

**Discoveries in the science and art of healing / by John St. John Long ; together with the evidence upon which the author claims the confidence of the country, &c.;**

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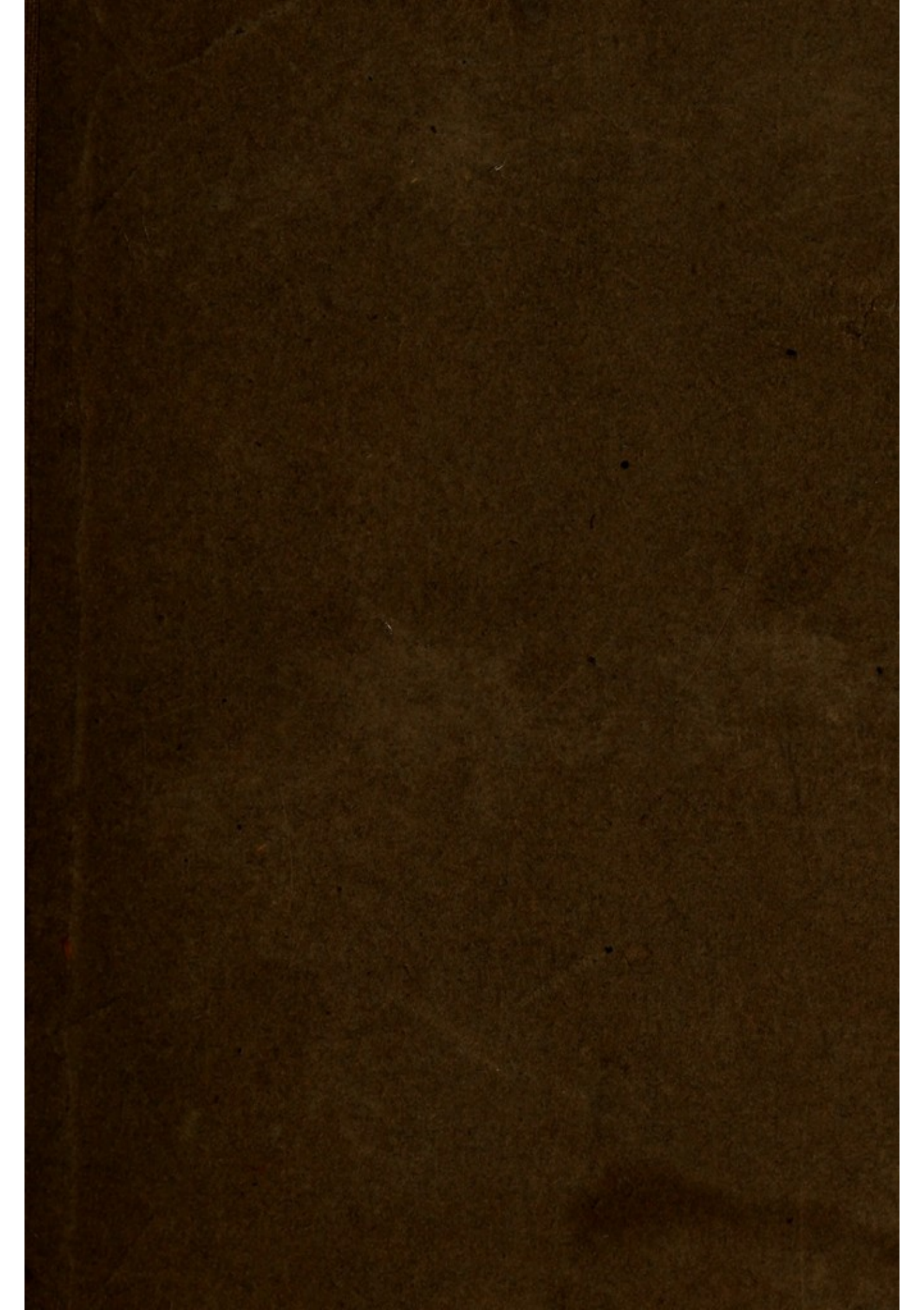
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To  
Rev. Thomas Gregory  
with the Authors  
Regards

Dorset Eccles

1872.





# DISCOVERIES

IN THE

## SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING.

BY

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG, ESQ. M.R.S.L.

TOGETHER WITH

THE EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE AUTHOR CLAIMS THE  
CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY,

&c. &c. &c.

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“EVERY MEDICINE IS AN INNOVATION; AND HE THAT WILL NOT APPLY NEW  
REMEDIES, MUST EXPECT NEW EVILS, FOR TIME IS THE GREATEST INVENTOR.”

LORD BACON.

“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 OBJEC-  
TORS; THEY ARE UNWORTHY OF THE DESIGNATION EITHER OF PROFESSIONAL  
MEN, OR OF GENTLEMEN.”

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

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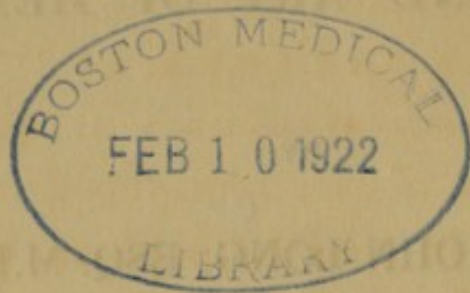
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DISCOVERIES

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING.



