

A brief address to the American people / by N.W. Seat ; with remarks by Addison Kendall.

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Publication/Creation

New York : C. Shields, printer, 1852.

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Seat (N.W.)

A
BRIEF ADDRESS
TO THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,

BY
N. W. SEAT, M. D.

WITH
REMARKS
BY
ADDISON KENDALL, M. D.

NEW YORK:
C. SHIELDS, PRINTER, CORNER PLATT AND GOLD STS.

—•••—
1852.

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BRIEF ADDRESS

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

N. W. SEAT, M. D.

REMARKS

ADDISON KENDALL, M. D.

NEW YORK

C. H. SEAMAN, PRINTER, CORNER STATE AND GOLD STS.

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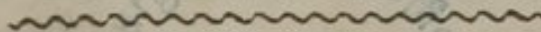


WITH

REMARKS

BY

ADDISON KENDALL, M. D.



NEW YORK:

C. SHIELDS, PRINTER, CORNER PLATT AND GOLD STS.

—:—

1852.

BRUNO & CARGILL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

47 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK.

*Dr. Jenkins - The contents of the
Bottle, is in the concentrated form -
as 5 to 3, compared with that for gen-
eral use & for which you have directions
Friendship.*

A BRIEF ADDRESS

BY N. W. SEAT, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC :—

In all ages of the world, new inventions, new discoveries or new ideas, have been looked upon with suspicion or dread by the masses, and opposed and persecuted by the leading minds; particularly by those whose opinions or interests were immediately involved. Illustrative of the past; Moses, Jesus, Galileo, Hunter, Jenner, Fulton, &c., stand conspicuous. In this age however, (particularly in this country, where untrammelled thought, opinion and expression, are recognized by our glorious Constitution,) innovations upon old established rules, modes of thought and action, are freed from physical restraint, and have only to grapple and contend with ignorance, prejudice and opposing interests; over which legitimate truth will sooner or later triumph; it can not be suppressed. But he who would succeed even in this free country, and in this enlightened age, in gaining the general confidence and support of the public, in any great improvement or innovation upon time-honored, and time-sanctioned principles, particularly if upon a subject sustained and pronounced orthodox by a large body of learned and professional men, must expect ridicule, sarcasm and vituperation; he has a Herculean task to perform; one that requires patience, perseverance, and endurance, to a degree not generally realized by the undertaker in the onset, but almost universally experienced before his object is accomplished; a thankless task; the discoverer or promulgator being seldom rewarded, save by the consciousness of having done his duty. These reflections

are the result of sad experience. I ask the reader's kind attention for a few moments, and I will briefly and as delicately as possible, explain.

Having been many years engaged in the practice of medicine in the Western and Southern States, where Fevers of various types, grades and peculiarities, were the prevailing diseases, I became dissatisfied with the ordinary modes of treatment; I longed for some improvement corresponding somewhat with the vast strides in other departments of Science; something to correspond with the rail-road speed of the present age. Reflecting thus, I conceived a new idea of that condition of the system called fever; partly from my own reflections and partly from other sources. Having formed my conclusions, (which it is not necessary to set forth here, as I do not propose to battle with opinions at present, but confine myself to facts,) I instituted a series of experiments, not confining myself to substances known in the "Materia Medica" to confirm or explode my new views; the result surpassed my most sanguine expectations. I obtained or produced a preparation harmless in itself, which holds entire and complete control over fevers of all types and peculiarities: having no other effect than to dissipate all febrile and nervous excitement; it might appropriately be called an antidote to fever. I have named this preparation "NEGATIVE ELECTRIC FLUID." Though this name may appear singular, it will nevertheless, be found to fully explain not only its nature, but its *modus operandi*, when man and the real nature of disease is more fully understood.

