

Discoveries in the science and art of healing : with observations on the primary cause of disease, and testimonials upon which the author rests his claims to public confidence : together with an appendix containing remarks on the evidence in the case of the late Miss Cashin / by J. St. John Long.

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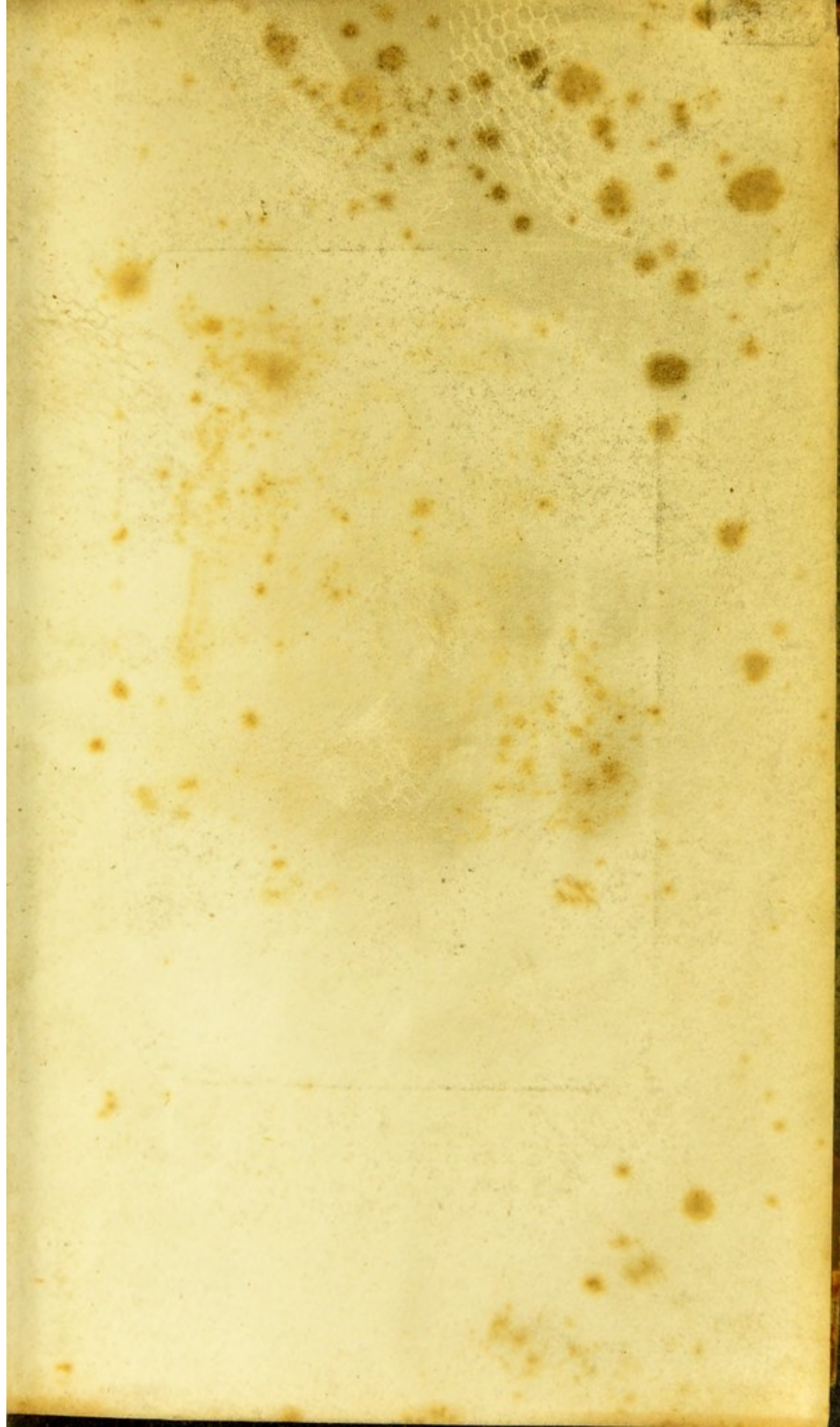


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SCIENCE AND ART OF THE FARMER

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

BY J. B. ALLEN

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

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VOLUME I

DISCOVERIES
IN THE
SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON
THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DISEASE,
AND
TESTIMONIALS UPON WHICH THE AUTHOR RESTS HIS
CLAIMS TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING REMARKS ON THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE
OF THE LATE MISS CASHIN.



BY

J. ST. JOHN LONG, Esq., M.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., &c.

“ Every medicine is an innovation ; and he that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils, for Time is the greatest innovator.”—LORD BACON.

Second Edition.



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1831.

DISCOVERIES

IN THE

SCIENCE AND ART OF HEALING;

WITH

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DISEASE.

SIR RICHARD PAUL JOHNSON, BART.

TESTIMONIAL FROM WHICH THE AUTHOR DEDUCES HIS

CLAIMS FOR A NEW SYSTEM.

AND

MY DEAR SIR,

CONTAINING
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 equalis patient
Ora cito; subit effudit pulchritudo vultus
Hæc, articulos moles exanguis æquæ
Nec longum tempus, olus cum mole laborum
Luctantes animas optata morte reponunt."

And while dedicating my work to you as
a friend to Literature and Science, I am
perfectly aware, that in the prevailing

LONDON:

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Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

TO

SIR RICHARD PAUL JODRELL, BART.

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

MY 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 ; subit *effætis pulmonibus* æger
Halitus, articulos macies exanguis adurit :
Nec longum tempus, nimiâ cum mole laborum
Luctantes 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

* Vide No. xxvi. vol. xiii. edit. Valpy.

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 the delusion; but it is impossible that it 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.

* "It is quite time that physic should cease to assert, and commence to prove; that it should re-examine what it has hitherto believed, together with its ground of belief; and not be content, in these days of a better philosophy, with its ancient dogmas, or with that which it acts on from habit, not from conviction."—*Macculloch's Essays on Malaria*, p. 476.

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

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

“ London, May 25th, 1829.

“ SIR :

“ Although I am unacquainted with you, I take the liberty of writing to you on the subject of Mr. Long, of Harley Street, under whose care I understand you were some time ago. I have seen much of his system, and am desirous of investigating the matter thoroughly, thinking that, on the

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

Your obedient Servant,

INGESTRE.*

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

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

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. 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.*

* "Medicine ever was, and ever will be, a conjectural science."—*Dr. Burrows on Insanity.*

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 apposite 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 de-

* Jenner everywhere proclaimed his belief in the efficacy of his antidote, but he found none to second his wishes. A similar reception had been experienced by Harvey, when he published his views of the circulation of the blood. Let no one hereafter abate the honest zeal of useful pursuit because his ideas are chilled at first by an universal frigid sneer, or by careless ridicule: such has ever been the fate of those who labour for the benefit of mankind: even the wisest among us oppose innumerable prejudices to the acknowledgment of a new truth; and happy are those, who like Jenner survive to witness the triumph of their painful struggles in its promulgation.—*Life of Jenner, in Family Library*, No. xiv. p. 264 and 268. London, 1830.

claimer in Aulus Gellius, " Qui verborum minutiis 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.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN the very short interval which has elapsed since my first publication, the demand for it has exhausted the supply ; I therefore republish it, with many additional cases, illustrative of my successful practice in various classes of disease, which have occurred during the intervening period. These are attested by signatures of persons whose authority none will attempt to dispute. The expression of a parent's thanks for the restoration of a child, or those of a husband for the preservation of a wife, are to me most gratifying, and must be read with interest, even by those who are not personally concerned.

It will be seen that my system embraces a wide extent of disease, and subjects to its control disorders incident to our frame, which have hitherto baffled human art. Some cases which have been presented to

me had already reached that stage of aggravation, which forbade all hope of perfect recovery ; but even in these, though placed beyond the complete influence of my treatment, I have been enabled to produce a mitigation of symptoms and suffering.

Many, no doubt, from impatience of character, or the irritation of long-protracted pain, may have viewed with disappointment the apparent slowness of their progress to health. When the constitution has been broken down by the chronical inroads of disease, the remedial process must of necessity be gradual.

But, on the other hand, the cases recorded here are demonstrative evidence of the soundness and efficacy of a system, which aims at what is permanent rather than what is transitory, and which is enduring in its consequences, because not precipitate in its action. Accordingly, whenever I have dismissed a patient as cured, I have not had to apprehend a relapse : and if I were desirous of swelling the volume of evidence, I could insert numerous letters received from my early patients, expressive of their uninterrupted enjoyment of restored health.

I have not been so unobservant of human nature as not to expect, that prejudice would be armed against an intruder on the established system of medicine. The ground has been too long unoccupied, and too artificially fenced, not to threaten great resistance to an invader; for as such many, although I am happy to say not all the members of the profession, have viewed me. I am ready to concede, that as, in the eyes of reason, proof ought to precede conviction, which is the only just and genuine foundation of confidence, it was quite allowable to look at first with distrust on a system, novel in its character, at variance with the ordinary practice of medicine, and claiming a vast superiority of power and efficacy. But when a discovery stands the severest ordeal of proof, and appeals to the test of experience, a conviction of its value must follow, and should in candour be allowed by every enlightend practitioner.

The history of those, whose discoveries in medicine have placed them in the rank of the most useful members of society, shows, that the most beneficial results had to make their way through a host of adversaries, even

long after their value could no longer be denied, by those, who were either wedded to old opinions, however faulty, or who were averse to new discoveries, however important. But in spite of all opposition, conviction comes at last; its steps may be tardy, but they are sure; and I confidently look forward to the still more widely extended establishment of my system from the many undeniable testimonies corroborative of its efficacy.

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION. xvi

long after their value could no longer be denied, by those who were either wedded to old notions, or who were not yet aware of new discoveries, however important. But in spite of all opposition, truth comes at last, and I confidently look forward to the still more widely extended establishment of its undeniable testimony to the efficacy of the new system.

ON
THE SCIENCE AND ART
OF
HEALING.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

IN medical science, as in the mechanical arts, it is the misfortune of those who make discoveries to have to encounter as many obstacles in rendering them available to mankind as generally have to be surmounted in perfecting the discovery itself. The owner of a Margate hoy, in days now beginning to be forgotten, looked with an eye of envy and dissatisfaction at the application of steam to river navigation. Every prejudice, whether it originate in selfishness, or the inherent love of our nature to what is antiquated or associated with our early attachments, is arrayed against the inventor. In the acceleration of speed, or the increased facility of conveyance, the fears of the timid and the ignorant are aroused by representations of imaginary danger. Prescriptive rights are menaced by every beneficial discovery. Detraction is

consequently resorted to, in order to impede the advancement of science or retard improvements, the success of which would reduce the profits or discredit the long-established practice of interested parties. Terms of reproach are heaped upon the innovator; and when reason fails to shake his purpose, or overturn his theory, he is assailed with ridicule.

If this be the case in improvements appertaining to the mechanical arts, where the discovery has a tangible form, and where its operations are palpable, need we wonder at the greater resistance which is made, and the more formidable incredulity that is expressed, when the field of medical science is obtruded upon, when the dark cloisters of the learned are as it were profaned, and the hidden mysteries of physic are exposed and declared to be fallacious.

The faculty of physicians in this country assume to themselves the exclusive right of curing diseases. He who has not received a license from their society to practise the medical art is deemed an empiric. The diploma is considered an infallible mark of medical skill: by virtue of this the inexperienced kill, and the law is considered to hold them blameless. It is the shield of the ignorant, the panoply of the learned professor—a sort of talismanic charm which an exclusive order are allowed to vend for their

own benefit, to render them irresponsible, and avert the consequences of neglect or incapacity.

The faculty draw no line of distinction between the practitioner who attempts a cure, and he who accomplishes one. If such individual belong not to their order, he is *primâ facie* presumed to be totally ignorant of medical science. Success is no defence against their charge of an infringement of their patent privileges; even merit is an offence, and error a crime.

The faculty admit that there are diseases beyond their power to cure; that there are maladies, the fatal termination of which they may retard, but cannot avert. In cases of pulmonary consumption, and of various other disorders, they have no fixed or established remedies.* Even as to palliatives, how very few of their members agree; their opinions are alike discordant, whether they relate to the origin of the disease, or the means of arresting its progress; and, in nine instances out of ten, they are compelled to acknowledge the utter inefficacy and hopelessness of their prescriptions or advice. They stand in the presence of their dying patients more like ministers of religion than professors of medical

* "Sir Anthony Carlisle defined medicine to be, an art formed in conjecture, and improved by murder."—*Lancet*, March 13th, 1830.

"Medicine ever was, and ever will be, a conjectural science."—*Dr. Burrows*.

science, administering consolation to the mind rather than prescribing anodynes to the emaciated body. But while they thus admit their inability to cure these maladies, they nevertheless shut the door against all discoveries made beyond their own narrow arena, and denounce as empiricism even the success which demonstrates their tenacious adherence to exploded rules.* They are not content with seeing their patients languish under their hands; they contend for the exclusive right of attending their last moments. They not only assume the privilege of being the helpless spectators of a hopeless disorder; but they claim the prerogative of excluding from the sick-bed the innovator upon their practice, whose system they do not understand, and whose salutary experiments and innumerable instances of success they deprecate without being able to confute. Beyond their pale they would have the world believe there is no talent, no skill, no study, no acquaintance with the disorders incident to humanity, and consequently no remedy for those diseases which they pronounce to be immedicable.†

In this respect the members of the medical

* The great father in physic, Hippocrates, had no license, therefore must be a quack. The circulation of the blood was not acknowledged till after Harvey's death, so great was the opposition and persecution.