18504 Had

S. A. 457

"FIRST MEDICINE IS AN INNOVATION, AND IT IS NOT ONLY NEW  
BUT IT IS ALSO NEW, FOR THE FIRST TIME."  
LORD BACON.

"A MAN WHO GOES TO A FISHING, HE MUST BRING IT IN NEW, OR  
WHO BRINGS TO THE FIRST FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MAN, WHO FIRST  
GIVES HIMSELF TO A NEW IDEAL, HE CONSIDERS IT AS A NEW  
APPLICATION, AND THERE, KNOWLEDGE, AND THE FIRST  
AND THE FIRST OF THE INNOVATION OF THE INNOVATION  
AND THE FIRST OF THE INNOVATION."

THE FIRST OF THE INNOVATION

LONDON:

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CHARLES WOOD AND SON, PRINTERS,

Poppin's Court, Fleet Street.

TO

SIR RICHARD PAUL JODRELL, BART.

M.A. F.A.S. F.H.S. &c. &c.

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Dear Sir ;

In your Latin poem, printed in the Classical Journal \*, you have thus truly depicted the baneful effects of phthisis on the human constitution, and its hitherto fatal terminations.

“ Decolor hinc hominum facies, et squalida pallent,  
Ora situ ; subet *effætis pulmonibus* æger  
Halitus, articulos macies exanguis adurit :  
Nec longum tempus, nimiâ cum mole laborum  
Lactantes animas optatâ morte reponunt :”—

And while dedicating my work to you as a friend to Literature and Science, I am perfectly aware, that in the prevailing spirit of enlightened inquiry, nothing can cover false pretensions from obloquy, or shield error from exposure. A man may deceive himself for a time, and a few favourable results may encourage it ; but it is impossi-

\* Vide No. XXVI, vol. xiii, Edit. Valpy.



ble that such a delusion should last many months. Indeed, the change from a diseased and emaciated state of body, to vigour and health, which I have effected in so many cases, is too striking to leave room for difference of opinion ; for who can be better judges than the patients of their own restoration ? And I ask you, Sir, if there can be a more candid way than the method I have adopted to invite the most honourable and distinguished of the profession, by a fair and impartial investigation, to prove the merits or demerits of my discovery ?

This will, I hope, at least show that my intentions are honest, and my views neither irrational nor fallacious.

To a valued nobleman, Lord Ingestre, I owe much for the investigation he has bestowed upon my system. With that ardour for the establishment 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.

The adjoined certificates, the homage of justice and emanations of gratitude, will demonstrate the happy effects produced by my practice; but I deeply lament that his Lordship's absence on the Continent forbids, for the present, a more direct reference to him; though it cannot impair the feeling or expression of my obligations for his marked determination to ascertain the facts before he formed his opinion and yielded his assent: it was an act of prudence due to himself and of fairness to me; and still more imperatively due to the important interests involved in the issue.

Two sources of hostility I anticipate, and am prepared to encounter: the novelty of my system, and simplicity of my practice.

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



The latter objection I may almost dismiss without refutation, for it is superfluous to prove, that the most simple means generally produce the most desired effects, while ignorance and empiricism usually entrench themselves in intricacy and mystery.

Innovation I admit is justified only by an adequate necessity: nor am I an advocate for its uncalled for introduction. "*Le mieux est souvent l'ennemi du bien,*" says a distinguished writer; and I grant the opposite sense of the Italian epitaph, "*Stava bene,*" &c.; but who will contend that the medical art, in its existing condition, requires no infusion of a regenerating spirit, to bring within its control so many afflicting diseases of the human frame, which are now proclaimed rebels to its jurisdiction, and declared incurable, because hitherto independent of its imperfect sway?

Whether the practice of the medical profession, in its present balanced alternations of failure and success, is to be classed among the benefits of society, may be a subject of rational doubt; but its capability of assuming the exalted station of the latter cannot be problematical. It would be to arraign the first attributes of Providence to



deny, that for every evil there is a corresponding good, though it may be left for the ingenuity of man to explore and apply it; and if I represent myself as an humble, but not unsuccessful, labourer in this field of discovery, shall I be charged with presumption?

Medicine is usually described as a conjectural, not a positive art; but the following pages will I trust demonstrate the contrary, and exhibit a widely-extended sphere of beneficial operation, on a practice, and on principles, which speculatively and experimentally challenge the minutest investigation. The facts are plain, and the attestations unequivocal; they require no ornament, nor have I sought to embellish them with any, and I will not imitate the declaimer in Aulus Gellius, "*Qui verborum minutus rerum frangit pondera.*"

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG.

41, Harley Street, Oct. 26, 1829.



## INTRODUCTION.

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THE object of this work, is to lay before the Public the successful results of my researches on some of the more important diseases of the human frame, particularly in the cure of consumption and mania, and prevention of the fatal consequences of small-pox, measles, and hooping-cough, or other analogous inflammable disorders, to which I shall subjoin my reasons for departing from the established rules of medical practice.

