

**A critical exposure of the ignorance and mal-practice of certain medical practitioners, in their theory and treatment of disease : likewise observations on the primary cause of ailments, connected with the discoveries of the author : to which is affixed, a commentary on the medical evidence in the cases of the late Miss Catherine Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd, together with the testimonials on which the author rests his claim to public confidence / by John St. John Long.**

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for man-slaughter for the  
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A  
CRITICAL EXPOSURE  
OF THE  
IGNORANCE & MAL-PRACTICE  
OF CERTAIN  
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS,  
&c. &c.





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*A Commentary on the Medical Evidence in the cases of the late  
Miss Catherine Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd,*  
TOGETHER WITH  
THE TESTIMONIALS ON WHICH THE AUTHOR RESTS HIS CLAIM  
TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

---

By JOHN ST. JOHN LONG, Esq.

M.R.S.L., M.R.A.S.

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"No man deserves a monument who could not be wrapped in a winding sheet of  
"papers written against him."—POPE.

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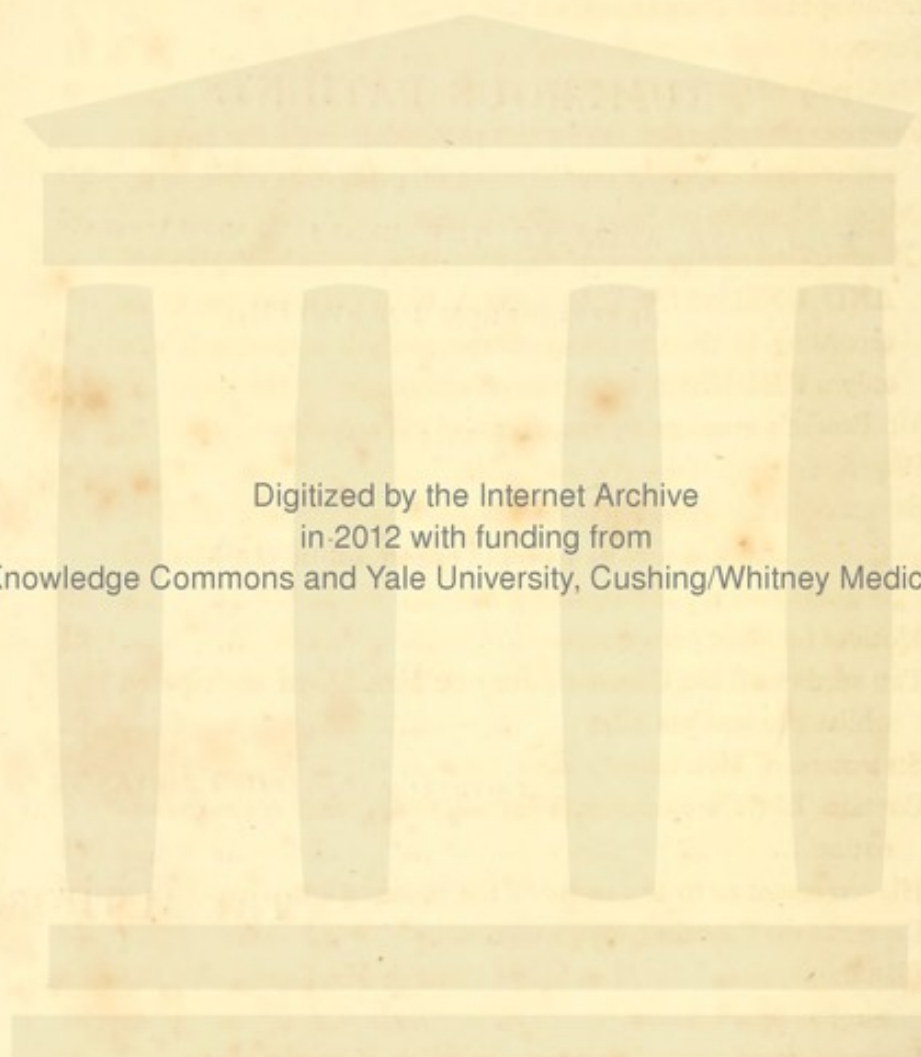
WHO HAVE ATTESTED THE BENEFITS THEY HAVE  
DERIVED FROM HIS SYSTEM,

THIS VOLUME  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR  
  
FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.





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## CRITICAL EXPOSURE,

&amp;c. &amp;c.



It is unfortunate for the advancement of the arts and sciences, that those men who profess to hold them in the highest esteem, and take them under their peculiar patronage, act too often like drags upon their progress, and are the greatest obstacles to their utility. Monopoly in the practice of medicine is as injurious to science as a monopoly in commerce or trade is to the general interests of society. If a society of horticulturists, for instance, were allowed the exclusive privilege of cultivating cucumbers, we much question if there would be a ton weight of that fruit grown in England: certain we are, that the plant would degenerate under such close protection, and be as seldom seen as a strawberry at Christmas. If an incorporated society of schoolmasters were granted the exclusive privilege of teaching latin, we much question if that language would not, under their influence and jealousies, become an *unknown*, as well a dead tongue. Wherever there is mono-



poly, the desire to excel or compete becomes inert; the spirit of improvement becomes torpid; the spur is taken from the heel, and the rotund jade loiters and sleeps by the way.

This influence, and these effects, are peculiarly incident to the medical schools of England. The practice of physic is confined to certain licentiates, who, protected against the free trader, and united against the innovator, are more indefatigably employed in defending their exclusive privileges, than in advancing their knowledge, in discovering new remedies, or conferring benefits on the community. Like protectors of game, they are almost wholly employed in hunting poachers, and giving employment to lawyers and magistrates.

Hence comes it that the illuminati of this privileged order, the recognised professors, and even the popular lecturers, rarely ever stumble upon an idea that is new, or attempt to give consistency and intelligibility to the elements of their science. The beaten road of error is trodden by all; or if it be for a moment deviated from, the flower which is culled in the new path is made the subject of embittering controversies, in which every disputant only labours to establish, and seldom fails to confirm, the ignorance of the other. The book of medicine therefore, is merely a book of fallacies; its doctrines are a tissue of incongruities, and its



first principles a jumble of absurdities, which astound sober reason; which jar upon credulity; which leave the mind agitated without being convinced; and leave all anxious enquirers, like the *Babes in the Wood*, to wander they know not where, and pluck from the luxuriance of nature, the wild berries for themselves.

We have, indeed, thousands of volumes on the science and practice of medicine, and perhaps as many undoubted and orthodox remedies for the same disease—each differing from the other; all of them founded upon some particular theory; one theory at the antipodes with another; the system of A the opposite of the system of B; the remedy of C considered pernicious by D; and the anodyne of Dr. Syllabub reprobated as poisonous and destructive by the learned Dr. Splinter, both of whose nostrums being condemned at the same time by Mr. Surgeon Bleedall.

All this may, by certain persons, be considered as conducive to the interests of science. But in my humble apprehension, it is a hard case for the patient who is compelled to swallow the conflicting opinions and the still more conflicting prescriptions at the same time. It is proper, perhaps, that science, like Harlequin in the holiday revels, should have its vagaries; but it is nevertheless cruel to make human life the sport of its caprices or the victim of its fallacies.

Our forefathers imagined, that by conferring exclusive privileges upon the professors of the healing art, and making the community a sort of game-preserve in which none but the licentiate should be allowed to kill, they should thereby give encouragement to study, advance the interest of science, and exclude from the sacred bowers of learning the ignorant and the vulgar. The idea was conceived in the very best intentions. Experience, however, has proved that none of these advantages have ever been, or can possibly be derived from monopoly. Instead of men thus protected against rivalry from beyond their pale, and thus secure in their privileges, turning a more undivided attention to their studies, and prosecuting the art with increased zeal, it has been found that, like the authors in *Gil Blas*, they have turned their lancets and scalpels against each other, converted the peaceful lecture-room into a field of battle, and merged the interests of science in the gratification of petty jealousies and private malevolence. The consequence has been, that medical knowledge has stood still in an age when knowledge of every other kind has been advancing, and that no useful discovery has ever been made which has not had to struggle at its advent with the envious opposition, the studied detraction, and the obstinate prejudices of the learned fraternity. The con-



sequence also has been that the most eminent practitioners, and those who have conferred the greatest benefits on mankind, have had to encounter the fiercest opposition from the faculty. At every step they have had to contend with the frivolous and invidious objections of inferior rivals. They have rarely arrived at distinction, or been rewarded according to their merit, till they have either outlived their assailants, or have reached the wane of life, when honour and reward are like a French eulogium pronounced over the grave, or like those flowers which mock affection strews upon the tomb. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was persecuted by the faculty as Galileo was by the officers of the Inquisition. The one was branded as a quack, and the other as an impostor. John Hunter was attacked by the profession with all the ribaldry of vulgar insolence, and lampooned by the Wakleys, and the small Sangrados and apothecaries of his day. Dr. Jenner was similarly treated, or in other words similarly slandered, and had to seek refuge in the house of Col. Watson from the excited fury of the mob. These are conspicuous names which have survived detraction, and will live in the records of professional injustice; but I might, if the task were not both tedious and unseemly, enumerate fifty other names of eminent men among the dead and the living, who have had



to struggle in early life with prejudices equally ungenerous and disgraceful.

The monopoly of the faculty, therefore, has invariably acted like a millstone about the neck of genius. Its influence is blighting and destructive. Its tendency is to confine merit within the limits of a dull and homogeneous mediocrity, beyond which it is difficult to soar, and few succeed who make the attempt. The laws of exclusion act upon the medical sept like the instinctive propensities of a community of crows. Each member is a spy upon the other; blind obedience is the first maxim; the slightest digression from the camp discipline is a mortal offence, and the feathered philanthropist who dares to offer the rites of hospitality to an alien, is marked out as a victim and pecked to death. Animated by this raven spirit, unqualified conformity is considered by the faculty to be a virtue. Whatever is done *secundum artem* must be right—what the school-books teach must be obeyed. Take the following illustration.

“ In all cases of fever and inflammation,” observes one, “ I bleed copiously.”—“ That is *right*,” say the *order*, “ there is nothing like *bleeding* !”

“ Give me calomel,” exclaims another, “ and I value not a straw all the other medicines,—opium, acids, alcalescents, sudorifics, sopor-

rifics, and stuff in the world.”—“ That is right,” say the faculty, “ there is nothing like *calomel*.”

“ In all eschars and issues and external inflammations, commend to me a spermaceti plaster,” cries a third.—“ That is right also,” respond the *order*, “ there is nothing like spermaceti plasters !”\*

It is natural for men who practise an exclusive art, and who live like certain moths upon royal charters and acts of parliament, to make their ignorance as vendible and as lucrative in the market as their skill ; somewhat like the fisherman, who, when his haul of pilchers is unequal to the demand, can sell them at a high price *for food* ; but when excessively productive, can sell them at the same profit *for manure*. The assurance offices of London object to Mr. Braithwaite’s steam engine for throwing water on burning houses, on the ground that it has a tendency to extinguish fires *too expeditiously*. They affirm that the frequency of fires is to them a bounty in favour of insurance. If fires could be easily extinguished, they ask, who would think of insuring ? Every fire brings fresh customers to the office ; and if there were no fires, if these fires were not frequent, if property ran a less risk of being

\* For the *scientific* treatment of gangrene and mortification, *vide* the evidence of Messrs. Brodie, Vance, and Campbell.



burnt, they might as well shut their offices, for they should have no constituents. The medical insurers of health act upon the same principle. The faculty derive benefits, like the coroner, from sudden deaths. They live upon the casualties of human nature, and the uncertainty of life; and if they could not manage to mingle the doubtful with the certain, the hope-possible with the fear-probable, the charm of physic with the love of life, the last resource of the bread pill with the languishing confidence of the parent, and the fraudulent recipe, which ascribes the merit to art which is due to nature, they should have little or no employment, and like the starved apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, be obliged to sell poison, not from a desire to commit murder, but solely to preserve themselves from the temptations of suicide.

In short, the chief study of modern medical men, is not so much how they may perform cures, or make discoveries to prevent or eradicate diseases in others, as it is how they may manage to exist themselves. I have heard of a village doctor, who was the president of a club, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the place, such as the attorney, the curate, the post-master, the auctioneer, and about a dozen of the leading tradesmen, who met thrice a week to discuss politics and rum-punch, and among



whom the learned leech was reported to derive his chief income in consequence of the excesses which he encouraged at these convivial meetings. The profession do not cater for employment *in this way*, as far as I know, in the metropolis. But they practice deception of a much more culpable and injurious nature. A vast proportion of their remedies for trifling ailments act as stimulants to that which they profess an anxiety to remove. A slight cold or obstruction in a child, which a sensible mother would cure in a night, is fostered by the "dear doctor" for a fortnight, at the expense of some twenty visits, twelve powders, three sleeping draughts, and who knows how many doses of *opening* medicine, sufficient to *shut up* the valves of vitality, and destroy the digestive powers of the stomach itself. To a family of five or six children let the surgeon but once be called in, and the house will become a perpetual private hospital. There is more medicine swallowed in London, owing to the present practice, than in the whole of Europe. The revenue derived from drugs in England, nine-tenths of which are either useless or pernicious, would go far to defray the whole of the cost of the civil government of the United States of America. There are not less than thirty thousand medical practitioners resident in the metropolis and its environs, whose profits at the very lowest



calculation—£300 a year—amount to £9,000,000 per annum. When we consider that there are several hundreds whose incomes amount to perhaps £5,000 on the average, many who have £3,000, as many who have £2,000, as many £1,000, and many thousands who have from £500 to £800 a year, and none less than £200, we may then form some estimate of the medical tax which is borne by the people of the capital. If we take into view the expense of medicine, and the cost of medical attendance, I am certain we should be under the mark if we were to estimate the whole expense at £25,000,000 per annum.

Nothing but a system of fraud and quackery could wring such a large revenue from coughs and colds, gout and consumption, fevers and catarrhs, measles and rheumatism, and the moving accidents in bed and board, in love and war, in coach-upsetting, in cab running-down, in domestic fights and in police squabbles. And while this expenditure is incurred, the power which it confers is inconceivable. This wealth gives power and influence to the monopoly by which it is sustained. Each practitioner has a direct interest in being blind to the delusions and impositions of the other. However much they may contest with one another the superiority of a certain line of treatment—however virulent in decrying the practice of those



who are the most fortunate, or who attempt the greatest innovations—they all combine in supporting the monopoly, in hunting the poacher, in guarding the avenues of the *order* against all intruders who shall dare to visit the sick-bed unauthorized by the college, or prescribe for the hopeless or the abandoned, without a diploma granted by those who have already pronounced judgment upon their victims.

If such an innovator should appear, holding out hope to those in despair, and curing disorders which the faculty have recorded as irremediable, he is at once, and without enquiry, denounced as an empiric and an impostor. Ten thousand voices are raised against him at once—every pigmy apothecary rises up in arms—the rank and file of the profession doom him to destruction—public opinion is influenced to his disadvantage—fiction, slander, and malice, are all let loose against him, and if he do not fly from their rage, it is ten to one that he is accused of murder and condemned by a jury.

A remarkable illustration of this unity of malice among medical men is to be found in the proceedings lately adopted against myself, and persevered in with unrelenting malice ; and for no offence, on my part, that I am conscious of, except the circumstance of my being the author of a simple and efficacious mode of treatment, in cases of consumption and other maladies—a dis-



covery which has attracted so much attention, and been crowned with so much success. What that system is which these learned and honourable practitioners are so much incensed at, will be best explained in the sequel, and also in a letter I recently addressed to Sir Astley Cooper, on the case of Miss Cashin, and which will be found in the Appendix.

By means of this system and these remedies, and what these are neither the faculty nor the public have any right to enquire, it is admitted that I have performed many extraordinary cures, not upon individuals of that class in society who are easiest imposed upon; not upon the simple, the ignorant, or the credulous portion of mankind; but upon persons of high rank, of great talents, of sound and superior judgments; who neither would lend themselves to a fraud, nor vouch for that which they did not know to be true. It is established by the evidence of numerous witnesses, of unimpeachable integrity, that I have effected complete cures on patients who have actually been abandoned by physicians of great eminence, from whose breasts even hope had fled, and who in some instances had been told to prepare for death. The numbers of those thus relieved by me, and whom the faculty had failed to relieve, are almost incredible. But unfortunately for me, I was not a member of the le-



galized profession—I had not purchased a diploma from the colleges of London, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, where such things were sold, and in some of them without the candidate being present, or the learned licensers having any ocular proof of the particular genus of the animal to which he might chance to belong. I had not availed myself of any distinguished and highly honourable privilege of this kind. I had, however, studied for myself; pored over the dull pages of science by the light of my own lamp; and perfected my experiments to my own conviction in the solitude of private life. I had not courted the patronage of the oracles of any established system, for in none of them could I find any rational theory of disease. The more I enquired, the more errors did I find in modern physic, and the more difficulties had I to encounter—the more inconsistencies—the more unsatisfactory results. I consequently founded a theory of my own, and afterwards applied it successfully in practice.

This practice, founded upon the foregoing hypothesis, has proved, as is pretty generally known, eminently successful. Success soon made converts and attracted patients. The desperate cases which I either cured or relieved—the dying to whom I was enabled to give fresh life—the despairing whom I inspired with



hope, and restored to society and their friends—naturally conferred on me celebrity, brought to my door the carriages of the nobility and the wealthier classes, gathered round me grateful friends and confiding patients, and was about to bestow upon me those rewards of which, perhaps, I was unworthy, but which my patients were pleased to think I honourably deserved.

Had I practised in obscurity, and been an instrument of mercy only to the poor—had I wrung a reluctant mite from the pauper, or the last shilling from the widow or orphan, it is more than probable I should not have excited the envy of the medical profession. My offence however was, that I had practised among the affluent, and shared a portion of those fees which gild the pill of the licentiate, and to which they consider they have a sort of manorial and exclusive title. The established practitioner had no relish for that success which interposed with his reputation and his profits. The inferior members of the profession, resorting to every popular expedient to gain practice and renown, looked with envious eyes upon my extending practice, and my long array of wealthy patients. They thought it hard that I should be earning thousands a year, while they were inflicting abortive remedies and collegiate prescriptions upon poor and thankless patients for a few hundreds per annum, reluc-



tantly paid, and often not without a process in the honourable court of requests.

They accordingly resolved to persecute me if possible to ruin. To contend with me in a fair field was hopeless. To challenge the truth of my representations, and extinguish me under a charge of quackery, was tried and failed. To cure after my manner, and in their estimation thereby bring science into contempt, was never once dreamt of. The project they contrived was of a more satanic nature, and more likely to lead, under the forms of law, to my complete destruction. They waited upon death as Hamlet did upon the ghost of his sire, in order to find fuel for their vengeance. A conspiracy was organized—the press was bribed—every ribald demagogue was hired—the quack of the *Lancet*, and the medico-political spouter from a herring barrel, were all at their post, prepared to make the first casualty in my practice the ground of assault before a coroner's jury, which should be assembled with profound secrecy, and selected with an ingenuity highly illustrative of their peculiar ideas of justice.

An opportunity at last occurred in the death of Miss Catherine Cashin, a young lady who had for some time been placed under my care by her mother. It is not my intention, however, much as it might suit my purpose, to enter fully into the merits of this extraordinary case. Suf-



fice it to say, that the patient was consumptive ; did not restrict herself to the regimen I had prescribed ; indulged frequently in eating unripe fruits, a fact that has transpired since the trial, and which might have produced inflammation of the stomach, ending in death. Previously to her illness I had applied my lotion to her back, which caused a slight irritation, followed by the usual exudation of morbid humour. This, had it been left to my remedies, would soon have ceased. But at this juncture the mother of the young lady, excited by the officious insinuations and pretended apprehensions of the landlady where they lodged, was induced to call in the assistance of Mr. Brodie, in preference to myself. This gentleman saw nothing in the case to give alarm. The skin was not broken ; and the spot, which was only the size of the palm of the hand during life, was improperly called a *wound*. He expressed no fears for the patient ; merely prescribed for her a simple saline draught ; approved of the dressings, and intimated his intention to call on the morrow. Had he had any cause of apprehension, Mr. Brodie would have called early next day ; but he did not condescend to make his appearance until the evening, full ten hours after the patient was dead.

Dr. Thompson says, after having carefully examined the body, and analysed the wound



(or more properly the irritation) on the back, that there was neither "*sloughing*" nor "*mortification!*" There was *no* part of the back, he said, as far as he could ascertain, "which had become *dead* previous to the death of the deceased." Nay more, and as if for the purpose of exculpating me or inculpating Mr. Brodie, he states that the "appearance internally in the abdomen and thorax were precisely similar to those found in the case of a person who had died at Chelsea from the effects of an *over dose of colchicum.*" No one accuses me of having prescribed colchicum—it is for Mr. Brodie to say whether *he* did.

For this I was dragged before a coroner's inquest, who, inflamed with the most violent prejudices against me, and inundated by the voluntary evidence of several members of the faculty, returned a verdict of "manslaughter."

The most remarkable feature in the case was, that Mr. Brodie, who last attended the deceased, was admitted as the principal witness for the prosecution. The cause of the lady's death was at that time attributed to the superficial inflammation on the back caused by me. I left her, or rather was discarded, when she was in no apparent danger. Mr. Brodie took my place, found her in the same apparent state of health, prescribed, left her, and on the next morning she was dead. I do



not mean to affirm that her death was caused by Mr. Brodie. I do not say that such is the most natural inference. All I mean to say is, that if there were grounds for assuming that she died an unnatural death, or from the maltreatment or the neglect of her medical attendant, and a legal investigation were deemed requisite, there was less reason and justice in examining Mr. Brodie to my prejudice, than there would have been in receiving my evidence to his prejudice? Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the saline draught as it was called, had contained some mortal poison, administered through mistake; or that the draught, whatever it consisted of, caused her death; and moreover, that Mr. Brodie were afterwards sensible that such was the case—Would the guilty party have criminated himself? Would Mr. Brodie, in that case, have been an unexceptionable witness? Would he have exculpated me, and accused himself? In short, under all the circumstances, was he a proper person to give evidence, and instruct the jury?

As to the other medical evidence adduced on that inquest and the subsequent trial, it is the most incongruous, contradictory, and absurd, that ever was given in a court of justice. If in so grave a case as this it were decorous to make the blunders, the tergiversations, and the palpable inconsistencies of the medical witnesses a subject



for ridicule, they might be made so in the highest degree. Altogether, it was a most lamentable display of petty vindictiveness and gross ignorance. It was an exhibition which Hogarth could have immortalized; the leading actors of which in their medico-legal characters—a cross between an attorney and an apothecary—would have formed amusing portraits on his canvass. The manner in which the proceedings were conducted reflect great discredit on such courts, and the evidence of the learned doctors is a great reproach to medical science in the capital of Great Britain.

There were nine or ten physicians and surgeons examined on this inquest, and it is a notorious and deplorable fact, that no two of them could agree on any one point. Mr. Brodie is contradicted by Dr. Thompson, and Mr. Wildgoose contradicts Dr. Thompson; and worst of all, Dr. Thompson, in order to complete the climax, contradicts himself. Dr. Hogg and Dr. Goodeve differ as to a simple matter of fact; and the former explains it, in a manner which renders his evidence altogether unintelligible. Mr. Surgeon Mackelcan comes forward to support the opinion of Dr. Thompson, but proves that he has no opinion of his own; and a Mr. King, also a surgeon, states, that he coincides with Dr.



Hogg, but proves that he differs from him most materially.

Such were the medical witnesses, and such the evidence upon which I was charged with manslaughter. These men have injured me to a certain extent, but they have been the unfortunate instruments of inflicting a much more severe injury on themselves and the profession.

Enough, however, has been shown to prove the conspiracy that was concocted against me. Every effort that malice could conceive, or ingenuity invent was employed for my destruction.

The case of Miss Cashin formed the first prosecution instituted against me at the instance of some of the principal medical practitioners of London, and which originated in the conspiracy they had matured. Their motives are no doubt represented by themselves to have been of the most benevolent kind. They wished to drive me from my country, from no other motive than a tender regard for the unhappy and ignorant persons who had placed, or were likely to place themselves under my care. Their conduct sprang from the purest of all human impulses. Not that they wished to obtain my patronage—not that they thirsted after my fees—not that they envied my practice or were jealous of my fame—no, no; these generous men of Æsculapian learning merely wished to *brand me as a felon*



before the public. They subscribed their money, consulted lawyers, and toiled in the courts of justice, solely from an anxious desire to protect the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects, taking no notice of the fifty thousand who die annually under their hands, thousands of whom, in all probability, would have lived had they taken no medicine. Such *disinterested* conduct on their part must in the end meet its *due* reward.

They were not repulsed by the failure of one prosecution. The judge had charged in favour of my acquittal on the trial, and although the *enlightened jury* found me *guilty*, the court marked its sense of this verdict by *merely* imposing upon me a fine of £250. Being, therefore, discharged, I was once more in a condition to expose the ignorance of the faculty, and consequently exhibit the miserable inefficiency of their practice, by effecting cures which the most eminent of their body had abandoned in despair.

The death of Mrs. Lloyd, in *their* hands, was made available for attempting a second time to carry their philanthropic views into effect, and expel me from society; nay more, the verdict on the coroner's inquest was anticipated while the lady was yet alive. Let me ask, what was this but a conspiracy? This case following, in fact, directly on the heels of the former, and before the prejudices which it had



raised in the public mind had been dissipated, was considered a favourable and fortunate opportunity for making another assault. I shall therefore give a clear and accurate history of this case, and a narrative of the legal proceedings, with a notice of the evidence and the result of the trial.

My acquaintance with Captain Lloyd, the husband of the deceased lady, was through the introduction of mutual friends—Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, in the month of August 1830. He was for some time previously, as well as subsequently to the trial in the case of Miss Cashin, a frequent and almost daily visitor at my house, professing invariably the warmest friendship, witnessing my cures, extolling the success of my practice, and not only recommending me in the strongest manner to his friends, but also strenuously defending me against the misrepresentations and machinations of my enemies. At this juncture some of the members of his family, a son in particular, being in a sickly state of health, he expressed a strong inclination to place them under my care, stating at the same time that he was restrained by pecuniary considerations from soliciting my assistance.

These obstacles I removed at once, by relieving him from the delicacy of any further explanation. This application on the part of Captain Lloyd was made *subsequently to the*



*trial on Miss Cashin's case.* How Mrs. Lloyd herself came to solicit my advice will be best told in the evidence of the witnesses on the trial. Captain Lloyd deposes as follows :

Captain Edward Lloyd *examined by Mr. Wheatley* : I am a Post Captain in the Royal Navy ; the late Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd was my wife ; in the course of last autumn I came to reside in London, and became acquainted with the prisoner ; the first time I became acquainted with the prisoner was in the early part of the year ; when I attended at the inquest at the Hampstead-road, I met the prisoner there ; Mrs. Lloyd became acquainted with the prisoner there, and we both became very intimate with the prisoner ; she was led to consult the prisoner professionally, in the first instance on account of her child, but afterwards she mentioned a complaint to which she herself was subject ; that complaint was choaking in her throat, to which she was liable occasionally, when she caught cold or anything of that sort ; I accompanied her to the prisoner's house about a fortnight or more before she put herself under his care ; the first day that she put herself under his care was the 5th of October, but she did not inhale till the 6th ; at that time she was in very good health, with the exception of the occasional *choaking* ; she had caught a slight cold about a week before the 6th, and she applied a small blister to her throat (about the size of a half-crown), as was her usual practice ; she applied the blister on Monday, the 3d of October ; on the 6th the blister was nearly well ; the next time she went to the prisoner's house was on the 7th, and the next time to



that, on the 8th; she was also there on the 9th; I went with her on that day; she also went on the 10th; she complained of a violent burning across her chest; I examined her chest and breast; there was *a great redness across her bosom—(observe how this redness is misrepresented as a wound)*—darker in the middle than at any other part; she also complained of great chilliness, shivering, and cold, as well as of a burning heat across the breast; she passed a very restless and uncomfortable night; on the following day, which was Monday, she was very unwell, and complained of great thirst; she was up sometimes, but then laid down on the bed again, and was not able to go down stairs; she also complained of sickness in the stomach (*Mr. Long gave no medicine*); I saw the breast on the Monday; there was a stronger and more vivid redness (*this proves the healthy state of the irritation*), and the spot in the centre darker; the edges round the spot were white, and much puffed up; there was a whitish thick kind of discharge from the centre; a cabbage-leaf was applied on the Sunday, and I believe on the Saturday, by the direction of the prisoner; the prisoner did not call on the Monday to see Mrs. Lloyd, nor am I aware that he knew where we lived; Mrs. Lloyd passed the Monday night very uncomfortably; on the Tuesday morning I again saw the breast, *the redness was, if anything, greater*; the spot in the centre was darker; the size of the redness was more spread; round the edges, where the redness stopped, there were blisters in the skin; the discharge had gone over the bosom, and appeared only to stop where the bed-clothes touched the body below, and absorbed it; the inner part of the arms was very red, from the dis-



charge having gone done on each side ; wherever the discharge had gone, the appearance of the skin was very much irritated ; in the end, wherever that discharge had gone, the flesh mortified (*Captain Lloyd in this contradicts his evidence at the inquest, for there he said nothing about mortification*), and was taken off afterwards ; she felt very hot, feverish, and restless on that day, and in consequence of her illness I went to the prisoner about the middle of that day ; I saw him on that occasion ; he asked me why Mrs. Lloyd had not come to inhale, *and go on with her rubbing* (and “*go on with her rubbing*” are words *Mr. Long never made use of. See Capt. Lloyd’s evidence on the inquest ;*) I told him that it was impossible—she was so very ill ; she had been constantly unwell from the Sunday night, and was suffering a great deal of pain ; he said that that was generally the case, but he dared to say that that would very soon go off ; I told him of the chilliness she had had on the Sunday night, for which we had given her some hot wine and water when she was going to bed ; he said that hot brandy and water would have been a better thing, and to have put her head under the bed-clothes. I told him that the breast *looked very red and very bad*. He said that generally was the case in the first instance, but that would go off as she got better ; there was no fear or danger, and I need not be uneasy about it ; I requested him to come in the evening, and described where I lived ; he came in the evening ; was present when the prisoner saw Mrs. Lloyd ; during the time that I had been with him in the day Mrs. Lloyd had, from excessive pain, thrown aside the cabbage-leaf, and put on a simple blister and dressing (this is *untrue, for it was Mr. Campbell that applied them*) ; when



he came into the room he said that he was very sorry to see her so unwell—she ought to have endeavoured to have got up and come to him; and he would have relieved her; she said it was impossible, she was in such pain and suffering, and, with her breast open in that way, it might be dangerous; he then asked to look at it; on seeing it, he said, “Those greasy plasters have no business there”—that she ought to have continued the cabbage-leaf; she said she could not bear the pain of keeping it on; he then took off his great coat, and said he would rub it out, which would give her relief; she exclaimed very much (*not Mrs. Lloyd but Mrs. Campbell*), and was frightened at the idea of such a thing; she said she wondered he could think of rubbing when he saw the state in which her breast was, and asked him if there was no way in which he could give her relief without touching her breast in that way; he asked what she wished; she said, relief; *he said, that it would never heal with those greasy plasters*—that was not the way to heal sores; he then called for a towel, which I gave him, and he began dabbing it on the breast, and particularly in the centre, whence the discharge came; he then said old linen was the best to relieve a thing of that kind (*in the evidence in the inquest the words are absorb*);—she said that she had always been in the habit of healing anything of that kind with the simple dressing she had been using; he said old linen was preferable, but she might use that if she liked, as he saw no objection to it, and when it skinned over he would rub again; she said no; she thought she never could submit to rubbing again from what she was then suffering; I then assisted him on with his coat, and the visit ended; the



prisoner called again on the next day, Wednesday, in the evening ; Mrs. Lloyd was still suffering a great deal of pain ; she was in very low spirits from pain and fever, and dreaded anything touching her breast ; Mrs. Lloyd declined seeing him on that evening, and begged I would not allow him to come up stairs, and he never saw her again ; Mr. Campbell saw her on the same Tuesday evening, when the prisoner saw her for the last time ; and, after that, Mr. Campbell saw her continually each day ; Mr. Vance also saw her, and Mr. Brodie ; she died on the 8th of November.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Alley :* Mrs. Lloyd was on a visit at Mr. Campbell's mother's house ; Mr. Campbell is a medical man in the neighbourhood ; we were at Mrs. Campbell's at the time the deceased was first attended by the prisoner ; she remained there till her decease ; Mr. Campbell saw the deceased on the Tuesday evening before the prisoner saw her ; Mr. Campbell is a young man, but has been some time in practice ; he said that the greasy plaster was what he was not in the habit of using ; I am not aware that the common healing blister-plaster is likely to prevent the skin healing ; I believe exactly the contrary ; *prisoner said that the greasy plaster would not heal it ;* when he proposed to rub it out, I did not understand it as proposing to rub out the grease, but to rub out the effect of the application which he had formerly rubbed in—(*this is absurd, since the discharge must have removed any application that might have been made*) ; he did not complain of the effect of the greasy plaster, but of the application of it ; it was about ten or twelve days after that Mr. Vance was called in ; till he was called in, and after Mr.



Long was not admitted, Mr. Campbell was her only medical attendant; after Mr. Long was refused admission he sent a person (Dr. Rawlings) to call, whose conversation was very extraordinary, what he was, or what his name was, I don't know; I walked with him up from the street, but did not allow him to see Mrs. Lloyd; I referred him to the medical gentlemen under whose care she then was for an account of her condition; Mrs. Lloyd had been for some years subject to the complaint in her throat occasionally; Mr. Vance attended her on that account about two years ago; I had a son under the prisoner's care for about a fortnight before Mrs. Lloyd put herself under his care; *the boy continued to attend the prisoner for some days after his mother's illness*; I told the prisoner, that if he allowed my boy to attend him it would not suit me to pay him before Christmas, but I would after; this was before the boy went to him at all, and the prisoner agreed to this arrangement; the boy was desired to tell the prisoner that he need not come any more to see his mamma, *because she was better.*

*Re-examined:* It was after Mrs. Lloyd had declined to see the prisoner, that this message was sent by the child; Mrs. Lloyd paid the prisoner fees, as appears by her own entry in a book that I have; the child was not rubbed; there were two fees of £1. each paid by her to the prisoner.

Captain Lloyd (his examination having concluded), stated that he wished to say a few words in justification of the medical men of London, and of his own character. His wife had made it her particular request, that in the event of her decease, her body should not be submitted to the observation of any



medical men; and for this reason, within an hour after her death, he sent a notice to the Coroner; his only object was, that all parties should have justice; but his character had been so attacked on the occasion, and he had received letters—\*

Mr. Baron BAYLEY observed that the Court could hear nothing of letters.

Captain Lloyd (with great agitation) said, that his object in speaking was because his character had been vilified. HE HAD NO WISH TO FOLLOW UP THE PROSECUTION, BUT WAS COMPELLED TO DO IT BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.†

I find myself most painfully circumstanced with respect to many parts of the extraordinary evidence of Captain Lloyd. I have a perfect recollection of Mrs. Lloyd, who was in the habit of resorting to my house, having called upon me about the first week in October, and expressing a desire to place herself under my care. She stated that she had not recovered from the effects of a blister which she had applied to relieve an ulcerated sore throat; yet she evinced a strong inclination to have an application of my lotion made to her chest. *I most positively objected* to her request, stating, that until the inflammation and rawness of her throat, which were of considerable extent, were removed, I could not

\* This statement is copied from the report of the trial in the Morning Chronicle.

† This paragraph is from the Report in the Morning Herald.



agree to any application of my remedy being made ; and I therefore recommended that, for the present, she should merely accompany the ladies who attended the inhaling room ; and, I added, that when her *chest was in a state to admit of it*, I should then consider the propriety of complying with her wishes.

It is manifest from Captain Lloyd's evidence on the inquest, which is different from that at the trial, that I was in ignorance of her being afflicted with any serious indisposition. He says, " on this day, the 12th, I called on " Mr. Long, *who expressed his surprise at not " seeing Mrs. Lloyd.*" On explaining her inability and great sufferings, " he said he would call in the evening, which he did," &c. &c. Had I known of her illness, I should not have permitted Monday, the 11th, to pass over without my seeing, or at least enquiring about her ; nor should I have expressed surprise at her not having come to inhale, as my enquiries would more naturally have been directed to the state of her chest, as the more important object.

In another part of this gentleman's deposition he states that, on the 11th, " a discharge of dirty " white thick substance was taking place from " under the cabbage-leaves which had been applied to her breast, as she said, by the directions of Mr. St. John Long." Again he says, " it did not break, but only discharged." These



remarks apply with correctness to the effects produced by my application ; but subsequently Captain Lloyd states, “ on the morning of the “ 12th, on looking at her breast it appeared to “ me that, from laying on her back, wherever “ this matter discharged, rested, or stopped, “ *there were fresh blisters, some of which I cut “ to relieve her pain.*” &c. &c.

I fearlessly and most positively assert, that the “ fresh blisters” here described must have been caused by an application of cantharides, or some other violent escharotic ; and with a full knowledge that the following declaration will meet the eyes of at least a thousand persons who have used my lotion, I positively declare, that the properties of this remedy are such that they never produce the “ fresh blisters” which Captain Lloyd describes to have cut. It may therefore be fairly concluded that, as the unfortunate lady was in the habit of tampering with herself, and applying blisters to her throat, those “ fresh blisters” were occasioned by her own, or rather Mr. Campbell’s, unsurgical applications. If she were rubbed with my lotion, and within forty-eight hours afterwards, for instance, a Spanish-fly blister and greasy plasters were applied to her chest, I should cease to feel surprise at the fatal consequences which ensued.

I visited Mrs. Lloyd, as above stated by



her husband, on the evening of the 12th of October. I then, to my regret and astonishment, found that she, or some one else, had been tampering with the inflammation, and using applications, not only contrary to my practice, but calculated to defeat the chance of a speedy cure, and materially injure the irritative and curative process. I proposed to give her relief, and reduce the inflammation. My proposition was rejected; my remedies were peremptorily refused; and, though I urged the necessity of an immediate application of my lotion, and condemned the dressings to which she had been induced to have recourse, she nevertheless rejected my prescription, declined seeing me, persisting in her own obnoxious course, and placed herself in the hands of Mr. Campbell, who not only frustrated the effects of that remedy which would have proved efficacious, but continued the same *unskilful, unscientific, and unfortunate treatment of which she died*. I never saw her after the 12th of October.

These are the circumstances under which I became acquainted with Mrs. Lloyd, and under which she became a patient of mine, and this the abrupt manner in which she was taken out of my hands. If she underwent the different processes of inhaling and rubbing, as described in the evidence of her husband, certain it is that she rejected the means, and, in my appre-



hension, the only available means of reducing the inflammation of which she complained. If Mr. Brodie, having prescribed a powerful dose of calomel, and a necessary aperient draught, should, on visiting his patient the next morning, find that she had refused to take the draught, that she had persisted in taking the other medicine without attending to the adjunctive prescription, and should serious consequences ensue, I ask, could he be held responsible? The enlightened and impartial members of the faculty would instantly answer NO! And yet this is my case. I found Mrs. Lloyd labouring under the effects of irritative, obstructive, and injurious applications; but when I proposed to avert the dreadful consequences of these, I was disallowed the benefit of my remedy, and discharged from further attendance.

I have uniformly impressed on the minds of all my patients, that any obstruction of the discharge, whether caused by greasy plasters, such as those of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, or otherwise, must be attended with injurious, if not fatal consequences. Before I had been invited to visit Mrs. Lloyd by her husband on the 12th of October, and previously to the irritation of which she complained having been reported to me, she had, through improper advice, applied



dressings calculated to render my remedies not only abortive, but actually injurious.

When my overtures of assistance were rejected, and my applications removed, even before I was consulted, Mrs. Lloyd was confided to the care of Mr. Archibald Campbell, a young man, and consequently, as was proved by his own evidence, a very *inexperienced practitioner*. The circumstances which led to this alienated confidence on the part of the lady, and the introduction of this young surgeon, are deserving of attention.

The owner of the house where the patient lodged was a Mrs. Campbell, a widow, and a professed letter of furnished apartments, who had a son educated as a surgeon, anxious no doubt to earn his livelihood, and obtain preferment in the world by virtue of his own talents and his mother's influence. The house of this person, therefore, might have been considered as a sort of private hospital, under the management of matron, surgeon, and apothecary, and the firm of Mrs. Campbell and Co. Now conceive the effect of this fond mother having access to the bedchamber of my patient; *commiserating* her *unhappy* lot in *being placed in my hands*; invoking all the prejudices of senility; extolling the *skill* of the above firm; and hour after hour conjuring up fancies and alarms, which none



but themselves could exorcise and allay. Is it surprising, under these circumstances, that a lady on a sick bed, so attended, should be easily made the victim of insidious misrepresentations, whispered into her ear by one of her own sex, and that one having a son, the pride of her life, *panting for employment*, and eager to obtain business that would call him into notoriety. It is quite natural that Mrs. Campbell should anxiously desire to place her invalided friend, lodging in her house, in the hands of her son; quite natural, that she should have a high opinion of his merits; and equally natural, that she should prevail upon Mrs. Lloyd to avail herself of his *superior skill*. This young gentleman succeeded me on the 12th of October: what he did will be best ascertained from the following evidence on the inquest:—

William Archibald Campbell, of 23, Wilton Place, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, Surgeon, sworn: I have known the deceased for many years last past. She came with Captain Lloyd and her family, on a *visit* to my mother, about, I believe the 1st of October last. She appeared to me to be in very good bodily health. On the 12th of October, *my mother desired me to see the deceased*, as *she* considered her to be dangerously ill, and I saw the deceased accordingly on that day. She complained of very great pain in the chest externally.



I then made an examination of the chest, and I found a wound covering the anterior part of the chest, presenting more the appearance of a common burn. The deceased stated to me, that she had consulted Mr. St. John Long for an affection of the throat, a few days before ; that he told her that the affection of the throat arose from extensive disease of the lungs, they being full of small ulcers,\* and recommended her to inhale, which she did for a few days previously to her being rubbed at his house, which took place on the Saturday and Sunday following, that is to say, the 9th and 10th of October. The first rubbing she said produced no effect on her, but that she suffered pain immediately after the application the second time. After this second application, he directed her to apply cabbage-leaves to her chest, which she did. When I saw her on the 12th, the cabbage-leaves were then upon her chest. I then dressed the wound with simple dressing, *common spermaceti ointment*, removing the cabbage-leaves. *I saw her again the next day, and understood from her that Mr. Long had been there, and was anxious to rub her again with the liniment, which she positively refused to submit to. That he told her that if she wanted to heal the wound, she was to do it with dry lint.* I continued to attend her daily, seeing her twice or thrice a day until the 8th of November, when she died. *By desire of her friends, Mr. Vance was called in on the 21st of October.* I communicated to him the treatment I

\* This statement is untrue also ; Mr. C. being conscious of this, made no mention of diseased lungs on the trial.



had used, and he approved of it. On the 12th of October, when I first saw the deceased, she was in bed, lying on her back, being the only position she could lie in. The first day I saw her I *considered her recovery very doubtful*. The deceased told me *that she was persuaded by her friends to apply to Mr. Long, and I recommended her not to do so*. There WAS NO MORTIFICATION ON THE WOUND WHEN I WAS FIRST CALLED IN TO ATTEND HER ON THE 12th OF OCTOBER, NOR FOR EIGHT DAYS AFTER, *and it was on this day she told me that she would not allow Mr. Long to come into her presence again; and I do know that he never did*.

Similar evidence to this was given by this young gentleman at my last trial, but whose treatment, together with that of Messrs. Vance and Brodie, was highly improper. But even supposing that the state of the parts, *unjustly called a wound, (for I contend there can be no wound unless the skin is broken,)* for the purpose of inflaming the public mind, was as these gentlemen described, I will ask any honest and scientific surgeon whether spermaceti ointment was calculated to relieve or benefit a wound such as they *pretend* to describe? The answer is pretty soon ascertained; it would not, neither would it stop the progress of any wound having a tendency to gangrene and mortification; and even where the latter had taken place, they did not at-



tempt to arrest it by the employment of any of the usual antiseptic remedies adopted in cases of mortification. These being the facts of this unfortunate case, I must say I conceive myself perfectly justified in publicly asserting that this lady *died through the gross, improper, and unsurgical treatment of these gentlemen*; insomuch as none of them have as yet *dared* to publish such an honest account of the daily symptoms that occurred, and the treatment they pursued, with the exception of that detailed by them in their evidence, which has been sufficiently criticised by the members of the profession, and allowed, not to throw any lustre on their professional reputation, but, on the contrary, to reflect a long, and, I may add, an everlasting disgrace.

To continue the evidence: it appears that, from the 12th to the 21st of October, Mrs. Lloyd was attended by Mr. Campbell *alone*. On the latter day Mr. Vance was called in; his evidence is as follows:—

George Vance, of 27, Sackville Street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Surgeon, sworn: I attended the deceased 21st of October, about six days after she had complained of other illness and had inhaled, and been twice rubbed with the liniment at Mr. Long's house, *but did not say who by*. The first rubbing produced no inconvenience, the second a sense of burning heat. She stated that she was



quite well at the time, and had not suffered any important indisposition for several years; I think for three years. She said she had not been ill since the time that I attended her. By the inhaling it appeared to me that her tongue, mouth, and fauces were eroded. In a day or two after my first visit, some of the causes of distress, by which I mean fever and irritability, as well as the sickness of the stomach, subsided in a degree, and her spirits began to revive; the dead parts began to separate more freely, *and in correspondence with her distant friends, I gave encouraging hopes of her amendment.* No granulation, however, appeared in the clean parts of the sore; and the surface having become dry and flabby, like the dissected parts of dead bodies, *I withdrew my encouragement of her recovery,* and told her friends they might prepare for her death. I think I came to this opinion in *or about a week from the commencement of my attendance.* The deceased told me she had been persuaded to go to Mr. Long, but she did not state for what reason. In my opinion, she might have considered herself ill from the occasional returns of the affections of the throat.

Another point to which I am desirous to call the reader's attention is the opinion expressed by Mr. Campbell, namely, *that from the first day of his attendance, he had considered the recovery of his patient as doubtful.* He was called in on the 12th of October.

It appears to me that this admission is candid



to an excess ; so much so, that it in some degree detracts from its credibility. If Mr. Campbell considered the recovery *doubtful*, why did he not advise the calling in of *superior medical skill*? Why did he, from the 12th to the 21st of October, take upon his own responsibility the anticipated consequences of so serious a disorder? Surely he is not vain enough to believe, or to think he could induce other persons to believe, that his treatment and skill were of such a superior nature as to render additional advice unnecessary. The patient was for the long period of ten days, exclusively in his hands and those of his perhaps *equally learned mother*. There must therefore be some mistake here. His conclusions must have been drawn from the ulterior consequences, not from the first symptoms; from the fatal termination, not from the early indications. On no other grounds can I account for his not having called in a more experienced practitioner till the 21st of October.

When Mr. Vance came, and notwithstanding the increased irritation produced by the spermaceti dressings of Mr. Campbell, which according to *my practice* were reprehensible in the highest degree—notwithstanding that the patient had struggled against the pernicious and obstructive effects of these unctuous dressings for ten



days—yet Mr. Vance did *not* express, even then, and under these circumstances, any doubtful opinion of her recovery. On the contrary, “in a day or two after his first visit,” and about thirteen days after *my* attendance had been dispensed with, and my prescriptions rejected, in letters which he addressed to her distant friends, *he gave encouraging hopes of her amendment!* This experienced surgeon, nearly a fortnight after his junior coadjutor had *despaired* of his patient, entertained *and imparted to her distant friends encouraging hopes of her convalescence and recovery!*\* How am I to reconcile these discrepancies? Must I prefer the judgment of Mr. Campbell to that of Mr. Vance? Must I assume that the former, assisted by his mother, knew more of the actual state of the disease than this very celebrated and experienced surgeon? Such an inference would amount nearly to a libel on the profession.

Mr. Vance states in his evidence, that “*by the inhaling, her mouth, tongue, and fauces were eroded.*” Now, previous to my making any observations on this portion of his testimony, I will define what is meant by the term erosion,

\* Mrs. Campbell declared to Captain Sayers that she had the best means of knowing how Mrs. Lloyd was, as *her son attended her*; that she *was better*, and would be able to be removed in *four days!!!*



which, according to Dr. Hooper,\* signifies, or is  
*“ often used in the same sense as ulceration, viz.*  
*“ the formation of a breach or chasm of the*  
*“ parts, by the action of the absorbents.”* If  
 this definition be correct, if Mr. Vance be acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of these parts and the adjacent organs, and if the remedy I employ be so deleterious as he wishes the public to believe, in exciting the absorbents to produce ulceration of these portions of the alimentary organs, why I will ask, did the bronchiæ, lungs, pharynx, and œsophagus escape? why was not the due oxygenation of the blood partially prevented? why was not the circulation of the vital fluid impeded? or why were not the digestive organs impaired, and the secretions arrested? None of these appear from the evidence to have occurred, and consequently they could not occur as the effects of my inhalation. I am therefore justified in asserting that Mr. Vance is ignorant of the structure and functions of these organs, and of the effects any corrosive application would have upon them. This being the case, his testimony on this point is good for nothing, and wisely therefore did the Attorney-general abandon this part of the charge. That the remedial agent I employ in this process is not only innoxious, but on the contrary extremely beneficial, I shall prove as I proceed.

\* Vide Hooper's Medical Dictionary, p. 479.



Mr. Campbell states, that when he first applied his unctuous dressings to his patient there were *no symptoms of mortification*, nor for eight days after. This is a most important admission. The patient became worse in the hands of Mr. Campbell—the mortification took place during his attendance, and had reached an alarming state before he ever once thought of soliciting additional surgical advice.

It was not until a week after the first visit of Mr. Vance, that he discovered symptoms which induced him to change his mind as to his hopes of convalescence. And yet, as far as the evidence throws any light on the subject, we see the same unctuous dressings most obstinately persevered in. The spermaceti and the grease are allowed, in cool complacency, to work their fatal results. Mr. Campbell's applications are approved of by Brodie and Vance, literally approving of what brought on gangrene, mortification, and death. Yes! they coolly approved of them all! Of this I can have no doubt, even in the face of the fact that the patient was daily sinking under them. The same dressings, with an occasional poultice,\* were persevered in till the 8th of November, when she died!

This being the most material part of the evidence, I submit that the question of my inno-

\* The nature of the poultice has not been mentioned by any of the medical witnesses.



cence, supposing merely for the sake of the proposition that the discharge from the chest were caused by an application made under my directions, depends upon the assumption that I could or I could not, by virtue of my rejected remedies, have cured the sore, previous to the attendance of Mr. Campbell. I feel almost certain that I could have cured Mrs. Lloyd, even after this gentleman had been permitted for several days to tamper with the healthful *discharge* going on. *If* the irritation on the chest of Mrs. Lloyd were caused solely by applications made at my house, or by blisters misapplied and prematurely removed, even in this case I entertain not the slightest doubt but that I should have reduced the inflammation in the space of *a few minutes*. I repeat, that to all my patients, and during the whole of my practice, I have never ceased to declare that any tampering with my remedies, any cessation of my prescriptions, or any return to the dressings in common use by some of the faculty, would inevitably be attended with dangerous, if not fatal consequences. The evidence of Mr. Blewit, Mr. Braithwaite, Dr. Porter, Mr. Abington, and others, as given in a former work, corroborates this opinion. These gentlemen maintain the fact upon their experience. I have repeatedly enforced it; and I am ready to rest my claims to public confidence



upon the results. In the two cases brought unjustly and maliciously against me, as criminal charges, *both* of the patients *were taken out of my hands* at the very crisis of their disorder, if not of their convalescence. I was discarded at the very moment when a perseverance in my system was of vital importance. *Neither died under my care*; and, in this case of Mrs. Lloyd, the patient survived in defiance of the continued maltreatment and unctuous dressings of Mr. Campbell, and during the sanguine hopes of Mr. Vance, for twenty-eight days after my attendance had been debarred, and my applications peremptorily rejected. Therefore, by all the rules of induction, of law, and justice, I ought to have been, without the interference of a jury, entirely exonerated from the consequences. If I must be arraigned before a tribunal of justice and public opinion, for the sake of truth and equity, let me be tried upon my own demerits—let me answer for my own errors—let me be judged by results flowing from the inefficacy or the fatal operation of my own remedies. The faculty have not dared to attack me on this fair and legitimate ground. They have no charge to make which is not founded in the want of skill in others. I am made answerable for the ignorance of Mr. Brodie, the contradictions of Dr. Thompson, the unwarranted conclusions of Mr. Vance, and the obsolete spermaceti and



antiquated prescriptions of Mr. Campbell and his mother.

But I have not yet done with Mr. Vance and the other medical witnesses.

On the Coroner's Inquest, Mr. Vance stated that he attended Mrs. Lloyd about three years ago for an affection of the throat, called *globus hystericus*. On being asked whether he considered counter-irritation would be beneficial in such a disorder, he replied, "that he did not think " that producing a violent inflammation would " lessen the affection." Nevertheless, Mr. Vance acknowledged on the trial that he applied *lunar caustic* internally to Mrs. Lloyd's throat!

Mr. Vance stated on the trial that he approved of Mr. Campbell's treatment throughout the whole of the case. Mr. Campbell, when he was called in, found only an inflamed spot on the chest, about the size of the bottom of a tea-cup, and his treatment, during the ten days he exclusively attended Mrs. Lloyd, consisted of simple dressings of spermaceti plasters. When Mr. Vance was called in, he found the small inflamed spot converted into a hideous sore of great extent, in a state of mortification and sloughing and he therefore ordered mineral acids, quinine and bark, from which the patient derived great benefit, as before described. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Vance, on his oath, says, that if he had been called in when Mr.



Campbell was first employed, when there was neither mortification nor sloughing, he could not have done more than Mr. Campbell had done—namely, *apply spermaceti plasters!*

It is, I fear, true, what one of the heroes in Schiller's play of the *Robbers*, if I mistake not, says, that *bad deeds* often bind men as truly to each other, as do the ties of virtue or brotherly affection.

Mr. Brodie states in his evidence, that it would not have been proper or prudent to produce any counter-irritative effect on a person labouring under *globus hystericus*, forgetting, in his generous anxiety to condemn me, that Mr. Vance had himself applied to Mrs. Lloyd's throat *lunar caustic*, one of the most powerful *escharotics and counter-irritants we have*. Mrs. Lloyd, when she consulted me, laboured under an ulcerated sore throat!

Captain Lloyd voluntarily stated on the trial, that "his wife had made it her *particular request*, that, in the event of her decease, her body should not be submitted to the observation of any medical men" yet, after this Captain Lloyd says, "*within one hour after her death I sent a notice to the Coroner!*" I am at a loss whether most to admire this exemplary regard for conjugal injunctions, or the naïveté with which the gallant officer related the fact to the court. But how came Mrs. Lloyd to have



any dread of, or reason to expect the ordeal of a Coroner's inquest? Was the proposition submitted to her by her nurse, her landlady, or her husband?—or was such an event anticipated and *arranged* before her death? These are nice questions, which I should like to have answered in as delicate, but, at the same time, as candid a manner as possible.

Mr. Vance states, that previous to the death of his patient, he and Mr. Campbell had “re-  
 “ moved masses of putrid flesh from her breast,  
 “ *and left the breast-bone bare.*” This is extremely vague and incomplete evidence. Does Mr. Vance mean to say that the whole of the skin and common integuments, the substance of the breast, together with the greater and lesser pectoral muscles, &c. were entirely removed? He says, that the breast bone was left bare. Now, it is fit that the public should know that this bone is not more than an inch and a half or two inches in extent, at its widest part; besides, it is only covered with the common integuments, and a few small muscular fibres; and as “flesh” in anatomical language means “muscle,” the learned gentleman here evinces deplorable ignorance by his statement, inasmuch as it is impossible that any *flesh*, far less *masses* of flesh, could be found at this part. It is also notorious that the breast bone is often left bare in consequence of the effects of blisters, &c., a



circumstance which in many cases the utmost skill of the medical attendant is unable to counteract.

Notwithstanding the unceremonious manner in which I was dismissed from all further attendance on Mrs. Lloyd, yet it appears by the evidence of Captain Lloyd, that he continued to allow his son to attend me for the purpose of undergoing the process of inhalation. This he did three or four times ; on which occasions Captain Lloyd, in the hearing of several witnesses, acknowledged the great advantages his son had derived and was deriving from my remedy. How Captain Lloyd can reconcile this circumstance with the conduct he was then pursuing in the case of his wife, and subsequently pursued, I know not ; for if any mode of treatment towards his wife were so improper as he wished the public to believe, why, I will ask, did he allow his son to attend me for the purpose I have stated ?

There is another circumstance which Captain Lloyd mentioned at the trial, and which tends materially to prove, if further proof were required, the assertions I have made of being the victim of a base and malignant prosecution. He stated that he “ had no wish to follow up “ this prosecution, *but that in fact he was com-  
“ pelled to do it by the members of the medical  
“ profession !*”

*Compelled !* what does he mean ? Was he



tempted, or was he intimidated? Was this compulsion exerted previous to the death of his wife, and was it of a nature so irresistible, that he of his own accord, though contrary to his wishes, sent for the Coroner before the remains of his wife were cold?

That the whole of these proceedings was the result of a conspiracy is now too obvious to require any more proof. The fact is notorious that a combination was formed to effect my utter ruin. The expenses of the prosecution were defrayed by my learned defamers; and after my conviction in the case of Miss Cashin, as a proof that sordidness, the natural infirmity of a narrow mind, was mingled with malice, the editor of the *Lancet*, who had subscribed his share, had the barefaced assurance to seek reimbursement out of the proceeds of my fine of £250. This exhibits in its true colours the grovelling and malevolent disposition of this presuming charlatan. He is anxious to turn not only his prostituted pen to account, but even his malice into money; and I am only surprised he does not petition parliament to restore to him what he has expended in the gratification of his vulgar malevolence. But if he have a claim for restitution and recompense, so also have the other members of the faculty who took an active part in these proceedings. Perhaps on consideration, they now all think,



that the contradictory nature of their evidence, and the verdict of an honest jury, have in some measure cancelled their claims, and balanced their account.

I have now done with this extraordinary prosecution, and which is only rendered memorable by the conduct of my enemies, by the miserable contradictions of the medical witnesses, by the public prejudice they excited, by the dishonourable expedients they resorted to, and by the glaring selfishness which characterised their pretended zeal in the service of the public. These gentlemen have inflicted on the medical profession of London a serious and an enduring injury. My acquittal by a jury who, judging by the evidence alone, and disdaining to lend themselves to popular prejudices or malevolent aspersions, saw the merits of the case clearly, and the unworthy motives which inspired my enemies, has covered them with dismay. The poisoned arrows which were aimed at me have recoiled against themselves. Mr. Vance, Mr. Brodie, Dr. Thompson and others, now stand before the public in a light which they never imagined would be reflected from their own invidious proceedings. The pit they dug for me, they have fallen into themselves. In promoting their own sinister views, they have only exposed feelings much more reprehensible than a charge of ignorance. They have allowed the



world to see that they, plodding in their old beaten track, are incompetent to treat successfully a simple sore or a local and external inflammation. The spermaceti plaster will stick to them for ever. Mr. Campbell's experience and talents as a surgeon, will be the by-word of all those who shall deem him worthy of their notice, or sufficiently respectable to attract their censure ; and even those of his friends who may be inclined to excuse his youth and his errors, will be compelled to plead, that though a licentiate of a college, he happened to be too much under the wing of his affectionate mother. Out of evil there sometimes comes good. It is now plain, that to practise medicine and surgery, it is not requisite to be more acquainted with science than what can be acquired by living in the immediate vicinity of an hospital. If I have been punished innocently, these persons have justly been punished much more severely. I have been *acquitted*—if they are censured or condemned the fault has been their own. “ *On n'est jamais si ridicule par les qualités que l'on a,*” says Rochefoucault, “ *que par celles que l'on affecte d'avoir.*”

There is one circumstance, however, connected with this case, which I conceive involves a point of law, upon which a most decided opinion has already been pronounced by the highest authority. The question is this : Is a licentiate of a



college protected by law against the consequences of his own ignorance or maltreatment, by any peculiar immunities which do not extend to lay practitioners of the healing art? The late Mr. Baron Hullock, Mr. Justice Park, and Mr. Baron Garrow, have all declared in the most positive terms, that the law of England knows nothing of such distinctive privileges; but that on the contrary, a layman and a licentiate are equally protected, and equally amenable.

This is the law; but unfortunately for the law, it has too often been trampled upon by monopolists and chartered bodies, and warped to answer the ends of factions, or gratify the passions of the envious and the malevolent. If, for instance, a patient should die suddenly in the hands of any medical practitioner of celebrity, *his* certificate—the *certificate of the party culpable*, should there be any grounds for inculpation at all—is frequently all that is required to satisfy the friends of the deceased, and the minds of the coroner and jury. This certificate is allowed too frequently to obviate the inconvenience of summoning an inquest. I do not mean to say that this is an illegal practice, or that it is attended with serious evils. All I contend for is, that as the law gives equal protection to all practitioners—not more to Mr. Brodie or Mr. Vance than to me for instance—I ought to have had the benefit of it. But the



practice of the law, apart from the theory, was very different in my case. Mr. Brodie, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Campbell were examined on the cases against me, although they were the last surgeons who attended; and I was not only *not* called on either of the inquests, but was presumed to be a guilty party, even before any evidence had been produced to show that I had either prescribed for, or visited the patients. I was not called as a witness—I was not even allowed to be present at the *post mortem* examination!

A case lately occurred, I understand, which strongly illustrates this partial and invidious administration of the law. Mr. James Buller, who had for many years filled the high and confidential situation of clerk to the Privy Council, died suddenly on Sunday the 14th of November last. He was a gentleman of active habits, accustomed to much exercise, and had during the whole of his life enjoyed an excellent state of health. He was, however, it appears, troubled with a slight affection of cancer in his under lip. For thirteen or fourteen years he was affected with this complaint, which during the whole of that time made little or no progress, and from which he felt scarcely any annoyance, except as an eyesore.