After becoming fully satisfied of the immense value of the discovery, my next object was to bring it to public notice. I soon found that the proper parties—the Medical Faculty—were, with a few exceptions, so far from aiding me, disposed to treat the whole subject with ridicule or contempt; many not hesitating to declare

my assertions as impossibilities; and hence would not try it, or scarcely deign to give it a passing thought; others when convinced that fevers might be and were cured in a few hours by pleasant means, would not use it in practice, as they thought it opposed to their interests to do so; others feared that it might compromise their professional dignity, to make use of an article, the composition or mode of preparation of which they did not fully comprehend; a few only had the candor and independence to use it or speak in its favor. In mechanics and almost all departments of Science and the Arts the inventor is protected by law, even the mental labor of the Author is secured by a copyright. In medicine the Patent Law will not apply, as by a little simple admixture or disguise it would be difficult to prove one's rights invaded, and I cannot in duty to those dependent on me for a subsistence, or to myself, give the result of the labor of years, to the public without some adequate compensation. So far from being protected by law, the contrary exists, and that to such an extent as to prevent even an opportunity of proving in a public way the merits of any preparation; as the law prohibits the use of anything in the Army, Navy and all public Hospitals or Institutions; even the Physicians in charge of the Quarantine of this City are debarred from all experiment unless approved by the Faculty; they in turn will not try it until the formula is given; when once given it is beyond my control; then what am I to do? Let the Government take it in hand—this is what I want; but how shall I prove to Government that my pretensions are valid? I am forbid by law the opportunity of demonstrating its qualities in an official way, by being shut out of the Hospitals; opposed by the Medical Faculty, whose opinions and interests conflict with all its purports, and when so many secret preparations and nostrums are claiming to be a *sine qua non*, suspected by the masses as being a humbug.

To bring my preparation to the notice of Government in a legitimate way, I went to Washington in February, 1851. It was on the eve of adjournment of Congress, and but little opportunity was obtained even in private for exhibition. I however treated several cases of fever, one of which was in the person of the Hon. H. E. FOOT, then Senator from, and now Governor of Mississippi, from which enough satisfaction was given to obtain letters, (having determined to visit Europe,) from several Senators, and the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, to our Minister and other eminent men in France. I then came to this city; visited the Mayor, Quarantine, &c., stated my objects, but could get no opportunity for publicly demonstrating my assertions, for reasons before named. I then proceeded to Paris. As the French Government had evinced an anxiety to obtain a substitute for Quinine by offering a few thousand francs premium, and knowing I had vastly its superior, I thought I should get an opportunity of testing it publicly, proposing to take double the quantity given any one case, as a security against any deleterious properties it might be feared to contain, but the sacred "Ægis" of precedent was there, as at home, tenaciously held between me and the object of my desire.

I then made a formal proposition, (which was duly and officially recorded,) to "go into any Hospital in Europe and cure fevers of all or any kind, in *one-seventh* of the time ordinarily required and at half the expense."

After some months delay, Capt. Hutton wished me to come as Surgeon in his ship, the Duchess d'Orleans, then laying at Havre, to New-York. As there was a large number of emigrants, and a sickly season of the year, I consented, hoping to have a good opportunity of testing my preparation under circumstances less favorable to success than had before occurred; in this I was not disappointed, and had the first opportunity of testing it in Small

Pox. As I had anticipated, it proved to be a specific—but of this I will let the proper parties testify :

“ We, the undersigned, certify to the following, viz :—We took passage on the packet-ship Dutchess d’Orleans, Capt. Hutton, then lying in the port of Havre, France, and bound for New-York. She sailed on the 9th of Aug., 1851, with over four hundred souls on board, mostly emigrants. A few days after leaving Havre, the small pox broke out among the emigrants. They were all treated by the physician in charge, Dr. N. W. Seat, with a new remedy of his own, which he calls Negative Electric Fluid, with which he seemed to have entire control over the disease, arresting it in a few hours and curing it in a very short time.

During the voyage, which lasted thirty nine days, there were about eighty cases of small pox, some fever, &c., and not a single death. All were cured with unusual promptness.