To point out a new and heretofore unassigned origin for various deviations from the standard of health, whether hereditary or contracted, and to show that these depend on a certain ACRID MATTER OR FLUID pervading the system while in a *state of disease*.

To prove by indisputable facts, that INSANITY is a disease of the *body*, and not a primary distemper of the *mind*. And also



to meet the wishes of many correspondents, who are solicitous of being informed of the nature and extent of the diseases that come within the reach of my discovery, and to make the general outline of my practice, in its various adaptations and analogies, intelligible to every capacity; and briefly,

To submit the documentary evidence upon which I claim the confidence of the country.

In this succinct sketch, I shall confine myself to facts, the results of my own experience, and simply state that which I am able and ready to prove by trial at any time, with the view not only of increasing the benefits of my discovery, but of silencing the idle declamation of those whose interest it may be to oppose me.

I shall, further, refer to the present system of medical practice, stating my objections to its operations, and to the employment of remedies, under what disguise soever they may be offered, or whatever form they may assume, that have directly or indirectly an injurious tendency; for I am convinced by experience, that the constitution ought under no circumstances to be undermined, but on the contrary by nutritious and healing remedies be invigorated and improved.



No disease should be counteracted by any remedy, whose qualities are more injurious to the healthful action of the body than the disease itself; as the dispositions or affinities of poisonous substances, be they ever so diluted (particularly mercury), are calculated to destroy, or greatly deteriorate, the various tissues of the body, and likewise to relax the cohesion of the more solid parts, thus engendering debility, decomposition, and death; and in most instances imparting to the offspring of the immediate victim, an enfeebled and diseased constitution\*.

That poison, or medicines of a poisonous and deleterious quality are administered in almost all cases cannot be denied, and of this truth the hundreds of prescriptions I have in my possession furnish ample proof. It must also be acknowledged, that it is equally illogical in deduction as it is unphilosophical in principle, to argue that good should be derived from evil, or that nourishment and healing properties are to

\* "We find that new diseases arise from mercury alone. The tonsils shall swell where no disease has been before. The periosteum shall thicken and also probably the bones, and the parts over these shall become oedematous and sore to the touch." — *Hunter*.



be educed from poison and acrimonious acids. Affinities are not to be generated from contraries; nor is it reasonable to suppose, that any medicine whose quality is that of irritating the body should have the properties of healing it.

What healthful union can there be between mercury, prussic acid, henbane, digitalis, acetate of lead, sulphuric acid, nitrous acid, and flesh and blood?

In most instances blood-letting produces more ultimate injury to the system, than any temporary relief it may afford; because it does not remove the deteriorated *qualities* of the blood, but *quantity* from *quantity*, not *quality* from *quantity*; therefore the blood that remains in the system must be the same as that taken away; but, on the other hand, if it be contended that blood is always pure, and incapable of contamination, how happens it that the solids, which are derived from this pure fluid, fall at any time into a state of disease? or why should the blood at any time be interfered with, as the removal of it does not remove the disease of the solids?

Besides, I am opposed to the abstraction of blood from the human body, as being the primary source of life and nutrition, and



I am of opinion, that each time it is intermeddled with or abstracted, a portion of the principle of vitality is removed\*.

Bleeding is considered necessary in inflammation of the lungs and other internal viscera; also in the various forms of hæmorrhage. Now the question may be asked, whether bleeding can be dispensed with in either case? My conviction is, that it is injurious under almost any circumstances, and that it is frequently resorted to without necessity in internal diseases: and I may here affirm, that among the various cases that have come under my observation, there were several patients who suffered from hæmorrhage, and when bleeding had failed in its effects, my means stopped it, so that a repetition never occurred, except in two instances brought on from over-exercise. In place of bleeding, I extract the acrid and impure qualities (sometimes to the extent of half a pint, and more) from the body; so that a quantity of matter is withdrawn, by which means the inflammatory symptoms are removed. The circulation, which before was quick, is rendered slow, the pain subsides, and

\* “Bleeding is never allowable in consumption.”—*Etmuller*.



the countenance, before pale and exhausted, assumes a healthy and florid appearance, all in consequence of the acrid matter being extracted. Here the great powers of my discovery constitute a balancer or rectifier of health. When this *acrid matter* ceases to flow, the cure is performed. I do not employ a blister, because it affects the sound, as well as the unsound parts, and extracts a fluid from the most healthy person; while my remedies never produce any such effects, and only act upon *parts diseased*.

The thousands who die annually in the prime of life by consumption alone, and the numbers who fall victims to small-pox and measles, must be considered as so many failures at attempts to cure; and, with the multitudes who are confined in asylums from irritation of the brain, furnish ample grounds for reform; nor will it be denied, that this reform is worthy the serious attention of the greatest as well as of the humblest individual.

Medical science, versatile as it is in its system, and unsteady in its practice, may at this moment be compared to a ship on the ocean, buffeted about by every wind and wave, without rudder to guide or compass to direct its course. It is a well-known



fact, that all persons in the higher walks of society have medical attendants as soon as any serious symptom of consumption or other formidable disease appears; yet in the prime of life patient after patient sinks under their united efforts; and if when at the brink of the grave, and all idea or hope of life is abandoned, a person who does not belong to their chartered body comes forward, and (under Providence) succeeds in curing hundreds of such dying persons, why should he be condemned by the faculty as an impostor, or an interloper, *merely* because he had studied in a peculiar but successful manner of his own? Surely none of the liberal members of the profession could for a moment believe, that they have arrived to that perfection in the science or art of healing as to admit of no further improvement, while they are constantly changing in their own doctrines and practice\*.