On Thursday, the 11th November, Mr. Buller



was in his usual state of health. But having a few days previously met with Mr. Brodie, he consulted that gentleman on the practicability of removing the affection. Mr. Brodie expressed a favourable opinion, and Thursday, the 11th, was fixed for the performance of an operation on the diseased lip. The operation took place accordingly, *but Mr. Buller died on the third day afterwards!*

Here, surely, was a case for a coroner's inquest—here was a case where some inquiry was requisite, as much for the sake of the operators themselves, as for the satisfaction of the public. No inquest, however, took place—the cause of death was carefully concealed from the newspaper reports and public scrutiny—a healthy and robust man was suddenly snatched from the bosom of his family and friends—the operation performed no doubt on the most scientific principles, had done its fatal work—and the faculty as well as the public are left completely in the dark as to the proximate cause of death, and the knowledge derivable from the melancholy result.

Had this been *my* case, I should have been tried as a felon, and Mr. Brodie and the public press would have cried out “*murder!*”

I might mention many cases of this description—I might notice the several deaths which occurred in an hospital not far from the resi-

dence of Mr. Campbell, from erysipelas, about the time Mrs. Lloyd died—I might instance the case of persons complaining of a headache at night, sending for their family physician, swallowing a simple draught, and being found dead next morning. I might enumerate hundreds of such sudden cases on which no inquest was held, no enquiry made. But I forbear for the present. The law, however, has been promulgated on the subject, and it will not be my fault in future if justice be not done to the public.

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HAVING thus shewn the unworthy motives with which the learned faculty were actuated in their conduct towards me, and the vile expedients to which they have had recourse in order to prejudice me in public opinion and obtain my conviction from a jury—having shewn that they left no artifice untried to defame and ruin me, in order that they might preserve their monopoly; and as Mr. (now Lord) Brougham once expressed himself in the House of Commons, to “*kill and slay his Majesty’s subjects with impunity,*” I now proceed, as I proposed, to examine more narrowly the theory and practice of medicine in connection with the various speculations on the origin of disease, which are to be



found in the works of the most eminent medical authorities.

The primary cause of disease, according to my view of the subject, consists of a morbid fluid inherent in the system, and incident to all of the human race. The existence and destructive nature of this insidious fluid or humour were known to and acknowledged by some of the medical writers of former ages, but who without giving it any individuality, or rather mistaking the cause for the effect, conceived it to be merely an unhealthy state of the fluids, which they, however, termed A HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. By many its existence was doubted, by some warmly advocated, while others altogether disbelieved it, as is the case at present with the majority of the profession.

But it will be seen in the following pages, that the most convincing testimonies as to the existence of this morbid fluid are to be found in the admissions of medical writers. The fact is admitted in a variety of ways, but no advantage is taken of it. "The chemical pathologists," says a writer in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, "were of opinion that organic disease of any of the viscera was engendered by a *morbid humour*; hence it may very naturally be inferred, that in this case the solid, or fibrous structure of the solids, and coagulable portion of the blood, was the primary cause of disease."

According to SANCTORIUS, a physician living in 1614, diseases originated from the noxious particles of the food being retained in the system, and, consequently, creating a *morbid stoppage* of the perspiration, and that until this function was again restored it was impossible that a cure could take place.

The illustrious Dr. SYDENHAM, like Hippocrates, admitted, to a great extent, the salutary operations of nature, and the deleterious agency of the *morbid humours*; and, like him, paid particular attention to atmospherical changes and the effects of them upon the human body.

STAHL was of opinion, that diseases arose from a plethoric state of the system, a condition to which the human frame, he considered, was perpetually disposed; and that, at particular periods of life, this disposition manifested itself with great precision in different parts of the body. Hence arose (according to him), in infancy, complaints of the head, during adolescence in the pulmonary structures, and in old age in the digestive organs. Fever he described as an autocratic effort of nature, to conquer the *morbific causes*, and to *expel them from the body*.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, a celebrated physician, likewise supposed, that morbid actions affecting the system, were frequently induced by a plethoric state of the constitution, and in conformity with the theory of Stahl, he referred



much to the idea of the obstruction of the humours, particularly of the vena porta, a vessel ramifying in the liver for the purpose of secreting the bile. Fever and inflammation he believed, arose from spasm or constriction of the capillary vessels, especially those of the skin. This opinion was ably illustrated and improved upon at a subsequent period, and more fully developed by the celebrated Dr. Wm. Cullen, of Edinburgh, and in fact it constituted the basis of his theory.

BOERHAAVE supposed with Hippocrates, that many diseases were produced by a full or plethoric state of the vessels, being loaded either with blood, or some of the humours. This was opposed violently by Van Helmont, who observes that he does not admit the existence of plethora, inasmuch as if the humours are not vitiated there would be no disease, and if it is their mere quantity that excites disease the humours are then depraved; for according to the opinion of this physician, disease does not answer the definition of plethora, but in fact belongs to the class of *morbid qualities of the humours*.

The morbid affections of the humours, observes this eminent physician, are certainly of the greatest importance in physic, and a right understanding of them will lay the best foundation of a pathology or knowledge of diseases;

yet they are hardly to be discovered but by an accurate observation of their effects, which they manifest in the body of their patient; and from hence we may be likewise best supplied with a knowledge of the particular morbid temperature, or constitution of the humours in different people.

Dr. CULLEN founded a portion of his theory of fever, from an idea of a morbid increase of the circulation of the blood, thus producing a diseased state of the humours of the body.

These theories, contradictory as they evidently are, and inapplicable as they would be in practice, all point to my system. More modern science however has not made any efforts to disentangle them from their technical obscurity, or simplify the system on which they are based. It has wandered into deeper mysteries, and lost sight of nature altogether. Instead of tracing disease to one prime source, it has diverged into a thousand collateral channels, in order to explore secondary causes, satisfied with having discovered the nature of the disorder, and not caring whence it sprung, or whether the fountain head be accessible. Instead of attempting to remove these morbid and unhealthy humours, the faculty have contented themselves with combating disorder with disorder, and destroying one organ for the purpose of driving the evil into another. They thus by



*multiplying fictitious diseases* have considerably extended the sphere of their practice, and have thereby been enabled to foist innumerable poisonous remedies upon the public, who are kept in profound ignorance of the nature of their simple ailments, and deluded by the infinite variety of names given to the same malady, and for no other reason than that it appears in different parts and forms in the same body.

I now proceed to call the reader's attention to the discordant theories held out by public medical teachers and authors of the present day, respecting the origin of fever, which will I think fully bear me out in the correctness of the preceding observations, requesting the reader to bear in mind that I have not quoted a tithe of the circulated theories, which I could have done, had my limits permitted.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK maintains that all general or extensive derangement of the animal system is referrible to some local derangement in some one organ. The organ universally affected in all the varieties of idiopathic fever, which differs but in degree, as well as in those arising from specific contagion, as malignant sore-throat, scarlet fever, small pox, &c., is in his opinion in the brain, which he contends is in a state of high inflammation, and therefore the cause of fever; consequently Dr. Clutterbuck has proposed the term *encephalitis* instead. The symp-



toms, he says, being nearly similar, and the treatment adopted by him the same in both diseases,\* has led him to form this theory.

Dr. BATEMAN objects to this hypothesis; and observes that inflammation occurs only occasionally in the brain, and that this organ is liable to inflammation, and then in common with the other viscera; and that inflammation is in all organs the secondary result, and not (as Dr. Clutterbuck believes) the origin of fever.

That Dr. Clutterbuck's hypothesis could not be supported, was proved by the late Dr. BEDDOES, who collected a great quantity of evidence from the histories of numerous dissections made during the progress of several epidemics on the Continent, and found in some scarcely any disease in the brain, in others it was violently affected, and again in others, the brain, vital, and digestive organs, alike involved in the general ruin.†

Dr. DONALD MONRO remarks,‡ when speaking of malignant fever, that “this fever occasions in general more or less redness (I do not know that we can properly call it true acute inflammation) of the membranes generally, and that the *febrile matter is apt to fall on particular*

\* Treatise on Fever, p. 172.

† Researches Anatomical and Practical concerning Fever, by T. Beddoes, M.D. 1807.

‡ Treatise on Military Hospitals, vol. i. p. 237.



*parts, and there to create abscesses, particularly in the brain, lungs, and the glandular organs.\**"

The late Dr. LIND, of Haslar Hospital, speaking of the destructive contagious typhus which prevailed in the French fleet in 1757, says, the symptoms were the same as the gaol distemper. On dissection, the brain was perfectly sound, the lungs gorged with blood and gangrenous, and the abdominal viscera were more or less involved in the disease.†

Drs. CULLEN and DARWIN supposed it to arise partly from inflammation of the stomach, and M. BROUSSAIS, a great French pathologist, conceives that the plague, and all varieties of fever, whether adynamic, ataxic, typhus, or yellow, are nothing else than various species of inflammation of the stomach and small intestines, differing only in their degrees of violence, as well as from the particular constitution of the patient, as the causes which may have produced them.

Dr. CHAPMAN, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, states, "that fever, whatever may be the cause, is always the result of *sympathy*, having the primary link of

\* If the reader will contrast this opinion of the cause of fever by Dr. Monro, with my theory of disease, I am inclined to think he will coincide with me, that this author to a great extent supports my views.

† Lind on Fevers and Infections, sect. 3, chap. iv.



its ultimately lengthened and complex chain in the stomach. It is upon this organ that contagion, marsh effluvia, and other noxious matters, act; and hence, precisely as in cases of poison, a local irritation at first occurs, which, if not arrested, spreads itself, by multiplying the trains of morbid association, until the disease becomes general, involving, more or less, every part of the animal economy.”\* This theory is also strongly advocated by Dr. JACKSON.

Dr. HARRISON† coincides with Broussais, in which he considers fever to arise from a derangement of certain functions of the body, dependant on the primary irritation of some particular part, and this part was the mucous membrane.

Dr. NICHOLS considers that fever has its origin from some of the states which he says characterises the two stages into which he divides fever, the orders of which are as follow :—

*First stage* comprises, 1. Contraction of the small arteries; 2. Diminished action of the heart; 3. Torpor of the nervous system.

*The second stage of fever* embraces, 1. Increased action of the heart; 2. Increased flow of blood through the small arteries; 3. Increased sensibility. Any or all of these causes

\* Elements of Therapeutics.

† Gulstonian Lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, in 1820, by Dr. Harrison.



may combine and produce what is denominated fever.\*

Respecting the doctrine of the contagious nature of the yellow fever, the reader will, in all probability, be no less astonished than myself, to find that such a number of medical men, who are considered eminent in their profession, all marshalled in regular array, taking opposite sides of the question. I here insert their names, copied from a number of the Medical Repository for 1823.

Amongst those who consider yellow fever to be an imported and contagious disease, are ranked Arejula, Dr. Batt, Berthé, Dalmas, Sir J. Fellowes, Moreau de Jonnés, B. Progetto, Salgado, &c., who founded their opinions from the yellow fever of Spain; and more recently Parisét holds the same doctrine. Also Bally, Sir Gilbert Blane, Caizergues, Drs. Chisholm and W. Currie, Dés Portes, D'Oyarvide, Drs. Lind, Reid, &c., who derive their facts from the West-India Islands and America.

Among those who deny that the yellow fever is contagious, and assert its origin to be entirely *local* or *depending* upon some *mysterious and inappreciable change in the atmosphere*, are ranked Auriel, Drs. Burnet, Cassau, and Doughty, MM. Keutsch, Lacoste, Langeman, Dr. O'Hallaran, &c., who draw their observa-

\* Elements of Pathology.

tions chiefly from the fever of Spain; and Drs. Bancroft, Barker, Browne, Comstock, Clarke, Coventry, Davidge, Denmark, Deveze, Dickson, Ferguson, Gilbert, Hillary, John Hunter, R. Jackson, Jefferson, M'Arthur, M'Lean, E. Millar, Moore, Mosely, Musgrave, Muttlebury, Ramsay, A. Robertson, B. Rush, Savarési, Selden, Sheppard, Trotter, Valentin, Vanel, Veitch, Whitehead, &c. &c., in the West-India Islands and America; and in Africa, Drs. Copland and Winterbottom.

Among those who hold a middle course, allowing the local origin of the fever, but asserting that it may become contagious, we find Eymann, Humboldt, Drs. Hosack, James Johnson,\* Le Blond, Nicol, Pallini, Pugnet, Romans, and Baron Larrey.

I believe I have quoted sufficient to prove that, even in one single disease, the most discordant opinions, as to its cause, are held, by the members of the profession, and that the one advocated to-day, is rejected to-morrow. Now, it is an axiom, which cannot be contradicted, that, in order to relieve any disease, its cause should be ascertained; for as a recent author has observed in his Lectures on Physiology and Pathology,† “*that if we once but*

\* *Vide* Treatise on Diseases of Tropical Climates, by James Johnson, M. D., &c.

† Professor Dewhurst.



*ascertain and remove the cause, the effects will, in all probability (providing skill and scientific means are adopted) shortly cease."*

What plan of treatment, I ask, can be laid down, so as to be pursued with success to the patient, when opinions opposite to each other are broached forth, held sacred, and supported with all the appearance of truth? Let the reader but refer to the catalogue of eminent names who dissent on the contagious or non-contagious properties of yellow fever, and then say, whether it is likely it can be cured or exterminated by men practising upon erroneous and conflicting theories. No wonder then so many thousands of our fellow-creatures annually expire in our colonies, and other parts of the world, from this one dreadful disease alone. To say nothing of the numerous others it has fallen to the unfortunate lot of mankind to become heir to.

There is not a single disease in the catalogues published by physicians as nosologies, the origin of which is not disputed, and consequently the treatment becomes equally a matter of very grave discussion. Thus in the treatment of erysipelas, one surgeon uses what is denominated the antiphlogistic plan of cure, consisting in bleeding, cold lotions, and aperients, to which is added low diet. Others recommend wine, bark, quinine, a generous diet, combined with tonics in every form that can be devised; Mr.



Lawrence, on the other hand, recommends and actually performs the operation (when erysipelas attacks the leg) of making a *small incision* of no less than *fourteen inches in length*. But this gentle operation is considered extremely cruel by Mr. Copland Hutchinson, who instead, humanely recommends a number of small incisions of about an inch in length.\* These scarifications, it is well known, are occasionally, nay frequently fatal in their effects; inasmuch as mortification takes place. This was the case of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and yet none of his medical attendants were considered by the profession or the public blameable for the course they pursued.

I might go on almost *ad infinitum* in pointing out not only the inconsistency, but absurdities in the opinions and practice of the medical profession, even of the most eminent among them. But here I shall stop my pen, advising them, that before they endeavour to pluck a feather from my pinions, to look to their own plumage, and carefully to observe and correct the glaring blemishes they so notoriously exhibit.

It is not surprising, therefore, when we consider that medical science is a sort of *quagmire, in which he who labours most arduously sinks the deeper*, to see one member of the

\* *Vide* the Lancet, London Medical Gazette, and Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.



"order" trample upon another, and hold up to derision those fallacies which had been the painful study of his whole life.

Dr. MORRISON, in his treatise of "Medicine no Mystery," thus characterises the Faculty: "They are," he says, "low pretenders—illiberal retailers of drugs and nostrums—empirical nostrum-mongers—gross and ignorant dabblers in physic, whose only ideas of the profession they presume to follow are derived from hearsay and precedent; who, incapable of reading in the book of nature, are only confirmed in their errors by the practice of them; who mistake symptoms for causes, and in whose short-sighted views the idea of an ailment and a nostrum are so inseparably united, that the one uniformly follows the other in their bungling and self-interested practice."

Speaking of the apothecary, Dr. Morrison represents him to be "destitute of the power of understanding disease or temperament, thus making the body of his patient a thoroughfare for his whole shop," &c. ; and as consequently "aggravating, instead of alleviating the disease which he is called upon to remedy." The Doctor concludes his work by lamenting the "general ignorance respecting the medical profession."

Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE entertains a somewhat similar opinion. He defines medicine to



be “an art founded in conjecture, and improved by *murder*?”

SIR ASTLEY COOPER says, that “to be a good surgeon you must be like a good general, and wade up to your knees in human blood!”

BICHAT, an eminent French physiologist and surgeon, observes: “Into what errors have we not fallen in the use and denomination of medicine? It is,” he says, “an incoherent mass of incoherent opinions; and probably of all physiological science, that in which the inconsistencies of the human mind are most glaring. It is an incongruous combination of erroneous ideas, observations often puerile, means at the best fallacious, and formula as fantastically conceived as they are preposterously combined. It is said the practice of physic has something in it repelling: I will say more; in those principles which connect it with the *Materia Medica it is absolutely revolting to a rational mind!*”

The above “Confessions” are enough to raise even poor Jean Jaques Rousseau from his grave. The fiddling philosopher wrote nonsense as well as blasphemy; his “confessions” contain an equal quantity of folly and vice; but these “confessions” of the learned doctors are like the memoirs of a coroner—they contain nothing but homicides and violent deaths from beginning to end. I am bound in charity to admit that the



faculty must know something of the nature and effects of their own compounds ; what must the world think, then, when they pronounce them to be pernicious and murderous ?

I employ none of these deleterious and destructive compounds in my system of practice, but rather assist nature in increasing the healthful action and augmenting the healthful properties ; while by antiseptics I strengthen the body and enable nature to expel the morbid humours. “ We find,” says Dr. Hunter, “ that new diseases arise from mercury alone. The tonsils will swell where no disease has been before. The periosteum will thicken, and also the bones, and the parts over these will become œdematous and sore to the touch.” In fact, who has not heard of, or seen, or had cause to lament the dreadful effects of salivation ?

Mr. LAWRENCE, one of the most eminent surgeons and most popular lecturers of the present day, and who if he have not earned this celebrity by his talents, is entitled to it from his candour, instructs his pupils as follows :— “ I believe that surgeons must be content to say, as the unlearned do, that *humours come of themselves* ; that is, that the cause of their production *is really unknown*. We cannot tell how they happen.”

This is certainly a humiliating confession ! I much fear if the public were conversant with



this fact, and had as humble an opinion of the knowledge of the learned, as they are here compelled to confess, that they would less frequently seek the benefit of their advice, and repose less confidence in their skill. Perhaps it would be as well for the public if they were more enlightened, and could like other victims “peep behind the curtain in the dark,” and see how much they owe, not of good, but of evil, to the customs of their fathers, and gold-headed canes. Roderick Random had the best notion of physic, when he threw the nauseous dose over-board, wrapped himself in his hammock, and recovered the effects of his fever in defiance of the doctor.

Now I contend, in opposition to Mr. Lawrence and the whole college of surgeons, that these humours may be traced through all their ramifications, and hereditary course, and even their peculiar nature and action clearly detected. Not only their existence but also their origin, I have demonstrated; and their tendency, effects, and mode of reduction and extraction explained. Yet how reserved and doubtful are the opinions advanced in the present day in the words of Mr. Lawrence. When such sentiments indicative of so much ignorance emanate from so high a quarter, I cannot help thinking the time is come when the faculty should burn their medical books, and toss their drugs and



compounds into the fire. But hear Mr. Lawrence again:—

“The idea which has been entertained of metastasis is, that the diseased matter which was seated in one organ has been conveyed to another part of the body. It is a notion founded on the old ideas of humoral pathology. Now, without entertaining any such mechanical idea of it, I may mention to you, that it frequently happens in gouty inflammation, that the inflammation quickly disappears from one part, and another becomes as quickly affected. Indeed, that is all we can say about it; for how it happens, *we are totally unable to explain*. A person who has swellings of various joints, will have those swellings suddenly removed, and perhaps immediately afterwards inflammation comes on in the lungs or heart; and it is this liability to metastasis that constitutes a particular danger in such cases.”\*

As far as the above goes it fully supports my theory, by admitting the existence of morbid humours, and their manner of transition in the currents of the blood.

Speaking of inflammation, it appears to me somewhat remarkable, that this the first symptom of disease, the beacon which points out the locality of the unseen malady, and which every old woman so well understands, should be the

\* Fifth Lecture on Inflammation.



least understood by the faculty. Mr. Lawrence says:—

“ I have already had occasion to mention, in considering what is called the theory of inflammation, that this is a point not clearly made out. We really cannot say, precisely, in what that disturbance, which constitutes inflammation, consists.”\*

This is plain language, which even the most illiterate as they run may read, and interpret without the aid of a medical dictionary. It contains nothing savouring of the mystery of the cloister—nothing of the “*ars est celare artem*.” It is a simple confession of ignorance. Of what value then is the boasted wisdom of the faculty? Where is the advantage arising from the learning and science of the medical schools? It is said that study sharpens genius, and that superior information produces candour. But here is candour without information, and study without genius. Let it not then be said after this, that no man is competent to practise the medical art who has not lighted his taper at a college fire, and mixed his draught in an established chemical laboratory. Even Mr. Lawrence himself seems ashamed of the pretensions of his *order*; for he observes in one of his lectures that “it is the obvious interest of

\* Mr. Lawrence's Lectures on Inflammation.—*Lancet*, Oct. 31, 1829.



the patient to be under the care of men who understand the case in all its bearings." "It matters not," he says, "to him whether he belongs to this college or to that, *or even if he should belong to no college at all.*" There is more common sense in this sentence, than in any of the rules of physic. "To society," says the sapient editor of the *Lancet*, "it is a matter of perfect indifference where the practitioner's knowledge is acquired; the possession of it is the only thing in which the world are interested."

The Ottoman empire is not celebrated for its halls of learning or its schools of art. There are no lecturers in Constantinople upon physiology or the *materia medica*—no lecture rooms for mangling the dead—no public establishments where the bodies of the poor are experimentalized upon for the benefit of the affluent—and yet the Turks, though they know little or nothing of surgery, know more of disease than is known in England, and have consequently, (putting the plague out of the question, which they are at great pains to monopolize as we in England do consumption), less mortality among them. "Their leading principles," says a well known writer, "are to recognize only three classes of diseases—depraved humours, sudden cold, and great heat; and accordingly to admit three forms of cure—purgatives, heating medicines, and refrigerents."



Mr. LAWRENCE tells us, that "the study of anatomy and physiology does not make us acquainted with disease. You may know the structure and functions of an organ perfectly, and yet be ignorant of its disease."

Dr. BURROWS says, "Medicine ever was and ever will be a *conjectural* science. The dogmas of schools are dangerous because sanctioned by such an authority they are embraced unexamined, and perpetuated."

Dr. MACULLOCH observes, that "it is quite time that physic should cease to *assert*, and commence to *prove*; that it should re-examine what it has hitherto believed, together with the grounds of belief; and not be content, in these days of a better philosophy, with its ancient dogmas, or with that which it acts on from habit not from conviction."

Here are testimonials produced by the faculty in proof of their own incompetency. They admit that theirs is a conjectural science, and that the little useful knowledge they possess is like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—we may seek all day before we find it, and when we do, it is not worth the search. It would be well if medical practitioners would occasionally take a lesson from the operations of nature. That subtle humour, the primary cause of all disease, when brought into action, separates from the healthy fluids of the body of its own accord, by



a process peculiar to itself, thereby clearly indicating that such putrescent matter should not be allowed to remain in the system. This humour generally first makes its appearance in the form of small-pox, and in pustules, which being thrown to the surface breaks and corrodes the skin. Common sense points out that it should, therefore, be removed before the system becomes so redundant with it, as to produce eruptions, and more violent maladies.

It is owing to the increasing virulence of this unhealthful fluid that consumption, the greatest scourge of human life, especially in temperate climates, is superinduced. By computation, it appears that between eighty and an hundred thousand persons fall a sacrifice to this disorder, in the prime of life, in Great Britain alone. The virus of the small-pox, instead of being extracted before it has matured its fatal powers, is permitted to remain in the system. This obstructs and overloads the vessels—the healthy functions of the body become diseased, the powers of vitality become impaired, and the constitution at length gives way. Dr. Hancock, in his treatise on this terrible disorder, observes:—

“ Dr. Young thinks that *one* in a *hundred cases* may be cured. A foreign writer on consumption, M. Bayle, who is regarded amongst the highest authorities, asserts that no real esta-



blished case of pulmonary consumption is curable. We have little cause to expect any amendment of the practice, *whilst governed by such a diversity of vacillating opinions, and promoted by such partial and feeble efforts.* One regards the disease as a *local affection*, another considers it as *constitutional*; one prescribes this, another that remedy, according to the indication of symptoms, without pursuing any steady plan or method with vigour, or calling in the united aid of such *potent remedies as are calculated to operate a decided change in the patient's habit of body*; for here lies the whole secret for the *cure of consumption*, and not in the hunting up of particular symptoms as a guide for the treatment."

Having stated the origin and primary cause of consumption, I now ask the College of Physicians if they possess one single useful remedy to arrest this dreadful malady? They bleed—that decreases the powers of vitality; they blister—that does not remove the humour; they administer poisons—these only increase the virulence of the humour; they recommend change of climate—that only diverts and often injures the sinking patient; they prescribe weak aliment and low diet,\* and these only hasten the case to a speedier dissolution;—so that

\* A slender and delicate diet is always dangerous in lingering diseases.—*Hippocrates.*



literally their remedies are only an accumulation of evils, which increase rather than mitigate the disorder.

I may be asked whether there are not different kinds or conditions of morbid humour inherent in the system, since disease can be traced in its peculiar character from one generation to another—that one family is more subject to inflammations than another; that one is subject to gout, another to consumption, another to scrofula, another to erysipelas, another to paralytic affections, and others to insanity? I would answer, in consumption there is a larger proportion of humour than in any other; in scrofula there is less than in consumption, therefore, this disease is more local; in gout there is less still, but it is more coagulated and less virulent; in paralytic affections, the humour assumes a still more coagulated form, impedes the circulation, and renders the vessels incapable of performing their offices by increasing the thickness of their coats. In some persons the fluids are chiefly attacked, while in others it is the solids.

I might be questioned, when a patient does not fall a victim to consumption, what becomes of the morbid humours? To this I answer, that all constitutions are not alike, that one person has a less quantity of morbid humour in his system than another; frequently we find



the stomach becoming the seat of attraction, in which a portion of this morbid fluid becomes deposited, and from thence it is carried off by diarrhœa, and other intestinal affections, together with the natural secretions of the body.

Mr. Lawrence observes, that we cannot suppose "that the mere relative position of one part of the body cannot alter the nature and treatment of disease." \* \* \* "Inflammation, for instance, is the same kind of disturbance whether an internal or an external part."

Now, if this admission proves any thing, it fully confirms my views of the origin of disease; yet strange to say, in contradistinction to this implication, the faculty enumerate, illustrate, identify, and magnify, until they are absolutely bewildered in their own catalogue, frequently confounding one symptom with another; but this cannot be wondered at, when, observes Mr. Lawrence, "you will not be surprised to learn, when the diseases of the whole body are enumerated, that they come to be reckoned up by hundreds or thousands."

Therefore, according to this rule, there should be thousands of antidotes for the thousands of diseases alluded to by this gentleman. Consequently, this at once accounts for variance in opinions. Doctors very seldom view the same case alike, or write the same kind of prescription; what one recommends, the other disapproves,



except at the consultation ; then, according to the rule, all must agree ; there can be no error, particularly in the receipt of their fee !

The gouty humour existing in the foot during the morning, removes by metastasis to the knee in the evening ; and in a few hours afterwards it has become situated in the stomach ; and frequently from thence is propelled to some other part. Sometimes it affects the heart, lungs, liver, or the head ; consequently, according to their views, they all require different medicines, of equally different qualities, as remedies for the evidently same disease.

This absurd doctrine has rendered it impossible for practitioners to draw a line of demarcation between the practice of the physician, surgeon, and apothecary. The physician must be a surgeon ; the surgeon a physician ; and the apothecary a compound of both. This being the case, we cannot express our surprise at the following observations of Dr. Madden : “ I disclaim,” he says, “ all theories, in a science like that of medicine ; where there are no general rules there can be no unerring and universal principles.”

Yet these very learned sages exclaim against particular specifics for the relief of any particular class of disease, whilst at the same period numbers of their *order* are endeavouring to signalize themselves for their own particular skill in the treatment of some deranged organ, or its func-



tions. Hence we have gout doctors, lung doctors, liver doctors, spine doctors, teeth, eye, and ear doctors, \* bone-setters, and wound-curers, yet the most learned among them cannot define and treat mortification. This we know to be the case, inasmuch as it is admitted by Mr. Brodie in the case of the late Miss Cashin, and proved in that of the late Mrs. Lloyd. Is not this, let me ask, a species, nay, the very essence of *quackery*!!!

The reader is requested to bear in mind that the wound so tremendously magnified by my persecutors, WAS, BY THEIR OWN ADMISSION, NOT SKIN DEEP, INASMUCH AS THE TRUE SKIN WAS NOT BROKEN OR MORTIFIED IN EITHER CASE.

I now proceed to offer a few examples in simplification of disease.

The morbidic humours that are carried to the head assume a character of disease which the profession have denominated a determination or flow of blood. How can this be accounted for? It must be supposed that there is no more blood existing in that part of the system, than is required by nature for the due performance

\* Dr. Fosbrooke states, "Nine out of ten of what are called Aurists, are but *swindlers* under another name; impostors, getting money under false pretences." Vide his paper on the Cure of Deafness.—*Lancet*, Jan. 15, 1831.



of the vital and natural functions of the organs ; consequently there cannot be a determination of sanguineous fluid to the head ; for, if this were the case, there would be more than the brain requires for its nutriment. How comes this there ? By what power is it forced ? This is not yet stated. It may therefore be inferred that the vessels being previously closed, are instantaneously opened, and allow a rush of blood from the aortic ventricle of the heart.

To relieve this, the operation of cupping is resorted to, for the purpose of diminishing the increased volume of blood : but even from this remedy effectual relief is not produced ; and from the operation being repeated as often as the affection returns, debility is produced : therefore the remedy becomes almost worse than the disease.\*

On this subject, Mr. Lawrence observes to his pupils :—" I do not know that there is any one circumstance or combination of symptoms, on which we can rely as a criterion or index, for pointing out when bleeding is proper, or what quantity should be taken. Certainly, the *pulse* will not afford that criterion."† And here let me enquire what will ?

As far as these opinions go, the reader will

\* Etmuller justly observes, that " bleeding is never allowable in consumption." Dr. Walsh, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. George Warren, have written strongly against the abstraction of blood in the cure of disease.—*Alexander*.

† Seventh Lecture.—*Lancet*, November 28, 1830.



perceive how much they support my own, as I never abstract pure blood, for the following reasons :

*First*, That the disease is not removed by such means.

*Secondly*, The morbidic humour that caused the affection remains ; therefore that which remains in the system must be the same as that which has been taken away. Will any reasonable being say that it is in conformity with scientific principles, that the remedy of cupping is employed for what is called determination, or flow of blood to the head ? Surely, if there be a diseased condition of the fluids, it must form a very prominent feature in this case ; in this conviction I am ably supported by Mr. Lawrence, who declares, as before quoted : “ that in gouty inflammation it frequently happens, that the inflammation quickly disappears from one part, and another becomes as quickly affected ; indeed that is all we can say about it, for how it happens we are *totally unable to explain*.”

This shows gross ignorance on the part of the faculty, as to the real cause of the determination, or more properly speaking, an accumulation of the humours carried in the current of blood up to the head ; which filled the vessels, impeded the proper course of the circulation, and consequently produced the cerebral oppression complained of.

Now, in a case of this description, I am able



to afford relief in a very *few minutes*, and in some instances entirely remove the disease in the space of a few hours, by producing a very copious discharge of the morbid humours—the attractive powers of my remedies acting as if a NEW GLAND had been added to the system. My process is in conformity with the operations of nature; and by these means I thus purify the whole mass of blood of these unhealthy fluids, which are not (as they would be if treated by the faculty), repelled or driven back to another part of the constitution, there to give origin to disease in some other form, or allowed again to return to the head. In my system, the patient is not compelled to be confined either to his bed, or put on a spare diet, or dosed with medicines of a poisonous nature, but on the contrary he is relieved, and enabled immediately to attend to his ordinary occupations.

I have already stated that the morbid humours, pass frequently from one part of the human frame to another. In accordance with this fact, we not unfrequently see a patient labouring under asthma, which in a very short period of time flies to his head, in consequence of which *insanity* is sometimes produced, and when the diseased humours have returned to the chest, then the patient becomes sane again. This being a fact frequently verified, I ask, can there be any stronger proof of the constant removal of the humours? Insanity depends in



their accumulation, pressing upon the brain. This morbid matter becomes aggravated in after-life by an improper indulgence of the animal passions, injudicious living, and numerous other causes. We find on making a careful investigation, that insanity is generally hereditary, and as a proof of its corporeal origin, we perceive its great similarity to other hereditary diseases, such as gout, scrofula, dropsy, consumption, &c.

The head of a maniac generally possesses a preternatural heat, thereby differing from the head of a healthy person ; and then I conceive the morbid matter, or fluid, to be in operation : but, on the other hand, there have been many maniacs, in whom no morbid appearances were detected, after death, in the brain. Under these latter circumstances, I conceive that the morbid fluid, which constitutes the principal cause of insanity, had disappeared on the phenomena of death taking place.

Physiologists, in like manner, feel as much difficulty in accounting for the small quantity of blood found after death in the arteries.

My opinion of the corporeal origin of insanity is fully supported by Dr. Burrows, in his ingenious and interesting treatise on that disease ; with the exception, that he has not assigned as a cause of it the morbid matter, or inflamed fluid, which my remedies possess the peculiar power of extracting.



The following quotations show the view that Dr. Burrows and other authors have taken of this subject, he says :

“ Where is the anatomist who will dare maintain, that a brain is free from disease, or structural change, because after the most *minute investigation he cannot discover any.*

“ Crichton confesses, that if he were asked what was the state of a diseased brain, which produced mental disorder, he should say, that the arterial action of the brain itself was altered from its healthy state, and that as soon as the altered action subsides, the healthy operations of the mental faculties return.

“ The dissections of Morgagni, Meckel, Greding, Haslam, Marshal, Esquirol, Neumann, &c. testify how strongly the circulation is affected in insane persons. Sometimes by mere turgescence of the vessels, or by effusions of simple serum or coagulable lymph, rupture of the blood-vessels, or by changes in the structure of the vessels themselves. A diseased state of the coats of the arteries has frequently been detected, and traced from their communication with the brain and membranes, along their whole course downwards to the aorta.”

Of the disorders of the mind, “ the absolute source, if ever fully developed,” says Lord Bacon, will be found to exist in corporeal



“ changes, or the effects of external agents acting on the gross machine, and not primarily on the immaterial principle, as has, unfortunately for the subjects of disease, been too commonly apprehended.”

As far as regards medical opinions, the above quotations are conclusive in support of my own sentiments.

The great power I possess in extracting fluids from the brain, has enabled me to reach the very seat of disease, and by removing the unhealthy secretion, to alter the state of the part affected, and thus restore reason. But I would here remark, that I do not consider every case of insanity within my means of cure: particularly such as depend on mechanical injury, or great and long-continued structural derangement, congenital or accidental mal-formation, which I look upon as almost irremediable.

I here proceed to relate a few cases in support of the preceding remarks.

On entering the apartment of a patient of mine, who was insane, he endeavoured to vent his rage upon me, as well as on his attendants; and being prevented, he gnashed his teeth, and uttered the most abusive language. I speedily applied my remedies to his temples, and having removed the inflammation, his head cooled, and his irritation subsided.

The removal of the irritation produced an im-



mediate return of reason. Each visit was attended by similar and progressive effects, until all the inflammation was removed. In a few weeks he was restored to perfect and permanent reason, and to society.

A young lady, who had a singular aberration of the mind, shown by obstinately secluding herself from society and friends, complained of headach, vertigo, and throbbing of the temples: she also frequently fell into hallucinations of ideas, uttering wild and incoherent expressions. I removed the inflammation, which she described as trickling from the part of the head that felt most inflamed. In ten days she was restored to her family.

A gentleman, at one period an opulent merchant in London, suffered a reverse of fortune which weighed much on his mind; he secluded himself from society, gave way to overwhelming grief, and fancied himself under the most abject depression of poverty.

Several medical gentlemen, famed for their treatment of insanity, were called in, who after some months' attendance failed in producing relief. He was placed in a cottage away from his family, and put under restraint. When I entered his apartment, I found him sullen and reserved, and unwilling to converse on any subject, save the great losses he had sustained in trade, and the deplorable consequences result-



ing from them. His countenance was pale, and expressive of great mental anxiety. The eyes were wild and suffused with redness, and the crown of the head, which with difficulty he permitted me to feel, possessed an unusual degree of heat. I applied my remedies; after which the patient became more calm and collected, and less disposed to talk of his misfortunes. My visits were repeated every day for a month; at the end of which time, I had the satisfaction of finding his hallucinations completely removed, and his general health much improved.

M. C. W. a young lady of interesting appearance and amiable deportment of manners, was addressed by a gentleman of superior fortune and station in life. A warm and reciprocal attachment was soon created between them, and a day was fixed for their marriage; but through the interference of malicious persons, he was induced to forego his attentions, and finally to give up all thoughts of marrying her.

The result of this desertion was, that the young lady was affected with the most profound melancholy, passing whole days and nights without sleep, and at length falling into violent and repeated paroxysms of insanity. Physician after physician were consulted in vain. The paroxysms, on the contrary, increased in frequency and duration, and her reasoning facul-



ties became more obscured, so that at length all hope of her recovery was given up. While in this distressing state, I was asked to visit her. On my arrival at her bedside, I found her in a most exhausted, emaciated condition ; her speech was broken and incoherent, but frequently mingled with the most ardent and pathetic appeals to her former lover, beseeching him to protect her from the persecutions of some fancied enemies. Although I looked upon her case as one where very little hope of recovery could be entertained, yet I was induced, through the anxious and repeated entreaties of her family and friends, to make trial of my remedies ; and, contrary to my expectations, I had the gratification of finding, in a short time, a considerable improvement in her mental powers, and her bodily strength and appetite much recovered. At present she is to all appearance in a perfectly sane state, and has not for the last twelve-months once recurred in conversation to the cause of her misfortunes.

R. M——, a gentleman of full habit and sanguine florid complexion, some time ago imagined that he had executed a writing or law deed, by which he conveyed away all his landed and other property, and that his children and family, in consequence of his imprudence, would be deprived of every means of support. This idea took so firm possession of his mind, that no



exertions or representations of his family could remove it; and at length he retired to his room, and shut himself out from the world, declaring that he was unworthy to live in it, and that he had entailed ruin and destruction on those who were by nature entitled to his support and protection. The most eminent of the faculty were consulted. Bleeding, and a long train of medicines were administered to him without effect; but after many months, no relief being obtained, I was called to see him. I found his skin hot and dry, his tongue foul and clammy, and his whole head (which I have frequently observed in other cases) much warmer than in a natural state. I applied my remedies, and extracted the morbid fluid from his temples, which afforded him instant relief, and, to the gratification of his family, he began to talk rationally, and in a short time altogether dropped the painful idea that had tormented him, and conversed as he was wont to do before the commencement of his illness. This case occurred about a year ago, and he has since had no relapse.

The following being a compound case of hysteria and insanity, is inserted with a design of showing the remedial power I possess over both these diseases, and for the purpose of adding the testimony of the respected noblemen and gentlemen who were witnesses to the facts detailed in it.



A. M——, a young lady of delicate complexion, inheriting from her parents a feeble constitution, was from her infancy subjected to severe attacks of headach. About four years ago there were superadded to her previous sufferings, distressing pains of the stomach, with loss of appetite, and other symptoms indicative of much derangement in the digestive organs. The mental faculties became likewise gradually impaired; and a long train of nervous and hysterical affections supervened, ultimately assuming the character of insanity. For the removal of these she was placed under the care of various eminent physicians, but receiving no benefit from their prescriptions, her parents had recourse to me for assistance. I applied my usual remedies, by which she experienced considerable relief. After attending on me for some time, the hysterical and nervous symptoms declined in violence and frequency, and her general health was much improved. While thus in a progressive state of amendment, some peculiar circumstances excited a return of the hysterical fits, and the insane hallucinations at the same time became more evident. I was now, in consequence of these circumstances and her increased debility, under the necessity of a daily personal attendance at her father's residence. In presence of her family, I again applied my means of cure, and extracted from her temples a



quantity of *morbific fluid*; in consequence of which all her more violent symptoms were relieved: but, as the accumulation of this fluid still went on, the aberrations of her mind accorded with it, and on the following day, therefore, it became necessary to repeat my means of cure, and extract farther quantities of matter. Similar relief was obtained; and in this way I have proceeded up to the present time;\* thus slowly assuaging the bodily ailments, and correcting the mental aberrations. The annexed documents from four noblemen, the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, and other individuals of integrity, prove, beyond all doubt, the beneficial effects of my practice in this case.

“ SIR :

“ As the above case describes my daughter’s  
 “ illness, I most cheerfully give my evidence,  
 “ affirming the accuracy of the statement, and  
 “ am willing to prove it in any court of law. I  
 “ do it in gratitude to you. To my friends and  
 “ myself it appears extraordinary that you have  
 “ kept her alive so long. The medical gentle-  
 “ men who attended her six years ago, declared  
 “ that she must certainly *go mad*, if she sur-

\* This case was inserted in the first edition of my former work, published in 1829; since which period, I am happy to say that this lady has not only recovered, but now enjoys an excellent state of health.



“ lived till the abscesses in her head ripened ;  
 “ and those who attended her lately, said, that  
 “ she had other internal diseases, *which they*  
 “ *could not conquer* ; and previous to her be-  
 “ coming your patient, she exhibited symptoms  
 “ of insanity, was leeches at the temples, and  
 “ repeatedly blistered behind the ears. I have  
 “ at various times expected her death from hour  
 “ to hour, and am persuaded she would many  
 “ times have expired, had you not arrived in  
 “ time to relieve her. The medical gentlemen  
 “ who attended her, had no hesitation in de-  
 “ claring that she could not live ; and assert  
 “ the same now. She is however better, and  
 “ yesterday declared, that she had not felt so  
 “ well for years, and that her head had not  
 “ been so cool for the last nine years. Whe-  
 “ ther she ultimately recovers or not, my grati-  
 “ tude to you will be unalterable.

“ With grateful feelings, I am, Sir,

“ Yours obliged,

“ \_\_\_\_\_.”

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“ SIR,

“ In gratitude for the great benefit my  
 “ daughter has experienced from your effica-  
 “ cious system, I beg to offer you the following  
 “ brief statement, in addition to the case  
 “ already in your possession. The abscesses in

“ her head, which caused her such excessive  
 “ pain, materially affected her reason and tem-  
 “ porarily clouded her sight, are now, I am  
 “ happy to say, entirely removed. Previous to  
 “ the bursting of any of the abscesses her pain  
 “ was considerably greater than at other times,  
 “ and continued so until the inflammatory  
 “ matter was extracted by your means from  
 “ her temples, and which generally produced a  
 “ temporary return of reason. Her general  
 “ health is now gradually improving, and will,  
 “ I trust, be shortly perfectly and permanently  
 “ established.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Yours very truly,

“ \_\_\_\_\_.”

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“ WE, the undersigned, have been personal  
 “ witnesses of the effects produced by Mr.  
 “ Long’s mode of treatment on one of his pa-  
 “ tients, whom we visited at her residence.  
 “ She was much excited and irritated at our  
 “ being admitted to her apartment, and did not  
 “ recognize her parents ; while her conversation  
 “ gave ample proof of her being insane. Mr.  
 “ Long applied his remedies to her head, which  
 “ immediately produced a flow of liquid matter  
 “ from the temples. A short time only elapsed  
 “ till she came to her reason, recognizing at



“ once her friends, and speaking rationally,  
 “ assuming a different tone of voice and placid  
 “ demeanour.

(Signed) “ HAREWOOD,  
 “ DARTMOUTH,  
 “ HOWE,  
 “ THOS. LAWRENCE,  
 “ INGESTRE.”

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“ I have seen the same happy effects pro-  
 “ duced as those described in the above docu-  
 “ ment, and on the same patient, but at a dif-  
 “ ferent period.

“ THOMAS BURY,  
 “ Captain in the Royal Navy,”

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“ I am personally acquainted with the patient  
 “ to whom the above document alludes, and  
 “ have also witnessed the progress of Mr. Long’s  
 “ treatment in her case, and also the singular  
 “ effects produced by his remedies.

“ S. MACLEAN.”

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The gentleman whose case is alluded to in the following authenticated document, attributes the origin of his disease to the quantity of calomel he had injudiciously taken while in hot climates. When he came to me, he was re-

duced to the last, and, apparently, a hopeless state of debility; whilst under my care, an excitement took place, from which he was perfectly released in three weeks. This gentleman imagined he had discovered the means of regulating and improving the affairs of Government, and busied himself night and day writing letters to his Majesty, and summoning the ministers of state to meet him at his house, &c. At the period of their expected arrival he always had his servants in waiting, and was himself attired in full court dress, and in this situation he would remain for hours together. On other occasions he became quite outrageous, endeavouring to escape, and was obliged to be put under restraint. Again he employed himself in sending for his friends to assist him in purchasing horses, &c.

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“ London, June 19th, 1829.”

“ WE, the undersigned, who are patients of  
 “ Mr. Long, give our testimony to an extraor-  
 “ dinary fact, which took place in our presence,  
 “ as it is one of the most astonishing and power-  
 “ ful tests in justification of those who advocate  
 “ that gentleman’s discovery in healing the  
 “ system, and removing inflammation therefrom.  
 “ The fact relates to a patient of Mr. Long’s.  
 “ We saw about a fortnight since, on three dif-  
 “ ferent occasions, a quantity of matter extract-



“ ed from his temples, and produced from the  
 “ same external remedies that we were apply-  
 “ ing to the different parts of our bodies for the  
 “ purpose of removing inflammation. We may  
 “ observe, that the gentleman at the above time  
 “ appeared to labour under an extraordinary  
 “ degree of excitement; but since the above  
 “ process, he has gradually recovered the ap-  
 “ pearance of perfect collection and sanity of  
 “ mind.\*

(Signed) “ PETER O'BRIEN, Limerick.  
 “ S. H. OUGHTON, Manchester.  
 “ G. DENZI, Palermo.  
 “ INGESTRE, London.  
 “ W. ABINGTON, East-India  
 House.”

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FEVER, I am of opinion, is produced from a fermented state of the humours, but as I have stated in the preceding pages, is attributed to the most absurd causes, and to the impartial reader would appear, from the controversial opinions in medical writings, to be still a mystery.

For example, let us take puerpural fever, a

\* This gentleman, on his return from the Continent, called on me this day (18th July 1830), appearing in good health, and in perfect sanity of mind.

disease which “ has been known from the earliest times, certainly from that of Hippocrates ; but it was not described under that name until the year 1718, when Dr. Stokes gave it that title, in an Essay he published upon the subject. Hippocrates considered the malady dependant upon the suppression of the lochia, an opinion which prevailed for several centuries undisputed. In later times it has successively been attributed to a *viti-  
ated state of the humours*, to a loaded condition of the alimentary canal or inflammation of the intestines, aggravated by fœcal accumulation. A few have written to prove it an inflammation of the uterus ; others of the ovaria ; many of the peritoneum ; some to establish the doctrine of its being a general affection of the abdominal viscera ; others to shew that it is common fever, accompanied by peritoneal inflammation ; and not a few have *declined* to give any specific opinion as to the seat of the disease.”\*

So much for the theory of this devastating malady, by which so many hundreds of females are annually destroyed, solely from the faculty not being acquainted with the part of the body actually affected.

This being a correct picture of medical acquirements, no wonder then, that disease is

\* Strictures on Puerperal Fever.



increased in their hands, instead of being mitigated and finally banished from the constitution. And well did Lord Bacon fathom the depths of medical science, or he never would have expressed himself as follows :

“ By reckoning some diseases as curable,  
 “ and others as past the periods of cure, physicians do only enact a law of neglect, and  
 “ exempt their own ignorance from discredit  
 “ and infamy.”

As a proof that the morbid matter is constantly passing from one portion of the system to another, I here insert a case wherein it was totally expelled by the employment of my remedy : “ A gentleman residing in the Regent’s Park, attended me for the purpose of being relieved of gout, for which he only inhaled. One morning he complained of the impertinence of his servant, whom he in consequence was about to discharge, for having, *as he supposed, put oil in his stockings and shoes*, and also for having repeated the offence for *three or four* days. From its daily occurrence, he expressed to me his great surprise at the circumstance ; inasmuch as the shoes appeared to be clean and dry each morning, as well as the stockings, when he put them on ; yet after he had worn them for only a short time, an offensive humour oozed out, filling his stockings and shoes. I then explained to him, that



the gouty humour was driven out by the process of inhalation, and several patients who were present communicated similar circumstances as happening to themselves. This gentleman soon became convinced of the fact, which he continued to experience for several days subsequently to his first noticing it.

*Bronchial affections* attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane leading to the lungs, form a class of diseases brought into action by the excited, morbid, and vitiated condition of the fluids. Many of these affections prove oftentimes fatal, frequently terminating in that hitherto fatal malady, I mean pulmonary consumption—and I may not improperly add, *for want of skill*; for I contend, had the humours been removed, ulceration and the formation of tubercles would never have taken place.

The cases of Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Wilding, Mr. Abington, &c. are remarkable instances, and form ample illustrations of my theory, inasmuch as, after the constitution of these gentlemen had been so undermined (instead of being powerful bodied men, as they are at this moment), their medical and surgical attendants declared them past the hope of cure. After this sentence was past upon them, I removed the morbid humours, and I am happy to say, that these gentlemen are now in the full enjoyment of their health. This is the best



proof of the accuracy of my theory, when reduced to practice ; and in this stage of disease, I may add that I have been uniformly successful in every case of bronchial affection that has been as yet submitted to my system.

*Spinal affections* consist in a derangement and weakness of the vertebræ, *i. e.* the spinal column, together with a diseased condition of the medullary substance and its investing membranes, produced by an accumulation of morbid and inflamed fluids. This disease is invariably increased from the numerous setons and issues placed by surgeons, to excite counter-irritation, and excite a discharge from the parts to which they are applied ; the very remedial agent which the profession have in me condemned, notwithstanding it is hourly employed and recommended by them. Yet I need hardly say, that setons and issues are ineffectual, inasmuch as the unfortunate patient is kept lingering upon an horizontal plane for months, nay even years, to whom they constantly administer large doses of different medicines, which however afford no relief, and consequently prove the inefficacy of medicine, or of their wanting the means of removing the morbid humours.

Speaking of the effects medicine has upon the diseased parts, I will here suppose a case, hundreds of which occur daily. A patient, for example, complains of a disease in the liver, to re-



lieve which the practitioner administers large quantities of mercury in various forms, both internally and externally. Now before this medicine can attack the affected part, it has three great processes to undergo : *First*, in the stomach and digestive organs, where it becomes united to the ingesta, and in all probability forms some chemical compound totally different from the state in which it was originally administered : *Secondly*, it undergoes another change in the process of chylification, when it has been taken up by the lacteals : and *Thirdly*, it nearly passes throughout the whole route of the circulation before it can enter the substance of the liver, by the hepatic artery and the vena porta. Now I ask, why should all this violence be done to the whole system, merely for the purpose of affecting one single gland ? Besides, it can be but a trifling portion that can get to it, before it can possibly alter its morbid condition ; it is, therefore, evident that the whole system must be more affected than the diseased part sought after. I will enquire, has not every poison the same course to take, and consequently the same office to perform ? It cannot be supposed beneficial, to resort to any remedy that would be likely to injure the coats of the stomach, an organ on whose functions the whole system depends for its support. Almost every invalid who has been for any length of time under



medical treatment, complains of indigestion, generally stating that the food affords little or no nourishment to the system.

I would, therefore, recommend every patient, before they ever take the least medicine, to *wash their hands in part of it*, and then to apply it to *a delicate part of the skin*, and thus try if it would burn or corrode. Likewise *never to take* any thing in *small quantities* that may not be *taken in large*. Could any person suppose it possible that a liquid which would burn and corrode externally, would not have the same effect internally? To say to the contrary, would be absurd.

As a British subject, I feel that I have some claim to a consideration of the merits or demerits of my *discovery* from impartial and honest men: and here let me ask, who will contend that the present degraded state of the medical profession does not call aloud for improvement, or at least for the institution of an enquiry into its existing evils?

If, on the removal of the morbidic humour of the body, which, as I have already stated, is the exciting cause of disease, when the case has so far advanced that a liquid or substance can be withdrawn and exhibited to the patient or his friends, I contend, that if this can be done (and experience says it can), then this disease, of



whatever class\* it may be denominated, is not only alleviated, but entirely subdued, and banished from the system. It therefore must follow as a matter of course, that if a cure can be performed by the removal of all the morbidic humour no matter in what organ or tissue it is situated,† and as I find from long past and continued experience, that every class of disease yields to my mode of treatment, I cannot but consider it superior to all others.

I have already stated my opinion, that the morbidic humour is inherent in the human frame,

\* Professional men, under pretence of improving the science of medicine, and of distinguishing various diseases, have created an arbitrary system of classes, orders, and genera, which they continue to multiply to a frightful extent, and more or less expect the student to become acquainted with all or most of them. I shall mention the names of some of these nosologists, premising that each condemns and contradicts his predecessor. They are as follows : Sauvages, Vogel, Cullen, Pearson, Macbraire, Allcock, Granville, and the late Dr. Mason Good. The latter physician has written a nosology condensed in only *five thick octavo volumes*, which is read and comprehended by a very trivial number even of his own profession. This at once clearly proves the little reliance to be placed on systems of this kind, inasmuch as the one they approve of to-day, they condemn to-morrow.

† “ Though the individual organs are numerous, the textures by which they are built up are few. In fact, the ground-work of nearly all the organs consists of cellular system, the vascular system, absorbents, and nerves.”—Mr. Lawrence’s Lectures on Surgery.



and consequently is generally first developed in the forms of small-pox, measles, hooping-cough, &c, &c.; and this particularly occurs during the earlier years, nay often the earliest months of our existence: but it occasionally takes place in adult age; this, however, is not so frequent. Neither is it an unfrequent occurrence, for the diseases I have mentioned to take place a second time, or even a third: this, however, they do sometimes, as the medical journals and proceedings of the various medical societies abundantly testify.

The predisposition to these diseases, therefore, originates with man's first existence. They are operated on and develope themselves according to circumstances and the various ages of the individuals in whom they are excited into action. Notwithstanding many persons may escape *in toto*, and not exhibit any of the external symptoms usually noticed in cases of this description, yet the peccant or injurious humour still lurks in the system in a greater or less degree. Therefore, in these cases, a portion of the morbid humour must have exuded from the body, either through the pores of the skin, or united with some of the fluids discharged from the constitution, yet leaving behind a quantity sufficient to operate in exciting disease at some future time, and under a new form.



This morbid matter I have frequently taken from the surface of many of my patients, who in no way whatsoever complained of disease of the lungs. And here I must differ in opinion with the late Dr. Jenner (whose philanthropic intentions deserve the everlasting gratitude of mankind,) in his theory, namely, "*that it is good to counteract one disease, by the inoculation of another less formidable :*" inasmuch as I conceive that he literally perpetuates disease; because the original morbid matter still exists, notwithstanding it lies dormant, and may not as yet have made its appearance. Now it is under the circumstances I have mentioned that the virulence of these diseases remains in the system, its subsequent development being frequently fever, the varying forms of scrofula, pulmonary consumption,\* &c. &c. &c.

By the mild and simple remedies I employ, I remove this noxious matter from the constitution, and consequently prevent the occurrence of measles, hooping-cough, small-pox, phthisis,

\* As a proof of the great quantity of morbid matter secreted by the pleura lining the chest and covering the lungs, I call the reader's attention to the following interesting case: "Dr. Ramadge, of Ely Place, Holborn, had attended a child of about five years of age, the daughter of the Sexton of Saint John's Church, Clerkenwell, who had a fistulous opening of the chest, in the region of the heart, from which there almost daily exuded about a teacupful of purulent mat-



&c. &c., which I regret to say too often sap the health of the infant, and ultimately destroy more than two-thirds of our juvenile population annually. My remedies eradicate the more inveterate forms of fever, without leaving any mark upon the skin,\* inasmuch as the morbid or acrid matter exudes from the body in the form of the perspirable fluid.

It is well known that the stomach of all animals is the great receptacle for the various spe-

ter, secreted by the pleuræ of the chest, &c. This exudation continued for the space of fourteen months, during which time it is calculated that the quantity of pus secreted amounted to not less than twice the child's own weight. In this case, the heart was pushed out of its natural situation, being preternaturally placed towards the right side of the chest. The patient's appetite was very good, inasmuch as she was in the daily habit of partaking of about a pound and a half of beef-steaks, with three pints of porter, besides other usual articles of food. By this regimen the patient's strength was supported, and at this period is quite well—March 3, 1831."

\* Speaking of counter-irritants in inflammation, Sir Astley Cooper observes of the tartarized antimonial ointment in particular, and which is most extensively employed by the faculty, that he knew a young lady who had been disfigured by an improper use of it, for a chronic inflammation of the elbow joint: "therefore," he justly remarks, "it is nothing more than right that you should endeavour to obviate its occurrence; and this you may always do by a proper attention."—*Vide* Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures on Surgery, p. 37, edit. 1830.



cies of animal and vegetable food constituting their aliment; and the process of digestion was formerly supposed to be effected by the mechanical contraction and attrition of the sides acting upon its contents; this, however, we now know to be erroneous, inasmuch as later and more accurate experiments and observations have discovered, that this important functional duty is performed entirely through the chemical agency of a fluid secreted by the minute arteries of its internal or villous coat, through the medium of the gastric glands, which possesses the extraordinary and wonderful power of assimilating, and, if I may use the term, of amalgamating either the simple or more varied and incongruous articles of food which the real or artificial wants of man require. Thus the whole of the food contained within the organ is converted into a perfect homogenous mass, or, as it is physiologically denominated, into *chyme*. This process being accomplished generally within two hours and a half after the meal has been taken, and the formation of the chyme perfected, the coats of the stomach begin to contract, and the muscular valve or pylorus gradually dilates, so that the digestive mass becomes propelled into the first portion of the intestinal canal, where it soon intermixes with the bile coming from the liver, and the juice



from the pancreas or *sweet-bread*, as it is popularly denominated. These fluids perform a most important part in the process of digestion. Then a new process takes place, and this is called *chyliification*; for on the interior surface of the small intestines there are an innumerable quantity of minute vessels denominated *lacteals*; these perform the office of absorption; they are connected with numerous small glandular bodies situated within the lamina of the mesentery, or the duplicature of the peritoneum, and which not only invest the intestines but likewise the liver, spleen, and every other organ contained within the abdomen. The office of the lacteals is to carry the nutritious particles of the food into a large canal lying upon the spine, and named the *thoracic duct*: this terminates at the junction of the internal jugular and the left subclavian vein, where it passes into the cavic or right auricle of the heart, and mixes with the venous blood brought from all parts of the body, answering the purpose of supplying the waste that has been created by the arteries in the performance of their trifold functions of *secretion*, *nutrition*, and *vivification*, or the *preservation of life*—and thus the nourishment and accretion of the body are accomplished.

Having thus described the process of diges-



tion, and the manner in which the chyle becomes united with the impure blood, which is returned to the heart in a condition inimical to the preservation of animal existence, in order that life should be supported it is necessary that this blood should be regenerated, or in other words rendered fit for the support of the constitution.—How is this to be done? The question is speedily answered: it is through the lungs; a set of organs contained within the cavity of the chest, and composed of a spongy structure, containing an infinite number of cells, which are the minute ramifications of the trachea or windpipe. These cells are so infinitely delicate as not to admit the red particles of the blood: at least physiologists are not yet decided on this point, whether the air actually comes into contact with the vital fluid or not. The lungs exercise an important office in the functions of life, inasmuch as the impure blood which is returned from all parts of the system by the veins, to which is added the nutritious particles of the food, into the heart, from whence it is propelled into the lungs loaded with carbon, and of a dark crimson hue, but no sooner is it received into these organs, than the carbon becomes disengaged, and oxygen combining with it through the respiratory process, forming carbonic acid gas, which becomes evolved, and



the oxygen is left to act upon the blood, which it leaves of a brilliant scarlet colour, and fit for all the important purposes of animal life.

I have now described the most important functions in the human body in a state of health, and shall here make a few observations on the same organs in a state of disease.

When the absorbent vessels, *i. e.* the lacteals on the inner surface of the intestines, perform their functions imperfectly, or the mesenteric glands become obstructed, the nutritious parts of the food are no longer conveyed into the system, but pass off by other channels; and fever, general irritation, and emaciation of the body supervene. The lungs, being now deprived of their usual healthy nourishment, suffer in their structural arrangement, inflammation and tubercles follow. There is, however, strong reason to suppose that tubercles exist at a very early period of life, especially in persons having a predisposition to consumption, and that the evolution and growth of them proceed from the causes just now assigned. The lungs being encumbered by this obstruction, endeavour to throw it off by cough; and thus violent efforts of the muscles of the thorax, pain, sleepless nights, &c. are occasioned. The long and fatal train of symptoms, incidental to persons labouring under consumption, now rapidly succeed each other; the cough increases in violence



and frequency; the pulse becomes quick; the heat of the body is greatly increased, and profuse night perspirations, with expectoration of purulent matter, evince the dangerous state in which the patient is placed. In the mean time the internal mischief is advancing; tubercle after tubercle forms and suppurates, and abscesses and cavities of great extent are created in the lungs. The air cells also suffer in this general decomposition and destruction of substance, and respiration in consequence is rendered more difficult and laborious; while the strength and stamina of the patient daily decrease, until at last death closes the scene. With the more delicate sex, whenever decomposition has taken place, and the abscesses have caused a general waste of all physical power, the periodical discharges that are intended by nature for useful purposes cease, that overplus of nourishment being required for the support of the constitution. It is my conviction, that if narcotics are administered under these circumstances, the effects must be more injurious than beneficial, as they must derange and interfere with a considerable portion of the healthful functions, without doing any service to the lungs. Medical men affirm, that when abscesses are established and portions of the lungs destroyed, they cannot be restored to their original state. The fact not having oc-



cured can be no reason why it should not take place: I, at least, see no physical impediment to their healing. The liver, when greatly diseased and wasted, has resumed its natural shape, as well as other parts of the body, and why not the lungs? Many patients whom I have cured have said "they were convinced that their lungs grew, as month after month they found they were able to take a deeper inspiration, and could distinctly point out on the chest its increasing depth." Diarrhœa and œdematous swelled ancles are symptoms which usually appear in the last stage of consumption. The latter are occasioned by debility, and by the imperfect manner in which the absorbent vessels of the lower extremities perform their functions, whilst the former probably has its origin in the vitiated state of the intestinal fluids, and the generation of peculiar and unhealthful humours.

