcula of very different kinds. Whence it is poffible, that fome of these being received into our bodies, and conveyed into minute passages of the softest parts, as into nefts, may there grow, as worms do in the intestines, to their proper fize. Hence, by the obstruction of the smallest vessels, tumours arife; which being fupported by heat and burfting, pour forth their foul offspring in. the fhape of worms."-Mead.

The general opinion is, that affes, goats, and cows milk, are efficacious for confumptive

tive difeafes. I have experienced that fuch, milks are injurious to valetudinareans, for it either turns four in the stomach, or is generated into phlegm which oppreffes the lungs, it has no efficacy that strikes at the root of this difease; nor is it endowed with any conftringent force proper to reftore and confirm the structure of weak lungs, whose tone and firmness are depraved, and in a great mea-Asses, goats and cows milk, fure loft. which generally abound with acid humours, curdle in the ftomach, or by fheathing the coats thereof palls the appetite and prevents digeftion. The stomach in the human body is fingle, but many of the brute creation have feveral stomachs; its vessels are arteries, veins, nerves and lymphatics, its arteries, called gastricæ, it receives from the coeliac, the gastric veins all run to the venaportæ; among these are observable the vasa brevia, which go off to the fplenic branch, and the vena coronaria which furrounds the Romach. Fowls that live upon corn have two ftomachs:

stomachs; the first membranous, called the crop; the fecond carnous called gezard: Dr. Gibson fays in his treatife upon anatomy, " that fuch quadrupeds as chew the cud have four stomachs, the first whereof is called the paunch; the fecond reticulus; the third the feck; the fourth the read." Hence, as the formation of the stomach of man is very different to that of the brute creation, I conceive that the milk of each specie is best adapted to nourish and fupport its own particular specie. Milk is prepared from chyle, whence every animal confifts is nourished, and lives on its oron proper milk; and from this prepares all the other parts, both the folid and fluid, by means of the vital actions. The human milk is fweet and thin, and most nourishing for mankind; the next is that of affes; then that of goats; and laftly that of cows; and according to the diverfity of animals and their respective foods, they are possessed of different and peculiar qualities. Womens' milk for medicinal purposes is preferable to a]]

all others for man. I recollect having read an account of a man who was cured of a confumption by fucking his wife's breaft, after having tryed all other remedies ineffectually. "In ulcers of the lungs, phyficians particularly recommend a milk courfe, as having the double advantage of being food and phyfic. But this practice is liable to fome caution; becaufe fome people have a natural averfion to milk. Moreover in head aches, acute fevers, and exceffive thirft occafioned by them; and likewife in flatulencies, in bilious loofeneffes, and very bloody ftools, milk ought always to be deemed a poifon." Dr. Mead.

On the 30th of March, 1790, I arrived at Salifbury, the lady whofe houfe I was at informed me, that she had a fister Miss J. W. aged 20, whose dissolution she expected every minute; she had been ill 2 years in London, her physician there ordered her to Southampton to bathe, which made her worse.

worse.-After, she was taken to her fister's house at Salisbury, she took great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; that lately, fhe was seized with three or four fits every day; and every fit expected to be her laft. Sometimes the had no evacuation for fix or feven days, at other times quite the reverse for as many days, and as her phyfician had given her over, I was requested to see her : when I went into her room she was in a fit, bolstered up, and supported by two females; she was almost a mere skeleton, her feet were then and had been a day or two preceeding as cold as clay. I prefcribed for her and gave the neceffary directions as to diet, &c. Ĩ received a letter, dated May 11, 1790, from Miss W.'s fifter, wherein the fays, " accept our best and grateful thanks, I know you will rejoice to hear that my dear fifter is wonderfully relieved." Another letter dated the 4th of August, 1790, says "my fister is mending very fast indeed." However she had a relapfe from catching cold. She was ordered

ordered to Briftol, where the arrived on the 1ft of April, 1791, and again put herfelf under my care; the was fo weak that the could not ftand without being affifted, her pains were very violent. In about 14 days the could walk a crofs the room without the leaft affiftance; within three months the could ride a fingle horfe from *Mr*. John Weeks's countryhoufe, at Felton to Briftol, and back again in the courfe of the morning. She returned to Salifbury, and in the year 1799 enjoyed a good ftate of health.

Mr. William Halsall, aged 22, watchmaker, Broad-weare, Briftol; applyed to me on the 12th of July, 1799, had been ill upwards of two years, his difeafe was a confumption (atrophia) I particularly advifed him to abstain from milk, excepting a little with his tea, as alfo from vegetables; as foon as he had acquired a little strength, I recommended riding on horfe-back, and change of air, which with proper medicines effected

effected a cure before the month of February last.

George Lamb, aged 30, coachman to Richard Bright, Efq. Ham-green, near Briftol; applyed to me on the 2d of June, 1791, his difease, confumption; the atrophia. Cured within 6 months, and is now well.

Consumption and Spasms.

John BREWER, pump and block-maker, aged 30, No. 28, Horfe-ftreet, Briftol; feized with illness arising from a general chill of the body, by fitting a pump in a damp well, in the beginning of May, 1791; which produced violent pains in his stomach, fides, and all his limbs, frightful dreams, loss of appetite, and of sleep; he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. He applyed to me on the 6th of May, 1792; on the 30th of July he went to work; and on the 1st of October following, he came to return thanks, being cured.

I

Rachael

Rachael Field, aged 41, lodged at Mrs. Warrington's, No. 30, Horse-street, Bristol; lived last in fervice with Mrs. Franks, at Shirehampton; applyed to me on the 11th of June, 1792; had been ill 2 years, confumption; expectorated green and yellow pus; hectic fever, night fweats, thirsty, debility, could hardly walk across the room, received pay from St. Peter's-hospital. On the 23d of June, fhe was much better and able to walk out when the weather was fine. On the 16th of July following, freed from her complaints, except expectorating a little white froth; her ftrength reftored fo much, as to be able to walk two miles without fatigue. A few days after, she personally attended at the hospital; the next day she kept her bed; on enquiry, she informed me, that she had been obliged to stand near two bours in St. Peter's-church-yard, to receive her pay; that it rained during the whole time, which wetted her thoroughly, and benumed her, which produced such a dreadful relapse, as obliged her to be taken to the hospital, where she died within 7 days. Miss,

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Miss, aged 12, daughter of Mr. H. F. Redcliff-fireet, Briftol; application was made to me on the 19th of April, 1794; her difeafe was a confumption; had been ill upwards of 13 weeks, during which time she had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. I cured her within 9 weeks.

Captain Edward Bullock, aged about 44, College-ftreet, Briftol; applyed to me on February the 26th, 1798; his difeafe atrophia, or nervous consumption; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On March the 8th following; ftrong fymptoms of convalefcence appeared: perfectly cured before the month of October following, and at this time enjoys a good ftate of health.



I 2

COUGH

COUGH AND ASTHMA.

WILLIAM CARY, aged 72, by his wife who applyed to me in a great hurry, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 26th of February, 1792, informed me that he had been bolftered up in bed about a fortnight, his difeafe an afthma, that the throttles commenced about 2 hours before, could not then fpeak, and the requefted to know, if I could be of any fervice to him; not a moment's time was to be loft. I immediately gave her a very ftrong emetic with directions for its exhibition; to go home as faft as poffible.— Agreeable to my directions, the came to me about 8 o'clock, informed me that her hufband

ra r p

Cough and Asthma. 117

band had been fo ill for the laft twelve months, which had rendered him incapable of working; that he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. The emetic I had given operated very well, he recovered the ufe of his fpeech; and by following my directions was relieved fo far, as enabled him to go to work on the 29th of March following, and lived 'till last year.

Ann, aged 7, daughter of Mr. John Davies, fhoe-maker, Steep-street, Bristol; applyed to me on the 2d of October, 1792, disease, a violent dry cough, 3 years standing, great heat in her stomach, &c. On the 15th of December following, was perfectly cured.

Lewis Murphy, aged 31, Bettington-lanc, Briftol, carpenter; applyed to me on the 4th of May, 1796, his difeafe, a violent cough, pains in the ftomach and fides. On the 23d of June following, came to inform that he was cured, and returned thanks.

I 3

HOOPING

HOOPING COUGH.

ELIZABETH, aged 4, daughter of Elizabeth Spencer, at Mrs. Williams's, Baldwinftreet; applyed to me on the 30th of June, 1792; hooping cough, 3 weeks; her mother was fimilarly difeafed. On the 1 ft of August following, returned thanks, both mother and child were perfectly cured.

Susan, aged 4 years, and Elizabeth, 15 months, daughters of Susan Thomas, Taylors'-court, Horfe-fair, Bristol; applyed on February the 7th, 1795, seized with the hooping cough the preceeding November; on the 24th of March, came to return thanks; cured.