If a spirit of monopoly and jealousy did not prevail among a certain class of the faculty, this work would be filled with as

\* "By reckoning some diseases as incurable, and others as past the period of cure, physicians do only enact a law of neglect, and exempt their own ignorance from discredit and infamy." — *Lord Bacon*.



many attestations from them as from my patients : and I cannot help here complaining of the want of good faith on the part of many physicians, who promised documents if I performed cures on patients whom they considered incurable ; and although, when I had performed these cures, they confessed them to be complete, they nevertheless forgot their promise : and I now challenge the faculty to produce a single unsuccessful case on my part, which had not previously been a failure of their own.

The following circumstances represent a true picture of existing practice :—A medical student, an acquaintance of mine, had a sister ill, at a considerable distance from London ; and wishing to obtain the best advice, waited on several physicians, separately, to whom he showed a written statement of his sister's disease. They all (strange to say) gave prescriptions in direct opposition to each other ; and this every invalid may experience, if he will but take the trouble to consult different physicians for the same disease, and at the same time.

I visited a young lady last week, who was in the last stage of consumption, and whose case I would not undertake, she being on



the verge of the grave, and without any remains of stamina. She was ordered by her physicians to Brighton for the benefit of the air; and the moment she arrived there she was ordered back again by the physicians of that place, who considered the sea air would be fatal.

My success in the cure of consumptive diseases, after the patients were abandoned by the faculty, and reduced to the last and most hopeless state of emaciation, the lungs producing quantities of matter, and there being profuse perspirations, accompanied by the usual train of symptoms; my having restored, I say, these persons, who are now enjoying perfect health, bears evidence that I have fulfilled the predictions of medical writers of all ages, "that a cure for consumption would at some future time be discovered\*." This circumstance should be more a subject of rejoicing to the members of the profession than of annoyance.

It is already known to the Public, that I accepted a challenge from the faculty to put the success of my treatment to their test. A year has now elapsed, and they have not

"I do not despair of a remedy for consumption being found hereafter."—*Dr. Cullen.*



made any attempt to reduce their challenge to practice.

The following is copied from the John Bull Newspaper of October 12th, 1828.

“ If Mr. Long really thinks he has discovered a successful mode of treating pulmonary consumption, a disease to which many thousands of our fellow-creatures fall a sacrifice in the prime of life in this metropolis, how easy would it be to put his treatment to the test of experience. There is not a respectable physician in this metropolis who would not supply him with cases for this purpose ; and if he should succeed in curing one well-marked case, who would not most cheerfully attest the cure? We would propose, that six fair cases be selected by a physician, from which Mr. Long may make choice of one ; and in case he should restore that one to health, let him have the merit of the cure, and a national reward, to which he would be justly entitled. By fair cases, we mean cases in the second stage, and not in the last or hopeless stage.”

To this I made the following answer :—

“ If not satisfied with what I



have already performed, and for which I have unquestionable vouchers, they will bring me twelve or eighteen persons, in three divisions, incipient, fair, and desperate consumption, I will undertake the charge, and put my practice to their test: but after the unhandsome attempts already made, I must insist on their being persons of respectability, whose evidence would be irresistible with the country, and who are above being bribed or tampered with by my opponents.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

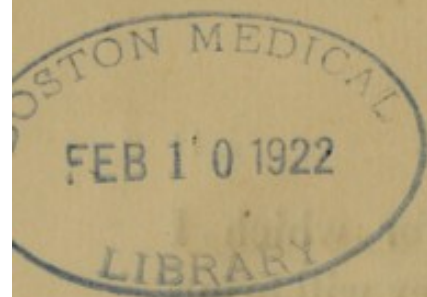
JOHN ST. JOHN LONG."

"41, Harley Street,

October, 1828."

I am willing to renew the proposal which I formerly made in answer to the challenge thrown down on the part of the profession; and I consider that all liberal practitioners are bound, in justice to me, to the country in general, and to their patients, to bring this question to a conclusive issue; convinced as I am, that a calm and impartial inquiry will prove decisive of my great success, and honourable to my conduct and character.





## OBSERVATIONS

ON

## THE ORIGIN OF CONSUMPTION,

AND OTHER DISEASES.

---

IF by removing the *acrid matter* and *inflamed qualities* of the body, so that when the case is far advanced a *substance* or *liquid* so withdrawn be *visible*, and that, by such means, the patient be freed from every symptom of disease, it must follow, that cure can be best performed by the removal of such acrimonious matter; and as I find every class of disease yielding to this mode of treatment, I cannot but esteem it as superior to all others.