Diarrhœa and dysenteric affections arising in persons not labouring under consumption may be traced to other causes, particularly to cold, irregularity of diet, and extreme heat, or vicissitude of climate. Cholera morbus, especially when it does not assume an epidemic character, is produced by similar causes. My power over this class of diseases is so great, that I am desirous of communicating this knowledge to the Honourable the East-India Company. I shall



be happy to show them the control I possess over every species of intestinal irritation, and over maladies that may in their worst states and stages immediately be cured. So simple is the process, that every individual in India may always carry the remedies about his person, so as to use them at the moment of attack.

Those organic diseases of the substance of the heart, or of the large vessels arising from it, owe their origin to the morbid humours being there deposited, and irritating, and producing those effects which so speedily destroy life, especially in our public hospitals, from the circumstance of the surgeons being entirely unacquainted with the means of removing the morbid fluid. In this opinion I am happy to say that I am corroborated by that illustrious continental veteran in medicine and surgery, Baron Larrey.\*

Liver complaints are often mistaken by the most skilful for consumption, and consumption for diseases of the liver.

I have had some patients, whose livers were diseased by tubercles which might be felt on the surface of the abdomen; yet I removed these hepatic complaints, and restored the pa-

\* This is admitted even (though unwillingly) by one of my avowed enemies and persecutors, a Dr. James Johnson. —*Vide* his Review for October 1830.



tients to perfect health. The liver sometimes ulcerates through the diaphragm, and thus allows a passage of pus to the lungs. At other times it breaks into the stomach, and also into the intestinal canal, by which a violent diarrhœa, and frequently death, are occasioned.

Paralytic affections (with the exception of those caused by mechanical injury) constitute another class of diseases produced by retarded action, or an unequal flow of blood, and an accumulation of morbid humour on the origin or course of the nerves. My plan of treatment is peculiarly calculated for the removal of these, and I have therefore, in more than one instance, been successful, when others have failed in affording relief. I attended a child of a Mr. Richards, about seven years of age, whose body from the pelvis downwards had lost all sense of feeling for eight days, and was quite cold, and all hope of recovery had been abandoned. I invigorated the system, and excited the circulation of the blood, in consequence of which the child in three days was running about as he was formerly wont to do.

*Tic douloureux* and locked jaw are other forms of nervous affection, depending on retarded action of the nerves, inflammation, and the accumulation of morbid matter. When the latter is removed, a cure in all cases is affected.

Gout, generally of an hereditary tendency, is



another class of disease, accompanied with inflammation, especially when the lower extremities are affected, and the pain produced is so severe, that sleep and other natural functions of the body are not unfrequently interrupted. This disease is removed by the extraction of the accumulated morbid humour, after which the rigidity of the parts ceases, and motion is restored. By this plan of treatment, those calcareous substances, denominated chalk stones, are prevented from forming.

Indeed, a more powerful evidence of the diseased state of the fluids cannot be offered than gout. This disease will remove its position perhaps in one day, (certainly the solids cannot change about in this manner;) it is, therefore, the accumulation of acrid matter which shifts about in the current of the circulating fluids and becomes deposited.

Mr. Roxburgh, one of my patients, had his foot and ankle considerably swelled with gout. When I extracted the acrid matter, the pain ceased, the swelling subsided, and he has been able to wear a boot ever since.

Cataract, opacity of the cornea, amaurosis or loss of sensibility of the retina or optic nerve, with other ophthalmic affections depending on a vitiated state of the fluids, existing either in the eye itself or in that part of the brain nearest to it, and connected with its functions, fall also



in many cases within the reach of my mode of cure.

The various diseases of the *ear* (an organ still more complicated in its structure than the eye), and which are generally followed by one common result, *deafness*, have their origin in morbid humour.

Erysipelas is also an inflammation of a peculiar kind, depending on a similar matter, a class of disease I have never failed in removing.

Ring-worm, scald-head, and other forms of porrigo, or irritation, dependent on the diseased state of the fluids, are also within my province of cure.

In my practice I adopt the following rules. I never reduce the strength of my patients. I have no recourse to any surgical operation, and avoid risking life on any chance or experiment whatever; nor do I make use of mercury, or any other poisonous substance. My general practice consists of applications, and certain fumigations, so innocuous and gentle in their nature, that they may be employed either by myself or the patients, without producing any unpleasant effect whatsoever. I administer nothing internally which would not afford nourishment; and when I apply the same remedies externally, they are perfectly harmless and healing; nothing in small quantities which might not be taken to any extent without in-



jury ; nothing to adults that would hurt children ; and, as an unquestionable proof of the safety of my treatment, patients who were cured by me have tried the experiments of attending my practice, and making use of the same means which they had employed while labouring under their malady, and the only effects produced were of an invigorating nature. The properties of these remedial means immediately impart to the entire frame a healing quality, which regulates the secretions, strengthens the nervous system, and, directing itself with peculiar effect to the stomach and the digestive organs, gives that vigour and energy which promote the healthful action of the whole body. Thus it not only causes the removal of tubercles from the lungs, but has a powerful tendency to eradicate other diseases ; such as abscesses on the liver, bronchial and asthmatic affections, &c. If my plan of treatment were adopted in the incipient state of consumption, I am convinced that none would fall a sacrifice to it ; for I can extract from the system latent diseases insidiously lurking, and sure to undermine the constitution, unless seasonably counteracted. *Obsta principiis*, is one of the most important of the aphorisms of the great father of physic. These facts I daily prove by my tests, which at once discover whether there does or does not exist inflammation ; and many persons at the earliest



age, in whom consumption was hereditary, have applied to me, and were thus saved from the whole train of evils that must otherwise inevitably have ensued.

Several ladies who came to me with diseases of the lungs and liver, bronchial and asthmatic affections, had uterine diseases also, which they at first, through a misconceived feeling of delicacy, concealed from my knowledge.

When their lungs were healed, and their general health restored, these diseases were also removed; and where the sight and hearing were defective, those senses were invariably improved. In fact, all diseases which happen to be in the body are influenced at the same time.

It may be proper to observe, that every document which I have submitted to the public, was voluntarily given by the patients for that purpose; but hundreds of patients have been cured by me, who have left no written testimony, although they willingly granted the liberty of referring persons to them for information; and many have been cured, who declined being personally referred to, from a disinclination to divulge their illness. There are also many cases, which from the delicacy of their nature forbid publicity, and are only cognizable to the patient's family,

After my home engagements for the day are concluded, I have no objection in cases of ne-



cessity to visit patients in the country once, to recommend regimen and other means for the purpose of strengthening, and thus enabling them, if possible, to attend me.

I receive patients in classes,\* in different apartments, after which each individual is separately attended to. Gentlemen come under the regulation of attending from the hours of eight to one o'clock ; the ladies from one to four. To some I can at once give every confident promise of cure : others, whose cases may be doubtful, merely come on trial. I have hitherto been induced (however contrary to my wishes), to admit patients at the urgent entreaties of their friends, though not enabled to hold out the least hope of recovery ; but, in future, I shall not undertake any such aggravated and desperate cases : although my practice is certainly calculated to mitigate the suffering, which it may be beyond my ability wholly to cure. I lament much being under the necessity of remarking, that the mistatements which have been circulated, namely, that I had to my discredit failed to fulfil my promises of cure, in

\* This arrangement, I presume, will be admitted as a powerful argument in favour of the utility and efficacy of my practice, because if apprehensive of a different result I might contrive to keep my patients separate from each other. On the contrary, I encourage them to meet and converse on their relative situations, and progressive amendment or otherwise.



truth relate to cases where I had given no such promise, but on the contrary had distinctly avowed, that the sufferers were in so desperate a condition as to be beyond all shadow of hope.

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I have now to call the reader's attention to the remedial agents employed by medical men, in the shape of counter-irritants and in the process of medicated inhalations, which have been adopted in all ages, from the times of Hippocrates down to the present period, and are now extensively applied.

It is no wonder, therefore, that these remedies should have been so universally approved of, when medical men of the highest reputation should have constantly been in the habit of having recourse to them; and the public are now so accustomed to their value, that there is scarcely the mother of a family, a nurse, or even the most unlearned individual, but what has experienced the benefits arising from the principle of counter-irritation.

The object of this remedy, Sir Astley Cooper observes, is to overcome vascular action, by which he means an increased action of the arteries and consequently a greater flow of blood to the part. This is generally applied

to a healthy part in the neighbourhood of the one that is morbidly affected.

The power of this remedy, he continues, "is very great, and its advantages extremely numerous; but the chief benefits arising from its employment is its drawing off the blood from the neighbouring inflamed parts, whereby it checks the course of disease in important organs: thus, a blister at the nape of the neck, if early applied, will avert an inflammation of the brain; a blister at the pit of the stomach will frequently overcome an inflammation of that viscus. In parts that have no immediate connexion, it is really astonishing to observe its effects. In inflammation of the lungs, a blister applied upon the chest (parts between which there is no immediate communication), will soon avert the disease, and be to the patient the principal cause of recovery. Blisters, likewise, applied to the front of the body, as on the abdomen, are useful for the removal of inflammations of the liver, intestines, &c. &c." \*

Blisters appear to be chiefly recommended by Sir Astley Cooper; but there are other medicines besides the blister produced by the Spanish fly, employed in the cure of disease upon the same principle. I may instance the lotion I myself apply, and which has been considered of such

\* Lectures on Surgery, by Sir A. Cooper, p. 37.



importance by the profession, that they have used every method possible, to endeavour to find out the composition of my remedy, but in this they have been baffled; and as will presently be shewn, they have sent chemists (by their own confession) under pretence as patients without success, in order to steal if possible my remedy, and have also endeavoured to find it out, by uniting several highly injurious and deleterious drugs, and then experimenting on their unfortunate patients, in order to ascertain whether they could produce effects similar to those asserted to have been produced by my remedy upon hundreds of restored patients. These are facts: at least I will quote their own words in support of this assertion.\* They gravely remark that “they have discovered that the following “ recipes will *produce the exact effect upon the* “ *skin* described by Mr. Long’s patients:

1. R. Acid. Nitr. Muriat. ʒij.

Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.

— Camphoræ ʒv.

M. ft Linimentum.

The following is a translation:

1. Take of

Nitro-Muriatic Acid. . . two ounces.

Oil of Turpentine. . . . one ounce.

Oil of Camphor . . . . five ounces.

Mix and make a liniment.

\* London Medical Gazette, Aug. 21, 1830, p. 790.

Or which is the better preparation of the two:

2. R. Acid. Nitr. Muriat. ʒij.

Ol. Terebinth. ʒj.

Axungiae ʒv. M.

Melt the Axungia, and then add the other ingredients, and stir it until it is cold.

The following is a translation :

2. Take of

Nitro-Muriatic Acid. . . two ounces.

Oil of Turpentine. . . . one ounce.

Hog's lard. . . . . five ounces.

Mix and make a liniment.

“ Either of these liniments,” they observe, “ if rubbed upon the chest with a sponge, will in three or four minutes cause it to be highly reddened, and the capillary vessels to be injected with blood.” “ We have tried it in several cases (phthisis), and all the patients have expressed relief after its employment. They have had less cough, they have breathed more freely, and the expectoration has been diminished in quantity. We have only employed this remedy a fortnight, and hardly that ; so that what permanent good may result from it we know not: we cannot, however, but acknowledge that we think it might be a useful addition to the means we already possess, *to produce immediate counter-irritation.*” “ It may, perhaps, be necessary to state *that the patients*



*who have used the liniment have belonged to hospitals."*

So impressed were my opponents with the value of the remedy I employ, that in order to discover, if possible, what will have the same effect, they have *shamefully tortured the poor*, who put themselves under their care in the hope of being relieved. But these gentlemen have not informed us how many *patients they killed* prior to making the great discovery which they have published; and here I am justified in asserting, that *if any have died* under these circumstances, these gentlemen have most wantonly been sporting with human life, and are *feloniously guilty of manslaughter*.

However, after all their ingenuity, they are as yet at fault, inasmuch as I here most positively assert, that not a drop of oil or a particle of grease enter the composition of my application, but that, on the contrary, its beneficial effects are *actually prevented* if any unctuous dressing (as the cases of Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Abington, &c. &c., testify) be placed on the part to which it has been applied.

But there are many other medicines employed by the faculty for effecting the very same purpose; a brief description I will insert here, premising that the whole of them (including blisters) have in many cases produced death from mortification, arising in all probability

from causes over which the medical men at present have no controul, and consequently they are not amenable for any untoward result that may occur.

They are as follows :—

1. The actual cautery, *viz.*, an iron heated to a white heat, strongly advocated by Dr. Thompson, Sen., and by Professor Guthrie, in cases of hospital gangrene.\*

2. Issues and setons, recommended by most surgeons in cases of disease of the spine, joints, &c.

3. Friction, by the late Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, in cases of indurated and stiffened joints.†

4. Electricity and Galvanism, by Mr. La Beaume and others, in numerous diseases.‡

5. Iodine in various forms, in cases of glandular and scrofular affections.§

6. The tartar emetic ointment and plaster in cases of diseases of the chest, and also of the joints. Dr. Copland has witnessed numerous fatal effects in infants from this remedy.||

7. Aromatic acetic acid, strongly advocated

\* Vide Medical Examiner, 1829 and 1830.

† Sir A. Cooper's Lectures, p. 39.

‡ Ibid.

§ Medical Examiner and Lancet.

|| Ibid.



by Professor Dewhurst in diseases of the chest, &c.\*

8. The nitric acid liniment, strongly advocated by Dr. Granville, Mr. Brodie, and most surgeons in diseases of the joints.†

9. The employment of moxa in diseases of the heart, &c. by Baron Larrey and M. Dumeril.‡  
The moxa is a preparation of Chinese mugwort, a small cone of which laid upon the affected part, previously moistened, and *set on fire at the top, burns down upon the skin with a temperate and glowing heat, producing a dark-coloured spot, the ulceration of which is promoted by the application of a little garlic.*

10. Arsenical caustic, recommended by the late Mr. Justamond in cases of cancer, and extensively employed in public hospitals. The poisonous properties of which having been taken into the system by the absorbent vessels, have

\* Lancet and Gazette of Practical Medicine.

† This is composed of olive oil and highly concentrated nitric acid.—*Medical Examiner.*

‡ Medical and Chirurgical Review for October 1830.—Dr. Johnson, in a critical notice of Baron Larrey's treatment of a case by counter-irritation, remarks: "This reduction of the aneurismal arch, when taken in connexion with the diminished size of the heart, is truly surprising, and, if correct, *impresses us with a high opinion of the value of long-continued counter-irritation, in cases of organic disease within the chest.*"—Page 540.

destroyed thousands of individuals,\* as can be proved by merely referring to the various medical journals and works on surgery.

Thus much for a few of the most notorious remedies employed by the faculty for the relief of our suffering fellow-creatures. In cases of failure they are not held up to public ridicule, scorn, or odium, while I, who am guided by the same laudable motives as themselves, am censured and held responsible for the fatal termination of CASES TAKEN OUT OF MY HANDS. I must here request the reader's attention to the following extracts, by which a correct idea will be formed of the character of my assailants, and likewise prove how little confidence can be placed in what they publicly assert, inasmuch as they must themselves either be guilty of fabrications, or of adopting the barefaced falsehoods of others. Besides, some of the faculty have endeavoured to procure a knowledge of my remedy by wishing my patients to betray the confidence I had reposed in them, requiring them to forfeit their honour and integrity, to which a voluntary secrecy had bound them.

Dr. Granville, at a Meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, stated "that the remedy for consump-

\* The same has occurred from the administration of Fowler's solution of arsenic in cases of ague.



tion which St. John Long secretly applied to his phthisical dupes, consisted of a mixture of the *pyroligneous* and *sulphuric acids* used as a counter-irritant; the analysis was made by a *chemical patient*, who applied to him for relief.”\*

“The composition of the ointment used by Mr. Long, a scientific lecturer in Chemistry says, is the *ointment of tartarised antimony*, which has been long used, by rubbing it over the chest, in cases of pulmonary consumption, or chronic inflammatory affections within the chest, not as a remedy, but as an auxiliary to other means. †

Again. “Dr. Granville, at the Westminster Medical Society, on March 5, 1831, asserted that my counter-irritant was composed of *arsenious acid*. Let the public contrast this with the first statement made by the same gentleman, and then notice the contradictions.

To prove that the lotion and inhaling remedial agents, employed by me in the cure of disease, are perfectly harmless, and that it is impossible that mortification or any other dangerous symptom or effect could take place from their action, I here call the reader's attention to the following important and satisfactory documents, which will contradict the statement made by Captain Lloyd respecting the exist-

\* *Lancet*, Dec. 12, 1829, and the *Medical Examiner* of the same date.

† *Gazette of Health*, 1828.

ence of blisters, the consequent result of a violent attack of *erysipelas*, which he ignorantly supposed were created by my application, but in fact, were originally induced by the unskilful treatment of Mr. Campbell.

“ We, the undersigned, having been patients of Mr. St. John Long, and having had his lotion applied to us, do declare, that no blisters were ever raised upon us by it, and that we never heard of its producing them upon any of his patients. That the irritation created by his lotion heals again under its daily application. That we have used the same to our faces, hands, and other places, and that it will produce a discharge on diseased parts, while it takes not the slightest effect on any other. Many of us have also held it in the mouth, and swallowed it with impunity. We have further to add, that we never knew an instance of mortification taking place under its use, and believe it almost impossible that such an effect could be produced by Mr. Long's lotion.

M. ASHWORTH.  
CAROLINE ROOKE.  
S. H. OUGHTON.  
JANE MACDOUGALL.  
JANE CAMPBELL.  
J. FORTYE.  
MARIA GRINDLAY.  
WILLIAM CONWAY.  
GEORGE LINGS.  
M. SWINDIN.

WM. ABINGTON.  
LOUIS VERCELLINI.  
J. MACDONALD.  
ELLEN GREGORY.  
S. SOTHEY.  
GEORGE MANLEY  
(for his infant  
daughter.)  
INGESTRE.  
S. OTTLEY.



HARRIET FRANCES ROXBURGH.	M. G. PRENDERGAST.
FRANCIS ROXBURGH.	ROSETTA PRENDER-
THOMAS FUSSELL.	GAST.
NATHANIEL HIGGS.	A. C. BURN.
J. SPOTTISWOODE.	"Feb. 12, 1831."

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"I am persuaded, that *had I left* Mr. Long during the time the discharge was being produced, mortification would have taken place ; whereas by *continuing the application, the same lotion healed the sore originally made by it, when there was no more disease in the part.*—March 27, 1831."

(Signed) R. F. GAMBIER, R. N.

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March 24, 1831.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the irritation produced by Mr. Long's application or lotion created a *discharge from the diseased parts, whilst the same applied to the sound portions had not the slightest effect* whatever ; and that the irritation *healed again by the daily employment of the same remedy* ; and that I never knew an instance of mortification arise from its adoption, or any dangerous effects whatever.

(Signed) JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

New Road.

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The lotion has also been applied to the face, eyes, teeth, throat (as a gargle), without any deleterious effect. Besides, my embrocation will attract the disease to the surface from the interior, and what proves its value still further, will not take any possible effect on a healthy



part, and not act unless disease presents itself. Thus much for the universality of the principle of counter-irritation, and the tricks of the faculty, respecting that which I employ; and having disposed of this subject, I hope to the satisfaction of the reader, I now call attention to the method of inhalation.

It is allowed by all writers of eminence, that in order to administer relief to an affected part, the nearer the remedy is applied, the quicker is the benefit to be expected: this being the case, it must be notorious, in cases of diseased lungs, that inhalation is the only method by which the remedy can be brought into instant contact with the affected part, without attacking it through the medium of the circulation of the blood, and thereby medicating (if I may use the term) the vital fluid.

It is well known that a portion of the curative process I adopt in the relief of disease is derived from this process, and the benefits it has conferred on numerous individuals of all constitutions and ages, of all ranks of society, are now too well known from the documents and public evidence of my former patients themselves, to need any further comment on this part of my practice from me. But I may here observe, that though the remedial means which I use are only known to myself, the principle that I adopt has long been recognised. It is



well known that the vapours of many substances have been inhaled through an instrument familiar to the public by the name of *Mudge's Inhaler*; and recently inhalations of a most destructive kind, such as iodine, chlorine, hemlock, henbane, prussic acid, &c. &c. &c. have been strongly advocated by Sir Charles Scudamore, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Smith, Dr. James Murray of Belfast, and many others. This being notorious, I shall therefore not occupy any further portion of the reader's attention on this subject.

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Since the preceding observations were written, Mr. Brodie, in his evidence lately given before a committee of the House of Commons, on the bill to prevent the spreading of canine madness, presented by Mr. Alderman Wood, states, that "*whoever discovered a cure for hydrophobia would obtain fame and fortune by his discovery.*" — Here is an important admission: but let me ask, that supposing an individual (myself for example) had been so fortunate as to make this discovery, would Messrs. Brodie, Vance, young Campbell, Drs. Johnson, Gordon Smith, and others, countenance and give public testimony in favour of a person capable of affording such invaluable benefit to the human race? Past experience says No; their conduct

would be directly opposite ; for in my own case, I have cured not only consumption and insanity, but likewise numerous other maladies, many of which the two former of these practitioners had dismissed as incurable. In their own challenge, (which was instantly accepted) in the John Bull Newspaper of October 12, 1828, they state, that if I can *restore one consumptive patient to health, that I should not only have the merit of the cure, but also be justly entitled to a national reward.*—Let the reader peruse the cases inserted in this work, and say whether or not I have succeeded to the very letter of their challenge. But what has been the merit and reward I have received? It has been the most unrelenting persecution, arising from envy, calumny, and revenge : and for what? Merely because I was so fortunate as to succeed in rescuing my afflicted patients from the very brink of the grave, to which they had been consigned by these very individuals.



## LETTERS.

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THE originals of all the following letters, in commendation and illustration of my practice, are in my possession ; and in those where names and addresses are withheld, I am authorized to give personal references.

To a valued nobleman (Lord Ingestre) I owe much for the investigation he has bestowed upon my system. With that ardour for the elucidation of truth, which is the inborn passion of well-constituted minds, Lord Ingestre had previously satisfied himself, through every channel of inquiry, that numerous cases, pronounced hopeless of success, had yielded to the action of my remedies ; and that if I did not inspire the vigour of health into all, none were dismissed unrelieved.

His Lordship's letter to a patient of mine, when distance prevented a personal interview, a copy of which has been sent me by S. Wilding, Esq., will point out the impartial course he has taken.

“ London, May 25th, 1829.

“ SIR :

“ Although I am unacquainted with you, I take the liberty of writing to you on the subject of Mr. Long, of Harley Street, under whose

care I understand you were some time ago. I have seen much of his system, and am desirous of investigating the matter thoroughly, thinking that, on the one hand, if his practice be a beneficial one, and on the other hand, if it be an imposition, in either case the sooner it is made generally known to the public the better; and whatever may be the result of my inquiries, I am determined shall in due time be made known. Under these circumstances I hope you will pardon the liberty I take, in asking you to send me a statement of your disease, the period of its commencement, and what was the result of Mr. Long's practice, both at the time and since you have left him; and also the opinion of medical men, both before and after your attendance on Mr. Long. Should you have no objection, I should be obliged to you to state that you would be willing to make oath to what you state to me. Pardon the trouble I put you to, but ascribe it to motives to elicit the truth on this important subject.

Your obedient servant,

INGESTRE.\*

To S. Wilding, Esq., All Stretton,  
Shropshire.

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5, Mansfield Street, 20th June, 1829.

SIR :

As I am leaving England for some time, I wish to send you some letters from persons that have been under your care; and you have my permission to

\* See Mr. Wilding's reply and statement of his disease among the cases.



make use of them in any way, provided you have that also of the individuals themselves. These letters, as you know, were written to me by persons whom I had requested to make known their cases to me in writing, that I might form a judgment of your system. I am willing to bear ample testimony to the fact of your having extracted a fluid like mercury from the head of one of your patients in my presence, on one or two occasions ;\* and I think it but justice to add,

\* Some censorious observations have been made with respect to this experiment, but particularly upon the words, " a fluid like mercury," as if the extracting a fluid influenced or pregnated with the metallic substance from the cranium should be considered impossible, while the administering mercury in blue pill is deemed a salutary and scientific operation. Surely, whatever corrosive substance is administered must be taken up by the absorbents, and conveyed into the circulation ; otherwise the body could not be generally influenced by the destructive effects of salivation. The bones would not become carious, nor would so many new diseases have arisen. Sarsaparilla would not be recommended by the faculty for the removal of this deleterious substance, nor would traces of it be found in the brain of those who prepare it, nor in the bath of the patient.—The gentleman alluded to took so much mercury in blue pill that it rendered him insane.

I here call the reader's attention to the following extract from the *Athenæum* and *Lancet* of Feb. 26, 1831, which ably corroborates the above case mentioned by Lord Ingestre, even by *the medical men themselves*.

" WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY, *Feb. 19.*

" Mr. Chinnock in the chair.—The President, on taking his seat, related the details of a singular case communicated to him by Dr. Blundell. An ounce of crude mercury had been administered to a patient who had previously applied a blister to the



that in the various cases I have seen under your hands, it is my conviction you effected cures of many, benefited most, and at all events did harm to none.

If these remarks can be of any use to you, as being those of an eye-witness, and of one who has studied to arrive at the truth, I hope you will make what use you please of them.

I am, your obedient servant,

INGESTRE.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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London, September 12th, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

I regret extremely that circumstances have intervened to debar me the gratification of further discussing with you the merits of Mr. Long's system. A person of your high intellectual endowments, and capability of discriminating between right and wrong, between the ignorant pretensions of an illiterate and vulgar empiric, and the original and vivid perceptions of a man of genius, is well fitted for such discussions ; and many useful and valuable ideas, I have no doubt, would have been conveyed to me.

The extravagant views entertained by some persons, who imagine every case of pulmonary disease curable by Mr. Long's means, I presume are not

*chest.* A few hours subsequent to its exhibition 'SCORES OF 'GLOBULES OF QUICKSILVER' were observed on the blistered surface ; thus proving the exudation of that medicine in its mineral form to the surface of the body."



entertained by you, and certainly never encouraged by Mr. Long himself, who is frequently under the painful necessity of rejecting, as patients, those whose strength and stamina are completely exhausted, and nothing left to act upon. But it must be conceded, on the other hand, that where men of the highest professional information and talent have failed to render any benefit, Mr. Long has been extraordinarily and wonderfully successful: witness the cases of——

\* \* \* \* \*

In all these instances, extreme emaciation, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, and the long and frightful train of symptoms (usually indicative of tuberculated lungs and the approaches of death) were present, but, as you already know, were removed by the means employed by Mr. Long; thereby conferring on them a character and value, far beyond all the remedial measures usually prescribed by men more regularly initiated in the profession, are enabled to do.

I most anxiously hope, for the sake of suffering humanity, and for the general interest of mankind, that time and further experience will stamp a still higher value on Mr. Long's system, discovery, or whatsoever else it may be called; and that the anxious wishes and anticipations of his friends and admirers will be more than realized.

With best regards and hopes for your perfect recovery,

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely your's,

F. MACARTNEY, M.D.

To ———— Esq.



July 31, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

I am convinced you can never have parted with a patient, who had greater cause than myself to express a grateful sense of the benefit derived from your treatment; and I must ever remember and acknowledge, that to it I owe my restoration to health, from a state of great debility, with every bad symptom attendant upon consumption. Last July I was taken ill (whilst on a visit in London) of a brain fever, and as that disease subsided, inflammation of the lungs came on, and the physicians despaired of my recovery. Having continued seriously indisposed after my removal home, I came last April to town to consult you : my cough being at the time extremely violent, and the expectoration offensive, and frequently mixed with blood. I had great pains in my side and chest, sickness, retching, and nightly perspirations, which reduced me to an alarming degree. My efforts to expectoration of matter were so severe, that before I placed myself under your care, my friends thought often I should have died; and whilst I was your patient, they continued so violent, and what I brought from my lungs was so offensive, that you were obliged to open the doors and windows immediately, or no one could have remained in the room. To others, as well as to myself, it was most distressing. By a perseverance in your valuable remedies, all the symptoms I have stated are happily removed; and it is with the greatest satisfaction I leave with you this additional testimony of the success



of your treatment, as I believe mine was a case of confirmed disease of the lungs, when you undertook my case.

Believe me ever to remain,

Your obliged and sincere,

S. ENTICKNAP.

Chidingfold, Godalming, Surrey.

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London, January 17, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

It is now six months since I left you cured, and have continued ever since in perfect health. My late physician\* declared my cure to be miraculous ; that he had never seen an instance of the kind before : and when he saw me run up stairs, he exclaimed, a miracle !! a miracle !!!

I am, Sir, gratefully yours,

S. WEBB,†

(Late ENTICKNAP.)

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August 29, 1829.

DEAR SIR :

In addition to the testimony already given by my wife, Mrs. Webb, I am happy to be able to state, that she continues in perfect health, and has been in

\* Dr. Gordon.

† This lady attended at my trial at the Old Bailey.

the constant habit of riding on horseback several miles in the course of the day.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. WEBB.

Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Richmond Hill, October 23, 1829.

DEAR SIR :

Although I feel it unnecessary to add to the numerous testimonies in your possession relative to the efficacy of your valuable discovery, yet as my case, in some respects, differs from others, I think it may be satisfactory to your future patients to be made acquainted with the nature of my complaint and my progress towards cure. I am more especially induced to do so, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing my gratitude, and how sensibly I feel the benefit I have derived while under your care. A very clever medical friend described my complaint to be produced by an irritable state of the lining membrane of the air passage and lungs, under which excitement it put on a nervous action, and produced expectoration of an unhealthy nature. This disorder extending over the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, induced a train of evils connected with torpor of the liver, indigestion, &c. He told me it was generally curable, but sometimes attacked the substance of the lungs; and while it seemed easy to conceive the possibility of a remedy, the means of reaching such irritation were often unattainable, on account of the difficulty of bringing inward inflammation to the



surface. These are nearly his own words. The difficulty he speaks of, you have overcome. Previously to my consulting you, I had suffered six years from a severe cough, originating in a neglected cold. During that time I had the first medical advice, which only afforded temporary relief. I was next advised to try foreign climates, which proved equally inefficacious. On my return to London, hearing of your new mode of treatment, so different from any I had yet tried, I was *forcibly* impressed with the idea that it was such as would reach my complaint; one of the peculiar symptoms of which was, that my nails from the commencement assumed a deep yellow hue. They have now assumed their original healthy appearance. I have nearly lost my cough, my system is very much restored, and has acquired its solidity; my strength is much increased, my chest relieved from irritation, my appetite and digestion good, my sleep undisturbed, and I look forward, under divine Providence, to a permanent re-establishment of health.

If those who are now most opposed to your system were aware of the advantages resulting from the power you possess of extracting inflammation, together with the power of inwardly healing and strengthening, I am persuaded they would see it in a different point of view from what they do at present: and that this period may not be far distant, is the earnest hope of,

Your much obliged and

sincere well wisher,

JANE BURY.\*

\* This lady called on me some time since, perfectly well.



East-India House, June 2, 1829.

MY LORD :

With sincere pleasure I take this opportunity of complying with your lordship's wish to be informed of some of the particulars of the state of my health, previous to my attendance on Mr. Long's course of medical treatment, and the great benefit I have received from it; and having observed the great interest which your lordship has taken in Mr. Long's success with his several patients, and the variety of cases which have come under his care, I do sincerely hope that your lordship's endeavours to establish facts, will tend, in a great measure, to stem that torrent of abuse, scurrility, and falsehood, which has been raised against him, with the view to prejudice the public mind, and to annihilate his practice.

Without further preface, I now proceed by informing your lordship, that from my childhood I have been subjected during the winter season to pulmonary and bronchial affections; a deep decline, when I was only five years old; and when I was about fourteen years of age, my father was obliged to quit England during the winter, and reside in Portugal, from the same complaint, for nearly six months.

I mention these circumstances to prove, that, with respect to myself, pulmonary and bronchial attacks, with determination of blood to the head, and gouty and inflammatory complaints, may be said to have been my companions during the winter months; and the attacks have been always more or less severe, according to the mildness or severity of the weather.

These repeated attacks, and the discipline I was obliged to submit to, of frequent bleeding, cupping, and blistering, and strong medicine, produced so



much debility and general ill health, that for the last three winters I was scarcely fit to attend my public duties ; and in the winter of 1826 I was seized with violent spasmodic affections between the shoulders, through to the chest ; and with this attack I was confined to my bed for nearly six weeks. Since this attack, I have been subject to severe spasms ; and that, not merely from change of weather, but from over-fatigue and anxiety, exertion, or any sudden excitation of the mind ; until, at length, I could not walk from the Exchange to Leadenhall Street in the morning, or the same distance in the afternoon or evening, without stopping several times to recover breath ; while the external air, when the wind was in the north or east, caused such a painful contraction of the muscles of my chest, shoulders, arms, and thighs, that I was frequently unable to respire.

About the latter end of last October, I was seized with my usual complaint in the throat ; a loud, croupy, hollow cough succeeded, and the spasms returned with their usual severity upon my encountering the external air. It was at this period that my friend Captain Grindlay (whose name I am permitted to mention) called upon me, and strongly urged me to try Mr. Long's mode of treatment. I hesitated for some weeks ; but finding the symptoms increase, I was at length induced to attend him ; and I am now bound in honour to Mr. Long to declare most unequivocally, that, although previous to attending him, I could not walk one hundred yards without experiencing all those distressing sensations already enumerated, I was able (after using his preparations for three weeks) to walk from Harley Street, through the Regent's Park, to Kentish Town, in a dense fog, in



the month of November, without the slightest affection of the chest, or in my breathing : not the least symptom of a spasm, or even fatigue of body, or any distress upon the muscles from the atmosphere ; and the only confinement from business I have had, during this last winter, has been for a day or two now and then from the gout in my feet, and from which I got considerable relief by continuing my attendance on Mr. Long.

And now, my Lord, I leave this case at your Lordship's disposal, with this assurance, that I would not hesitate, and could conscientiously make affidavit to the statement I have given you ; and that my family and all my friends, who were eye-witnesses to my sufferings for several winters past, know that I have gone through this last tedious winter with more ease and comfort, and with less confinement than for many years previous to my knowing Mr. Long ; and I trust that this avowal of my case will in due time completely establish Mr. Long's character as a medical practitioner of the first-rate talent ; and that it will be found hereafter, that Providence has raised him up to become a blessing to the human race.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most obedient servant,

W. ABINGTON.

To Viscount Ingestre.



East-India House,  
28th July, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

Understanding that it is your intention to publish a new edition of your work on your Discoveries in the science and art of Healing, I feel myself bound in gratitude to you (as the instrument, under Providence, of restoring me to a better state of health than I have experienced for many years), to declare my firm conviction that it is owing to your mode of treatment that I enjoy this blessing. Upon referring to my letter of the 22d of June 1829, which appears in your first edition, I have only to say, that upon a careful review of what I then stated, I am satisfied that I advanced nothing but what was perfectly correct; and I have now to add, that since I left you I have not had the slightest return of the gout, and that, in fact, the whole system appears to be renovated. That you may not have been equally successful with every patient who has attended you I can easily imagine, for prejudice is a bitter enemy to innovation, and there are some also who prefer dying in a regular methodical way, to the chances of a restoration to health by unauthorized systems.

Procrastination, I am persuaded, has been the bane of many, and the want of patience and perseverance, of many more; but I trust that the time is not far distant when the public will see that it is to their advantage to adopt your practice in the earliest stages of their complaints, and not wait, as they have

hitherto done, until no hope is left them from any other quarter.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

WM. ABINGTON.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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Woolwich, 7th September, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

Although my case was not that of consumption, I feel anxious to afford my testimony to the benefit I have received from your treatment, and the efficacy of the great discovery you have made. I forward you a statement of my case. I had been for a length of time suffering from an irritating cough (particularly in rising in the morning), attended by indigestion and loss of appetite ; great heat in the palms of my hands, and dryness of the tongue at night. These symptoms became worse during the winter, and continued increasing ; my sleep was restless and broken, with the continued increase of expectoration, which had now changed to a purulent appearance. My body performed none of its natural functions, and was perceptibly losing strength and substance.

In the month of May I happened to see your name in the *John Bull*, and lost no time in my application to you ; and very soon experienced the good effects of what I think I may call one of the greatest discoveries that has been made for the relief of human nature.



That your exertions may be attended by the success you so justly merit, is the sincere wish of, my

Dear Sir,

Yours, most truly,

A. WATSON,\*

Col. Royal Artillery.

P.S. You are at liberty to make such use of this as you may deem necessary.

A. W.

Bromley, Kent, 11th June, 1829.

MISS CHRISTIAN presents her compliments to Lord Ingestre, and, in compliance with his lordship's wish, has the pleasure to state the following circumstances of her cure by Mr. Long.

She had been for several years in a very delicate state of health, from a disease on her lungs and liver; she was much reduced in body, had almost daily faintings, severe convulsive and hysteric fits, great bodily pain; had in no part of her life perspirations until she was under Mr. Long's care (previons to which she lost several of her family from the same disorder). She was considered by two eminent medical men, who attended her, to be in extreme danger, and, by one of them, to be beyond all hope of recovery. She was placed under Mr. Long's care, and soon had the satisfaction to find herself improving in health, strength, and spirits, having lost her cough and other symptoms of disease.

In gratitude to Mr. Long, she will be most happy

\* Colonel Watson continues to enjoy good health.

to answer any inquiries that may be made upon the subject.

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30, North Bank, Regent's Park,  
August 3d, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

In answer to your very kind inquiries after my health, I am happy to inform you I continue quite well ; and it may perhaps be gratifying to you to know that an eminent medical gentleman, who attended me previous to becoming a patient of yours, on hearing what you had done for me, expressed a wish to see me. I called upon him a short time since ; he did not recognize me ; and when I mentioned my name, said, " I am astonished to see you looking so well, " and in such perfect health."

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, ever gratefully,

M. F. CHRISTIAN.

J. St. John Long, Esq.

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Manchester, 27th July, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

Esteeming it a duty which I owe to yourself, and to the public, allow me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the skill which you have exhibited in the cure of my only son, in a case of consumption ; and that, too, when the most eminent of the faculty here had considered his recovery hopeless. Permit me to add, that I shall, at any time, be most happy to give my testimony to the ability which has proved so successful in



the recovery of my son ; and again requesting your acceptance of a father's best acknowledgments,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

SAMUEL OUGHTON.\*

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Bath Place, Fitzroy Square,

17th January, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

I consider myself bound by every sentiment of gratitude and justice, to acknowledge the extraordinary cure which you have performed on me. I trust the time is not far distant, when the world will no longer remain in ignorance of your invaluable remedies. The cough, to which I have been subject for the last fifteen or sixteen years, invariably increased towards the winter months ; but, a twelvemonth back, I found myself attacked by a severe cold, which aggravated the cough to an alarming degree, so that in April last it was attended with frequent hæmorrhage, purulent expectoration, together with restless nights, lassitude, and debility. Under these desperate circumstances, I had the good fortune to be made acquainted with the astonishing cures which have been effected by your new discovery ; in consequence of which, I placed myself under your care, and am truly thankful to be thus able to state, that, in the short space of

\* This gentleman continues in good health, and was at my last trial at the Old Bailey.

seven weeks, the cough and every bad symptom have subsided, and that my health is perfectly re-established.

In congratulating you on your success, allow me to add, you have my free permission to make any use you please of this letter, or my personal reference, which may be more satisfactory.

Remaining, my dear Sir,

Most gratefully yours,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To John St. Long, Esq.

Harley Street.

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1, Bath Place, Fitzroy Square.

3d June, 1829.

MY LORD :

In consequence of your application to me upon the subject of Mr. St. John Long's cure, I beg to refer your lordship to my letter to that gentleman, dated January 17th, 1828, in which I entered into the details, both of my sufferings, and the cure Mr. Long effected ; since which period, I may venture to say, my health has been excellent, with the exception of a little cold, to which every one is subject, and more particularly those, who like myself are exposed to the most violent extremes.

Remaining your lordship's

obedient servant,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To Viscount Ingestre.



1, Bath Place, July 27, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

It is now upwards of two years and a half since I was under your treatment, from which time, I am happy to say, I have continued in the enjoyment of good health.

Remaining very sincerely, yours,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

All Stretton, Shropshire,  
February, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

For the last twenty years I have been afflicted with cough, expectoration, nightly perspirations, and shortness of breath: all which complaints were aggravated by the coldness and humidity of the winter months. Some years ago an abscess burst in my side, which event my medical attendant considered as the means of saving my life. Subsequently, blood-vessels were ruptured by the violence of my cough, which, with slight intermissions, continued with expectoration and nightly perspirations, until I had the happiness to place myself under your care. I should state, that, for the last two months, the disease had become so alarmingly worse, as to induce my medical attendant to recommend the aid of a physician.

I now, with the most grateful feelings, make known my perfect restoration to health and vigour; the cough, expectoration, and nightly perspirations, having entirely ceased; and I feel as active and vigorous as at any period of my life.

I am, dear Sir,

Your truly grateful servant,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To St. John Long, Esq.

All Stretton, June 2, 1829.

MY LORD:

In reply to your lordship's letter of the 25th ult., I have to state, that the particulars of my case appeared in the *John Bull* newspaper of the 10th of February, 1828, which statement I am willing to verify in every respect. Since I have left Mr. Long, I am happy to state to your lordship, that I have enjoyed perfect health, and have not experienced any symptoms of a return of the complaint, from which I was relieved by his treatment. I am sorry that many circumstances prevent me from sending your lordship any medical certificate; but a friend of mine who was with me during my attendance on Mr. Long, will be in London about the 16th inst., and will be happy to wait on your lordship, and give every information that may be required respecting my case.

I have the honour to be,  
Your lordship's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL WILDING.

To Viscount Ingestre.

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*Extract from Mr. Wilding's letter, dated May 16, 1830.*

I am happy to say that I have not had any return of my complaint, though I cannot say but I deserved it.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



No. 1, Bernard Street, Russell Square,  
May 26, 1829.

MY LORD :

I feel great pleasure in giving your lordship my testimony in favour of Mr. Long, who has been the means of saving my life. I was afflicted with diarrhoea to an alarming degree, and was affected fifty times in the twenty-four hours. I was sinking fast under the disease, and felt I could not live many hours, when, fortunately, Sir James Anderson came in and recommended me to send for Mr. Long; and, to my astonishment, Mr. Long cured me in less than twenty minutes.

I shall never forget the impression my late medical attendant made upon my mind, and that of my wife. After he had failed in doing me any good, or arresting my disease, when he was leaving the room, he said, if I was alive the next morning he would call and see me.

I think it my duty, my lord, to say thus much, as I owe it to my fellow sufferers, who may be affected, to make this public; and I am ready to prove the above facts in any court.

I am, my Lord,  
Your lordship's most  
obedient humble servant,  
JOHN JORDEN,  
Late Captain in the Bedford Militia.

To Lord Ingestre.

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July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

I am happy to say that I have had no return of the complaint of which you cured me.

JOHN JORDEN.

Hertford, July 5, 1829.

MY LORD:

With the warmest feelings of gratitude to Mr. St. John Long, and the most earnest desire that his most valuable discovery may be generally known and appreciated, I beg to state to your lordship the case of my youngest and only remaining child, Rosa, aged six years, an extremely delicate child, and from the age of ten months suffering under the most distressing symptoms; and in the opinion of an eminent physician, decidedly of a consumptive habit: and having beheld my other children sink under the same complaint, I had little hope of being more happy in Rosa, the most delicate.

By the earnest desire of a kind friend, I was induced, as a last effort, to consult Mr. Long. She had only been under his care the short space of three months, when the symptoms gradually disappeared; and, I am truly happy to say, she is now perfectly recovered. She eats heartily, sleeps soundly, and enters into the amusements of her young companions with all the spirit that arises from perfect health. Need I state to your lordship the grateful feelings entertained by Mrs. Pemberton and myself, towards the discoverer of a remedy which has caused us so much happiness.

I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's most obedient,

JOHN PEMBERTON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Ingestre.



*Extract from Mr. Pemberton's letter to Mr. Long.*

Hertford, June 12, 1830.

\*\*\* ROSA sends her kind love to you. She is in the habit of riding out every day ; in fact, no child could enjoy better health ever since she left your care, and we shall ever feel most grateful to you for the restoration of our only child.

With grateful acknowledgments,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN PEMBERTON.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

20, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

MY DEAR SIR :

Although I cannot imagine the signature of so humble an individual as myself can add much to the strength of your lists, I nevertheless hasten to possess you with it ; assuring you, that however forcibly justice may demand of me to bear testimony to the effects of your discovery, satisfaction and pleasure will be the predominant feelings in my breast, whenever called upon to do so.

Pray anticipate my thanks in their fullest extent, for the happy change you have so speedily effected in the health of my dear little girl ; the circumstances of which I shall be at all times most ready to communicate to any parties requiring a personal reference, and shall not fail to relate on every opportunity.

Believe me, most gratefully,

Your sincere and very obedient servant,

GEORGE MANLEY.

MY DEAR SIR :

It is eighteen months since you performed a perfect cure on my daughter, in the space of six weeks ; since which time she has had no relapse of her pulmonary disease, nor even taken cold ; but she has gone on increasing in health and strength, grown nearly a head taller, and every anxiety is removed.

Yours, ever gratefully,

GEORGE MANLEY.

20, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East,

September 7, 1829.

MY LORD :

I regret I was not at home when your lordship did me the honour of a visit ; but understanding from Mrs. Manley it was your lordship's wish that I should state to your lordship by letter the particulars of the cure of my daughter, under the treatment of Mr. St. John Long, I cheerfully embrace the honour of doing so. It is now a year and a half since my child, then nine years old, was taken ill ; and gradually evinced symptoms of sinking under that dreadful calamity, consumption. My regular medical advisers having attended her for some time without effecting any change for the better, I was induced to place her under the newly-discovered treatment of Mr. St. John Long, who in the short period of a week succeeded in arresting all the symptoms which had alarmed us, such as constant cough, expectoration, loss of appetite, and loss of flesh ; and in about two months restored her to us perfectly and (from the time that has elapsed, I think I may indulge myself in saying)



permanently cured. Trusting your lordship may deem this communication sufficiently explicit,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your lordship's most  
humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE MANLEY.

To Lord Viscount Ingestre,  
5, Mansfield Street.

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July 26, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

I am happy to say my daughter continues in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has had no relapse of her former complaint.

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE MANLEY.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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22, Somerset Street, Portman Square,  
June 24, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

I cannot think of taking leave, without returning you my most sincere thanks for the very great skill and judgment you have shewn in my case, which, I must acknowledge, was one of a very complicated nature ; and I know of no other treatment that could have so struck at the root of the disorder. I think it my duty to give my opinion of your practice, which, after some months' experience and observation, I think I am justified in doing, and shall be happy to give what information is in my power to any persons wishing to avail themselves of your valuable discovery;

and, as it may be satisfactory to your patients to know why it was that I remained seven months under your care, I will describe my illness, which was very obstinate, and also very tedious.

I came to you on the 18th of November last : you said you did not wish to undertake my case, being very doubtful of success, without a document to that effect.

I wrote the document in your room, although little able to do so from lowness and general debility. I was then suffering under a liver complaint, severe cough, and shortness of breathing ; so much so, that I could not then go up stairs without stopping several times ; and all my friends were much struck with my altered appearance : but, thank God, through your valuable treatment, I feel nearly as well as ever ; my liver complaint is quite removed, my cough gone, and I am able to ride and walk as formerly.

You, my dear Sir, as an individual, however skilful, cannot practise on the enlarged scale necessary to give full effect to your valuable discovery ; and my earnest hope is, that it may soon become generally known, and that others may extensively benefit by the treatment which has made me

Your very obliged and

sincere friend,

T—— B——.

Captain in the Royal Navy.

To J. St. John Long, Esq.



Harley Street, London,  
Oct. 17, 1829.

DEAR SIR :

Were I to withhold my public acknowledgment of the very great benefit I have derived from following your system, I should deem myself unworthy the blessing of health which Providence has bestowed on me, at a time when I had given up all hope of cure. My disease was most complicated and painful. For many years past the violence of my cough occasioned the frequent bursting of blood vessels. I had every symptom of rapid decline, and was much reduced in body. I had the best medical advice, and in the space of eight months had the attendance of seven physicians. I went through several courses of mercury, was frequently bled and blistered, but only found temporary relief.

Had I at that period the advantage of the surprising powers of your remedies, I feel convinced that I should have been saved from many years of suffering. My strength is now considerably restored; I can walk four miles without fatigue; and every symptom of my disease is removed, except that of occasional cough. I must add, that my eyes have been for many years exceedingly weak, but latterly have become much stronger. I shall always be happy to answer the inquiries of any person whom you may wish to refer to me, both as a duty to my suffering fellow-creatures, and to you, to whom, by the blessing of Heaven, I owe the health I at this moment enjoy.

Believe me ever, dear Sir,  
gratefully yours,

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London, June 16, 1829,  
34, Montague Square.

SIR :

For some years back I was afflicted with cough, expectoration, shortness of breath, pains in my sides, and general weakness, all of which grew worse, until I was placed under your care ; previous to which time my expectoration, shortness of breath, cough, perspirations, and waste of flesh, so weakened and reduced me, that I kept my bed two months ; which I left by desire of my master, Col. M'Neil, to see you, and was not able to walk more than a few hundred yards. All medical skill had failed ; and I was assured my lungs were ulcerated. On the 7th of March I came to see you at my master's house ; and you had the kindness to receive me as a patient, though you said you considered my case almost hopeless, and refused to admit me for some time ; however, I can now say that I am restored, so that I have no expectoration, no perspiration, no cough, no dryness of skin, nor any remains of my former complaint ; my whole body is changed in colour ; I have regained my flesh and strength, and can work for Col. M'Neil, whose footman I am, as well as I have done for years past. I can never enough thank you for what you have done for me.

JOHN JOHNSON.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



IN confirmation of the above statement, I beg to state, that I saw Johnson for the first time on the 9th of April, at which period he was much emaciated, was liable to constant flushings, severe cough and oppression; his expectoration was so distressing that it was painful to be near him. At this period, I consider him in apparent excellent health; he has regained his flesh and strength, and is quite free from the symptoms I first observed in him. I have witnessed the progress of his cure, having been in Mr. Long's practice-room for more than two months.

JAMES OBRIEN,  
of Limerick.

London, 23d June, 1829.

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HAVING been under Mr. Long's care when Johnson, Col. M'Neil's servant, first attended him as a patient, I can confirm the above statement of the particulars of his cure.

He was at that time scarce able to walk, and severely afflicted with the symptoms described by himself; cough, expectoration, severe oppression in breathing; he was also much emaciated and reduced in flesh. I have seen him gradually recover his colour and muscular strength. He now appears free from all his former symptoms, and I consider him in perfect health.

E. DENZA,  
from Palermo.

25th June, 1829.

It is scarcely necessary for me to give my evidence in support of the truth of Johnson's statement of his own case, in addition to the evidence of his master, Colonel M'Neil, and others; but having been a patient of Mr. Long's when Johnson first came to him, and as I have daily witnessed the progress of his cure, and restoration to health under Mr. Long's care, I think my evidence may be somewhat satisfactory, and therefore I corroborate the foregoing statements.

SAMUEL H. OUGHTON,  
of Manchester.

26th June, 1829.

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I CERTIFY that the above-mentioned Johnson came to Mr. St. John Long in a very reduced state. I was witness to the progress of his cure, which was effected in a very short time, and he left Mr. Long to all appearance perfectly restored to health, and he said himself that he was as well as ever.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1829.

THOMAS BURY,  
Captain in the Royal Navy.

22, Somerset Street,  
Portman Square.

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Londra, il 27 Giugno, 1829.

Io sotto scritto essendo stato sotto la cura dell' Sig. Long, per un attacco al Fegato, con fede posso certifi-



care, che il nominato Johnson, lo veduto venire sotto la cura del detto Sig. Long languendo, sotto una grave malattia conquinta, e quasi ridotto a non poter camminare, con continua tosse, ed espeturazione, così mancanza di respiro. Or tutto è disporso e libero di tutti questi sintomi, e gradualmente così bene ristabilito in salute, che qualunque persona l'arrebbe veduto del principio che lui venne in questa casa, e lo vedrebbe adesso, nonderebbe che fosse il medesimo Uomo, così ben portante e robusto di salute; Qualunque persona vorrebbe listessa testimonianza personalmente, son pronto a sodisfare, a qualunque epoca, della mia esistenza in questa capitale, e in Corfu mia residenza.

D— GALLONI.

31, Montague Square, June 13, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

It gives me great pleasure to find my man, Johnson, so much improved. He tells me, that he has not been so well for several years, that he feels himself quite recovered, and his strength equal to what it ever has been. I need not say how much obliged I am to you for so far departing from your usual practice, in taking him as a patient.

Again let me thank you for your kind attention to my wishes.

I am, my dear Sir,  
faithfully yours,

R. MACNEIL.

To St. John Long, Esq.

Montague Square, Sept. 7, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

In reply to your question, I beg to say that my servant continues to perform his duties, and he tells me that he is in good health.

I am, my dear Sir,  
faithfully yours,

R. MACNEIL.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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31st May, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

The relief I have experienced from your treatment induces me to address a letter to you, as engagements will, for some time, remove me beyond the reach of a personal reference (which I have requested you would at all times make to me) ; and as it may be a satisfaction to sufferers applying to you to know what has been the state of one who has been restored, as I have been, I shall, in order that you may make use of this letter during my absence from London, endeavour to give some idea of what I had suffered previously to placing myself under your care. For six or seven years past I was afflicted with a violent cough, accompanied with expectoration of the worst kind, and dreadful pain in my side ; these symptoms always increased as winter approached ; and, acting under the advice of different medical men, I made several journies into various parts of the country ; from



which I generally felt relief; but invariably, on settling myself at home afterwards, my complaint returned with such violence, as at last to render me unable to pay attention to any business; and on the conclusion of last year, I was told by a medical friend (a gentleman ranking high in the profession), that it was impossible for me to go through another winter.

The rapid waste of flesh and loss of strength I experienced during that season, made it appear evident that his opinion was correctly formed. It would be useless to endeavour to enumerate the bleedings, blisterings, and torturings I endured at different times, unhappily, without finding any relief; suffice it to say, they were so frequent and to such extent, that I really began to think that nature must be exhausted before the disease could yield, and the remedy for the latter prove too strong for the former.

While in this alarming state I was fortunate enough to hear of your success in several consumptive cases, and instantly determined, as a forlorn hope, on adopting those methods prescribed by you. How far they have been successful, I will leave those to judge to whom you may show this letter, by stating, that, in a few days (not more I believe than six or eight), I was enabled to eat and enjoy a hearty meal, a thing I had not been able to do for months before. At the expiration of about six weeks my cough had almost left me; and I had the satisfaction of enjoying an entire night's rest, without being disturbed by it; from that time the other symptoms gradually disappeared, and at the time of my writing this (which is rather more than three months from the first day I had the good fortune to see you), I am so far restored as to give



myself no apprehension with respect to the future, feeling convinced that time only is necessary to perfect what your treatment has so happily begun. It will be, I am sure, a gratification to those afflicted as I have been, to know that your method does not compel them to be constantly swallowing nauseous drugs, nor does it hazard the reducing or weakening the system, as you avoid all those means which the faculty use in diseases of the lungs ; and the greatest merit which your plan possesses, is its apparent simplicity ; at the same time, it must convince every thinking person, that, however totally different it is from any medical treatment, it is founded on just and reasonable grounds ; and I believe that to be the opinion of those, who, like myself, have had the opportunity of judging of it. Should this letter (which you are at liberty to show to any desiring information or reference) be the means of bringing you one more patient, and thus relieving the sufferings of a fellow-creature, it will fully repay the slight trouble of writing it ; and I now again repeat, my personal reference is at your service at all times ; and believe me, I feel so trifling a return but a very poor compensation for the benefit I have received from you, which I shall at all times be happy to acknowledge, though unable to repay.

With my best wishes for your perfect success,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

W. C.

To St. John Long, Esq.



Southampton Row, Russell Square,  
Sept. 27, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have great pleasure in giving you my humble opinion of the state of Mr. C———'s\* health. When I first met with him under your care, his pulse was small and quick, and he stated he had habitual fever; his person greatly emaciated, cough, night sweats, uneasiness about diaphragm and thorax generally, and he expectorated purulent matter; in truth, every appearance of consumption. I was in the habit of seeing Mr. C——— now and then, during the time he was under your care, and found his health gradually improve, until he left you well, and performed a long journey on his professional engagements. I have seen him once since his return, and he was then quite well.

I shall have great pleasure in answering any reference, but request my name may not be published with this letter.

Very truly yours,

John St. John Long, Esq.

August 1829.

SIR:

As a proof of the power your remedies possess over gout, as well as other diseases, I beg to offer you a short statement of my case.

While under your care for a violent cough and shortness of breath, attended with great expectoration

\* Mr. C. is the gentleman who wrote the preceding letter.

and general debility, I had an attack of gout in my foot and ankle, a complaint to which I have been subject at intervals for several years. My foot and ankle swelled considerably, and the pain was so great that I was unable to walk. I applied your remedies to the part affected, and by that means produced an instant flow of matter, after the discharge of which the pain ceased, the swelling subsided, and I was in a few days enabled to wear a boot. I have had no relapse, and my health is now better than it has been for years.

With gratitude, I am, Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

F. ROXBURGH.

3, King Street, Long Acre.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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SIR :

I can with safety assert that I have had no return of gout or of any other complaint up to this date, August 2, 1830, and I now enjoy even better health than when I wrote the document.

F. ROXBURGH.

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London, May 22, 1829.

MY LORD :

In compliance with your wishes, I shall feel great pleasure in giving your lordship a statement of the complaint under which I laboured, previous to my attendance on Mr. Long. For some years I had been subject to inflammation of liver, which rose to so great a degree as to produce indigestion, and an entire



derangement of the nervous system, bringing on great debility, and reducing me very much in strength and flesh. I have received different medical advices, which only gave temporary relief, until the period of my attendance on Mr. Long; and I am now happy to say, that all those affections are entirely removed, and that I enjoy perfect health; also I shall be at all times ready to substantiate what I have said, in any way your lordship may desire.

I have the honour to remain,  
Your lordship's most obedient  
humble servant,

JOHN T. EVANS,  
Late of Limerick.

To Viscount Ingestre.

P. S. It is now thirteen months since I have been under Mr. Long's care; and I yesterday walked from here to Bromley, in Kent, and back again, for amusement.

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London, July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

Up to this date, I have the happiness to tell you I continue to enjoy perfect health.

JOHN T. EVANS.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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London, October 7, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:

Excited by feelings of gratitude and respect, I consider it an imperative duty to return you my most

sincere thanks for the benefit I have derived from your invaluable remedy for the cure of consumption. Were I to withhold a statement of my case, I should be acting with injustice both towards you and the world; as I most truly hope, for the benefit of mankind, that your efficacious, though simple remedy, may be more generally known by suffering individuals. I am truly happy to communicate a statement of my case, as it existed.

Having been very recently deprived of four near and dear relations, by that distressing and hitherto fatal disease (consumption), I perceived and felt the symptoms generally attending the early stages of that disease, rapidly approaching on me. It has been unfortunately my painful duty to watch that disease, from the earliest appearance unto its fatal termination; and I felt convinced it must terminate my existence. I suffered from pains in my chest and shoulders, shortness of breath, violent cough and expectoration, frequently mixed with blood, and total loss of voice for weeks together. My friends had every idea that human aid could not arrest the progress of the disease. Happily I heard of you by reading the *Literary Gazette*. I placed myself under your care, the latter end of July; and I gratefully assert, all these distressing symptoms have entirely abated; and I feel and appear to enjoy far better health than I did for some time previous to my indisposition. As one of the many who derived benefit from your discovery, I trust I shall ever remain one of the most grateful, being convinced the prolongation of my life I owe to you.

Accept my most ardent thanks; and sincerely wish-



ing your discovery that success it so eminently merits,  
 permit me to subscribe myself,

My dear Sir,  
 Ever obliged and respectfully yours,

CLEMENTINA ———.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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35, North Bank, Regent's Park,  
 13th July, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of bearing  
 testimony to your skill.

Mrs. Grindlay was seized in November last with a  
 very violent inflammation in her throat (to which she  
 was subject), and which completely prevented utter-  
 ance, and almost stopped her respiration.

By the application of your remedies, you the same  
 day reduced the inflammation; and she was so much  
 restored, that she went out the following morning to  
 breakfast, and has been less liable to similar attacks  
 than at any former period of her life.

I remain yours, very faithfully,

R. GRINDLAY.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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Bromley, Kent, Sept. 1829.

SIR :

Having received much benefit from your peculiar  
 mode of practice, I will not allow this opportunity to  
 escape, of adding my testimony in favour of your  
 invaluable discovery.

Though not suffering from any serious disease, I

have for some years past been in such a state of debility, that the slightest fatigue or agitation would occasion a violent headache, accompanied by cold perspirations and loss of voice. My appetite failed, and my hair fell off in handfuls.

I have had advice from the most eminent physicians at different times ; but as I experienced only temporary relief from their prescriptions, I concluded that my constitution could not be improved by medicine, and therefore gave up all hope of ever enjoying good health.

A friend of mine,\* who is indebted to you for her life, induced me to place myself under your care ; and, with feelings of the sincerest gratitude, I now acknowledge my restoration to health and strength.

The remedies you applied, in a very short time removed the inflammation from my head, and my hair begins to thicken and resume its original strength. My appetite increased, and I entirely lost the depression of spirits which frequently incapacitated me for the enjoyment of my family.