† "You will not, therefore, be surprised, when the diseases of the whole body are enumerated, that they come to be reckoned up by hundreds or thousands."—*Mr. Lawrence.*

profession, wedded to the prejudices of a past and semi-barbarous age, are at least a hundred years in the wake of modern improvements. They have, it is true, discovered new agents, and have made chemistry an auxiliary of their art. They have expunged from the pharmacopœia the long list of useless condiments and simples that were wont to minister to the assumed ailments of the nursery, and tempt the spoiled child to feign a sickness which the "dear doctor's" confections invariably cured. This period is in a great degree passed away; but in its place what have we gained? What is the value of all their precipitates and volatiles—their amalgamations of mineral poisons—their calomel for the bile, and colchicum for gout—medicines whose properties are questionable, whose powers are capricious, whose effects on the constitution are limited if not destructive, and whose pernicious effects, in other respects, are well established in the speedy termination of life. And yet this learned faculty are jealous of their acquirements, and exact an implicit credulity in their decrees. Nothing is deemed wholesome that is not cultivated in their own garden, and nothing pure that is not distilled from their own alembick. In their estimation the book of life is a sealed volume, and none are allowed to peruse it who have not been initiated into the art of mystifying its sim-

ple rules, and distorting the text of which nature and the deductions of experience are the best and the safest, if not the only interpreters.

But it has not been with the design of offering violence to these monkish prejudices, or inculcating resistance to an absolute monopoly, that I have intruded upon the field of medical practice. In promulgating my discovery for the benefit of mankind, and demonstrating the advantages of this discovery, I had no feelings of envy to indulge, no resentments to gratify. It was not a consideration with me whether I should incur the displeasure of the faculty, or be hunted as a poacher on the wide common open to every experimentalist. I should have been proud of their confidence, and even grateful for their candour. But, alas for their humanity! (I speak of them generally)—they have evinced towards me no honourable feelings of this nature. I warred not upon them, but upon the maladies of the helpless victims whom their skill could not relieve, and whom their art had failed to cure. They surely had no right to complain when I made common cause against an insidious destroyer of human life, and applied my remedies to those whom they deemed incurable, and were in the habit of consigning to the tomb, and in the mournful passage to which they avowed they could do nothing but strew flowers and smooth the way. This, how-

ever, has not protected me against calumny and persecution. I was deemed, and am still held to be, an intruder upon hallowed ground, and even my success and the well-attested cures I have effected, and the gratitude and encomiums I have earned, have proved no antidote to their reproaches or their malevolence.*

It is some consolation, however, to know that the intelligent portion of the public, and numerous patients of the highest rank and distinction, have pronounced the most favourable opinion of my system. I am, therefore, not to be deterred from communicating to the world the results of my practice, extended as these have been since the publication of a former work. In this volume, as in my last, my object is to offer a digest of my researches with regard to some of the more important diseases of the human frame, particularly in the cure of consumption and mania, as well as the prevention of the fatal consequences of small-pox, measles, and hooping cough, and other analogous and inflammable disorders, to which I shall subjoin my reasons for departing from the established rules of medical practice.

* "Dr. Greenfield, from whom Mr. Robertson acknowledges he was
"first led to try cantharides, had been in the habit of using it more than
"a century ago, and that his success with it had been so great as to have
"excited the envy and malice of his professional brethren, who carried their
"intrigues to such an extent as actually to procure his committal to Newgate
"on a charge of prescribing dangerous remedies for the removal of
"disease."—*Lancet*, Jan. 15th, 1831.

1st. I shall endeavour to point out a new and heretofore unassigned origin for various deviations from the standard of health, whether hereditary or contracted, and to shew that these depend on a certain morbid matter or inflamed fluid pervading the system, which is excited and brought into action according to circumstances.

2dly. I shall attempt to prove by incontrovertible facts, that insanity is a disease of the body and not a primary distemper of the mind.

3dly. After detailing generally the nature and extent of the diseases that come within the reach of my discovery, and explaining the outline of my practice in its various adaptations and analogies, I shall submit the documentary evidence upon which I claim the confidence of the country.

4thly. I shall enquire into the present system of medical practice, and state my objections to its operations, and to the employment of remedies, under whatever disguise they may assume, that have directly or indirectly an injurious tendency.

And lastly, in the form of an Appendix, I shall investigate the late judicial proceedings which, founded upon the verdict of the Coroner's inquest, led to my trial at the Old Bailey.

CHAP. II.

NEW THEORY OF DISEASE, AND OBSERVATIONS
ON THE ORIGIN OF CONSUMPTION AND
OTHER DISORDERS.

ALL deviations from health, whether hereditary or contracted, may be traced to the prevalence of a certain morbidic humour, more or less abundant and more or less virulent, according to the nature or stage of any disease.

If by removing the morbidic humour 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 is of no importance to me what that class of disease may be called), it must follow, that cure can be best performed by the removal of such morbidic humour; 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 morbidic humour is inherent in the human frame, and is first apparent under the form of

* "Though the individual organs are numerous, the textures by which they are built up are FEW. In fact, the ground-work of nearly all the organs consists of cellular system, the vascular system, absorbents, and nerves."—*Mr. Lawrence's Lectures.*

smallpox 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 morbid matter must have exuded from the system, still leaving a sufficient quantity to operate at a future time, and under a new form. I have frequently taken this 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;

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

* * * * *

"I have already had occasion to mention, in considering what is called the theory of inflammation, that this is a point not clearly made out. We really cannot say, precisely, in what that disturbance, which constitutes inflammation, consists."—*Mr. Lawrence's Five Lectures on Inflammation.*—*LANCET*, Oct. 31, 1829.

for he literally multiplies ailments; because the original morbid 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 matter by the most gentle means; I therefore prevent the occurrence of measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, consumption, and the more inveterate 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 kinds 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 secre-

tions 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 off 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 assigned. The lungs being encumbered by this obstruction, endeavour to throw it off by cough; and thus violent efforts of the muscles of the thorax, pain, sleepless nights, &c. are occasioned; the long and fatal train of symptoms, incidental to persons labouring under consumption, now rapidly succeed each other; the cough increases in violence and frequency; the pulse becomes quick; the heat of the body is greatly increased, and profuse night perspirations, with expectoration of purulent matter, evince the dangerous state in which the patient is placed. In the mean time the internal mischief is advancing; tubercle after tubercle forms and suppurates, and abscesses and cavities of great extent are created in the lungs. The air cells also suffer in this general decomposition and destruction of substance, and respiration in consequence is rendered more difficult and laborious; while the strength and stamina of the patient daily decrease, until at last death closes the scene. With the more delicate sex, whenever decomposition has taken place, and the abscesses have caused a general waste of all physical

power, the 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 are occasioned by debility, and by the imperfect manner in which the absorbent vessels of the lower extremities perform their functions, whilst the former probably has its origin

in the vitiated state of the intestinal fluids, and the generation of peculiar and unhealthful humours.

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

Bronchial affections, attended with ulceration of the mucous membrane leading to the lungs, form another class of disease, which I have never failed in curing when allowed to go on with my own process. This inflammation 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, are occasioned.

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

mulation of morbid 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 humour, 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.

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

Mr. Roxburgh, one of my patients, had his foot and ancle 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 a vitiated state of the fluids existing either in the eye itself or in that part of the brain nearest to it, and connected with its functions, fall also in many cases within the reach of my mode of cure.

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

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

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

CHAP. III.

OBSERVATIONS ON INSANITY.

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 morbid and inflamed fluid, co-existent with the original stamina of life. This morbid matter 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 morbid matter, or fluid, to be in operation: but, on the other hand, there have been many maniacs, in whom no morbid appearances were detected, after death, on the brain. Under these latter circumstances, 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 morbid matter, or inflamed fluid, which my remedies possess the peculiar power of extracting.

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

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

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

“The dissections of Morgagni, Meckel, Greding, Haslam, Marshal, Esquirol, Neumann, &c. testify how strongly the circulation is affected in insane persons. Sometimes by mere turgescence of the vessels, or by effu-

“ sions 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 mem-
“ branes, 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 im-
“ material principle, as has, unfortunately for the
“ subjects of disease, been too commonly appre-
“ hended.”

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 feeble 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 a quantity of *morbific fluid*; in consequence of which all her more violent symptoms were relieved: but, as the accumulation of this fluid still went on, the aberrations of her mind accorded with it, and on the following day, therefore, it became necessary to repeat my means of cure, and extract farther quantities of matter. Similar relief was obtained; and in this way I have proceeded up to the present time; thus slowly assuaging the bodily ailments, and correcting the mental aberrations. The annexed documents from four noblemen, 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 be-
 “coming your patient, she exhibited symptoms
 “of insanity, was leeches at the temples, and
 “repeatedly blistered behind the ears. I have
 “at various times expected her death from hour
 “to hour, and am persuaded she would many
 “times have expired, had you not arrived in
 “time to relieve her. The medical gentlemen,
 “who attended her, had no hesitation in de-
 “claring that she could not live; and assert
 “the same now. She is however better, and
 “yesterday declared, that she had not felt so
 “well for years, and that her head had not
 “been so cool for the last nine years. Whe-
 “ther she ultimately recovers or not, my grati-
 “tude to you will be unalterable.

“With grateful feelings, I am, Sir,

“Yours obliged,

“She was much excited and irritated at our

“SIR:

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

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

“I am, Sir,
“Yours very truly,
“—”

“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,
“ INGESTRE.”

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

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

“ 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 re-

duced to the last, and, apparently, a hopeless state of debility; whilst under my care, an excitement took place, from which he was perfectly released in three weeks. This gentleman imagined he had discovered means of regulating and improving the affairs of Government, and busied himself night and day writing letters to his Majesty, and summoning the ministers of state to meet him at his house, &c. At the period of their expected arrival he always had his servants in waiting, and was himself attired in 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 extraor-
 “dinary fact, which took place in our presence,
 “as it is one of the most astonishing and power-
 “ful tests in justification of those who advocate
 “that gentleman’s discovery in healing the
 “system, and removing inflammation therefrom.
 “The fact relates to a patient of Mr. Long’s.
 “We saw about a fortnight since, on three dif-

“ferent occasions, a quantity of matter extracted
 “from his temples, and produced from the same
 “external remedies that we were applying to
 “the different parts of our bodies for the pur-
 “pose of removing inflammation. We may
 “observe, that the gentleman at the above time
 “appeared to labour under an extraordinary
 “degree of excitement; but, since the above
 “process, he has gradually recovered the ap-
 “pearance of perfect collection and sanity of
 “mind.*

(Signed) “PETER O'BRIEN, Limerick.

“S. H. OUGHTON, Manchester.

“G. DENZI, Palermo.

“INGESTRE, London.

“W. ABINGTON, East-India
 House.”

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

CHAP. IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GENERAL MODE OF
TREATMENT UNDER MY SYSTEM.

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 adults that would hurt children; and, as an unquestionable proof of the

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

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 and the digestive organs, gives that vigour and energy which promote the healthful action of the whole body. Thus it not only causes the removal of tubercles from the lungs, but has a powerful tendency to eradicate other diseases; such as abscesses on the liver, bronchial and asthmatic affections, &c. If my plan of treatment were adopted in the incipient state of consumption, I am convinced that none would fall a sacrifice to it; for I can extract from the system latent diseases insidiously lurking, and sure to undermine the constitution, unless seasonably counteracted. *Obsta principiis*, is one of the most important of the aphorisms of the great father of physic. These facts I daily prove by my tests, which at once discover whether there does or does not exist inflammation; and many persons at the earliest age, in whom consumption was hereditary, have applied to me, and were thus saved from the

whole train of evils that must otherwise inevitably have ensued.

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

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

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

* Mr. Lawrence properly observes—"It is the obvious interest of the patient to be under the care of men who understand the case in all its bearings. It matters not to him whether he belongs to this College or to that, or even if he should belong to no College at all."—*Mr. Lawrence, Oct. 3d, 1829.*

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

* 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.

credit 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.

CHAP. V.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF
MEDICAL PRACTICE.

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 (par-

* “ Now, in order that you may have a chance of removing irritation produced by another action in this way, it is necessary that the new irritation should be more powerful than that which already exists”—*Lawrence, 9th Lecture, Lancet, Nov. 28, 1829.*

“ ON PUERPERAL FEVER AND VARIX.—Indeed, in the advanced stage of the disease, where there is a high degree of irritability, a serious affection of the nervous system; where the tongue begins to be brown, and the patient is thirsty, we are very much at a loss to know what to do, for none of the means we are in the habit of using appear to be of advantage. I have given mercury very freely without much benefit. I have tried the effects of narcotics, hyocyamus, conium, and so on, perhaps with a little temporary relief, but without materially controlling the symptoms. Indeed, when the disease goes beyond a certain point, and those internal affections take place which I have alluded to, we seem to have but very little power over the disorder. The uncontrollable nature of the complaint, therefore, is a powerful reason for adopting all the means that are calculated to avert the occurrence of inflammation. It is a great reason for adopting in the very earliest period of the inflammation, the local means, the application of leeches and so forth, that are calculated to arrest the disease; for if we neglect these in the first instance, and allow the inflammation to become fully developed, patients in most instances are lost.”—*Lawrence, 45th Lecture, May 8, 1830.*

ticularly 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 be educed from poison and acrimonious acids. Affinities are not 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, digitali, 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 tempo-

* "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 œdematous and sore to the touch."—*Hunter*.

rary 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

* “ I do not know that there is any one circumstance or combination of symptoms, on which we can rely as a criterion or index, for pointing out when bleeding is proper, or what quantity should be taken. Certainly the pulse will not afford that criterion.”—*Lawrence, 7th Lecture, Lancet, Nov. 28, 1830.*

† “ Bleeding is never allowable in consumption.”—*Etmüller.*

“ Dr. Walsh and Mr. Whyte have written strongly against the abstraction of blood.”—*Alexander.*

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 acrimonious and impure qualities* from the body. A quantity of matter is consequently withdrawn, by which means the inflammatory symptoms are removed. The circulation, which before was quick, is rendered slow; the pain subsides; and the countenance, before pale and exhausted, assumes a healthy and florid appearance, all in consequence of the morbid humour or acrid matter being extracted.† Here the great powers of my discovery con-

* "It has been considered, that the state of the fluids can give no assistance in the explanation of disease. Probably this is going too far. You will consider that all the new materials enter the body in a fluid state; that they are all taken up into the system through the blood. When you consider the various kinds and qualities that enter the body in this way, I think you cannot help admitting that these variations may have considerable influence on the organs.