This *acrid matter* is inherent in the human frame, and is first apparent under the form of *small-pox* and *measles*, &c. The susceptibility of these diseases originates with man's existence, and according to circumstances is operated on, and brought into action at different ages. But although



many persons may altogether escape exhibiting the usual external symptoms, yet the peccant substance is more or less in the system. In those cases, a portion of the acrid matter must have exuded from the system,\* still leaving a sufficient quantity to operate in future time, and under a new form. I have frequently taken acrid matter from the skin of patients who complained of no disease of the lungs ; and here I beg leave to differ from Dr. Jenner in his theory, namely, that it is good to counteract a disease by the inoculation of another less formidable ; for he literally multiplies ailments ; because the original acrid matter still exists, notwithstanding it does not make its appearance.

Now under these circumstances I contend, that the virulence of *both* these diseases remains in the system, and frequently terminates in consumption, scrofula, fever, &c.

In the earliest age I remove this *acrid matter* by the most gentle means ; I therefore prevent the occurrence of measles, small-pox, hooping-cough, consumption, and the more desperate descriptions of fever, and avoid leaving any mark upon the skin, for



the acrid matter exudes from the body in the form of perspiration.

The stomach, the great receptacle for the various species of animal and vegetable food by which man is supported, was formerly supposed to aid in the digestive process by the contraction and attrition of its sides; but later and more accurate inquiries and experiments have discovered, that this important functional duty is performed by means of a fluid secreted by the stomach itself, and which possesses the extraordinary and wonderful power of assimilating, and as it were amalgamating, either the simple or more varied and incongruous articles of food, which the real or artificial wants of man require. This process being accomplished, the digested mass is propelled into the intestinal canal, where it soon intermixes with the secretions of the liver, and that viscus known by the name of the pancreas. The bile and other fluids secreted by these organs again materially contribute towards the completion of the process of nature, until, finally, the food is reduced to one homogeneous mass. In this state it is found in the smaller intestines, on the inner surface of which are placed innumerable minute vessels, that perform the functions of



absorption and the carrying of the nutritious parts of the food, denominated *chyle*, to certain glandular bodies situated on the surface of the mesentery, or that membrane connecting the intestines together. The chyle, after being detained here for some time, is finally brought, by innumerable channels, towards one ultimate recipient or vessel, which anatomists have named the *thoracic duct*; this again pours its contents into the general mass of blood: and thus the nourishment and accretion of the body are accomplished. When, however, the absorbent vessels 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, now deprived of their usual healthy nourishment, suffer in their structural arrangement, and 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 as-



signed. 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 meantime the internal mischief is advancing; tubercle after tubercle form and suppurate, 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 periodicals 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 occurred 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 is 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 a peculiar *acrid matter*.

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 the 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.

The virtues of these remedies I am willing to prove, by curing in one day any number of patients that may be offered to me as a test.

Bronchial affections, attended with ulceration of the mucuous membrane leading to the lungs, form another class of disease, which I have never failed in curing. This in-



flammation of the bronchia frequently terminates in that hitherto fatal malady, consumption.

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 patients 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, is 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 *acrid matter*, 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



hips downwards had lost all sense of feeling for eight days, and was quite cold, and all hope of recovery abandoned. I invigorated the system, and excited the circulation of the blood, in consequence of which the child in three days was running about.

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

*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 functions of the body are not unfrequently interrupted. This disease is removed by the extraction of the accumulated *acrid matter*, after which the rigidity of the parts ceases, and motion is restored. By this plan of treatment, the substances, denominated chalk stones, are prevented from forming.

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.

Spinal affections consist in a derangement



and weakness of the vertebræ, and the formation of an acrid matter or fluid within the medullary substance, which I have the means of removing, and not only affording immediate relief, but strengthening and invigorating the general system. I have hitherto been successful in every case of this description.

Cataract, opacity of the cornea, amaurosis or loss of sensibility of the retina or optic nerve, with other ophthalmic affections depending on acrid matter existing either in the eye itself or in that part of the brain nearest to it, and connected with its function, fall also 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) are generally followed by one common result, *deafness*, which depend on acrid matter. In this condition of disease I have hitherto been successful in every case that has come before me. Of course I do not include those depending on malformation.

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

*Ring worm*, scald-head, and other forms of porrigo, or irritation dependent on acrid matter, — are also within my province of cure.



## OBSERVATIONS ON INSANITY.

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INSANITY being generally hereditary, is a proof of its corporeal origin, and that it is similar to other hereditary diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, gout, dropsy, &c., which, as I have maintained, arise from a certain *acrid matter*, or *fluid*, co-existent with the original stamina of life. This original acrid matter, or fluid, is aggravated in after-life, by the indulgence of the passions, injudicious living, and other causes.

In the removal of this fluid consists my mode of the cure of this, as well as of other diseases.

The head of a maniac generally possesses a preternatural heat, thereby differing from the head of a healthy person; and then I conceive the *acrid 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, on the brain. Under these latter cir-



cumstances, I conceive that the fluid, which is the principal cause of insanity, had disappeared on the phenomena of death taking place. On this point, however, there seems to exist some obscurity.

Physiologists in like manner feel much difficulty in accounting for the small quantity of blood found after death, in the veins and 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 acrid 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.

“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.

“Chrichton 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 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 qualities, 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; such as depend on mechanical injury, or great and long-continued structural derangement, I look upon as irremediable.