Believe me, ever your much obliged,

MARIA GRINDLAY.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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Enfield, Middlesex,  
Oct. 21, 1829.

SIR :

I return you my most sincere thanks for the wonderful cure you performed on me. I had the attendance of a medical man and a physician, without receiving any benefit from them. I was reduced almost

\* Miss Christian.



to a skeleton. I could scarcely walk, and I expectorated quantities of matter which was so offensive that no person could bear to be near me. I was unable to lie down in my bed for three weeks together: my doctor and my family despaired of my recovery, and I settled all my worldly affairs, as I felt I could not last many days. I must now express my thanks to my doctor, who said he would leave nothing untried for my benefit, and as a last resource took me to London to consult you. I thank God I am now in perfect health, and able to attend to the performance of my business as well as ever.

Accept the thanks of my family. Wishing you every blessing this world can afford,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORMAN TAYLOR.

To Mr. St. John Long.

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3, King Street, Long Acre,  
May 21, 1829.

MY LORD :

About nine years ago my son was taken ill with the measles, and during his illness had large gatherings in his neck, which were lanced several times. He recovered his health under the care of the physician who attended him, but has been deaf ever since, and has had a continual discharge from his head, extremely offensive ; so much so, that whilst at school he was almost shunned by his school-fellows on that account. For some time previous to my placing him under Mr. Long's care, his general health had been very indifferent ; but I am happy to say, that by a

perseverance for a short time in Mr. Long's mode of treatment, he regained his hearing and health. He is now at school pursuing his education, and continues in the enjoyment of good hearing and perfect health. This statement I will with pleasure attest at any time.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your lordship's most obedient servant,

FRA. ROXBURGH.

To Viscount Ingestre.

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Soho Square, June 14, 1829.

MY LORD :

At your lordship's request I have great pleasure in giving the following account of my case. I had an enlargement in the left side and hip for seven years, accompanied with cough and nightly perspirations ; and for seven months previously to my placing myself under Mr. Long's care, I had been from extreme pain unable to lie on the left side. Three physicians of celebrity were in attendance on me, but notwithstanding, I derived no relief. My disease and bodily weakness continued to increase. From the time I placed myself under Mr. Long's care I experienced a gradual improvement in my health, the enlargement in my side and hip is entirely removed ; the cough and expectoration have subsided, and I can lie on either side with perfect ease. It is nearly two years since I was under Mr. Long's care, and with the exception of a cold, I have continued in good health. Before I conclude, I must express my gra-



titude to that gentleman, and the utmost deference to your lordship.

I remain your lordship's

most obedient servant,

MARY R——s.

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London, Sept. 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

I have much pleasure in performing what you so justly expect from your patients, by rendering to you my acknowledgments of the essential benefit I have derived from your advice and remedies, since I consulted you about four months past.

During the preceding year, the ill health which I had for some time laboured under, gained rapidly on me. I declined in strength and flesh; had palpitations of the heart, attended by such soreness and irritability, that I could not touch that part externally without reluctance.

My stomach was so very much affected, that I was assured by my medical attendants that my food passed constantly through my system without digestion, or affording nourishment; and my tongue always presented a white and feverish appearance.

I had also a decided bronchial affection, but have no doubt I was also threatened with disease of the lungs, as I had occasionally pains in my chest and sides, oppression in breathing, quick pulse, expectoration, and fever of skin. I shall now briefly add, that these symptoms have been all removed or mitigated. Before I had been long under your care, the affection of my heart entirely disappeared, and with the exception of occasional palpitation has not

since returned. I now enjoy better health than I have experienced for several years; and if I could arrange to remain a few more weeks under your care, I am satisfied that my recovery would be perfect.

I beg to express my conviction that you have made an important discovery, applicable to the removal of different ailments, as I have seen patients of yours, differently affected to me, cured by the influence of your remedies; and from what I have observed of the progress of my own case, and that of others, and of the various ways in which your system develops itself, I have no doubt that a cure once effected by you is *permanent*.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

— — — — —,\*  
of Limerick.

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52, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square,  
18th June 1829.

MY LORD :

At your lordship's desire I give the statement of my case, and express my sincere thanks to Mr. Long for the cure and recovery of my health, under Mr. Long's care, by the means of his remedies; and I can positively and confidently assert, that of all the treatment I have hitherto undergone with other doctors, this is the only one from which I experienced a true benefit, and feel perfectly recovered from a

\* This gentleman's name and address can be ascertained on reference to Mr. Long. He continues in the enjoyment of perfect health.—August 12, 1830.



long and painful illness, under which I have laboured, with abscess on the liver, and continual expectoration, in a languishing state of health, accompanied with restless nights, and pains in my left side. What I have stated is but an imperfect account of what I suffered, and from which his remedies have entirely freed me. I, therefore, as a testimony of my gratitude towards him, return him my best thanks, and

Remain, my Lord,

Your lordship's most

obedient humble servant,

D. GALLONI,  
of Corfu.

London, June 2, 1829.

MY LORD:

Agreeably to your lordship's wishes, I cheerfully give the history of my case. In 1828 I became a patient of Mr. Long's, by the advice of my medical attendant, under whose care I was for many months, and who declared my system to be in the highest state of inflammation he ever witnessed. I remained under Mr. Long's care nine weeks, at the end of which period I felt perfectly free from inflammation, and restored to my former health. It is now twelve months since I left off attending to his system; and with the exception of occasional colds, I have continued in good health. I shall be willing to give my evidence, and state further particulars when required.

I remain your lordship's

most obedient servant,

MARY SWINDON.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Ingestre.

203, Sloane Street,

August 13, 1830.

SIR :

I am happy to state that I continue to enjoy good health, and had no relapse of my disease ; but had an occasional cold.

I am, Sir,

Your very grateful patient,

MARY SWINDON.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Bath, June 1, 1828.

SIR :

Accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with rheumatism several months, and unable to walk or stand erect. In one week you restored me to the use of my limbs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JONES.

37, Queen Square,

16th June 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

When I consider the state of debility under which I laboured when I placed myself under your care five weeks ago, and the circumstance of my being now able to walk three or four miles, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, quit England without returning you my sincere thanks ; and with best wishes for your



future success in a system that promises to be productive of such general benefit, believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ELLEN C——N.

To St. John Long, Esq.

Bond-street,  
January 31, 1829.

SIR :

Having heard of several cures you have performed of erysipelas, I applied to you when my body was covered with it. In about three weeks you removed it, and my skin became quite smooth, and I now enjoy perfect health. I do not wish to publish my name, but to any persons thus afflicted, who may wish to refer to me, I shall be most happy to explain every particular.

I am, Sir, yours gratefully,

London, September 24, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR :

Four months have elapsed since I first consulted you. My state of health at that time appears detailed in your books. I have now to render you my most sincere acknowledgments for its complete re-establishment.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

PETER O'BRIEN,  
of Limerick.

John St. John Long, Esq.

*Extract of a Letter received from this Gentleman's  
Mother.*

Bagot-street, Dublin, June 15, 1830.

\* \* \* You will be happy to hear that your patient, Peter ———, has never been a day ill since he left you: in fact, he is now in rude health; and I trust it is not necessary for me to say how grateful we all feel to you for his recovery.

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Enfield Town, Nov. 9, 1829.

SIR:

I am desirous of giving you the following testimony, that it may appear in your next publication.

Upwards of six years ago, my son (being then in the fourth year of his age) was affected with violent inflammation in his eyes, and in this state they continued, with only slight intermissions, up to October last.

The child was incapable of attending to any mental exertion requiring the use of his eyes, and therefore has not, for the last twelve months, been able to read his book; in consequence of which I was obliged to take him from school.

During the greater part of the above period of six years he was attended by a medical gentleman, but without deriving more than trifling and temporary relief; and despairing of his recovery under his mode of treatment, I was induced to bring him to you for the reasons following.

My next door neighbour, Mr. Taylor, having been given up, in the present year, by his medical attend-



ant, as being in the last stage of consumption, was, by the same medical gentleman, conveyed to London, in order to consult you; and, by following your instructions, Mr. Taylor recovered his perfect health! I was fully acquainted with the nature of his complaint, as I personally assisted him in the arrangement of his worldly affairs, believing that he had only a few days to live; an opinion confirmed by that of his medical attendant. With such a proof of your talents before me, is it to be wondered that I should place my family under your care?

My son had specks on his eyes, and, with one, was nearly blind; but on the third day after you had applied your remedies he entirely recovered his sight, and his general health was, besides, greatly improved; and although not yet in a perfectly sound state, he is making such rapid strides towards recovery, that I do not entertain the remotest doubt of his permanent re-establishment.

Also my daughter, a child of eight years of age, was afflicted with the same complaint of the eyes, arising, as my medical attendant described, from chronic ophthalmia (a complaint which has been hereditary in all the branches of my father's family). She had suffered from this complaint for the last five years, before I took her to you, and an opaque film had formed on one of her eyes, which obstructed her vision; and indeed, for the last two years, the sight of both her eyes has been extremely dull.

After the first application you made she felt relief, and has been gradually improving up to the present hour (having been fifteen days under your care); and she can now see a pin on the floor at some distance.

Of her ultimate re-establishment I entertain the same confidence as of my son's.

I remain, Sir,

Your much obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM SHAWR.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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Meeting Street, Ramsgate,  
November 7, 1829.

DEAR SIR :

I am happy in being able to state, that my daughter appears quite recovered from her consumptive illness, and it is with feelings of gratitude, that (under Providence) I attribute her recovery to your care and mode of treatment ; \* and should your giving publicity to the same avail you in any way, you have my full sanction for so doing ; while I trust many, very many, may derive the same benefit from your skill which my daughter has happily experienced. With great esteem,

I remain,

Yours, truly obliged,

CHARLES PAGE.

St. John Long, Esq.

\* When Captain Page brought his daughter to me, I found her to be in such an extremely languid and exhausted state, that I declined giving him any promise of cure, and only admitted her on trial.—*J. L.*



Meeting Street, Ramsgate,  
August 2, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

Were I to withhold my grateful acknowledgment of the great benefit I have derived from your discovery, I should deem myself unworthy the blessing of health which Providence has bestowed on me. I have the pleasure of stating to you, that I still continue quite well, and daily getting stronger. Even during the last severe winter I felt no return of my complaint, and a few days ago I walked the distance of ten miles without any inconvenience.

My friends join with me in best regards, and

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your truly obliged,

HARRIET PAGE.

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Most of the preceding letters and cases have appeared in a former work ; the following, as their dates will show, are original, and have not before been submitted to the public.

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*From the Marchioness of Ormond.*

14, Weymouth Street,  
July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

I am happy to give you my testimony to the beneficial effects of your remedies upon some of my family ; I conceive it a duty I owe to you, as well as to those who may be in search of the blessings of health. I am induced to do this from the numerous inquiries made to me as to your system, which I had a fair opportunity of studying, having been in daily attendance at your house for three months with my daughter, on account of severe headaches, which medicine had failed to remove, but which, I am happy to say, have yielded to your remedies. I have also witnessed the wonderful effects of your system upon all the cases I have seen under your care, and am perfectly convinced that your remedies cannot hurt even an infant.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your much obliged,

G. L. ORMOND.



P.S.—I should have mentioned, that two of my youngest children had smart attacks of feverish colds, one with inflammatory sore throat, the others with some more serious bad symptoms. They were both completely restored by two applications of your remedies, and in neither case had they taken any medicine whatsoever.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From Lady Harriot Kavanagh.*

Burlington Hotel,  
July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

I have much pleasure in sending you the following statement for your next publication.

While in attendance at your residence with other members of my family, I was induced to try your remedies for the removal of a pain I had between my shoulders. I should observe that my pulse was never lower than ninety.

The first application of your remedies that was made to my back produced a flow of humour, which surprised me very much, as I conceived that I had none. However, the discharge continued for a week without any further application ; the pain left my shoulders, and the pulse lessened in number, and continues in that state up to the present time. A second application was made some time after, but the flow of humour was considerably less.

It is singular, that while the discharge continued

there was not the slightest appearance of inflammation, nor did I feel any sensation of weakness.

Your sincere and grateful friend,

H. KAVANAGH.

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*From the Countess of Buckinghamshire.*

Montague Square, August 8, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

I enclose you a statement of my case as you desired, and am happy to be able to add my testimony to that of your numerous friends.

About six weeks since I was fortunate enough to hear of Mr. St. John Long's system, and having, from experience, but little faith in the efficacy of medicine, as usually practised, I obtained his address for a relation, who had been suffering many years, without receiving the least benefit from the treatment of her medical advisers.

I accompanied her to Mr. Long's house, and having had some conversation with that gentleman, during which he fully explained his system, I decided upon becoming one of his patients, as well as my friend, although I had no such intention upon entering his house. I afterwards read a little work which Mr. Long has published upon the subject, wherein I found his opinions perfectly agree with my own, although I had hardly dared to avow them, upon the origin of my disease ; but there still remained some doubts in my mind as to the successful result of the treatment proposed. Nevertheless, I continued for some weeks



under his care, being convinced that by his method no injury could possibly be done to the constitution ; and I am happy to say that I have already got rid of a variety of painful symptoms, as intermitting fever, headache, and lassitude, which although none of them were serious enough to confine me to my room, were yet sufficiently annoying to throw a gloom over the spirits, and take away all the enjoyment natural to youth. The health of my friend continues to amend daily, and I have the firm conviction that, in cases hitherto considered fatal, Mr. Long's treatment would, if persevered in, restore to health in a manner almost miraculous.

A. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From the Right Hon. Viscount Ingestre, M.P.*

Gumley, August 9, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

It gives me great pleasure, in answer to your application as to the state of my health, to inform you, that although when I underwent the course of your system I was labouring under no disease, I have still derived benefit from it, and that, at all events, no sort of harm has accrued from it, as my health has been uniformly and uninterruptedly good. I think it but fair to all parties to state this ; that, on one side, you may not be thought to have performed a cure where there was none to perform ; and on the other, that it should be known, that your remedies are at least innocuous, and that in my opinion they are preventive



of disease. Since I went through your system I have been much less liable to catch cold, and indeed, I cannot recollect having had a cold since that time, although I have not at all guarded against it, but on the contrary, have been rather free in my exposure to it. I am exceedingly glad to hear that those cures which I witnessed last year remain permanent.

Wishing you every success in your valuable discovery, I remain,

Yours, truly,

INGESTRE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo.*

Mansfield Street, July 22, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

I have much pleasure in acceding to your request, that I should state to you my opinion of your mode of treatment.

In the first place, as far as relates to myself, I have to say, that I came to you reduced to the greatest state of lassitude, low spirits, and general debility, from gout, and the effect of the strong sedative medicines which I had recourse to, to allay the paroxysms when they came on. In a very short time after I commenced your system all those symptoms vanished, and I am happy to say that for ten years I have not experienced such perfect health as I have from that period. Whether a recurrence of gout will be prevented or not I can, as yet, form no idea; nor can you be blamed if it does return, inasmuch as I did not try the whole of your system, I only inhaled, and did not make use of the exterior application. I have now



ceased for some time to attend you, and must say that I deem myself fortunate in having met with you.

As to your treatment of other complaints, I can only say, that I never saw any harm done, and that the cures which I have myself witnessed, or heard of from the patients themselves, then in attendance on you, have perfectly astonished me. All those persons whom I have brought to you to see the process going on, have said that my statements were far under the opinions they had themselves formed from personal inspection.

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

SLIGO.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From M. G. Prendergast, Esq., M.P.*

Bury Street, 12th August, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

On my return from Paris, yesterday, I was informed that several amongst your patients, who have recently derived benefit from your mode of treatment, were anxious, as well on the grounds of obligation and gratitude, as from feelings of general benevolence and humanity, to give publicity to the conviction they are under, that the discovery you have made in medicine has enabled you to restore to health persons afflicted by diseases which have hitherto been deemed incurable. Although the case which induced my application to you for assistance may justly be received as one of minor importance, compared with the extraordinary cures you have achieved, still, as the nature



of it is of ordinary occurrence, and as the removal of the disease was as rapid as it has proved effectual and permanent, I cannot resist stating the following few facts, which, I trust, will prove as reputable to your skill as the record of them, if beneficial to you, will be gratifying to my feelings and sense of justice.

About the middle of the month of January last I found myself seriously indisposed, and had been so upwards of a fortnight, with a strong determination of blood to my head, attended with a harassing headache, the loss of sleep and appetite, and the almost total absence of perspiration. Encouraged by the report of a friend of mine, and by the perusal of your book, I had recourse to you for assistance; and I discharge a very gratifying duty in declaring, that one application of your incomparable medicine produced a considerable discharge of what you termed acrid matter, which continued to flow during the whole of that night and the following two days; and the result was the complete removal of the symptoms above referred to, and the consequent restoration to good health.

Some minor cases have occurred in my family, eminently calculated to prove the efficacy of your discovered medicine, and I think it proper to state one or two of them in this letter.

My eldest son, thirteen years of age, was attacked with a violent tooth-ache about three months ago, attended with considerable inflammation, and a swelling of one side of his face. As these unpleasant symptoms were occasioned by a decayed tooth, you recommended, as the only means of relief, that the tooth should be extracted; but his mother objecting to this measure, you tendered your services to remove



the pain, which, by one application of your medicine to the entire side of his face, including the eye, you effected, I may say, instantaneously. The pain was immediately removed, and there was no trace of swelling or inflammation the next day.

My groom having been attacked by a severe inflammatory sore throat, I requested your advice; and by two applications of your medicine he was perfectly cured.

There is now under your care a female servant of ours, who is rapidly recovering from an asthmatic complaint, with which she has been affected upwards of five years.\*

That the beneficial discovery you have made may become universally known, and meet with the countenance it so justly merits, is the sincere wish of,

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful and

obliged humble servant,

M. G. PRENDERGAST.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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Meeting Street, Ramsgate,  
November 10, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude, and from that motive willing to counteract any prejudice which may have arisen in consequence of the late trial, I intend to give you a detail of my illness prior to my attendance upon you.

I had been lingering for nearly four years, and had consulted *five* medical gentlemen without success.

\* The young woman is perfectly restored.

Their opinions coincided, that if very great care was not taken I should become consumptive, for I was fast verging towards it. My symptoms were these : pains in my chest and side, expectoration with much blood, lowness of spirits, restless nights, faintings and shortness of breath ; so much so, that I was frequently obliged to rest on ascending a flight of stairs. I had tried every expedient suggested by medical skill, but continued to get weaker and weaker, till happily my friends saw the case of Mrs. Webb in one of the London papers, which induced them, as a last expedient, to take me to you. The result was my restoration to health : and I do positively affirm, that I derived much benefit the very first day I attended you.

I am in the continuance of perfect health, and am willing my case should be made publicly known, in gratitude to yourself, and for the benefit of mankind : and while I consider it to be one which clearly proves the efficacy of your mode of treatment, it must be a stumbling-block to those whose prejudices will not render you the merit your skill and treatment justly deserve ; though I do hope the time will come when even those will hold you in estimation.

As a witness on your trial, I was ready to affirm, on oath, the benefit I had received ; and am now as ready to prove, and give satisfactory evidence to any, should it be required : and if this letter will in anywise benefit you, you have my consent to use it as you please, while I remain,

Yours, most effectually benefited,

HARRIET PAGE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



The following were the medical gentlemen who attended me, but failing to afford me any relief, abandoned my case as hopeless:

Dr. Green,  
Dr. Daniels,  
Dr. Salter,  
Dr. Martin,  
Dr. Hammond.

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17, Charles Street,  
November 29, 1830.

MY DEAR LONG :

I am very happy to be able to relieve your anxiety on my account, by assuring you of my going on remarkably well. My sores have been healed more than a week, and I feel myself stronger every day. I have been troubled with a strong rash in both my legs, which has obliged me to keep on the cabbage-leaves, but it is now nearly gone. I am convinced I only want time to get strength in my legs, and to know how to make use of them, to be as well as I ever was in my life. Thanks to you, my dear Sir, for having accomplished this, which I believe no other person in the world could have done, and for which I shall ever feel most grateful.

That you may get well over your present troubles, and that prosperity and happiness may attend you, is the fervent wish of

Your sincere friend,

PETER LE MESURIER,  
Capt., H.P. 109th Regt.

I saw Captain Gambier three days ago; he is quite recovered, and has gained two stone in weight.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

November, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

I feel it my duty, now that the faculty are endeavouring to put you down, to give up the names of those medical gentlemen who failed to relieve me ; for when I consulted you, two years and a half ago, my case was considered in the last stage of consumption ; I was therefore left to my supposed fate—death. The following names are those of the professional men who attended me :

Dr. Walchman,

Dr. Bristow,

Dr. Woodger.

SARAH WEBB.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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London, Sept. 2, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

On the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., at All Stretton, on Tuesday evening last, I immediately came here, for the purpose of adding my testimony as to the efficacy of your remedies in the cure of my disease, when under your care three years ago. I am happy to inform you, that since that time I have enjoyed perfect health, and have not had any symptom of a relapse.

I am ready at any time, if required, to make oath as to the truth of the statements in my letter to you of the —th Feb. 1830.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



London, August 4, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

Deeply indebted to your valuable discovery, that under Providence has been the means of restoring to me the inestimable blessing of health, of which I had been deprived the last four years, allow me to offer you my most grateful thanks, and to join my name very sincerely to the number of your truly obliged friends.

M. J. O'CONNOR,

5, Great Denmark Street, Dublin.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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Bellevue House, Youghal,

August 14, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

In the year 1823 I was overturned in a carriage, and my head came with some force against the side pannel. As I felt no inconvenience at the time from the blow, I thought it unnecessary to be blooded; but in about a week afterwards I was attacked with a pain across my forehead, and applied leeches to my temples and forehead, but found little or no benefit from them.

The pain, however, after some months, became less acute, and at times I was quite free from it; but in coughing my head always received so violent a shock, that I felt as if it was opening.

I tried sea-bathing, shower baths, cephalic snuff, and many other things, but all without effect; and the attacks continued until I commenced with your valuable remedies in April last. I followed your directions regularly for two months, and I thank God they

have effected a complete relief from pain, not having had a single attack since I saw you ; and I am the more induced to hope that the relief will be permanent, as I have not now the least shock in my head when I cough.

Under these circumstances, and a grateful feeling for your kind and successful operations, I have only to say, that I have great pleasure in placing this letter at your disposal, to make any use of it you may deem desirable.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

M. J. IRVINE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From Mrs. General Ashworth.*

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

September 16, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

Although I have written to acknowledge my thanks for the two complete cures you performed on me, *viz.* the ulcerated sore throat and the attack of cholera morbus, I must delay no longer expressing how much I feel obliged to you for the perfect state of health which I now enjoy, after having suffered so long from my late tormenting complaint.

The facts are briefly these. For nearly seven years I was so perpetually subject to rheumatism in my head, and most excruciating pain in my face and teeth, that I scarcely ever had two days of ease. For this, I had constant medical advice, without deriving



any benefit. In vain I tried leeches, fomentations, and steaming my face, besides a variety of medicines. Nothing afforded me relief, except being stupified with laudanum. Latterly I could not get into my carriage at night without suffering for it many days afterwards. Numbers of my friends can witness how much I endured; amongst others, those physicians who were long attending in my family, though they did not prescribe for my complaint.

I am now so completely recovered, that I walk in my garden in any weather, and at the latest hour in the evening, when the dew is falling, without the least inconvenience, although I never put any thing on my head. It is now full three months since I have had the slightest return of pain, and all this has been brought about simply by inhaling; for, as you are aware, I never used the external application, or any sort of medicine. I confess, when you first told me inhaling would be sufficient, I scarcely believed it possible; however, a very few weeks convinced me you were right.

I am most anxious this should be made known, since there are such innumerable sufferers from pains in the head and face, which several people have now proved may be permanently cured with such perfect ease and safety, and the health improving so much at the same time.

The children and I have now been under your care for all our various indispositions, sufficiently long to give your remedies a very fair trial, and they have never failed in curing us completely. My opinion is, that where people are so prejudiced against this innovation on the old system, it is because they

know nothing at all of the matter, or what the mode of treatment is; if they did, they must think differently.

I am, your much obliged,

M. ASHWORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From T. Kavanagh, Esq., M.P.*

Burlington Hotel, London,

July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

In taking my leave of you for this season, I have to attest, that in respect to my lamented dearest daughter, that you on the first application, by letter, absolutely declined undertaking her cure, but consented to afford her any chance that could be derived from the use of your remedies, if not for saving her life, at least for the alleviating the pains of her illness, and possibly protracting her existence, which you conceded to at the particular request of her relations.

As to my own case, I can positively assert, that you removed a severe rheumatic and gouty pain and lameness from my shoulders after a very few weeks, and that the remains of gouty lameness in my limbs have been much alleviated, which gives me hopes of a final removal of them in a reasonable time; and that I am strongly impressed with the feeling, that my general health has derived benefit from inhaling.

I am induced to entrust to you the care of a daughter of five years old, for an inflammation of the brain,



who now appears in a progressive state of recovery.\*

With earnest wish for your success,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

T. KAVANAGH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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London, 5th June, 1830.

MY DEAR MR. LONG :

It is with heartfelt gratitude I take up my pen to thank you, before leaving town, for restoring me to health, and to my young family. Words fall short in expressing what I owe to you.

After *nine years* of acute suffering from pain in the right side, for which the most eminent medical men, both in London and Dublin, were consulted, without receiving the least benefit from their prescriptions, my general health was completely injured by the quantity of medicine I had recourse to, and the digestive power much weakened. So acute has the pain been at times, that I have prayed to be released from my sufferings by death.

I was first induced to try your system from an attack my husband read in one of the papers on your method of treating one of your patients, which we knew was not correct, as at that time a friend of mine was attending you, and received the greatest benefit; I therefore lost no time in placing myself under your directions. On my leaving home, no one that saw me

\* The young lady is perfectly recovered.

ever expected I could be cured. My brother,\* and other members of my family, are perfectly astonished at the happy change six months of your treatment has produced.

My disease you have proved, beyond a doubt, to have been abscess. In short, my dear Sir, life is now desirable, as I am in the perfect enjoyment of health; and my whole family join with me in thanking you for the attainment of it. My earnest wish now is, that your system may be generally known; and that hundreds of my fellow-creatures, who are at present suffering, may hear of you, go to you, and be cured, as I have been; and wishing you that success which your excellent discovery merits,

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Your grateful patient

and sincere friend,

JANE A. G. FORTYE.†

John St. John Long, Esq.

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Woolwich, July 17, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

From the truly kind and gratifying interest evinced by you towards my daughter, from the first day of

\* General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

† The following is an extract from Mrs. Fortye's letter, dated Guernsey, July 20, 1830, addressed to her brother, now Admiral P. Campbell, who has just handed it to me :

“ I am, thank God, still free from pain in my side, for which  
“ I shall ever feel grateful to Mr. Long.”



my consulting you, I feel pleasure in sending you a statement of her case at the time of my placing her under your care, with a brief account of the *wonderful progress* her diseased limb has made towards recovery under your skilful treatment.

With unfeigned sentiments of gratitude and esteem,

I am, with sincerity, my dear Sir,

Your obliged,

J. CAMPBELL,

Lt. Col. Royal Artillery.

To St. John Long, Esq.

#### CASE.

Miss Jane Campbell is supposed to have lost the use of her limb gradually, from a slight accident about six years ago, as she walked home after it. During that time, and afterwards, a judicious medical friend attended her, and applied leeches, blisters, &c. The disease not giving way to these remedies, he advised consulting Mr. Brodie, who gave it as his opinion that it was a *confirmed hip complaint*, desired a seton to be placed in the hip joint, and the child to be confined entirely to a hard pallet. The seton was kept open *nine* months, during which time she suffered much pain; and a gradual dislocation of the hip joint took place, and violent inflammation of the knee, which was kept under by leeches, blisters, and cold applications. At the commencement of the *third* year a large abscess formed close to the spot where the seton had been inserted. She was again taken to Mr. Brodie, who advised its being lanced; and stated that a dislocation of the hip *had taken place*, and that he thought it was forming a socket for itself. She was the same day taken to Mr. Vance, whose opinion



was in accordance with Mr. Brodie's, "that the abscess should be lanced, and that dislocation had taken place;" and he gave reason to suppose that the hip-bone was becoming carious. Notwithstanding the copious discharge of that abscess and others which had opened, the limb continued much inflamed, and the hip and knee became much enlarged.

For the last two years abscesses have formed in different parts of the thigh, and remained open and discharging. The limb has been less painful, so as to admit of the use of crutches. It gradually shortened *five or six inches*; the *hip considerably enlarged*; the *knee swelled, contracted, and very much turned in*; the *foot swelled, shortened, and turned in*; the *heel drawn up*; the *WHOLE limb stiff, contracted, and unhealthy in appearance*; *inflammation surrounding the several abscesses, ALL of them deep-seated and discharging offensive matter*. The above was the state of the limb when the child was taken to town, on the 25th January 1830, and placed under Mr. Long.

In the course of the months of February and March, under Mr. Long's treatment, the hip was *much reduced* in size; the knee-swelling reduced, and restored to nearly its natural size and shape; the foot resumed its natural shape and position, the heel bearing to be pressed down; the discharge diminished, and no longer offensive; the limb lengthened, and assuming a much more healthy and natural appearance. Up to the period of her leaving town in May, the general improvement of the limb was *rapid, progressive*, and, with *truth and justice* to Mr. Long, may be said to be *surprising*; the dislocation of the hip reduced, it having resumed its natural socket (admitting the knee



in sitting to be crossed over the other), the *hip*, *knee*, and *ankle*, all restored to their natural *size*, *shape*, and *appearance*.

The limb, much improved in strength, flexibility, and appearance, lengthened four or five inches, so as to admit the heel feeling the ground when standing; the abscesses healing gradually; and now, in the present July, the limb continues healthy, improving in strength and firmness; the foot is made use of in walking, being firmly on the ground at each step taken; one crutch has been laid aside, and a short stick substituted. The general health greatly improved.\*

J. CAMPBELL.

Woolwich,  
17th July, 1830.

\* “ In practice, it is desirable that we should have some  
“ definite rule, that we should know at what exact length of  
“ time, at the expiration of what number of days or weeks,  
“ we may expect to reduce dislocations. Now surgical au-  
“ thorities differ in some respects on this point. Sir Astley  
“ Cooper states, that eight weeks is the limit in the case of  
“ dislocation of the hip, and three months in the case of dis-  
“ location of the shoulder; that it would not be expedient to  
“ attempt the reduction of the dislocations after these two periods.  
“ It is true, that dislocations have sometimes been reduced after  
“ longer intervals of time; it is also true, that the attempts have  
“ in many instances failed, even at shorter periods. In some  
“ cases it is stated, that very serious prejudicial consequences  
“ have resulted from attempts at reducing old dislocations.”—

*Mr. Lawrence, 57th Lecture, Jan. 19th, 1830.*



41, Gower Street, Bedford Square,  
July 26, 1830.

MY DEAR LONG :

There is no greater pleasure in life than to acknowledge, where one cannot discharge, a debt of gratitude. Most willingly, therefore, do I comply with your request to reduce into writing the particulars of my case.

In the month of August 1828, I was summoned from Gloucester, where I then resided, to Boulogne, to receive the last wishes of a dying friend. On entering the harbour at Boulogne, the steam-boat in which I had embarked from Dover took the ground, and the tide being then on the ebb, the passengers were obliged to go on shore in small boats. I leaped into the first that came alongside, and in so doing bruised my leg. The anxiety to see my friend, to watch his dying moments, and, after the lapse of a few days, to perform his obsequies, prevented me from thinking of myself. On my return to London, however, a few weeks after this melancholy event, I found my leg in so dreadful a state that I was obliged to consult a surgeon, who recommended me to make the best of my way home, keep very quiet, and pursue a regimen which he prescribed. I returned to Gloucester accordingly, and acted as I had been directed; but I found that my wound did not improve, and that my health became every day more debilitated. In fact, the glands in various parts of my body began to swell, and one in my left groin, which I took every means to suppress, at last suppurated. An erysipelatous inflammation then broke out all over my left thigh, across the bottom of the abdomen and the pubes. The whole of these parts also



suppurated, and an extensive cavity was formed under them, which, after several openings had been made, resembled in no slight degree a warren burrowed by rabbits. It would be tedious to enumerate all the remedies I tried, the surgeons I employed, &c.: suffice it to say, that the latter were many, and among the most eminent of their profession. I have understood that Sir A. Cooper pronounced my case to be one of the most desperate of the kind he had ever seen. It seems to have been generally agreed that my constitution was affected with scrofula, for which sea-air and mineral waters were at last recommended, as the only means likely to afford any relief. These were also tried, and equally failed. While at the seaside I improved a little in health, but my wounds continued unhealed and unchanged. In this state I, on the 3d February last, resorted to you, who kindly undertook my case, feeling confident that it came within the scope of your system; although, for my own part, I cannot but say that I then doubted its principle, and had no faith whatever in its promised effects. I am now, however, completely converted, and that by the best of all arguments, *viz.* ocular demonstration and personal experience. I now find myself in more robust health than I have experienced for years, my wounds are all healed, and I have become to my friends, really and absolutely, without any figure of language, “a marvel and a show.”

I trust you will permit me, now and hereafter, to subscribe myself,

Your very obliged and sincere friend,  
REGINALD J. BLEWITT.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



SIR :

As a proof of the power possessed by your discoveries, I beg to offer you a statement of my case. I had been afflicted with gout for the last fifteen years ; and, previous to consulting you, I felt a conviction that I could not live long, and was unable to walk without assistance ; and, at every movement of my body, I felt great pain, and even when the fit of gout was off, I was unable to walk. Hearing of your success in the treatment of different diseases, I applied to you for relief, and after the application of your remedies to my shoulders and chest, my leg, and both feet, the acrid matter flowed from them in considerable quantity. The swellings reduced as the matter flowed. The pain left me altogether after I inhaled a short time, and in a few days I was enabled to wear leather shoes, which previously I could not do. I am now, after three months, thank God, better than I have been for many years, my appetite returned, and I can eat, drink, and sleep. From being very corpulent, I am much reduced in size, and I walked three miles yesterday.

I am, Sir,

Your grateful and obedient servant,

NATH. HIGGS.

Pimlico, August 7, 1830.

SIR :

Since I have left off attending to your practice I have been enabled to attend to my business. I am frequently obliged to be up till two or three o'clock in the morning, to attend to my brewing, and I am happy to say that I have not felt the slightest incon-



venience or return of gout ; and I am happy to say that I am getting stronger and more active every day.

I am, Sir,

Your very grateful and obedient servant,

NATHANIEL HIGGS.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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24, Grafton Street, July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

I have much pleasure in expressing my thanks to you for the great relief your treatment has given to me. When I first sent to you, my throat was very much ulcerated, and in a high state of inflammation, which had been very troublesome, more or less, for the last three years ; but now the inflammation is subsided, and my general state of health is very much improved.

I am, dear Sir,

Your very obliged, humble servant,

HENRY PELHAM HENEAGE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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49, Dorset Street, Portman Square, London,

July 1, 1830.

SIR :

In the autumn of 1819, being then seventeen years of age, I caught a severe cold, which occasioned a pain in my chest, and entirely deprived me of the use of my limbs. By the advice of Dr. B., I used hot baths every second night for the space of a month, which produced swellings in all my joints. These

swellings were reduced by a medicine, of which I took two table-spoonfuls three times a day, for about six weeks. I was then pronounced well; but it was deemed expedient that I should go to a watering-place to re-establish my strength. I went accordingly, and bathed every morning regularly for about a month. Soon after my return home, I felt an acute pain in the joint of the left thigh, which lasted about a month. The doctor who before attended me said that it was merely the remains of the former disease, and that time would soon restore me. In the course of about two months afterwards the pain returned. The doctor again assured me that time alone would remove it, but advised me to try a second time the effect of sea-baths. It was then winter, and I did not revisit the sea-side until the September following, being advised that in that month sea-bathing is the most beneficial. In the interim I had two more severe attacks, each of which continued about five weeks.

From this period until 1825, no remedy was employed, as time alone, it was supposed, could effect a cure, and I continued regularly to suffer for about four or five times each year. In this year I applied to the late Dr. B., an eminent physician in Dublin, where I then resided. After enquiring very minutely into the origin and nature of my disease, he prescribed some drops to be taken at bed-time, the effect of which was intended to cause perspiration. This remedy, like the others I had previously tried, proved also ineffectual, and my case was then considered hopeless.

In the year 1828, I applied to Dr. E——, in London, who ordered me some pills, which produced such an effect on the sight as to render me almost in-



capable of either reading or writing, in addition to which they caused an excessive heat over the whole body. I took these pills for about a month, and fancied I experienced some relief, which I attributed to the efficacy of these pills; but in this I was deceived, as shortly afterwards being again attacked, they failed in procuring me the slightest mitigation of suffering. The same doctor then performed an operation, by thrusting into the fleshy part of the joint a needle about an inch and a half long, which remained in for about two hours. The instrument I used seventeen times, but derived no benefit from it. This was about the end of December 1828, or the beginning of January 1829.

During the whole of last year I suffered but slight attacks. In January the present year, I was again attacked with the most excruciating pains, and applied again to Dr. E., who ordered some pills as before, an electuary, and the use of the needle. I continued the pills and electuary five or six weeks, but the needle I used only six times; yet they did not produce the desired effect.

In April, however, I was recommended by a friend to consult Dr. K\*\*\*\*, and on the 27th of that month I waited on him. Dr. K\*\*\*\* ordered me to be immediately cupped and blistered, the latter of which remedies was to be repeated. To this operation I submitted willingly, and by Dr. K.'s advice, laid myself up for a fortnight, at the expiration of which I felt somewhat relieved. Being in a very debilitated state, I was then recommended by the same doctor to spend a week in the country. No sooner did I attempt to walk than the pain returned, as bad, if not worse than before.



On the 11th ultimo I returned from the country, and applied to Mr. St. John Long. The result of the system adopted by this gentleman has been so successful, that after my third visit, I experienced the greatest benefit, and when one week only had expired, my pain was entirely removed ; nor have I to this day felt the least symptom of it, but continued to improve rapidly, and enjoy, at present, better bodily health than I have, to my remembrance, experienced for many years ; and I take the opportunity of acknowledging the very eminent service rendered to me by Mr. St. John Long.

WILLIAM CONWAY.

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Bensham Lodge, Surrey,  
26th of July, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

On hearing that some of your patients have written, to testify their sense of benefit received from your cures, I now send you a few lines in gratitude for the speedy relief afforded by your system to a very bad sore throat, with which I was seized last winter, quinsey being then a very prevalent complaint.

I had seen the danger and tediousness attending recovery from this evil in others, and after suffering much from pain and a feeling of suffocation during one night and part of the next morning, with total inability to swallow, from the size of the lump in my throat, your application, on being made for a minute or two on the outside of my neck, brought the inflammation to the surface of the skin and broke the ulcer within, which of course diminished the pain much, and



enabled me by two o'clock to take luncheon. I eat with some pain still. In the evening you were so kind as to call and make a similar application, which lessened perceptibly the difficulty of swallowing. Next morning, most certainly, not the slightest pain, or even appearance of internal or external inflammation remained.

I ought also to remind you of another occasion, on which your cure proved even more instantaneously beneficial, *viz.* when my baby of eight months old was suffering from high fever and uneasiness attendant on teething, accompanied by cold in the head and great heavings. This attack had lasted two days, and was very severe. When you applied your applications to his head, face, and chest, a faint irritation appeared for a moment on the skin. This seemed to exhale away. In not more than five minutes, the flushing of his face, the fever in his head and chest, were perfectly gone, his skin had resumed the pleasant cool usual to a very healthy infant, and his spirits became so high, that I feared his being quite off his rest for that night ; but, on the contrary, he went to sleep in ten minutes, and slept soundly : indeed, since that time, he has not had an attack again.

If these few lines can be of any use to you, it will give me much pleasure that you accept them as some mark of the estimation your services are held in by,

Your obliged,

H. MACDONALD.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

*From Mrs. General Ashworth.*

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

July 27, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

I feel much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your system.

In the spring of 1830 I was taken ill with fever, shiverings, and a bad sore throat. The surgeon who attended me kept me in my bed two days, and gave the usual remedies in those cases ; but the disorder continued to increase till my whole mouth and tongue were ulcerated. The third day I sent and begged you would call and see me, which you did, and applied your remedy to my throat. After rubbing it about five minutes the pain had entirely left me ; before bed-time I was able to swallow with perfect ease, and by the next morning had not the least fever, pain, or any illness left.

Shortly after my housekeeper was taken ill in the same way, but with a more ulcerated throat than mine. I lost no time in taking her to your house, and had her throat rubbed a few minutes, when she lost all pain in swallowing, and by the next day was free from fever, and told me that she should not have known she had been ill.

I beg to say, that one of the under servants had a similar attack at the same time, and preferred calling in a surgeon. She kept her bed a week, and was at least another recovering her strength.

I remain your most obedient,

M. ASHWORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.



*In the ensuing case, as appears from the following extract, I could not give hopes of a radical cure, and therefore I did not feel justified in inducing so elderly and infirm a patient to undertake a fatiguing journey of two hundred miles, to place himself under my care.*

Dunstable, April 16, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

Notwithstanding I have had no encouragement from you to undertake so long a journey, I have continued to travel about two hundred miles since Wednesday morning last, and hope to arrive in London before two o'clock to-morrow, and that you will allow me a conference with you at your own house.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS LLOYD.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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*The following are extracts from Col. Lloyd's case, drawn up by himself.*

First, I am seventy-four years of age, and for the last ten years I have been subject to winter cough, which has increased for the last four or five, so as to confine me to the house entirely—ankles have swelled, and upon pressure become indented. My physician gave me pills and laudanum, noon and morning, to procure sleep, to which I was almost a stranger, and for the stomach four grains of calomel and eight of Dover's powders. I cannot lie long on either side,

but sit bolstered up by five or six pillows. After a paroxysm of coughing I sink on my left side.

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My system being such as always to afford more or less relief, even in cases in which a radical cure is not to be expected, Col. Lloyd found that the use of my remedies produced a great mitigation of the symptoms of his disorder, and I was anxious that he should have remained longer than his engagement in the country allowed of. The relief he experienced will appear from the following letter; and had Colonel Lloyd been enabled to continue some time longer under my care, I should have had no doubt of restoring him to the enjoyment of many years of greatly improved health.

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8, Duke Street, Manchester Square,  
June 9, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

As I am obliged to leave London this day, and contrary to your desire that I should remain some further time under a system that has proved so beneficial to me, I can do no less than most cordially thank you for that great and surprising benefit that I have received in the short space of seven weeks. I was then suffering under a most severe cough, which obliged me every night to expectorate a phlegm and mucus which four or five handkerchiefs would hardly contain, and I seldom could procure above two hours' sleep. At present, thank God, I rarely cough half a dozen times in the night, and enjoy five or six hours rest. If the cough should make its approaches when the



winter comes on, I will again avail myself of your invaluable discovery, and

I am, dear Sir,  
Your obliged humble servant,  
THOMAS LLOYD.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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Great George Street, Westminster,  
6th August, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

In compliance with your request, I have pleasure in stating that I have derived benefit from your treatment of a spasmodic affection of my throat, to which I have been subject for many years at intervals. It had been very troublesome during last autumn and winter, and I had tried, without success, remedies which had formerly relieved me. I put myself under your directions about the middle of last February, and felt gradually relieved; and when I went out of town for a short time in the middle of April, I was enabled to walk up steep hills, and to use violent exercise, without bringing on the spasm, which I could not have done for many months before. I have never since had any recurrence of the complaint. Whether you have permanently removed it or not, I cannot yet say, for I have at other times been as well as I am now. It will require some time to assure me that the *cause* of my complaint is removed.

This you considered (as other persons whom I have consulted have done) to be a local inflammation in the throat. The application you made to the exterior surface of it, did for some time produce a discharge

through the skin, but unlike an ordinary blister, when the inflammatory matter was apparently abstracted, the very same application continued, had the effect of healing the skin.

This effect I have seen in other cases. I have also seen its extraordinary power of extracting and subduing recent and violent inflammation of the throat, arising from sudden colds. During the time I was under your care, I took no internal medicine, and yet my digestion was better than usual, and my general health improved.

I think I am bound to state, that of many persons I have seen under your care, I never saw one who was the worse for what you prescribed. It will give me much pleasure, if I shall be enabled, after a full trial, to say to you, that I consider myself permanently relieved.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SPOTTESWOOD,\*

of Spotteswood House, Lander, N. B.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

*From Mrs. General Ashworth.*

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

August 29, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

I beg leave to forward a statement of the extraordinarily quick manner in which both my husband and

\* This gentleman is now perfectly well.



self were recovered when attacked by the unpleasant disorder just now so prevalent in London.

On Tuesday last, I was suddenly seized with sickness, shivering, and pain in my head and all my limbs, accompanied by so much fever, as to cause slight delirium during the night. Very early in the morning, I sent to request you would visit me, and apply your remedies. Within half an hour after, I remained free both from pain and fever, and was so well as to join the family in the evening. A second application completed the cure, and the next day I drove out as usual, calling at your house to prove the fact of my having been restored in this expeditious manner.

My husband's attack was exactly similar to mine, and he was recovered as quickly.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your's truly,

M. ASHWORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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*From the Marchioness of Ormond.*

Kilkenny, January 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR :

As I was obliged to leave England before your trial came on, and shall not have it in my power to return in time to attend it, I write that you may rest assured that my absence does not proceed from any change of opinion in regard to your system and most valuable discovery, which I hope will in time be fairly appreciated. I am happy to say my daughter has never had the slightest return of her headaches, and I

never saw her in such good health as she has been since you saw her, for which I feel most thankful, and am very sorry I am not able to state in person how much I feel indebted to you for your care and attention to her.

Believe me, dear Sir,  
Your sincere friend, and much obliged,  
G. L. ORMOND.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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Wells, Somerset, March 22, 1831.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I send you this letter, not from a consciousness of your requiring my humble aid in order to restore you to the character of a gentleman, nor to re-establish your reputation concerning your valuable discovery in the art of healing, for after the high testimonials which have already appeared from the press, I am convinced no persons but those of a vindictive or envious principle would attempt to impugn either the one or the other; I have no object of this nature in view, and I write to offer you freely and honestly my grateful acknowledgements for the services which you have rendered to Mrs. Fussell, my only daughter, and myself. I am sensible this would have come with a better grace if I had written during your trials of cruel and unmerited persecutions, but I waited to see if the benefit received would prove as many have represented, merely transitory; and thinking it may now afford you some degree of gratification, I enclose it.

Mrs. Fussell, whom I introduced to you in March last, had suffered much *for upwards of ten years, from hepatic derangements, and the disease appeared to be gra-*



*dually degenerating, for it had taken on those symptoms which usually mark approaching consumption to an alarming extent*; in this state was she when I placed her under your care: I shall not mention the names of those medical gentlemen whom I previously consulted on her account, for I respect them all highly for their kind and solicitous attention; besides, it may appear to savour of an uncharitable spirit; moreover, they were considered to rank amongst the highest of their profession in their respective neighbourhoods; but their efforts produced only a temporary relief, and I most unequivocally declare, her case was considered almost a lost one, and many of my own friends as well as myself looked upon it as a forlorn hope, but considered it a *duty* not to leave a stone unturned as long as the remotest prospect remained of getting good, though to use their own words, they had but little faith in your practice: however, to avoid running to an unnecessary length in this case, I shall just touch upon my daughter's case; from the time of her losing the measles, she suffered severe pain in the left ear, which after awhile discharged a good deal of matter, and eventually became quite deaf in it, in these circumstances I entrusted her to you also.

With regard to myself, I had not for many years been without *headache, accompanied with violent pains in my stomach, and at times otherwise very unwell*; you may remember that in August I took my leave of you with Mrs. Fussell and my daughter, they having been in attendance at your house five months, and myself not as many weeks, and I am rejoiced to say *they are both perfectly recovered from their afflictions*; and as to myself, *I have neither ache nor pain!*

I ought to remark, that before Mrs. Fussell went to

you she dared not eat anything but what may be called a tit-bit, or some delicate morsel, suited to her weak stomach and tender constitution ; now she partakes of whatever my table affords, with impunity ! There is another circumstance, which I consider not unworthy of notice, until Mrs. Fussell became your patient, she was almost in the daily habit of taking calomel, blue pill, colocynth, or something of the kind prescribed ; but I conscientiously believe *she has not taken sixpenny-worth of medicine during the last eleven months* ; and to conclude, I assert without hesitating that I attribute the *whole benefit* which we have individually derived, with the blessing of the Almighty, to your skill, kindness, and perseverance, and as long as I live I hope to remain sensible of it.

Believe me,

My dear friend,

to be yours, very truly,

THOMAS FUSSELL.



EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE  
ON THE  
INQUEST  
ON  
THE LATE MISS CATHERINE CASHIN;  
27th & 30th AUGUST 1830.

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COURT HOUSE,  
*August 27, 1830.*

Mr. ADOLPHUS having been heard on the part of Mr. Long,

MISS MATILDA CHRISTIAN

was then called and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. What is your christian name?—*A.* Matilda.

You are a single lady?—Yes.

Do you live with your family?—With my brother.

Where?—No. 30, North Bank, Regent's Park.

Do you know Mr. Long, the gentleman whose name has been mentioned here?—I was a patient of his.

How long have you been under his care?—Some time.

But for long; I do not mean as to a week or two?—I have left him for some time. I was a patient of his.

For what complaint did you attend him?—It was considered consumption.

Had you been under the care of any other medical men before for that complaint?—Yes.

Were they men of eminence in that art?—Certainly.

In what way did Mr. Long treat you? What did he do for you?—He treated me as his patient according to his system.

Did he make any wound or sore on any part of you?—Several.

Whereabouts did he make those sores?—On my chest, on my left side, on my back, and on my temples also.

Did you recover under his care?—Certainly.

Did you call in any other assistance or advice, or recover entirely under his care?—Entirely under his care.

And is that recovery not only to your own satisfaction, but also to your friends and all that knew you?—Most decidedly.

Did the sores you mention occasion the bringing away of any part of the surface of the outer skin?—Yes.

How long is it that you have left the care of Mr. Long: I do not speak as to days exactly?—I think I may say, I have been perfectly recovered for six months.

Having left attending him?—Yes.

Have the wounds left any sear or mark upon you?—Sometimes, when I am very cold, you may see the mark.

Not permanently?—No; when I am cold it will shew, but that is all the mark that is left.

(*By the Coroner.*) What induced you to imagine that you were consumptive?—I heard that it had been so stated by the medical men who attended me. The medical gentleman who attended me when I was confined to my bed, stated that nothing would do me good but change of air. I heard his opinion. The medical gentleman so stated to my friends, and they told the servant, who told me that it was his decided opinion that I could not live long.

What complaint were you labouring under then?—I had a very bad cough indeed.

Was it a sudden cough, or had it been on you for some time?—I had been ill for some length of time. I had been from a child in a bad state of health, but I had not the cough constantly.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did the medical gentleman you mention say, your case was consumption?—Yes.

They were of that opinion?—Yes, I understood so. He did not say it to me, it was said to my friends. I dare say that



medical gentleman would say it here. When I went to see that medical gentleman, so much was I altered in appearance and health, that when I entered the room he did not know me in the least. He said he could not believe it possible: he said it was a most decided cure, he told my friends, of consumption.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) He told your friends that in your presence, I suppose?—No, not in my presence.

He told you he considered you were cured of consumption?—He told my friends so. I understood he expressed a wish to see me, and when I entered the room I said, “how do you do, sir?” He did not know me in the least, and brought a chair, and asked me to sit down; and I said, “I think, sir, you must have forgotten me.” When I mentioned to him my name, he said, “God bless me, I did not know you.” He asked me whether all the symptoms that I had when he attended me had left me, and I said “yes,” and he said it is most wonderful. He said, “I never saw any body appear in better health than you do now.” When he attended me I was very ill indeed, and kept my bed.

(*By a Juror.*) Perhaps some time had elapsed in the interval. You had been in the country to receive the benefit of fresh air?—Oh dear, no, I have not been in the country since I left Mr. Long.

Do you think that your complaint was a confirmed consumption and a hectic cough?—I cannot pretend to say myself: it was declared to be a consumption, and I was told by my friends that the medical gentleman considered it to be such.

Did the sores affect your inside?—Not in the least.

They were not, perhaps, very bad sores?—They were sore.

Were you obliged to be confined to your bed?—Oh, dear, no. During the time I had the sores I went to Mr. Long. Before that I was not able to walk at all; but during the time I had the sores I was able to walk from my residence at North Bank to Harley Street, during the time the sores were on me.

Who was your medical man?—Mr. Thomas, of Leicester Place; he attended my mother when she died.

I think you stated, that you had several medical gentlemen attending you?—I had two during the time I was so ill. I always had been ill from a child.

You did not know you were very ill till the servant told you?  
—I knew I was very ill from my own feelings, and I was quite convinced that I never should recover.

I believe your servant told you that the doctor had said so?  
—My servant told me, that the doctor said it was impossible I could live long.

How did you hear of Mr. Long?—My friends saw it in the paper; and knowing that I had been given up by the medical men, they took me to Mr. Long.

Was it from an advertisement in the paper?—There were some cases in the paper of Mr. Long's, and in consequence they took me to him.

Have you any objection to state the operation you underwent at Mr. Long's?—I had the same operation performed as the deceased underwent.

Was the operation by rubbing?—By the rubbing and the inhaling.

Do you know what it is that is inhaled?—Not in the least.

Had it any particular taste or smell?—No; I never had any thing like it before.

Do you know whether Mr. Long treats for any other disease except consumption?—Several besides consumption.

Do you know of any others which have been cured besides consumption?—Yes.

Will you favour us with the name of any person?—Miss Roxbrough; she was cured by Mr. Long.

For what complaint?—I believe she had a complication of diseases.

(*By the Coroner.*) By the same means?—Precisely the same.

What was it that you were rubbed with?—A liquid.

What it was composed of you were not informed?—No.

Did Mr. Long rub it in with his hand?—No.

Did he put it in an instrument, and rub it on in that way: how was it used?—It was used with a sponge.

Did he take it in his hand?—Yes, in his hand.

Did he use it himself?—Sometimes.

And sometimes, I suppose, it was used by females?—Yes.

Did he give you any dressing, Miss Christian?—No, not



any thing, but the same which the other young ladies had, which was merely a cabbage-leaf.

How do you know that?—From the young ladies who were in the room, who told me; there never was any other description of application used to Mr. Long's patients.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you see any other application?—Not any application to produce a sore.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Were there a great many patients under his care?—A great many.

Were they all treated in the same way?—Yes, they were.

Was the same thing applied when the sore was made?—Yes; the same thing was applied when the sore was made.

(*By a Juror.*) Were you there when the young lady, Miss Cashin, was there?—I saw her once; I had left then.

Did the application produce an immediate sore or redness at the time, or become sore afterwards?—An immediate sore only where I felt the pain.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did it, immediately upon applying it, make the sore; or after applying it repeatedly, make the sore?—Immediately it was applied.

(*By a Juror.*) Did it destroy the skin at the time?—It takes the surface of the skin off; it makes it have a red appearance.

Pray did you enter into any engagement to keep it secret?—Oh, yes.

By oath, I mean?—I merely wrote on a piece of paper.

But you did not kiss the book?—No; nor should I have stated what description of application it was, but it appears to me quite necessary, because so much of the case has been before the public.

You do not know it was exactly the same application as the one from which this young lady died?—I only go by what the ladies told me; the ladies who were there at the same time, told me that it was the same.

Were you not at that time in the country?—No, I was not.

(*By the Coroner.*) How long did you remain in the country?—I remained sometimes a month at a time.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You called on Mr. Long occasion-



ally, when you thought proper?—Yes; the way I saw Miss Cashin was by merely calling on Mr. Long.

(*By a Juror.*) Are you a friend of Mr. Long's?—He has been a kind friend to me.

How long have you known Mr. Long?—Two years ago.

Did you see advertisements of Mr. Long's?—My friends saw Mr. Long's cases in the paper, and they took me to Mr. Long's about two years ago. I have not been constantly with Mr. Long during all that time.

Was there blood or matter produced from the wound?—Yes, and the inflammation I have mentioned.

Was there any thing discharged?—Yes, a great discharge.

A pint at a time?—Oh, dear me, not quite so much as that.

You would not be afraid, from what you have heard, of undergoing the operation again?—Not in the least.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Now you have experienced it, would you have any hesitation in undergoing it again?—Not the slightest. I would cheerfully undergo the same thing to receive the same benefit.

Would you have any hesitation to recommend any of your relations or friends?—Not the least. I have recommended several.

(*By a Juror.*) Will you allow me to ask, whether he made any difference in applying a heavier hand to one, and a lighter to another?—None.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) In what state did the deceased appear when you last saw her?—When I saw the deceased last, she appeared to me to be a very unhealthy subject.

On what day did you see her?—Last Wednesday fortnight, I will not be positive as to the day: I am not certain as to the day.

If the deceased had recovered, would you have thought she would have recovered from consumption?—I never was there when she was there.

Did you consider, when you saw her, that she was in consumption?—I was not able to tell from her appearance whether she was in a consumption or not, therefore I cannot say whether she would recover from consumption.

Have you any opinion from what you saw?—No. I only



thought from her appearance that she was very unhealthy; but I could not tell precisely what her complaint was. It was impossible for me to say what her complaint was.

(*By a Juror.*) At the time you saw her, when you say she appeared to be a very unhealthy person, had she been some days under Mr. Long's system?—I did not inquire; I believe she had.

During what period had you a severe cough before you applied to Mr. Long?—I had a very bad cough for two months. Several times during my life I have had a bad cough, and a constant pain in my chest. Three years ago I had a very bad cough indeed, and was blistered.

How long did the cough last, three years ago?—During the whole of the winter.

Did you recover through the application of Mr. Long's system?—Yes. I recovered from the pain in my chest. I was afflicted with a constant pain in my chest, with a constant irritation in my chest. It always pained me when I walked up and down stairs.

Do you know of any person being cured who had a confirmed consumption?—It is impossible for me to say whether a person had a consumption or not; but as another proof that mine was a consumption, I should state, that I have lost my mother in a consumption, and the medical attendants stated that it was a consumption; and I have lost my sister in a consumption, and my brother in a consumption.

Were all their symptoms like those which have affected you?—I cannot say; I have lost my mother, sister, and brother, all in a consumption.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you expectorate freely before you applied to Mr. Long?—Not freely, because it pained me very much. It was not free.

Was there a considerable quantity?—I used to bring up a great deal in the morning; I was very much troubled with a cough.

Was there any appearance of blood?—I have seen blood about three times.

Did you perspire during the night?—Very much; only during the last illness.



Did you spit up hard lumps?—I certainly did; when I used to expectorate into the water it sunk to the bottom.

You say, Mr. Long made an application to your temples?—Yes.

Did that produce a fluid like new cream from your head?—I cannot say that it did.

(*By a Juror.*) You live in North Bank?—Yes.

That is a healthy spot. I am happy to see you look so well.

You say that Mr. Long took the sponge in his hand and rubbed the part affected, and that that removed the skin from the place he applied it to?—Yes.

Do you think, if he had taken the sponge and applied it to any part which was not affected, that it would likewise have removed the skin?—No, quite the contrary; the same application where I had pain took away the skin; but where I did not feel any pain, it took no more effect than a drop of cold water.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did the skin become of a dark brown colour?—No, the same application produced the sore and took away the inflammation, and removed the pain. As the inflammation went away so the sore healed, although it was rubbed every day in the same way, by means of which the sore had been produced.

Then it does not cast off an eschar?—No, it took away the inflammation.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mr. Long tell you where the pain was?—I told Mr. Long where the pain was.

I understand, that as to some of his patients he finds out where the pain is?—Yes, he does.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask you, whether the matter you spit into the basin sunk to the bottom and there remained?—It sunk to the bottom.

Did you observe what became of it?—Those lumps I spoke of, which I expectorated, they sunk to the bottom; and when the water was emptied away, they stuck to the bottom of the vessel.

(*By a Juror.*) Then your pain must have been very bad when you went to Mr. Long's?—I had a very bad pain indeed in the chest, and I went to Mr. Long's for the pain that I suffered.



Were you subject to fits and convulsions?—Very bad convulsions indeed.

Have you suffered from a fall?—I cannot say that I have fallen down.

Have you broken any of your ribs?—Not to the best of my knowledge. I do not think any of my ribs have been broken.

Now you are well, would you go to Mr. Long's and submit to the same means?—I would willingly undergo any of his means, because they would take no effect on me, as I am well.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Being now well, you would willingly go to Mr. Long's and submit to his means, because, being well, they would have no effect upon you?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Being intimate with Mr. Long, are you in the habit of making morning calls upon him?—Sometimes I call upon Mr. Long. I call upon Mr. Long perhaps once in a month or two.

Have you seen him since this investigation took place?—I have not seen him until I saw him in his own Practice-room.

When?—On Sunday.

And did he request you to come forward?—Yes, he requested me to come forward with his other patients.

You called upon him on Sunday?—I received a note from Mr. Long, requesting me to attend with his other patients, and I called on Mr. Long on Sunday to know what I was to attend for.

How long is it since you have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Long at your own house?—I do not know.

He frequently calls?—He never called but once.

Did you ever ask Mr. Long what he thought of Miss Cashin?—Never.

Did he ever mention Miss Cashin to you?—Never; I did not know the young lady's name.

Did he not mention her name to you on Sunday?—On Sunday he never mentioned her name to me.

I think you had been present when she was there?—I saw her once, but did not know who she was.

(*By the Coroner.*) What was the occasion of your making the application when you were well?—To prove whether it would take any effect.



So that you had some doubt about it?—I had been informed of it, and I wished to prove whether the same application which produced the sore would not make the sore when I was well.

(*By a Juror.*) What induced you to go to Mr. Long to try the experiment?—I said I would go, to prove whether it was the case; whether the thing which had cured me and produced a sore, would not take effect on me when I was well.

When did that occur to you?—Within the last six months.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was it within the last six days?—Oh no, not within the last six days. I had not been to Mr. Long's for some time.

(*By a Juror.*) Mr. Long never told you what the ingredients were, or what you inhaled?—No.