William,

Hooping Cough, Bc. Bc. 119

William, aged 3, fon of Mr. William Daniel, tyler and plaisterer, Bishops'-park, Bristol; applyed on June the 13th, 1796, had been ill of the hooping cough, 2 months.—Cured within 1 month.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire. J. W. aged 50, Park-ftreet, Briftol; erysipelas and bad habit of body many years; on February the 19th, 1798, applyed; and within 2 months was cured.

Sore Eyes.

ANN, aged 4 years, daughter of Mr. Wm: Hood, cabinet-maker, Horfe-ftreet, Briftol; applyed on August the 15th, 1790, her face very scabby, her lips swelled and cracked in two places, great humour in her eyes, had been a year and half ill.—Cured within 6 weeks.

William Parsons, aged 10, lived with Mrs. Veldbunt, No. 9, Trencher-lane, Briftol; fore I 4 eyes

120 Sore Eyes, &c.

eyes 6 months; had taken many medicines ineffectually. Applyed on August the 15th, 1792.—Within one month after, cured.

Mrs. Matthias, aged 45, Church-lane, near St. Michaels' Church, Briftol; applyed on November the 25th, 1792, great inflammations (commonly called bloodshot) in both eyes.—On December the 3d following, returned thanks, cured.

Tinea or Scalld-Head, &ć.

I HOMAS CAREY, aged 45, fhip-joiner, No. 19, Frog-lane, Briftol; applyed on Jan. the 4th, 1796; ulcers and tumours on the temples and all over the head, about the fize of fix-pence, which difcharged ichor, and dried into fcabs; rheumatic pains in the left knee, feverifh, thirfty, coftive, and violent palpitation of the heart; had been ill and incapable of working near 12 months; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—On February the 6th returned thanks, cured. ULCERATED

ULCERATED LEGS.

MRS. Mary Westcott, aged 60, lived with her daughter, Susanna, wife of Mr. Thomas Way, in the Victualling-office, Plymouth; came to Briftol to fee her fon Mr. John Westcott, aged 30, who I had then lately cured of a very rapid commencing decline; in confequence, Mrs. W. applied to me on the 31ft of December, 1792; fhe had had two large ulcers in her right leg, with a great inflammation in her left leg for upwards of 35 years, during which time fhe had been regularly treated, but received no permanent relief,—the was alfo coftive, very thirfty, lofs of appetite and fleep.—On February the 9th, Ulcerated Legs.

9th, 1793, came to return *ber sincere thanks*, being perfectly cured, and on the next day returned to Plymouth.

John Bennett, aged 54, flioe-maker, Denmark-ftreet, Briftol; applyed to me on the 11th of November, 1795, faid, that 35 years preceeding, in going over a hedge near Minehead, (where he then lived) a thorn fluck in his right leg, and ulcerated, which, on examination, I found it to have entered into the outfide, about 6 inches above the articulation of the fibula with the tibia. After, old womens' advice, advices, &c. were attended to; the wound would frequently cicatrize, and break out again ; which induced him to come to Briftol for further advice, which during the course of 12 months proved ineffectual. He was recommended to come to me, I informed him that it was a furgical cafe, which I did not practice; but he came well recommended, having a wife and 5 children, which difenabled him to pay any more money, I gave him

Ulcerated Legs. 123

him leave to attend me.—In the beginning of Nov. following came to return thanks perfectly cured.—No relapfe.

Mr. Benjamin Rowland, aged 39, officer of Excife, Limekiln-lane, Briftol; applyed to me on the 23d of January, 1796; his right leg was greatly inflamed; there were two large ulcers on his left leg, which difcharged a fetid matter, fimilar in colour to muddy water: this leg had been ulcerated upwards of 16 years. He had been under the care of feveral, but without fuccefs, excepting that of healing up his wounds, for, perhaps a week or a little longer time when his leg would again break out. On the 4th of April following, he came to inform me, that he was perfectly cured,



SCROPHULA.

SCROPHULA.

B. M. aged 33, at S. W. Esq. (then in Briftol for the winter feafon) applyed on Feb. the 21ft, 1798; about 6 years preceeding, being extremely hot, fhe plunged her feet into cold water, which produced a fcrophulous difeafe, all over her body; thirfty, feverifh, coffive, &c.—Within '3 months fhe was cured.

Mrs. B. aged about 40, of B-ftreet, Briftol, applyed to me on April the 18th, 1796, afflicted with a fcrophulous complaint 16 years; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—Within two months was cured.

SWELLED

SWELLED LEGS.

MRS. PATIENCE STAIGHT, aged 59, fhop-keeper, Milehill-steps, Bristol, applyed to me on the 4th of August, 1792.—Swelled legs with great itching, which she had laboured under many years, during which time took great quantities of medicines. October the 29th, cured.

Mary Ellis, aged 54, worked at Messrs. Courts, upholders, &c. Bristol, applyed on the 6th of August, 1792, had been afflicted with swelled legs upwards of 2 years, violent pains in her stomach and sides, had taken many medicines without relief.—November the 6th following, came to return thanks, cured.

126 · Swelled Legs.

John Patterson, aged 54, bright-fmith, No. 27, Thomas-ftreet, Briftol; applyed to me on the 13th of August, 1800; swellings in his legs and thighs upwards of 10 weeks preceeding, violent sweats had commenced in May, suppression of urine, and a general debility of the constitution; had, previous to his coming to me, taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually; on the 26th of November following, went to work, perfectly well; and on the 29th came to return thanks.

Mrs. S. aged 30, housekeeper to Mr. N. W. Corn-street, Bristol; she applyed to me on the 25th of February, 1793; her diseases, very painful swellings in the face and gums, pains in her head, teeth, and stomach, which was cold and phlegmy, with loss of appetite, and of sleep, &c.—Had taken many medicines without relief; the 28th of March following quite hearty, all her pains and swellings ceased. A relapse commenced in May following; but by a strict attention and perseverance

Swelled Legs, Bc. Ec. 127

ieverance, on the 11th of August following, was perfectly cured.—No relapse.

Angina, or Sore Throat.

MRS. DIANA BEAVAN, aged 40, Temple-backs, Briftol; applyed to me on the 14th of May, 1797; about 5 months preceeding, had been caft away on the coaft of Ireland; her difeafe a fore throat, violent cold, fwelled face, and a continual buzzing pain in the head.—On the 3d of June following, perfectly cured.

Cholera Morius.

MRS. H. a lady aged about 56, Collegeftreet, Briftol,'fent for me on the 22d of September, 1800; difeafe, cholera morbus. She was free from all pain, and well before the 10th of October following.

DISTENDED

DISTENDED BELLY, &c.

ON October the 17th, 1791, Susan, wife of Jas. Taylor, tyler and plaisterer, Frog-lane. Bristol; brought to my house her little boy, aged about 4 years, had been ill a very confiderable time; his belly was so greatly diftended that he could not see his own feet, and shone as if it had been rubbed over with oil; his arms and legs but little more than skin and bones. Within 6 weeks the child was perfectly cured, and gradually regained his strength.

Bloody Flux.

WILLIAM, aged 8, fon of Edwd. Peterson, feaman, Baldwin-ftreet, Briftol, applyed on August

Bloody Flux, Sc. 129

August the 20th, 1792; hard fwelled belly, and bloody flux, cured within 3 weeks.

Incontinence of Urine.

RICHARD HOPKINS, aged 37, Taylor, at the fecond houfe from the Bull's-head, St. James's-back, Briftol; applyed January the 9th, 1793, had been afflicted for a confiderable time, with incontinence and bloody urine, great thirft, violent pains in the loyns, and gravel; he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually.—On July the 1ft, 1793, came to return thanks, quite hearty, and was perfectly well in the month of July laft, 1800.

A. F. aged 35, cook to Mr. W. Parkftreet, Briftol; applyed on February the 20th, 1798; incontinence of urine for 7 years preceeding, coftive habit of body, &c.—On May the 2d following, came to return thanks, cured,

K

GRAVEL,

GRAVEL, &c.

130

JOHN CORTER, aged 46, labourer, at the old Brick-yard, near Temple-gate, Bristol, applyed on August the 10th, 1796; troubled with the gravel, many years; about two months after came to return thanks, cured.

Contracted Sinews.

MRS. BURD, a widow lady, aged about 60, at Mr. Lawrence's, College-ftreet, Briftol; applyed on February the 19th, 1796; had been subject to a gouty habit of body for upwards of 26 years. About the latter Contracted Sinews, &c. 131

latter part of May, 1795, she lost the use of her right hand, arising from a contraction of the muscular system. She had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; within fix months I perfectly cured her, and in the month of July last, 1800, declared that she then enjoyed as good a state of health, as she ever did at any one period of her life; she really then was as alert as any young lady at the age of sixteen, who enjoyed the most perfect state of good health.