On entering the apartment of a patient of mine, who was insane, he endeavoured to vent his rage on me, as well as on his attendants; and being prevented, he gnashed his teeth, and uttered the most abusive language. I 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 immediate 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.

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

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 resulting 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 faculties 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 three 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 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 an acrid 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.



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, who were witnesses to the facts detailed in it.

A. M——, a young lady of delicate complexion, inheriting from her parents a strong scrofulous constitution, was from her infancy subject to severe attacks of headach. About four years ago there were superadded to her previous sufferings distressing pains of 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, in consequence of 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 increasing debility, under the necessity of a daily personal attendance at her father's residence. In presence of her family, I applied my means of cure, and extracted from her temples an *acid 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 the acid 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 three noblemen, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others of integrity, prove, beyond all doubt, the 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 gentlemen who attended her six years ago, declared that she must certainly go mad, if she survived 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 becoming 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 declaring, 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.



Whether she ultimately recovers or not, my gratitude to you will be unalterable.

With grateful feelings,

I am, Sir,

Yours obliged,

—————."

"We the undersigned have been personal witnesses of the effects produced by Mr. Long's mode of treatment on one of his patients, 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."

"I have seen the same happy effects pro-



duced as those described in the above document, and on the same patient, but at a different period.

THOMAS BURY,  
Captain in the Royal Navy."

"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."

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 reduced 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 means of regulating and improving the affairs of Government, and busied himself night and day, writing letters to his Majesty, and summoning the minis-



ters 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 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.

“ London, June 19th, 1829.

“ We the undersigned, who are patients of Mr. Long, give our testimony to an extraordinary fact, which took place in our presence, as it is one of the most astonishing and powerful 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 different occasions, a quantity of matter extracted from his temples, and produced from the same external remedies, that we were applying 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 appearance 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."

This gentleman now, in his visits to me, frequently makes use of the same remedies he employed while labouring under his complaint, for the sake of the refreshing sensation they afford.

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For the advancement of science, and the satisfaction of the public and the faculty, as well as in justice to myself, I propose the following tests.

Let twelve Physicians be selected by their college, and let twenty-four persons of respectability, who have been insane three, six, nine, or twelve months, be placed together, and a fair division be made as regards the extent and gradations of their several diseases.



Let the united efforts of the Royal College of Physicians, and Surgeons, be exerted to restore their several patients to reason and health; and I will do the same with mine. The cures to be decided by six gentlemen of acknowledged repute in the country (not medical men), three to be chosen by each party; these gentlemen, only, to have liberty at stated periods to visit the patients. Or let me have the privilege of selecting twelve persons who have been insane three, six, nine, or twelve months, out of the different asylums in and near London, without reference to the faculty; and to remove any objections that may be made to the placing of persons under my care for a trial, I affirm, that there exist no injurious qualities in any of the remedies of which I make use; in proof whereof, a certain number of my cured patients will employ the same remedies that I shall apply to the persons placed under my charge.

If the advancement of science be the object of the faculty, they will be anxious to put this test into execution immediately, and let the results of this trial decide the merits of my discovery.



AN OUTLINE  
OF THE  
GENERAL MODE OF TREATMENT.

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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 injury—nothing to

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



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 experiment 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, to the digestive organs, gives that vigour and energy, which promotes 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, these 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.

I find from experience, that it is impossible to give a decided opinion on any case, without having previously seen the invalid, particularly in pulmonary diseases.

Accurate and concise answers, however, to the following questions, may enable me to form some idea of the state of the sufferer, and possibly prevent an unnecessary journey to London.

Is the invalid able to walk, and what distance?

Are the muscles of the legs, thighs, and arms greatly reduced?

Do the ankles swell?

In what state are the bowels?

What is the quantity expectorated in twenty-four hours, and what is the colour and consistence of that expectoration?

Is there much difficulty in breathing?



Are there any pains in the thorax or other parts of the body, where and of what kind?

Can the invalid sleep on either side?

Is the skin dry or moist, and are the perspirations profuse?

Liver diseases, cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other forms of disordered respiration, where the matter expectorated is principally of a mucous character, and unaccompanied with any considerable degree of emaciation, require no particular detail.

After my home engagements for the day are concluded, I have no objection in cases of necessity 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\*: consumptive, hepatic, bronchial, asthmatic, &c.: though my arrangements admit of such as wish to be attended alone, and of their being accommodated in different apart-

\* 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.



ments. Gentlemen come under the regulation of attending from the hours of eight to twelve o'clock; the ladies from twelve to two. 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 mis-statements, which have been circulated, namely, that I had to my discredit failed to fulfil my promises of cure, in 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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## LETTERS.

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[The original Letters of all the Cases contained in this Work are in my possession; and in those cases wherein the names and addresses are withheld, I have the privilege of giving personal reference.]



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## LETTERS.

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 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, 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.

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.

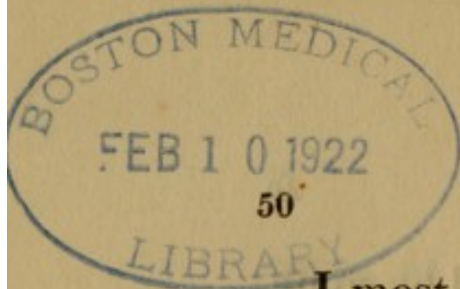


The extravagant views entertained by some persons, who imagine every case of pulmonary disease curable by Mr. Long's means, I presume are not entertained by you, and certainly never encouraged by Mr. Long himself, who is frequently under the painful necessity of rejecting as patients, those whose strength 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.