"Only compare, for instance, an individual in a state of health, with a plethoric person on the one side, with a scorbutic sailor on the other, and I think you will at once admit that there may be differences in the state of the blood which may explain the condition of disease."—*Mr. Lawrence, Oct. 10, 1829.*

† In illustration of this fluctuating process of medical action, I subjoin the following extract from a recent publication:—"Puerperal fever has

stitute a balancer or rectifier of health. When this unhealthful *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
 “ been known from the earliest times, certainly from those of Hippocrates;
 “ but it was not described under that name until the year 1718, when
 “ Dr. Stokes gave it that title, in an essay published upon the subject.
 “ Hippocrates considered the malady to be dependant upon a suppression of the lochia, an opinion which prevailed for several centuries
 “ undisputed. In later times it has successively been attributed to a
 “ vitiated state of the *humours*, to a loaded condition of the alimentary
 “ canal, or inflammation of the intestines, aggravated by fœcal accumulation. A few have written to prove it an inflammation of the uterus;
 “ others of the ovaria; many of the peritoneum; some to establish the
 “ doctrine of its being a general affection of the abdominal viscera; others
 “ to shew that it is common fever accompanied by peritoneal inflammation; and not a few have declined giving a specific opinion as to the
 “ seat of the disease. So much for the theory of the complaint.”—
John Alexander, M. D., Lancet, Dec. 5, 1829.

“ Dr. Young thinks that one in a hundred cases may be cured. A
 “ foreign writer on consumption, M. Bayle, who is regarded amongst the
 “ highest authorities, asserts that no real established case of pulmonary
 “ consumption is curable. We have little cause to expect any amendment of the practice, whilst governed by such a diversity of vacillating
 “ opinions, and promoted by such partial and feeble efforts. One regards
 “ the disease as a local affection, another considers it as constitutional;
 “ one prescribes this, another that remedy, according to the indication of
 “ symptoms, without pursuing any steady plan, or method, with vigour;
 “ or calling in the united aid of such potent remedies as are calculated to
 “ operate a decided change in the patient's habit of body; for here lies
 “ the whole secret for the cure of consumption, and not in the hunting up
 “ of particular symptoms as a guide for the treatment.”—*Dr. Hancock on Consumption, May 8, 1830.*

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 symptoms of consump-

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

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

Lancet, Jan. 15th, 1831.

tion 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 of hope or 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 at 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 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

* "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*.

"The errors of the crowd, indeed, obtain for a time, and pass away; but the dogmas of the schools are more dangerous, because, sanctioned by such authority, they are embraced unexamined, and perpetuated."
—*Dr. Burrows*.

although, when I had performed these cures, they confessed them to be complete, they nevertheless forgot their promises. 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 lately visited a young lady, 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 hope-

fess 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 or 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.

* “I do not despair of a remedy for consumption being found here—
“after.”—*Dr. Cullen.*

LETTERS.

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

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

Every Lead?

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, benefitted most, and at all events did harm to none.

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

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

INGESTRE.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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.

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

The gentleman alluded to took so much mercury in blue pill that it rendered him insane.

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.

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

With best regards and hopes for your perfect recovery,

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely your's,

F. MACARTNY, M.D.

To _____ Esq.

July 31, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:

I am convinced you can never have parted with a patient, who had greater cause than myself to express a grateful sense of the benefit derived from your treatment; and I must ever remember and acknowledge, that to it I owe my restoration to health, from a state of great debility, with every bad symptom attendant upon consumption. Last July I was taken ill (whilst on a visit in London) of a brain-fever,

and as that disease subsided, inflammation of the lungs came on, and the physicians despaired of my recovery. Having continued seriously indisposed after my removal home, I came last April to town to consult you: my cough being at the time extremely violent, and the expectoration offensive, and frequently mixed with blood. I had great pains in my side and chest, sickness, retching, and nightly perspirations, which reduced me to an alarming degree. My efforts to expectoration of matter were so severe, that before I placed myself under your care, my friends thought often I should have died; and whilst I was your patient, they continued so violent, and what I brought from my lungs was so offensive, that you were obliged to open the doors and windows immediately, or no one could have remained in the room. To others, as well as to myself, it was most distressing. By a perseverance in your valuable remedies, all the symptoms I have stated are happily removed; and it is with the greatest satisfaction I leave with you this additional testimony of the success of your treatment, as I believe mine was a case of confirmed disease of the lungs, when you undertook my case.

Believe me ever to remain,

Your obliged and sincere,

S. ENTICKNAP.

Chiddingfold, Godalming,
Surrey.

London, January 17, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

I am, Sir, gratefully yours,

S. WEBB,†

(Late ENTICKNAP.)

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.

* Dr. Gordon.

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

Chiddingfold, Surrey, Aug. 19, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * You have heard of the awful affliction which has befallen Mrs. Webb's family. Your liberal feeling will excuse her not replying to your letter immediately. In regard to herself, it gives me the highest pleasure to say she is in perfect health; I am convinced she never was better; she is suckling a fine little boy; her appetite is excellent, nor am I aware she has a single bad symptom. Allow me to present our united respects.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

SARAH TUPPER.

To J. St. John Long, Esq.

Richmond Hill, October 23, 1829.

DEAR SIR:

Although I feel it unnecessary to add to the numerous testimonies in your possession relative to the efficacy of your valuable discovery, yet as my case, in some respects, differs from others, I think it may be satisfactory to your future patients to be made acquainted with the nature of my complaint and my progress towards cure. I am more especially induced to do so, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing my gratitude, and how sensibly I feel the benefit I

have derived while under your care. A very clever medical friend described my complaint to be produced by an irritable state of the lining membrane of the air passage and lungs, under which excitement it put on a nervous action, and produced expectoration of an unhealthy nature. This disorder extending over the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, induced a train of evils connected with torpor of the liver, indigestion, &c. He told me it was generally curable, but sometimes attacked the substance of the lungs; and while it seemed easy to conceive the possibility of a remedy, the means of reaching such irritation were often unattainable, on account of the difficulty of bringing inward inflammation to the surface. These are nearly his own words. The difficulty he speaks of, you have overcome. Previously to my consulting you, I had suffered six years from a severe cough, originating in a neglected cold. During that time I had the first medical advice, which only afforded temporary relief. I was next advised to try foreign climates, which proved equally inefficacious. On my return to London, hearing of your new mode of treatment, so different from any I had yet tried, I was *forcibly* impressed with the idea that it was such as would reach my complaint; one of the peculiar symptoms of which was, that my nails from the commencement assumed a deep

yellow hue. They have now assumed their original healthy appearance. I have nearly lost my cough, my system is very much restored, and has acquired its solidity; my strength is much increased, my chest relieved from irritation, my appetite and digestion good, my sleep undisturbed, and I look forward, under divine Providence, to a permanent re-establishment of health.

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

Your much obliged and

sincere well-wisher,

JANE BURY.*

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

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

the great benefit I have received from it; and having observed the great interest which your Lordship has taken in Mr. Long's success with his several patients, and the variety of cases which have come under his care, I do sincerely hope that your Lordship's endeavours to establish facts, will tend, in a great measure, to stem that torrent of abuse, scurrility, and falsehood, which has been raised against him, with the view to prejudice the public mind, and to annihilate his practice.

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

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

These repeated attacks, and the discipline I

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

About the latter end of last October, I was seized with my usual complaint in the throat; a loud, croupy, hollow cough succeeded, and the spasms returned with their usual severity upon my encountering the external air. It was at this period that my friend Captain Grindlay (whose name I am permitted to mention) called upon me, and strongly urged me to try Mr.

Long's mode of treatment. I hesitated for some weeks ; but finding the symptoms increase, I was at length induced to attend him ; and I am now bound in honour to Mr. Long to declare most unequivocally, that although previous to attending him, I could not walk one hundred yards without experiencing all those distressing sensations already enumerated, I was able (after using his preparations for three weeks) to walk from Harley Street, through the Regent's Park, to Kentish Town, in a dense fog, in the month of November, without the slightest affection of the chest, or in my breathing : not the least symptom of a spasm, or even fatigue of body, or any distress upon the muscles from the atmosphere ; and the only confinement from business I have had, during this last winter, has been for a day or two now and then from the gout in my feet, and from which I got considerable relief by continuing my attendance on Mr. Long.

And now, my Lord, I leave this case at your Lordship's disposal, with this assurance, that I would not hesitate, and could conscientiously make affidavit to the statement I have given you ; and that my family and all my friends, who were eye-witnesses to my sufferings for several winters past, know that I have gone through this last tedious winter with more ease and comfort, and with less confinement than for

many years previous to my knowing Mr. Long ; and I trust that this avowal of my case will in due time completely establish Mr. Long's character as a medical practitioner of the first-rate talent ; and that it will be found hereafter, that Providence has raised him up to become a blessing to the human race.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most obedient servant,

W. ABINGTON.

To Viscount Ingestre.

East-India House,

28th July, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

Understanding that it is your intention to publish a new edition of your Work on your discoveries in the science and art of Healing, I feel myself bound in gratitude to you (as the instrument, under Providence, of restoring me to a better state of health than I have experienced for many years), to declare my firm conviction that it is owing to your mode of treatment that I enjoy this blessing. Upon referring to my letter of the 22d of June 1829, which appears in your first edition, I have only to say, that upon a careful review of what I then stated, I am satisfied that I advanced nothing but what

was perfectly correct; and I have now to add, that since I left you I have not had the slightest return of the gout, and that, in fact, the whole system appears to be renovated. That you may not have been equally successful with every patient who has attended you I can easily imagine, for prejudice is a bitter enemy to innovation, and there are some also who prefer dying in a regular methodical way, to the chances of a restoration to health by unauthorized systems. Procrastination, I am persuaded, has been the bane of many, and the want of patience and perseverance, of many more; but I trust that the time is not far distant when the public will see that it is to their advantage to adopt your practice in the earliest stages of their complaints, and not wait, as they have hitherto done, until no hope is left them from any other quarter.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

WM. ABINGTON.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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.

* Colonel Watson continues to enjoy good health.

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.

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

MY DEAR SIR :

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

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours, ever gratefully,

M. F. CHRISTIAN.
J. St. John Long, Esq.

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

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

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. Long, Esq.
Harley Street.

1, Bath Place, Fitzroy Square,

3d June, 1829.

MY LORD :

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

Remaining your lordship's

obedient servant,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To Viscount Ingestre.

1, Bath Place, July 27, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

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

Remaining very sincerely, yours,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

All Stretton, Shropshire,
February, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

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

I am, dear Sir,

Your truly grateful servant,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To St. John Long, Esq.

All Stretton, June 2, 1829.

MY LORD :

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

I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To Viscount Ingestre.

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

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

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

No. 1, Bernard Street, Russell Square,

May 26, 1829.

MY LORD:

I feel great pleasure in giving your lordship my testimony in favour of Mr. Long, who has been the means of saving my life. I was afflicted with diarrhœa 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.

July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

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

JOHN JORDEN.

Hertford, July 5, 1829.

MY LORD:

With the warmest feelings of gratitude to Mr. St. John Long, and the most earnest desire that his most valuable discovery may be generally known and appreciated, I beg to state to your lordship the case of my youngest and only remaining child, Rosa, aged six years, an ex-

tremely delicate child, and from the age of ten months suffering under the most distressing symptoms; and in the opinion of an eminent physician, decidedly of a consumptive habit: and having beheld my other children sink under the same complaint, I had little hope of being more happy in Rosa, the most delicate.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's most obedient,

JOHN PEMBERTON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Ingestre.

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

Hertford, June 12, 1830.

*** ROSA sends her kind love to you. She is in the habit of riding out every day; in fact, no child could enjoy better health ever since

MY DEAR SIR:

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

Yours, ever gratefully,

GEORGE MANLEY.

20, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East,

September 7, 1829.

MY LORD:

I regret I was not at home when your lordship did me the honour of a visit; but understanding from Mrs. Manley it was your lordship's wish that I should state to your lordship by letter the particulars of the cure of my daughter, under the treatment of Mr. St. John Long, I cheerfully embrace the honour of doing so. It is now a year and a half since my child, then nine years old, was taken ill; and gradually evinced symptoms of sinking under that dreadful calamity, consumption. My regular medical advisers having attended her for some time without effecting any change for the better, I was induced to place her under the newly-discovered treatment of Mr. St. John Long, who

in the short period of a week succeeded in arresting all the symptoms which had alarmed us, such as constant cough, expectoration, loss of appetite, and loss of flesh; and in about two months restored her to us perfectly and (from the time that has elapsed, I think I may indulge myself in saying) permanently cured. Trusting your lordship may deem this communication sufficiently explicit,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your lordship's most

humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE MANLEY.