Ague, or intermitting Fever.

JOHN STEVENS, aged 16, fervant to a farmer, in the moors, Henbury-parish, Glocestershire, applyed to me on October the 2d, 1786, had been afflicted with a quotidian ague for a very confiderable length of time. perfectly cured him within feven days.

K 2

SCARLET

SCARLET FEVER, &c.

THOMAS, aged 7, Sarab, aged 5, children of Thomas Morgan, at Mr. Stephens's, Glofterlane, Briftol; had been ill 6 weeks of a fcarlet fever; applyed October the 21ft, 1793; cured within 18 days.

Ardent Fever.

E. HEATH, aged about 40, taylor, Narrow-alley, Frogmore-street, Bristol; applyed to me, February the 7th, 1794; a violent fever, perfectly cured him within 7 days.

PUTRID

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PUTRID and MALIGNANT F E V E R.

On the 19th of May, 1792; I happened to be at the Red-Lyon, in Landilo, Carmarthenfhire, where William, aged 15, (son of Mrs. Brooks, the hostess,) had been confined to his room and bed, about 4 days, with a putrid malignant fever, and fore throat; I immediately preferibed for him, and on the 21ft, felt the greatest fatisfaction, at his rapid convalescence, when I went from Landilo; but left the necessary directions how he was to be treated, as also all the family in the house, who were in a flight degree infected; and in about a week after, on my return to K 3 Briftol;

134 Putrid and Malignant Fever, &c.

Briftol, 1 had the pleafure of receiving a letter, informing me, that they were all recovered, and that *William Brooks's* ftrength was alfo returning as rapidly as could poffibly be expected.

Hardness of Hearing.

ELIZABETH, aged 9, daughter of *Mr*. *Richard Martin*, failor, No. 4, Horfe-ftreet, ill from her infancy; hard of hearing fince fhe was 3 years old; pains in her ftomach and head; fpit blood; breakings out on the back part of her head; fhe had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. Application was made to me on the 24th of July, 1792; fhe was cured within 3 months.

Mrs. Thomas, aged about 40, Bedminstercauseway, near Bristol; her hearing much injured by a violent cold, applyed to me on the 15th of May, 1799; cured within 1 month.

CHLOROSIS

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CHLOROSIS, or GREEN SICKNESS, &C.

MISS C. aged 18, L-mead, Briftol; her mother, applyed to me on the 21ft of May, 1799; had been ill 3 years.—Cured within 2 months.

Nervous Head-Ach.

MRS. E. BARNES, Shepton-mallett, fchool-miftrefs, applyed on the 18th of May, 1796.—Cured.

K 4

BAD

BAD EFFECTS

FROM DRINKING

COLD WATER.

MRS. aged about 40, wife of Mr. Jones, carpenter, Trenchard's-lane, Briftol; had been ill about 9 days, arifing from drinking cold water, which occafioned a violent chill, a great fwelling of the body, excruciating pains, and very thirfty; fhe had taken feveral bottles of medicines, ineffectually; on the 11th of August, 1792, application was made to me, and within 5 days after, fhe was perfectly cured.

HÆMOPTOE

H Æ M O P T O E, or SPITTING OF BLOOD,

ANN THOMAS, aged 21, daughter of Mr. David Thomas, breeches-maker, had been afflicted with violent pains in the ftomach and bowels; fpitting of blood and obftructed catamenia near three years; had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She applyed to me on the 13th of August, 1792, and was perfectly cured before the 3d of October following.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parrott, aged 33, Hotwells; ill 12 months, violent pains in the ftomach, &c. &c. fpit blood; applyed to me on the 13th of September, 1796. Cured within two months.

BILIOUS,

Set in the set in the

BILIOUS, Edc.

138,

MRS. B. aged about 34, Temple-ftreet, Briftol; afflicted for feveral years preceeding with a bilious and coftive habit of body, a conftant pain in the fides and back, and a cold ftomach. Applyed to me on the 12th of September, 1792; and on the 29th of October following, was cured.

Yellow Jaundice.

MRS. JENKINS, aged 33, Red-lyon, Redcliff-ftreet, Briftol; applyed to me on the 8th of Nov. 1797; her difeafe; the yellow jaundice, pains in the ftomach, palpitation of the heart, and thirfty.—Cured within 6 weeks.

WORMS.

WORMS.

FREDERICK, aged 2 years, fon of Mr. E. S. College-ftreet, Briftol; application was made to me, May the 14th, 1800; his difeafe, worms in the inteftines. June the 10th, cured.

Mr. W. J. Thomas-street, Bristol; applyed to me on the 29th of May, 1796; worms, ascarides; pain in the left fide, coftive habit of body. Cured within 6 weeks.

ÍTCH.

140

ITCH.

 $M_{R. H. N. St. Augustine's-parish, Bristol;$ on the 9th of April, 1793, entertained a relation and his wife, (who arrived that day from London,) at his house; a very few days after, it was discovered that all the family were affected with the itch, which relations had been infected with, by lying, as they supposed, in a bed (that was not clean,) on the road. Application was immediately made to me, and within 4 days I cured all the family, and destroyed the infection in their clothes, without washing them.

Ann, aged 18 months, daughter of john Edwards, carpenter, Queen-street, Bristol; was afflicted with the itch; on the 17th of July, 1793, application was made to me; I also cured her within 4 days.

DOWN-

141

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DOWN-FALLING OF THE A N U S, E3c.

HANNAH, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. R. H. mate of a ship, belonging to Bristol; her mother applyed to me on the 20th of August, 1792; the disease a most violent pain in the bowels, and down-falling of the anus, for the last preceeding month. On the 14th of September following, was cured.

Down-falling of the Womb.

MRS. E. P. widow, aged 34, of Briftol; applyed to me on the 5th of Aug. 1793. She had been married at the age of 14; fhe was afflicted with a great fwelling in her ftomach and belly, with great pain; and a downfalling of the womb.—Within 2 months I cured her, CON-

CONSUMPTION

RAPIDLY

Commencing.

IN the month of August, 1798, I took a ride with a gentleman to his estate, about 5 miles distant from Bristol; where I observed at the farmer's house, a very decent young woman, who appeared to be in a most deplorable state of health; I told her all her complaints by physiognomy, which she acknowledged to be right.—She informed me that she had not been well for the last 4 or 5 years, and particularly for the last 18 months, that she had taken medicines which

Consumption rapidly commencing. 143

which did not relieve her; that the was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air. She had been about a week in that lodging, and was rather worfe than better, and that the was not then under the care of any medical man. The fituation of her lodging was in a low moor, full of ditches, containing stagnated water, emanating a fetid putrid effluvia. Having myfelf experienced what illnefs was, and which induced me to be instructed in, and to study phyfic; compassion for the afflicted, compelled me to recommend her to quit that fituation as foon as poffible; for, instead of its being healthy, it was extremely unhealthy for her difeafe. I gave her my address, and my public days of attendance to fuch as were not in affluent circumstances; that as I could tell all her complaints by physiognomy. If she should think proper to put herfelf under my care, and would frictly follow my directions, I had no doubt (I would not be fo prefumptuous as to fay that I would) of being able

to

144 Consumption rapidly commencing.

to cure her; in reply, the informed me that fhe would on the next which was market day, fend to her husband to fetch her home. On the week following, fhe applyed to me, gave her addrefs, Mrs. F. aged 30, Avon-street, Great-gardens, Briftol; ihe put herself under my care on the 22d of August, 1798; her disease, a dry hoarse cough, hectic fever, violent pains in her stomach and fides, loss of fleep and of appetite, frightful dreams, palpitation of the heart, and a general debility of the conftitution; I prescribed for her; she ftrictly adhered to my directions. On September the 14th, her cough and hoarfenefs entirely gone; all her other complaints allayed, gained ftrength every day, and on the 22d of October following, was perfectly cured; and I have not heard of her having had the leaft fymptom of a relapfe.

On the 14th of February, 1799, as I passed by Mr. C's. ware-house, he called me in; said, that his partner, Mr. A. had not enjoyed

Consump. rapidly commencing, &c. 145

enjoyed a good state of health for some years, enquired if I could cure him; Mr. A. lives in the parish of St. Augustine; being present, I requested he would take off his hat, which he did, when I told him his complaints; I prescribed for and cured him; and at present he is possessed of a good state of health.

Hæmorrhoides, or Piles.

AN extraordinary case, Charlotte, aged 4, daughter of Mr. J. H. St. James's-street, London; hæmorrhoides from her birth. On the 20th of October, 1799, she was put under my care. On the 27th of November following, was perfectly cured, and on the 2d of February, 1800, when I returned to Bristol, she had not the least relapse.