LETTERS.

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 yours,

F. MACARTNY, M. D.

To ———, Esq.

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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.

Chiddingfold, Godalming,

Surrey.

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London, January 17th, 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.)



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 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.

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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 be-



nefit 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 Wellwisher."

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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; that I had the misfortune to lose my mother in 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 here-



after, 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.

---

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.

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

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Bromley, Kent, Sept. 24th, 1829.

My dear Sir ;

In reply to the kind inquiries you have made concerning me, I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have continued in health and strength since I left you three months ago. I am able to walk four miles with very little fatigue.



The medical gentlemen under whose care I was, previous to coming to you, expressed their astonishment at my recovery.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very gratefully,

M. F. CHRISTIAN.

To John 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 hemorrhage, 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 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. John 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.

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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.

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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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No. 1, Bernard Street, Russel Square,

May 26th, 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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Hertford, July 5th, 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 Rt. Hon. Lord Vis. Ingestre.



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 7th, 1829.

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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 Lorship's most

Humble and obedient Servant,

GEORGE MANLEY.

To Lord Viscount Ingestre,  
5, Mansfield Street.



London, June 24th, 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 shown 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, al-



though 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,

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J. St. John Long, Esq.



Harley Street, London,

Oct. 17th, 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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November 12, 1828.

Sir ;

About four years ago, I suffered from a violent attack of inflammation in my chest, pain in my left side, and a difficulty of breathing so intense as to cause excessive perspiration. I was frequently unable to lie down in my bed during the interval of three weeks, and my expectoration was alarmingly copious. I lost my strength, my disease increased, and baffled the medical efforts of six physicians. In consequence of Miss Enticknap's representation of the cure you performed in her case, a cure which her physician declared to be a miracle, I was



induced to place myself under your care. The result has been a perfect restoration to health and vigour; not a symptom of indisposition remains; and even at this season of the year, I can walk through the fogs of London, from St. Paul's to Harley Street, free from cough or difficulty of respiration.

I am, Sir,

Your grateful and obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS.

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Chiddingfold, Surrey, Oct. 15th, 1829.

Sir;

In reply to your inquiries after my health, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have gone on well, with the exception of a cold. Yesterday I walked nearly twenty miles; and as a proof of the extraordinary cure you performed on me, I have been frequently in the habit of playing at cricket without inconvenience. The medical gentlemen who attended me previous to my being under your care, wondered at my restoration, and at the same time said my cure would not last more than two or three



months, though it is now eleven months since I have seen you.

I am, Sir,

Ever gratefully yours,

JOHN MILLS.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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London, June 16th, 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 seventh 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.

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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.



Having been under Mr. Long's care when Johnson, Col. McNeil'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.

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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, Col. McNeil, 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 certificare, che il nominato Johnson, lo veduto venire sotto la cura del detto Sig. Long languendo, sotto



una grave malattia conquistata, 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.

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34, 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.

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Montague Square, Sep. 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 journeys 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 any attention to 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 re-



ference 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.

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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 the 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,

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



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,

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John St. John Long, Esq.

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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 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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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, 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 have 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 wishing 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.

---

Regent's Park, 13th July, 1829.

My dear Sir;

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

Mrs. G—— was seized in November last with a very violent inflammation in her throat (to which she was subject), and which completely prevented utterance 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. G.

John St. John Long, Esq.

---

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 headach, 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 begin 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 ———.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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Enfield, Middlesex, Oct. 21st, 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 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.

---

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

---

Soho Square, June 14th, 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 gratitude to that gentleman, and the utmost deference to your Lordship.

I remain your Lordship's

Most obedient Servant,

MARY R———S.

---

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 ac-



knowledgements 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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Miss G——'s compliments to Lord Ingestre, feels much pleasure in complying with his Lordship's wishes in sending the statement of her case, and as a patient of Mr. Long's is most desirous to bear testi-

\* This gentleman's name can be ascertained on reference to Mr. Long.



mony to the efficacy of that gentleman's system.

Miss G—— had been for a considerable period in a very delicate state of health, and had been obliged to apply to several medical men for advice, but received no benefit from their prescriptions. In the summer of last year her indisposition greatly increased, attended by a considerable degree of fever, pain in the side, and oppression on the chest. In the autumn she became one of Mr. St. John Long's patients, and after having for a few weeks persevered in his practice, these symptoms were removed, and she gradually regained her strength. She has been for some months past in excellent health, and is therefore happy to add the statement of her case to those already in Lord Ingestre's possession.

London, June 17th, 1829.

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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 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 Rt. Hon. Viscount Ingestre.

---

Bath, June 1, 1828.

Sir;

Accept my most grateful acknowledgements 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.

---

Bath, June 15th, 1828.

Sir ;

Cold and rheumatism took such hold of my body, that I was unable to walk for several years without the assistance of crutches. In two months you restored me to health, and enabled me to walk, without even a stick to support me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and grateful Servant,

RICHARD WHITE.