From what we saw during said passage, we are fully convinced that the medicine used by Dr. Seat on the occasion, possesses inestimable virtues. We never before heard or read of febrile affections being controled with so much ease, promptness and certainty, or so little trouble to the nurse. A crowded ship, a long passage, small pox and fever on board, and *not a death!* The fact speaks for itself.

Signed,

E. P. FABBRI, 84 Pearl street New-York.	} Cabin Passengers.
E. G. FABBRI. “ “ “	
J. A. DENORMANDY, Beaver Co., Penn.	
T. A. DENORMANDY, East Liverpool, Ohio.	

The above statement is correct.

W. S. HUTTON, Commander.
WM. MARSTON, First Mate.”

Results no less astonishing have invariably been obtained in all classes of febrile affections, not only by myself, but by others in different sections of country, and in different climates; yet the medical profession in general seem to regard it as unworthy of their attention; though many noble hearts, convinced of the honesty of my purpose and of the importance of the preparation, have (I am credulous enough to believe), with genuine feelings of friendship, and a true spirit of progress, bid me God speed; not so with the majority; yet I do not know as I should complain; perhaps a prejudice against anything the composition of which they do not

given for the purpose of testing it, by the agents of Messrs.
Bruno & Cargill, 47 Maiden Lane.

Very Respectfully, your Ob't Serv't,

N. W. SEAT, M. D.

New York, Aug. 1852.

DR. ADDISON KENDALL'S REMARKS.

The foregoing was handed me by Dr. Seat on the eve of his departure for Europe. On perusal I find the Doctor has not told the *whole truth*. His respect and delicacy to the profession and his own natural modesty have evidently caused him not only to withhold much in relation to the great difficulty of introducing his remedy, but much in regard to its valuable and peculiar properties, the astonishing facility with which cures are effected, the extent to which it has been used and consequently the present basis on which its merits rest; which evidently renders it invulnerable to all opposition. Being cognizant of the facts, which he has so modestly withheld I will endeavor partially to supply.

People generally depend upon the medical profession for all opinions in regard to medicines and treatment of the sick: this is altogether natural and generally proper, but in a case like this, of an original and great discovery, calculated to revolutionize all established rules and views of the treatment of one of the most common and universal classes of disease, that of all Fevers, without regard to name, what is to be expected from that learned and respectable body? Let us take a natural and common sense view of the premises, keeping in mind all past experience respecting parties immediately interested in all great discoveries or improvements.

The physician is but a man, with self-interests like other men; he seeks wealth, position and influence; his profession is his capital, his livelihood, his whole dependence: perhaps an Author whose opinions are before the world, which he protects with paternal care, and thus, he may consider that the "first law of Nature," self protection, requires him to use his whole influence to put down and discourage every thing likely to effect or injure his business. The same interests prompt him to keep all treatment of the sick as much as possible in his own hands. He has been accustomed to have full benefit of the whole class of fevers that may have occurred among his friends and supporters or customers; and if the Negative Electric Fluid is what it purports to be, a specific; an antidote for all fevers, with which the non professional, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer can cure himself or his family in a few hours, now it is placed in their hands, what would be the natural course of the *man*, who sees, that as it is used or becomes known, he loses the most *profitable* portion of his whole practice, particularly in the

West and South? If he is not one of those noble souls who values public good more than self, (there are such) will he not assail it in every possible manner to *prevent* its general introduction? As long as he considers it a "humbug," an "imposition upon community," his opposition may be moderate, knowing that any popularity it may gain through false statements, will soon subside; that it will die a natural death, and he be left in a still more secure possession of his practice; but the moment he is convinced that it *will do* what it purports, that the pretensions of its inventor *are real*, will he not become determined and violent in his opposition? If so, misrepresentation, ridicule, sarcasm and vituperation, will be his main weapons; heed them not; look to your *own interests* and act accordingly.