Mr. S. S. aged about 48, Stapleton, Glocestershire; hæmorrhoides for some time, L. on 146 Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, &c. &c.

on the 9th of February, 1801, applyed to me, and within 1 month was cured.

Loss of Speech.

N the month of July, 1798, Mr. Figgins, carpenter, (employed occafionally by Mr. Hairs, No. 29, St. James's-ftreet, London,) when very hot, drank cold fmall beer, which, not only took away his fpeech, caufed a ftoppage in his nofe, but alfo affected his hearing; having taken many medicines, ineffectually. On October the 31ft, 1799, he put himfelf under my care; on the 1ft of February, 1800, the stoppage in his nose was entirely removed, his deafness was almost cured, and he had recovered the use of his speech.

Immoderate Flux of the Menses.

MISS E. S. aged 25, of Clifton-parifh, near Briftol; her difeafe, an immoderate flux of the menfes, with which she had been afflicted

Immoderate Flux of the Menses, &c. 147

flicted upwards of 4 years. Application was made *for her* to me, on the 20th of October, 1800, and within 3 months the was perfectly cured.

Suppression of the Menses.

MISS M. S. aged 30, St. Augustine'sparish, Bristol; her catamenia or menses, had been obstructed upwards of 2 years; had taken many medicines without effect. On the 2d of December last, 1800, application was made for her to me. Within 10 weeks perfectly cured her.

· Lameness.

MRS. Ann Davies, aged 30, came from Monmouth, for better advice; fhe applyed to me on the 14th of October last; for the 15 weeks preceeding, fhe had taken great quantities of medicines, was bliftered, &c. L 2

Lameness.

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&c. inftead of relieving, increased her difease. When she came to me, she was afflicted with violent spass in the stomach and sides, pains in the back and bowels, a dry cough, and very lame, the right side affected; on the 24th of January, cured.

The preceeding are a small part of the cures I have effected by medicines, but not even one of them could I perform by animal magnetism.



ADVICE.

Advice to those who visit the Sick.

IT is better to be poor and well, than to be rich and fick. Health and a found body is much more valuable than gold, or the greateft riches we poffibly can poffefs. There is no wealth better than a found body, and no joy greater than the joy of the heart; therefore, felicity is not to be meafured by wealth or profperity, but by the foundnefs of the body and of the mind; for he only lives and is well, that perfectly enjoys the benefit of both.

Advice to those who attend or visit the fick; with instructions to prevent infection.

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150 Advice to those who visit the Sick.

I have already observed that I deem the ftomach to be the fountain of nine-tenths of the difeases that mankind is subject to; hence, to prevent infection, every method should be taken to guard and fortify it against danger. It is well known, that sometimes contagious effluvias float in the atmofphere we breath in; if our ftomachs are quite empty, the more liable are we to inhale fuch infectious effluvias, which generate difeafes; to prevent which, I recommend that no perfon should go out of his house without eating; a cruft of bread and butter is what I prefer; for, butter being an animal oil, it lines the coats of the stomach and prevents the inhaled noxious effluvia from penetrating into the pores thereof; the fkin anointed with oil, will refift poifon; for if a cauftic is fet thereon, it will not flick nor penetrate, and when poifon is taken inwardly; oil will blunt the acrimony of the poifon; will prevent its entering into the pores and veins and caft it forth by vomit. Oil powered on wine 10

Advice to those who visit the Sick. 151

or any other liquor, doth preferve it, that it fhall neither grow dead nor be corrupted : for it prevents any morbific, or other air, from penetrating; coriander feed, cloves, cinnamon, zedoary, the rind of orange or lemon newly cut; refined liquorice, camomile flowers, gentian root; either of thofe that beft fuits the inclination, are very falubrious. Swallowing a fmall quantity, wafhing the mouth, temples, nofe, and fnuffing up the fumes of prophylactic, or *the vinegar* of four thieves; or the vinegar of rue, have been deemed good prefervatives againft infection, being ufed before you enter the room where the fick lie.

On entering fuch room where contagion reigns, do not stand between the patient and the chimney, for the chimney draws, or attracts the infectious effluvia from the patient which you may inhale to your great injury.

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152 Advice to those who visit the Sick.

When you also attend a fick person, do not stand directly opposite, but sideways, so as not to inhale the fick person's effluvia.

Whilft you attend, or visit such sick person; do not swallow your spittle, for it frequently conveys the noxious effluvia into your stomach.

Nurfes who attend the fick; ought frequently to drink fmall quantities of brandy; or a ftrong decoction compounded of gentian root leffer century and wormwood, with a fmall mixture of falt of wormwood; fuch decoction will deftroy the effects of the inhaled infectious effluvia, and ftrengthen the nurfes conftitution.

It is much better to guard against, than to be afflicted with contagious diseases.

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SYMPATHY,

SYMPATHY and ANTIPATHY

DEFINED.

WILL now endeavour to define Sympathy, Antipathy, the effects of Imagination, and Nature :

Sympathy, is a natural inclination, a fellow feeling, compafiion for another, or a conformity of natural qualities, humours, temperaments, &c.

Sympathy denotes an indifpolition befalling one part of the body, through the defect or diforder of another; whether it be from the influence of fome humour, or vapour fent from 154 Sympathy, and

from elsewhere; or from the want of the influence of some matter necessary to its action.

Sympathy, between perfons nearly connected with each other, has had a wonderful effect; fuch as hufbands being a thoufand miles diftant from their wives, have felt fenfations of their wives indifpofition, Lord Verulam, who lived in the year 1625, obferves in his writings; that being in Paris, two or three days before his father's death, he dreamed, that his father's houfe in the country, was plaiftered all over with black mortar.

Antipathy, is a natural averfion or diflike, or offence taken by one man against another, or thing, arising sometimes from nature, and sometimes from reason.

There is a hidden and fecret property of things; fometimes, mankind at the first interview, become attached to each other by a kind Antipathy defined. 155

ENMITY

kind of sympathetic power. Sometimes, they take an Antipathy or aversion to each other, and even without any particular reafon or just cause; I know not how to account for it in any other manner, than that I conceive, there is a kind of instinct in the human frame, when their complexions, or dispositions do not accord; which I deem to be the cause. ENMITY. amongst VEGETABLES.

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Even the Vegetable, as well as the Animal kingdoms do not accord with each other, from which we may improve in knowledge, for when we difcover that one thing does not agree with another, we may juftly conceive, phyfically; that one of them may be ufed as a proper remedy against the harms of the other; for instance, there is enmity between the Vine and Coleworts, (Colewort is a species of Brassica, Cabbage in botany, a genus of the tetradynamia, seloquosa, class of plants,) for the Vine winds itself with her tendrils about every thing, excepting Coleworts, which she fhuns, and turns herfelf another way. Coleworts are good

good against intoxication from the drinking of wine, and a small quantity of white wine, being mixed with the water, wherein Colewort, or other greens are boiled, turn their colour from a bright green to that of a bright olive, and, let the very same species of greens be boiled in spring water only, they will retain their bright green colour.

Ivy, is the bane of all trees, by twining round them, and as it gradually gains ftrength from nutriment and age, it incircles the trunk, prevents the vegetable fluids and juices from circulation, through the rine, of bark; hence, the branchesare deprived of their proper nourifhment, part of them wither and decay.-It is alfo as great an enemy to Vines, if not fubdued in proper time. Ivy, hedera in botany, (is a genus of the pentandria monyginia class of plants,) its qualities in medicines, are drying, and aftringent, being taken inwardly in great quantities, it becomes injurious to the nerves and finews, by abforbing that animal

animal fluid, intended by nature to nourifh and fupport them. *Pliny* faith that the juice of the berries prevent intoxication, and helpeth those that spit blood.

Rue, (a genus of the octandria monogynia class of plants,) is at enmity with hemlock. Much rue being eaten, becometh extremely hurtful to the conftitution, and poifonous, when taken to excefs; the juice of hemlock corrects and expels it, Hence Vice Versa, rue is good against hemlock. (Hemlock is a genus of the pentandria, digynia class of plants.

Numerous other Vegetables are at enmity with each other. The influence of the Sun and Moon over Vegetables, and indeed over all other things, is inexpreffible. The Sun is the governor of time, and the rule of life, everything is perfected by the Sun, which is a heavenly fire, and the light of life.

There is fuch a fympathy between the Sun and plants, that the *heliotropium* or *turnsole*, (a genus

(a genus of the pentandria monogynia class of plants,) openeth her leaves when the Sun rifeth, and shutteth them when the Sun setteth—so, many other plants and flowers follow the Sun, to receive its divine influence.