To Lord Viscount Ingestre,
5, Mansfield Street.

July 26, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE MANLEY.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

22, Somerset Street, Portman Square,

June 24, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

I cannot think of taking leave, without returning you my most sincere thanks for the very great skill and judgment you have shewn in

my case, which, I must acknowledge, was one of a very complicated nature; and I know of no other treatment that could have so struck at the root of the disorder. I think it my duty to give my opinion of your practice, which, after some months' experience and observation, I think I am justified in doing, and shall be happy to give what information is in my power to any persons wishing to avail themselves of your valuable discovery; and, as it may be satisfactory to your patients to know why it was that I remained seven months under your care, I will describe my illness, which was very obstinate, and also very tedious.

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

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

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

Your very obliged and
sincere friend,

THOMAS BURY,

Captain in the Royal Navy.

To J. St. John Long, Esq.

Harley Street, London,

Oct. 17, 1829.

DEAR SIR:

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

several courses of mercury, was frequently bled and blistered, but only found temporary relief.

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

Believe me ever, dear Sir,
gratefully yours,

Chiddingfold, Surrey, Oct. 15, 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.

* The following is an extract from another letter from this lady, dated July 24, 1830:

" * * * I continue improving in every respect."

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.

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

SIR:

For some years back I was afflicted with cough, expectoration, shortness of breath, pains in my sides, and general weakness, all of which grew worse, until I was placed under your care; previous to which time my expectoration, shortness of breath, cough, perspirations, and waste of flesh, so weakened and reduced me, that I kept my bed two months; which I left by desire of my master, Col. M'Neil, to see you, and was not able to walk more than a few hundred yards. All medical skill had failed; and

I was assured my lungs were ulcerated. On the 7th of March I came to see you at my master's house; and you had the kindness to receive me as a patient, though you said you considered my case almost hopeless, and refused to admit me for some time; however, I can now say that I am restored, so that I have no expectoration, no perspiration, no cough, no dryness of skin, nor any remains of my former complaint; my whole body is changed in colour; I have regained my flesh and strength, and can work for Col. M'Neil, whose footman I am, as well as I have done for years past. I can never enough thank you for what you have done for me.

JOHN JOHNSON.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

progress of his cure, having been in Mr. Long's practice-room for more than two months.

JAMES OBRIEN,
of Limerick.
London, 23d June, 1829.

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

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

E. DENZA,
from Palermo.

25th June, 1829.

It is scarcely necessary for me to give my evidence in support of the truth of Johnson's statement of his own case, in addition to the evidence of his master, Colonel M'Neil, and others; but having been a patient of Mr. Long's

when Johnson first came to him, and as I have daily witnessed the progress of his cure, and restoration to health under Mr. Long's care, I think my evidence may be somewhat satisfactory, and therefore I corroborate the foregoing statements.

SAMUEL H. OUGHTON,
of Manchester.

26th June, 1829.

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.

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.

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.

Montague Square, Sept. 7, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

I am, my dear Sir,
faithfully yours,

R. MACNEIL.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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 attention to any business; and on the conclusion of last year, I was told by a medical friend (a gentleman ranking high in the profession), that it was impossible for me to go through another winter.

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

While in this alarming state I was fortunate enough to hear of your success in several consumptive cases, and instantly determined, as a forlorn hope, on adopting those methods prescribed by you. How far they have been successful, I will leave those to judge to whom you may show this letter, by stating, that, in a few

days (not more I believe than six or eight), I was enabled to eat and enjoy a hearty meal, a thing I had not been able to do for months before. At the expiration of about six weeks my cough had almost left me; and I had the satisfaction of enjoying an entire night's rest, without being disturbed by it; from that time, the other symptoms gradually disappeared, and at the time of my writing this (which is rather more than three months from the first day I had the good fortune to see you), I am so far restored as to give myself no apprehension with respect to the future, feeling convinced that time only is necessary to perfect what your treatment has so happily begun. It will be, I am sure, a gratification to those afflicted as I have been, to know that your method does not compel them to be constantly swallowing nauseous drugs, nor does it hazard the reducing or weakening the system, as you avoid all those means which the faculty use in diseases of the lungs; and the greatest merit which your plan possesses, is its apparent simplicity; at the same time, it must convince every thinking person, that, however totally different it is from any medical treatment, it is founded on just and reasonable grounds; and I believe that to be the opinion of those, who, like myself, have had the opportunity of judging of it. Should this letter (which you are at liberty to show to any

desiring information or reference) be the means of bringing you one more patient, and thus relieving the sufferings of a fellow-creature, it will fully repay the slight trouble of writing it; and I now again repeat, my personal reference is at your service at all times; and believe me, I feel so trifling a return but a very poor compensation for the benefit I have received from you, which I shall at all times be happy to acknowledge, though unable to repay.

With my best wishes for your perfect success,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

W. C.

To St. John Long, Esq.

Southampton Row, Russell Square,

Sept. 27, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have great pleasure in giving you my humble opinion of the state of Mr. C——'s* health, when I first met with him under your care. His pulse was small and quick, and he stated he had habitual fever; his person greatly emaciated, cough, night sweats, uneasiness about diaphragm and thorax generally, and he expectorated purulent matter; in truth, every

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

appearance of consumption. I was in the habit of seeing Mr. C—— now and then, during the time he was under your care, and found his health gradually improve, until he left you well, and performed a long journey on his professional engagements. I have seen him once since his return, and he was then quite well.

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

Very truly yours,

John St. John Long, Esq.

August 1829.

SIR :

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

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

SIR :

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

F. ROXBURGH.

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.

London, July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

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

JOHN T. EVANS.

John St. John Long, Esq.

London, October 7, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:

Excited by feelings of gratitude and respect, I consider it an imperative duty to return you my most sincere thanks for the benefit I have derived from your invaluable remedy for the

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

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

discovery, I trust I shall ever remain one of the most grateful, being convinced the prolongation of my life I owe to you.

Accept my most ardent thanks; and sincerely 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.

35, North Bank, Regent's Park,

13th July, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

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

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 headache, accompanied by cold perspirations and loss of voice. My appetite failed, and my hair fell off in handfuls.

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

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

The remedies you applied, in a very short time removed the inflammation from my head, and my hair begins to thicken and resume its original strength. My appetite increased, and

* Miss Christian.

I entirely lost the depression of spirits which frequently incapacitated me for the enjoyment of my family.

Believe me, ever your much obliged,

MARIA GRINDLAY.

John St. John Long, Esq.

Enfield, Middlesex,

Oct. 21, 1829.

SIR:

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

MY LORD:

May 21, 1829.

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 14, 1829.

MY LORD:

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

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

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

I had also a decided bronchial affection, but have no doubt I was also threatened with disease of the lungs, as I had occasionally pains in my chest and sides, oppression in breathing, quick pulse, expectoration, and fever of skin. I shall now briefly add, that these symptoms have been all removed or mitigated. Before I had been long under your care, the affection of my heart entirely disappeared, and with the

exception of occasional palpitation has not since returned. I now enjoy better health than I have experienced for several years; and if I could arrange to remain a few more weeks under your care, I am satisfied that my recovery would be perfect.

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

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

of Limerick.

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

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

August 12, 1830.

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 Right Hon. Viscount Ingestre.

203, Sloane Street,

August 13, 1830.

SIR :

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

I am, Sir,

Your very grateful patient,

MARY SWINDON.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Bath, June 1, 1828.

SIR :

Accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with rheumatism several months, and

unable to walk or stand erect. In one week you restored me to the use of my limbs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JONES.

37, Queen Square,

16th June 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:

When I consider the state of debility under which I laboured when I placed myself under your care five weeks ago, and the circumstance of my being now able to walk three or four miles, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, quit England without returning you my sincere thanks; and with best wishes for your future success in a system that promises to be productive of such general benefit, believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

ELLEN C———N.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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.

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

Bagot Street, Dublin, June 15, 1830.

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

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 assisted him in the arrangement of his worldly affairs, believing that he had only a few days to live; an opinion confirmed by that of his medical attendant. With such a proof of your talents before me, is it to be wondered that I should place my family under your care?

My son had specks on his eyes, and, with one, was nearly blind; but on the third day

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

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

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

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

I remain, Sir,

Your much obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM 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 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.

Meeting Street, Ramsgate,

August 2, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

Were I to withhold my grateful acknowledgment of the great benefit I have derived from your discovery, I should deem myself unworthy

* 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.

the blessing of health which Providence has bestowed on me. I have the pleasure of stating to you, that I still continue quite well, and daily getting stronger. Even during the last severe winter I felt no return of my complaint, and a few days ago I walked the distance of ten miles without any inconvenience.

My friends join with me in best regards, and

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your truly obliged,

HARRIET PAGE.

14, Weymouth Street,
July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

I am happy to give you my testimony to the beneficial effects of your remedies upon some of my family; I conceive it a duty I owe to you, as well as to those who may be in search of the blessings of health. I am induced to do this from the numerous inquiries made to me as to your system, which I had a fair opportunity of studying, having been in daily attendance at your house for three months with my daughter, on account of severe headaches, which medicine had failed to remove, but which I am happy to say, have yielded to your remedies.

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

From the Marchioness of Ormond.

14, Weymouth Street,
July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

I am happy to give you my testimony to the beneficial effects of your remedies upon some of my family; I conceive it a duty I owe to you, as well as to those who may be in search of the blessings of health. I am induced to do this from the numerous inquiries made to me as to your system, which I had a fair opportunity of studying, having been in daily attendance at your house for three months with my daughter, on account of severe headaches, which medicine had failed to remove, but which, I am happy to say, have yielded to your remedies.

I have also witnessed the wonderful effects of your system upon all the cases I have seen under your care, and am perfectly convinced that your remedies cannot hurt even an infant.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your much obliged,

G. L. ORMOND.

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

To John St. John Long, Esq.

From Lady Harriot Kavanagh.

Burlington Hotel,
July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

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

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

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

It is singular, that while the discharge continued there was not the slightest appearance of inflammation, nor did I feel any sensation of weakness.

Your sincere and grateful friend,

H. KAVANAGH.

From the Countess of Buckinghamshire.

Montague Square, August, 8, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

About six weeks since I was fortunate enough to hear of Mr. St. John Long's system, and having, from experience, but little faith in the efficacy of medicine, as usually practised, I obtained his address for a relation, who had

been suffering many years, without receiving the least benefit from the treatment of her medical advisers.

I accompanied her to Mr. Long's house, and having had some conversation with that gentleman, during which he fully explained his system, I decided upon becoming one of his patients, as well as my friend, although I had no such intention upon entering his house. I afterwards read a little work which Mr. Long has published upon the subject, wherein I found his opinions perfectly agree with my own, although I had hardly dared to avow them, upon the origin of my disease; but there still remained some doubts in my mind as to the successful result of the treatment proposed. Nevertheless I continued for some weeks under his care, being convinced that by his method no injury could possibly be done to the constitution; and I am happy to say that I have already got rid of a variety of painful symptoms, as intermitting fever, headache, and lassitude, which although none of them were serious enough to confine me to my room, were yet sufficiently annoying to throw a gloom over the spirits, and take away all the enjoyment natural to youth. The health of my friend continues to amend daily, and I have the firm conviction that, in cases hitherto considered fatal, Mr. Long's treatment would, if persevered in,

restore to health in a manner almost miraculous.

A. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

Gumley, August 9, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

It gives me great pleasure, in answer to your application as to the state of my health, to inform you, that although when I underwent the course of your system I was labouring under no disease, I have still derived benefit from it, and that, at all events, no sort of harm has accrued from it, as my health has been uniformly and uninterruptedly good. I think it but fair to all parties to state this; that, on one side, you may not be thought to have performed a cure where there was none to perform; and on the other, that it should be known, that your remedies are at least innocuous, and that in my opinion they are preventive of disease. Since I went through your system I have been much less liable to catch cold, and indeed, I cannot recollect having had a cold since that time, although I have not at all guarded against it, but on the contrary, have been rather free in my exposure to it. I am exceedingly glad to hear that those cures which I witnessed last year remain permanent.

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

Yours, truly,

INGESTRE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo.

Mansfield Street, July 22, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

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

I deem myself fortunate in having met with you.

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

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

SLIGO.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

Bury Street, 12th August, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

On my return from Paris, yesterday, I was informed that several amongst your patients, who have recently derived benefit from your mode of treatment, were anxious, as well on the grounds of obligation and gratitude, as from feelings of general benevolence and humanity, to give publicity to the conviction they are under, that the discovery you have made in

medicine has enabled you to restore to health persons afflicted by diseases which have hitherto been deemed incurable. Although the case which induced my application to you for assistance may justly be received as one of minor importance, compared with the extraordinary cures you have achieved, still, as the nature of it is of ordinary occurrence, and as the removal of the disease was as rapid as it has proved effectual and permanent, I cannot resist stating the following few facts, which, I trust, will prove as reputable to your skill as the record of them, if beneficial to you, will be gratifying to my feelings and sense of justice.

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

result was the complete removal of the symptoms above referred to, and the consequent restoration to good health.

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

My eldest son, thirteen years of age, was attacked with a violent tooth-ache about three months ago, attended with considerable inflammation, and a swelling of one side of his face. As these unpleasant symptoms were occasioned by a decayed tooth, you recommended, as the only means of relief, that the tooth should be extracted; but his mother objecting to this measure, you tendered your services to remove the pain, which, by one application of your medicine to the entire side of his face, including the eye, you effected, I may say, instantaneously. The pain was immediately removed, and there was no trace of swelling or inflammation the next day.