The physician who will investigate for himself in advance of public opinion, has an opportunity to render himself conspicuous in the treatment of fevers, but to this course there arises a pecuniary objection in consequence of the custom of charging by the visit: if he cures by a single visit, as he will be generally enabled to do, he makes but a *small fee*, wherein if he makes a dozen visits his profits will be proportionally large: this fact stares him in the face and conflicts with his self-interests. What then can physicians do to protect themselves? I answer adopt its use to the extent it may be found advantageous in practice, gain the confidence of the community by superior success and thus get an extensive practice to make up the loss by small fees against each case; or change the custom, and charge a stipulated sum for each case, without regard to the *amount* of services rendered; then the interest of the physician and patient will coincide and if a cure is effected by a single visit, it will certainly be advantageous to both.

There is still another objection to its use by physicians, which, perhaps is greater than all others, arising from the peculiar rules of Medical Societies. The reader may not be aware of the existence of a regular organization, ramifying throughout the whole Country, from Town, County and State to a National Body; the latter comprised of regularly appointed or chosen delegates, to make laws for the Subordinate Societies; yet such is the fact and almost every respectable "regular" physician is a member of that Association. They usually hold a Convention annually for the avowed purpose of improvement in practice, but with the especial view "to elevate the dignity of the profession." At the National Convention held in Baltimore some three or four years ago, among other laws passed "to elevate the dignity of the profession" was one prohibiting physicians from the privilege of patronizing all druggists who should keep "patent Medicines or "secret nostrums" for sale; this was found impracticable, as the dicta of the Convention failed to induce druggists to throw up or lose so large a portion of their trade. The object of the resolution however, may be readily seen; it was to throw all preparations designed for family use out of the market and thus *force* people

to employ a physician on all occasions. It failed in its effect; but others equally despotic and obnoxious to freedom of speech and action, and tending to the same end, were more effectual. These not only forbid the use or encouragement of everything or anything of the kind, but enjoined the profession to use their influence to put them down: no matter how good, they must not be tolerated; nor did their tyranny stop here, but all members of the profession were forbid the privilege of Consulting, or Associating with the members of the different schools; thus, the "regular" physician must not be sociable even with Homœopathics, Eclectics, Hydropathics, Chrono-Thermalists, Botanics, &c. nor encourage anything not pronounced Orthodox, under pain of being branded and treated as a "quack" by his professional brethren. Such rules may "elevate the dignity" but certainly closed the door to improvement in a great measure, by shutting out all discoveries not deemed "regular"—not promulgated according to their preconceived notions of "dignity", nor does not emanate and remain in the circle of their own wall of prejudices. Anything not considered Orthodox by them, is denounced as "quackery," and the physician who encourages a preparation put up for family use must as Dr. Harvey said, "run the hazzard of his reputation", for he must take the risk of being denounced and treated as a quack, by the whole "regular" profession.

I have thus briefly given the character of the regular Medical Organization in this country and some of the prominent reasons which have doubtless led to it. I have not done so from any ill will towards, or desire to injure the profession, but to explain why physicians appose everything calculated for general use. Their self interest, education and natural prejudice, together with their obligations as members of the Association, in a great measure prohibit the encouragement or adoption of any preparation which renders the cure of fevers simple and safe, to everybody; and hence it becomes every one to judge of its merits for himself, independent of his family physician. Under all of these circumstances, the physician who pursues an upright and honorable course towards Dr. Seat's preparation, certainly deserves the confidence and support of his community, for he will not only prove himself candid, independent and free from prejudice, but above the sordid control of the "Almighty Dollar" in preference to the health and welfare of his fellow man.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

THE NEGATIVE ELECTRIC FLUID, is anodyne, anti-spasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic and sedative; and yet none, nor all of these terms convey a definite idea of its wonderful curative properties. Its effects are "sui generis" peculiar to itself: "having no other visable operation than to change the too positive condition of the system to a normal or healthy state, in strict conformity to the universal laws of Nature", "reducing the fever *directly* with-

out loss of vitality." It is believed that no *established Theory* will account for its therapeutic or physiological effect upon the vital functions or explain its peculiar "modus operandi."