"Dr. Brooks informs us, that the Sun is a globe of liquid fire, is the centre of the univerfe, is likewife the fountain of light and heat; the diameter of which, is equal to one hundred diameters of the earth; whofe thicknefs, in plainer terms, is feven hundred and ninety three thousand miles; that its furface is equal to ten thousand times the furface of the earth, and whose folidity is a million times as great.

The Earth is near eight thousand miles in diameter, and distant from the Sun eightyone millions of miles.

The diameter of our Moon is reckoned to be almost two thousand two hundred miles; her

her magnitude, or rather her mass, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the Earth, is about one fortieth part.

The Moon which is but a speck, in comparison of the other heavenly bodies, though it feems fo near us, is two hundred and forty thousand miles distant from us, and its furface is about fourteen millions of square miles. As the Moon is the nearest to the Earth of all the Planets, her motion is alfo the quickeft, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-feven days, feven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth, we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides, twice in twenty-four hours, which re-attended with fo many advantages, that mankind could hardly exift without them, fince the waters would then become stagnated, and unfit for any of the purposes of human life."

The Moon is lefs powerful than the Sun, but what with her own force, and the ftrength

ftrength which she attracks from the Sun, she works much, by reason of her being nearest to the Earth of all Planets. Antient philosophers, remark, that trees and vegetables planted during the increase of the Moon, grow stronger, and become more fruitful than those planted in the wane.

That the Pomegranate will bring forth fruit just fo many years, as many days as the Moon is old, when planted before the full. If we cut our hair when the Moon is increafing, it will grow faster than when the Moon is in the wane.

M

ÉFFECTS

EFFECTS of IMAGINATION.

MAGINATION, is a power or faculty of the mind, whereby it conceives, and forms ideas of things, communicated to it, by the outward organs of fense.

The late honourable *Robert Boyle* faid, that there are many inftances of difeafes arifing from imagination, particularly where the difeafe is greatly dreaded; adding, that he knew a lady who had the fmallpox by this means; nor is it only in women, that imagination has thefe effects; for he tells us of a man whofe hair was fuddenly changed colour, from the fear of his going to be put to death. *Mr*. Effects of Imagination. 163

Mr. Boyle, alfo tells us of a lady, who washing herfelf in a well, and fixing her eyes very attentively upon the red pebble stones in the water, very soon after became pregnant, was delivered of a child, whose skin was plentifully speckled with spots of the colour and magnitude of these stones.

Damascen, (an Italian author) reports that a woman having the hairy image of John the Baptist in her chamber, was delivered of a child that was all hairy. Hare lips, and the different markson children, are juftly ascribed to the imagination of the mother.

Jacob was well acquainted with the force of imagination, for to bring forth party coloured cattle. Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hafel and chefnut trees; pilled white ftrakes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he fet the rods which he had pilled before the flocks in the gutters, in the watering M 2 troughs,

164 Effects of Imagination.

troughs, when the flocks came to drink; and the flocks conceived, and brought forth cattle ring-ftraked, speckled, and spotted.

[Genesis, Chap. XXX.

Upon the fame principles, I conceive that fwine and every other animal, when lodged in fties, or places with white roofs, and walls, might be the means of producing a white coloured fpecies of its kind.

Heliodorus, (an ancient author) informs us that an Ethiopean Queen, (a black) brought forth Chariclea, a fair or white daughter; the caufe whereof, was fuppofed to arife, from her having in her chamber, fome most beauful pictures of white people, which she every day admired, with infinite pleasure and amazement.

It is further observed, that there was a black woman, who had a particular defire to be the mother of a fair, or white fon; for which purpose, she procured the image of a robite

Effects of Imagination. 165

white boy, carved of marble, well proportioned in every respect; her eyes and heart were continually fixt upon it; she became pregnant, and brought forth a son, alike to the marble image. Many other similar circumstances are related, particularly, that the *Lacedemonians*, when their wives became pregnant, *pictures* and *images* of the most beautiful and handsome young men, were constantly exposed to their views.

And which I humbly beg leave to fubmit as a hint to my faircountry-women, for the purpole of the propagation of (*if possible*) a more beautiful offspring.

M 3

NATURE

NATURE DEFINED.

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NATURE, has several different significations; it being used for the author of nature, whom some schoolmen call natura naturans. being the fame with God. By the nature of athing, we fometimes mean its effence, that is the attributes which makes it what it is, whether the thing be corporeal or not; as when we attempt to define the nature of a fluid, or &c. Sometimes we confound that which a man has by nature, with what accrues to him by birth. Sometimes we take nature for an internal principle of motion; as when we fay, that a stone or any ponderous substance, thrown into the air, by nature falls to

to the earth. Sometimes we underftand, by nature, the eftablifhed courfe of things. Sometimes we take nature for an agregate of powers belonging to a body, particularly a living one; in which fenfe phyficians fay, that nature is ftrong, weak, or fpent; or that, in fuch and fuch difeafes, nature left to herfelf will perform the cure. Sometimes we use the term nature for the universe, or whole fyftem of the corporeal works of God.

Nature, in which the works of the DI-VINE BEING do fo confpicuoufly appear, is the beginning of every thing, and whereby all things confift.

Nature, is the mind or divine reason, the efficient of natural works, and the preferver of things that be : which power can be afcribed only to GOD, and to JESUS CHRIST, who is infeperably united with him. For, be is the brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express image of his person.

M 4

Zeno

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Zeno Citticus, an ancient philosopher, held two beginnings, viz. God and Matter; the one active or efficient, the other the paffive principle; and I conceive, upon the foundation, that, IN THE BEGINNING GOD created the heaven and the earth, and the earth being without form, and void, and darknefs being upon the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters, must have impressed Zeno Citticus, with the idea, that water was the paffive principle : For GOD, when by the Almighty power of his Deity, had framed in due meafure and order, the Heaven, the Sun, the Moon, the Planets, the Stars, and the very first principle of things, the Elements; did afterwards by the power of the Heaven and Elements, ordain the different kinds of living creatures, plants, and the innumerable various species of Mines, Minerals, and inanimate beings; every one in their feveral degrees, that they might not be in the fame effate and condition with each other, that there was • given

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given to every living creature, its own difpofition and natural inclination, that they might act in their different fpheres, agreeably to the will of the Divine Being. There was no animated being, in this great univerfe, made to be inactive or idle. Every thing was created in the most deliberate and skilful manner. On the third day God faw that his handy works were good, and on the fixth day, GoD ended his work which he had made, and beheld that it was very good.

[Hebrews, 1st. V.-3d. C.

Every Plant, as alfo every Mineral, is poffeffed of its peculiar virtue. God has been pleafed to make every thing proper for the ufe of man, and even the fmalleft and moft contemptible thing apparently in nature, when minutely and attentively examined, must appear wonderful to a contemplative mind. Whatfoever is contained in this huge univerfe, and in Heaven, is indued with a divine power for its peculiar operation ; all things

things are most admirably disposed of in their various fituations, and by a most wonderful viciffitude; they all duly perform their different functions and courses in the most regular manner.

GOD enjoyned inferiors, to be ruled of their fuperiors by a fet law; and was pleafed of his infinite goodnefs and mercy, to tranfmit by his divine and heavenly influence, upon every thing, its own proper form, full of much ftrength and activity; and that there might be a continual increafe amongft them; he commanded all things : yielding feed to produce it after its kind, the trees yielding fruit, whofe feed was in itfelf, after its kind; all the beafts, and every living creature upon the earth, each after his kind.

GOD created man in his own image, and after his own likeness; in the image of GOD created he him: male and female created he them. GOD bleffed them, and faid unto them

them, be fruitful and multiply, replenish the earth and fubdue it : and have dominion 'over the fifh of the fea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. God gave every herb bearing feed, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding feed, did he give, that it should be for meat to man. And to every beaft of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, he gave every green herb for meat. Hence it evidently appears, that a form of itfelf is not able to produce such effects, but the rest also must do their part, yet are they not confounded together, but they are fo knit among themfelves, that one stands in need of another's help; thus has the divine providence linked things together in their ranks and orders, that all things, might, by their due courses, be derived originally from God himfelf, and from him receive their operations.

GOD

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GOD was pleafed to create man, that he might enjoy what had been given to him, and that he should acknowledge GOD's divine bounty, glorify his holy name, and fervently, in the name of JESUS CHRIST, implore GOD's affistance, to take him under his protection; and to guide, govern, and direct all his thoughts, words, deeds, and actions; and to give him in this mortal life, such things as might contribute towards a comfortable support and subsistence for himself and family, also to enable him to affist the afflicted, and after his diffolution, for ever to enjoy a state of eternal felicity.