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

There is now under your care a female servant of ours, who is rapidly recovering from an

asthmatic complaint, with which she has been affected upwards of five years.*

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

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful and

obliged humble servant,

M. G. PRENDERGAST.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Clapham Road Place,

August 25, 1830.

SIR :

Perhaps the following letter may be of service to you during the present investigation, and it is but justice that I state the following facts :

On reading an article in the *John Bull* Newspaper, in the early part of 1828, or the latter end of 1827, I forget the precise date, I handed it to an acquaintance (Mr. William Craggs, of Wandsworth Road) who had been ailing for some months, and had been in a weak state of health for some years ; indeed, he was so ill, that the slightest exertion caused violent coughing and exhaustion. His appetite was so re-

* The young woman is perfectly restored.

duced, that his diet consisted of a little fish and panada, nor had he a relish for any thing more substantial. He attended you, and I can positively aver, that in less than six weeks, I may safely say within a month from the time he used your medicament, that I have known him eat a hearty meat breakfast, walk afterwards in my company from his house at Wandsworth Road to your house in Harley Street, then round by the city home, when he was able to enjoy a hearty substantial dinner. His coughing was less frequent, though he suffered much at times. He afterwards went to Madeira, and I heard that he subsequently returned to England, and is but lately dead.

Thus far I can unhesitatingly say, that I observed a marked and decided alteration for the better in the strength, appetite, and spirits of the late Mr. Craggs, which, had he continued under your care, might have produced more lasting benefit.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LYUSTUS MILES.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Meeting Street, Ramsgate,
November 10, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

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

I had been lingering for nearly four years, and had consulted *five* medical gentlemen without success. Their opinions coincided, that if very great care was not taken I should become consumptive, for I was fast verging towards it. My symptoms were these: pains in my chest and side, expectoration with much blood, lowness of spirits, restless nights, faintings and shortness of breath; so much so, that I was frequently obliged to rest on ascending a flight of stairs. I had tried every expedient suggested by medical skill, but continued to get weaker and weaker, till happily my friends saw the case of Mrs. Webb in one of the London papers, which induced them, as a last expedient, to take me to you. The result was my restoration to health: and I do positively affirm, that I derived much benefit the very first day I attended you.

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

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

Yours, most effectually benefited,

HARRIET PAGE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

17, Charles Street,

November 29, 1830.

MY DEAR LONG:

I am very happy to be able to relieve your anxiety on my account, by assuring you of my

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

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

Your sincere friend,

PETER LE MESURIER,

Capt., H.P. 109th Regt.

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

To John St. John Long, Esq.

November, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

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

Dr. Gordon,

Dr. Walchman,

Dr. Bristow,

Dr. Woodger.

SARAH WEBB.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

London, Sept. 2, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

On the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., at All Stretton, on Tuesday evening last, I immediately came here, for the purpose of adding my testimony as to the efficacy of your remedies in the cure of my disease, when under your

care three years ago. I am happy to inform you, that since that time I have enjoyed perfect health, and have not had any symptom of a relapse.

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

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL WILDING.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

London, August 4th, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

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

M. J. O'CONNOR,

5, Great Denmark-street, Dublin.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Bellevue House, Youghal,

August 14, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

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

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

I tried sea-bathing, shower baths, cephalic snuff, and many other things, but all without effect ; and the attacks continued until I commenced with your valuable remedies in April last. I followed your directions regularly for two months, and I thank God they have effected a complete relief from pain, not having had a single attack since I saw you ; and I am the more induced to hope that the relief will be permanent, as I have not now the least shock in my head when I cough.

Under these circumstances, and a grateful feeling for your kind and successful operations,

I have only to say, that I have great pleasure in placing this letter at your disposal, to make any use of it you may deem desirable.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

M. J. IRVINE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

I am now so completely recovered, that I

walk in my garden in any weather, and at the

latest hour of the day, when the dew is fall-

ing, although it is now

on my head. It is now

full three months since I have not

felt the least inconvenience, although

it is now

on my head. It is now

full three months since I have not

felt the least inconvenience, although

it is now

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full three months since I have not

felt the least inconvenience, although

it is now

on my head. It is now

From Mrs. General Ashworth.

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

September 16th, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

Although I have written to acknowledge my

thanks for the two complete cures you perform-

ed on me, viz. the ulcerated sore throat and

the attack of cholera morbus, I must delay no

longer expressing how much I feel obliged to

you for the perfect state of health which I now

enjoy, after having suffered so long from my

late tormenting complaint.

The facts are briefly these. For nearly seven

years I was so perpetually subject to rheuma-

tism in my head, and most excruciating pain in

my face and teeth, that I scarcely ever had two

days of ease. For this, I had constant medical

advice, without deriving any benefit. In vain I

tried leeches, fomentations, and steaming my

face, besides a variety of medicines. Nothing

afforded me relief, except being stupified with

laudanum. Latterly I could not get into my carriage at night without suffering for it many days afterwards. Numbers of my friends can witness how much I endured ; amongst others, those physicians who were long attending in my family, though they did not prescribe for my complaint.

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

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

The children and I have now been under your care for all our various indispositions, sufficiently long to give your remedies a very fair

trial, and they have never failed in curing us completely. My opinion is, that where people are so prejudiced against this innovation on the old system, it is because they know nothing at all of the matter, or what the mode of treatment is; if they did, they must think differently.

I am, your much obliged,

M. ASHWORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

Burlington Hotel, London,

July 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

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

As to my own case, I can positively assert, that you removed a severe rheumatic and gouty pain and lameness from my shoulders after a

very few weeks, and that the remains of gouty lameness in my limbs have been much alleviated, which gives me hopes of a final removal of them in a reasonable time; and that I am strongly impressed with the feeling, that my general health has derived benefit from inhaling.

I am induced to entrust to you the care of a daughter of five years old, for an inflammation of the brain, who now appears in a progressive state of recovery.* With earnest wish for your success,

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

T. KAVANAGH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

London, 5th June, 1830,

MY DEAR MR. LONG :

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

After *nine years* of acute suffering from pain in the right side, for which the most eminent medical men, both in London and Dublin, were

* The young lady is perfectly recovered.

consulted, without receiving the least benefit from their prescriptions, my general health was completely injured by the quantity of medicine I had recourse to, and the digestive power much weakened. So acute has the pain been at times, that I have prayed to be released from my sufferings by death.

I was first induced to try your system from an attack my husband read in one of the papers on your method of treating one of your patients, which we knew was not correct, as at that time a friend of mine was attending you, and received the greatest benefit; I therefore lost no time in placing myself under your directions. On my leaving home, no one that saw me ever expected I could be cured. My brother,* and other members of my family, are perfectly astonished at the happy change six months of your treatment has produced.

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

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

have been; and wishing you that success which your excellent discovery merits,

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Your grateful patient

and sincere friend,

JANE A. G. FORTYE.*

John St. John Long, Esq.

Woolwich, July 17th, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

From the truly kind and gratifying interest evinced by you towards my daughter, from the first day of my consulting you, I feel pleasure in sending you a statement of her case at the time of my placing her under your care, with a brief account of the *wonderful progress* her diseased limb has made towards recovery under your skilful treatment.

With unfeigned sentiments of gratitude and esteem,

I am, with sincerity, my dear Sir,

Your obliged,

J. CAMPBELL,

Lt. Col. Royal Artillery.

To St. John Long, Esq.

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

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

CASE.

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

hip-bone was becoming carious. Notwithstanding the copious discharge of that abscess and others which had opened, the limb continued much inflamed, and the hip and knee became much enlarged.

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

In the course of the months of February and March, under Mr. Long's treatment, the hip was *much reduced* in size; the knee-swelling reduced, and restored to nearly its natural size and shape; the foot resumed its natural shape and position, the heel bearing to be pressed down; the discharge diminished, and no longer offensive; the limb lengthened, and assuming a much more healthy and natural appearance. Up to the period of her leaving town in May,

the general improvement of the limb was *rapid, progressive*, and, with *truth* and *justice* to Mr. Long, may be said to be *surprising*; the dislocation of the hip reduced, it having resumed its natural socket (admitting the knee in sitting to be crossed over the other), the *hip, knee, and ankle*, all restored to their natural *size, shape, and appearance*.

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

J. CAMPBELL.

Woolwich,
17th July 1830.

* " In practice, it is desirable that we should have some definite
" rule, that we should know at what exact length of time, at the
" expiration of what number of days or weeks, we may expect to reduce
" dislocations. Now surgical authorities differ in some respects on this
" point. Sir Astley Cooper states, that eight weeks is the limit in the
" case of dislocation of the hip, and three months in the case of dis-
" location of the shoulder; that it would not be expedient to attempt
" the reduction of the dislocations after these two periods. It is true,
" that dislocations have sometimes been reduced after longer intervals

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

MY DEAR LONG :

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

In the month of August 1828, I was summoned from Gloucester, where I then resided, to Boulogne, to receive the last wishes of a dying friend. On entering the harbour at Boulogne, the steam-boat in which I had embarked from Dover took the ground, and the tide being then on the ebb, the passengers were obliged to go on shore in small boats. I leaped into the first that came alongside, and in so doing bruised my leg. The anxiety to see my friend, to watch his dying moments, and, after the lapse of a few days, to perform his obsequies, prevented me from thinking of myself. On my return to London, however, a few weeks after this melancholy event, I found my leg in so dreadful a state that I was obliged to consult a surgeon, who recommended me to make the

" of time; it is also true, that the attempts have in many instances
" failed, even at shorter periods. In some cases it is stated, that very
" serious prejudicial consequences have resulted from attempts at
" reducing old dislocations."—*Mr. Lawrence, 57th Lecture, Jan. 19th, 1830.*

best of my way home, keep very quiet, and pursue a regimen which he prescribed. I returned to Gloucester accordingly, and acted as I had been directed; but I found that my wound did not improve, and that my health became every day more debilitated. In fact, the glands in various parts of my body began to swell, and one in my left groin, which I took every means to suppress, at last suppurated. An erysipelas inflammation then broke out all over my left thigh, across the bottom of the abdomen and the pubes. The whole of these parts also suppurated, and an extensive cavity was formed under them, which, after several openings had been made, resembled in no slight degree a warren burrowed by rabbits. It would be tedious to enumerate all the remedies I tried, the surgeons I employed, &c.: suffice it to say, that the latter were many, and among the most eminent of their profession. I have understood that Sir A. Cooper pronounced my case to be one of the most desperate of the kind he had ever seen. It seems to have been generally agreed that my constitution was affected with scrofula, for which sea-air and mineral waters were at last recommended, as the only means likely to afford any relief. These were also tried, and equally failed. While at the sea-side I improved a little in health, but my wounds continued unhealed and unchanged.

In this state I, on the 3d February last, resorted to you, who kindly undertook my case, feeling confident that it came within the scope of your system; although, for my own part, I cannot but say that I then doubted its principle, and had no faith whatever in its promised effects. I am now, however, completely converted, and that by the best of all arguments, *viz.* ocular demonstration and personal experience. I now find myself in more robust health than I have experienced for years, my wounds are all healed, and I have become to my friends, really and absolutely, without any figure of language, "a marvel and a show."

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

Your very obliged and
sincere friend,

REGINALD J. BLEWITT.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

SIR :

As a proof of the power possessed by your discoveries, I beg to offer you a statement of my case. I had been afflicted with gout for the last fifteen years; and, previous to consulting you, I felt a conviction that I could not live long, and was unable to walk without assist-

ance; and, at every movement of my body, I felt great pain, and even when the fit of gout was off, I was unable to walk. Hearing of your success in the treatment of different diseases, I applied to you for relief, and after the application of your remedies to my shoulders and chest, my leg, and both feet, the acrid matter flowed from them in considerable quantity. The swellings reduced as the matter flowed. The pain left me altogether after I inhaled a short time, and in a few days I was enabled to wear leather shoes, which previously I could not do. I am now, after three months, thank God, better than I have been for many years, my appetite returned, and I can eat, drink, and sleep. From being very corpulent, I am much reduced in size, and I walked three miles yesterday.

I am, Sir,

Your grateful and obedient servant,

NATH. HIGGS.

Pimlico, August 7, 1830.

SIR :

Since I have left off attending to your practice I have been enabled to attend to my business. I am frequently obliged to be up till two or three o'clock in the morning, to attend to my brewing, and I am happy to say that I have

not felt the slightest inconvenience or return of gout, and I am happy to say that I am getting stronger and more active every day.

I am, Sir,

Your very grateful and obedient servant,

NATHANIEL HIGGS.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

24, Grafton-street, July 24, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

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

I am, dear Sir,

Your very obliged, humble servant,

HENRY PELHAM HENEAGE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

49, Dorset-street, Portman-square, London,

July 1st, 1830.

SIR :

In the autumn of 1819, being then seventeen years of age, I caught a severe cold, which

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

From this period until 1825, no remedy was employed, as time alone, it was supposed, could effect a cure, and I continued regularly to suffer for about four or five times each year. In this

year I applied to the late Dr. B., an eminent physician in Dublin, where I then resided. After inquiring very minutely into the origin and nature of my disease, he prescribed some drops to be taken at bed-time, the effect of which was intended to cause perspiration. This remedy, like the others I had previously tried, proved also ineffectual, and my case was then considered hopeless.

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

During the whole of last year I suffered but slight attacks. In January the present year, I

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

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

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

perienced for many years ; and I take the opportunity of acknowledging the very eminent service rendered to me by Mr. St. John Long.