---

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.

---

Sir ;

Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for the cure you have performed on me. I am upwards of seventy-five years of age, and have been, for the last thirty-two, a cripple from rheumatism. I was assured by the faculty, that nothing in the world could do me good; my body was almost bent double, and I was scarcely able to put one foot before the other. In the space of two months, you removed the pain from my limbs; and I am now able to walk a little, and my strength is increasing daily.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged and humble Servant,

WILLIAM S——.



Sir ;

My daughter was afflicted with asthma about four years, and latterly suffered so severely, that her legs swelled, and became apparently dead. I am happy to state, that you had not attended her more than three days before she recovered the use of her legs, and is now perfectly well.

I am, Sir,

Yours, very truly obliged,

RICHARD JAMES.

---

Bond Street, January 31, 1829.

Sir ;

Having heard of several cures you have performed of erysipelas, I applied to you at a time 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.

---

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 twelvemonths, 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 attendant, 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 as-



sisted 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 SHAVE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

\* 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 my promise of cure, and only admitted her on trial.—J. L.



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.



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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,

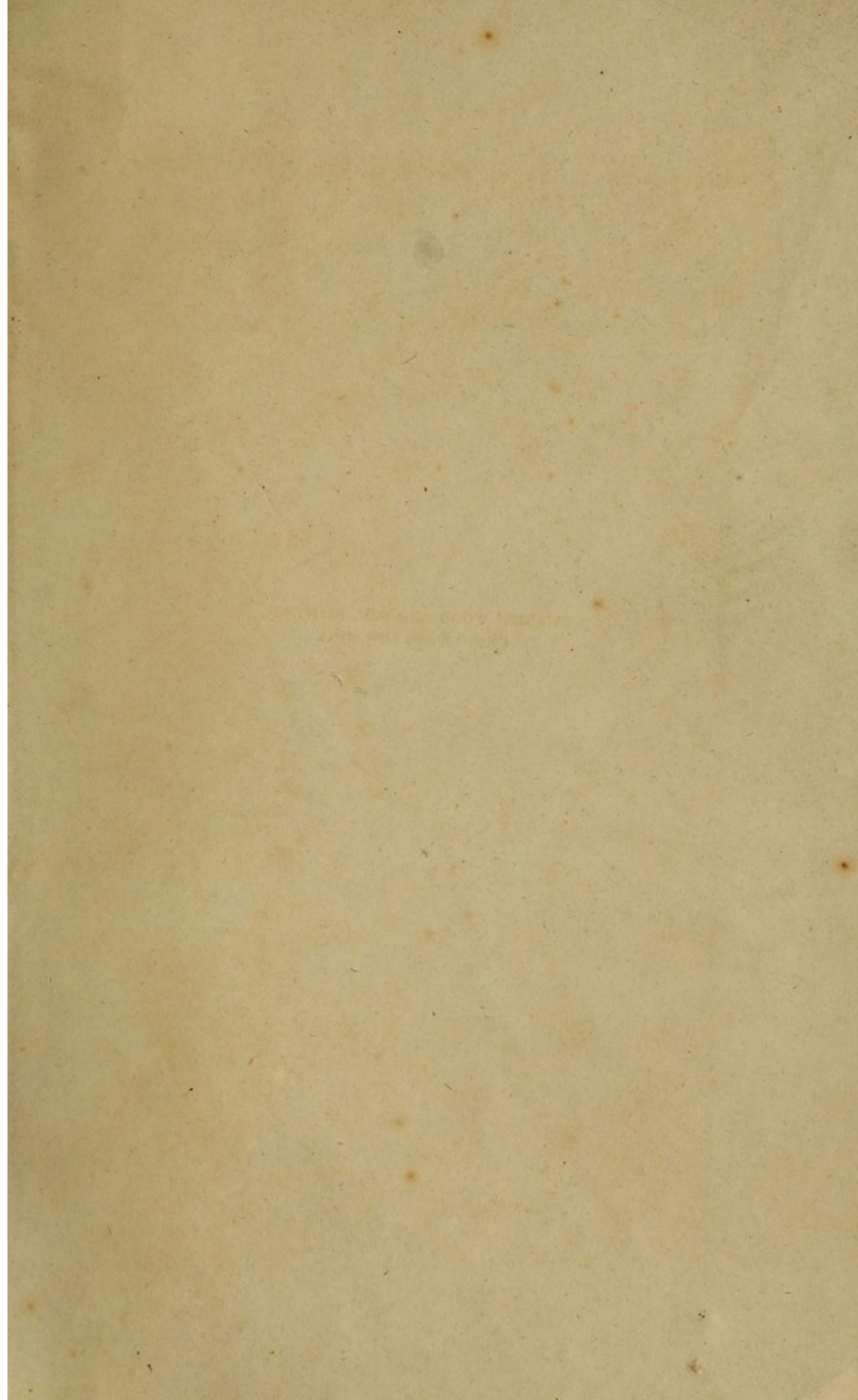
I remain,

Yours truly obliged,

CHARLES PARK.

CHARLES WOOD AND SON, PRINTERS,  
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