GOD himfelf is invisible to us, human mortals; yet by the world being fo wonderfully created; and the different substances therein, most miraculously formed; testifieth by his works, that GOD may be both perceived and understood. And, as *Cisero* saith, by the memory of things, subtility of invention, quickness of motion, and by the exceeding

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ceeding beauty of virtue we know the force of the mind, though we cannot fee it with our eyes; fo we perceive GoD, and that eternal mind clearly by the works be hath made, and effectually do we apprehend his force and influence; for his virtue is diffufed through all things, and gives heat, fpirit and life to all things.

The contemplation of nature, and her works conveys fuch a variety of delights and pleafures, by feeding and refreshing our minds and eyes, with such natural varieties, as to raife our minds, to adore and glorify GoD, our maker. If we revere men for their heroic noble deeds and actions; how much more ought we to adore that Divine Being, who protected such men in time of battle, inspired them with wisdom to command, and fortitude to execute.

The Heaven, Elements, rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, Stars, changes of day and night,

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night, the two equinoxes in Spring and Autumn, by the revolution whereof, the most beautiful flowers, and leaves of plants fade and decay; in the fucceeding Spring they bud forth and refuscitate.

The fearching out of things, fo far as our comprehensions will admit of, (but not to dive beyond our reach, left we should be loft) is extremely delightful, is the very food of our fouls and minds, to enable us to contemplate the works of nature. Let us ' confider the internal parts of the human frame, the powers of the natural faculties; the nerves arifing from the brain, the arterial pipes from the heart, and the propagation of the veins from the liver; also the faculties of the foul, whereby fhe doth perform her functions, to which add, the Ætherial fpirits, as the animal to the brain, the vital to the heart, and the natural to the liver, which nourisheth the body by its natural heat and moisture; and affords strength to perform

form action. The body should therefore be carefully and regularly refreshed with good food, drink and sleep.

"For fleep is the fweet foother of our labours, and the reftorer of our exhausted strength. But the loss of appetite and difgust to our food, generally robs us of this comfort." Dr. Mead.

All which, should be used with moderation, and the constitution (which is very variable in mankind) should be the grand dictator in the use thereof.

Man being poffeffed of reafon, understanding and judgment, he is made capable of the heavenly doctrine; and amongst other excellent prerogatives, man obtained this priviledge chiefly, that GoD having made other creatures speechless, they are possessed of natural interest, governed by their passions, without reason or judgment. Man hath the faculty of speech, whereby he can communicate

nicate unto others; his most fecret thoughts; and is thereby enabled to praife and magnify his Creator. GoD wants nothing that we posses or enjoy, all that he requires from us, is love, obedience to his commands, and gratitude for what he has bestowed upon us.

The earth next after GOD, is the parent of all things; for the life of all things is detived from the moifture and fertility fhe contains. An univerfal connection exifts between all particles of a fimilar nature throughout our globe; the mafs of atoms of which it is compofed, whether they are deemed to be under the appellation of men, beafts, birds, fifnes, trees or vegetables, they are all particles of the fame original mafs, and are all employed in their different functions, in the work of forming, nourifhing, decompofing, and of again refufcitating each other.

The

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The thickest stones of fruit trees, (which I will denominate the body) must die and rot, before the kernels, (which I deem their fouls) can arife from their graves, and produce offsprings of their fame fpecies: the fame with feeds and roots, and if feeds of diverse forts are fown together unmixed in the earth, every feed after its kind, will again arife in its proper season, and in its own natural form, All which evidently points out the RESUR-RECTION of the BODY from DEATH to LIFE.

It is as natural for fome men to defire knowledge as bodily fustenance, the one being the food of the mind, as the other is of the body; and the appetites of both being homogeneous to the principles from which they proceed, their tendency to their feveral objects, is as eager as the faculty which produces it, is active; fo that though both flow from the fountains of one and the fame nature; yet the one resting in a natural N

repletion,

repletion, must be acknowledged more limited, than the other, which admits of no bounds or satiety.

But though knowledge be man's natural defire; yet it is not alike fought after by all, but in different forts and degrees. Some, whofe conflictations have difpofed them to a habit of long fenfuality, and others whom continual difappointments have baffled into a neutrality and indifferency, as to action; think it fufficient for man to know, either how to live with pleafure and epicurean eafe, or to die with affected haughtinefs and ftoical apathy; neither of the two regarding fuch knowledges as to delight curiofity, or are uleful to the fociety of mankind.

Others again, whofe fpirits and contemplative ideas are refined, think their time ill fpent, unlefs they can be fo able to anatomife nature, as to defcribe the caufes of things, which either never did exift but in appearance, or if they do, are far more *profitably* underftood by their *effects* than *principles*. Such

Such therefore, whom age, learning, and experience, have licentiated to be phyficians of the mind, have taken fome latitude in prefcribing diets, according to the various conftitutions of men; allowing those whom a *natural disposition* inclines to the contemplation of fuch studies as may feed their curiofities. *Mathematics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Physiogmony, Dietetics, and History,* all which, combined together, constitute the Physician.

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HISTORY

HISTORY DEFINED:

BUT OF HISTORY IT MAY BE SAID, THAT Omne tulit punctum, nam miscuit utile dulci. Horace.

T is fo pleafing and inftructive to men of all eftates, ages, qualities, fects, and conditions; fo agreeable to the inclination and fuitable to the humour of all who thirft after knowledge; fo delightful in the perufal, and profitable in the retention, affording fatisfaction to the aged, pleafure to the young, and experience to both; comfort to the difconfolate, refrefhment to the weary, and eafe to difcompofed minds;

minds; folacing the tedious hours of penfive watching, or otherwife charming anxious thoughts into a fweet and gentle repose ; being never out of season, whilst men have life, and the world a being; that amongft the elogies it hath received from the learned pieces of antient and modern writers, it may be juftly accounted rather the recreation than the application of a studious man; judging idlenefs, the lethargy of the mind, no ways to be fed, but to be cured by discipline and animadversion. The faculties of the mind, when fatigued and almost exhausted with more internal employment, find actual repose, are recruited and restored to vigour by Hiftory, which proves an agreeable amufement, and relaxation to the mind.

By Hiftory we become acquainted with the characters of men, the marks, fources, and effects of their paffions and prejudices, the power and changes of their cuftoms which lays a foundation not only for general pru-N 3 dence,

dence, but for that particular kind, which the circumstances and fituation of each man requires, and teaches us to make other men's experience our own, to profit by it; and to learn wildom from their misfortunes.

Philofophy, practical Mathematics, Phyfic, Chemiftry, and indeed all other Sciences, have recourfe to Hiftory, for the force of demonftration is founded on experiments; which would make but a very indifferent figure, if the affiftance of other men's experiments by the means of Hiftory were excluded.

Hiftory, is that telescope by which we see into distant ages, and take up the actions of our forefathers, with as much evidence as the news of the last Gazette; it is the mirrour that represents the various transactions of times past, and shews us the dress of antiquity according to which we may rectify or adjust our present fashions; it is the pandects of gentle and easy institutions and laws, which ought

ought to oblige us as much, if not more frictly to a conformity, than the preceptive fanctions of Kings; feeing the authority of the one does but inculcate our duty, and the other gives us innumerable inftances of the feveral rewards of virtue, and punifhments of vice; it is, in a word, the laft will and teftament of our deceased progenitors; which though it does not expressly leave us a particular legacy, yet it shews us how we may be posseful of their inheritance; and according as we follow their example, live in *reputation* or *ignominy*.

The ruder ages of the world, who were unacquainted with letters, and confequently ignorant of refined Sciences, thought *History* next to their religion, the only ufeful and proper ftudy of mankind; and judging the forming of the manners, and regulating the actions of man, to be the chief duty and care of focieties; they thought documents, precepts, and laws, too weak a means to work

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fo great effect, without they were confirmed and ftrengthened by the examples of their predeceffors; to which prone nature, even amongft the most barbarous, does willingly render an implicit veneration: and therefore feeing their *libraries* were their *memories*, and *words* their *characters*, fo *songs* and *ruderbimes*, were the only *books* whereby their BARDS and DRUIDS instructed their children in the history of former ages, making the famous actions of their ancestors fo much the more the pattern of their conduct and manners, as it was the subject of their innocent *melody* and *mirtb*.

But when the SUPREME BEING was pleafed to gratify the industry of man with the invention of letters; no subject seemed to the ancients, so worthy of the prerogative of being transmitted to posterity, as that of *History*.

And indeed, the most ancient that can be found of their writings, is of that kind. Whether

Whether it was that they knew no immortality but that of fame; or found no better way to provide with fecurity for their offspring, in whom they were to live to pofterity, than by handing down to them the methods and honeft courfes, by which fome attained to honour wealth and command, whilft others, on the contrary ways, lived and died in obscurity, poverty, and contempt.