WILLIAM CONWAY.

Bensham Lodge, Surrey,

26th of July 1830.

DEAR SIR :

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

I had seen the danger and tediousness attending recovery from this evil in others, and after suffering much from pain and a feeling of suffocation during one night and part of next morning, with total inability to swallow, from the size of the lump in my throat, your application, on being made for a minute or two on the outside of my neck, brought the inflammation to the surface of the skin and broke the ulcer within, which of course diminished the pain much, and enabled me by two o'clock to take luncheon. I eat with some pain still. In the evening you were so kind as to call and make a similar application, which lessened per-

ceptibly the difficulty of swallowing. Next morning, most certainly, not the slightest pain, or even appearance of internal or external inflammation remained.

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

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

Your obliged,

H. MACDONALD.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

From Mrs. General Ashworth.

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

July 27, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

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

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

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

I beg to say, that one of the under servants had a similar attack at the same time, and pre-

ferred calling in a surgeon. She kept her bed a week, and was at least another recovering her strength.

I remain your most obedient,

M. ASHWORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

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

Dunstable, April 16, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

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

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS LLOYD.

John St. John Long, Esq.

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

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

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

8, Duke Street, Manchester Square,

June 9, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR :

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

Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

THOMAS LLOYD.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

Great George Street, Westminster,

6th August, 1830.

DEAR SIR :

In compliance with your request, I have pleasure in stating that I have derived benefit from

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

This you considered (as other persons whom I have consulted have done) to be a local inflammation in the throat. The application you made to the exterior surface of it, did for some time produce a discharge through the skin, but unlike an ordinary blister, when the inflammatory matter was apparently abstracted, the very same application continued, had the effect of healing the skin.

This effect I have seen in other cases. I have also seen its extraordinary power of extracting and subduing recent and violent inflammation

of the throat, arising from sudden colds. During the time I was under your care, I took no internal medicine, and yet my digestion was better than usual, and my general health improved.

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

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SPOTTESWOOD,*

of Spotteswood House, Lander, N. B.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

From Mrs. General Ashworth.

Hall Place, St. John's Wood,

August 29, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

I beg leave to forward a statement of the extraordinarily quick manner in which both my husband and self were recovered when attacked by the unpleasant disorder just now so prevalent in London.

On Tuesday last, I was suddenly seized with sickness, shivering, and pain in my head and all my limbs, accompanied by so much fever, as

* This gentleman is now perfectly well.

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

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

I remain, dear Sir,

Your's truly,

M. ASH WORTH.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

From the Marchioness of Ormond.

Kilkenny, January 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR:

As I was obliged to leave England before your trial came on, and shall not have it in my power to return in time to attend it, I write that you may rest assured that my absence does not proceed from any change of opinion in regard to your system and most valuable discovery, which I hope will in time

be fairly appreciated. I am happy to say my daughter has never had the slightest return of her headaches, and I never saw her in such good health as she has been since you saw her, for which I feel most thankful, and am very sorry I am not able to state in person how much I feel indebted to you for your care and attention to her.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your sincere friend, and much obliged,

G. L. ORMOND.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

be truly appreciated. I am happy to say my daughter has never had the slightest return of her headaches, and I never saw her in such good health as she has been since you saw her, for which I feel most thankful, and am very sorry I am not able to state in person how much I feel indebted to you for your care and attention to her.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your sincere friend and obliged,

G. L. ORMOND.

ON THE

To John St. John Long, Esq.

INQUEST

ON

THE LATE MISS CATHERINE CASHIN;

27th & 30th August 1830.

he do for you?—He treated me as his patient according to his system.
Did he make any wound or sore on any part of you?
—Several.

Whereabouts?—On my chest, on my left side, on my back, and on my temples also.

Did you recover under his care?—Certainly.
Did you call in any other assistance or advice, or recover under his care?—Entirely under his care.
COURT HOUSE,
August 27th, 1830.

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

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

Q. What is your christian name?—A. Matilda.
You are a single lady?—Yes.
Do you live with your family?—With my brother.
Where?—No. 30, North Bank, Regent's Park.

Do you know Mr. Long, the gentleman whose name has been mentioned here?—I was a patient of his.
How long have you been under his care?—Some time.

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

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

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

Were they men of eminence in that art?—Certainly.
In what way did Mr. Long treat you? What did

he do for you?—He treated me as his patient according to his system.

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

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

Did you recover under his care?—Certainly.

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

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

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

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

Having left attending him?—Yes.

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

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

(*By the Coroner.*) What induced you to imagine that you were consumptive?—I heard that it had been so stated by the medical men who attended me. The medical gentleman who attended me when I was confined to my bed, stated that nothing would do me good but change of air. I heard his opinion. The medical

gentleman so stated to my friends, and they told the servant, who told me that it was his decided opinion that I could not live long.

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

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

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

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

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

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

saw anybody appear in better health than you do now." When he attended me I was very ill indeed, and kept my bed.

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

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

Did the sores affect your inside?—Not in the least. They were not, perhaps, very bad sores?—They were sore.

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

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

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

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

I believe your servant told you that the doctor had

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will you favour us with the name of any person?—

Miss Roxbrough; she was cured by Mr. Long.

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

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

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

What it was composed of you were not informed?

—No.

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

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

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

—Did he use it himself?—Sometimes.

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

Did he give you any dressing, Miss Christian?—No, not any thing; but the same which the other young ladies had, which was merely a cabbage leaf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*)—You called on Mr. Long occasionally, when you thought proper?—Yes; the way I saw Miss Cashin was by merely calling on Mr. Long.

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

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

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

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

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

A pint at a time?—Oh, dear me, not quite so much as that.

You would not be afraid, from what you have heard, of undergoing the operation again?—Not in the least.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Now you have experienced it, would you have any hesitation in undergoing it again?—Not the slightest. I would cheerfully undergo the same thing to receive the same benefit.

Would you have any hesitation to recommend any of your relations or friends?—Not the least. I have recommended several.

(*By a Juror.*) Will you allow me to ask, whether he made any difference, in applying a heavier hand to one and a lighter to another?—None.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) In what state did the deceased appear when you last saw her?—When I saw the deceased last, she appeared to me to be a very unhealthy subject.

On what day did you see her?—Last Wednesday fortnight, I will not be positive as to the day: I am not certain as to the day.

If the deceased had recovered, would you have thought she would have recovered from consumption?—I never was there when she was there.

Did you consider, when you saw her, that she was in consumption?—I was not able to tell from her appearance whether she was in a consumption or not,

therefore I cannot say whether she would recover from consumption.

Have you any opinion from what you saw?—No. I only thought from her appearance that she was very unhealthy; but I could not tell precisely what her complaint was. It was impossible for me to say what her complaint was.

(*By a Juror.*) At the time you saw her, when you say she appeared to be a very unhealthy person, had she been some days under Mr. Long's system?—I did not inquire; I believe she had.

During what period had you a severe cough before you applied to Mr. Long?—I had a very bad cough for two months. Several times during my life I have had a bad cough, and a constant pain in my chest. Three years ago I had a very bad cough indeed, and was blistered.

How long did the cough last, three years ago?—During the whole of the winter.

Did you recover through the application of Mr. Long's system?—Yes. I recovered from the pain in my chest. I was afflicted with a constant pain in my chest, with a constant irritation in my chest. It always pained me when I walked up and down stairs.

Do you know of any person being cured who had a confirmed consumption?—It is impossible for me to say whether a person had a consumption or not; but as another proof that mine was a consumption, I should state, that I have lost my mother in a consumption, and the medical attendants stated that it was a consumption; and I have lost my sister in a consumption, and my brother in a consumption.

Were all their symptoms like those which have affected you?—I cannot say; I have lost my mother, sister, and brother, all in a consumption.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you expectorate freely before you applied to Mr. Long?—Not freely, because it pained me very much. It was not free.

Was there a considerable quantity?—I used to bring up a great deal in the morning; I was very much troubled with a cough.

Was there any appearance of blood?—I have seen blood about three times.

Did you perspire during the night?—Very much; only during the last illness.

Did you spit up hard lumps?—I certainly did; when I used to expectorate into the water it sunk to the bottom.

You say, Mr. Long made an application to your temples?—Yes.

Did that produce a fluid like new cream from your head?—I cannot say that it did.

(*By a Juror.*) You live in North Bank?—Yes.

That is a healthy spot. I am happy to see you look so well.

You say that Mr. Long took the sponge in his hand and rubbed the part affected, and that that removed the skin from the place he applied it to?—Yes.

Do you think, if he had taken the sponge and applied it to any part which was not affected, that it would likewise have removed the skin?—No, quite the contrary; the same application where I had pain took away the skin; but where I did not feel any pain, it took no more effect than a drop of cold water.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did the skin become of a dark

brown colour?—No, the same application produced the sore and took away the inflammation, and removed the pain. As the inflammation went away so the sore healed, although it was rubbed every day in the same way, by means of which the sore had been produced.

Then it does not cast off an eschar?—No, it took away the inflammation.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mr. Long tell you where the pain was?—I told Mr. Long where the pain was.

I understand, that as to some of his patients he finds out where the pain is?—Yes, he does.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask you, whether the matter you spit into the basin sunk to the bottom and there remained?—It sunk to the bottom.

Did you observe what became of it?—Those lumps I spoke of, which I expectorated, they sunk to the bottom; and when the water was emptied away, they stuck to the bottom of the vessel.

(*By a Juror.*) Then your pain must have been very bad when you went to Mr. Long's?—I had a very bad pain indeed in the chest, and I went to Mr. Long's for the pain that I suffered.

Were you subject to fits and convulsions?—Very bad convulsions indeed.

Have you suffered from a fall?—I cannot say that I have fallen down.

Have you broken any of your ribs?—Not to the best of my knowledge. I do not think any of my ribs have been broken.

Now you are well, would you go to Mr. Long's and submit to the same means?—I would willingly un-

dergo any of his means, because they would take no effect on me, as I am well.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Being now well, you would willingly go to Mr. Long's and submit to his means, because, being well, they would have no effect upon you?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Being intimate with Mr. Long, are you in the habit of making morning calls upon him?—Sometimes I call upon Mr. Long. I call upon Mr. Long perhaps once in a month or two.

Have you seen him since this investigation took place?—I have not seen him until I saw him in his own Practice-room.

When?—On Sunday.

And did he request you to come forward?—Yes, he requested me to come forward with his other patients.

You called upon him on Sunday?—I received a note from Mr. Long, requesting me to attend with his other patients, and I called on Mr. Long on Sunday to know what I was to attend for.

How long is it since you have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Long at your own house?—I do not know.

He frequently calls?—He never called but once.

Did you ever ask Mr. Long what he thought of Miss Cashin?—Never.

Did he ever mention Miss Cashin to you?—Never: I did not know the young lady's name.

Did he not mention her name to you on Sunday?—On Sunday he never mentioned her name to me.

I think you had been present when she was there?—I saw her once, but did not know who she was.

(*By the Coroner.*) What was the occasion of your

making the application when you were well?—To prove whether it would take any effect.

So that you had some doubt about it?—I had been informed of it, and I wished to prove whether the same application which produced the sore would not make the sore when I was well.

(*By a Juror.*) What induced you to go to Mr. Long to try the experiment?—I said I would go, to prove whether it was the case; whether the thing which had cured me and produced a sore, would not take effect on me when I was well.

When did that occur to you?—Within the last six months.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was it within the last six days?—Oh no, not within the last six days. I had not been to Mr. Long's for some time.

(*By a Juror.*) Mr. Long never told you what the ingredients were, or what you inhaled?—No.

Yet he bound you down to secrecy?—Yes.

(*By the Coroner.*) You say it is perfectly tasteless?—It is like nothing I ever tasted before: It is different from any thing I ever had before.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You were asked whether this was or not water? Was it used in the patients' room, where they were all undergoing the application at the time?—Yes.

Out of the same vessel, and the same materials, that they had all applied to them?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Were they ill or well?—All ill.

How do you know that they did not go for an experiment?—If they went for an experiment, how was it that it would not produce a sore upon me as well as upon them? They were all ill.

Did you see any of the sores?—I saw the sores being rubbed at the same time, and out of the same vessel, and the same liquid which produced a sore upon them took no effect on me.

Would you have any objection, if Mr. Long brought the liquid here, to be rubbed now?—I do not think Mr. Long would bring it.

When Mr. Long bound you to secrecy, was it as to the operation or the ingredients?—As to the operation, not to say what it was. But since that, it has been explained the way the patients are operated upon, and it is no longer any use my saying that I will not say what the operation was.

Do you think you were bound in honour not to tell any of your friends?—I did not tell them what was done to me during the time I was there. Of course, when I said I would not say what was done in Mr. Long's room, I did not tell.

You have no objection to undergo it again?—Not the slightest.

When Mr. Long bound you down to secrecy, you did not know what the application was?—I did not know.

He did not tell you?—He did not.