Yet he bound you down to secrecy?—Yes.

(*By the Coroner.*) You say it is perfectly tasteless?—It is like nothing I ever tasted before; it is different from any thing I ever had before.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You were asked whether this was or not water? Was it used in the patients' room, where they were all undergoing the application at the time?—Yes.

Out of the same vessel, and the same materials, that they had all applied to them?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Were they ill or well?—All ill.

How do you know that they did not go for an experiment?—If they went for an experiment, how was it that it would not produce a sore upon me as well as upon them? They were all ill.

Did you see any of the sores?—I saw the sores being rubbed at the same time, and out of the same vessel, and the same liquid which produced a sore upon them took no effect on me.

Would you have any objection, if Mr. Long brought the liquid here, to be rubbed now?—I do not think Mr. Long would bring it.

When Mr. Long bound you to secrecy, was it as to the operation or the ingredients?—As to the operation, not to say what it was. But since that, it has been explained the way the patients are operated upon, and it is no longer any use my saying that I will not say what the operation was.



Do you think you were bound in honour not to tell any of your friends?—I did not tell them what was done to me during the time I was there. Of course, when I said I would not say what was done in Mr. Long's room, I did not tell.

You have no objection to undergo it again?—Not the slightest.

When Mr. Long bound you down to secrecy, you did not know what the application was?—I did not know.

He did not tell you?—He did not.

(*The Coroner.*) You may go now, Ma'am; I am very sorry you have been detained so long.—(*Miss Christian.*) Pray do not say anything about that. I am happy to come forward to do justice to a man who has done justice to me.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Your name is Matilda Christian; you are a single woman, and reside at No. 30, North Bank, Regent's Park. You say that you are a patient of Mr. Long. Your complaint was considered consumption. *You have been under the care previously of eminent medical men.* Mr. Long made several sores on you on the chest, on the left side, and the back, and on the temples. *You recovered entirely under his care, and the recovery is most decidedly to the satisfaction of you and your friends.* The sores mentioned brought away a part of the surface or outer skin with the inflammation. You have left the care of Mr. Long for six months. *That you had a very bad cough; that you had been in a bad state of health from a child. You heard that your medical attendant had said that nothing but change of air would do you good.* There are no marks left on your person in consequence of the sores; they are not perceptible except when you are very cold. The sores did not effect your stomach at all. While under Mr. Long's care, you walked from home to Mr. Long's at Harley Street, *but before that you were confined to your bed.* Mr. Thomas, of Leicester Place, was your medical attendant. You were rubbed and you inhaled, and you underwent the same operation that the deceased did. Miss Roxbrough was cured by Mr. Long of a complication of diseases, and by precisely the same means. You were rubbed with a liquid; you were not informed what it was composed of; it was used with a sponge; Mr. Long took the sponge in his



hand, sometimes his assistants applied the sponge. He gave you no dressing except a cabbage-leaf. The same application was made to all his patients on whom the sores were produced, as you were informed by the patients; it produced an immediate sore; it took the surface of the skin off. You made an engagement to keep secret Mr. Long's practice; you signed a book. You met the deceased at Mr. Long's when you called at his house as a visitor. Inflammation, blood and matter, were produced by the wounds. You would willingly undergo the like treatment again, and you would recommend your friends to Mr. Long's care to receive the same benefit. You say, the deceased looked very unhealthy when you saw her. You think you saw her on Wednesday fortnight last; you believe she had then been some days under Mr. Long's care.

*You lost your father, mother, brother, and sister by consumption, and their symptoms were similar to yours. You expectorated, but not freely. You have seen blood but three times. You perspired very much at night only during the last illness. You brought up hard lumps, which sunk in water; they stuck to the bottom of the vessel. Being now well, you would willingly go to Mr. Long's and submit to any of his means, because, being well, his application would have no effect on you. Since you have been well you have been to Mr. Long's, and his application then had no effect. You underwent the same to prove the fact. The experiment was tried on you in the practice-room, with the same liquid as was at that time being used on the patients who were then in the room with you, and had sores. You went by accident, not by appointment.*

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

#### MR. REGINALD JAMES BLEWITT

was then called, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. What are you, Sir?—A. A solicitor.

Where do you reside?—I am staying at Brighton; I am not practising at present; I am residing at Brighton; I came up for the purpose of giving evidence on this inquest on hearing of it.

Do you know Mr. Long?—I do.



How long have you known him?—Since the 3d of February last.

Did you attend him in consequence of any complaint that you were afflicted with?—I did.

What was the complaint?—I met with an accident, in the first instance, in going from Dover to Boulogne, and being very studious in my profession, and from other circumstances, I did not at the time attend to it; in consequence of that great debility ensued, and the glands in the different parts of my body began to swell.

Was that debility arising from the unattended wound and the swelling of the glands?—Exactly so; and my digestion was also much impaired.

What course of treatment did Mr. Long use towards you?—In the first instance, he made an application to my wound; at the time I went to him the wound was attended with great inflammation, and it shewed symptoms of erysipelas, and it was very painful. The first application that he made was painful for two hours; it then went away, and the wound, in the course of the following day, began to assume a better appearance.

What did Mr. Long apply; was it a sort of liquid, which he put on with a sponge?—Exactly so; I also inhaled at the same time.

At first, you say, it was attended with considerable pain; that the first application occasioned you pain for about two hours, and after that the pain ceased, and the wound began to put on a healthy appearance?—Yes; the pain caused by the application went away.

After two hours you were quite out of pain?—Exactly so.

And the wound assumed a healthy appearance?—Yes.

Did you go on for some time applying to Mr. Long?—Yes; I attended him every day for six months, and had the application every day.

Did you also inhale at the same time?—I did.

When you were in attendance, were there also a great many other patients?—A great many.

Were they attended at the same time?—Yes.



Did it appear to you that the same liquid was used to all?—  
I am quite sure of it.

Was any other portion of the liquid applied to any other part of you except that which had the sore?—Not in the first instance.

Was it at all?—Yes, by my own desire.

Were those parts of you perfectly sound and healthy?—I had it, in the first instance, applied to my breast, because I fancied it would strengthen my digestive organs, and it produced a discharge, rather a trifling one.

By whom were you recommended to try that application?—I was recommended by the patients, as we conversed together from time to time.

Then do I understand you rightly, that it was not at Mr. Long's request, but at the suggestion of other patients in the room?—I asked to have it done.

What effect did that application produce to other parts where there was no wound?—On my breast it produced a discharge; it was rather a trifling discharge; it remained open for a few days, and by continuing the application it healed of itself.

You say that you continued the application, and that it healed it?—Yes; the same that made it, healed it. I then had it applied between my shoulders.

What effect did that produce?—It produced a very great discharge from those parts.

How long did that discharge continue?—A fortnight, perhaps.

By the use of these means did you become better or worse?—Better, considerably.

Perfectly re-established?—Yes; I could eat and drink any thing I liked, and the wound in my back also healed up by continuing the same application.

Was the wound in your leg healed, and your general state of health re-established by that which you had from Mr. Long?—My general state of health is completely re-established, and the wound in my leg is healed; the wound covered a considerable space (I can tell you the size of it), and from time to time there were various openings made in the wound; I should think it comprised a space as large as this book altogether; as large as a duodecimo volume.



Did that become cured?—It is all healed now, except a space of about a pin's head.

Had you, before you went to Mr. Long's, been under the care of a very eminent medical operator?—I had.

Did that gentleman give you hopes of recovery, or did he give you up?—I cannot say he said any thing to me about it, and therefore what I state would not be strictly speaking evidence; but I understood he considered my case as one of the most desperate cases of the kind that he ever saw; that I was told by another medical man who attended him in consultation.

(*By a Juror.*) I am desirous to ask you, whether your hearing was also improved by the application at Mr. Long's?—Undoubtedly.

Was an application made to your ear?—No.

Had Mr. Long a great many patients while you were there?—A great number.

Was the room filled?—Yes.

As some went out, others came in?—Yes, always.

Was the room as large as this?—There are plenty of rooms in Mr. Long's house.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you ever apply any part of this lotion to other places than those you have mentioned?—In the first instance, I had it rubbed all round my wound, and it seemed to mark out the boundaries of the wound; it seemed to define with a sort of red mark, the precise boundaries of the wound, and it did not affect the parts around it that were sound. I should state, that I had had the wound ever since August 1828.

(*By a Juror.*) What is the name of the medical man you allude to?—I would rather not mention the name. I came here to speak the truth, and I do not wish to do any person an injury.

(*A Juror.*) There would be no injury done by naming the person.

(*The Coroner.*) I do not know that it is material. He had the advice of a medical gentleman; that gentleman failed in making a cure, and he had recourse to another gentleman, and he cured him by some application which he made to his leg.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) As far as applies to me, it would be to the interest of my client that the person should be named; because,



where he had failed and my client had succeeded, it would be a great trophy for him.

(*Mr. Blewitt.*) This eminent medical man saw me but once. The person who told me of this eminent medical man, who was called in consultation with him, that medical man had attended me for two or three months, and he had told me that the eminent medical man had considered my case was one of the most desperate cases he ever saw. He was called in and he gave his opinion, and recommended a course to be pursued which put me in very violent pain. It did me no good, and brought on erysipelas inflammation. It was under these circumstances that I went to Mr. Long.

(*By a Juror.*) Who was the gentleman who attended you?—I must decline naming the gentleman,

Was your case a case of consumption?—I never pretended it was a case of consumption.

Was it from free living?—I should rather think it was from abstinence. I used to go for twelve hours without eating at all; but after I had been to Mr. Long I recovered my appetite, and took to drinking porter and ale.

Does Mr. Long recommend free living?—He does. I ought to mention, that during the time my back was discharging in the way I have described, in the course of three weeks, in about that time, I increased nearly a stone in weight, while my back was discharging.

Which do you think done you good, eating and drinking, or Mr. Long's application?—I think both; and in answer to that I would make one further observation: till I went to Mr. Long I could not get any appetite; it was Mr. Long's mode of treatment that gave me an appetite.

Do you think it was Mr. Long's mode of treatment that gave you an appetite?—Yes. Before I went to him I had hardly any appetite at all, and from that time my appetite began to improve, till at last I could eat and drink in the way I have described; and till that I had no appetite at all, I could not eat a mutton chop.

Did Mr. Long use the application about your head; did he produce that spot upon your forehead?—No, he did not; it is a mere common eruption that I have been troubled with. I con-



sider myself to be rather of a strenuous constitution, and at times my body has been perfectly covered with spots.

Then you do not consider that Mr. Long's remedy has done that any good?—Yes, I do.

It has not perfectly cured you?—It has done what I have described.

We have been told by one of his patients, that he has rubbed his own face with this liquid?—I have seen him rub his own face.

Perhaps you have not been to Mr. Long's lately?—I came up on Wednesday night.

What means have you of ascertaining what is the application he is using?—I have no knowledge whatever about it? I have no knowledge of any kind whatever.

Are you sure it is the same kind, the same identical stuff used to all the patients?—I have seen it poured out of the same bottle.

Did you see any person come there in health?—I do not suppose that they were in health if they came there to be cured.

Have you seen any body on whom it has produced the same effects as it has upon you?—Yes; I have never heard of any case in which it has failed to do good.

Then you have not tried it as an experiment?—Yes, I have rubbed it over my face since yesterday morning.

I think you said it was suggested to you by a young lady to have it applied to your chest?—No, I did not say a young lady. A patient in the room said that he had been troubled with indigestion, and he said that he had derived great benefit from it, therefore I had it applied to me; but my great wish was to have my wound cured, which I could not get cured in any other manner.

I think you said you had it applied to your back?—Yes, and it made a sore on my back; and the more sore it was the more I had it rubbed, and it ultimately ended in healing it.

Do you think the other medical gentleman wished to make you a customer of Mr. Long?—No; I mentioned to him that I was going to Mr. Long, and he said I might exercise my own discretion. He is an honourable man, and did not care whether I went to Mr. Long or not. He wished me to exercise my own free will upon the subject; he did not wish me to continue under



his care against my own inclination. I had called in the eminent medical man to whom I have alluded. I called him in consultation with the other gentleman. He considered my case was beyond any human means, because every thing had been tried. I had been above eighteen months ill. I wanted to get my wound cured if I could. I only saw the eminent medical man once; and after having been treated according to the mode he prescribed, I became much worse, and I did not think it necessary to pay a further fee to make me worse.

He did not tell you to go to Mr. Long?—No, I went to Mr. Long from my own free will.

How did you hear of him?—I heard of him in conversation.

Were you recommended to him?—Yes. Several cases were mentioned to me in which he had been successful. I exercised my own discretion. I came here to state the effect which has been produced from going to Mr. Long; I have nothing to do with any thing else.

Then you had not confidence in your eminent medical man?—I consulted the eminent medical man before I went to Mr. Long, and it was in consequence of finding these eminent medical men could do me no good that I went to Mr. Long.

I suppose it is not possible for you to tell what were the ingredients of which this liquid was composed?—No, I do not know; I know nothing of medical or chemical subjects.

Did you hear of Mr. Long by advertisement?—Certainly not. I believe Mr. Long never advertised in his life. I heard in one instance, of Mr. Braithwaite, who had been cured by Mr. Long, and that was one thing which drew my attention to it.

You say that you attended on Mr. Long?—Yes.

Then you never was so bad as not to be able to go out?—I used to go in a coach: I could scarcely cross the room.

You were not so bad as to keep your bed?—I was as bad as a man would wish to be without being quite confined to my bed. After I returned from visiting him, I rested the whole of the day on a sofa-bed. I went to him, because his practice was that he did not go out, and I was obliged to go to him. I thought it was better to risk my life in that way than to continue in the desperate state I was in.



Perhaps, if you had not been so abstemious, you would not have been so ill?—I cannot tell.

Did you find the application affect your stomach or your bowels? You said it improved your digestion.—My bowels came into a better state.

You have not been particularly disturbed in your studious avocations since?—Never.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mr. Reginald James Blewitt: You say you are a solicitor, but you are not at present practising. You say you reside at Brighton; that you have known Mr. Long since the 3d of February. You attended him in consequence of having met *with an accident in the leg, and being very debilitated, with swelling of the glands and general weakness.* He applied a liquid matter, which he put on with a sponge to the wound in the leg. At first you were in considerable pain. The application for about two hours increased the pain, and after that it was removed, and also took away the pain which you originally had, and the next day the wound assumed a more healthy appearance. You attended him every day for six months, and had the application continued every day; you also inhaled at the same time. A great many other patients were also in attendance at the same time. You say you are quite sure that the same liquid was used to all. The liquid was also applied, by your own desire, to other parts besides your leg. You had it applied to your chest, understanding from others that it would strengthen your digestive organs. It produced a discharge, rather a trifling one: on continuing the application, the wound healed. You had it then applied between the shoulders: it produced a very great discharge from those parts, and it continued a fortnight, perhaps. After the use of these means you became perfectly recovered, and can eat and drink any thing that you like. The wound on your back also healed by continuing the same application. Your general state of health has been quite re-established by Mr. Long's treatment. The wound in the leg was as large as a duodecimo volume; it is all healed now, except about the space of a pin's head. You had previously been under the care of a surgeon, and took the advice of a very eminent medical operator. *You were told by your regular medical attendant, who consulted with*



*the gentleman alluded to, that the last-mentioned gentleman considered your case the worst he had ever seen.* You say, your hearing was also improved after the application. There was no application to your ears. Mr. Long has a great number of patients. The application did not affect the parts which were sound round about the wound. You have had this wound since August, 1828. You never pretended that you had consumption. You have no knowledge of what the liquid used was composed, and it was used to all from the same vessel. The application never disturbed your stomach.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

### MRS. JANE SHARPE

was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows :—

Q. Will you favour me with your Christian name.—*A.* Jane.

Where do you live in town?—42, York Terrace, Regent's Park.

Your husband, we understand, is a General in his Majesty's service?—Yes.

Where you at any time afflicted with a consumptive complaint?—I believe I was in a consumption.

Had you been attended by medical men of considerable professional eminence?—I had.

How long?—A few weeks.

Did your health improve under the care of those medical gentlemen or not?—No.

You say, you believe your complaint was consumption. Did those medical men give you that opinion?—They said they thought there was great danger. That was not said to me; they did not tell me so. I believe that was their opinion.

After being under their care for some time, did you apply to Mr. Long?—I did.

When about was it that you applied to Mr. Long?—Nearly three months ago.

What course did he pursue with you; did you inhale?—Yes.



Did he use any thing to you externally?—Yes.

What was that?—An application he uses to all his patients.

Was it a liquid or a solid substance?—It was a liquid.

Whereabouts was that liquid applied?—To my chest and back.

What effect did it produce; did it occasion any sore?—It produced a great deal of inflammation.

Was there any discharge?—Yes.

Was there any removal of the skin; did it come off at all; or any wound?—No.

In the course of Mr. Long's application did you become better or worse?—Considerably better.

Are you still under his care, or have you discontinued attending upon him?—I am still under his care.

When did you go to him last?—Yesterday morning.

And have you been under his care, and continued so, with the knowledge and approbation of the General?—Certainly.

When you went to Mr. Long's house, were there a great number of patients there besides yourself?—A great number; many that I knew.

Were they all treated in the same manner as you were?—Yes.

Did you ever see Miss Cashin there?—Yes.

Was she treated exactly in the same manner as the other patients?—I believe so.

There appeared no difference between the treatment of the one and the other?—Not in the least.

Was Miss Cashin's mother in the habit of coming with her?—Yes.

Did you ever hear her or her mother complain to Mr. Long, or any other person, that Miss Cashin was perfectly well, and that she ought not to be treated in such a manner; did you ever hear such an observation made by either of them?—No.

On the contrary, did they both seem satisfied with the mode of treatment he was using?—Perfectly so.

Did you ever converse at all with Miss Cashin or her mother?—Very often.

Now, were these ladies free spoken, and easy in the delivery of their opinions?—Yes.



Was there any appearance of fear or hesitation about them, which would make them not communicate any complaint if they had one to make?—Not in the least.

Did it ever happen to you, to have any lotion applied to you where there was no complaint externally?—Yes.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Have you had any conversation with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin?—Yes.

When did the first conversation take place?—I do not recollect.

Did Mr. Long state his opinion of her decease? Was the conversation with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin before her death or after her death?—After her death.

Will you be kind enough to state the substance of the conversation?—I do not know the particulars.

Did Mr. Long state that Miss Cashin had died under the care of any other person?—(*The Coroner.*) You had better get what he did say.—I do not think he said any thing about that; I heard that she had been under the care of another person, but I cannot speak to it.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You did not hear Mr. Long say that any person had killed her?—No.

Did Mr. Long state to you the cause of her death?—No.

Will you be kind enough to state, as nearly as you can recollect, what passed between you and Mr. Long on the subject of Catherine Cashin's death, as near as you can recollect?—I do not recollect any thing particular. We were all speaking of it, myself and the other patients: we were all speaking of it generally.

Do you not recollect that Mr. Long attributed her death to a particular cause?—Yes.

Will you be kind enough to state the cause?—To a complaint in the stomach.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Did Mr. Long, in his conversation, tell you that he had been desirous to see her after her death, but the woman of the house, Mrs. Roddis, prevented him?—No.

Did he tell you that he had taken every care of her that his skill and judgment enabled him to do?—He did not tell me so, but I am sure he did.

Did he tell you to what he attributed the cause of the pre-



sent inquiry? Did he say any thing about jealousy of young and inferior persons in the profession?—I do not recollect it.

(*By a Juror.*) Mr. Long's practice is extensive: do you know whether he has a partner or not?—No, I do not know; I have only attended him as a patient.

Pray do you know whether, at the year's end, he makes any discount to his patients or not?—I know nothing about it.

Do you consider yourself perfectly cured?—I am still a patient.

Do you consider that you have been benefited by him?—Considerably.

(*General Sharpe.*) I am quite sure this young lady can tell you nothing more than I can, and she is very delicate, therefore, perhaps, you will permit her to withdraw.

(*By a Juror.*) Were you ever so ill that you could not attend Mr. Long?—Never.

You were not so ill as to be obliged to keep your bed since you attended him?—No.

Had you restless nights and no sleep?—Yes.

Did you know Miss Cashin before she went to Mr. Long?—No.

How did you get your information of Mr. Long; were you recommended, or by what means were you induced to go to him?—A friend of General Sharpe's recommended him to take me to Mr. Long.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mrs. Jane Sharpe: you are the wife of General Sharpe, of 42, York Terrace, Regent's Park. You say that you believe that you were in a consumption. You have been attended by men of considerable professional eminence for a few weeks: your health you do not think improved under their care: you believe they thought you were in danger. You applied to Mr. Long about three months ago. You inhaled. He used the application which he uses to all his other patients externally: it was a liquid. It was applied to your chest and back, and you say it produced a great deal of inflammation and a considerable discharge. The skin did not come off: there was no wound. You became considerably better in the course of Mr. Long's treatment. You are still under his care. You went to him last yesterday morning, and you continue under his care



with the approbation of the General. There were a great number of patients at Mr. Long's house; many that you knew: they were all treated in the same manner you were. You saw Miss Cashin there; she was treated, as you believe, as the other patients were. Her mother used to come with her. You never heard either of them say that she was perfectly well, and ought not to be treated in such a manner: on the contrary, they both seemed perfectly satisfied with the mode of treatment used. You very often conversed with Miss Cashin the elder and her mother: they were free spoken and easy in the delivery of their opinion. There was no apparent fear about them, which would prevent them making any complaint had they any to make. You have had conversations with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin's case after her death. You do not recollect the time of the first conversation: you cannot state the substance of that conversation; you do not remember the particulars. You did not hear Mr. Long say that any other medical man had killed her: he did not state the cause of her death. You say you were speaking to Mr. Long on the subject of the deceased's death with the other ladies: he attributed her death to a complaint in the stomach. You consider you have been benefited by Mr. Long's treatment.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

#### GENERAL SHARPE

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Matthew.

You are a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service?—Yes.

The lady who has just left the room is your wife?—She is.

Was she some months ago in an ill state of health?—She has been from an early period in the spring in a very delicate state of health.

Did you cause her to be attended by eminent men in the medical profession?—In her journey to town, in the month of May, she caught a severe cold, which brought on inflammation to so great a degree, that at the earnest solicitation of her father I called on Sir Anthony Carlisle, who prescribed for her. He



gave no opinion at the time ; but in the course of a few days, when I was making preparations towards her comfort, her father came to me, and informed me that Sir Anthony Carlisle thought the case so far gone, that he considered the case was hopeless, and he did not think I need put myself to any further expense : which opinion was confirmed by Sir Anthony Carlisle when I met him accidentally, and I believe he recommended me to take her home to die. I am not quite sure of that.

I am desired to ask you, sir, whether Sir Anthony Carlisle told you what species of decline it was?—It was to her father, who was a very acute man, that Sir Anthony Carlisle said she was in that state of debility ; and, in addition to that, I should mention (it is of no consequence to the case), that she had lost one sister and her mother with the same complaint, and Sir Anthony Carlisle knew of the fact, that it was a family complaint : I do not know the technical terms. In the course of my consultation with Sir Anthony Carlisle, he recommended me to take her into the country, and I took her to the vicinity of Seven Oaks two days after the consultation ; and there she continued so ill, that my friends recommended me to have further medical assistance, and Sir Alexander Creighton happened to be there, and I applied to him. I consulted Sir Alexander Creighton. He did not pronounce it, in the first instance, to be a consumption : he said he hoped it would prove that the pain in the chest was merely muscular, and I was recommended by him to put on a blister. I had no opportunity of seeing him afterwards, as he was then going to Petersburg to his daughter, who was married there. He went away the next day. According to his advice, I brought her back immediately again to town, and applied a blister according to his prescription.

Did either of the medical gentlemen speak of any application to Mrs. Sharpe by means of an instrument called the stethoscope?—No ; the blister was applied. In consequence of the blister being applied, the pain which was on that side flew directly to the back. In short, the complaint increased in spite of it, and it was at that moment that her father gave me that account. I had not got the opinion of Sir Anthony Carlisle till I had come back. She continued for three or four days to



get so much worse ; and except when she went to sleep from the fatigue of coughing, I believe she was never asleep, and you might have washed yourself in her linen, the perspiration was so *copious*. She was seen in this situation by a brother-in-law of myself, who had lost both his wives by that complaint; and he almost went down on his knees, and begged of me, as it was a hopeless case under regular treatment, he earnestly entreated me to apply to Mr. Long. I went to Mr. Long, in whom I had not the least faith, in order that it might not be said, in case of death, I had not tried what was reasonably proposed to me. If I thought there had been the least probability of her recovering, I should not have gone to Mr. Long at the moment; I merely say that. She went to Mr. Long on the 14th of June, and on the 14th and 15th (I should say those two days) she felt more irritation than she had before; but after inhaling on the third day her cough was so much altered, and having been in low spirits, myself and she having lost all hope, we positively laughed at one another, thinking there was a miraculous cure.

You say that, on the third day her cough was so much altered and *decreased*, that you thought there was a miraculous cure?—Yes : I beg to state, about ten days after visiting Mr. Long, she began to have the embrocation applied, the pain in her chest being still very severe, and she complained of constant pain. Afterwards, in the course of twenty-four hours, there was a material alteration in the pain in her chest. After being free from it for a time it came again. The application was again renewed, and gradually the occurrence of the pain was at more distant periods; and I believe for the last four or five weeks I have not heard her complain of the pain, nor has she coughed to my knowledge. She was so very ill, that when she was getting better, I certainly began, from having no confidence, to have very great, and I had the curiosity that she should be weighed; and what gave me the greatest proof of the thing doing well was, that she has gained three or four pounds since the illness has gone off.

There is an instrument called the stethoscope, was that applied to her?—It never was applied to her; I never heard of it till she was very far gone; it was mentioned to me, but it was



not by either of those gentlemen; I beg leave to say, that I knew nothing of Mr. Long. Mrs. Sharpe, when she went there, found a great many respectable women there: she went there under the patronage of Lady Johnstone, who saved me a great deal of trouble in going, and I never spoke twenty words to Mr. Long. I paid him his money and got no per-centage back. It may be said, how could I come forward to support this case? I came forward to speak to facts within my own knowledge, having seen different members of a family going down to the grave from this complaint, having known several cases of the kind, and my wife having been cured of the disorder, with no pain to herself, and with great pleasure to me.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mrs. Sharpe make any alteration in her diet?—She has eaten and drank, and Mr. Long never restricted her, and never altered her diet at all: her appetite has increased.

Was her cough very troublesome at night?—She coughed herself into a doze, and when she awoke again she began to cough. While we were at the house, I was under the obligation of sleeping in the same bed with her, and she passed the night as distressing as could be; she never ceased to cough till she was asleep, and never awoke without beginning to cough.

Had Mrs. Sharpe been in perfect health, would you have persuaded her to have gone to Mr. Long?—I did not go to Mr. Long till I thought nothing would do her good.

Would you, in your opinion, have recommended her to go to Mr. Long, knowing she had relatives who died of consumption; would you have recommended her to undergo any operation to prevent that?—When I first heard of Mr. Long I had not much faith in him, and I never applied to him till I thought no other means would do: but I say, that if she was now to relapse, I think Mr. Long has done her great justice, and I would take her back to him.

Supposing Mrs. Sharpe was in perfect health, and had lost her mother and some relatives in a consumption, supposing she was in perfect health, and you heard of Mr. Long, would you go to him with Mrs. Sharpe, to undergo any operation to prevent her going off in the same way?—I never carry her to any



body when she is in perfect health, I always prescribe for her myself. If she was ill again, knowing how much benefit she has received from Mr. Long, I would take her back to Mr. Long directly. I did not mean that she is to be cut or mangled, but I mean that she is to go to Mr. Long to undergo the same treatment as before; I believe she has been paid very great attention. I myself state to you, upon my honour, that till within these four days I have not spoken twenty words to Mr. Long. I have said, perhaps, to Mr. Long, I thought Mrs. Sharpe was a little worse; and Mr. Long would say, "It is nothing, it will go off;" and I have found always she has come round.

Suppose Mrs. Sharpe was perfectly well, and Mr. Long had seen her, and had said "I think Mrs. Sharpe will be consumptive in two months if she does not undergo this operation," would you consent to it? Would you have that confidence in Mr. Long, as to permit it, supposing she was perfectly well?—As far as that case may be concerned, I would not have recommended that she should have done it; but I have seen too much of consumption; I have seen two young beautiful women carried to the grave. If, after what I have seen of Mr. Long's mode of treatment, if Mr. Long had said to me that Mrs. Sharpe was likely to go in the same way as those two ladies, most decidedly I would have allowed her. If the case of any other person had been going on by Mr. Long, and going on favourably, and Mr. Long had said that consumption was likely to take place with respect to Mrs. Sharpe, most decidedly I would have allowed her to have undergone it.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) I wish to ask you, when Sir Alexander Creighton thought it was a muscular pain, whether he was informed that the lady had rheumatism before, and whether any palpitation of the heart was apparent at that time to have affected the organ of the heart?—Sir Alexander Creighton had a long conversation with Mrs. Sharpe. He talked about her case to her. She was much affected and cried; but she never told me what he said to her, except giving me hope from the application of the blister. But the impression on my mind was that he thought she was in danger.



Had she any expectoration?—She did not expectorate in a basin, because she would rather shut her eyes to her own disorder. My own and her wardrobe were not sufficient.

Did she ever complain of a pain in the heart?—Never, to my knowledge.

Did she ever complain of rheumatism?—I have heard her complain of rheumatism in her arms, but never in her body.

Did Mr. Long state to you that she was in a decline or a consumption?—What passed between me and Mr. Long I will detail to you: I went to Mr. Long, and after telling him the state of the case Mr. Long said, "I hope I can do her good; if I cannot, I will not undertake any thing at all." He said, "If I find I cannot do her any good, I would advise you to take her to the sea-side, and then come back to me." He saw her and felt her pulse, and looked at her and said he thought she should begin inhaling. That was all, at the moment, that passed between us.

Are you acquainted with the character of the matter inhaled, whether she stated there was any taste?—I cannot tell. I tasted it: I am a very bad one for judging of taste: I cannot tell whether it was the taste of vinegar or port wine.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you see Miss Cashin?—I believe I saw her. I did not know her.

Had you any conversation with Mr. Long respecting her case? Never: I never heard of the thing till I saw it in the newspapers, and I thought that that was a partial report; and I went to Mr. Long, and told him I would come and give my opinion, in order that justice might be done to all parties.

Did he say anything to you respecting Miss Cashin's disease?—No.

Did Mr. Long state nothing on the subject?—He stated nothing on the subject; but I heard a gentleman in his house express an opinion on it.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you ever hear in what state Miss Cashin was?—No, I did not. If you wish to ask me about the appearance of wounds, I can state what Mrs. Sharpe's were; but I know nothing about Miss Cashin's case at all.

You do not know whether Miss Cashin's case was so bad as Mrs. Sharpe's?—No; but from what I saw of Mrs. Sharpe's



case after the first rubbing, if Mr. Long had not have gone on, it would have been in a dreadful state. There was something bad in its appearance, in my opinion. After the first rubbing there was something forming under the skin, which gave her a great deal of pain; but when Mr. Long made another application, he rubbed till she said she was completely eased. If Mrs. Sharpe had tossed about and not gone back to Mr. Long, I think she would have brought a sore upon it.

You have no doubt it would have been very bad?—No, Sir.

Do you know whether Mr. Long treated for any other disorder except consumption?—I do not know. As far as I have seen Mr. Long, he has never asked me to bring any body nor come myself. I have seen a great many patients, and I have heard them say they came for different complaints. I knew nothing of it. Before Mrs. Sharpe underwent this thing I was anxious to make myself master of the thing, and I went to see the operation two or three times, in order to make myself certain that Mrs. Sharpe was not going to undergo any thing which I was afraid of.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Do you know whether Sir Anthony Carlisle is a physician or a surgeon?—I cannot tell.

Are you aware whether Sir Anthony Carlisle is acquainted with the disease of the lungs or not?—No. The cause of Sir Anthony Carlisle being called in was the desire of my wife's father. He was perfectly unknown to me in every way, except by seeing his name now and then in discussions.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Matthew Sharpe, you say you are a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service, and that the last witness is your wife. You say, from early in the spring, she has been in a very delicate state of health; she caught a very severe cold in the month of May, and it was followed by a cough. Sir Anthony Carlisle was called in, who prescribed to her; he gave you no opinion at the time. In the course of a few days it was communicated to you, that Sir Anthony Carlisle's opinion was, that she was in a deep decline. Sir Anthony Carlisle afterwards met you, and confirmed to you his opinion; and you are not quite sure, but you think he recommended you to take her home to die. You then took her into the country,



near Seven Oaks, where she continued to get worse, and you had recourse to the advice of another eminent medical gentleman; Sir Alexander Creighton was that one; he was in hopes the complaint would prove merely muscular; you brought her back to town by his advice, and a blister was applied by his directions. Her complaint increased. She continued to get much worse, and, at the request of her friends, you applied to Mr. Long. You went to him without the least faith; but in order that you might not accuse yourself of having neglected what was reasonably proposed to you. On the third day after Mrs. Sharpe's inhaling, her cough was so much altered and decreased, that you thought it was a miraculous cure; she gradually improved, and for the last four or five weeks you have not heard her complain, nor has she since had any cough. You say, the stethoscope was never applied to Mrs. Sharpe; she had considerable expectoration; she never complained of a pain in the heart; she had the rheumatism in her arms; you cannot describe the taste of the inhaling.

(The witness signed his deposition.)

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After this inquiry, the following correspondence took place in the *Times* and *John Bull* newspapers, to which I call the reader's attention:—

The first of these letters appears in the *Times* on Monday, August 30, and is from Sir Anthony Carlisle to the editor:—

“SIR:

“The report of the proceedings at the inquest on Miss Cashin, printed in the *Times* of this day, contains a gross misrepresentation of my professional conduct, but the following plain statement will enable the public to fix a just value on such testimonies:—

“So far from my having had the professional care of Mrs. General Sharpe, I have never seen her but once in my life; neither have I been once consulted by letter, or otherwise, respecting her health.



"Mrs. Sharpe's father, Mr. Bryan Higgins, a distinguished literary friend of mine, took occasion during the last winter to express to me his great anxiety concerning Mrs. General Sharpe's constitutional and hereditary tendency to consumption, desiring me to see her on his account when she came to London. Accordingly, I received a note from General Sharpe, requesting me to call on Mrs. Sharpe at Fenton's Hotel. I did so on the following day, at half past twelve, when I found the General preparing for breakfast, but Mrs. Sharpe was in bed, having been out at late parties the previous night.

"I was presently introduced into a darkened sleeping-room, and saw a thin, vivacious lady, Mrs. Sharpe, who treated my visit lightly, saying, that it had been occasioned by her father's over-anxiety. She complained of cough, and I think spoke of spitting blood. I was commissioned by Mr. Higgins to try to dissuade her from fashionable night parties, and she laughingly asked my opinion about drinking claret. I did not remain ten minutes in the sleeping-room, and on returning to the General at his breakfast, I repeated what had passed, and exhorted him to use his influence to abate Mr. Higgins's uneasiness. The family were then on the point of making a visit near Seven Oaks, and they promised to consult me on their return. Some time afterwards, I heard that Mrs. Sharpe was attended in the country by Sir Alexander Creighton, and from that time until about three weeks ago I heard no more of Mrs. Sharpe, when I accidentally met the General on the pavement in Cavendish-square. We passed without his recollecting me; and even after I had turned back and mentioned my name, the General did not recognize this asserted familiar of his household. At this meeting I merely asked how Mrs. Sharpe was, and the short answer, without further conversation on either side, was, that 'she was in a very bad state.'

"Now, I feel bound to say, in plain terms, that the reported statement of my having asserted, 'that the kind of consumption Mrs. Sharpe was labouring under, was the decay of the system generally, and even the bones were decayed, is utterly false. I have had no opportunity of judging of Mrs. Sharpe's complaints, I merely adopted the opinions of her father, and used



my friendly endeavours to prevent habits which were considered injurious to persons of a consumptive tendency.

“ Sir,

“ Your obliged and obedient servant,

“ ANTHONY CARLISLE.”

“ Langham Place, Aug. 28.”

To this, on Wednesday, General Sharpe made the following reply :—

*To the Editor of the Times:*

“ SIR :

“ The forms of the Court of Inquest on Miss Cashin preventing me having the author of the letter published in your paper of the 30th, relative to certain evidence given before the inquest, and signed ‘Anthony Carlisle,’ brought before the court, and as I do not find in any of the reports a statement of the proceedings attending that affair sufficiently satisfactory to my feelings, I consider myself as having a claim on you to give place in your next paper to the following statement, in answer to that letter.

“ The moment it came to my knowledge that the report of my evidence contained a very distorted account of my transactions with Sir A. Carlisle, I lost no time in addressing him, assuring him that I had not made the statements as inserted, nor had spoken of my acquaintance with him in the manner imputed to me; that as I was not aware of any other points that could any way be painful to him, further explanation was unnecessary, assuring him, that I would take pains to have the first and most important point rectified on the following day.

“ To this letter, transmitted on Saturday evening, I received the following answer on Sunday morning :—

“ ‘ Langham Place, August, 29.

“ ‘ DEAR SIR :

“ ‘ I have just received your satisfactory letter of yesterday’s date.

“ ‘ I certainly felt surprise and indignation at the manner in which I was misrepresented in the report of Miss Cashin’s inquest, as printed in the *Times* newspaper, and from being un-

acquainted with your address, I considered it needful to repel those injurious and unfounded reports, by addressing a letter to the Editor.

“ ‘ In this proceeding, be assured, dear Sir, that I mean no personal incivility to yourself, and your explanation fully convinces me, that the false accusations imputed to me belong wholly to the reporter of your evidence.

“ ‘ Dear Sir,

“ ‘ Your obedient servant,

“ ‘ ANTHONY CARLISLE.’

“ ‘ To General Sharpe, &c.’

“ Now, although Sir Anthony Carlisle, LL.D., making that an excuse for not having applied to me, *viz.* ignorance of my residence, which no person who had learned A B C, and saw the evidence, could be unacquainted with, I had no great hope of perfect ingenuousness, I was not prepared to find this letter, instead of complaints of the inaccuracy of the reports, containing direct and downright charges of wholesale perjury against myself.

“ Having brought Mrs. Sharpe to Fenton’s hotel, on the 28th of May, in so reduced a state that she required assistance up stairs,—knowing that she remained there for four weeks (with the exception of four days, when a change to the country was tried,) without ever being able to go out either to dinner or party, seldom able to leave the sofa,—with all these facts, and my evidence and her own before the jury, I did not expect any thing half so impudent as the assertion, that on the 2d of June, for that was the day of the visit, this gentleman found me at breakfast at half-past twelve, and Mrs. Sharpe in bed, having been out at late parties the previous night !

“ Of the scene in the sick room I shall take little notice, leaving Sir Anthony Carlisle’s patients, if he has any, to appreciate his discretion and taste ; merely observing, that nothing could be more opposite to the real state of that room : and your readers may, in fact, guess as to the probable vivacity, when he himself thinks the subject of conversation was the spitting of blood—rather an awkward complaint for a fashionable lady attending parties over night.



"Having got over this little amusing subject of spitting blood, the next introduced, it seems, was drinking claret; and it will scarcely be believed that, after introducing this with all the air of advice as potations of the next dinner party, the question was, whether it was prudent with her high fever to take just as much wine as would sustain her sinking spirits.

"To Sir Anthony's fine tale about the meeting in Cavendish Square, I am on oath that it occurred nearly twelve instead of three weeks ago; and that a conversation did take place then relative to Mrs. Sharpe's health.

"And, in fact, with the exception of what may have passed with Mr. Higgins relative to his daughter going to large parties, I take on me to affirm, that every statement in that letter is unfounded. And if Mr. Higgins did desire the learned Knight to counsel his daughter against hot rooms and large parties, it was to point out the impropriety of looking forward to such during the season in case of convalescence.

"When this matter was discussed at the court yesterday, in answer to an exclamation, What could Sir Anthony Carlisle be about? I think I made the only excuse for him, and I still retain my opinion; and remain,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"M. SHARPE."

On Thursday Sir Anthony has *this* :

"SIR :

"I really lament the necessity for occupying a portion of your valuable paper with an unworthy altercation; but General Sharpe's letter, printed in *The Times* of to-day, demands a reply.

"Although I am not an LL.D., I will not dispute any of the frivolous inaccuracies to be found in either the General's letters, or in mine.

"I have repeatedly refused to interfere in the medical inquiries touching the death of Miss Cashin, because I was not officially required, and I have no reason to expect any irrelevant notice.

"The following *verbatim* copy of a letter from General

Sharpe, will shew the straight-sighted part of the public how superfluous it was for the General to publish the angry medico-moral lecture against me, after he had so recently conceded every thing I wished for, and for which my civil acknowledgments might have been considered sufficient and final.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"ANTHONY CARLISLE."

"Langham Place, Sept. 1."

*Copy of a Letter addressed to Sir Anthony Carlisle,  
Langham Place.*

"DEAR SIR :

"The very gross misrepresentations in the daily papers of the evidence given by me in a case now occupying public attention, and in which I felt bound to appear, render it imperative to me, in justice to both of us, to trouble you with this letter.

"I am made to say, that you gave as your opinion, that even Mrs. Sharpe's bones were in a state of decay,—an imputation founded on no better grounds than my having stated as a matter of fact, that when you formed your opinion, she was reduced to skin and bone by her complaint.

"My reply also to a question as to my knowledge of your professional skill, is distorted into an implied ignorance of your profession. There are many other palpable misrepresentations, very painful to me, but no more in my recollection, for which I owe an explanation to you.

"The first mentioned I think so gross and so serious, that I am determined to apply to Mr. Adolphus for a contradiction.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"M. SHARPE."

"42, York Terrace, Aug. 28."

And then comes General Sharpe to us ;—we cannot leave the subject in better hands.



*To John Bull.*

" 42, York Terrace, 2d Sept."

" SIR :

" As this subject will form one of the articles of your paper next Sunday, having very unexpectedly been called forth to play the part of Ursa-Major in that assemblage, which the coroner does too much honour to, in comparing to a bear-garden,—such accidents or remarks as I can afford may be useful, not as an essay, but notes and memorandums for your own; and as the time is precious, you will take it with the interlineations, erasures, &c. that may chance to occur in it.

" I shall first introduce myself to you. After having, from the age of 15 up to the time of obtaining my present rank, zealously served my country, I have for the last 17 years been spending a quiet life on a comfortable paternal property on the borders of Scotland, and, perhaps, as good a certificate of the respect in which I live (novel as it is) will be had, that I have never been without as much game on my estate as any of my neighbours—though no human being has ever entered a jail on my account in preservation of it.

" A member of several clubs in London, I have been in the habit of coming to town for the purpose of keeping up acquaintance with old messmates and friends, but without having entered a ball or party these last seven years.

" I am married (a second time) to a woman considerably younger than myself, and, unfortunately, have been called on to nurse her, instead of the more natural way. In coming to town she caught a cold, and before she had been many days up, got alarmingly ill. Being at a very uncomfortable hotel, (and, luckily for me, no convenient house offering, for had I been in a private house, Carlisle's assertions could not easily have been repelled, and my reputation blasted), the Fentons, through kindness, and regard for my anxiety, made room for her, and there she remained until I found a quiet and airy situation for her here, where she still is, never even yet having been able to go out to dinner or party, and in such a reduced state, that her attendance at the inquest was never thought of, until,



on the first day's exhibition, that degrading and disgusting spirit against an innocent and really inoffensive man, roused me to protect him at all personal risks, inconvenience, or exposure.

" Had I been about exposing any fault or failure of Carlisle's, I should have used all possible delicacy with his name, but as it was merely to prove one attendance, and opinion on that, and a corroboration on a second meeting, I cannot account for his conduct in any way, except that there must be a cabal of older and more decided partizans stirring on that petulant and insolent crowd of the medical tribe, who have been hunting this poor man to death and destruction. My evidence was given without meaning even disrespect to him; and the moment on reading a thing called the evidence, but so distorted and disguised, that no one could have pointed out his own by the description—I thought of nothing else till I had disabused him. The return I had, Sir, will be found in the letters in the *Times*, which I refer you to, 30th August and 1st September.

" After his letter to me of the 29th, I thought myself at my ease; and it was on Monday morning, when attending the court, for the express purpose of getting justice more publicly done him, that I found, for the first time, that while plastering my head, he had been coolly and deliberately doing all in his power to cut my throat; and my first inkling of something of the sort, was seeing Mr. Wakley approaching in a gig—the *Times* newspaper most conspicuously reposing on his knee, and afterwards brought out with all the state, care, and form, of a first-born son to a christening. It was laid on the table with as much pomp as if the inquest was on it—not on the poor woman.

" I am afraid I did not keep up that dignity I ought, Sir; but I expressed my indignation rather in better language, I hope, than what the base, venal reporters imputed to me, that I was a traduced man.

" You will observe that my assertion was, that Carlisle had reported to Mrs. Sharpe's father that she was in a decline, and that a few days after he confirmed this report to me.

" He says he found her just returned from a late party, came to counsel her against such practices, and never saw me again till within these three weeks. Now, Sir, as there certainly always is a sort of suspicion about swearing to meetings or conversa-



tions at very distant periods, give me leave to be a little prolix on this head. Carlisle's visit was the 2d of June, and as he truly says, he was to have been called in again, (but why, if she was in the state he describes her, no one can tell). Convinced from his report, from the failure of other prescriptions, from my own experience, having witnessed too much of the same complaint before, I had given up all thought of further regular medical aid, and at the urgent request of a friend to try that which in a hopeless case could, at least, not make matters worse, I proceeded with this friend to Long's, on Monday the 14th of June, and agreeing to bring her for a consultation, I was hurrying from Harley-street towards Windmill-street, where my carriage then stood, when in Cavendish-square I was tapped on the shoulder by Carlisle. The surprise and awkward rencontre may account for the indifferent warmth with which he says I received him, added to the embarrassment I was in, how to be honest with him, without danger of being put in charge of the police; for had I said I was deserting him for a quack, he was sure to think me mad! To his enquiries I said Mrs. S. was in a hopeless state; that I intended taking her home, an alternative really at the time strongest in my mind. I added that I had that morning had a letter from Yorkshire, telling me her brother was ill with much the same symptoms, and his remark was, 'I have no doubt it is hereditary, and it ought to be a matter of consolation to you, you have no family, as they probably would have had it!!' As to the date, it has since been matter of more than weekly observation. How odd I should have met Carlisle on the very day I first went to Long's, and never since. Pray, after these circumstances, look again to Carlisle's letter.

"Of the court, Sir, it is impossible to speak in appropriate terms. I have been witness to almost all the party scenes and troubles, from the French Revolution to this time; courts martial, general, regimental, and drum-head; but such a burlesque on justice or decorum I never witnessed.

"Whatever may be Long's abilities, it is creditable to him that persons of all ranks who were within moderate distance crowded to support him; and it was the object of the ruffians to appal all, more particularly the female part, by the grossness of



their questions, and the perversion of their answers, in which the reporters lent themselves in a manner the most scandalous. When an answer was given, write down so and so, not take down what had been said, was passing in too audible whispers ; and of many tolerable strong remarks, both by myself and others on the proceedings, not one word found its way to the public but what could be perverted into something ridiculous.

“As a specimen of female treatment, Miss Christian, a very nice, modest young woman, and whose case I refer you to as very singular, after being hailed with many minor observations, was asked by a brute, ‘Pray did Mr. Long ever hurt your ribs?’

“Mrs. Sharpe, who, from heat, smell, and vulgarity, was so overpowered, in her weak state, that at my entreaty even the main point for which she came, which was to prove that on the very first day the Cashins came to him, Mr. Long expressed pity at the hopeless condition of the one sister, and the apparent decline of the other ; for with all that beauty which murdered women always have, she was, in reality, pallid, with eruptions on the face. Yet a filthy fellow on the jury, with a face shining as if anointed with the train oil he sold, when at home, interrupted her retreat, with his ‘Excuse me, Mrs. Sharpe, Ma-am, ‘I must beg to ask one question—Pray Ma-am do you know ‘whether Mr. Long has any partners?’ After the certain answer—‘Beg pardon, Mrs. Sharpe, Ma-am; Pray does Mr. ‘Long allow you any discount when you pay him?’ This became too disgusting even for the Coroner, who has to bear with all this foolery, or worse.

“Some of the reporters did me the honour to say that I kept the court in a roar of laughter ; it was by playing off this self-important ass—but not a word of the ridicule on him transpired.

“Before closing, let me remind you that Mr. Wakley, the prime mover of all this drama, is a candidate for a Coronership himself. Do you think, if he succeeds, any poor woman will dare to give her child a dose of rhubarb, or castor oil, without an order from a graduate ?

“Then, Mr. Brodie ; does it not strike you as extraordinary, the situation he is left in ? I believe the common law is manslaughter if a patient die through culpable neglect *only*. Here



Brodie takes a patient out of Long's hands, requiring the more attention from him in exact ratio to her previous mismanagement. He approves of the prescription, goes away, never comes near again till she is dead, and then cries out murder! This is very like the story of stop thief, ascribed to the best proficient in the pilfering line.

The rest of my sheet to Mr. Long. I shall only say of him, I am convinced, but for him, Mrs. Sharpe would be in her grave. He is kind, attentive, and unassuming; and in his only fault, a kind of defiance of evil to his patients, he is actually actuated by good feelings. For instance, in that, the most foolish part of his conduct, telling Miss Cashin he would give a large sum to raise such an inflammation on the backs of other of his patients, the boast was more to encourage her in her pain, than any serious object. I have often taxed him with this extravagance, and have been assured by him, he depended for his cures greatly to keeping up the spirits of his patients, and that was his object. If in this you receive either information, or hint of use to you, it will be sufficient recompense for the trouble to,

Sir, your most obedient,

M. SHARPE.

We have also received the following from the General:—

Arthur's Club House, 2d Sept. 1830.

SIR:

Pray allow me to call your attention to a letter in the *Times* of this day, with my first to him.

After the grossest misrepresentations of the state of a poor sick woman, still far from out of danger, making the interior of a sick chamber the subject of satirical mockery, and allowing, by his non-contradiction, all his statements to be lies, he calls all this frivolous inaccuracies; and with a brazen effrontery that is scarcely credible, he even once more makes an attempt at satirical wit; at least I cannot but think that his pretended confidence about convincing all straight-sighted people, is a hit at my having a cast in my eye. He has a most enviable assurance.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. SHARPE.



## MR. WILLIAM ABINGTON,

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows;—

Q. Where do you live?—A. Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town.

You have an employment in the India House, I think?—Yes.

Have you been for some time past afflicted with any disease? Not within the last eighteen months; before that I had been subject, from a boy of fourteen years of age, to affections in the throat and in the chest.

Have you, in the course of that long time, applied to several medical people for relief?—A great many.

What did they state or consider your ailment?—Generally speaking, it was an inflammation on the trachea.

Was it not considered by some persons as consumption or decline?—I was always considered as tending towards consumption, because my mother died in a deep decline when I was five or six years of age; and my father also, when I was about fourteen, was seized with the same complaint, and was obliged to go to Lisbon for it.

Then it was a general complaint in the family?—Yes.

Did you, at any time, apply to Mr. Long?—I did.

How long ago?—At the latter end of the year 1828.

How came you to go to him; were you recommended, or did you read anything about him?—I was strongly recommended to him by a friend at the India House; at the time I had taken a severe cold, and the usual time of my complaint was coming on.

What mode of treatment did Mr. Long observe towards you?—I first inhaled; but will you allow me to state, before that I was so subject to spasmodic affections of the chest and side, with the rheumatism in my back and arms, that I could not contend with the atmosphere in the months of December, January, and February; I was always as if I was put in a vice from the racking pain; I could not walk one hundred yards at one time without stopping two or three times; but I ought to



state, that I was recommended by Capt. G—— to go to Mr. Long, but as he was not a medical man, I was at first afraid to go to him.

With much persuasion and much entreaty, your friend got you to call on Mr. Long?—Yes.

And you inhaled?—I did.

What effect did you experience from inhaling?—From inhaling I found my constitution so renovated, that in about a fortnight after that I was enabled to walk, on a winter's morning, from Harley Street to Kentish Town, without any affection of the chest at all.

That is more than two miles, I believe?—Yes. After I had been inhaling eight or ten days, Mr. Long desired me to apply his external application.

Were there other patients there at the time you were there?—Several.

Did all use exactly the same application?—Exactly.

What effect did that produce upon you?—For the first two or three days, when I tried myself, I rubbed my chest for at least half an hour, and my head well, and round my neck and throat, and I could not bring out any thing whatever by way of inflammation. Upon the third day I said, "It does not signify, Mr. Long, the disease does not rest there. I have always felt a curious sensation in the nape of my neck; and I am sure, if you would rub there, between my shoulders, you would produce something."

Then all you did upon the part sound was quite inoffensive and innocent?—Quite so. I said, "Then if you will rub between my shoulder and the vertebræ of the back bone:" I said, "If you will rub there, you will produce something." Mr. Long then said, "I will rub it." And he did rub me, and in about twenty minutes a number of pustules were produced full of humour; and as he went on rubbing that humour ran down.

How long did you continue under his care?—On and off, till the month of March, 1829; I went in December, 1828.

What was the result of all the applications on your constitu-



tion?—I am better now than I have been for the last twelve years for a continuance.

Have you, in the time you last mentioned, from December, 1828, to March, 1829, taken any other course, or applied any other remedy than that of Mr. Long's?—No; I was rubbed twenty or thirty times.

Did those parts heal of themselves without any other application?—Certainly. I had also been troubled with the gout, and Mr. Long rubbed my right foot, and a number of pustules were brought out, and I had three or four wounds at the top of my instep. I might have put a pea in each; and, from the degree of inflammation, those wounds at last put on such an appearance, that I apprehended mortification. I sent to Mr. Long. My son called upon Mr. Long, and told him the state in which my foot was, and he called upon me. On his seeing it, I asked him whether it was not mortifying; and he said, "Leave it alone, and you will find the foot will heal of itself, and of its own accord."

Did it so?—Yes, it did.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Have you been to any medical man since you left Mr. Long?—Yes, certainly, since I discontinued going to Mr. Long.

Did Mr. Long state to you that you had consumption or decline?—Certainly not.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mr. Long find out your complaint, or did you tell him?—I told him where the suffering was, and if he would rub me there, I thought he would produce something; and I was rubbed several times; and I think so much, that the blood ran down my back as if it had been from leeches. I told him what my feelings were, and he said, "I think I can be of service to you."

Did Mr. Long rub you himself?—Yes.

Does it always take twenty minutes?—It depends upon the inflammation. I have seen persons rubbed for two or three days without producing anything.

How long did you rub yourself before you produced it?—Two or three days.



How long at a time?—Half an hour.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did your complaint ever come back again?—It did not.

Do you consider that you are cured?—Yes.

Did the complaint cease in summer time?—Yes, in hot weather.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Have you had any return of your complaint since that time?—Not of that complaint at all. I am naturally short-breathed.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you ever hear Mr. Long say, that cabbage leaves, frost-bitten, would answer the same purpose as others?—We used cabbage leaves, but at times they were scarcely green. During the severity of the winter we had great difficulty in getting them, and they did not appear so fresh as they would in summer.

You do not know whether Mr. Long stated that those were as efficacious as the others?—No.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mr. William Abington: you say that you reside at Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town. You have employment at the India House. You had, before the last eighteen months, been troubled *with affections of the throat and chest, and had applied to a great many medical persons for relief*: it was stated to be an inflammation of the trachea. *You were always considered to be tending to a consumption; it was a family complaint.* You applied to Mr. Long at the latter end of 1828; you were strongly recommended by a friend to go to him. You were before that very spasmodic. You first inhaled. From your inhaling you found your constitution *so renovated, that in about a fortnight after you could walk from Harley Street to Kentish Town, without feeling any affection of the chest at all.* After inhaling eight or ten days, Mr. Long desired you to apply his external application. You say, several other patients were there also using the same thing. For two days you rubbed your head, chest, and neck, but no effect whatever was produced by way of inflammation. You had always felt an uneasy sensation at the nape of your neck and between the shoulders; and you said to Mr. Long, if he would rub there he would produce something, no effect having been



produced on the parts previously which were rubbed. Mr. Long then rubbed you, and in about twenty minutes a number of pustules were produced, and a discharge took place. You continued under his care, on and off, till the month of March, 1829. *You are better now in your constitution than you have been for the last twelve years.* You have, between December, 1828, and March, 1829, taken no other course, or applied any other remedies than that of Mr. Long's. You were rubbed twenty or thirty times, and those parts healed of themselves without any other application, with the exception of a cabbage leaf. You have likewise been troubled with the gout, and Mr. Long rubbed your right foot, and a number of pustules were brought out. You had three or four wounds on the top of your instep that you might put a pea in. You sent word to Mr. Long the state of the foot: he called upon you. You asked him if it was not mortifying; he said, "Let it alone, leave it to itself; you will find it heal of its own accord," and it did so. You have not been to other medical men for advice since you discontinued going to Mr. Long. Mr. Long did not state to you that you had consumption or decline. *You have had no return of any complaint of the complexion such as you have stated you laboured under.*

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### MR. ROBERT PORTER,

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. You are a Surgeon yourself, I believe?—A. Yes.

Where do you live?—At present at 84, Harley Street.

Were you brought up to the profession of a surgeon, and were you formerly Surgeon-General in Jamaica?—I was.

How long?—For twenty-two years.

Had you, at any time, occasion to apply to Mr. Long?—I had.

When was it?—About the 8th May last, I went under Mr. Long's treatment.

What was your complaint?—Inflammation in my eyes, very



bad inflammation in my eyes, and a very bad ulcer, a foul ulcer under the right ear: that was the cause of my application to him.

What treatment did he put you under?—He rubbed my cheek with his application for near ten weeks.

What effect had that?—It had the effect of producing an immense discharge.

And inflammation?—Yes, and inflammation: it took off the scarf skin: it did not take it off for the first two or three days.

What was the effect of his treatment, did it cure you?—It relieved me very much, but it has not quite cured me yet.

You do not know the composition that was applied to your face, I suppose?—No.

But judging, as well as you can, by its effect, was it calculated to occasion death to any one?—Certainly not; it was perfectly innocent. I will give you my reason for saying it was perfectly innocent: he rubbed me not every day, but now and then, and the sore would heal up. Whenever he rubbed that part there would be more matter, and the sore was very much inclined to heal if he did not rub it. At last it healed quite, as you may see by my skin, and there is not a mark or scar upon it. My cheek was open near ten weeks.

Did that which caused the wound also heal it?—Yes, it healed it, and healed every wound I saw in his practice, which is very extensive, and I was there every morning.

If such an excoriation had been made on the back, and the party had not applied to Mr. Long for several days, would that have been likely to mortify: would it have been attended with danger?—I think it would have brought on mortification.

You say you attended at Mr. Long's a considerable time, and saw a great many patients under his care: was there ever any difference in the lotion and the application used from one to the other?—I believe it was all the same, the application was the same.

Were you there while Miss Cashin was under his care?—Yes.

Did you ever see her?—I never saw her, I heard of her.



You did not know her personally?—I did not know her personally. The ladies are inhaled in another room.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) How long is it since you retired from the service of Surgeon-General of Jamaica?—It was the year 1818, and I have been in England ever since.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you not live, during the period of your attendance, at Mr. Long's as a friend?—No; I have attended not as a friend but as a patient. I slept in the house for the purpose of having my ear dressed when I went to bed at night, in the morning, and in the middle of the day. I slept at Mr. Long's, but I dined and lived with my family, who have a house in Harley Street.

(*By a Juror.*) What reason have you to suppose that it was the same mixture which he rubbed on you he rubbed upon Miss Cashin's back?—Because I know it was the mixture he generally used in those cases; I know it from experience.

Did you see the mixture rubbed?—I never saw Miss Cashin to my knowledge.

Did Mr. Long caution you, or caution his patients generally, that if they did not attend to him in proper time, that serious consequences might ensue?—He said to me, if I was not rubbed as he wished, it would be dangerous to me.

Did he caution his patients generally?—Yes.

All of them?—Yes, as far as I know, all of them.

You were not a partner with Mr. Long, or received any of the emoluments?—No, I paid him every day.

Was the examination strict when you first went out as a surgeon?—Yes, certainly, it was as strict as any examination has been for the last fifty years.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Was this lotion or application made up separately for each patient, or was the same applied to them all?—It was out of the same bottle applied to them all. I have seen three or four saucers of it out of the same bottle, and carried into the same room; and out of thirty or forty patients that I have seen there usually, there was not one came discontented, but all seemed perfectly satisfied with what was done. Many of them went away cured, and some of them are being cured.



(*By Dr. Thompson.*) You stated in the first part of your evidence, that the mixture was perfectly innocent: will you allow me to ask you why you think so?—Because it cures the wound it made. By rubbing on the same stuff, it cures the wound which it made.

(*By a Juror.*) Have you reason to believe that you have been called a decoy-duck?—No, I have certainly not. I believe there was a Wildgoose there, but not a decoy-duck.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did Mr. Long ever tell you, that he had lost several patients within the last six months?—Never.

That had died under his treatment?—He never told me a word about it, and I do not believe he had.

I ask you whether he ever told you they had died under his treatment?—No, he did not; nor do I think that is the case.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mr. Robert Porter: you reside at No. 84, Harley Street, and are by profession a surgeon. You say that you were Surgeon-General in Jamaica for twenty-two years. You went under Mr. Long's treatment on the 8th May last: your complaint was a very bad inflammation of the eyes, and a very foul ulcer under the right ear, which you have had for seven years. You rubbed your cheek with his application for near ten weeks: it had the effect of bringing off the scarf skin generally, and produced inflammation and great discharge. The treatment has relieved you very much, but it has not quite cured you yet. You do not know the composition that was applied; but judging from its effect, it was not capable of producing death: it was perfectly innocent. Your cheek was open for nearly ten weeks, and is now healed. *The application which caused the wound also healed it, and also all other wounds which you saw in his practice,* and you were there every morning. If such an excoriation had been made on any person, and the person had not applied to Mr. Long for two or three days, *it might be attended with danger; it might produce mortification.* There was no difference in the liquid or lotion which was used. The patients generally, to your knowledge, are benefited. You never saw Miss Cashin. You say, the ladies inhaled and are dressed in another room. You retired from the service in the year 1818. You have slept lately



in the house of Mr. Long for your convenience: your friends resided at 84, Harley Street. You are not a partner with Mr. Long: you paid him for his attendance regularly. The liquid used was taken out of the same vessel, as far as you saw it: it was poured into saucers for use. Out of thirty or forty patients you have seen there usually, you saw none who appeared dissatisfied. Many were cured, and many now under his care are being cured.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

### THE MARCHIONESS OF ORMOND

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:

Q. What is your Christian name?—*A.* Grace-Louisa.

Have you been a patient of Mr. Long's?—I have not myself, but Lady Harriett Butler, and two of my other daughters, have been.