Whatever fatisfaction dying men may have in the profpect of a lafting name, it is certain, the living muft reap great benefit from the register of their *actions*; for would a king have measures to govern; a subject how to obey; a statessman how to give council; a judge and magistrate how to execute justice; a husband and father how to command and cherist ; a wife and children how to love, honour, and obey; and indeed all conditions of men how to perform mutual good offices in every kind of society.

History,

History, and especially the truest and most ancient of ALL, the *Holy Scriptures*, is that repository from whence we may draw the truest maxims; for all duties, exemplified with the good or bad fuccesses of those who have followed or transgressed the fame.

One of the greatest arguments for the truth of christianity, is drawn from the RESURREC-TION OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST; the circumstances of which are handed down to us in fo plain and distinct a manner by the Evangelist, as also by *Civil History*, as makes the evidence of this important truth amount to a demonstration.

A news paper in this Kingdom, known by the name of Gazette, is deemed to be the only authentic conveyance of real facts, fuch alfo are the Sacred and Civil History we poffefs. In the History of our own country, it is recorded that King Charles the I. reigned in the year 1622, and that he was beheaded in the

the year 1648. That Queen Elizabeth commenced her reign in the year 1558, and in 1588, the Spanish Armada, *deemed invincible*, was defeated, and trophies lodged in the Tower of London as a memento of such heroic actions. About the year of our LORD, 455, the Saxon Heptarchy commenced, and continued 372 years, all which I believe, no man ever attempted to contradict.

Civil or Simple History informs us, that in the year, 3980, after the creation of the world, Octavian Augustus Cæsar, Julius Cæsar's fifter's fon, reigned as Emperor of Rome; that in the 42d year of his Reign, the Prince of Peace, JESUS CHRIST, was born, when was universal peace.

In the year of our LORD 17, Claudius Tiberius Nero, was ordained by Augustus for his fucceffor; in his time the world's Saviour was crucified; about five years after which time, the Gospel was planted in Britain. Hence

Hence have I endeavoured regularly, to trace back the Civil, which is confirmed by Sacred Hiftory, and leaves not a doubt remain of the truth of our Saviour's *History*.



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ON THE

RESURRECTION.

T has been, and is now difputed and believed by many, that every part of the body of every individual human being after death, being converted into duft or earth, which mixt with other innumerable different bodies, can never be divided or feparated from other dufts, fo as to appear materially in their own original folid form, endued with every principle of life.

Again, they fay, that a man who has loft a leg or an arm, at the diftance of four thousand miles or upwards from where he was

was buried, or that his body being devoured by various different fifnes, or fundry carniverous animals, how is it poffible that every part of that man can be collected, and reftored to his own original form and life?

In anfwer, I will endeavour to refute fuch delufive doctrines, *apparently to me*, as believing in the expressed words of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, which I will endeavour to transferibe in regular course; but first, I must beg leave to introduce a few chemical experiments, which are well known to every person versed in chemistry, and which I trust, will also prove the refurrection of the body.

I must again fay, let one single grain of gold be melted in one pound of silver, fuch grain of gold will be equally divided in the pound of silver; and become apparently killed by, and buried in the silver; fimilarly I conceive to a just man's body, made perfect by repentance and good works, who being dead and

and concealed from our fight by being buried in the earth; and if fuch *pound* of *silver* be diffolved in *aquafortis*, the 5760th part of the fame *pure gold*, without the leaft *diminution* of weight, will be found at the bottom of the folution: fuch is the great *sympathy* between gold and silver, which blends them fo wonderfully and minutely together; and upon the fame principle, if one grain of gold be melted in one bundred or more pounds of silver, they will become minutely blended with each other, and by the above operation the grain of gold can be feparated without the least diminution.

Again, lead when ufed for pharmacy and painting, is prepared in the following manner: melt lead in an unglazed broad earthen veffel, ftir it continually with a clean iron inftrument, it first is calcined into a grey powder, which is called *calx of lead*; ftir it on in the fame manner, it will then become yellow and is called *masticot*: after, let it be put

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put into a reverberatory furnace, it will further calcine, and become of a fine red colour, which is called *minium* or *red lead*.

From these experiments, may we not compare lead to childhood? after, when calx of lead, to manhood? after, when it becomes masticot, to a declining state of nature? and lastly minium, to a total dissolution of all vital powers, commonly called death?

Supposing we fay, that minium or lead is altered by the various operations of the fire, as being in a most extraordinary manner changed, from its original and natural state, to states so extremely different; and that we can again restore it to its natural state as lead, may not this appear equally as extraordinary to the unbelievers of the Holy Scriptures, as to those unacquainted with chemistry ?— Minium, by the addition of a flux prepared from the vegetable kingdom, and by the fame degrees of heat by which it was killed or decomposed, is restored to life again and to

to its original purified state. Hence, another proof of the Resurrection.

Take muftard feed, which is one of the fmalleft of all feeds, mix and bury it with various other feeds, they will all die or decay; and at the proper feafon they will arife, each fpecie in its own original and natural form.

Again they fay, that if all mankind will be raifed from the dead on the day of Refurrection, they will be much more numerous than the blades of grafs upon the face of the earth; in that cafe what is to be done with them, or where are they to go to? how can Heaven be large enough to contain them?

In answer, *I conceive* from our Saviour's expression that the just only made so, by repentance and good works will arise from the dead; and inherit the kingdom of Heaven, that GOD having made the universe; that as this earth is only about eight thousand miles in O diameter,

diameter, and is distant from the Sun about eighty millions of miles !!! and as new planets have lately been difcovered, GoD can deftroy this small, in comparison to other globes and planets, and erect others in fuch an extent of space as eighty millions of miles from the Sun; for whatever GoD pleafeth to do, he can perform.-God is eternal and free from decay; he was pleafed to make us after his image and likeness, fo the soul of man as partaking of the divine effence, is immortal and shall never die; the love of GOD towards man, hath effected to much, that all things are communicated unto us by CHRIST, who was pleafed to fubmit himfelf to be a man to fuffer death for us, and to admit us members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones. Hence, our condition is (if we alt properly) alike to his, and we are coheirs with him: whence it is that what is expressed in CHRIST, shall be expressed in man. CHRIST is eternal, and will subfist eternally, and man by him may obtain the fame

fame privilege; CHRIST role and conquered death, he being the Author, prince and first fruits of so great a triumph, by virtue of him, all just men made perfect will be raifed with their bodies united to their souls, to participate of the same eternal felicity with him.

One thousand fix hundred and thirty-five years after GOD was pleafed to make the world; he faw that the wickedness of mankind was fo great, as to determine GOD to destroy whom he had created both man and beast from off the face of the earth, for it repented him that he had made them. But Noah found grace in the fight of the LORD, and Noah walked with GOD, and GOD looked upon the earth, and beheld that it was corrupt; and the LORD faid that he would destroy man whom he had created, and every living thing upon the earth.

And God ordered Noah to make himfelf an ark of certain dimensions, sufficiently large

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to

to contain Noah, and his fons, and his wife, and his fons wives; and of every living thing of all flefh, two of every fort, both male and female to be taken into the ark, to keep them alive, with food fufficient for them; accordingly Noah acted agreeably to the commands of God. *Genesis, Chap. VI.*

GOD was pleafed to inform Noah, that after seven days, he would cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights; and that he would deftroy every living creature that he had made, from off the face of the earth. After feven days, the windows, or flood gates of Heaven, were opened. And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights. The waters being increased, bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth; and all the high hills that were under Heaven, were covered : and every living creature was destroyed, which was upon the face of the ground, Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark.

ark. And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days. *(Genesis, Chap. VII.)* In *this instance*, did not GoD by his Almighty power act according to his promife, and perform what the whole univerfe could neither refift nor counteract?.— Was not his omnipotent power fimilar to a potter, who worketh in clay, which when brought into form, if he doth not like it, he is able to deftroy and make other forms. Or to a cafter of metals, fhould the form not pleafe, cannot he break that form and from the fame metal produce other forms more pleafing?

As GOD by his omnipotent power, was pleafed to make the world and its inhabitants; he had equally the fame power of deftroying them, when he should be pleafed to deem it neceffary, and according to his promife which he fully performed. GOD preferved Noah and his family, &c. only; all other living creatures upon the face of the earth, GOD was pleafed to deftroy. GOD

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GOD eftablished with Noah, and his fons after him, a covenant (Gen. 9.) with them, that there should not any more be a flood to destroy the earth. That his bow, (rainbow) should be set in the clouds as a token of such covenant, for GOD's remembrance. Which, as the rainbow frequently appears, is a further clear proof of the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; and that whatever GOD or his Son JESUS CHRIST, who is the same with GOD, do promise, will be performed; and that his power is irressiftible, for with GOD, all things are possible.

When Job was afflicted with the most miferable calamities, he comforted himself with this certain hope; "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth."