(*The Coroner.*) You may go now, Ma'am; I am very sorry you have been detained so long.—(*Miss Christian.*) Pray do not say anything about that. I am happy to come forward to do justice to a man who has done justice to me.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Your name is Matilda Christian; you are a single woman, and reside at No. 30, North Bank, Regent's Park. You say that you are a patient of Mr. Long. Your complaint was considered consump-

tion. *You have been under the care previously of eminent medical men. Mr. Long made several sores on you on the chest, on the left side, and the back, and on the temples. You recovered entirely under his care, and the recovery is most decidedly to the satisfaction of you and your friends.* The sores mentioned brought away a part of the surface or outer skin with the inflammation. You have left the care of Mr. Long for six months. *That you had a very bad cough ; that you had been in a bad state of health from a child. You heard that your medical attendant had said that nothing but change of air would do you good.* There are no marks left on your person in consequence of the sores ; they are not perceptible except when you are very cold. The sores did not affect your stomach at all. While under Mr. Long's care, you walked from home to Mr. Long's at Harley Street, *but before that you were confined to your bed. Mr. Thomas, of Leicester Place, was your medical attendant.* You were rubbed and you inhaled, and you underwent the same operation that the deceased did. Miss Roxbrough was cured by Mr. Long of a complication of diseases, and by precisely the same means. You were rubbed with a liquid ; you were not informed what it was composed of ; it was used with a sponge ; Mr. Long took the sponge in his hand, sometimes his assistants applied the sponge. He gave you no dressing except a cabbage leaf. The same application was made to all his patients on whom the sores were produced, as you were informed by the patients ; it produced an immediate sore ; it took the surface of the skin off. You made an engagement to keep secret Mr. Long's practice ; you signed a book. You met the deceased at Mr.

Long's when you called at his house as a visitor. Inflammation, blood, and matter, were produced by the wounds. You would willingly undergo the like treatment again, and you would recommend your friends to Mr. Long's care to receive the same benefit. You say, the deceased looked very unhealthy when you saw her. You think you saw her on Wednesday fortnight last; you believe she had then been some days under Mr. Long's care.

You lost your father, mother, brother, and sister, by consumption, and their symptoms were similar to yours. You expectorated, but not freely. You have seen blood but three times. You perspired very much at night only during the last illness. You brought up hard lumps, which sunk in water; they stuck to the bottom of the vessel. Being now well, you would willingly go to Mr. Long's and submit to any of his means, because, being well, his application would have no effect on you. Since you have been well you have been to Mr. Long's, and his application then had no effect. You underwent the same to prove the fact. The experiment was tried on you in the practice-room, with the same liquid as was at that time being used on the patients who were then in the room with you, and had sores. You went by accident, not by appointment.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

MR. REGINALD JAMES BLEWITT

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

Q. What are you, Sir?—A. A solicitor.

Where do you reside?—I am staying at Brighton ; I am not practising at present ; I am residing at Brighton ; I came up for the purpose of giving evidence on this inquest on hearing of it.

Do you know Mr. Long?—I do.

How long have you known him?—Since the 3d of February last.

Did you attend him in consequence of any complaint that you were afflicted with?—I did.

What was the complaint?—I met with an accident, in the first instance, in going from Dover to Boulogne, and being very studious in my profession, and from other circumstances, I did not at the time attend to it ; in consequence of that great debility ensued, and the glands in the different parts of my body began to swell.

Was that debility arising from the unattended wound and the swelling of the glands?—Exactly so ; and my digestion was also much impaired.

What course of treatment did Mr. Long use towards you?—In the first instance, he made an application to my wound ; at the time I went to him the wound was attended with great inflammation, and it showed symptoms of erysipelas, and it was very painful. The first application that he made was painful for two hours ; it then went away, and the wound, in the course of the following day, began to assume a better appearance.

What did Mr. Long apply ; was it a sort of liquid, which he put on with a sponge?—Exactly so ; I also inhaled at the same time.

At first, you say, it was attended with considerable pain ; that the first application occasioned you pain

for about two hours, and after that the pain ceased, and the wound began to put on a healthy appearance?

—Yes; the pain caused by the application went away.

After two hours you were quite out of pain?—Exactly so.

And the wound assumed a healthy appearance?—Yes.

Did you go on for some time applying to Mr. Long?—Yes; I attended him every day for six months, and had the application every day.

Did you also inhale at the same time?—I did.

When you were in attendance, were there also a great many other patients?—A great many.

Were they attended at the same time?—Yes.

Did it appear to you that the same liquid was used to all?—I am quite sure of it.

Was any portion of the liquid applied to any other part of you except that which had the sore?—Not in the first instance.

Was it at all?—Yes, by my own desire.

Were those parts of you perfectly sound and healthy?—I had it, in the first instance, applied to my breast, because I fancied it would strengthen my digestive organs, and it produced a discharge, rather a trifling one.

By whom were you recommended to try that application?—I was recommended by the patients, as we conversed together from time to time.

Then do I understand you rightly, that it was not at Mr. Long's request, but at the suggestion of other patients in the room?—I asked to have it done.

What effect did that application produce to other parts where there was no wound?—On my breast it

produced a discharge; it was rather a trifling discharge; it remained open for a few days, and by continuing the application it healed of itself.

You say that you continued the application, and that it healed it?—Yes; the same that made it, healed it. I then had it applied between my shoulders.

What effect did that produce?—It produced a very great discharge from those parts.

How long did that discharge continue?—A fortnight, perhaps.

By the use of these means did you become better or worse?—Better, considerably.

Perfectly re-established?—Yes; I could eat and drink any thing I liked, and the wound in my back also healed up by continuing the same application.

Was the wound in your leg healed, and your general state of health re-established by that which you had from Mr. Long?—My general state of health is completely re-established, and the wound in my leg is healed; the wound covered a considerable space (I can tell you the size of it), and from time to time there were various openings made in the wound; I should think it comprised a space as large as this book altogether; as large as a duodecimo volume.

Did that become cured?—It is all healed now, except a space of about a pin's head.

Had you, before you went to Mr. Long's, been under the care of a very eminent medical operator?—I had.

Did that gentleman give you hopes of recovery, or did he give you up?—I cannot say he said any thing to me about it, and therefore what I state would not be strictly speaking evidence; but I understood he

considered my case as one of the most desperate cases of the kind that he ever saw; that I was told by another medical man who attended him in consultation.

(*By a Juror.*) I am desirous to ask you, whether your hearing was also improved by the application at Mr. Long's?—Undoubtedly.

Was an application made to your ear?—No.

Had Mr. Long a great many patients while you were there?—A great number.

Was the room filled?—Yes.

As some went out, others came in?—Yes, always.

Was the room as large as this?—There are plenty of rooms in Mr. Long's house.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you ever apply any part of this lotion to other places than those you have mentioned?—In the first instance, I had it rubbed all round my wound, and it seemed to mark out the boundaries of the wound: it seemed to define, with a sort of red mark, the precise boundaries of the wound, and it did not affect the parts around it that were sound. I should state, that I had had the wound ever since August 1828.

(*By a Juror.*) What is the name of the medical man you allude to?—I would rather not mention the name. I came here to speak the truth, and I do not wish to do any person an injury.

(*A Juror.*) There would be no injury done by naming the person.

(*The Coroner.*) I do not know that it is material. He had the advice of a medical gentleman; that gentleman failed in making a cure, and he had recourse to another gentleman, and he cured him by some application which he made to his leg.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) As far as applies to me, it would be to the interest of my client that the person should be named; because, where he had failed and my client had succeeded, it would be a great trophy for him.

(*Mr. Blewitt.*) This eminent medical man saw me but once. The person who told me of this eminent medical man, who was called in consultation with him, that medical man had attended me for two or three months, and he had told me that the eminent medical man had considered my case was one of the most desperate cases he ever saw. He was called in and he gave his opinion, and recommended a course to be pursued which put me in very violent pain. It did me no good, and brought on erysipelas inflammation. It was under these circumstances that I went to Mr. Long.

(*By a Juror.*) Who was the gentleman who attended you?—I must decline naming the gentleman.

Was your case a case of consumption?—I never pretended it was a case of consumption.

Was it from free living?—I should rather think it was from abstinence. I used to go for twelve hours without eating at all; but after I had been to Mr. Long I recovered my appetite, and took to drinking porter and ale.

Does Mr. Long recommend free living?—He does. I ought to mention, that during the time my back was discharging in the way I have described, in the course of three weeks, in about that time, I increased nearly a stone in weight, while my back was discharging.

Which do you think done you good, eating and drinking, or Mr. Long's application?—I think both;

and in answer to that I would make one further observation: till I went to Mr. Long I could not get any appetite; it was Mr. Long's mode of treatment that gave me an appetite.

Do you think it was Mr. Long's mode of treatment that gave you an appetite?—Yes. Before I went to him I had hardly any appetite at all, and from that time my appetite began to improve, till at last I could eat and drink in the way I have described; and till that I had no appetite at all, I could not eat a mutton chop.

Did Mr. Long use the application about your head; did he produce that spot upon your forehead?—No, he did not; it is a mere common eruption that I have been troubled with. I consider myself to be rather of a strenuous constitution, and at times my body has been perfectly covered with spots.

Then you do not consider that Mr. Long's remedy has done that any good?—Yes, I do.

It has not perfectly cured you?—It has done what I have described.

We have been told by one of his patients, that he has rubbed his own face with this liquid?—I have seen him rub his own face.

Perhaps you have not been to Mr. Long's lately?—I came up on Wednesday night.

What means have you of ascertaining what is the application he is using?—I have no knowledge whatever about it; I have no knowledge of any kind whatever.

Are you sure it is the same kind, the same identical stuff used to all the patients?—I have seen it poured out of the same bottle.

Did you see any person come there in health?—I do not suppose that they were in health if they came there to be cured.

Have you seen any body on whom it has produced the same effects as it has upon you?—Yes; I have never heard of any case in which it has failed to do good.

Then you have not tried it as an experiment?—Yes, I have rubbed it over my face since yesterday morning.

I think you said it was suggested to you by a young lady to have it applied to your chest?—No, I did not say a young lady. A patient in the room said that he had been troubled with indigestion, and he said that he had derived great benefit from it, therefore I had it applied to me; but my great wish was to have my wound cured, which I could not get cured in any other manner.

I think you said you had it applied to your back?—Yes, and it made a sore on my back; and the more sore it was the more I had it rubbed, and it ultimately ended in healing it.

Do you think the other medical gentleman wished to make you a customer of Mr. Long?—No; I mentioned to him that I was going to Mr. Long, and he said I might exercise my own discretion. He is an honourable man, and did not care whether I went to Mr. Long or not. He wished me to exercise my own free will upon the subject; he did not wish me to continue under his care against my own inclination. I had called in the eminent medical man to whom I have alluded, I called him in consultation with the other gentleman. He considered my case was beyond

any human means, because every thing had been tried. I had been above eighteen months ill. I wanted to get my wound cured if I could. I only saw the eminent medical man once; and after having been treated according to the mode he prescribed, I became much worse, and I did not think it necessary to pay a further fee to make me worse.

He did not tell you to go to Mr. Long?—No, I went to Mr. Long from my own free-will.

How did you hear of him?—I heard of him in conversation.

Were you recommended to him?—Yes. Several cases were mentioned to me in which he had been successful. I exercised my own discretion. I came here to state the effect which has been produced from going to Mr. Long; I have nothing to do with any thing else.

Then you had not confidence in your eminent medical man?—I consulted the eminent medical man before I went to Mr. Long, and it was in consequence of finding these eminent medical men could do me no good that I went to Mr. Long.

I suppose it is not possible for you to tell what were the ingredients of which this liquid was composed?—No, I do not know; I know nothing of medical or chemical subjects.

Did you hear of Mr. Long by advertisement?—Certainly not. I believe Mr. Long never advertised in his life. I heard, in one instance, of Mr. Braithwaite, who had been cured by Mr. Long, and that was one thing which drew my attention to it.

You say that you attended on Mr. Long?—Yes.

Then you never was so bad as not to be able to go

out?—I used to go in a coach: I could scarcely cross the room.

You were not so bad as to keep your bed?—I was as bad as a man would wish to be without being quite confined to my bed. After I returned from visiting him, I rested the whole of the day on a sofa-bed. I went to him, because his practice was that he did not go out, and I was obliged to go to him. I thought it was better to risk my life in that way than to continue in the desperate state I was in.

Perhaps, if you had not been so abstemious, you would not have been so ill?—I cannot tell.

Did you find the application affect your stomach or your bowels? You said it improved your digestion?—My bowels came into a better state.

You have not been particularly disturbed in your studious avocations since?—Never.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mr. Reginald James Blewitt: You say you are a solicitor, but you are not at present practising. You say you reside at Brighton; that you have known Mr. Long since the 3d of February. You attended him in consequence of having met *with an accident in the leg, and being very debilitated, with swelling of the glands and general weakness*. He applied a liquid matter, which he put on with a sponge to the wound in the leg. At first you were in considerable pain. The application for about two hours increased the pain, and after that it was removed, and also took away the pain which you originally had, and the next day the wound assumed a more healthy appearance. You attended him every day for six months, and had the application continued every day; you also inhaled at the same time. A

great many other patients were also in attendance at the same time. You say you are quite sure that the same liquid was used to all. The liquid was also applied, by your own desire, to other parts besides your leg. You had it applied to your chest, understanding from others that it would strengthen your digestive organs. It produced a discharge, rather a trifling one: on continuing the application, the wound healed. You had it then applied between the shoulders: it produced a very great discharge from those parts, and it continued a fortnight, perhaps. After the use of these means you became perfectly recovered, and can eat and drink any thing that you like. The wound on your back also healed by continuing the same application. Your general state of health has been quite re-established by Mr. Long's treatment. The wound in the leg was as large as a duodecimo volume; it is all healed now, except about the space of a pin's head. You had previously been under the care of a surgeon, and took the advice of a very eminent medical operator. *You were told by your regular medical attendant, who consulted with the gentleman alluded to, that the last-mentioned gentleman considered your case the worst he had ever seen.* You say, your hearing was also improved after the application. There was no application to your ears. Mr. Long has a great number of patients. The application did not affect the parts which were sound round about the wound. You have had this wound since August, 1828. You never pretended that you had consumption. You have no knowledge of what the liquid used was composed, and it was used to all

from the same vessel. The application never disturbed your stomach.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MRS. JANE SHARPE

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

Q. Will you favour me with your Christian name?

—A. Jane.