Lady Harriett Butler, under your inspection, attended Mr. Long?—Yes, every day, for nearly four months.

From what time?—She has been there every day for nearly four months; and two other of my children have been to Mr. Long as patients. My eldest daughter, Lady Harriett Butler, has been there from that time; the others had local disorders, which were soon removed.

What was Lady Harriett's disorder?—Very violent headaches.

Can you tell me what it proceeded from, or anything else?—I cannot say. I had tried a great many remedies, recommended by other physicians, without effect; but Mr. Long has cured her.

Was Lady Harriett rubbed?—Yes, every day.

Whereabouts?—On each side of her head, on the back, on each temple, and on the top of her head also.

Did that produce sores or excoriations?—Yes.

On the head and on the back?—Yes.

Was your ladyship acquainted with Mrs. Cashin and her daughter Catherine?—Yes.

And the other daughter, Ellen?—Yes.



Was it by your ladyship's recommendation that Mrs. Cashin applied to Mr. Long for her daughters?—I never saw Mrs. Cashin till she came there.

Were you at any time present when Miss C. Cashin was rubbed?—I never saw her rubbed.

Did you see Ellen?—I never saw either of them rubbed.

Do you know whether or not Miss C. Cashin went to Mr. Long's for several days before she died?—I saw her there on the Friday.

She died on the Tuesday, and you saw her there on the Friday before?—Yes, I saw her there.

You never saw her rubbed?—No, I have not ; but I might have if I had chosen.

Did you see Lady Harriett rubbed?—Always, and many of them.

Was the stuff they were all rubbed with the same?—I believe my daughter was rubbed with the liquid from the very same bottle on that day.

On Friday?—Not on Friday, but on the day she was rubbed. She was never rubbed but once, and I think that was four or five days previous. The last time I saw her was Friday, and the last time she was rubbed was some days previous.

May I ask you, what is your reason for believing that Lady Harriett Butler and Miss C. Cashin were rubbed with the same preparation?—It is all delivered out of the same bottle that stands before us all.

Was your ladyship present when Miss C. Cashin had received the mixture to be rubbed, although you did not see her rubbed?—We were all in the same room when it was delivered out.

And all that was distributed was given out of one bottle?—Yes.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Cashin or Miss Cashin complain of the treatment she was receiving from Mr. Long?—Never.

Do you know whether or not Mrs. Cashin continued to send Ellen after Catherine was dead?—No, she was not able to go.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Your ladyship has stated, that the



mixture which was used by Lady Harriett Butler was the same mixture used in common by them all, and taken from the same bottle: am I to understand, that the mixture was all poured out in the room, or that Miss Cashin was in a different room?—They were all in the same room.

You said, you did not see Miss Cashin rubbed?—No.

(*By a Juror.*) Were you there on every occasion when Miss Cashin was rubbed?—She never was rubbed but once.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Are you aware at what time the first rubbing took place?—Four days previous to the last time I saw her, which was on Friday. I am not prepared to answer whether it was on the Monday or Tuesday; I think Tuesday was the day.

(*By a Juror.*) Does your ladyship know whether Mr. Long cautioned Miss Cashin, that if she did not attend him again it would mortify?—I do not think that he did, because I never knew of an instance of such a thing. It could not hurt an infant.

Had you any caution to that effect?—No; I washed my hands in it every day.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will your ladyship allow me to ask one more question: whether, when the mixture was rubbed on Lady Harriett Butler, it produced any of the cuticle on that part affected, as well as upon that part not affected, or whether it was local and isolated?—It produced only a small sore upon the part affected, and it never produced a sore after the disease was removed, never.

Will you allow me to ask your ladyship whether this experiment was tried, of placing on some part of the body of Lady Harriet Butler the solution, at the same time that the solution produced a sore on Lady Harriett Butler, and whether it did not affect that part?—It would not affect it, because it was tried; it would not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Then you are not aware that the solution rubbed on Miss C. Cashin was of the innocent nature you speak of?—I am certain that it was out of the same bottle.

How can you be certain when you did not see it?—I am cer-



tain that it came out of the same bottle; we were all in the room.

At the time the application was being used, was Miss Cashin in another room?—No; she was in the same room. She was behind the screen to be rubbed by the maid.

(*By a Juror.*) Was there any particular smell in the liquid?—It was rather a pleasant smell; but that is a matter of taste.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You say you saw the mixture given out of the bottle to be rubbed: had you any reason to believe that it was changed or altered, from the time it came out of the bottle till the time that it was applied?—It could not be.

Was it given to their own servants or the servants of the house?—To the servants of the house.

(*By a Juror.*) When you say it was not unpleasant, was it anything like turpentine?—I do not know whether it was turpentine or not. I only know, that it cures every disease that it is applied to.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Were you ever permitted to go behind the screen?—Yes, any body might go.

And did you watch the mixture in its passing from one subject to another?—I have been behind the screen when there were twenty patients, and there could not be any change.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Had you any conversation with Mr. Long on the subject of Miss C. Cashin's death?—No; I have had conversations on the subject, but I have never conversed with Mr. Long upon it. I have not gone to Mr. Long's since this business began; but not in consequence of that. My daughter has gone.

Have you seen Mr. Long since Miss Cashin's death?—I have seen him here.

Did Mr. Long explain to you the cause of Miss Cashin's death?—No, I never asked him; but I am confident it could not be that.

You say you first saw Mrs. Cashin and her daughter at Mr. Long's?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Knowing that Miss Cashin is dead, would you still have faith to allow your daughter to attend Mr. Long?—Yes. I hope she will attend to-morrow; and I certainly should send every child I had if they required his assistance.



(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Grace-Louisa, Marchioness of Ormond: You reside, my lady, at No. 14, Weymouth Street, Marylebone. You say you have never been rubbed by Mr. Long. You have accompanied Lady Harriett Butler and two other of your children to Mr. Long's, as patients. About four months ago Lady Harriett first attended, and the others had local disorders which were soon removed. Lady Harriett's disorder is violent head-aches. She had tried many other remedies prescribed by medical men without effect, but Mr. Long has cured her. She was rubbed every day on the back and on the temples, and also on the head several times. The rubbing produced great sores upon the head and back. You were acquainted with Mrs. Cashin, and her daughters Catherine and Ellen. You say you never saw them till they came to Mr. Long's. You never saw either of them rubbed. You saw the deceased at Mr. Long's on the Friday before the Tuesday on which she died. You always saw Lady Harriett rubbed; you have seen many others rubbed. You have reason to believe that Lady Harriett was rubbed with the same liquid that Miss Catherine Cashin was rubbed with: it was all given out of one bottle which stands before you all. Miss Cashin was in the same room: she was never rubbed but once. You never heard her complain of the treatment she was receiving from Mr. Long. You say, Miss Ellen was unable to go to Mr. Long's after Catherine's death. The deceased was rubbed about four days previous to the Friday. You never knew Mr. Long to caution his patients with respect to the use of the mixture. You say, it would not hurt a child: you wash your hands with it every morning. You say it will not affect a sound part. The medicine could not be changed in the room. Miss Cashin was rubbed by a maid-servant behind the screen. The deceased said on Friday that her back was troublesome, but she laughed. You have seen Mr. Long since the deceased's death: You say, he did not speak on the subject of her death. You have still no objection to send any of your children to Mr. Long's care that may be sick, and you hope that Lady Harriett will go there to-morrow.

(The witness then signed her deposition, and the Inquest was adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock.)



## ADJOURNED INQUEST.

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COURT HOUSE,  
*August 30, 1830.*

MRS. OTTLEY

was sworn, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows :

Q. WHAT is your Christian name ?—*A. Sarah.*

Is your husband living ?—*Yes, sir.*

What is he ?—*He is a gentleman.*

A man of property ?—*Yes.*

He is something Ottley, Esq. ?—*Yes.*

What is your husband's name ?—*William Young Ottley.*

Where do you live ?—*31, Devonshire Street, Cavendish Square.*

Do you know Mr. Long ?—*I do.*

Have you been under his care at any time ?—*Yes.*

How long have you been under his care ?—*I have been two months, and am so still.*

Have you used his lotion ?—*I have, this morning.*

But have you continually during the two months ?—*Constantly.*

In the course of the two months you have been in the constant use of it ?—*Yes.*

On what parts have you used it ?—*On my chest and on my face.*

Has it produced any effect upon your chest and face ?—*Merely a little redness, which did not continue.*

Have you also used it as an experiment on other parts ?—*I have rubbed it equally hard on my back, but it produced no effect.*

Anywhere else ?—*My face.*

That was where it was applied before, I suppose ?—*Yes, there was a mark there, and I thought it would remove it, and*

I applied it there: it produced a good deal of discharge, but it does not so now.

Have others of your family been also under the care of Mr. Long?—They have not been particularly under his care, but some of them have been rubbed with the lotion for sore throats, and inhaled. One of my sons used it for inflammation in the eyes.

Did your family receive injury, or derive benefit from the use of Mr. Long's remedy? I received great benefit myself. My son used it but for a short time, and received benefit in his eyes.

Did you continue to attend Mr. Long up to the present time?—I was there this morning. The medical gentleman who attended me has acknowledged that there has been a great improvement in my looks since I went.

Pray will you tell me, were you ever at Mr. Long's when Miss Cashin was there?—Yes, I was.

Did you have some of the lotion on the same day that Miss Cashin had?—I do not recollect the day that Miss Cashin had it.

Did you see Miss Cashin there?—Yes.

Was she rubbed the day you saw her there?—I was there the day she said she had been rubbed, and that it was not painful.

Whether it was that same day that she had been rubbed or not, you do not know?—I do not know whether it was that day, or the day before, she said she had been rubbed.

When you were there, were there several ladies there being rubbed?—Yes.

Was the stuff they were rubbed with, given out of one or various bottles?—I never saw but one bottle.

How was it given: in saucers with a sponge?—Yes, in saucers; I have frequently poured it out myself.

Have other ladies received it in the same manner in your presence?—I always saw them receive it so.

Is it correct, as we have heard, that the ladies were rubbed behind a screen?—Always. My face has been rubbed openly; the ladies saw it rubbed with the same liquid.

All your face?—This particular part where the mark



is. They have seen the discharge running down coming from it.

Was there a maid-servant that attended you there?—Always.

Maid-servants of the house?—Three maid-servants of Mr. Long, who attended the patients.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you see Miss Cashin's back rubbed?—No, never.

Then you have no knowledge of the fluid with which it was rubbed?—I believe it was the same as we generally used, but I could not swear it was.

Could not a different fluid have been used without your being aware of it?—I have not the smallest idea that it could.—I do not think it was possible.

Will you state why you think it would be impossible?—It would be impossible, because I have never seen but one bottle; and I heard the servant say it was the same that she rubbed me with that day.

Is that the only reason for your thinking it was impossible?—Perhaps, impossible is a wrong word to use.

Might not the fluid used in Mr. Long's room be varied fifty times a day without your being aware of it?—It might; but I do not think it was, and I really do not see how it could be; the bottle was always on the table, and when it was emptied, another bottle was brought by Mr. Long, and it was always on the table, out of which every lady was served.

Did you see the contents of either one of the bottles prepared; did you see it composed; or have you any knowledge of the manner in which the mixture contained in the bottle was composed?—Not the least knowledge.

As the solution was prepared out of your sight, if one had consisted of a solution of arsenic, and another of prussic acid, would you have had any means of distinguishing between them?—I do not think it was possible to be either of them, as I used it to my mouth. That which produced the discharge on my cheek, I have washed the inside of my mouth with: I have done it with the same sponge this morning.

In point of fact, have you any other means of judgment, that the fluid was the same, but from the circumstance that it



was always taken from the same bottle?—When I tasted it one day, and tasted it another, I always found it to be the same; and when Mr. Long has produced a discharge on my cheek, he has left the sponge in my own hand to continue washing it, and I washed my face with it.

Did you see Miss Cashin just before her death?—Yes, on the Friday before her death.

Did you see her after the Friday?—No, sir: she never came after Friday.

What did she say to you respecting her back on the Friday?—She seemed to be in great pain, and very unwell.

When were you first informed of her death?—On the Thursday after.

How soon did you call upon Mr. Long after you heard of her death?—The same day.

Did you inform Mr. Long of her death?—I did.

What did Mr. Long say to you when you informed him of her death?—He said, “I do not think it could by possibility be owing to her back, but it must have been from her stomach.”

Did he mention the name of Mr. Brodie to you?—Yes, he did.

Will you state what passed, if you please?—I do not recollect exactly what passed; but I recollect Mr. Long said that he had seen her, but had not seen her back after Mr. Brodie was called in: and he said that Mrs. Cashin had received him very kindly, and hoped he would not be offended at her calling in other advice.

Did Mr. Long say to you that Miss Cashin had been killed by another practitioner?—I do not recollect he ever made use of those terms: certainly he did not.

Or did he use any expressions similar to what I have mentioned?—No.

When you called in Mornington Place, after the death of Miss Cashin, did you recommend an inquest to be held on the body?—Yes; I recommended it for the sake of Mr. Long, as much as any body. I thought it was the surest way of coming to the truth, and Mr. Long had expressed a wish for it himself.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Have you any reason to believe that



the same sponge was constantly used to the same person, and have you any reason to believe that there was no caustic concealed in the sponge? Have you any knowledge whether the same sponge was used to the same person, and do you know whether there was any caustic concealed in the sponge?—We have all our own sponges marked with our names.

Did you observe any caustic in the sponge?—I always washed my sponge first. There was a basin of water put to every lady, and she washed her own sponge first.

(*By a Juror.*) You say that you washed your mouth with the lotion: what taste had it?—I cannot describe it. It had a pungent taste; but I do not think I am at liberty to answer that question.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) After Miss Cashin's death, had you any conversation with her mother about her?—I never saw Mrs. Cashin.

Had you then with Mrs. Roddis?—I called to offer any assistance.

Had you any conversation with her about her habit of eating fruit?—I saw Mrs. Roddis that day, and she mentioned about their eating plums: not particularly Miss Catherine Cashin, but she spoke generally of them: Mrs. Roddis mentioned, that Mrs. Cashin had expressed some uneasiness with respect to the fullness and appearance of Miss Ellen's stomach; and Mrs. Roddis made answer, that she was not surprised at it, on account of the quantity of plums she ate. I then asked, "had she taken plums?" and she said, "yes, a great quantity; she never knew people eat so many:" but she did not particularly mention anything with respect to Miss Catherine Cashin.

You say, you poured out the liquid yourself into a saucer: was there any particular quantity limited?—Not at all, we took as much as we wished for.

Did Mr. Long rub particularly hard sometimes and slight at others?—He rubbed till he produced a discharge.

Did he rub more on the second application than the first?—I do not think he did.

Was there any particular smell in the apartment?—I promised not to answer any question that will lead to analyze it. There was the smell of the lotion in the apartment.



Were you sworn to secrecy?—I did not swear to secrecy; I signed a paper: I could not describe the smell.

Did you ever inhale?—Always, every day.

Did you find it cause any pain in the head or giddiness?—I have felt a little giddiness sometimes, but not often; other ladies have felt more.

(*By the Coroner.*) Were you permitted to take any portion of this lotion home, or was it always applied at the doctor's house?—Always at the doctor's house.

Then it is quite a secret to you of what the lotion was composed?—Quite.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you take anything home in a bottle of any description, either wine or whiskey?—No: I have taken home some tea which he gave me.

Do you know whether Mr. Long was like the old lady that was called the leg-of-mutton woman? Do you know whether he was in the habit of sending haunches of venison, and hams, and legs of mutton to his patients, in order that they might puff up his practice?—I do not know.

After what Mr. Adolphus has said, will you tell us the nature of the obligation to keep the secret of Mr. Long's practice?—I signed my hand to a paper, saying I would not assist any one in analyzing or finding out what the mixture was.

You had not anything to analyze?—I had not.

Was that promise accompanied by a solemn appeal to the Supreme Being?—Not at all; Mr. Long merely gave me a paper, and requested me to sign it, after having first read it.

How were you acquainted with Miss Catherine Cashin's death?—Mr. Sweetman called and informed me of it.

Then you were intimate with them?—I sent my card to enquire after Miss Ellen Cashin, the younger sister, feeling a great interest for her; and not knowing of the eldest sister's death, Mr. Sweetman called upon me, to let me know of Miss Catherine Cashin's death.

Do you know whether Mr. Long was a painter before?—I did not know him when he was a painter.

Do you know whether he practised any where before he came into Harley Street?—No.



Do you know any body who has been cured of the consumption by Mr. Long?—I have heard of several by name, and I have known several of the patients who have been at the house. Mrs. Sharpe and Miss Christian are the only two I have seen; I have heard of several others.

Do you come to give evidence at Mr. Long's request?—I do.

Was your's consumption, pray?—No, Sir. I volunteered to come when I heard other ladies were coming.

Did the inhaling make you spit much?—Not at all, I never spit.

Was what you washed your mouth with like the taste of what you inhaled?—No.

Pray have you ever had any aversion to being rubbed a second time?—I have been rubbed a second time.

You had no aversion to it?—No.

Did you ever know any body object to it?—I have known them sometimes to say, when they have been in a hurry, they could not wait, they would not be rubbed to-day, because they could not wait; but I never knew them object to it: they rather wished it. The inhaling was to strengthen me, and the rubbing for inflammation.

Do you know of any one refusing to be rubbed?—No: I have known them put it off till the next day if they were in a hurry.

You say the ladies were not always rubbed: do you know whether Mr. Long was in the habit of inviting a number of ladies not patients?—No: I never saw any ladies rubbed. The ladies do not like to be exhibited in such a situation. The ladies are generally accompanied by their friends; and if young ladies, by their mother: I never saw any body rubbed except my own children, whom I have rubbed myself.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Your name, you say, is Sarah Ottley: you are the wife of William Young Ottley, of No. 31, Devonshire Street, Portland Place. You say that you know Mr. Long: you have been under his care two months, and are under his care still: you have used his lotion constantly since the first fortnight of attending his house, namely, to your chest



and face : it has merely produced a little redness on the chest. You have had it rubbed equally hard on your back, but it produced no effect at all : it has been rubbed on your face and produced a good deal of discharge, but does not do so now. None of your family have been particularly under Mr. Long's care, but have been washed and rubbed with it for a sore throat, and they inhaled. You say, one of your sons used it for an inflammation of the eyes. You have received great benefit yourself, and your son, who has used it but a short time, has also received great benefit from it to his eyes. You continue to go to Mr. Long's; you were there this morning. You say, the medical gentleman who used to attend you said, "how much better you look than you used to do." You have been at Mr. Long's when Miss C. Cashin was there : she said she had been rubbed, and that it was not painful. There were always a great many ladies there. You never saw but one bottle. You say, it was given out in a saucer; you have frequently poured it out yourself; you always saw the other ladies receive it in the same manner. The ladies were rubbed behind a screen. Your face has been rubbed openly to all; they have seen the discharge coming down. You say, three maid-servants attended on the ladies. You never saw Miss Cashin's back rubbed : you have no knowledge of the fluid she was rubbed with : you believe it to be the same as was generally used. You do not think it possible that different fluids could have been used without your being aware of it, because you have never seen but one bottle, and you have heard the maid-servant say it was the same, but you cannot swear to it. You say, the word *impossible* is too much to use, but you believe it was the fact. It might have been varied fifty times a day without your knowing it; but you think it impossible, as when one bottle was emptied another was brought by Mr. Long himself. You have not the knowledge how any of the bottles were compounded : that which produced the discharge on your cheek you have rubbed the inside of your mouth with, and with the same sponge this morning; it always tasted the same. When Mr. Long has used the sponge to your cheek, he has left the sponge in your hand to continue washing it, and you have washed your



face with it. You saw Miss Cashin on the Friday before her death; you did not see her afterwards; she never came afterwards; she seemed to be in great pain and very unwell. You were first informed of her death on the Thursday following: you called on Mr. Long the same day; you informed him of her death; he said, he did not think it possible it could be owing to her back, but from the stomach. He mentioned the name of Mr. Brodie. He had not seen the deceased's back after Mr. Brodie had been called in: Mr. Long said, that Mrs. Cashin had received him very kindly, and hoped he would not be offended by her calling in other advice. Mr. Long did not say the deceased had been killed by another practitioner, nor used any expression similar to that. You recommended, and wished that an inquest should be held on the body, for the interest of Mr. Long, and for the satisfaction of his patients: you thought it was the surest way of coming at the truth; Mr. Long expressed a wish for it himself. You say, you have all your own sponges marked with your names, and the ladies washed their sponges in a basin previous to using them. You never saw any caustic in your sponge. You cannot describe the taste of the fluid: it has a pungent taste; but you do not think yourself at liberty to answer the question. You never saw Mrs. Cashin after the deceased's death. You saw Mrs. Roddis. You say, Mr. Long never limited the quantity of liquid used; the smell you cannot describe. You inhaled every day; it never caused any pain in the head, sometimes a slight giddiness. You never were allowed to take home any of the liquid; it is quite a secret to you what it is composed of. You have never taken anything home from Mr. Long's in bottles, neither wine or whiskey: you took home tea which he gave you. You signed a book, saying, that you would not assist any one in analyzing and finding out what the medicine was. This promise was not accompanied by any appeal to the Supreme Being. Mr. Sweetman informed you of the deceased's death, you having sent your card to enquire after the younger sister, and to offer any assistance to her. You never knew Mr. Long when he was a painter; you have known him two years, but in no other place than Harley Street. You came here at his request: you volun-



teered coming, hearing other ladies were coming. You have heard of many ladies cured of consumption by Mr. Long: you know only two, Miss Christian and Mrs. Sharpe. You say Mrs. Sharpe is still a patient. The inhaling never made you spit: what you washed your mouth with did not taste like the inhaling.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

#### MISS OTTLEY

was then called and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Sarah Eliza Ottley. Do you live with your father and mother?—Yes.

Have you been under the care of Mr. Long for any complaint, or have you taken any part of his lotion or medicine for any purpose?—More from curiosity than anything else.

You consider yourself well?—Yes.

Were you rubbed on any part of you?—My face has been washed with it this morning, and my throat rubbed with it.

How long ago?—This morning, at nine o'clock, I washed my face with it, and have done so almost every day.

Had you then any complaint?—No.

Did it produce any effect upon you, good or bad, if you were quite well?—I used it for the good of my complexion.

Did it raise any boils, or sores, or eruptions, or any thing else?—Not any.

Did you apply it to your eyes as eye-water?—Yes, I got it in my eyes in rubbing my face. I have not rubbed it into my eyes, I have got it into my eyes.

And you never felt any ill effects from it at all?—Not the slightest.

Did you know Miss and Mrs. Cashin? Merely from seeing them at Mr. Long's.

I do not speak of Ellen, but Catherine?—From seeing them at Mr. Long's. I never saw Catherine Cashin except at Mr. Long's.

Who accompanied her to Mr. Long's when you saw her; was it her mother of Mrs. Roddis?—Mrs. Roddis, the last time.



When was the last time you saw her there?—The Friday before she died.

Did you, in the course of that Friday, use any of Mr. Long's lotion?—I cannot be sure of that.

Did other ladies that were present take it for the purpose of using it?—I did not see them take it.

Did you retire with Miss Cashin to apply this lotion to her?—I retired with her, but not to apply the lotion.

Did you retire with Miss Cashin to the place where it was applied?—We went down to what is called the practice-room: we went behind a screen alone, and no one was with us.

Did you see the lotion applied to Miss Cashin's back that day?—I did not.

Were you behind the screen when it was applied?—It was not applied that Friday at all.

Who went with her there?—Nobody went behind the screen but Miss Cashin and myself.

Did you see the lotion applied to Miss Cashin at all?—Never.

Did you see her back?—I did that day only. We went together into the room, and Mr. Long came in to see the state of her back.

Do you know the reason why the lotion was not applied that day?—I did not hear any reason.

Did you look at her back carefully?—I saw it very distinctly.

Was there a black spot upon it?—I saw none.

What appearance, on the back, was there to your observation, and how did it look?—It was a little larger than the size of the palm of my hand, exactly between the shoulder blades, covered with a large patch of matter crusted, and it was of the colour of white bread, and at the bottom there was a little moisture or matter oozing out, principally at the bottom of it; and it had a red appearance at the bottom of it; but not so much as you might have expected: a sort of reddish fringe.

I did not rightly understand you, whether you said you had seen Miss Cashin before that Friday or not?—I had frequently seen Miss Cashin.

Did she appear to you to be a healthy person, or otherwise?—I never heard her complain of being ill. I thought her com-



plexion was muddled and dark, and I think she would have been improved by using the lotion.

You cannot form a judgment whether she was well or ill?—I cannot.

Did she, when you saw her at any time at Mr. Long's, either on the Friday or any previous time, complain of being ill-treated or put to unnecessary pain by Mr. Long?—I never heard her complain of that.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) When you saw her back on the Friday, did you refuse to have your back rubbed in consequence of the appearance of her's?—I had not my back rubbed; but it was not in consequence of the appearance of her's.

Did you refuse?—I was not asked to have my back rubbed that day. I have not been rubbed on my back at all; but I have since, frequently and continually, used the lotion, and I never objected to it from having seen Miss Cashin's back.

You did not see Miss Cashin's back rubbed?—I did not.

You have no knowledge what the liquid was?—No.

(*By the Coroner.*) After seeing the appearance of her back, you continued to apply the lotion to your face?—Yes, ever since.

(*By a Juror.*) You say that you went behind the screen alone?—Yes; but Mr. Long came afterwards, for one minute only.

(*By the Coroner.*) I suppose he came in to see the state of Miss Cashin's back?—Yes: he came in and looked at it. We went first into the inhaling-room, and we put Mrs. Roddis in the drawing-room; we then went into the parlour, the practice-room.

Did you see her back on more than one occasion?—No, I did not see it twice; I never saw it but upon that day.

Mrs. Roddis was not present?—No.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Sarah Eliza Ottley: you are a single woman, and you say you are the daughter of the last witness. You say that you reside with your father and mother. You have had your face washed with Mr. Long's liquid for a month or five weeks: you were quite well; it raised no bumps or



blisters; you used it to improve your complexion; you never felt any ill effects from it at all. You knew the deceased from seeing her at Mr. Long's. Mrs. Roddis accompanied the deceased there the last time you saw her, which was on the Friday before her death. You cannot be sure that you used any of Mr. Long's lotion on that day: you did not see any of the other ladies take it. The deceased and you went down into the practice-room below, and while behind the screen, no one was with you. Mr. Long came in and saw her back. You did not see the lotion applied: it was not applied that day to Miss Cashin: you never saw it applied to Miss Cashin. You saw her back that day only. You did not hear her state any reason why it was not applied that day. You saw her back very distinctly: you saw no black spot on it. You say, there was a large place, as large or a little larger than the palm of your hand: there was a large patch of matter crusted, of the colour of white bread; there was a little moisture or matter oozing out at the bottom, and there was a red sort of appearance round it, but not so much as you might have expected. You had seen Miss Cashin frequently before that: she never complained of any ill treatment, or of having been put to unnecessary pain by Mr. Long. You have no knowledge of the liquid used.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

(*The Coroner.*) I have a letter from Mr. Brodie. I do not think it is very important; it is merely as to the explanation of the term *slough* that was used by him.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I have a letter from General Sharpe, wishing to be called in to explain some part of his evidence.

## GENERAL SHARPE

was then called in.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) It is not necessary that General Sharpe should be sworn again.

(*The Coroner.*) You must understand that you are upon your oath.



(*Mr. Wakley.*) In the evidence of General Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, the name of Sir Anthony Carlisle was frequently alluded to. Sir Anthony Carlisle has this morning published a letter in the Times newspaper, and as General Sharpe is here, it may be better, perhaps, that the letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle should be read, that a better judgment may be formed on the question.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I must object to that. I will never consent to what may appear in a newspaper being engrafted upon the evidence: any man in the world can send a letter to the newspaper.

(*The Coroner.*) I certainly cannot allow that letter which appears in the newspaper to be read as evidence here.

(*General Sharpe.*) I stand here as a man in a very high rank in the army, and I hope I have felt, as I ought to feel, that there has been a great imputation on my honour, and if you can extend the authority of this court to bring Sir Anthony Carlisle, and to bring the letter in evidence, and bring the thing to the closest examination, you will do me a favour. I think that if his Majesty gives me the rank of lieutenant-general, and if my reputation is tarnished in this way, I do not deserve to keep it.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I do not think that letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle will do it.

(*General Sharpe.*) I beg leave to say, that if Mr. Adolphus will read that letter, then I will refute every syllable of it. I beg leave to say, that Sir Anthony Carlisle stated, that Mrs. Sharpe was in a consumption, and congratulated me upon not having any children, as it was a constitutional complaint.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) By the desire of the Jury, the letter which I objected to in the newspaper, is put into their hands, although it is declared not to be evidence.

(*The Coroner.*) If there is any part of the evidence which you wish to explain, we should be very happy to hear your explanation.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) General Sharpe's evidence had better be read, in order to see whether Sir Anthony Carlisle has been misinformed or not.



(*The Coroner.*) If Sir Anthony Carlisle wishes to come here to speak to any thing as a witness, we should be very happy to hear him: but as to what he may have said in print, in answer to something which has been published in some newspaper, this is not the place to inquire about that.

(*Mr. Wakley.*) But if what Sir Anthony Carlisle is alleged to have said is to be received as evidence, I must request you to issue a summons for him directly.

(*The Coroner.*) Read the evidence to the General, and let him see whether there is anything he wishes to explain.

(*The evidence was then read over to him.*) If you wish to alter or explain any part, you are at liberty to do it.

(*General Sharpe.*) I beg leave to put on my evidence, that the second meeting I had with Sir Anthony Carlisle, was positively and decidedly the 14th of June.

(*By the Coroner.*) But that was an accidental meeting?—There was a conversation at that meeting.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) The letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle, in the Times newspaper, is dated August 28th, and after that he wrote a letter to General Sharpe, on August 29th, in explanation.

(*General Sharpe.*) Sir Anthony Carlisle stated in that letter which appeared in the Times, that Mrs. Sharpe was in the habit of going to parties. Now I can state positively, that she never was at a party for three months during the whole time she has been in London. Upon the second meeting, on the 14th of June, I will state what passed between us, as I am sure that it is but fair that I should do it. At that meeting Sir Anthony Carlisle enquired of me as to Mrs. Sharpe's health: my answer to him was, that she was very ill; that I was carrying her home in despair, as being the most comfortable place for one in her situation. His answer was generally. I cannot speak as to the particulars, but he thought me right: he agreed with me as to her complaint, and thought it constitutional, and congratulated me on having no children. Further I beg to add to my evidence, that during the three months Mrs. Sharpe was in London, and during the whole of the time since Sir A. Carlisle first saw her, since we arrived in London, she was



never well enough to go out to a party. There is not one word of that letter of Sir A. Carlisle's that is true. I wish likewise to state that, in the Times newspaper, I was represented to have said there was a decay in her bones. The moment I saw it at the Club-house, I got my carriage and I came home, and I wrote to Sir A. Carlisle, that such an expression was never used by me : what I said was, that when he saw her she was hardly anything else but skin and bone. I think Sir A. Carlisle might have communicated to me before he sent the letter to the paper on Saturday morning, or he might have prevented it being inserted in the paper.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) You say, the second time you saw Sir A. Carlisle was on the 14th June last. On that meeting, Sir A. Carlisle enquired of you as to Mrs. Sharpe's health : you answered, that she was so ill you were carrying her home in despair, it being the most comfortable place for one in her situation : his answer was generally, that he thought you were right, and thought her complaint was constitutional, and congratulated you on not having any children. During the three months she has been in London, she has not been to a party, or well enough to attend one.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### MR. PRENDERGAST

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows :—

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Michael George Prendergast.

Where do you live?—I am residing at No. 2, Alpha Road, New Road.

I believe you are a member of parliament?—I am.

Do you know Mr. Long?—I do.

For what period have you known him?—Since the month of January last.

Have you been under his care at all?—I was under his care.

How long?—If it is the wish of the court, I will state the circumstances, as the first application is similar to the case in



question. I felt myself very much inconvenienced by a determination of the blood to my head, about the middle of January last: it was accompanied by the absence of perspiration, by the want of sleep, and by a total loss of appetite. I had never seen Mr. Long at the time I was in the state I have just described; but having received a favourable opinion of him from a friend of mine, Sir Colin Campbell, of his skill and powers of relieving all inflammatory diseases, I determined to call on him. He told me that his patients were so numerous at that time, that it was impossible for him to afford me any assistance that day. I might say, I described my complaint to him, and he told me he could afford me no assistance that day, for there were so many patients waiting. He promised to call on me that night at nine o'clock, and he did so. I am going to state, that he first applied his medicine to my chest, for a considerable time, without any effect, I suppose, at least, for a quarter of an hour. I might say a more extended period of time: at least a quarter of an hour. He also rubbed my forehead with the same medicine or lotion, whatever you call it, without any effect. He then proposed applying his medicine to my back, which he did, and in less than three minutes he declared there was a copious discharge. I could not, of course, see the operation carrying on upon my back. He would not allow the servant to attend, but my wife held the candle and watched what he was doing; but he, not having brought a sponge, my wife supplied him with one, and he applied the sponge supplied by my wife (if she is to be examined, she is here), and a considerable discharge came from my back. He continued to rub it for five or six minutes. On the same occasion he first applied a cabbage leaf, and he then applied a pad lined with cotton, and told me no doubt I should be disturbed in the night, from the quantity of matter which would exude from his application. I was so disturbed in the night, and was obliged to apply a fresh pad and fresh leaves. When I awoke there was a free perspiration on my skin, and my sleep was very unlike what it had been for a month before; it was very sound and comfortable.

Was there an excoriation upon your back?—There was an excoriation. The discharge continued the whole of that night,



the next day, and the greater part of the third day. It discharged very freely, and I felt my head greatly relieved; and I have not had the slightest return of it from that day to the present.

Did you ever experience any ill effects from the application?—Not the least; but, on the contrary, great benefit, which has been permanent from that time to the present moment. It healed; the third day it began to heal.

Have you been at Mr. Long's house during his practice at any time?—Very often. There are people that I have recommended, and I have called on friends who were under his treatment.

Have you, from your observation, any reason to believe that he resorts to two modes of application, or only one?—Certainly I have no means of supposing that he has more modes than one, as I have always heard his patients say it was always out of one large bottle. About five or six weeks after I had been relieved, I had an uneasiness in my chest, and inconvenience from cold. I applied to Mr. Long, and he applied his medicine to my chest, and in one or two applications, I believe two, completely relieved me; but that was five or six weeks after, and a complaint totally distinct and different from what I had before.

Have you, in consequence of the benefit you received from Mr. Long's application, put your son under his care also?—I have, merely for one application, which I shall describe. My son was afflicted with a very severe tooth-ache, and his face swelled very much, and looked very much inflamed. The face, up to the eyes and above the eyes, his whole face was swelled, and his mother expressed great uneasiness.

Was he, in fact, relieved by what Mr. Long did?—He was. The lotion was rubbed over his face and eyes, and in one application the pain subsided, and the next day the swelling and the inflammation all vanished: there was no excoriation. A younger child of mine was attacked with an inflammation in the chest and throat, and she was taken at six years old to Mr. Long, who applied the same specific, as far as I am capable of judging, to her neck and throat, and completely relieved her in one application. It was what you call an ulcerated sore throat. By one application she was completely relieved.



(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did any medical man call it an ulcerated sore throat?—No, I think not. I am not aware any other medical man was called in; but her mother is here, who would speak to it with greater certainty.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) In consequence of the experience of yourself and family, have you recommended many of your friends to go to Mr. Long?—A great many, and a great many have gone to him on my recommendation.

Have you been present during the whole of this inquiry?—I have.

Do you still persevere in recommending your friends to go to Mr. Long?—I do not know that I have had occasion to recommend any since this occurred; but I should place myself, or any member of my family, under his care, not only with as much confidence as before, but with infinitely greater confidence. I beg the indulgence of the Court, to state the ground on which that increased confidence exists. I know of sixty honourable and respectable persons, who come to give their evidence with no other feeling, I am persuaded, than that which existed in my mind, of doing justice to an individual, whom we all think an attempt has been made to persecute.

(*The Coroner.*) We only want your evidence as to the fact, not your opinion as to the motives with which other witnesses have come forward.

(*The Witness.*) I am asked this question, whether I have the same confidence; and I want to account for what I think a reasonable ground for entertaining the same confidence.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I told you at the moment you were going to give your reasons. I said, I cannot ask for your reasons; and I have no right to ask for any reason. If any body chooses to ask about them they may, but I shall not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You say that your son and child were relieved from inflammation in the eyes and throat, from a single application of Mr. Long's specific; that by his lotion or specific they were relieved?—Yes, they were relieved: but, upon reflection, I will not say to a certainty whether the little child had not two applications. That is capable of proof, because the mother of the child is here. The boy had but one: the boy,



who is thirteen or fourteen years of age, and who is in the room at this moment, had but one.

Now, Sir, I ask you, whether you were not aware that inflammation of the eyes and throat are frequently relieved and controlled by the application of a single common blister?—My experience does not go the length of answering that question.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) I wish to ask the gentleman, whether he has known cases in which persons have died under the care of Mr. Long?—Never, but this one of Miss Cashin. I never heard of any casualty of death under Mr. Long's treatment. I never saw any, and I never heard of any, but where the faculty had given over the person, and Mr. Long said they were desperate cases, and that he entertained little or no hope of affording them any relief.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) When the lotion was applied, who requested the servants to withdraw?—Mr. Long. Mr. Long never imposed any obligation on me by oath, or any thing of that kind, in his life; never.

You have never revealed?—I do not know that I may not. Mr. Long never asked me to sign any document, or imposed any obligation of secrecy upon me.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Had you any objection to the servant going out of the room?—Not in the least: my wife held the candle during the time of the application.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You say Mr. Long did not impose any obligation of secrecy upon you; did you ever know anything to reveal?—No. I said to him, that I thought his concealment, or attempted concealment, most ridiculous and absurd. I mean by that, his taking any obligation from people not to expose the ingredients which he used. I thought that his asking obligations from persons to keep secrecy a very absurd thing.

Then the servant was not in the room while the lotion was applied to your temple and chest?—No.

When Mr. Long commenced applying the lotion to your back, had he at that time the sponge in his hand?—I am sure he had, and the very sponge he applied to my chest; he brought none, and my wife got one for him.

You have admitted very fairly, that you could not see what



was passing behind your back; now I ask you whether, in your opinion, it was impossible for Mr. Long to change the bottle without Mrs. Prendergast seeing him?—In my opinion it was totally impossible. But she is here, and will give the evidence on the point; and I answer the question with the more confidence, because Mr. Long had no coat on, and his arm was stripped up to his elbow.

I suppose he had a waistcoat on?—It was too large a bottle to be concealed in a waistcoat pocket.

(*By the Coroner.*) You saw no legerdmain?—No.

(*By Mr Wakley.*) Have you seen the Chinese jugglers?—Yes, in their own country. It was a very small room, and there was on the table a basin of warm water, and the sponge that he had was furnished by Mrs. Prendergast. He had no other sponge, nor could he have had without my knowing it. If you want any more information upon it, there is a person here who saw the very thing.

Did you ever see Miss Cashin?—I never saw the deceased Miss Cashin.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mr. Long use the same pressure on your forehead and on your chest as on your back?—I think a heavier hand on my chest than on my forehead. He worked a considerable time at my chest, and seemed a little disappointed that he did not find any acrid matter in my chest.

On the first application?—On the first application.

Did Mr. Long give you a caution that if, in case you did not attend to him again, it would be attended with danger?—Not in the least. I should myself, if I felt the sensation which I complained of as I felt it sixteen or seventeen days before, I should instantly have applied to him. There was no occasion for it, because from that hour to this I have never had any symptom of it.

Do you know the contents?—I do not.

Were you never under any treatment before you applied to Mr. Long?—I had been in the habit of being attended by a person for whom I had great regard—Mr. Vyse, of Sackville-street—and he recommended some poultices to me; but I had heard so much of this Mr. Long, that I had not only deter-



mined myself to apply to him, but I took very strong measures to recommend Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Trade, to apply to Mr. Long, and I wrote a dozen letters to him; and my opinion is, that if he had done so, he would have been able to preside at the Board of Trade at this moment.

Were you not shewn a long list of names of persons cured by Mr. Long?—I saw his book, and I have his book in my possession. A great number of persons have been cured by him, and a great number of those persons I have had conversations with; and I have ascertained from many, that the case published was a great deal short of the extent of benefit that they had received of Mr. Long.

We have been told that it was not customary for Mr. Long to go out?—I believe the two visits he paid to me were the only ones that he had made for some time; but I have heard since, that he has gone to persons who were in so debilitated a state that they could not attend upon him.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask, whether Mr. Long ever told you that he never failed in any case?—Mr. Long told me, in general, that he succeeded; but that many cases had come to him so far gone, that no human art could relieve them; but where there was sufficient muscle and strength in the subject, that he never despaired of relieving and curing.

(*By a Juror.*) Did he state to you his having seen Miss Cashin?—I never heard of Miss Cashin's name till I read of it, and I received a note from him, stating that a coroner's inquest was to be held on a subject, in which he was very materially interested.

You have not the letter with you, I suppose?—No: it is not at all unlikely that it is on my table. I should think that a man upon his oath is to be credited for so frivolous a thing as the contents of that letter.

Did he give anything to his patients to drink?—There was a brown stuff which I saw him hand to some patients to drink, but I do not know what it was.

Was it wine, do you think?—No, I had the curiosity to taste it.



What taste had it?—It had the taste of ingredients from an apothecary's shop.

(*By the Coroner.*) I believe Mr. Long recommends his patients not to take any physic: I believe Mr. Long declares against all medicine except red port?—He always declares against medicine. The only recommendation he gave me after he had effected a sore on my back, was on my stating that I could not drink claret, which was a great punishment to me; he recommended me to drink a bottle of claret the next day, which I most religiously adhered to.

(*By a Juror.*) When you say you were disturbed at night, did it affect your bowels at all, or your inside?—Not at all in the course of that night.

I think you say, that Mr. Long cured inflammation in your bowels?—No, I did not say any such thing.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Michael George Prendergast: You say, sir, that you reside at No. 2, Alpha Road, Regent's Park; and you say that you are a Member of Parliament, and that you have known Mr. Long since the month of January last: that you were under his care. You felt yourself very much inconvenienced about the middle of January by a determination of blood to the head, which was accompanied by an absence of perspiration, loss of appetite, and want of sleep. You went to Mr. Long's at the recommendation of Sir Colin Campbell. You say, he first applied his medicine to your chest at least a quarter of an hour; he also rubbed your forehead with the same medicine or lotion without any effect; he then applied the medicine to your back, and in less than three minutes there was a copious discharge. A sponge was supplied for use on that occasion by your family. He continued to rub your back five or six minutes: cabbage leaves and a pad were put over the part, and you were disturbed in the night by the discharge, as you were told by Mr. Long you would be. You awoke after a very sound sleep with a free perspiration on your skin. You say, the application caused an excoriation. The discharge continued for two days, and you have had no return of the complaint from that time to this: you never experienced any ill effect whatever from the application. You have fre-



quently been at Mr. Long's. You have no reason to suppose that he uses any other than one liquid for rubbing. You have seen him hand a brown liquid to some of his patients. Five or six weeks afterwards you felt an uneasiness at the chest, arising from a cold, and you were relieved by one or two applications of the liquid to your chest. You have put your son under Mr. Long's care, in consequence of his suffering under a severe tooth-ache: his face was much inflamed and swelled, and white stuff was applied, and by the next day all the pain and inflammation vanished: there was no excoriation. He has completely relieved your daughter from an inflammation in the chest and throat, by one or two applications of the liquid. You have recommended many friends to go to Mr. Long, and many have gone. You would not hesitate to put yourself, or any of your family, on any other occasion, under his care, or hesitate to recommend your friends, but you should do so with increased confidence. You do not know, of your knowledge, that an inflammation of the chest and throat is frequently cured by a common blister. Mr. Long requested the servant to withdraw, when you had the liquid applied. You never made any promise of secrecy to Mr. Long, or were asked to sign a book. The servant was not in the room when the lotion was applied. When he first applied the liquid he had a sponge in his hand. Your opinion is, that it was impossible for him to change the medicine without Mrs. Prendergast seeing him; she held the candle. You never saw Miss Cashin; you do not know her. The contents of the liquid did not affect your bowels in the night alluded to.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### MR. JOHN BRAITHWAITE

was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:

Q. You live in the New Road?—A. Yes.

And are an engineer?—I am.

Were you, in your earlier days, afflicted with any grievous malady?—I was.



What was it?—A bronchial affection.

What effect had that produced upon your person?—A general debility and a violent cough.

Any shrinking or diminution in any of your limbs?—A general wasting of the limbs, and spitting of blood.

For what period had you been afflicted with this before you applied to Mr. Long?—For some years.

During that time, had you recourse to medical men of great eminence?—Frequently.

Had they relieved you?—Not at all.

Had they declared your case to be without hope, any of them?—They had.

When did you apply to Mr. Long?—Very nearly three years ago.

Then about the year 1827 or 1828?—The 5th of December, 1827.

How long did he operate on you?—Fifty days.

Consecutive days, or at intervals?—Fifty consecutive days.

Did he apply his lotion?—I applied it myself: he gave it to me to apply out of a bottle.

He gave you his lotion?—Yes.

Which you applied?—Yes.

Did it produce any excoriation?—After the second day.

What was the final event?—A perfect cure.

Did you attend at his house during that time?—Every day.

Were there many other patients there?—A very great many.

As you had such long and ample means of observation, had you any reason to suppose that he used one lotion to one person, and another to another?—Certainly not.

Have you, in consequence of the benefit you received, recommended him to others?—Several.

And is that confidence, up to the present moment, in any way diminished?—In no way diminished.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Before you applied to Mr. Long, were you not under the care of an eminent practitioner who resides near Manchester-square?—I was.

What did that medical gentleman state to you with regard to



your complaint before you applied to Mr. Long?—He stated to my brother that it was a hopeless case, and that I must die.

Did he not state that your lungs were perfectly sound?—He did, to the best of my belief.

Did you not experience from the treatment of that eminent practitioner very great relief?—None at all.

Did Mr. Long describe to you the disease under which you were labouring?—I do not think he did.

Do you know anything of Miss C. Cashin, or the circumstances relating to her death?—No.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was the same lotion applied to you daily?—Daily.

And what effect had that on your back?—It was on my chest: it produced the same effect as on others, raising pustules and considerable sores.

And did they keep open fifty days?—No, they gradually healed; they healed in two or three weeks.

Was the lotion he applied when they were healing of the same description as had been applied before, which caused the sores?—It was the same kind as was first used.

(*By a Juror.*) Pray, Sir, did you inhale at all?—Only one day.

Were you not shown a great number of cards of persons of distinction when you went there?—No, Sir.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) You say that you reside in Bath Place, New Road, Saint Pancras, and you are an engineer. That you were in your earlier days afflicted with a bronchial affection, and it had produced general debility, a violent cough, and a general wasting of the limbs, and spitting of blood. That you had been afflicted some years before you applied to Mr. Long: during that time you had recourse to eminent medical men frequently, *but they had not at all relieved you; they had declared your case to be without hope.* You applied to Mr. Long very near three years ago; that was on the 5th of December 1827. He attended you for fifty consecutive days. You applied his lotion, which he gave you out of a bottle, and after the second day it produced an excoriation, and finally, *you were perfectly*



*cured.* You attended at Mr. Long's house every day, and there were a great many other patients there. You have no reason to suppose or believe, that he used one lotion to one person, and a different one to another. You have recommended several persons to him : your confidence is in no way diminished. The medical gentleman who attended you resided near Manchester Square, *and he told your brother that you must die, and that it was a hopeless case,* and that your lungs were perfectly sound. You do not think Mr. Long described to you the complaint you were labouring under. You know nothing of Miss Catherine Cashin, or of the circumstances attending her death. The liquid applied to your chest produced pustules or sores, which gradually healed after about three weeks. The lotion used when your chest was healing, appeared to be of the same kind as was first used. You only inhaled one day for amusement.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### MR. NATHANIEL HIGGS

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows :—

Q. What are you?—A. A brewer.

Where?—At Pimlico.

Were you for many years of your life afflicted with the gout?  
—Yes.

To what extent : did it make you unable to go about?—It made me unable to go about.

Were you long under medical care for it?—No.

Did you consult any physicians at all?—Only common doctors.

Not physicians?—No, common doctors : surgeons.

Do you mean gentlemen who keep shops and sell drugs, or do you mean gentlemen who practise in their own private houses?  
—I mean medical men who come to attend.

After you employed them long enough did you go to Mr. Long?—Yes.

When did you go to Mr. Long?—I think it was in February last.

How long did you attend him?—Nearly four months.

How long did you attend those other common doctors?—My attention to them was very little, because they said they could do nothing for me.

Did he do anything for you?—Yes.

What?—I think he has cured me of the gout.

How long have you considered yourself cured?—Six weeks, or two months.

Have you all that time been perfectly at ease and free from pain?—Yes.

Had you for some years before been in that state of comfort?—No, not for three or four years.

What did Mr. Long apply to you?—What Mr. Long applied to me in the first instance, was Mr. Long's system of inhaling; and after I had inhaled a certain time, as long as he thought proper, then the liquid application.

How long did you continue inhaling?—All the time I was at Mr. Long's.

Did the liquid application raise any blisters or excoriations?—Yes.

Where?—On my back, my chest, on my legs and both feet.

Were you at Mr. Long's when many other patients were there?—Yes.

Did the liquid which was used to you all come out of the same bottle, as far as you could observe?—As far as I could observe.

There was not a range of bottles?—No; Mr. Long always brought the bottle himself.

Did you see several persons served out of the same bottle?—Yes.

And you now consider yourself perfectly well?—Yes.

Long may you continue so.—I thank you, sir.

He has found the secret of making you stout, I suppose?—No, I was stout before I attended Mr. Long.

(*By a Juror.*) Do you think, if you had given the common doctors a guinea a day, that they would have done you as much good?—No, I think not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you know the deceased, Miss Catherine Cashin?—No, I did not.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Nathaniel Higgs: you say, sir, you reside



at Pimlico, and are a brewer, and that you were for many years afflicted with the gout, and you were not able to go about; that you applied to doctors or surgeons for relief, and they told you they could not do you any good. You afterwards applied to Mr. Long, in February last: you attended him three or four months. You say, he has cured you of the gout: you have been away from him six weeks, and you feel nothing of the gout now. You for all that time have been perfectly free and easy from pain. You say you have never for some years before been in such a state of comfort for such a continuance. You inhaled, and after some time the liquid application was used. You inhaled all the time. The liquid produced an excoriation on your legs, and on your back, chest, and both feet. You were at Mr. Long's house when many other patients were there, and the liquid used appeared to be all of the same kind, and served to all the patients out of the same bottle. You consider yourself now perfectly well, and you say you do not know the deceased.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL

was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Frederick.

Are you a colonel in his Majesty's regiment?—A lieutenant-colonel.

Where do you live at this time?—At Woolwich.

Had you a daughter who was ill in any way?—I had, and she is still ill.

Of what complaint?—A hip complaint. It is usually called a hip complaint.

How old is the young lady?—I think she is turned fifteen; she is in her sixteenth year.

How long has she had that complaint?—About six years.

Had you, in the course of that time, applied to medical men for assistance for her?—I had. She had been constantly under



the care of medical men, from the first discovery of her complaint.

Was she cured by that medical advice which you had?—She is not as yet cured.

Have you since put her under the care of Mr. Long?—She has been under the care of Mr. Long since the end of January, or the beginning of February.

Has she got better under the care of Mr. Long?—Much.

Do you know what application he has made to her; what he has done to her?—Yes; I have been present and seen the application made.

Was it by a lotion that affected her skin?—It was by a liquid, with gentle friction, with a sponge containing a liquid.

Who used to rub her, Mr. Long or somebody else?—Mr. Long sometimes rubbed her, but she was generally rubbed by a servant of her own, who was there. I may as well explain, that for the first two months and upwards that she was under Mr. Long's care, she did not go to Mr. Long's house, but Mr. Long attended her at a lodging which I took for her in town. Her mother and sister were with her, and I occasionally came up. Perhaps it might be as well if I were to state the circumstances how she came under Mr. Long's care, and the course of treatment pursued. I have no objection simply to state the facts. I think I may as well, in the first instance, state, that when she was first placed under Mr. Long's care she was ill, and had been so for five or six years. At the time she was first placed under Mr. Long's care, there were four abscesses in her thigh, two of them were deep seated.

(*By the Coroner.*) Were the abscesses of long standing?—They were of very long standing. There was considerable protuberance of the hip, a contraction generally of the leg, and a swelling of the knee. By Mr. Long's treatment, two of the abscesses healed up; the contraction of the leg, and the protuberance of the hip. I should have stated, that a dislocation of the hip had taken place, and the protuberance was the effect of the dislocation. It is material to state, there was a dislocation stated to have taken place by the most eminent medical men, and by Mr. Long's treatment the contraction has been over-



come. The dislocation, I have reason to believe, has been reduced; that is to say, it has resumed its place in the socket, and the limb has nearly resumed, within an inch or two, its proper length; but as yet the child cannot bear her weight upon it, and she is enabled, with the assistance of a crutch and stick, to put it to the ground.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Does your daughter continue to attend Mr. Long up to the present time?—I cannot say she continues to attend him regularly. She does continue to attend him, and he occasionally goes down to Woolwich.

Up to this time?—He has been twice down since she left: he was down there last week. She has left Mr. Long above two months; but she has had the application continually made to her, and Mr. Long has entrusted me with the liquid.

Does the application he has made to her to keep under the inflammation, cause excoriation or not?—It occasioned a redness on the part, and it occasioned excoriation decidedly only where it was diseased; and I should say, on the other parts of the limb it appeared to produce a refreshing effect; it occasioned no excoriation there.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask one question? You state, on that part of the limb to which the fluid was applied which was not diseased, it merely produced a refreshing effect. Now I ask you, whether you have good means of knowing to what extent the diseased part reached?—I do not understand the question.

You state that the diseased part was affected by the application; now, I wish to know, how you know that the diseased part was affected, and that the part which was not diseased was not affected; whether you have the means of tracing the disease, when you speak of the extent to which the application took effect?—I really do not understand the question; I can only state myself, from having seen the application made, and being present, that it had an evident effect where there was inflammation; it had a surprising effect where there was inflammation; but where there was no inflammation the child always described it as reviving it, and it affected that part which was red and inflamed, and which seemed to teem with matter; the



other parts she always desired to be rubbed with it, because it had a refreshing effect.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you ever see any other case of hip disease?—I have seen two or three; my attention has been called to them from my daughter's case; I have looked at cases like hers, and it *may be useful to state, that my daughter was brought to Mr. Brodie and Mr. Vance, and that Mr. Scott, of Bromley, saw her, and they all declared it was a hopeless case, and that a dislocation of the hip-joint had taken place.*

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask if, now your daughter is so much recovered, the hectic fever has ceased?—She is as healthy a looking child as ever you put your eyes upon, but she was not so before she went to Mr. Long's.

Did your child continue under the care of Dr. Vance or Mr. Brodie, or the other medical gentleman you have mentioned?—She was not under their care, she was merely taken to them for consultation.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) And they declared they could do nothing for her?—*They said her's was a hopeless case, and it would be very long, if ever, she recovered.*

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Now, Sir, when the medical gentlemen informed you that the hip was dislocated, what relation did the foot of the diseased limb bear to the sound one; the position of it—the form of it?—The knee was considerably turned in, almost to dislocation, and the heel was considerably contracted upwards, the toe pointing downwards; when she moved about it rested nearly on the calf.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did Mr. Brodie say it was a dislocation of the leg?—Decidedly.

Have you reason to believe that it is now reduced?—Yes; I have reason to believe it is now reduced.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did Mr. Brodie, or Mr. Vance, or other eminent surgeons?—Will you allow me to say, I took her to Mr. Brodie first; I had Mr. Brodie's opinion, who declared it was a decided and confirmed hip complaint, and that dislocation had taken place; I was not altogether satisfied with his opinion; I do not mean to say I doubted it, but the same day I



took her to Mr. Vance, without acquainting him that I had taken her to Mr. Brodie, and he gave me the same opinion, without acquainting him that I had taken her to Mr. Brodie.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did either of the gentlemen say that it was an incurable case?—They certainly said it was hopeless ever restoring the hip to its socket; it would probably make a socket for itself.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Both these medical gentlemen declared it was hopeless ever restoring the hip to its original socket?—Yes, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Vance were consulted on the same day.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did they represent to you, Colonel Campbell, that the dislocation had occurred from an absorption of the ..... of the socket, and that the head of the bone had gone through the socket, or the edge of the bone had slipped over the edge of the socket?—They stated that a ligament had given way that kept the bone in the socket.

(*Mr. Wakley.*) Then, I do say, that Mr. Brodie, and the other medical men, should be examined.

(*The Coroner.*) Having gone into this sort of examination so far as you have gone, you have had the opinion, one after the other, of ladies and gentlemen who have been patients of Mr. Long, who all express their confidence in his skill, and that they are indebted to him for their recovery, a great many of them; and that the others are being put in a course of recovery that hardly could have been hoped for; for that seems to be the opinion of a great many; indeed, all of them, either one or the other, either that they are totally restored, or in a way of being restored, by this gentleman. Now you have a great many witnesses, you say more; but I suppose the gentlemen of the jury are well satisfied now on the point, that these ladies and gentlemen, who are of the first respectability, and no doubt they have given a true account according to their judgment and feelings. If all the patients which this gentleman has operated upon, during the whole course of his practice, were to come here, and they were all to repeat their confidence in his treatment, I do not think it would be stronger than you have it already upon the subject: so it appeared to me. These



persons, whether rightly or otherwise, feel confidence in what was done to them. Each of them, and most of them, have said, that if they had occasion to have recourse to medical advice, they would go back to Mr. Long, notwithstanding all they have heard. That is what all the ladies and gentlemen have spoken to; and if there were twenty more to come to speak to the same point, I do not see that it would much alter the case in that respect. If you all concur with me in that opinion, probably Mr. Adolphus will, in his judgment, with respect to his duty to his client, having credit to the fullest extent I have now stated, not think it necessary to go further on that head. But that is for his judgment, as I mentioned before. If you were to have twenty more witnesses speaking to the same fact as the others have spoken to, it would not make it a bit stronger, so it appears to me at this moment. If all the gentlemen of the jury entertain precisely the same opinion, perhaps Mr. Adolphus may be induced to stop where we are on this head.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) In the first place, in a few words I have to say, that if any person feels offended or displeased at anything which may fall from me, and shews it by repeating those extraordinary and disgraceful scenes which I never before saw in a court of justice, I hope that the Coroner will order the room to be cleared; for I do not stand here to bear the insolence and abuse of any set of persons, under whatever pretences they may be assembled. In the next place, I should say, that it is a question put purely to me, and to receive my answer; and it is not a matter of debate and discussion by any one. Taking these two principles for my guide, I shall proceed in this manner. I am here for a gentleman who considers himself to be the object of a conspiracy, and in the progress of that conspiracy, grossly, basely, and falsely traduced by all manner of ways and all manner of means; and feeling this (whether he be right or wrong in the feeling is not for me to determine, though I have personally a strong feeling on the subject), it is no wonder that he should be anxious to put in evidence, and lay before you all the circumstances of his life and professional conduct, which can tend to throw a light upon



those accusations which are attempted to be raised against him. And they are raised not only here, but elsewhere; they are pursued not merely here, but in print; and pursued with an anxiety and industry which show the motives of the parties. But of that I say no more. I am here practising in a court of law, and it is my duty, as it is my inclination, when I am so practising, to pay all the respect that I can to the opinion of the judge who presides there; and when I speak of this judge, I am happy to say, of a most upright and impartial judge, who has shewn the utmost impartiality throughout the whole course of the enquiry, and to whom I pay that respect due not only to his station, but to the character that he has maintained. Under these circumstances, I have now in my hand a list of forty-four unexamined witnesses, with a request that I will reserve myself to examine a good many more of high rank and respectability, who would be added to this list; but I have taken upon myself, under the suggestion which the Court has made, to abstain from such course of examination, and the witnesses which I shall call hereafter will be those who will give evidence applying more particularly to the circumstances of this very case. But yet, nevertheless, I claim my right to examine every patient whom this gentleman has had during the whole course of his profession, in order to give evidence to what his mode of treatment has been; but after what the Coroner has said, I think I am bound to submit to what he has suggested, and I shall therefore adopt a different course of proceeding, and another mode of examining the witnesses.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Frederick Campbell: you say, Sir, you are a Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's service, and you reside at Woolwich; and that you have a daughter ill of a hip complaint. She is turned of fifteen. She has had the complaint about six years. In the course of that time you had applied to medical men for her relief. She was, from the first discovery of the complaint, constantly under the care of a medical man. *She was not cured by their advice.* That you have since put her under the care of Mr. Long, from the latter end of January, or the beginning of February. *She has got much better.* You have seen the applications made to her: they



were generally made by the servant who was with her. The liquid was used with slight friction, and you used the liquid with a sponge. There were four abscesses then in her thigh when she was first attended by Mr. Long. Two of them deep-seated. *The abscesses were of long standing.* She had a considerable protuberance of the hip, contraction generally of the leg, and considerable swelling of the knee. By Mr. Long's treatment two of them are healed up; *the protuberance of the hip has been reduced*, occasioned by a dislocation, as stated by eminent medical men; and the contraction of the leg *has been overcome, and the limb nearly restored to its proper length*; but she cannot yet bear her weight upon it. She walks with the assistance of a crutch and stick. She continues occasionally to be attended by Mr. Long. You say, the liquid was entrusted to your care, that it might be applied to the patient at your residence at Woolwich. The liquid had a surprising effect on those parts which were red, or in a state of inflammation; it did not affect the healthy parts. *You say, the persons who saw her, namely, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Scott of Bromley, and Mr. Vance, they all declared it was a hip case, and that a dislocation had taken place*; but these gentlemen were only consulted; she was not placed under their care. The knee was considerably turned in, and the heel contracted, and the toe pointed downwards. *Mr. Vance and Mr. Brodie said, that it was hopeless to expect to restore it to its socket*; that it would probably make a socket for itself: they stated that a ligament that confined the hip-bone in its socket had given way. *The hip-bone appears now to be restored to the socket.*

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

#### MISS ROXBROUGH

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. What is your name?—*A. Harriett Frances Roxbrough.*

The daughter of whom?—*Mr. Roxbrough.*

Where do you live?—*Grove Street, Camden Town.*

Have you, for several years, laboured under some complaint?