With few exceptions *no effect* is experienced by the patient, other than to become easy, quiet and comfortable; no nausea or other disagreeable sensations are induced or experienced; it seems to change the Electrical forces, or vital functions, by which, the circulation is equalized, the various secretions and excretions are resumed and a healthy action and condition of the whole system readily established.

IT SUPERSEDES THE USE OF QUININE

In all strictly febrile conditions; will greatly lessen the use of the various preparations of Opium; drastic purges and all ordinary Antiphlogistic means, while it at once renders all uses of the Lancet as an instrument of venesection totally unnecessary. Under its soothing and penetrating influence, the pulse becomes full and regular; the skin moist, soft and pliable, and if no considerable accumulations in the abdominal viscera have taken place, nor local or organic derangement exist, the patient is well; if such is the case, however, to any considerable extent, they may require a little attention, for which full directions accompany the medicine.

It may be considered a specific for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Congestive, Yellow, Nervous, Typhus, Ship, Isthmus, (Panama or Chagres) Inflammatory, Puerperal, (childbed Fever,) Pneumonia, Lung or Winter Fever, &c: Pleurisy, Small Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever; and highly useful in Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Mania a potu; and in all nervous affections; Headache, Colds, Parturition, Painful or difficult Menstruation, Restlessness, &c., &c.: indeed it holds such an admirable influence over the whole Nervous and Circulatory systems as to be not only applicable, but of great advantage as an adjunct, in the treatment of almost all diseases to which the human system is subject; in almost all of which, it has been fully tested by a large number of liberal-minded physicians in both Europe and America.

OF THE EASE AND FACILITY OF CURES,

And the extent the Negative Electric Fluid has already been used.

On this subject I scarcely know what to say. Had I space to relate cases which have come under my own observation the whole would appear incredible; a farce; a flight of the imagination. I will however, venture to give two or three.

Case 1. A deck hand on Steamboat Vester, Capt Fanssett: A strong robust man naturally; bilious temperament; aged about 35: had been sick three days without treatment; no fœcal evacuation for five days: pulse 133,

small and irregular ; skin hot and dry about the head and body ; cool at the extremities ; tongue coated, dark in centre and red edges : a marked case of Congestive Fever. I gave a treble portion—three tea-spoonsful—then half past 12 o'clock, M. At half-past 2 (interval of two hours) pulse 118 ; fuller : gave the same quantity : At 6 o'clock ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours from first dose : patient asleep ; pulse 64 ; full, soft and regular ; temperature equal at head and extremities ; skin moist and cool ; respiration free and regular : did not wake him ; called down again at 9 o'clock ; still asleep and free from fever ; let him continue to sleep ; at six o'clock next morning found him standing on the after guards ; looking bright ; expressed himself well ; had had no operation of the bowels ; his tongue appeared to be cleaning and concluded to wait ; cautioned him about eating and exposure ; but about 9 o'clock same day I was sitting on the boiler deck, when the Boat landed, he was the first man ashore to tie the line and remained on-duty thereafter. Remarks—It is generally necessary to give a cathartic in such cases, and I should have done so but for the purpose of experiment. He subsequently told me that he had a copious evacuation in the forenoon of that day ; “ at first very dark but followed with a yellow, healthy color, all of considerable consistence and without any appearance of physio” —nature had resumed her sway in natural and healthy secretions.

Case 2. Passenger on Steam Boat Chancellor No. 2, Capt Bacon ; a young man aged about 21, of robust constitution, sanguine Bilious temperament ; had never been sick before : had been down 4 days : had drank brandy in hopes of feeling better : Dr. Anson Jones, ex-President of Texas was on board and pronounced it an aggravated and dangerous Case of Yellow fever : had retchings and all of the premonitory symptoms of black vomit : then 9 o'clock A. M., gave small portions of “ Fluid” to allay the irritability of the stomach ; in about an hour, gave a table-spoonful ; followed with some common cathartic pills about 11 o'clock ; repeated the “ Fluid” a tea-spoonful every two hours ; also the pills alternately, till he became quiet and easy—(some 12 hours)—then stopped all treatment ; found him in the barber's shop at 6 o'clock next morning. He had no other treatment and recovered rapidly. Ice water and lemonade were allowed during the treatment as freely as he desired, which was the only thing taken not named above.