Job, Chap. XIX. Ver. 25.

And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my sless shall I see God.

> Ver. 26. The

The Prophet Ifaiah fays, "Thy dead men fhall live, together with my body fhall they arife. Awake and fing ye that dwell in duft, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, the earth fhall caft out the dead."

Isaiab, Chap. XXVI. Ver. 19.

Our Saviour JESUS CHRIST faid, when he teached to feed the poor: "Thou shalt be bleffed; for they cannot recompense thee, for thou shalt be recompensed at the refurrection." St. Luke, Chap. XIV. Ver. 14.

Neither can they die any more: for they are equal to the Angels; and are the children of GoD, being the children of the refurrection. *Luke*, *Chap. XX. Ver.* 36.

When CHRIST reproved the people flocking after him, faid, "And this is the Father's will which hath fent me, that of all which he hath given me, I fhould lofe nothing, but fhould raife it up again at the laft day."

 St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 39.

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" And this is the will of him that fent me, that every one that feeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlafting life: and I will raife him up at the laft day."

Ver. 40.

"No man can come to me, except the Father which hath fent me, draw him, and I will raife him up at the laft day."

Ver. 44.

"Verily, verily, I fay unto you, he that believeth on me hath everlafting life." Ver. 47.

When CHRIST inftituted his Supper, as they were eating, "JESUS took bread, and bleffed *it*, and break *it*, and gave *it* to the difciples, and faid, take eat, this is mybody." *Matthew*, *Chap. XXVI. Ver.* 26.

"And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave *it* to them, faying, drink ye all of it." Ver. 27.

" For

"For this is my blood of the new teftament which is shed for many, for the remission of fins." Ver. 28.

JESUS faid unto them, verily, verily, I fay unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 53.

• Whofo eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. Ver. 54.

For my fieth is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. Ver. 55.

He that eateth my fleth, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him. Ver. 56.

As the living Father hath fent me, and I live by the Father; fo, he that eateth me, even he fhall live by me. Ver. 57.

This is that bread which came down from Heaven, not as your Father's did eat manna, and

and are dead; he that eateth of this bread, shall live for ever. Ver. 58.

I am the living bread, which came down from Heaven : if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever : and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. *Chap. VI. Ver.* 59.

" But I fay unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine; until that day when I drink it new with you in my father's kingdom." Ver. 29.

"Whofoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he shall come in his own glory, and *in bis* father's, and of the Holy Angels." St. Luke, Chap. IX. Ver. 26.

" Alfo I fay unto you, whofoever shall confefs me before men, him shall the Son of Man alfo confess before the Angels of God."

St. Luke, Chap. XII. Ver. 8.

But

But he that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the Angels of God. Ver. 9.

When CHRIST was crucified, one of (the two) malefactors which were hanged, (at the same time) railed on him, faying, if thou be CHRIST, fave thyfelf and us.

St. Luke, Chap. XXIII. Ver. 39.

But the other answering, rebuked him, saying, dost not thou fear GOD, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? Ver. 40.

And we indeed juftly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this man hath done nothing amifs. Ver. 41.

And he faid unto JESUS, LORD, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. Ver. 42.

And Jesus faid unto him, verily I fay unto thee, 'To day shalt thou be with me in paradife. *Ver.* 43.

From

From these words of our Saviour, I verily believe, that when good men die, their souls are immediately transported into paradise, where they enjoy great happiness, and which will be completely eternalized on the day of the resurrection.

JESUS, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost.

St. Matthew, Chap. XXVII. Ver. 50.

And behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain, from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent; Ver. 51.

And the graves were opened ; and many bodies of Saints which flept, arofe, Ver. 52.

And came out of the graves after his refurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many. Ver. 53.

Which I believe to be a further confirmation of the resurrection of the bodies of men made just by repentance and good works. Now Now when the Centurion, and they that were with him, watching JESUS, faw the earthquake, and those things that was done, they feared greatly, faying, truly this was the Son of God. Ver. 54.

After CHRIST's refurrection from the dead, then the eleven disciples went away into Gallilee, into a mountain, where JESUS had appointed them.

St. Matthew, Chap. XXVIII. Ver. 16.

And when they faw him, they worfhipped him: but fome doubted. Ver. 17.

Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came.

St. John, Chap. XX. Ver. 24.

The other difciples therefore faid unto him, we have feen the LORD. But he faid unto them, except I shall fee in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the

the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his fide, I will not believe. Ver. 25.

And after eight days again his difciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came JESUS, the doors being flut, and stood in the midst, and said, peace be unto you. Ver. 26.

Then faid he to Thomas, reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my fide, and be not faithless, but believing. Ver. 27.

And Thomas answered, and said unto him, my Lord and my God. Ver. 28.

JESUS faid unto him, Thomas, becaufe thou hast feenme, thou hast believed: bleffed are they that have not feen, and yet have believed. Ver. 29:

And many other figns did JESUS in the prefence of his difciples, which are not written in this book. Ver. 30.

But

On the Resurrection: 207

But these are written that ye might believe that JESUS is the CHRIST the Son of GOD, and that believing ye might have life through his name. Ver. 31.

And JESUS spake unto them saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Ver. 18.

Let your light fo shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven.

St. Matthew, Chap. V. Ver. 16.

Whatfoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them : for this is the law and the prophets. *Chap. VII. Ver.* 12.

While we have time let us do good unto all men; and efpecially unto them that are of the household of faith.

Gallilee, Chap. VI. Ver. 10.

The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear my voice.

St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 28: And

208 On the Resurrection.

And shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the refurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the refurrection of damnation. *Ver.* 29.

Verily, verily, I fay unto you, if a man keep my faying, he shall never see death. St. John, Chap. VIII. Ver. 51.

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.

St. Mark, Chap. XIII. Ver. 31.



AUTHENTIC

AUTHENTIC RELATIONS.

THERE is a Pillar erected in the Market-Place at Devizes in Wiltschire, with the under-written inscription thereon, viz.

" The following authentic Relation is to deter all perfons from calling down the vengeance of GOD, or taking His Holy Name in vain.

"Thursday, January the 7th, 1753, Ruth Pierce, of Pottern, agreed with three other women to buy a fack of wheat. One of the three collecting the money and discovering fome wanting, demanded it of Ruth Pierce, who faid she had paid her share, and rashly wished she might drop down dead if she had not! which she instantly did on repeating her Wish,

210 Authentic Relations.

wish, with fome money concealed in her hand; to the amazement and terror of the crowded market."

DUBLIN, April 4, 1799.

" A fingular circumftance recently occurred, on a trial of a capital nature in Naas. On charging the Jury, the Learned Judge, with that humanity which the mild fpirit of our laws inculcates, obferved that the vital charge against the prifoner rested on the oath of a man whose credibility was impeachable, and as they could not remove doubt from their minds, he instructed them to acquit the prifoner. The Jury however returned a verdict Guilty, and the Judge, who highly difapproved of the verdict, began to expostulate, when the evidence, who remained in court, appeared dreadfully sched, dropped down and *instantaneously expired.*"

The Power of God.

HENCE, Can man perform fuch acts as the above? No. Can

The Power of God. 211

Can man withold the rain or fnow that falleth, or caufe it to rain or fnow; or can he withhold the rain from one city and caufe it to rain upon another city? No.

Can man withhold froft, or hail from falling; or caufe it to freeze, or make hail to fall? No.

Can man prevent the wind from blowing, or caufe it to blow; or can he change the blowing of the wind from Eaft to Weft, or from North to South; or can he ftill ftorms, whirlwinds and hurricanes? No.

Can man prevent or caufe the rageing of the fea, and prevent or caufe the ebbing and flowing of the tide? No.

Can man prevent or caufe the elements to produce thunder and lightning? No.

All those things and much more, GOD only, by his omnipotent, everlasting and irrefisible power, is able to perform.

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Man

31

212 The Power of God.

Man is like to vanity: his days are as a shadow that passeth away.

To Deists, Atheists, &c.

Those with many other proofs which could be added, with what I have felected from Sacred Hiftory, the truest and most ancient, will, I trust, convince Deists, Atheists, and Unbelievers of the Holy Scriptures (which never were refuted) that there is a GOD,-JESUS CHRIST his only begotten Son, Our Bleffed Saviour and Redeemer, and the HOLY GHOST (the Third Perfon in the Trinity) which I conceive is meant the Divine Power and Spirit of God poured down upon such as seek after it, which sanctifies, affists, and influences them to perform those fpiritual duties of fincere prayer and thankfgiving, whereby the faith, practice of doing good works, and obedience to the will of our Maker, are strengthened, confirmed and made acceptable, and prove that GoD's Omnipotent Power is irrefistible.

FINIS.

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