—*I have been delicate from my birth*



And laboured under what complaint?—Sometimes the doctors represented it as a sort of decline.

Were you considerably emaciated and wasted by it?—Very much.

When were you placed under the care of Mr. Long?—Nearly two years ago.

Continually or occasionally?—Continually for two years.

Were you under his care when Miss Catherine Cashin, the lady about whom we are now inquiring, was there?—I was.

Did you see the lotion or liquid which Mr. Long gave to his patients?—I did.

Were you there the day that Miss C. Cashin had the same lotion given to her to use?—I cannot say positively whether I was there that day or not, but I have seen Miss Cashin repeatedly.

Did you see her frequently there, or elsewhere?—There, at Mr. Long's.

Who was the servant, do you know her name, who attended at that time; the servant belonging to Mr. Long?—Charlotte and Alice has attended me frequently.

Are you able to say who it was on that day when Miss Cashin was there?—No, I cannot.

You do not know when Miss Cashin had the lotion?—No, I do not.

Have you found benefit from Mr. Long's treatment?—Very much; a great deal more than from any other medical man that has ever attended me.

Have your bad symptoms been materially diminished, and your health very much improved?—Very much; my health has been improved very much.

Did Miss Catherine Cashin appear to you to be a healthy or sickly person?—Anything but a healthy person.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Harriett Frances Roxbrough: you say that you are the daughter of Mr. Roxbrough, of Grove Street, Camden Town, and that you have been delicate from your birth; that sometimes the medical people represented it as a decline. You were emaciated and wasted. You say it is now nearly two years since you were first placed under the care of



Mr. Long; you were under his care when the deceased was under his care. You used the lotion or liquid which Mr. Long gives to his patients. You have seen Miss Cashin frequently at Mr. Long's; but you cannot say that you were there when the lotion was applied to her. Mr. Long's servants, Charlotte and Alice, have attended you frequently. You have found more benefit from Mr. Long than from any other medical man. Your bad symptoms have materially diminished, and your health is very much improved, Miss Cashin appeared anything but a healthy person.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

### THE COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

*Q.* What is your Christian name?—*A.* Ann.

Residing where?—In Montague Square, Marylebone.

Were you attending Mr. Long lately for any malady?—I have attended him for seven weeks, and continue to do so now, and shall to-morrow.

While your ladyship was attending him, did you see a person named Catherine Cashin?—I did, but only twice; that was because I was not always in the same room.

Does your ladyship recollect when it was you saw her; how long before her death?—It might be a week before her death.

Did she appear to your ladyship to be a healthy person or otherwise?—Very far from it; rather unhealthy looking.

Do you remember being there when she received any of the liquid which Mr. Long applied to his patients?—Yes; the last time saw her she had just received it.

Did you receive any that day?—I did that day, and ever since I attended Mr. Long.

Did you on that day?—I did on that day.

Was that which was given to your ladyship, and that which was given to Miss Catherine Cashin, taken out of one bottle?—I could not swear it, because I was not always present, but I should presume so. I have repeatedly seen the same used on different ladies.



You were present when Miss C. Cashin received some of the lotion?—I was present, but I did not see it applied.

Was there more than one bottle in the room, or only one in the room?—There is seldom more than one. Mr. Long had it in his hand.

There was then but one?—I never saw any but in his own hand, and never but one.

Did your ladyship and Miss Catherine Cashin retire about the same time to have the lotion used?—I cannot say, because we were not in the same room.

Do you mean you were not in the same room of practice, or did you retire to another room?—We neither inhaled in the same room, or were rubbed in the same room.

But went into the room to receive the lotion?—Sometimes Mr. Long would bring it into the room.

You did not receive it in the same room?—I think not, it was brought to me.

By whom?—By his female servant.

Do you recollect whether her name was Alice?—Alice always attended me, and she rubbed Miss Cashin that day.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was Miss Cashin there but once?—I believe she was there often. I have seen her but twice. She did not come to be rubbed, but came with her sister.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Did your ladyship sustain any mischief or evil from the lotion you applied that day?—Not in the least; and I have never been so well as since I attended Mr. Long.

Did you sustain any injury or inconvenience from the lotion used to you?—No; it had hardly any effect upon me.

And, in general, I understand your ladyship to say, you have never been so well as since you attended Mr. Long?—No. I went there on that account, and have been very much recovered since I attended him.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Are you aware, my lady, whether Miss Cashin was rubbed before the last time you saw her?—I do not think she was, but I cannot answer the question positively. I believe not.

Did you see her rubbed, my lady?—I did not.

Might you and Miss Cashin have been rubbed with different



liquids without your being aware of the fact?—We might. It is just possible; but I have no reason in the world to imagine it was so.

(*By the Coroner.*) You have no reason to imagine it was so?—No, quite the contrary.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will your ladyship allow me to ask, whether Miss C. Cashin ever complained to you of being ill, or stated to you that she felt ill?—Never. It is quite impossible that she should, as I did not speak to her.

(*By a Juror.*) Then how did your ladyship know she was ill?—She was very unhealthy-looking.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Would your ladyship say, from the number of consumptive patients you have seen, that she looked like a lady labouring under consumption? It has been stated that the lady was consumptive?—Ellen Cashin, who died, was very clear, healthy-looking: she looked more healthy, except in her figure, than Catherine. Ellen was very thin, but looked in the face very well.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Your Christian name is Ann, and you are Countess of Buckinghamshire, and you reside in Montague Square, Marylebone. You say, my lady, that you have attended Mr. Long for seven weeks, and you continue to do so, and shall to-morrow. You say you have seen the deceased at Mr. Long's twice: it might be a week before her death: she appeared very far from being a healthy person, very far from it, rather unhealthy-looking. The last time you saw the deceased she had just received the liquid. You received some that day, and you have received some every day since. You attended on Mr. Long: you have repeatedly seen the liquid used, and presume that what was used to you and to the deceased was of the same kind. You did not see the liquid applied to the deceased. You never saw any but one bottle, and that Mr. Long held in his own hand: the bottle was never left in the room. You do not think you received the liquid in the same room where it was given to the deceased. You saw her only twice as a patient. You have sustained no mischief or inconvenience from the lotion used to you that day: it had hardly any effect on you, and in general you are very much recovered since you attended at



Mr. Long's. You say, the servant who attended you always was named Alice. You do not know whether the deceased was rubbed more than once or not. You did not see Miss Cashin rubbed. She might have been rubbed with a different liquid to what you were rubbed with: it is just possible; but you have no reason in the world for thinking she was. You never spoke to the deceased: you never heard her complain.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

### ALICE DYKE

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus, as follows:—

Q. Your name is Alice Dyke?—*A.* Yes.

Are you in the employment of Mr. Long?—*I am.*

Do you live at his house in Harley Street?—*I do.*

How long have you been in his employment?—*Five months.*

Are you employed to rub the female patients with a lotion that he gives them?—*I am.*

Do you remember a young woman named Catherine Cashin, the person who is dead, and whom we are now enquiring about, coming there?—*I do.*

She came first with her sister, Ellen?—*She did.*

Was Miss Cashin a healthy-looking person, or otherwise?—*She was not a healthy-looking person.*

Was she rubbed with the lotion Mr. Long applied?—*She was, on one occasion.*

(*By the Coroner.*) You say, she was rubbed once with the lotion?—*But once with the lotion.*

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Do you remember the day, as near as you can recollect?—*On the 3d of August.*

Did you rub her?—*I did.*

Did you rub any more ladies that day?—*did.*

How many?—*Six.*

Six in all, or six besides Miss Cashin?—*Six besides Miss Cashin.*

Can you recollect the names of those ladies?—*Yes.*

Name them?—*There was Mrs. Brown, Miss Johnstone,*

Miss Cavenagh, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, and Lady Buckinghamshire; and Mrs. Cashin, the same day, washed her hands in the self-same lotion.

Was the lotion you applied to Catherine Cashin the very same you applied to all the rest of those ladies?—It was.

Was it taken out of the same bottle, and in all respects the very same?—It was.

Did you yourself see it poured from the bottle before you used it to all those persons?—I did.

Have you seen all the persons except Miss Catherine Cashin; have you seen them all since it was used?—Yes, I have repeatedly; every day.

Did any one ever complain of having received the least injury or inconvenience from that lotion?—Not at all.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you rub that young lady more severely than you did the other patients?—I did not.

Or for a longer continuance?—Not at all.

Did you rub her in the same way that you did all the others?—Exactly.

And with the same lotion?—Yes.

Did it appear to have more effect upon her than it appeared to have on the backs of others who were rubbed?—Not at all.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Was she ever rubbed afterwards?—No, sir.

Was she rubbed a second time on any day?—No, she was not; she was dressed every day, but not rubbed.

What dressing was put upon it?—A cabbage-leaf.

A fresh leaf was put upon her daily?—Yes.

How long did she continue to attend Mr. Long?—For three weeks; nearly three weeks.

She never was rubbed but once?—No; it was merely washed and dressed every day, as other patients were done.

What was the last day on which she was washed?—I cannot say.

How many days before her death?—She was there on the Friday, and her back was washed and dressed, and she appeared in a good state of health.



Was there any other young woman, or did Mr. Long himself rub her, or could they have done it without your knowledge?—No.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) By whose direction did you rub Miss Cashin?—By Mr. Long's.

Did Miss Cashin name to you the purpose for which she was rubbed?—Her mother told me, in her hearing, that she had been very poorly for two or three days, and she wished her to be rubbed.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Did her mother say that in her hearing?—Yes, she did.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did that rubbing and inhaling usually occasion any severe sickness in the patient at all?—No, sir; I never heard any one complain of sickness.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Who prepared the liquid which was applied to Miss Cashin's back?—Mr. Long.

(*The Coroner.*) Mr. Long produced it, and she does not know who prepared it.

(*By a Juror.*) Will you have the goodness to tell me: you say, the patients were washed every day and dressed: was it with water, or another kind of liquid, not water?—It was liquid, and not a powder.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Is it the same lotion which rubs them that washes them?—Exactly the same.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) I think I understood you to say, that she was washed every day with the same lotion with which she was rubbed?—Yes; the same lotion that she was rubbed with.

She was washed every day with the same lotion?—Yes.

She was not rubbed at those times?—No.

Is there any difference between the application?—None, except the rubbing.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) When she was rubbed, was a sponge used; and when she was washed, did you use the sponge?—Yes; the sponge and the same lotion.

But when you rub them, do you apply the sponge longer and more continually, than when you wash them?—When I

rubbed them, I rubbed a considerable time; and when I washed them, I merely put the liquid to them for the purpose of washing it.

(*The Coroner.*) In the first instance, she applies the lotion, and rubs the back for a considerable time; and in the second instance, she only applies the lotion, and does not rub it.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) On the other days, when you washed this lady with the sponge, did you rub at all?—I will not answer that question.

On the days that you washed with the sponge, did you rub at all?—(No answer.)

(*By the Coroner.*) On the day you washed her with the sponge, did you also rub?—Rubbing the back is in order to produce the wound. When I rub the back, it is in order to produce the wound; if I wash it, I merely put the liquid over.

The first day, you say, that the liquid was put upon a sponge, and you rubbed her back in order to produce the sore; on the other days did you apply the sponge without rubbing at all?—I merely washed round the wound.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you usually rub on the ladies' backs till such time as the skin was taken off by the rubbing: do you rub till the outer skin comes off, and till there is a sore made?—That is what we call rubbing, making a sore.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you do the same thing to the other ladies, exactly in the same way, by washing them with the same liquid on the other days when they came?—I did.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) If you rub heavily you produce a sore?—I do.

You say, if you rub heavily, it produces a wound: now, I ask you, if you wash lightly with the same lotion, will it produce a wound?—It depends upon the mode in which the application is used, and whether the inflammation wants to come out.

Did you ever make the liquid?—I did not.

I ask you again, did you ever produce inflammation on the skin, by merely washing the skin lightly with the lotion?—Yes.



(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Be kind enough to tell me how many times you washed Miss Catherine Cashin in number?—I cannot tell.

Can you tell the day of the month, or the day of the week, on which she was rubbed?—She was rubbed on the 3d of August.

Did Miss Catherine Cashin, after she was rubbed, appear better or worse in health?—Better.

Did she continue to improve in health from the time she was first rubbed till the time you last saw her?—She seemed well, and her friends seemed very well satisfied with the proceedings.

When you first saw Miss Catherine Cashin, did she appear to you to be a young lady labouring under ill-health?—Not very ill-health, but she was not well.

Was she fat?—Not particularly fat.

(*By a Juror.*) You have stated, that sometimes a white powder was put in the lotion, where did you get the white powder?—I did not say anything of any white powder being put in.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) There was no such thing stated.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) What did Miss Cashin say to you the last time she attended, respecting her back?—The last day I did not see her. Mr. Long dressed her, and Miss Ottley was present.

Did you see her on the Thursday?—I did.

What did she say respecting her back then?—She did not say anything particular. She told me she was going to have it dressed, and she had it dressed.

Did she state that it was painful?—She did not.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Do you think that the sore made on the back of Miss Catherine Cashin appeared worse than the sores on the neck and back of Ellen Cashin?—Not at all.

(*By a Juror.*) Did the wound on the two young ladies' backs appear much the same?—Yes, they did.

Did you rub all the young ladies with the same sponges or different sponges?—Different sponges.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Pray did Miss Cashin inhale before she was rubbed?—She did.

How many days?—About three weeks.

You mean Miss Catherine Cashin?—Yes, Miss Catherine Cashin.

Was Mr. Long present when you rubbed her the first time?—He was.

Did he give out any particular quantity of the lotion for her to be rubbed with?—No.

What quantity of the lotion did you use?—A very little in a saucer.

Did Mr. Long give that to you?—No, I took it out myself.

You do not know the art of mixing the stuff?—I do not.

Have you sufficient knowledge yourself to know when to leave off rubbing?—Yes, Sir.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You mention Mrs. Brown, Miss Johnstone, Miss Cavenagh, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, when did you see them last?—Every day.

You have not seen them here to-day?—Not here to-day; I have seen them at Mr. Long's.

Perfectly sound and well?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) You were hired by Mr. Long five months ago?—Yes.

What orders did he give you when he hired you?—None at all.

How did you acquire a knowledge how to rub the patients at all?—He explained it to me.

Did Mr. Long, while you were rubbing, come and see them rubbed?—He did not.

Did you leave off when you thought proper?—Yes.

How do you recollect so well it was on the 3d of August that Miss Cashin was first rubbed?—I put it down in a book.

Seeing so many ladies' backs in the course of rubbing, do you think her's, the last time you saw it, was the same as the backs of other young ladies that had undergone the same application for the same length of time?—Yes, Sir.

It was going on well you think?—Going on very well indeed.

Were you perfectly well when you went to Mr. Long's?—Yes, Sir.

You have never been rubbed?—No, but I have washed my face every day with it.



(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) For the sake of your complexion, I suppose; it improves the complexion?—Yes, very much indeed.

(*By a Juror.*) Do you know Mr. Porter?—Yes, Sir.

Had he anything to do with Mr. Long?—Nothing at all.

How long did he live with Mr. Long?—A month or two, as near as I can recollect.

Did Mr. Long ever caution his patients, that after they were rubbed, to come again, or else it would mortify?—No.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Alice Dyke, you say you are servant to Mr. Long, of Harley Street, and you are a single woman: that you have been in Mr. Long's employment five months. You are employed to rub the female patients. You remember the deceased coming there: she came at first with her sister Ellen. You say Catherine was not a healthy-looking person; she was rubbed but once with the lotion; it was on the 3d of August, as near as you can recollect, you rubbed her. You rubbed six other ladies that day, Mrs. Brown, Miss Cavenagh, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, and Lady Buckinghamshire. The mother of the deceased came the same day; she washed her hands with the same lotion. You say, the lotion applied to the ladies you have mentioned, was the same which you applied to the deceased; it was all taken out of the same bottle: you saw it poured from the bottle before you used it to all those persons. You have repeatedly seen, that is, every day, all the ladies except the deceased; not any one of them complained of any danger or inconvenience from the lotion. You did not rub the deceased any longer, or with more violence than you rubbed the other ladies: it had no more effect upon her than it appeared to have on the backs of others. She was dressed every day afterwards, and a cabbage-leaf was applied to the back. She was rubbed but once. Her back on Friday appeared in a good state of health. By Mr. Long's directions it was you rubbed the deceased. Her mother said, in your hearing, that the deceased had felt very poorly for three days, and that she wished her to be rubbed. You never heard any patient complain of being sick. Mr. Long produced the liquid. You say, the patients were washed with the same liquid with which they were rubbed. She was rubbed or



washed with the lotion applied with the sponge after the first application. You rubbed till you made a sore or a wound. You washed other ladies just the same as you washed the deceased. You never made the liquid. You have produced inflammation by washing the skin with the lotion. The deceased appeared better in health after she was rubbed: she seemed well after the rubbing, and her friends seemed satisfied with the proceedings. When you first saw her she did not appear in a very ill-state of health; she was not well, and not particularly fat. The last day she attended you did not see her. You saw her on the Thursday; she said nothing particularly; she had her back dressed, and went away about two minutes afterwards. The sore on the back of Miss Catherine was not worse than the sore on the back of Miss Ellen Cashin. You rubbed the deceased and all the ladies with different sponges. You say the deceased inhaled before she was rubbed. Mr. Long was present when you rubbed her the first time. You used a very little lotion, which you took out of a saucer. You have sufficient knowledge of yourself to know when to leave off. You put it down in a book when you rubbed the deceased. You say, the back appeared the same as the back of other ladies who have been treated in a like way, and her back was going on well.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I shall then call no further witnesses.

(*The Coroner.*) Gentlemen of the Jury: I understand we have now got pretty nearly to the conclusion of this case. Mr. Adolphus does not mean to call any further witnesses in this proceeding, which has gone to a great length. Would it be your desire to have the whole of the evidence read over to you, or are you so far masters of it as to be able to come to a decision without it? Because, if you think it necessary to refresh your memories with the evidence, I will read it from the beginning to the end; for without reading it all, I think it would not be possible to do justice to the one side or the other. But if you are, as I said before, already satisfied, there will not be any occasion to go through that ceremony.

(*A Juror.*) We have a perfect recollection of the evidence, there will be no necessity for reading it over again.



(*The Coroner.*) There are a few remarks which I shall take the liberty to address to you, and which I shall do very shortly, because, in my opinion, the case lies almost in a nutshell. You have had a great number of medical gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, examined, and they almost all coincide in opinion, that even if a person had occasion for a blister, it would be unwarrantable to create such a sore as this was on the back of this lady, when it was seen after death. If you recollect, you had a young lady here who viewed the sore, and she described the state in which she found it, namely, that it was of a white appearance, crusted over, with a little oozing at the bottom part of it, and encircled with a mark of inflammation. This is, as near as I can guess, the situation in which she describes having seen the wound on Friday: and on Friday night she passed a most unquiet night. The mistress of the house was quite alarmed, and the doctor, as you will recollect, was sent for, to state in what condition the young lady was. He saw her back, and said it was in a promising condition. But, if you recollect, the lady of the house said that she, of her own authority, had applied a poultice on the back of the young lady, without the knowledge or authority of the doctor; and when he came, she pointed out to him that there was a black spot, and she inquired of him what was the reason of it. He said the thing was going on very well; that it was occasioned by his system; that she did not understand the system; and that the sickness, and all that appeared, were symptoms only of what was going on in consequence of his system. The young lady continued to get worse. She had written to her brother-in-law in Ireland, and he came over post-haste, anxious on her account, hearing that she was so extremely ill, and Mr. Brodie was called in. He did not see the wound till after the application of the poultice, and the poultice, I suppose, had removed that hard substance which was on the top of the wound, and therefore he had an opportunity of looking deeper into it than Mr. Long had; for he had withdrawn himself the moment that Mr. Brodie was applied to to attend the young lady. The young lady continued ill, and got worse; and the mistress of the house stated that the sore had assumed a much worse appearance, and ultimately she was called up in a



great hurry, and she found the young lady in the act of expiring. Then another gentleman, of the name of Foulkes, was called in; but it was all over: there was no chance of recovery after Mr. Foulkes was called in. Therefore the thing seems to come back to this point. This gentleman, Mr. Long, had great experience, for two years, at least, with a variety of patients for a variety of diseases, and he applied pretty nearly the same remedy, it should appear, to all of them; and if they do not deceive themselves, a great number of them were perfectly cured, and others have found themselves, as they imagine, a great deal better; and some of them have been to the doctor to-day, notwithstanding the unfortunate event which has happened in relation to Miss Cashin; and their faith is so strong in the doctor, that they will go to-morrow; and some of them say, that they will send any of their family who happen to have occasion for medical assistance. This gentleman, Mr. Long, appears by the evidence of one of the witnesses, to have been brought up with a respectable education. It appears that he had been in Dublin, where he attended anatomical lectures, not merely drawings of anatomical figures but actual lectures, surgical lectures on that head; and therefore, of course, he was acquainted with the construction of the human frame. As to physic, it appears he does not pretend to know that. He has no opinion of it at all, and therefore it is quite plain that he has not given his mind very much to the study of it. But the question seems to me to resolve itself into this: whether Mr. Long, having formed an opinion of his own system, and having had it corroborated by so many respectable persons, was wrong in acting upon it; for you cannot suppose that the witnesses whom you have had before you have spoken anything but what they verily believe, nor do I believe there is one of them who has not wished to tell the truth. Among the rest there is the Surgeon-General of Jamaica, who of course ought to be a man of great experience in the medical profession; and I have no doubt he is. He has stated to you, that he has such confidence in Mr. Long, that he is now under his treatment for his ear and eyes, which are very much improved, he thinks, by the application of his lotion. The question therefore now is, whe-



ther, taking all these things into consideration, Mr. Long having his own opinion so strengthened by the great success which he has had with his patients, according to the account which you have received from them upon oath; and having administered this lotion, or caused it to be administered to this poor young woman (although, unfortunately, it took a turn which probably he was not aware of till the last moment, for he said her back was going on well), the question is, whether he is to be answerable for the consequences. If, Gentlemen, every person who administers either blisters or physic, or performs operations, are to be made answerable for the consequences, God knows, it would be a lamentable situation to be in; but if the man did all he could, according to his honest fair opinion, and that diligently without neglect, it does not appear to me that he can be accused criminally in this case. You are the proper judges on the subject. You have attended, I see, minutely to the evidence. If you please, you shall have it laid before you, if you choose to retire to consider your verdict; and I hope you will come to a cool, deliberate decision, putting out of your mind the unfortunate consequences that have happened in this case; and I have no doubt you will acquit yourselves to the satisfaction of your own consciences, and to the satisfaction of the public.

After the Coroner had summed up, the Jury retired; and in about two hours one of them returned, and stated, that there was a doubt on his part as to what constituted manslaughter, and wished the Coroner to explain it to him, and stated that that was the cause that they had not given their verdict before.

(*Mr. Stirling.*) Manslaughter is that which would be murder unless there were favourable circumstances. For instance; if two men have a sudden quarrel, and fight together, and one of them is knocked down, and ultimately dies, as it was not intended by the party, and no improper weapon was used; yet, as they were in the act of fighting, and one is killed, the other may be found guilty of manslaughter. If a man, without any intention, as in this case, but that of doing all he can for the preservation of life rather than the destruction of it, should unfortunately fail, as we find oftentimes the best physicians and the best surgeons cannot cure their patients, and



if it were imputed to them, because they prescribed a certain mode of treatment, or cut off a limb, and their patient should unfortunately die; if it were imputed to them that they had been guilty of manslaughter, and that they were the cause of the death of their patients, because other persons were of opinion that they might have been saved, I think you would find very few persons willing to follow a profession where they would be liable to such an imputation. And let it be recollected, that is to be applied to a person who was actuated with the intention of doing good to his patient. Whether the means he pursued happened to turn out to be the best means or no, is another question; but if, for instance, a woman is with child, and a party administers medicine for the purpose of destroying the child, and which produces that effect, that is murder: but if any man should administer medicine a little too strong, perhaps, than he ought; or if the nurse, by his directions, should give to the child a little too much syrup of poppy, or anything else, it would be very hard that he should be brought into question, either as having been guilty of any offence, or as being unfit for his profession. Having heard these few remarks, I think you will not have any great difficulty in coming to a decision upon the question. Do you wish to say any thing further?

(*The Juror.*) No, that will do.

The Jury, at eight o'clock, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. St. John Long.

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On the verdict being returned, shouts of approbation were heard from some of the persons present; but which was met by cries of shame! shame! from the more respectable part of the audience. The Coroner censured, in very strong terms, such unmanly and improper conduct, and stated, that the parties who had been guilty of it had very much disgraced themselves, in his opinion.



## EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

IN THE

CASE OF THE LATE MRS. LLOYD.\*

WILLIAM ABINGTON.—I have held a situation in the East-India House for forty-four years, and have been under Mr. Long's care *several times since 1828*, and had reason to be *satisfied with his care, skill, and attention*. I resorted to him for different disorders.

Mrs. ASHWORTH.—I am the wife of General Ashworth. I have had occasion to require the professional attendance of Mr. Long for many members of my family, adults and infants, for a variety of disorders since, I think, last March to the present time; *his attention cannot be exceeded—I found more skill and benefit from him than from all the doctors I ever attended; I have derived more benefit from him.*

MISS ROOKE.—I am Mrs. Ashworth's sister, and daughter of the late Judge Rooke. I have been under Mr. Long's care since March last. I have the greatest opinion of his skill and attention. I have derived the highest benefit from him. I am still under his care, and have seen his conduct to Mrs. and General Ashworth, and give the same testimony as to his conduct to them.

Mrs. PRENDERGAST.—I have known the prisoner more than a year; *all my family* have been under his care for *different disorders*, and were *perfectly satisfied with his care, skill, kindness and attention*. When I require medical attendance, I continue to resort to him.

Mrs. MACDONALD. — I have known Mr. Long since Christmas twelve months, and attended him for more than one disorder, and he once attended my infant. He was *extremely kind and attentive*; I derived great benefit from his skill.

Mrs. WEBB.—I have known Mr. Long nearly three years.

\* Extracted from the Old Bailey Sessions Paper of March 12, 1831.

He attended me nearly three years ago for four months, and restored me to health, after having been given over by three medical gentlemen. He attended my boy, who is six months old, for a cold caught four months ago. I was *perfectly satisfied with his skill*. I have been at his house when a great number of patients have been attending; *they had a very high opinion* of his skill and attention; *they all considered him very clever*.

(*Mr. Attorney-General.*)—Q. Are those persons dead or alive?—A. They are here now.—Miss Saunders and Miss Page are two of them.

MR. G. PRENDERGAST, M.P.—I have known Mr. Long since the middle of January last year. I consulted him as a medical attendant, and derived the greatest possible benefit from him. I observed his treatment to other patients, and have the most satisfactory opinion of his *judgment, skill and kindness*.

HARRIET PAGE.—I live at Ramsgate, and have been acquainted with Mr. Long about two years: I consulted him for one disorder, and observed his attention to other people; I was so satisfied of his skill, that if I was ill I would immediately put myself under his care.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, R.A.—I am stationed at Woolwich. I have known Mr. Long twelve months, and resorted to him for advice for my daughter: my sister was also under his care: I have every reason to be *satisfied with his care, skill, and attention*.\*

——— OUGHTON.—I live at Roehampton. I lived at Manchester till within two months; Mr. Long did not attend me, but my nephew: I have every reason to be *satisfied with his care, skill, and attention*: I have to express myself in the highest degree satisfied of the talent and ability of Mr. Long.

MISS SWINDEN.—I live in Sloane Street. I have known Mr. Long since 1828, and have been under his care seven weeks, during that year, but not more: I was perfectly satisfied with his skill, and all the patients who were with me expressed the greatest satisfaction with him.

\* The reader is requested to peruse also this gentleman's important evidence in my favour in the case of Miss Cashin.—Vide p. 248.



MRS. MACDOUGAL.—I am the widow of an officer in the army, and live in Great Castle Street, Regent Street. I have known Mr. Long since December 1829, and been frequently under his care: I was perfectly satisfied with his treatment as a medical man: he bears a very good character for care and ability among those who knew him.

(*Mr. Attorney-General.*)—Q. How long have you had the misfortune to be a widow?—A. Ten years. I became acquainted with Mr. Long in Harley Street. I came to town with a relation who was placed under his care: I lived in his house for about a month with my cousin, who is a sister of Colonel Campbell's.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) Q. You staid there with this young lady?—A. She is not young; she is the mother of eight children.

MISS GRINDLAY.—I live in North Bank, Regent's Park. I have known Mr. Long about two years and a half. I was under his care for three months, and have the highest opinion of his skill and humanity, not only from his *conduct to me, but to others.*

MISS ELLEN GREGORY.—I am single, and live at Shacklewell with my parents; my father is a gentleman living on his property. I have known Mr. Long nearly three years, and consulted him twice. *I think him the kindest, the most attentive and the most skilful person I ever met with, from his conduct to others as well as myself.*

MR. LINGS.—I am a cheesemonger, and live in the Borough. I consulted Mr. Long about ten months since, and was seven weeks under his care. I observed his treatment to others as well as myself. His *skill and attention* was such as to give me the *highest satisfaction.*

SAMUEL WILDING.—I live in Shropshire. I became acquainted with Mr. Long rather better than three years ago. I was eleven weeks under his care. *I have so high an opinion of his skill, attention, and humanity, that if ill I would immediately put myself under his care again.*

T. FOREMAN TAYLOR.—I live at Enfield, and have been acquainted with Mr. Long about a year and three quarters, when Dr. Miller, my medical attendant, took me there. He is an



apothecary at Enfield. I only saw Mr. Long once. I went by his prescription, and got better very rapidly.

GEORGE MANLEY.—I live at Westminster, and am a wine-merchant. I have known Mr. Long three years. I put a child of mine under his care; he attended it about two months; from my observation of his care to him and other patients, I have reason to form *the greatest opinion of his skill; he cured my child of consumption*, and from his kindness *only received half fees from me*.

LOUIS VERCELLINI.—I live at North Bank, Regent's Park, and am a professor of music. I have been Mr. Long's patient twice, and observed his skill and kindness also to his patients; they were always very well satisfied with him. I had a good opinion of his skill, and should be his patient to-morrow, if I was in the same pain again.

GEORGE MORRIS.—I am a clerk, and live in Tower-street. I was about five weeks under Mr. Long; his care and skill to his patients I am perfectly satisfied with, and consider him perfectly humane.

MRS. BELL.—I live in Russell Square; my husband is a merchant. I was under Mr. Long's care better than four months, and have the greatest confidence in him.

SAMUEL SOTHEY.—I am a book-auctioneer, and live in Wellington Street, Strand. I was under Mr. Long's care three months, and have the highest opinion possible of him. He relieved me in a manner no medical man ever did or could do; I had tried for many years.

JOHN MORGAN.—I am a solicitor, and live in Great James Street. I was nearly three weeks under Mr. Long's care, and consider him a very skilful man, and very kind; every body who was there at the time I was, were of the same opinion. A great many persons were attending there.

JOHN PEMBERTON.—I am a surveyor and builder, and live at Hertford. I have known Mr. Long about two years and a half. I consulted him about a child of mine, who was under his care for about six months in his house; I sent her from Hertford. I had consulted other medical men about her; I have great reason to say I have a great opinion of Mr. Long; my child is



now quite well; it is two years since she left him. She was never well before she went to him, from ten months old, at intervals; she is now about seven years and a half old. I had consulted other medical gentlemen for my other children as well, and two physicians from London.

ALFRED BRAITHWAITE.—I live in Mary Street, Fitzroy Square. I have not consulted Mr. Long for myself; my brother was under his care, and I believe him to be *decidedly a skilful man, very attentive, and kind*. I have been present when he attended my brother, who had been under the faculty a long time without effect.

ALEXANDER BURNE.—I am a merchant, and reside in Montague Place. I have consulted Mr. Long, and have the highest possible opinion of him. I have seen him *perform cures* where others *have failed*.

(*By the Court.*)—Q. Do you know that other people had been consulted before?—A. I was told so by the persons.

After this evidence, the learned Judge summed up at considerable length, and dilated very minutely upon every part of the proceedings. The Jury then retired for about an hour and a quarter, when they returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY! to the entire satisfaction of all but the interested persecutors of Mr. Long, several eminent legal authorities taking that opportunity of declaring that on the former trial, the verdict ought to have been the same.

It occurs to me that my publication of Mrs. Lloyd's case might with justice be deemed defective, were I not to submit to the public the following copy of a letter which I addressed to Captain Lloyd in the month of December last, a considerable time after he had called a Coroner's Inquest on the body of his deceased lady. That gentleman, it will be recollected, came forward in the keenest spirit of acrimony and hostility as a witness against me on my trial, where he produced the letter of which I now publish a copy, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be permitted to read it as an evidence of the unworthy malignancy of my feelings, and the cruelty of my nature, in desiring to inflict additional pangs on a deeply-harassed and subdued mind by this cruel, heartless, and malevolent address. In pressing his request he was fully aware that the forms of the Court could not sanction the perusal of such a document, and therefore it may be presumed that the sole object for urging it was to impress the minds of the Court, and the respectable Jury who tried the cause, with sentiments of horror and disgust at the alleged cruelty and unfeelingness of my nature.

This document, to which such a character for baseness has been attached, is now submitted to



the candour and justice of a discerning public, and I deceive myself grossly if any other construction can be put upon the appeal I addressed to Captain Lloyd's feelings, than that I cherished an honest and unfeigned desire to soothe and conciliate him, and to replace myself in the situation I so recently held in his professed friendship and regard.

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Harley Street, Dec. 1830.

SIR :

I have long felt desirous to address a few lines to you, but have been restrained by the dread of obtruding myself unseasonably upon your afflictions, until Time, the assuager of human woes, should have mitigated their keenness; and until Reason, too frequently influenced by the pangs of sorrow, should have power to resume her seat, and view circumstances through a just and unbiassed medium. You will naturally anticipate that I feel anxious to draw your attention to certain circumstances connected with a deplorable event which, however innocent I may consider myself, I shall never, to my latest hour, cease to lament. But before I would solicit you to come to the consideration of these circumstances, I feel it to be a duty I owe to you and myself to disabuse your mind of an erroneous impression, which I hear, with mixed feelings of pain and surprise, is entertained by you; namely, that anonymous letters, of an aggravating and objectionable



nature, which you received, have been written by me or some of my patients. There are no other means of proving a negative in such cases than by presumptive evidence; and, independently of my most solemn declaration, which I would willingly substantiate by my oath, that neither myself, nor any person standing in the relative situation to me of friend, patient, or acquaintance, as far as I know, has ever written an anonymous letter to you, I venture to appeal to your good sense whether you could, on a deliberate view of all circumstances, suspect the description of persons whom you were in the constant habit of mixing and conversing with at my house, of being capable of departing so glaringly from the rules of strict honour and propriety, as to descend to the mean artifice of an anonymous correspondence for the purpose of accomplishing any object. Possessing no means for arriving at any actual knowledge of the tenor of the letters you received, but having heard they were calculated to annoy, and, in point of fact, to have irritated you, I have nothing but conjecture to guide me; but it is a conjecture grounded upon rational probability, which, in my conscience, fixes on the medical men, who have so strenuously conspired to affect my ruin, the base, malignant, and most unworthy contrivance to promote their object by an anonymous correspondence. I anxiously appeal to you whether it be within the scope of probability, that I, or any person who was not my secret and deadly foe, could have addressed anonymous letters to you, which, under any fair construction, would excite angry feelings in your mind at a juncture imminently critical, and teeming with importance to *my* character and views in life. No, Sir, neither rea-



son nor probability can support such a supposition; and if this vile machination were susceptible of proof, it would be found a link of the same chain by which my enemies have long been endeavouring to restrain my progress to medical distinction, and blast the views of a successful rival. They saw with horror and dismay, that although, by the ill-fated neglect, or too confident expectations of my counsel, I was convicted by a Jury at the Old Bailey, that the Judges who charged for acquittal were strongly impressed with the injustice of that verdict, and hence sprang the vital importance of *your* co-operations, to attain which there was no mean stratagem, nor desperate artifice, they would have stopped at; for they must have been sensible that as soon as the mist of imposition blew over, the educated and enlightened portion of mankind would naturally adopt the just and equitable views of the Judges, and therefore, instead of any injury to my character or practice from that diabolical attempt to crush me, my position with the public would inevitably have been improved: in fine, Sir, without your aid to bring before the public another charge against me at a critical juncture, whilst the most atrocious means were resorted to for inflaming the passions and prejudices of the world against me, they saw their game was lost, and in such a predicament it may easily be supposed that anonymous letters might prove a useful engine. Amidst the buffetings of the most stormy and broad-spread conspiracy, and the inhuman peltings of a merciless press, I enjoyed and cherished the soothing consolation of feeling that the distinguished persons who confided in my skill, and honoured me with their countenance during the period of my prosperity, flocked around



me in the hour of adversity, and manifested a degree of zeal and solicitude for my escape from the base persecution with which I was assailed, that amounted to more than a full compensation for all my sufferings; and hence, Sir, I would most earnestly make my appeal to your impartial judgment and feelings, as one of my most anxious and zealous advocates *before* and *after*, and particularly *pending* the inquest on the late Miss Cashin, whether anything has since occurred on my part calculated to disparage or lessen me in your esteem. I implore it of you, Sir, to give a fair scope to the manliness and integrity of your own nature, and to the generous and liberal feelings which are the characteristics of the distinguished profession to which you are a member, and casting from you all the unworthy manœuvring and base stratagems that may have been employed to bias and prejudice your feelings, revolve the following few points in your mind, which I feel confident will lead you to just conclusions, and to that humane, charitable, and Christian maxim of doing to others, as you would be done by. I shall premise, by soliciting your attention to the origin, progress, and unhappy termination of our acquaintance and intercourse.

If my recollection be correct, I owe to the kindness of your friends, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, the honour of being made known to you in the month of August last, when you and your ever-to-be deplored lady had the kindness to accompany your friends to my house. This first visit was paid a short time previous to the Coroner's inquest on the late Miss Cashin, and after that trial you had the friendliness to make my house a place of almost daily resort; and by the kindness of



your conduct and professions I had every reason to feel, as I most unfeignedly did, the deepest gratitude for the countenance and zealous support you afforded me during the arduous and trying conflict which I had to endure on that painful occasion. Although pending that trial, nor for some days afterwards, the members of your family had not placed themselves under my medical care, still I had the gratification to behold in you as strenuous an advocate in my behalf, and as loud a declaimer against the base and atrocious conspiracy that was hatched up against me, as any of the sixty-three distinguished patients who voluntarily came forward and honoured me with their evidence and support. So strongly impressed was I with the generous warmth of your kindness, that were I called upon to make a selection of the individual who appeared most active and energetic in my defence, not only during the several days of that turbulent trial, but up to a much more recent period, I should in all likelihood have named yourself. At the expiration of several days subsequently to the first Coroner's inquest, when you had daily, nay hourly, opportunities of beholding the unparalleled benefit which my patients were deriving from my assistance, you expressed a desire to place your lady and her son under my care, and entered into some confidential explanation, the substance of which you candidly avowed in your evidence on the late inquest; and had you not done so I should have scrupulously abstained from so delicate a subject. But this obstacle removed, I feel induced to appeal to you whether the very nature of that delicate communication does not establish the most irresistible proof of the overruling desire you felt to secure for your family the benefit of my medi-



cal aid. Surely, when it is recollected that this application was made subsequently to the Coroner's inquest on Miss Cashin's case, and in defiance of all the scurrilous abuse with which the Journals of the day were teeming, the just conclusion is, that two persons at the best period of life for arriving at sound conclusions, and eminently qualified by daily experience, and the evidence of their own senses, had determined advisedly, and in the presence of that God who will judge us all, I do solemnly declare it as my confirmed belief, that had I been permitted to apply my remedies when you requested my attendance, on the 11th, the valuable life of your lady had been saved, *and the object of placing her under my care had been completely realized.* It is impossible for me to conjecture by what artful contrivance, or at what precise period, my enemies acquired the power of perverting all your kindly feelings into sentiments, alas! of another description; but I know that down to the day sentence was passed on me at the Old Bailey, *viz.* the 1st of November, you expressed a friendly solicitude about me; and your satisfaction at my having escaped and defeated the machinations of my enemies, who were capable of framing and putting into practice every species of diabolical contrivance to crush a rival who every week exhibited proofs of his superior skill. I cannot doubt, sir, but your reflecting mind will have adverted to the extraordinary features of this most heart-rending case. It is stated in your evidence, that an application of my remedy was made to your lady's bosom, on *Saturday, the 9th of October, and that it was repeated on the following day at my house.* It is also in evidence that she expressed herself greatly benefited by the first day's APPLICA-



tion, and continued to do well until ten or eleven o'clock on Sunday evening. You called on me on Monday the 11th, and reported that she passed a restless and uncomfortable night, and expressed a wish that I should visit her, as she was unable to move out. *I did accordingly visit her, and found that applications had been made VERY DIFFERENT from those which I had been in the habit of using, and I expressed my marked disapprobation of them, and strongly urged the application of my remedy,* as holding out the only means of affording substantial relief. Unfortunately, she not only protested against any application of mine, but mentioned that the greasy plaster which had been applied, as I afterwards heard by the son of her landlady, was preferred by her. In fact, she rejected all and every assistance from me. I called nevertheless on the 12th, and found, with deep regret, that my overtures of assistance were peremptorily and conclusively rejected. It appears, by the evidence of the young gentleman who received charge of the patient on the 11th, that when the lady came under his care there existed neither mortification nor the slightest appearance of it. He attended the patient without making or expressing any desire for more experienced advice until the 21st, and then an experienced medical gentleman was called in, who, on beholding the patient, pronounced her to be in the most imminent danger. He describes her in his evidence as being in a state of mortification and sloughing, and that he and Mr. Campbell had removed large masses of putrid flesh from her chest. It will no doubt appear astonishing that Mr. Campbell should have withheld from you (as I am sure he did) the calamitous state of his suffering patient until her disorder had reached the appalling extent of



danger which Mr. Vance says existed when he first saw her. There is, however, some inconsistency in the reported evidence of this experienced practitioner; for, notwithstanding the alarming description he gives of his patient on the 21st of October, he admits that he wrote on the 23d to her distant friends, in language that held out strong and encouraging prospects of recovery. However, he says, the symptoms afterwards became worse, and he retracted his favourable sentence, and speedily pronounced recovery out of the question. Between him and Mr. Campbell, two licensed surgeons, the patient remained four weeks and one day from the time when I was unceremoniously discarded, at which period the patient exhibited no symptom of mortification or sloughing. It is true that Mr. Vance had borne a favourable testimony of the skill and treatment of his medical coadjutor; but he does not show, nor does Mr. Campbell, that during the protracted period of upwards of four weeks, any antiseptic poultices, or any of the ordinary medicines usually employed to resist or repel mortification, had been applied by either of them. Now, Sir, I most anxiously and earnestly implore your consideration of the foregoing statement of facts; and however weakly and imperfectly I may have arranged them, I cherish the hope that you will be able to discover, if you credit my solemn declarations against anonymous letters, or any artifice to annoy or offend you in a genuine clue to the diabolical manœuvres that have been practised upon you. In conclusion, Sir, I do most conscientiously submit for your information that I am confidently assured, not only by my legal advisers, but by legal authorities of the highest description, *that I must be acquitted on the ap-*



*proaching trial* ; nevertheless, I feel irresistibly impelled to implore your consideration of all the circumstances I have stated, in the cheering hope that your sense of justice and magnanimity may pronounce a favourable fiat, fifty-fold more valuable to me than the most triumphant victory in any court of justice in the empire ; for it would restore to me your kind and friendly protection, which I honestly feel has never been justly forfeited by me, and prove the signal means of overthrowing and for ever blasting the deadly designs of my enemies. If my estimate of your manly mind be correct, I shall not despair of a favourable reply ; but whatever the result may prove, I shall derive comfort from reflecting that in submitting the above explanation to you, I have discharged a duty I owed to your past kindness, and to my grateful recollection of them.

Your most faithful

and devoted servant,

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG

The following Letter appeared in the MORNING POST of the 2d December 1830, from whence it is extracted:—

*To the Editor of the Morning Post.*

SIR:

November, 1830.

It is a source of sincere gratification to the friends and patients of Mr. St. John Long to observe, by your Paper of the 19th instant, the admission of a sensible and well-written letter from that gentleman in reference to the late Coroner's inquest on the death of Mrs. Lloyd, because it will prove to his virulent persecutors, his friends, and the public at large, that *your* Paper (with a few others) is conducted on the broad and liberal principle of *audi alteram partem*. Having myself received incalculable benefit from Mr. Long's mode of treatment, between the months of November 1828 and April 1829, and having been upon terms of friendship with him since that period, and a frequent visitor and eye-witness of the cure of various diseases, in a number of highly respectable patients, and having also attentively watched the progress of their convalescence from the commencement of his application to the completion of their cure, I feel that it is a duty I owe to a cruelly-persecuted fellow-subject of this free, enlightened, and happy country, as well as a debt of gratitude I owe to Mr. Long, to become his public apologist, although it is my lot to move in a far humbler station of life than many of his noble patrons and patients; and were I at this time to remain silent, and allow the man who has (under Providence) restored me



to health and usefulness, to sink under the weight of such an accumulating combination of enmity, persecution, and unmerited obloquy, I should hereafter feel that I had been guilty of the most contemptible pusillanimity, and should consider myself degraded to the ignominious level of a spy, as there have been several from the enemy's camp.

But, Sir, I have been impelled to address you from another most paramount duty to the public in general, and to those patients in particular who may hereafter suffer from too great an excitement and irritability under Mr. Long's application; and hence, becoming alarmed, may be induced to tamper with themselves in the first instance, and, failing of success, may subsequently call in their usual medical advisers, who, however skilful, seem to be confounded at the appearance of the eruption and sore, and at any rate do not appear alive to the most simple, decisive, and innocent mode of treatment; and I venture to affirm, that if, after the information I am about to give from personal experience and practice, in a late case of my own, any other mode should be adopted of controlling the effects of Mr. Long's liniment, the death of the patient will not lie at his door, but must be attributable to subsequent mismanagement after he is dismissed.

I must beg leave to premise, that in consequence of close attendance at my office for nearly twelve months, during which I had but little opportunity for recreation, I experienced a great weight and uneasiness, with considerable heat and inflammation about the head; or what is usually denominated determination of blood to the head: and therefore, in the beginning of October, I obtained leave of absence from the office for three



weeks or a month. I then made up my mind to attend Mr. Long, in consequence of the benefit I had received under his treatment two years ago. By reference to a diary which I have long kept, I find my first visit to him was on the morning of Saturday, the 9th October last; and here I must beg to draw your attention as I proceed, to the strange coincidences between Mrs. Lloyd's case and my own: with this difference, that I applied to no medical man whatever, and soon recovered. On seeing Mr. Long on the 9th October as before stated (the same day Mrs. Lloyd attended him), he advised me first to inhale, and then to be rubbed on the nape of the neck to between the shoulders; and having upon a former occasion, for spasmodic affection of the chest, and gout, submitted to the same discipline at least thirty times, and being satisfied that there was nothing corroding or eroding (as Mr. Brodie calls it) in the application, I immediately ordered the attendant to rub me, and he applied the liniment with so gentle a friction to what I had formerly been accustomed, that I expressed a doubt of its efficacy. Mr. Long then looked at my back, said it was enough, and ordered the cabbage-leaf to be put on; after which I took the same sponge, squeezed it out, and then, with the remainder of the liniment, *nearly half a saucer full*, I sponged my head, face, eyes, and behind the ears, for ten minutes, thoroughly, without producing the slightest rash; on the contrary, I felt exceedingly refreshed, and relieved from the weight and oppression about my head. I then walked home, and applied fresh cabbage-leaves at night, and during the following Sunday. On Monday morning the 11th, I called again at Mr. Long's, when he examined my back, and ordered it to be



merely washed with his liniment *round* the sore, but not to touch that part that was raw, as the discharge was sufficient. I called again on Tuesday the 12th, and Wednesday the 13th of October, continuing the inhaling, washing, and the renewal of fresh leaves. On Wednesday the 13th, I dined at the London Tavern, in consequence of an invitation with which I had been honoured: and although I had then been four days and nights under the operation of Mr. Long's DREADFULLY *corroding* and *eroding* liniment (as his enemies term it), no person appeared to have an idea that any thing was the matter with me. On Thursday, the 14th October, I attended again, and went through the same course: but on this day, although my back was very sore, I took a long walk. On Friday, the 15th, attended Mr. Long, went through the same routine, and walked a considerable time about the Regent's Park before I returned home. But now, Sir, mark particularly what follows. On Saturday, the 16th, I went to Mr. Long, and informed him that my back was very sore and irritable; he desired me by no means to attempt healing it up, but to keep up the discharge by a frequent renewal of fresh cabbage-leaves. After inhaling as usual, I very incautiously took a longer walk than I had been accustomed to for some years, *viz.* at least six or seven miles out and home. Here you will perceive another strong coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine: for it appears by the evidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, the mother of the surgeon, in answer to a juryman, "that she (Mrs. Lloyd) had walked a *considerable distance* with the witness on the very day before she was taken so seriously ill." Now, in consequence of my having over-walked myself,



my back became highly inflamed; I felt jaded and fatigued with my walk, and I passed a very restless and almost sleepless night.

On the following morning, Sunday, Oct. 17th, the inflammation ran very high, when I ordered the cabbage-leaves to be removed, and the following simple poultice to be applied to my back, namely, the crumb of a soft loaf to be cut of sufficient size to cover the wound and the surrounding inflammation; some milk and water, half and half, to be boiled and poured upon the bread, and the bread allowed to swell and become soft and pliable without separating, the liquid to be sufficiently expressed to prevent its running down the back, and a little elder-flower water to be poured over that part of the poultice which was to lie next the back. This poultice was laid on as warm as I could bear it; in less than half an hour all that scorching heat and irritation (arising very much from over fatigue the day before) gradually subsided, and I had a comfortable and refreshing sleep for nearly three hours. At one o'clock in the day the poultice was renewed, when the inflammation appeared considerably reduced; the pores being kept warm and open, discharged a considerable quantity of morbid humours. Another poultice was then applied, and towards night the inflammation and irritation was so subdued, and I felt myself so perfectly easy, that I ordered some common *spermaceti ointment* to be spread on linen, and to be applied to the sore to heal it up. Here is a third strange coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine; for it appears in the evidence of the first surgeon, Mr. Campbell, before the Coroner, "that he took away the cabbage-leaves, and dressed the wounds with common *spermaceti oint-*



ment." I will now state what was the baneful effect of this greasy plaster to my back. In the first place, the inflammation and irritation returned rapidly and with redoubled virulence, attended with considerable fever and thirst, the glands about the neck and throat became swollen, hard, and sore to the touch, and I passed a restless and sleepless night. In the morning I ordered the spermaceti plaster to be removed, when it was found that several ulcers had formed during the night upon the excoriated part. I then ordered the former poultice to be resumed, and in about half an hour I fell asleep, and remained perfectly easy and comfortable until one o'clock in the day. The poultice was then repeated, as also the last thing at night, after which I slept the whole night undisturbed. In the morning the poultice was renewed, and repeated during the day. Towards evening the inflammation was completely subdued, leaving nothing but the ulcer to be healed. I therefore continued the poultices during the next day, Wednesday, the 20th of October, when the ulcer also healed; and on Thursday morning, the 21st, I paid a visit to Mr. Long, and informed him what had occurred since I saw him on Saturday, the 16th of October last: and when I attended at Mr. Long's trial on the unfortunate death of Miss Cashin, I was perfectly well.

I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too much upon your valuable columns, but I trust I have proved that Mr. Long's liniment is not of that *corroding* or *eroding* quality, if left to work itself out, but that it is to be controlled by the most simple and *cheapest* poultice: and I think I have proved beyond contradiction, that the whole mischief, with reference to the unfortunate



death of Mrs. Lloyd, has arisen from greasy plasters, and other opposing preparations; for it does appear in evidence that Mrs. Lloyd herself applied greasy plasters, and she acknowledged to Mr. Long that she applied Turnour's Cerate: and from the appearance of the chest, when Mr. Long was permitted to see her for the last time, he is convinced that she must have used blistering or fly ointment, such as apothecaries use for keeping a common blister open; and this appears to have been corroborated by Captain Lloyd's own evidence, wherein he states "that where the matter rested it caused *fresh blisters*, some of which he cut to relieve her pain, as she complained all over." Now I do aver, that among all the patients I have seen, and from personal experience, Mr. Long's liniment never produced fresh blisters from the discharge touching a sound part in the neighbourhood of the wound itself. From the foregoing statement no other conclusion can be drawn than that Mrs. Lloyd, most incautiously and unfortunately in the first instance, added considerably to the inflammation on her chest by over-walking and fatiguing herself the day before she was taken so ill; that she then applied greasy plasters, and probably blistering ointment, which Mr. Long objected to. The cabbage-leaves were then replaced; that she then sent for Mr. Campbell, who probably did not know what applications Mrs. Lloyd herself had put on, and then he removes the cabbage-leaf, and puts on a greasy plaster of *spermaceti ointment*, the very application that threw me back for three days. I cannot conclude, Sir, without observing, that it is a circumstance most deeply to be deplored, that ten days should have been allowed to elapse before Mr. Vance (so eminent a prac-



tioner), who had attended her about two or three years ago, was called in, and when mortification had actually taken place. The result of an earlier visit from him might then have proved more propitious, and an amiable and valuable life might have been preserved to her husband, her family, and friends.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. ABINGTON.

TO SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART.,  
 &c. &c.

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*Harley Street, Dec. 1830.*

SIR :

Selecting you, as standing amongst the most distinguished of the members of the medical profession, and entertaining the sincerest respect for your private worth, and the highest admiration of your talents, I make no other apology for addressing to you this letter, than that which the victim of persecution has to offer to him whom he seeks as a judge and protector. I am the more emboldened to make my appeal to you when I reflect on the sentiments you have expressed with regard to innovations upon established practice. In one of your valuable works you say :—" Persons who object to a proposition, *merely because it is new*, or who endeavour to detract from the merit of the man, who first gives efficacy to a new idea, *by demonstrating its usefulness and applicability*, are foolish, unmanly, envious, and illiberal objectors ; they are unworthy of the designation either of professional men or of gentlemen."

Being convinced, by actual demonstration, that I have made a discovery in medical science available in



the cure of various maladies, I claim at your hands the practical benefit of your own maxims. That I am not a member of the faculty, cannot, I apprehend, exclude me from the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, or put me beyond the pale of justice. Had the liberality and equity of your sentiments, which I have taken the liberty to quote, been applied to my case by those members of your profession, who, without provocation, have become my deadly enemies and relentless persecutors, I should not have been placed in my present painful situation. But so far from experiencing courtesy, impartiality, or justice, at the hands of certain learned members of the faculty, who have, as far as my system is concerned, evinced the ignorance of the empiric, and the vindictiveness of mean and disappointed rivals—instead of experiencing candour or good feelings from these persons, I have met with nothing but rancour, calumny, false accusation, and persecution—instead of being judged by my merits, I have been judged by their incapacity—instead of being called upon to answer for my *own* errors, I have been made responsible for *theirs*. Not for any failure in my system, but for their want of skill, have I been tried and condemned—not that my patients have *not* recovered, but because they have died in *their* hands, have I been declared a “lying pretender”—not for my ignorance, but their unpardonable neglect, have I been found guilty before a jury.

These, I concede, are serious charges; but it is my intention, in this appeal, to establish them to the satisfaction of your mind, and that of every unprejudiced inquirer. I am aware how easy it is, in a country like this, where the public press is more inclined to



follow than to lead public opinion, to excite popular feelings against any innovator in science, or any new system. The intelligent part of the public are sensible of this: but I, individually, have reason to lament it; although I am fully aware that in this favoured country the effects of persecution have eventually a counteractive force. If merit be borne down in the first instance, time and reflection will do it justice in the end, although it should little avail the unhappy victim. Sustained by this principle, which I record to the honour of my countrymen, I venture to address to you, for their information, a few observations on the proceedings which followed the death of Miss Catherine Cashin, and which led to my trial at the Old Bailey.

I deem it unnecessary to enter at any length into the analysis of the method of cure which, after long study and the most careful attention to the results, I have adopted, and the extraordinary success of which I can prove by hundreds of unexceptionable witnesses—individuals of the highest rank and of superior attainments, whose very station in life precludes all suspicion of imposture, all chance of perverted testimony, all fear of delusion, or of doubtful or mistaken recovery. The testimony of these individuals, who have voluntarily borne evidence in my behalf, would be my justification to the world, even if my system were not founded upon the well-known and universally recognized analogies of action in the human economy. I am desirous not to obscure the effect of this appeal by using any terms which may not be understood by the least informed on medical subjects. I shall therefore describe my system as the *counter-irritant*. Its laws



and its effects are well known to the faculty. They practise it every day, even upon those patients to whom I am represented as a "lying pretender." If there be a pain which has its seat in any internal part of the body, not supposed to be connected with, or assailable through, the digestive organs, do they not apply a blister, or some other counter-irritative remedy? In such cases, do they not attempt to attract the inflammable or morbidic humour to the surface? And do they not frequently, by such application, succeed in reducing the pain, and removing the disease? Your own experience, and that of every scientific person, must determine this question in the affirmative. In inflammations on the lungs, the liver, and of the internal organs generally, are not blisters recommended by the faculty, and applied with success? In cases of boils and abscesses, do not the faculty encourage the formation of the external indications of an internal disease? It must be admitted, that in almost every case, if these eruptions were repelled, or driven back to their source, more formidable maladies would be superinduced, and that in many cases death would speedily follow.

This system, which is that of the Faculty, and is almost as old, I venture to say, as man himself, is my system. It is true that I do not use cantharides, as the Faculty do; and it is equally true that I produce an internal action, which considerably assists my external applications. But this is *my secret*, which I have a right to keep to myself, and which some of the learned Faculty have in vain, by unworthy stratagems and insidious combinations, endeavoured to extort. What claim have they upon me, that I should submit



my discovered remedies to their analysis, or surrender to them a knowledge of the ingredients of my lotion and inhalation? I may yet make them known—I may bequeath them to my country; but this knowledge shall not be extorted, either by threats, or the terrors of persecution. I have the solace of a good conscience, and the gratitude of those whom, under Providence, I have been the means of relieving from pain, or rescuing from the jaws of death. I may be hunted out of society, branded as a felon, and subjected to an ignominious punishment; but whatever may be my fate, I shall have this consolation to relieve the gloom of my future life, namely, that I have done good to many, given renovated health and spirits to those whom the faculty had abandoned and had left to die, and that I never injured a human being, or ever attempted a cure of which I gave hope, which I am certain I could not have effected had my patients been fairly left under my care, and had I been allowed to persevere in my own remedies.

But before I come to the afflicting subject which has brought upon me so much undeserved censure, permit me to call your attention to one or two of those cases which warrant my perseverance in my system, and authorize me to lay claim to a discovery, the merits of which are attested by crowds of living witnesses. Before I am condemned, let me be heard in my own defence, founded upon irresistible evidence. If I have practised delusion on innocent, simple, or insane persons, let the challenge be made—let my victims be produced; and let my witnesses be examined and cross-examined. If I should fail to establish a full and satisfactory defence, let



me be exposed and held up to public execration. But if I should succeed in proving all that I have asserted, let justice be done to me according to my merits.

I come now, according to arrangement, to the case of the late Miss Catherine Cashin. This young lady, whose death has afforded to my enemies the long-wished-for occasion of censuring my practice and maligning my character, was placed by her mother under my care, who anxiously implored my assistance to repel the ravages of a disease which had proved fatal to other members of her family. I stated my hope and belief that I could avert the fast-approaching malady: and if the complaint had been confined to incipient consumption, I doubt not but I should have succeeded. But, unfortunately, she laboured under other hereditary diseases of a dangerous character. It is asserted that when she was placed under my care she was in a perfect state of health; but it is established by the evidence of most respectable witnesses (some of them my accusers, and members of the faculty), that she was to all appearance, and by existing symptoms, in a state of absolute incipient consumption when first placed under my care. It is true, that although she was not in the advanced stages of spitting blood, she was in the constant habit of using her handkerchief to receive expectoration, as proved by the evidence of a lady (Miss Smith), who saw her daily; and it is equally true that a near relative\* of her's expressed a hope, upon placing her under my care, that "she had arrived in time to be saved."