Case 3. Mrs. Stansbury : (4th District, New-Orleans) aged 67 : temperament, Bilious nervous ; had been confined to her bed about five months, with fever differently named as it changed its type : had been treated by five different physicians, among whom were Drs. Bein, Tiffin, and Mc'Cracken, all of considerable distinction in that city : all of whom had discontinued their visits of their own accord. She had been salivated till she could not get her tongue in her mouth for about two weeks ; had been blistered and cupped upon the raw surface : indeed judging from her own story and that of her family, had submitted to all sorts of treatment that her physicians could invent,

and all without being sufficiently benefited to sit up an hour. I found her of course greatly reduced, and with three peculiar symptoms, viz. a seated pain in the right side, which had continued from her first attack: a painful burning in the feet, the only relief from which, was obtained by keeping them constantly wrapped in cloths wet in iced water and frequently changed: and a remarkable dryness and harshness of the skin, which had increased from the first, there never having been a particle of sensible perspiration induced during the whole treatment. I ordered a tea-spoonful of the "Fluid" every six hours, and a single pill composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Podophyllin, 2 grains Leptandrin and 1 grain Piperin, each, to be repeated once in 12 hours. She improved from the commencement; rested much better: in about 48 hours copious bilious stools were induced, when the side was relieved: the "Fluid" was continued as before but the pills only once in 48 hours; after the 3rd day of the above treatment, she had no fever; the skin became moist and in a short time soft; all unpleasant symptoms disappeared, and in two weeks from the time of the commencement, she went down stairs and returned without assistance! soon recovered her strength and has enjoyed good health ever since: now over 20 months. The Fluid was used in smaller portions during convalescence.

It may be said the above are isolated cases; they are not isolated, though remarkable. I have chosen such to show what has been done and I see no reason why it cannot be done again; I am at least willing to try. I have for over three years sought the most obstinate and difficult cases of fever, and I can assert before man and high Heaven, I have not lost a single case during that time, nor do I know one among many who have used Dr. Seat's remedy who has; nor do I recollect a single case under my treatment, except the one just given of Mrs. Stansbury, that fever continued 24 hours from the administration of the first dose.

Another reason for choosing those; they were known to many and the truth or falsity of the statements readily traced. But it may be said, that I am a physician, and know how to use it:—let us see what tradesmen and non-professional men have done.

Mr. Briggs (of the firm of Briggs and Yard; merchants of Galveston, Texas) was passenger on a Boat going up the Miss. River, where two others were sick: A Doctor on board who treated them pronounced both, cases of yellow fever, and at length gave one of them up to die, when Mr. Briggs requested an opportunity of trying the "Fluid" in the case, stating at the same time, that he knew nothing about it, had never seen a drop used, but it had been given him under high recommendations; the physician replied that he had no objections; that it did not matter what was given, he would die in less than 12 hours.

Mr. Briggs administered the medicine and in 4 hours thereafter, the *same*

physician pronounced the dying man convalescent and *out of danger*:—it was immediately given to the other and his fever was broke in 8 hours: both recovered rapidly, without further treatment. I had the above from Mr. Briggs' own mouth: I of course believe his statement true, as I have seen so much, and Mr. Briggs is a merchant of high standing; known to Houses in this city; and one whose word is his bond. The incredulous can consult him by letter. It may be asked did that physician continue to use it? no; never deigned to notice it thereafter as I ever heard.