The means by which an inquest was obtained, and the manner in which it was conducted, show that it sprang not from a desire to promote the ends of

\* Miss O'Conner.



justice, but for the express purpose of gratifying a malignant hostility against a successful rival. No person ventured to stand forward in an open manly manner to arraign my conduct; but anonymous communications were conveyed to the neighbouring magistrates, and the instant an inquest was ordered, a host of medical adventurers crowded to the place of trial, which exhibited scenes of tumult and disorder alike disgraceful to any courts of justice, and which are happily described in the published letter of General Sharpe. No notice was served on me until one hour before the inquest sat. I was clandestinely charged with a heinous offence; and had not a respectable medical gentleman, who happened to enter the court, remonstrated against the injustice of such an *ex-parte* proceeding, the probability is that a verdict of murder would have been recorded against me. This Coroner's Inquest was assembled on a Saturday, and was, at the instance of a Solicitor, whom I sent the moment I heard of the inquest, adjourned to the following Monday. It was ordered that in the interim a post-mortem examination should take place, from which, *mirabile dictu!* I, the accused, was the only professional person peremptorily excluded. On the Monday I was allowed to send my Counsel and witnesses. The latter were kept in attendance four days, on the plea of examining medical volunteers, who came forward in the true spirit of the prosecution. When my witnesses presented themselves for examination, they were received with a mixture of violence and indecency, which served as a faithful earnest of a fixed determination to find that verdict which astonished the Coroner, who had most ably charged the Jury for acquittal—as much as it did all



impartial men who heard it. On hearing the verdict of "Manslaughter," the amazed Coroner emphatically asked—"Against whom?!!!"

The following few sentences will explain the probable motive which induced this intelligent Coroner to ask—"against whom?"—My remedy had been only applied once to this lady's back (on the 3d of August); the discharge was abundant, and all promised most favourably until *epidemic symptoms* appeared; and then Mrs. Roddis, the lady in whose house the patient lodged, or Mr. Sweetman, the young lady's brother-in-law, sent for another medical person, without any previous communication to me, or the expression of any desire that I should meet, or consult with him. In fact, the patient was most unceremoniously taken out of *my* hands, and placed under the exclusive care of Mr. Brodie. After having made all inquiries that seemed necessary to him as to the lady's actual state of health, and after having particularly examined and dressed her back, he appeared to concur almost to the minutest point in my treatment of her; and without uttering one syllable in the way of alarm or disapprobation, he departed, promising to return again the following day. It is true he did return; but, as the most confirmatory proof of his not having anticipated the slightest prospect or danger of her death, he did not return *until the evening*, when his patient had actually been dead nine or ten hours! On hearing the unexpected intelligence of her death, he held up his hands, and exclaimed, "A case of Murder!" Under such circumstances, well indeed might the astonished Coroner demand "against whom" the verdict was to be recorded!!!

I need not describe the effect which this exclamation,



from so distinguished a practitioner, must have produced on the minds of the afflicted relatives, and the ignorant and prejudiced persons by whom it was heard. Mrs. Roddis, whose evidence was deemed of such importance as to occasion the postponement of the trial from one session to another, heard this extraordinary exclamation, and could not fail to be materially influenced by it. The moment of assailing my character was adroitly chosen by my enemies. The town was more than usually empty; the lateness of the season, and preparations for a general election, carried away the bulk of society, and a great portion of my friends. However, as the storm, long gathering, must have broken upon me sooner or later, I regretted not that the crisis had arrived when my practice and its consequences would be brought to the test of proof.

This is the outline of my defence against the unjustifiable exclamation of Mr. Brodie. He, in utter ignorance of the proximate cause of death; astonished at a result which he had not anticipated, at an occurrence for which he was not prepared; shocked to find that a patient had died in his hands, whose situation the previous evening had not excited in his mind the slightest alarm, and for whom he had prescribed only a simple saline draught; he uttered that unpardonable expression which excited so injurious an impression against me, not only on the minds of the jury, but on the minds of those who had long previously been my enemies; who watched my success with jealousy, and were eager to seize upon the first casualty that could be perverted into a criminal accusation. Mr. Brodie may have acted from conscientious feelings, but it is impossible to trace them to any circumstances adduced in evidence. The facts are all against him; and if it



were possible to doubt that the young lady was the victim of some internal malady, it would be extremely difficult to say whether her death was caused by my prescriptions, or by the neglect and ignorance of Mr. Brodie.

I have stated the circumstances in which Miss Catherine Cashin was placed under my care, and how I was pressed to undertake her cure. In the depositions, on oath, which I have given above, it will be seen how indispensable it was to the convalescence of my patients, that they should adhere most unremittingly to my remedies. Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Abington, and Mr. Braithwaite, all swear that a repetition of my specific *invariably cured the sore which former applications had caused*. They swear that from the result of their observations and experience, any cessation of my remedies, when the inflammation arrives at a critical state, must be attended with serious if not fatal consequences. This opinion is in accordance with my own sentiments, often repeated, and invariably declared to all my patients. Mr. Brodie was called to attend Miss Cashin at this critical juncture. Mrs. Roddis, still more indefatigable in her attention, prescribed and applied *her* remedies as if she had been a member of the faculty. The dressing of the learned practitioner, and his female assistant, may have been in strict accordance with the rules and practice of some members of the learned profession; but it was diametrically opposed to my practice; at direct variance with my prescriptions: and obstructive of that progress towards convalescence which my simple remedies have uniformly effected.

I repeat here, what I have again and again affirmed to be my opinion, that had Miss Catherine Cashin



continued to adhere to the rules I prescribed, the probability is, she would now be a living witness in my favour. It is possible, I admit, as I have admitted before, that her death was superinduced by other and unknown causes. It may not have been produced by the treatment of Mr. Brodie. But it is my solemn declaration and opinion, that her death, if not caused by some internal malady, was caused by a sudden obstruction of that discharge, the natural consequence of my specific. Had she died under my treatment, there might have been a case to send to a jury. But as my remedies were rejected; as I was interrupted in my practice, discharged from my attendance, and my functions delegated to Mr. Brodie and Mrs. Roddis, the former of whom expressed no alarm when called in, and prescribed nothing calculated to arrest the progress of any serious disorder, and as the latter applied greasy plasters, which, consistently with my practice, were calculated to occasion obstructions, and to produce the most fatal consequences, I confidently hope I shall be deemed as much exonerated from culpability in the eyes of all reflecting men, as I was in the judgment of the Coroner upon the inquest, and the learned and enlightened Judge who presided at my trial.

But if this part of my defence should neither be deemed ample nor sufficiently satisfactory, I beg it may not be imagined that I wish to shrink from the aggregate evidence of my opponents. I am ready to combat the worst statements that are in evidence. And I need not say that those must be presumed to be the least favourable which were taken from the professional gentlemen examined for the prosecution.



And here I enter upon a task which discloses scenes that, in my judgment, reflect great discredit on the character of the professional men concerned in them. I allude to the evidence of the medical gentlemen who thronged to the Court, and pressed their evidence on the Coroner. By assailing their testimony, I attack the stronghold of my adversaries. In resting my defence, which I most cheerfully do, on their anomalous and contradictory evidence, I concede every thing that my opponents could desire. But this evidence I mean to analyse—this testimony I design to investigate—this tissue of contradictions I mean to expose.

But before I proceed to notice the evidence generally, I entreat permission to call attention to the Report founded on the *post mortem* examination of the body. This document is rendered valuable on account of its official character, and as containing the collective testimony of the Professional Gentlemen whose names are attached to it. But it is valuable in other respects; for it shows how far the attestations of such Medical Reports can be unanimous when left to their own choice of terms and a general view of the case; but it also shows how little such reports are to be depended upon when the witnesses are severally compelled to enter into details. This I shall make apparent in the sequel. The following is a Copy of the Report:—

“ On examination, we found the body well proportioned, plump, and in good condition. The hair of  
 “ a dark brown. Anteriorly over the abdomen and  
 “ thighs, the skin peeling, apparently from the effects  
 “ of decomposition. The skin of the neck, shoulders  
 “ and face covered with green reticulations in the  
 “ course of the blood vessels; the neck above the



“ clavicles swollen and puffy, feeling when pressed as  
 “ if containing air; the lower part of the face and  
 “ upper lip covered with semifluid blood, which was  
 “ discharged from the nose in the act of removing the  
 “ body from the coffin. The features were well  
 “ formed, and the nose prominent and straight, lips  
 “ thin, and mouth distorted to the right side. The  
 “ nails grown to a considerable length, but straight.  
 “ Breasts full and plump; abdomen tense and tumid;  
 “ and face of true proportion. Body equally well  
 “ proportioned at the back. The back and shoulders  
 “ of a greenish hue, excepting a patch of about nine  
 “ inches long, and six and a half broad, and diagonally  
 “ of about seven inches and a half irregular at the  
 “ margin, denuded of cuticle, and of a black colour,  
 “ intensing towards the centre, and reddening to-  
 “ wards the margin, and a little beyond the margin  
 “ towards each shoulder. The spot was equi-distant  
 “ from the acromion process of each shoulder and  
 “ spinous process of the occipital bone. The surface  
 “ of the sore was hard and dry. The true skin, for  
 “ the serf skin or cuticle had been removed, double  
 “ the thickness of that beyond the patch, indurated  
 “ and semi-cartilaginous, offering great resistance to  
 “ the knife. The cellular substance, fascie, and mus-  
 “ cles blended into one hard mass, from which they  
 “ could with difficulty be separated by dissection.  
 “ The cellular substance, fascie and muscles of the  
 “ remainder of the back, and posterior, half of the  
 “ lateral parts of the thorax, and abdomen, minutely  
 “ traversed with vessels carrying red blood, and the  
 “ fat of these regions of a reddish colour. The cellu-  
 “ lar tissue of the back and loins infiltrated with  
 “ serum, the anterior mediastinum healthy in appear-



“ ance, but distended considerably with air. The  
 “ cellular membrane, in the course of the phrenic  
 “ nerve, also distended with air. The left cavity of  
 “ the thorax contained about one ounce and a half  
 “ of sanious serum, but neither in its costal, dia-  
 “ phragmatic, or pulmonary portion was traversed  
 “ by vessels containing red blood. The lungs of  
 “ this side readily collapsed, and expelled the whole  
 “ of the air, and appeared of a dark greenish blue  
 “ hue exteriorly, and interiorly of a purple dark  
 “ port wine hue, *apparently from venous conges-*  
 “ *tion.* This lung had at its superior part, a  
 “ *small adhesion, with a cicatrix of the lung,*  
 “ *arising from an old attack of bronchitis.*—This  
 “ cicatrix contained, however, two small cavities  
 “ *filled with purulent fluid.* The lungs of the right  
 “ side, while internally they were of the same hue  
 “ and appearance as those of the left, were every  
 “ where *in close adhesion with the mediastinum dia-*  
 “ *phragm and thoracic parietes,* through the medium  
 “ of the pleura, which was connected *by recent but*  
 “ *organized adhesive bands,* traversed minutely by  
 “ longitudinal and parallel vessels, carrying red blood  
 “ to the costal diaphragmatic and mediastinal pleura.  
 “ The lobes of this lung were adherent to one another  
 “ by *more ancient adhesions*; and, at the upper part,  
 “ *it contained a cicatrix similar in form, appearance,*  
 “ *structure, and magnitude (which was about that of*  
 “ *a walnut) to the cicatrix of the left lung,* but con-  
 “ taining no recent purulent matter. Neither lung  
 “ contained any tubercles, nor do I believe from the  
 “ appearance ever had; for the bronchial glands were  
 “ in a perfectly healthy state, and the cicatrices  
 “ noticed were evidently *the result of abscesses of*



“ *some earlier (qy.) period of life*, which have been  
 “ long entirely obliterated. The bronchial tubes of  
 “ both lungs, and the whole of the bronchia, were  
 “ minutely injected with red blood; but in no case  
 “ did there appear ulcerations of their mucous mem-  
 “ brane: while the hue of the blood was so dark,  
 “ and the blood itself so recently decomposed, that it  
 “ would be impossible for me to say more than that  
 “ I do not believe it to have been arterial blood,  
 “ because there was no matter diffused into the bron-  
 “ chial tubes, or trachea, the surface of which was  
 “ nearly dry. The pericardium, though opaque, was  
 “ entirely free from any appearances of recent in-  
 “ flammation, although it contained about three tea-  
 “ spoonfuls of sanious serum. I must, however,  
 “ observe, that the foregoing observation applies  
 “ chiefly to the capsular parts of the pericardium, for  
 “ there were some small stellulæ of red vessels on  
 “ that part, investing the heart itself; and some  
 “ unusual injection of that portion of it which sur-  
 “ rounds the heads of the great vessels, namely, of  
 “ the aorta and of the pulmonary artery. The valves  
 “ of the heart were perfectly natural in every respect,  
 “ *but the whole of the lining membranes of the heart*  
 “ *were much and deeply stained with the blood, which*  
 “ *in all the cavities of the heart was in a state of*  
 “ *effervescence and decomposition.* The substance  
 “ of the heart was unusually pale and yellowish;  
 “ buff in hue, and the whole more flaccid than usual.  
 “ This substance contained no injected vessels, but  
 “ a few bloody petechia. The abdominal cavity con-  
 “ tained two or three tea-spoonfuls of sanious serum.  
 “ The peritoneum was not, however, traversed by red  
 “ vessels in any part except in the region of the mesen-



" tery, where it was considerably inflamed. The  
 " stomach was externally of a red hue, as if stained  
 " with blood; contained, internally, about half a wine  
 " glass full of dark greenish-brown fœtid viscid  
 " mucus, and had its mucous membrane most mi-  
 " nutely and densely studded with stellulæ of red  
 " vessels particularly in the cardiac portion of its  
 " greater curvature. The same appearance was ob-  
 " served in the first three inches of the duodenum:  
 " no other trace of inflammation was found in any  
 " part of the intestinal tube, which was opened  
 " and very carefully examined from one end to  
 " the other. Indeed, the branches of the mesaraic  
 " arteries, after reaching the intestinal tube, were  
 " remarkably destitute of blood. The whole of the  
 " surface of the ilion was covered with thick pappy  
 " reddish translucent and somewhat viscid mucus:  
 " the fatter part of the ilion, and the colon and  
 " rectum, contained a considerable quantity of soft,  
 " natural, healthy-looking fœculent matter. It is  
 " worthy of remark, that the whole of the intestinal  
 " canal was distended with flatus, and had its coat  
 " more attenuated and translucent than I ever re-  
 " member to have seen in any case that *I*\* have ex-  
 " amined."

The report is signed by Dr. Thompson, Dr. Goodeve,  
 Dr. James Johnston, Dr. Hogg; and by Messrs. King,  
 Mackelcan, and Wildgoose, surgeons.

I now come to the consideration of those parts of  
 the evidence of the witnesses, extracted by cross-  
 examination or otherwise, upon the inquest, which,

\* Who is this "I," that usurps the place of "We?" Is it Mr.  
 Thompson or Mr. Wildgoose? The former I suspect.



from their conflicting nature, are entitled to the most serious attention.

In the first place, what does Mr. Brodie say? He was the surgeon in attendance, whose skill was deemed superior to mine; who, when he called, found that although the patient was very ill, she was not in immediate danger; in proof of which he only prescribed a simple saline draught on the night before her demise; and he was so far from suspecting the existence of any internal disorder, or any fatal consequence from the external wound, that he did not visit her on the following morning at an early hour, as he should have done had he entertained the slightest fear of danger, but actually deferred his visit to the *evening* of the succeeding day, *full ten hours after his patient had expired*. My attendance having been dispensed with, and Mr. Brodie being called in, and having prescribed, I have a right to assume that Miss Catherine Cashin died in his hands. His evidence, therefore, being that of the first medical witness on the inquest, is of the highest importance.

On the fifth day after her demise, Mr. Brodie says, that on examining the patient's back, he found "*a slough as large as the palm of his hand*;" that he found other contiguous parts "*threatening to become a slough*;" that on examining her back the day after her death, "*he found that the sloughing had very considerably extended*." He said that the part was "*mortified*," and that sloughing and mortification were "*synonymous terms*."

There can be no mistake as to the meaning which Mr. Brodie intended to convey by these terms. An attempt was subsequently made by Dr. Thompson to



reconcile the evidence of Mr. Brodie with his own evidence, and that of other witnesses. But this attempt utterly failed. What Mr. Brodie meant by *sloughing* was rendered intelligible, and placed beyond all cavil and dispute, by his explaining it to mean "*mortification*." Every ordinary reader knows what *mortification* is. It means corruption, gangrene, an absence of vitality in the part affected, the dead matter separating from the living matter. Mr. Brodie, by *sloughing*, unquestionably meant that certain portions of mortified or dead flesh were in the act of separating or *sloughing* from the body of his patient. No man, not even Dr. Thompson, has any right to put words into the mouth of an absent witness, or give them a forced construction, different from that which was intended. Mr. Brodie never offered *per se* any other interpretation.

After Mr. Brodie comes Dr. Thompson; and he says, after having carefully examined the body, and analysed the wound on the back, there was neither "*sloughing*" nor "*mortification*!" There was *no* part of the back, he said, as far as he could ascertain, "which had become *dead* previous to the death of the "deceased." Nay more, and as if for the purpose of exculpating me or inculpating Mr. Brodie, he states that the "appearance internally in the abdomen and "thorax were precisely similar to those found in the "case of a person who had died at Chelsea from the "effects of an *over dose of colchicum*." No one accuses me of having prescribed colchicum—it is for Mr. Brodie to say whether *he* did.

Dr. Thompson, after admitting that Miss Catherine Cashin might have died of *apoplexy*, states it to be his



opinion, founded upon his examination of the body, that the deceased "was certainly *not* a consumptive subject."

But how does this opinion square with his other evidence, also given, be it remembered, "*on oath.*" He says there was a *cicatrix* in the left lung, caused by an attack of *bronchites*, and that this *cicatrix* contained two cavities *filled with purulent fluid*. The lungs of the right side, he says, were "every where in close adhesion with the mediastinum diaphragm and thoracic parietes." The lobes of this lung, he further says, were adherent to one another "by more ancient adhesions, and at its upper part *it contained a cicatrix, similar in form, appearance, structure, and magnitude (which was about that of a walnut) to the cicatrix of the left lung.*"

If these be not the indications of latent consumption—if these be not the symptoms of that incipient malady which I attempted to remove, or prevent—I know nothing of that fatal disorder, and all the books which have been written on the subject are of no more value than waste paper.

But in order that the contradictory evidence of Dr. Thompson might be as complete as possible, and that the proof of his own incompetence should proceed from his own lips, he concludes his deposition in the following extraordinary manner. He is asked—

"You cannot say that the state of the back was the cause of her death?"

He answers;—"I have no other opinion than the one I have recorded: but certainly I would say that the death arose *chiefly from the slough in her back!!*"



This is the man who previously had declared that there was *no such thing* as slough or mortification on the back ! Out of his own mouth, therefore, do I convict him. Such evidence, in any other case, would not be received in any court of justice.

The next witness is Mr. Thomas King, who calls himself a Surgeon. He is asked, "What do you think " was the cause of her death ?"

He answers—"Judging from the examination, " which is the only thing I am acquainted with, except what the *honourable gentleman* had done me " *the honour* to state, I should say that very few persons could recover after such a local injury. It " might kill the strongest man, *but the weakest man* " *might recover if proper precaution were taken immediately.*"

He is asked—"Do you think that any means could " have been resorted to, to assist nature in throwing off " that discoloured spot ?"—A. "Certainly !"

Q. "Had you seen the wound, should you have done " something to have effected that ?"—A. "Certainly ! " I think I had better say *that it would have roused me* " *to the most efficient mode of treatment.*"

It is obvious that the evidence of this gentleman is anything but favourable to the *treatment* of Mr. Brodie. But then he spoke under the influence of the opinion of some "*honourable gentleman.*" And who is this "*honourable gentleman ?*" Dr. Thompson.

Mr. Wildgoose is next called. He says that, "it is " impossible for him to say what was the cause of " death." He is asked—"What was the nature of the " complaint on the back ?"

A. "There was a dark spot on the centre of the back " *skin-deep.* The muscles underneath were *not morti-*



“*fled*. The skin, from the colour, I should suppose  
 “*was mortified*. That is the only part which might be  
 “considered as an *eschar*, or *mortified*.”

Q. “Did you ever see such an injury before, or  
 “such a case before?”—A. “Yes, Sir, *I have seen*  
 “*deeper ulcerations produced by caustic in order to cure*  
 “*diseases*.”

Q. “Did you see any appearance indicating con-  
 “sumption?”—A. “No, not *absolute* consumption, as  
 “we call it.”

Q. “Was there any other appearance?”—A.  
 “*There was a cicatrix, and a small quantity of pus*;  
 “whether that would lead to *absolute* consumption  
 “or not in a *scrofulous* patient, I cannot tell. *It*  
 “*might!*”

We have already seen Dr. Thompson contradicting Mr. Brodie, and here we find Mr. Wildgoose contradicting Dr. Thompson. Mr. Brodie says there was *mortification*; Dr. Thompson says there was *no* mortification; and now Mr. Wildgoose thinks there was mortification, at least *skin deep*. Dr. Thompson found *no* indications of consumption. Mr. Wildgoose says that the indications did not amount to *absolute* consumption, although he is of opinion that they *might* cause consumption in a *scrofulous* patient!

Miss Cashin was admitted to be *scrofulous*.

The next medical witness is Dr. Hogg. He says,  
 “that there was *certainly* no appearance at the sheath  
 “of the spinal cord, *opposite to where the external*  
 “*wound was*, of discoloration. There was a crimson  
 “appearance *on a portion of the sheath of the spinal*  
 “*cord*, whereas the rest was more natural, more of a  
 “*rose-colour*.”



Dr. Goodeve follows Dr. Hogg, and is thus examined:—

Q. “Do you agree with the statement made by the  
“last witness (Dr. Hogg)?”—A. “Yes; except that  
“it struck me that the dark red *was at the lower*  
“*part of the sheath of the spine, and not the upper*  
“*part.*”

Q. “Perhaps the gentleman will have the goodness  
“to state whether that part where he observed the dis-  
“coloration *was near the wound or farther from it?*”—

A. “It was nearly opposite to the *lower end* of the  
“wound!!!”

Dr. Goodeve further states, that “it might in some  
“cases be *warrantable* to make so large a wound; in  
“some cases it is completely a point of opinion—*it is*  
“*a matter of opinion entirely.*”

Q. “Do you think the wound was of itself sufficient  
“to cause death?”—A. “Not unless accompanied by  
“other symptoms; the mere wound would not be suffi-  
“cient to cause death, *unless accompanied by other*  
“*circumstances.*”

Q. “Could you cause such a wound on the back of  
“any person without endangering the life?—A. “Yes;  
“*I certainly think that I could.* For instance, an  
“extensive burn might occur upon persons, *but from*  
“*which they would recover without the slightest*  
“*danger.*”

Q. “Do you think that a surgeon would be justified  
“in making such a wound?”—A. “I do not say a  
“surgeon would be justified in doing so. I said it was  
“merely matter of opinion. *Some surgeons might choose*  
“*to do so.*”

By the evidence of the above gentleman, we find the  
conflictive opinions of the learned witnesses consi-



derably extended, and become much more confused. Thompson contradicts Brodie, and then contradicts himself. Wildgoose next contradicts Thompson, and to a certain extent supports Brodie; and here we have Dr. Goodeve at the very antipodes with Dr. Hogg, on a question of ocular evidence—a simple matter of fact. Dr. Hogg says that the discoloration of the spinal cord was *opposite the wound*; Dr. Goodeve says it was much *lower down*, at the extremity of the least inflamed part of the back. Dr. Thompson says that no medical man would, under any circumstances, be justified in causing such a wound; Dr. Goodeve, a more experienced practitioner, who gives his opinion with great candour, says he has seen much sorer wounds—that the making of such wounds *is a matter of opinion entirely*, and that some surgeons *might be induced to make them*.

Dr. James Johnston is the next witness. The only part of his evidence worthy of notice is the following. He says—"The appearances, as stated by Dr. Hogg, are *generally* correct; but I do not think the *whole* of the spine was thickened, though the greater part of it was *reddened*!"

Mr. Mackelcan, a surgeon, is next called in. He is asked if he heard, and if he concurs in the deposition of Dr. Hogg? He answers—"It is quite correct."

Q. "Now, Sir, according to your opinion, what was the cause of the death of the young lady?"—A. "In the first place, I speak *entirely from what I observed myself*, on the examination. I did not examine the interior of it; *therefore I must found my opinion, to some extent, upon the evidence of Dr. Thompson.*"

The witness was accordingly stopped by the Court.

Mr. Thomas Evans, a surgeon, was next called in.



He is asked if he heard the statement of Dr. Hogg, and concurred with it?—A. “I merely would say, *as the last witness said*, I coincide *perfectly* to the extent to which he has gone! but I should observe, that the *eschar* altered its character as it approached to the healthy structure, as if there was a tendency to *gangrene* or *sloughing* going on, in addition to the *dry eschar*,\* producing, of course, a considerable degree of irritation.”

What this means I leave to the faculty. Whether he favours Mr. Brodie, contradicts Dr. Thompson, or stands upon his own merits, and presents a *new* view of the case, it is, perhaps, difficult to say.

He is further asked, “To the best of your judgment, what was the cause which led to this lady’s death?”—A. “In some measure *I should be influenced by what I heard from Dr. Thompson’s evidence.*”

He was also stopped, and I, of course, have done with him.

In addition to this medical evidence, I have only to state that Dr. O’Shaughnessy was employed to analyse that portion of the skin which Mr. Brodie and Mr. Evans, differing from Dr. Thompson and others, considered to be in a state of mortification, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had been produced by, or did contain any deleterious or poisonous ingredients. His report states *that he found no ingredients of this nature. He found nothing obnoxious to life, or calculated to produce any injurious effects upon the animal system.*

Having thus submitted the worst evidence of my medical accusers, in order to show their partiality, their contradictions, and their utter disregard of the

\* Wakley states it to have discharged a pint and a half of pus a day.



rules of legal evidence, I now supplicate indulgence whilst I abstract matter for my defence and exculpation from one of the most malevolent of my enemies. So conscious am I of my innocence, that I have no wish to blink the most hostile and unjust statements of my assailants, or hide from public examination that which conveys the most slanderous invectives against my character. Mr. Wakley, the editor of *The Lancet*, has persevered in a course of persecution against me, the most rancorous, and perhaps the most disgraceful, that ever made the public press an instrument of faction or professional malignity. This person, before my trial, at my trial, after my trial—in every successive number of his periodical paper, has left no means untried to excite public feeling against me. He has dared to censure the justice of the courts, to condemn the sentence of the judge, and hold me up as a murderer, unworthy of protection of life.

Even the evidence of this inveterate enemy is in my favour. In proof of this fact, I beg leave to submit the following extract from *The Lancet*, of the 13th of November last:—

“ Mr. Brodie, who visited Miss Catherine Cashin  
 “ about ten hours previous to her death, stated, at the  
 “ inquest, that he found Miss Catherine Cashin’s back  
 “ ‘ mortified.’ This was a fact of *great importance*, for  
 “ here we have direct evidence of the *wretch’s* brutal  
 “ ignorance of even the rudiments of medical practice.  
 “ What says Mrs. Roddis? ‘ Long directed me to  
 “ give the deceased a tumbler full of mulled wine.’  
 “ What said Long to Mrs. General Sharpe? ‘ The  
 “ ‘ deceased had inflammation of the stomach.’ And  
 “ what was the mostrous remedy? A TUMBLER OF



“MULLED WINE!”\* There was a point of great im-  
 portance fully established; *but in comes* Mr. BRODIE,  
 “*who by one thoughtless movement had nearly kicked*  
 “*down the whole fabric.* At the time that Mr Brodie  
 “was examined at the inquest, he had, undoubtedly,  
 “some ground for believing that the skin was ‘*morti-*  
 “*fied,*’ for, upon looking at that part, a mere view  
 “must have led the most experienced eye to believe it  
 “was in that state; and Mr. Brodie only saw it. At  
 “that time the part had not been cut into, and he  
 “merely judged of its condition from the greenish  
 “black appearance. The body, however, subsequently  
 “underwent a most minute and careful *post mortem*  
 “inspection; a portion of the skin was removed; it  
 “was shown to Mr. Brodie and the other medical  
 “witnesses; all concurred in the opinion that the skin  
 “was not mortified. In a word, with the exception of  
 “the dark film or pellicle which appeared to have  
 “been produced upon the surface of the cutis, the  
 “cuticle having been entirely abraded, the skin was  
 “not only not ‘*mortified,*’ but *unusually vascular.* The  
 “vessels were exceedingly enlarged, and the cutis, from  
 “this cause, was thickened to the extent, in some  
 “places, of the eighth of an inch. The mouths of the  
 “blood-vessels, when the cutis was cut into, were dis-  
 “cernible at a considerable distance from the eye, so  
 “much had they become distended; *but there was no*  
 “*coagulated blood, no line of separation, no yielding of*  
 “*texture; in fact, with the exception of the dark external*  
 “*appearance, there was not a single circumstance to jus-*  
 “*tify any man in asserting that the state of the part even*

\* Half a wine glass only was ordered, and not mulled,



“ INDICATED the approach of mortification. Then how  
 “ inaccurate, and therefore unfortunate, was the evidence  
 “ of Mr. Brodie! Besides, there is an unaccountable  
 “ disagreement between the opinion which that gen-  
 “ tleman says he entertained of the condition of the  
 “ wound, and the treatment which he adopted. Here is  
 “ an exact copy of Mr. Brodie’s prescription:—

‘ R. Potass. Carbon. ʒij;  
 Spir. myriot, ʒiij;  
 Aq. menth. sativ, ʒiii ss.  
 Tr. Opii. m z.

‘ M. ft. mist. cujus capt. sextam partem  
 sextis horis cum coch. ampl. succi limonis  
 in effervescent.

‘ B. C. BRODIE.’

‘ For Miss Cath. Cashin.’

“ *How squares such a prescription with ‘ mortification,’*  
 “ *produced by violent and still existing inflammatory ac-*  
 “ *tion?* Beyond all question, Mr. Brodie must con-  
 “ fess that he was strangely in error, either in his thera-  
 “ peutics, or in his pathology; and we feel little hesi-  
 “ tation in asserting that he was wrong in both. Mr.  
 “ Brodie saw the wound, and was furnished with ocu-  
 “ lar proof that it was in an active state of suppuration,  
 “ discharging, indeed, not less than from a pint to a pint  
 “ and a half of pus daily ” [Note.—This is not true; no  
 such fact appears on the evidence; Mr. Wakley never  
 saw Miss Cashin alive, therefore he can know nothing  
 of the circumstances or symptoms]; “ yet he swears on  
 “ two occasions that this highly-vitalized, highly-orga-  
 “ nized part, was ‘ mortified; and for the patient la-  
 “ bouring under the violent, and the almost unparalleled



“ inflammation by which the supposed ‘ mortifica-  
 “ ‘ tion’ was produced, *he prescribed six scruples of*  
 “ *the Carbonate of Potass, ten drops of the Tincture*  
 “ *of Opium, three ounces and a half of Mint Water,*  
 “ *and three drachms of the Spirit of Nutmeg with*  
 “ *Lemon Juice, to be taken in the SHORT space of*  
 “ THIRTY-SIX HOURS! One scruple of the Carbonate  
 “ of Potass, and one drop and two-thirds of Laudanum,  
 “ every six hours! *This surely was not the only*  
 “ *treatment which a man of Mr. Brodie’s experience*  
 “ *and attainments could adopt in the occurrence of mor-*  
 “ *tification, caused by excessive inflammation.* If the  
 “ first dose of the medicine had been rejected,  
 “ then the poor girl must have remained until six  
 “ hours had elapsed before she could derive the ease  
 “ and consolation capable of being afforded by one  
 “ drop and two-thirds of laudanum! In a word, if  
 “ Mr. Brodie were correct in his diagnosis, *his treat-*  
 “ *ment was miserably incorrect and inefficient;* but,  
 “ having been completely wrong in his diagnosis,  
 “ *his error had nearly caused the escape of the felon*  
 “ LONG.

“ Mr. Brodie, we believe, is a very honourable gen-  
 “ tleman, and would not for a moment make a state-  
 “ ment which he deemed to be untrue; but, as the  
 “ error into which he has fallen might have proved  
 “ doubly fatal, we trust that, on all other occasions,  
 “ he will adopt the necessary means for arriving *at a*  
 “ *correct knowledge of disease,* and thus protect his  
 “ patients against a repetition of such inefficient treat-  
 “ ment for mortification, and the public against the  
 “ chance of such abandoned fellows as LONG escaping  
 “ from punishment.”



Having read this evidence, and weighed attentively, as I have no doubt you have done, the conflicting opinions of these my professional accusers, I submit respectfully, but confidently, that even independently of whatever facts I might urge in my defence, this evidence alone completely exculpates me from the criminal charge. I submit to you, Sir, whether in your long experience in medical jurisprudence, or in questions affecting life or death, you ever saw evidence of a more crude, more imperfect, more contradictory, or less satisfactory nature than this? These medical witnesses not only contradict each other on almost every important point, but those of them who seem to have paid the greatest attention to the case, are unable to form any opinion as to the proximate cause of death. They are all of them, of course, rather inimical than friendly to me; rather disposed to detect than cover my errors; rather disposed to exaggerate than under-rate any appearances to my prejudice; rather disposed to assume a fault than admit a virtue in a rival; and yet, with all this bias, they are forced to avow that they cannot, without a violation of their oaths, ascribe the death of Miss Catherine Cashin to any particular cause.

Mr. Brodie is the only medical witness whose evidence approached to anything like a charge imputing the death of Miss Catherine Cashin to my application; but even *his* evidence, refuted by all the other medical witnesses, is rendered the less entitled to credit, by the doubtful and qualified terms in which it is given. That part of his evidence is as follows:—He is asked if, in his opinion, the sloughing of the wound on the back was the cause of death? He answers, “He did



“ not say *absolutely* that the sloughing produced the sickness and death.”

It is proved in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, that there was *no sloughing* whatever on the back of the deceased !

But the evidence, whether adverse or favourable to me collectively, would be more entitled to attention, if the testimony of any one witness, even of that one who is most adverse, were complete and consistent in itself. So far from this being the case, however, there is not one of this array of witnesses whose evidence is considered to bear more directly against me, who does not show himself to be so much influenced by prejudice as to have lost all the powers of reflection and of memory. Their self-contradictions are so palpable, that no man would give credit to the fact, if it were not clearly substantiated by the authorized records of the inquest.

Far be it from me to inflict censure undeservedly, or impute blame to those who err unconsciously. Mr. Brodie may not be chargeable with any criminal act. His hands may be clean, and his heart pure in the sight of God ; against him no popular indignation has been roused, and he may not be the victim of self-reproach ; but after the evidence of his professional brethren, and the severe and well-merited censure of his treatment contained in the above extract from a publication avowedly in the interest of my principal accusers, and the writer of which was united with him in the combination against me, how is it possible to acquit him of neglect ? There is no man on earth, Sir, not even the most intimate friend of Mr. Brodie, can conscientiously say that he did his



duty to Miss Catherine Cashin. If, therefore, he is permitted to escape, and if on him the law lays no fang, by what rule of law or principle of justice am I condemned? His object was to shelter himself at my expense. Even his friends accuse him of neglect; therefore he was an inadmissible because an interested witness. If it were a case warranting a judicial inquiry, he should have been put on his trial first; in which case the evidence of my disinterested witnesses would have weighed powerfully against him.

These, Sir, are the unvarnished facts of this most extraordinary case; I have "nothing extenuated nor set down aught in malice." I persuade myself that I have put no construction on the medical evidence which it will not fairly bear, and I most respectfully submit the whole case on its own merits for your consideration.

While I thus have cause to lament the malevolence of my enemies, and the success of their combination, I have reason also to deplore the over-sanguine manner in which my trial was conducted at the Old Bailey. My counsel did not even for a moment entertain a doubt of my acquittal. So satisfied were they of this result, that they did not condescend to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. The medical evidence against me was subjected to no scrutiny; it was allowed free scope, with all its contradictions and fallacies, without undergoing any legal or critical analysis. The learned judge repeatedly told the jury that there was no case to go before them; that the law of England yielded equal protection to all medical practitioners, whether laymen or the licentiates of a college; and that, as my



motives were not impugned, and no malice aforethought was proved, or could justly be assumed, I was entitled to a verdict of acquittal at their hands.

Such being the language of Mr. Justice Parke, and such being the law of the land, it is not, therefore, by any means surprising that my Counsel should decline occupying the time of the Court with any prolonged, and, as they conceived, unnecessary defence. It would, perhaps, have been a safer course had they been at more pains to make the minds of the Jury better acquainted with the real nature of the evidence against me. A rigid cross-examination of the medical witnesses might have opened their eyes to the merits of their evidence, and the motives by which they were all influenced. It would at least have done this good—It would have placed the prosecution in a truer and clearer light before the public, and done much to remove those prejudices which were excited, and which still prevail against me.

I beg it may not be understood that, in exposing the ignorance and malignity of some medical practitioners, I meditate any attack upon that learned body at large. I should be acting with injustice, as well as with ingratitude, if I did so. For I am bound to acknowledge that I have had overtures of assistance from several highly distinguished members of the faculty, who, from motives of compassion, and just indignation against what I must ever consider a foul conspiracy, have tendered their aid. I am also willing to believe that the higher and more respectable classes of the faculty would never consent to lend themselves to the base machinations and contrivances which are traceable in the foregoing pages.



In conclusion, Sir, I humbly beg leave to state, that I feel myself assured that my specific is perfectly innoxious, and that the trial which I have undergone was not pressed forward from any interest felt or taken respecting the death of Miss C. Cashin, but purely from a determination to crush and put down a rival who had succeeded in affording relief to hundreds, whose cases had baffled the skill of several of the faculty, and whose success had drawn to his door the equipages of many personages of exalted rank and unquestionable respectability. These were the heinous offences for which I have been, and still am, the object and victim of their vengeance. I repeat, Sir, that I am guiltless of all offence in regard of this case in my own conscience, and I trust in the eyes of *Him* who sees and searches the hearts of all men.—With sentiments of sincere respect, and unfeigned admiration,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your faithful and most obedient servant,

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG.



THE following is the copy of a letter addressed by me to Dr. Ramadge, which induced that gentleman to send the accompanying reply. The notes bearing my initials have been added by myself.

*Harley Street.*

SIR:

Knowing that you were present at the inquests on the late Miss Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd, and, at the same time, being fully aware of your liberal and independent principles, I am induced to request your opinion on the subject.

If you believe that I am innocent of either charge which has been brought against me, permit me to say, that I consider you are bound as a man of honour, and a physician of acknowledged talent and professional experience, impartially to state, either for or against me, the conclusions you have drawn from the proceedings you have witnessed, and in which you appear to have taken so lively an interest.

I have already afforded you an opportunity of being acquainted with my knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body, and of my competence to practise the discovery I have made.

I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG.

March 26, 1831.



## REPLY OF DR. RAMADGE.

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“How many men have no other grounds for their tenets than the supposed honesty, or learning, or number of the same profession! As if honest or learned men could not err; or truth were to be established by the vote of the multitude. Yet this with most men serves the turn.”—LOCKE.

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*Ely Place, March 31, 1831.*

SIR:

In reply to your letter of last Saturday, I must say, that however reluctant I may feel in publicly expressing my opinion on the cases of the late Miss Catherine Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd, yet I cannot, with any feelings of common justice, refuse your request; and, in so doing, beg to premise, that I shall give it impartially, inasmuch as I conceive it to be a subject respecting which the medical profession and yourself are at issue.

Participating in the excitement against you, which pervaded all ranks of the profession, I was, at first, without mature deliberation, disposed to believe that the treatment adopted in the cases of the ladies above alluded to, had led to those events which ultimately formed the subjects of judicial investigation. However, upon viewing the cases in all their points, and after deep reflection, my opinion is now entirely changed.

Sometime in the month of August last (1830) Miss Catherine Cashin (upon whose remains a coroner's inquest was subsequently held) was your patient, and apprehending that her disorder might become as precarious as that which promised to terminate speedily in the demise of her sister from pulmonary consumption, you did, I believe, suggest the propriety of employing precautionary measures, so that, if possible, she might avoid



that fate which had already lessened the number of her family. In order to effect this desirable object, I understand that it is your practice (like that of many eminent practitioners of the present day, who are in the habit of employing only one or two remedies in the cure of almost every disease) to have recourse to the processes of counter-irritation to the surface of the skin, and also of inhalation.

I have recently been at considerable pains to ascertain, by a multitude of enquiries made in various quarters, whether those individuals who were your patients had, at any time, experienced any noxious or unpleasant effects during their employment of one or both these remedies; and I feel it my duty to state that their replies have uniformly been in the negative, and that in no instance did they deserve the name of "*dangerous*," which has been applied to them, and likewise, that no unpleasant consequences have supervened.

The *post mortem* examination of Miss Cashin satisfactorily proves to me the correctness of your judgment, as to the existence of pulmonary disease,\* and which, in my opinion, fully justified you in the steps you took, in the hope of suspending or removing an affection of such a fatal tendency; and, whilst she was without fever or marked local uneasiness, to employ counter-irritation, as well as inhalation. I cannot possibly conceive how the same remedial agents, after having been used by numerous individuals without their sustaining the least injury, can in any degree be assigned as a cause

\* It was unjustly stated at the inquest, by many of the medical witnesses, that there was no appearance of consumption exhibited on the examination of the body.—J. L.



of what afterwards took place. Most ample experience in medicine has shewn me, how easily effects may be attributed to inadequate causes. For among all the months in the year, August is noted for those affections of the stomach and alimentary canal, which often appear spontaneously, and in females particularly, inasmuch as we find the former organ in them to be a great sympathiser. And I do in truth assert, that in some cases, owing to the continued irritability of the stomach, the vital powers have failed, and unexpected death has followed; leaving, upon the most minute dissection, nothing satisfactory to account for the fatal change.

Since such may take place, can we not easily imagine that a case of this kind might unfortunately occur in your's, or any other person's hands? But when we find, on perusing the evidence against you, the great quantity of plums and purple grapes,\* eaten by the lady alluded to, and presuming that she had a great and natural solicitude for her sister's sufferings, our surprise lessens whilst there existed such causes for local and general irritation—namely,—that a high state of fever should supervene, and that what, without

\* The following is an excellent illustration of the effects of fruit eaten at this period of the year, taken from the Atlas newspaper, of Sept. 12, 1830 :

*Plums.* — Yesterday evening, at Lisson-grove, a coroner's jury sat on the body of James Wilsdon, who, on Tuesday night, was sitting in perfect health. He was in bed, and felt a sudden pain at the heart. The spasms continued, he foamed at the mouth, the body swelled, and in a few minutes he was a corpse. The surgeon said, that violent spasms, occasioned by eating plums, had caused his death. Verdict, "*Died by the visitation of God.*"—J. L.



it, would have remained a trifling insignificant sore upon her back (it being merely an abrasion of the *cuticle* or *scarf-skin*), should give origin to so much pain, and subsequently assume those appearances, respecting which such a strange diversity of opinion was exhibited by the professional witnesses against you, and which I fear will contribute more than any thing in modern times, to shew the unstable grounds upon which, unfortunately, the art or science of medicine is founded.

Whilst the stomachic irritability kindled up constitutional fever, a sore of the most harmless nature might become highly inflamed, and even be the cause through sympathy for those violent retchings that took place afterwards, and might impair the vitality of that organ, through a diminution of which deaths occasionally occur, examples of which are at times seen in cases of spasm occurring through gout seizing the stomach, a violent blow upon that organ, &c.

To me, who have had for more than eleven years past, unequalled opportunities of treating, and where death has taken place of investigating, numerous affections of the chest,\* I do not exaggerate when I say that I have opened *more than a thousand bodies of consumptive persons* alone. It has always appeared to me, and the same opinion has been entertained by the principal modern continental pathologists, that the imperfectly formed cicatrices, one of which was found in the summit of each lung in Miss Cashin (though contrary to the statements made by some medical men

\* Having been nearly eleven years Physician to the Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs, and for a considerable period physician to the Central Dispensary, independent of my private practice, I have thus been enabled to see more than *twenty thousand* persons afflicted with these maladies.—F. H. R.



who examined the body of the deceased), had been formed from tuberculous matter (the presence of which constitutes consumption),\* which having undergone a softened state, and in this way being expectorated, allowed the cysts which remained to heal up like any ordinary abscess. I have numerous specimens in my museum, shewing the progressive changes which tubercles undergo, until their place becomes supplied with condensed cellular membrane.

With an observation or two more, I shall conclude my remarks upon the morbid appearances which were found at the expiration of six days from the time of Miss Cashin's death, by which means her disease was attempted to be satisfactorily ascertained.

The appearances in the chest, abdomen, and about the spine, might easily be met with in any individual, who had died of very little or no *apparent* injury whatsoever. The deep-seated muscles of the back, as every person who has had the treatment of fever, particularly in neglected cases, can bear testimony, are susceptible of undergoing more extensive disease, by gangrene and actual mortification, than the medical witnesses against you wished the public to believe, and yet in this case these might not have been the proximate cause of this young lady's death, nor have been followed by fatal injuries of the spinal marrow, or its investing membranes. Hence it follows that even if the symptoms of the patient had been of a more aggravated nature than they are described to have been, still, in my opinion, she might have lived. The natural gravitation of the fluids to the back, combined with a trivial

\* A Dr. Thompson stated at the inquest, that there had been extracted *an ounce and a half* of purulent matter from these organs. What was this disease, if not consumption?—J. L.



previous irritation, would produce most of those which were regarded as signs of most extensive mischief. In common fairness, a much greater stress ought to have been laid upon the rapid decomposition which was everywhere going on. In fact, had I had as an impartial person a share in the post-mortem examination, it would have been my bounden duty to have warned the friends of the deceased, to have placed, under existing circumstances, but a very moderate reliance on the expected results of such an investigation. Under any diminution of health for some time, no matter from what cause produced, I have every reason to believe that new crops of tubercles would have appeared, and most probably, sooner or later have terminated her existence.

It is quite preposterous to think of the injurious tendency that has been attached to your practice, particularly your having ordered Miss Cashin a glass of mulled port wine.\* I hardly know, but that with the symptoms of great distress under which she was labouring, I might have ordered the very same myself; certainly, if I had followed the advice of my first medical preceptor, who was a staunch Brunonian, I should have employed some greater stimulant.† You did not see danger, neither did Mr. Brodie, who prescribed nothing at all calculated to lessen any urgent symptoms that were present. Therefore, in God's name, what an unwarrantable tumult has been made about a trifle, certainly not worthy a discussion by medical men, but

\* It was only *half a wine glass* of port wine, and that *not mulled*, I ordered her; not a tumbler, as my enemies have maliciously and falsely represented.—J. L.

† Among the active stimulants indiscriminately employed by the late Dr. John Brown, Edinburgh, in the cure of disease, were wine, brandy, and opium.—J. L.



which, in fact, is rather degrading to them as members of a falsely called liberal profession !

I now proceed to notice the case of Mrs. Lloyd, a lady of full habit, whom you had an opportunity of seeing only once after symptoms of erysipelas had occurred. In this very case, I can fairly attribute this new affection to the long walk she took to Tulse Hill, or Brixton, and back, and to the mental anxiety connected with Chancery proceedings, about which I understand she walked to Lincoln's-Inn Fields, where it is not unlikely she had to hear of heart-rending delays, and enormous expenses to be endured before she could expect any termination to her suit. Like most persons from the country, it is not unlikely that fatigue was induced by her traversing the streets of London in search of variety ; and not a little perhaps is owing to the locality of her residence to St. George's Hospital, where lately many patients labouring under the same disease, following the slightest injuries, in spite of all medical or surgical aid, unfortunately fell premature victims ; but not without a coroner and his jury, who formed the inquest upon the fifth or sixth fatal case, agreeing that the coroner should write immediately to the governors of that establishment, requesting them to inquire into the cause why so many persons had died from erysipelas. Here is a lady, in the very same neighbourhood, and under the same atmospherical influence, if there were any, which would have rendered her case as intractable by remedial agents, as were those cases which unfortunately occurred in that hospital. Why, then, should you be more blamed than the medical officers of that establishment, where this disease terminated so calamitously ? Here is a respectable female labouring under the very dawns of



erysipelas, who as soon as causes, of which I believe you to be entirely innocent, occur, produce a disease, and when visited by you, was irritated by much local uneasiness as well as a high fever, and in this state she commits herself to the care of a general practitioner, who, I have no doubt, did every thing which he considered most likely to benefit his patient; but who, I must freely acknowledge, did not pursue that practice I am in the habit of adopting in cases of inflammatory erysipelas. Though carefully attending to the evidence of this gentleman, I did not hear of his having employed the lancet to lessen the burning pain, swelling, tension, and tendency to spread widely, with the whole train of pyrexial symptoms characterizing the disease. I heard nothing of warm fomentations or the local abstraction of blood, to soothe, or bring speedier relief to the excited integuments of the chest. There was no free administration of mercury to change the morbid action of the vessels, to promote the absorption of what had been already deposited, to keep open all the bodily secretions in a proper manner, to stimulate and thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal from every species of irritant matter. In addition to all this, I should have administered cooling salines, perhaps one the nitrate of potass, combined with tartarized antimony, &c. Had I not been early successful in preventing the congested vessels, in the erysipelatous part, from the attempt to relieve themselves by spontaneous effusion indicated by the presence of vesicles, I should at all events have taken the precaution that none of their contents should have operated upon the sound parts, inasmuch as I heard Captain Lloyd say, that the matter discharged from the vesicles adhered to her linen, and appeared to irritate and produce fresh



blisters. It was in this way an enormous sore, sufficient to frighten any ignorant and timid person, was produced. Within what narrow limits\* might the cutaneous erysipelas have been confined, had, at different times in the day, absorbent substances been applied, of which there are many calculated for that purpose!

Although I cannot concur in the indiscriminately active treatment recommended by the late Dr. Armstrong, wherein he states that even in the most simple forms of the erysipelas it is necessary for the sake of preventing a complicated form of the disease, yet I may mention what he would have done, as his authority may have some weight with a portion of the profession and the public. He observes, that "If the simple erysipelas be early attacked by proper measures, it will hardly ever become complicated, and as far as I have observed, it may commonly be removed within the first nine or ten days, provided the remedies be applied from an early period; but when the remedies are not thus early applied, it will often continue much longer, though it may generally be conducted to a favourable issue, by carefully watching over the viscera. At the commencement, one decisive bleeding from the arm should be employed, and immediately afterwards several leeches, applied over the external seat of the affection: an antimonial emetic should then be administered,—the bowels freely evacuated by calomel, jalap, and neutral salts,—and a blister afterwards placed either between the shoulders, or over the region of the stomach. These measures, executed in rapid succession at the beginning, will often entirely subdue the

\* Mrs. Campbell in her evidence at my trial, states, that the sore originally was only the dimensions of the top of a tea-cup, and that the skin was not broken.—J. L.



disease in a short time, or at least render it so manageable, that it will yield in a few days to a regular perseverance in purgatives, and an antiphlogistic regimen. When the abdominal secretions are much disordered, then tolerably full, and even repeated doses of calomel will generally be needful, in combination with small ones of antimony; for by the conjoint use of these preparations, an aperient, sudorific, and nauseating effect may usually be produced, which most frequently tends to restore the patient rapidly to health again."\*

Mr. Brodie, who is totally ignorant of the nature of your remedy, appeared to prejudice the minds of the jury at the inquest, the moment he stated that possibly an arsenical, or some other poisonous application, might have produced all the mischief detailed in the case of the late Mrs. Lloyd. We must make a great allowance for any evidence afforded by this gentleman, as no doubt, on more than one occasion, his feelings must have been exceedingly mortified, by individuals having experienced great benefit under your remedies, who had previously sought for relief from him in vain. The public, you will recollect, are no very mean judges of that measure of relief which can be afforded them by a practitioner, whether licensed or unlicensed. It is not at all surprising that Mr. Brodie should voluntarily appear a second time against you, with a view probably of displaying a sounder judgment than he exhibited in the case of the young lady, Miss Cashin; for if I have read the evidence correctly, it appears that he was the first to cry out "*Murder*" against you, when he paid *his* and *your*

\* Vide "*Practical Illustrations of Typhus Fever, and other Febrile and Inflammatory Diseases*," by John Armstrong, M.D., 2nd Edit. p. 215.



patient a second visit, whom he expected to find living; although she had been dead some hours; and of whom, when he saw living, he anticipated no danger; consequently, as I have already stated, he prescribed nothing calculated for a dangerous case.

I hold myself bound, as a member of the profession, to act with a charity towards every individual. And as you were actuated by good motives for the benefit of your fellow-creatures, and as I know you to be far from the ignorant and illiterate person, whom your illiberal and invidious traducers wished the public to believe, it strikes me that the surgeon whom I am now speaking of, ought not to have been the first to raise his voice against you, but on the contrary have had some charitable feeling; from the conviction, *that while he sought for a mote in your eye, he might possibly find a beam in his own.* A few years ago some of my pupils informed me, that high operations for the stone were performed at St. George's Hospital, by Mr. Brodie; the events were most unfortunate; and, I believe, commented upon pretty freely, by more than one anatomical lecturer in this metropolis, and the failures were ascribed to the want of necessary precautions in guarding the cellular membrane at the summit of the bladder from destructive urinous infiltration, by making a counter opening inferiorly, as advised by that successful operator, for the same disease, Mr. Carpue. The precocious deductions of Mr. Brodie on points of experimental physiology, are, many of them, as I have myself ascertained, quite fallacious; and the few recently published facts, by a Physician and Surgeon of Guy's Hospital, shew clearly, at all events, how much mistaken he has been on the action and effects of morbid poisons in the animal œconomy.



A few years ago I was respectably introduced to Mr. Vance, whom I regard as a worthy and skilful individual, but who had no motive whatever for stating any palliative circumstance in your behalf, for I perceive that Colonel Campbell's daughter, who was pronounced in a hopeless state by him and Mr. Brodie, got infinitely better in your hands, and I recollect hearing Captain Lloyd say, that Mrs. Lloyd was an old patient of Mr. Vance's for that very uncomfortable and truly distressing affection of the throat, which although hysterical, and regarded by him as insignificant and devoid of danger, I have known to lead both to disease of the wind-pipe, and to scirrhus and permanent contraction of the pharynx and œsophagus, which specimens in my museum, obtained even within the last year or two, can testify. I go farther than this, by stating that a violent spasmodic affection of the throat, purely hysterical, does occasionally prove speedily fatal, leaving no morbid appearances, except the rupture of a few air-cells in the lungs. Mr. Vance's early professional life has been most usefully employed for the public weal; but it is most likely, through his naval appointments, that he has been deprived of his fair proportion of female cases, consequently I may make every due allowance for his apparent indifference about the safety of hysterical patients.

As ten days elapsed before Mr. Vance was called in, after Mrs. Lloyd had been under the care of another practitioner, I consider it needless to make any further comment upon his evidence, with this exception, that "*if* you stated Mrs. Lloyd had suffered disease of the chest, which dissection *is said* not to have proved to be the *case*," your mistake is not solitary, for I hardly



know of one of the profession, of whom I have not heard, and of many of whom I have not been a personal witness of their erroneous judgments. I may here relate a case in point.

When his late Majesty was ill, I was sent for several miles out of town, to visit a gentleman who conceived himself to be similarly affected to that illustrious monarch; he had the advice of two physicians, attendants on royalty, also that of a university professor, together with an eminent provincial physician. Though he was attacked, as I discovered in consequence of atonic gout, with inflammation occupying the inferior and middle lobes of the right lung, and soon after with extensive effusion into the left cavity of the chest, combined with general dropsy, these I conceived to have arisen in consequence of the early want of skill in auscultatic discrimination of the inflammatory state of the lungs, which of course in a great measure prevented the free circulation of blood from the right side of the heart, and gave origin to general venous congestion, followed by aqueous effusion, from the exhalent orifices of the arterial system of various parts of the body. Though he suffered in this way, and though the right ventricle of the heart, labouring to overcome the obstructed circulation in the lungs, was almost itself sufficient to afford some clue to the nature of his disease, yet it pleased these learned physicians early to consider his complaint to be spasmodic or asthmatic. One general practitioner there told me, he had a disease of the heart, which in a certain degree was possible, for many persons advanced in years exhibit some change of structure in that organ, and which is too often supposed by many in our profession to be of



greater importance than it really deserves. I felt satisfied that in this instance it was not the cause of the effusion; and in this opinion I am borne out, from the ample experience I have had in attending vast numbers of chest affections, and from having examined a great number of dead bodies. The treatment they pursued was in strict accordance with *their* ideas of the disease. It was chiefly antispasmodic and stimulant; ether, wine, and opium, were prescribed, instead of bleeding, the administration of mercury, diuretics, &c. He was daily getting worse under their treatment, which caused him to request my advice.

Judging from a conversation I had with you, for the first time after the inquest upon Miss Cashin, you induced me to think that as professional merit, under the present corrupt system of patronage, witnessed in the various responsible appointments to our public universities, colleges, court, hospitals, infirmaries, &c. was overlooked, you had no chance of fair competition; and as nearly one-half the medical profession are unlicensed, and practise under the names of surgeons, accoucheurs, chemists, &c., you saw no reason why you should not act as a medical practitioner, having early had a taste for medicine, and also, to my knowledge, having, in an anatomical school, where I lectured some four years ago (without any personal acquaintance with you at that period), purchased dead bodies, at a considerable expense, for the purpose as I believe of dissection, and of studying visceral anatomy in particular. You seemed perfectly aware of the low condition of medical practice in this country; for a man ninety years of age, or in a state of dotage, might, in London, be a surgeon to a public hospital. You seemed perfectly to understand that a titled sur-



geon publicly stated, \* that wherever he turned his eyes in two adjoining hospitals, he saw nothing but the abusive exhibition of mercury, even in cases where it is now universally admitted by medical men to be perfectly useless. To the best of my recollection, I replied, that about two years ago I formed one of a dinner party with two physicians (beside myself), and more than double that number of surgeons, and that one of them (himself a surgeon to an hospital), stated, I believe, with a view to exonerate himself, that his relative (the accuser), rarely visited his own wards for a particular class of diseases, and that the nurses thereby being uncontrolled, regularly salivated each patient in order to entitle themselves to an additional gratuity of sixpence.

You complained to me much of the persecution you had endured from the medical profession, and you seemed to think, as I do myself, that had you not been very fortunate in gaining the confidence of the public, you never would have been the victim of their envy and malignity, however great your want of success might have been; and you said, that if they did not prefer their own private advantage to the public, they would have long since turned their attention to the defective state of our hospitals, and other eleemosynary institutions, where frequently men without any apparent ability, provided they are near relatives or intimate friends of some influential medical officer, obtain appointments (some of them having been bargained for previously by bonds in heavy penalties); and also if the public health lay so heavy at their hearts, they would

\* The surgeon here alluded to, I believe to be Sir Astley Cooper, for by his observations corroborative of the above remark by Dr. Ramadge, I refer the reader to this gentleman's fifty-fifth surgical lecture.—J. L.



have recommended that more than one day in the week should be appointed by themselves for seeing their unfortunate *out-patients*, and also more than one day in the same space of time for the admission of *in-patients*, accidents excepted. The value of medical opinion you spoke very lightly of, for you mentioned Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, who never practised himself, yet he wrote a work in favour of injurious stimulant agents, and that almost the whole profession eagerly embraced, for many years, his doctrines, which generally led to the death of thousands and even tens of thousands.

To shew the value of the concurrent testimony of medical men, you stated that a few years ago some medicines, and particularly the antimonial powder, and its prototype, that of the late Dr. James, were universally believed to be sovereign remedies in the cure of febrile and various other affections, and that there are numerous cases published of the efficacy of these medicines, which almost every practitioner of an unbiassed judgment now-a-days confidently believes to have never been otherwise than inert agents. To shew still further the value of medical opinion, you stated, that had you been old enough to have commenced practice twenty years ago, without completely salivating in particular disorders, after the fashion of the times, you most likely would have been persecuted as now, although your patients would have escaped many painful secondary affections, or perhaps the complete ruin of their health.

You know that the late Dr. Armstrong was rejected by the College of Physicians in London as an incompetent practitioner, yet he was supported by the public, and hardly half a dozen years elapsed, before he realized a larger annual income than the President,



or any of the Fellows who had rejected him, or in fact any physician attached to our metropolitan hospitals or dispensaries: to add to which, he was enabled to boast of having the largest class of medical students in the metropolis.

If you are accused by the profession of ignorance, you may without difficulty comprehend what degree of anatomical information is necessary to be a distinguished physician attached to one of our hospitals, and the adulatory protégé of an old influential medical man, when I state that three medical friends of mine examined not long ago the body of a person supposed to have been destroyed by poison, who after removing the stomach and sewing up the body, it was re-examined, at the wish of some of the deceased's friends, by the physician I allude to, who pronounced that death was not occasioned through poison, but that the stomach was ulcerated sufficient to cause the decease. However, I must add that this organ was in the possession of one of the previous examiners, and that the learned Doctor mistook a portion of large intestine which he opened for that viscus.

Having replied to your questions as to my candid opinion as to the causes which might have terminated the existence of Miss Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd, I must express my regret, that the moments I have chosen for this purpose, have been hastily snatched after much fatigue caused by my professional avocations: it is to this cause I must apologize for such imperfections as may appear in the foregoing observations.— I have here, I hope, fulfilled a duty I owed to my conscience, in openly and fearlessly, after deep deliberation, replying to you as I would have done to any person in your situation, THAT YOU ARE A GUILT-



LESS AND A CRUELLY PERSECUTED INDIVIDUAL—that you have received from the medical profession not that impartial evidence which they would have vouchsafed to have given towards a licensed practitioner; and I do not say too much, when I assert, that there are usually two species of medical evidence given, although perhaps unconsciously, one for the licensed practitioner, the other for the unlicensed.

I know, Sir, very little of you or your practice, therefore I hope the public will deem me to be disinterested, but at the same time no timid or servile follower of medical opinions and doctrines, which experience too often shews to be fluctuating and undetermined.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. RAMADGE, M.D. Oxon,  
FELLOW of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, and  
LECTURER on MEDICINE, &c. &c.

John St. John Long, Esq., Harley Street.



...and I have not yet received  
your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to  
the proposed visit which they would have  
made to New York in October. I am  
not at the city at present when I am  
there and usually the medical  
officers, although perhaps not always, are at the  
hospital. I am sorry that the other officers  
of the hospital, the staff of the hospital,  
I hope the public will be able to  
visit but at the same time not likely to  
have a medical officer with them which  
would be a disadvantage to the hospital and  
the public.

I am, Sir,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS H. RAMBOUR, M.D.  
Surgeon of the Hospital of the  
City of New York.



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