Mr. T. A. DeNormandy of East Liverpool, Ohio, in a letter to Dr. Seat, dated August 5, 1852, uses the following language: "You will recollect you gave me some of your medicine in New York last fall. I made a gratuitous distribution of the most of it. At one house where five children were down with typhus fever, all were up in a day or two; two of my own children had measles; I had no difficulty in allaying the fever, in a few days they were well, without cough, sore or even weak eyes, while a number of children in the neighborhood, who were attacked about the same time, and had the ordinary treatment, are not over the effects yet, and two months have elapsed. My wife has not been so well, or free from Neuralgic pains in ten years as now. My brother was attacked with congestive fever in my absence, which had raged fifteen hours when I returned home; they had not thought of giving your medicine; I immediately gave him a double dose; the next day he started on a journey of two hundred miles. You may well say it will do all you represent; it is more precious than gold."

Mr. Bear, of Dauphin county, Pa., says:—"It cured bilious fever in every instance; it acts like a charm," &c. I might add proofs without limit; of Dr. Tryon's and Mr. H. Noble's success in Chagres and Aspinwall; of Mr. Kirkland's at San Juan, and others in different sections of the United States, but deem it useless. If the foregoing is not enough to induce a trial, a volume would not be likely to have the effect.

I now propose to go into any public or private Hospital, or other suitable Institution, or appropriate place in the United States, with any properly appointed or constituted Committee, who shall keep a proper and correct record of each case treated, with the result, &c.; a copy of which shall be furnished me, or published in some journal or paper by authority of said Committee; and cure any and all febrile diseases, including Small Pox, in *one-fourth* of the time at present required by the "regular" profession or treatment, while a majority shall be cured in *one-tenth*. I will moreover if desired, take dose for dose of the "Fluid" with any one case treated, as a guarantee against any deleterious effects that may be feared. The proposition is open; will it be accepted? If not, let the "faculty" stand convicted, and own that "quackery" has triumphed over science; or that Dr. Seat is not a "quack,"

nor his preparation a "quack nostrum." I shall be pleased to be informed of the acceptance, and of the necessary arrangement. In the mean time

I remain, Very Respectfully,

ADDISON KENDALL, M. D.

New-York, October 10, 1852.

P. S. I deem it a duty to Dr. Seat and the Public to state, that the foregoing has been written since his departure, and is published without his knowledge or consent, and I alone am responsible for whatever it contains.

A. K., M. D.

THE "NEGATIVE ELECTRIC FLUID,"

Or Dr. Seat's Remedy for Fevers,

Is put up in bottles, each in a neat separate box, with full and simple directions for its use; containing enough to cure *six to fourteen cases of fever*, at One Dollar the bottle; six bottles for Five Dollars.

There are also trial bottles, for a single case, at Twenty-five cents each, placing it within the reach of the poorest.

A liberal discount made to Druggists and Dealers, and sales guaranteed.

We have been acquainted with Dr. Seat for some time as a physician, have personally used the preparation, and have known many others to have done so with the happiest effect, and are convinced that it will do all the Inventor claims for it.

Accustomed to regard such things as unworthy of the notice of practical men, we little anticipated having our names connected with a specific for the cure of Fevers, but being thoroughly and conscientiously convinced that "The Electric Fluid" is a certain antidote to Fever, we recommend it as a speedy, safe, and certain cure for fevers of all kinds.

BRUNO & CARGILL,

Importers and Dealers in Musical Instruments, 47 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

B. BROWN WILLIAMS, 506 Broadway, New-York.

T. A. DE NORMANDY, East Liverpool, Ohio.

EDWARD MEAD, St. Louis, Missouri.

BROWN & ANDERSON, Wilmington, North Carolina,

HAVILAND, HARRALL & Co., Charleston, South Carolina.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & Co., Augusta, Georgia,

J. WRIGHT & Co., New-Orleans, Louisiana.

J. C. DAVIS, Columbia, Texas.

J. GARDNER, Rio de Janeiro, S. A.

General Sub-Agencies will be established throughout the country, and for *Retail by Druggists and Dealers generally* as fast as satisfactory arrangements are made.

N. W. SEAT & Co., Proprietors.

NEGATIVE

ELECTRIC FLUID

PREPARED BY

W. W. BEATT, M. D.

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