Where do you live in town?—42, York Terrace, Regent's Park.

Your husband, we understand, is a General in his Majesty's service?—Yes.

Were you at any time afflicted with a consumptive complaint?—I believe I was in a consumption.

Had you been attended by medical men of considerable professional eminence?—I had.

How long?—A few weeks.

Did your health improve under the care of those medical gentlemen or not?—No.

You say, you believe your complaint was consumption. Did those medical men give you that opinion?

—They said they thought there was great danger. That was not said to me; they did not tell me so. I believe that was their opinion.

After being under their care for some time, did you apply to Mr. Long?—I did.

When about was it that you applied to Mr. Long?—Nearly three months ago.

What course did he pursue with you; did you inhale?—Yes.

Did he use any thing to you externally?—Yes.

What was that?—An application he uses to all his patients.

Was it a liquid or a solid substance?—It was a liquid.

Whereabouts was that liquid applied?—To my chest and back.

What effect did it produce; did it occasion any sore?—It produced a great deal of inflammation.

Was there any discharge?—Yes.

Was there any removal of the skin; did it come off at all; or any wound?—No.

In the course of Mr. Long's application did you become better or worse?—Considerably better.

Are you still under his care, or have you discontinued attending upon him?—I am still under his care.

When did you go to him last?—Yesterday morning.

And have you been under his care, and continued so, with the knowledge and approbation of the General?—Certainly.

When you went to Mr. Long's house, were there a great number of patients there besides yourself?—A great number; many that I knew.

Were they all treated in the same manner as you were?—Yes.

Did you ever see Miss Cashin there?—Yes.

Was she treated exactly in the same manner as the other patients?—I believe so.

There appeared no difference between the treatment of the one and the other?—Not in the least.

Was Miss Cashin's mother in the habit of coming with her?—Yes.

Did you ever hear her or her mother complain to Mr. Long, or any other person, that Miss Cashin was perfectly well, and that she ought not to be treated in such a manner; did you ever hear such an observation made by either of them?—No.

On the contrary, did they both seem satisfied with the mode of treatment he was using?—Perfectly so.

Did you ever converse at all with Miss Cashin or her mother?—Very often.

Now, were these ladies free spoken, and easy in the delivery of their opinions?—Yes.

Was there any appearance of fear or hesitation about them, which would make them not communicate any complaint if they had one to make?—Not in the least.

Did it ever happen to you, to have any lotion applied to you where there was no complaint externally?—Yes.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Have you had any conversation with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin?—Yes.

When did the first conversation take place?—I do not recollect.

Did Mr. Long state his opinion of her disease? Was the conversation with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin before her death or after her death?—After her death.

Will you be kind enough to state the substance of the conversation?—I do not know the particulars.

Did Mr. Long state that Miss Cashin had died under the care of any other person?—(*The Coroner.*) You had better get what he did say.—I do not think he said any thing about that; I heard that she had been under the care of another person, but I cannot speak to it.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You did not hear Mr. Long say that any person had killed her?—No.

Did Mr. Long state to you the cause of her death?—No.

Will you be kind enough to state, as nearly as you can recollect, what passed between you and Mr. Long on the subject of Catherine Cashin's death, as near as you can recollect?—I do not recollect any thing particular. We were all speaking of it, myself and the other patients: we were all speaking of it generally.

Do you not recollect that Mr. Long attributed her death to a particular cause?—Yes.

Will you be kind enough to state the cause?—To a complaint in the stomach.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Did Mr. Long, in his conversation, tell you that he had been desirous to see her after her death, but the woman of the house, Mrs. Roddis, prevented him?—No.

Did he tell you that he had taken every care of her that his skill and judgment enabled him to do?—He did not tell me so, but I am sure he did.

Did he tell you to what he attributed the cause of the present inquiry?—Did he say anything about jealousy of young and inferior persons in the profession?—I do not recollect it.

(*By a Juror.*)—Mr. Long's practice is extensive: do you know whether he has a partner or not?—No, I do not know; I have only attended him as a patient.

Pray do you know whether, at the year's end, he makes any discount to his patients or not?—I know nothing about it.

Do you consider yourself perfectly cured?—I am still a patient.

Do you consider that you have been benefited by him?—Considerably.

(*General Sharpe.*) I am quite sure this young lady can tell you nothing more than I can, and she is very delicate, therefore perhaps you will permit her to withdraw.

(*By a Juror.*) Were you ever so ill that you could not attend Mr. Long?—Never.

You were not so ill as to be obliged to keep your bed since you attended him?—No.

Had you restless nights and no sleep?—Yes.

Did you know Miss Cashin before she went to Mr. Long?—No.

How did you get your information of Mr. Long: were you recommended, or by what means were you induced to go to him?—A friend of General Sharpe's recommended him to take me to Mr. Long.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Mrs. Jane Sharpe: you are the wife of General Sharpe, of 42, York Terrace, Regent's Park. You say that you believe that you were in a consumption. You have been attended by men of considerable professional eminence for a few weeks: your health you do not think improved under their care: you believe they thought you were in danger. You applied to Mr. Long about three months ago. You inhaled. He used the application which he uses to all his other patients externally: it was a liquid. It was applied to your chest and back, and you say it produced a great deal of inflammation and a considerable discharge. The skin did not come off: there was no wound. You became considerably better in

the course of Mr. Long's treatment. You are still under his care. You went to him last yesterday morning, and you continue under his care with the approbation of the General. There were a great number of patients at Mr. Long's house; many that you knew: they were all treated in the same manner you were. You saw Miss Cashin there; she was treated, as you believe, as the other patients were. Her mother used to come with her. You never heard either of them say that she was perfectly well, and ought not to be treated in such a manner: on the contrary, they both seemed perfectly satisfied with the mode of treatment used. You very often conversed with Miss Cashin the elder and her mother: they were free spoken and easy in the delivery of their opinion. There was no apparent fear about them, which would prevent them making any complaint had they any to make. You have had conversations with Mr. Long respecting Miss Cashin's case after her death. You do not recollect the time of the first conversation: you cannot state the substance of that conversation; you do not remember the particulars. You did not hear Mr. Long say that any other medical man had killed her: he did not state the cause of her death. You say you were speaking to Mr. Long on the subject of the deceased's death with the other ladies: he attributed her death to a complaint in the stomach. You consider you have been benefited by Mr. Long's treatment.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

GENERAL SHARPE

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

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Matthew.

You are a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service?—Yes.

The lady who has just left the room is your wife?—She is.

Was she some months ago in an ill state of health?—She has been from an early period in the spring in a very delicate state of health.

Did you cause her to be attended by eminent men in the medical profession?—In her journey to town, in the month of May, she caught a severe cold, which brought on inflammation to so great a degree, that at the earnest solicitation of her father I called on Sir Anthony Carlisle, who prescribed for her. He gave no opinion at the time; but in the course of a few days, when I was making preparations towards her comfort, her father came to me, and informed me that Sir Anthony Carlisle thought the case was so far gone, that he considered the case was hopeless, and he did not think I need put myself to any further expense: which opinion was confirmed by Sir Anthony Carlisle when I met him accidentally, and I believe he recommended me to take her home to die. I am not quite sure of that.

I am desired to ask you, sir, whether Sir Anthony Carlisle told you what species of decline it was?—It was to her father, who was a very acute man, that Sir Anthony Carlisle said she was in that state of

debility; and, in addition to that, I should mention (it is of no consequence to the case), that she had lost one sister and her mother with the same complaint, and Sir Anthony Carlisle knew of the fact, that it was a family complaint: I do not know the technical terms. In the course of my consultation with Sir Anthony Carlisle he recommended me to take her into the country, and I took her to the vicinity of Seven Oaks two days after the consultation; and there she continued so ill, that my friends recommended me to have further medical assistance, and Sir Alexander Creighton happened to be there and I applied to him. I consulted Sir Alexander Creighton. He did not pronounce it, in the first instance, to be a consumption: he said he hoped it would prove that the pain in the chest was merely muscular, and I was recommended by him to put on a blister. I had no opportunity of seeing him afterwards, as he was then going to Petersburg to his daughter, who was married there. He went away the next day. According to his advice, I brought her back immediately again to town, and applied a blister according to his prescription.

Did either of the medical gentlemen speak of any application to Mrs. Sharpe by means of an instrument called the stethoscope?—No; the blister was applied. In consequence of the blister being applied, the pain which was on that side flew directly to the back. In short, the complaint increased in spite of it, and it was at that moment that her father gave me that account. I had not got the opinion of Sir Anthony Carlisle till I had come back. She continued for

three or four days to get so much worse ; and except when she went to sleep from the fatigue of coughing, I believe she was never asleep, and you might have washed yourself in her linen, the perspiration was so *copious*. She was seen in this situation by a brother-in-law of myself, who had lost both his wives by that complaint ; and he almost went down on his knees, and begged of me, as it was a hopeless case under regular treatment, he earnestly entreated me to apply to Mr. Long. I went to Mr. Long, in whom I had not the least faith, in order that it might not be said, in case of death, I had not tried what was reasonably proposed to me. If I thought there had been the least probability of her recovering, I should not have gone to Mr. Long at the moment ; I merely say that. She went to Mr. Long on the 14th of June, and on the 14th and 15th (I should say those two days), she felt more irritation than she had before ; but after inhaling on the third day her cough was so much altered, and having been in low spirits, myself and she having lost all hope, we positively laughed at one another, thinking there was a miraculous cure. You say that, on the third day her cough was so much altered and *decreased*, that you thought there was a miraculous cure ?—Yes : I beg to state, about ten days after visiting Mr. Long, she began to have the embrocation applied, the pain in her chest being still very severe, and she complained of constant pain. Afterwards, in the course of twenty-four hours, there was a material alteration in the pain in her chest. After being free from it for a time it came again. The application was again renewed, and gradually the

occurrence of the pain was at more distant periods; and I believe for the last four or five weeks I have not heard her complain of the pain, nor has she coughed to my knowledge. She was so very ill, that when she was getting better, I certainly began, from having no confidence, to have very great, and I had the curiosity that she should be weighed; and what gave me the greatest proof of the thing doing well was, that she has gained three or four pounds since the illness has gone off.

There is an instrument called the stethoscope, was that applied to her?—It was never applied to her; I never heard of it till she was very far gone; it was mentioned to me, but it was not by either of those gentlemen; I beg leave to say, that I knew nothing of Mr. Long. Mrs. Sharpe, when she went there, found a great many respectable women there: she went there under the patronage of Lady Johnstone, who saved me a great deal of trouble in going, and I never spoke twenty words to Mr. Long. I paid him his money and got no per-centage back. It may be said, how could I come forward to support this case? I came forward to speak to facts within my own knowledge, having seen different members of a family going down to the grave from this complaint, having known several cases of the kind, and my wife having been cured of the disorder, with no pain to herself, and with great pleasure to me.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mrs. Sharpe make any alteration in her diet?—She has eaten and drank, and Mr. Long never restricted her, and never altered her diet at all: her appetite has increased.

Was her cough very troublesome at night?—She

coughed herself into a doze, and when she awoke again she began to cough. While we were at the house, I was under the obligation of sleeping in the same bed with her, and she passed the night as distressing as could be; she never ceased to cough till she was asleep, and never awoke without beginning to cough.

Had Mrs. Sharpe been in perfect health, would you have persuaded her to have gone to Mr. Long?—I did not go to Mr. Long till I thought nothing would do her good.

Would you, in your own opinion, have recommended her to go to Mr. Long, knowing she had relatives who died of consumption: would you have recommended her to undergo any operation to prevent that?—When I first heard of Mr. Long I had not much faith in him, and I never applied to him till I thought no other means would do: but I say, that if she was now to relapse, I think Mr. Long has done her great justice, and I would take her back to him.

Supposing Mrs. Sharpe was in perfect health, and had lost her mother and some relatives in a consumption, supposing she was in perfect health, and you heard of Mr. Long, would you go to him with Mrs. Sharpe, to undergo any operation to prevent her going off in the same way?—I never carry her to any body when she is in perfect health, I always prescribe for her myself. If she was ill again, knowing how much benefit she has received from Mr. Long, I would take her back to Mr. Long directly. I did not mean that she is to be cut or mangled, but I mean that she is to go to Mr. Long to undergo the same treatment as before; I believe she has been paid very great at-

tention. I myself state to you, upon my honour, that till within these four days I have not spoken twenty words to Mr. Long. I have said, perhaps, to Mr. Long, I thought Mrs. Sharpe was a little worse; and Mr. Long would say, "It is nothing, it will go off;" and I have found always she has come round.

Suppose Mrs. Sharpe was perfectly well, and Mr. Long had seen her, and had said "I think Mrs. Sharpe will be consumptive in two months if she does not undergo this operation," would you consent to it? Would you have that confidence in Mr. Long, as to permit it, supposing she was perfectly well?—As far as that case may be concerned, I would not have recommended that she should have done it. But I have seen too much of consumption; I have seen two young beautiful women carried to the grave. If, after what I have seen of Mr. Long's mode of treatment, if Mr. Long had said to me that Mrs. Sharpe was likely to go in the same way as those two ladies, most decidedly I would have allowed her. If the case of any other person had been going on by Mr. Long, and going on favourably, and Mr. Long had said that consumption was likely to take place with respect to Mrs. Sharpe, most decidedly I would have allowed her to have undergone it.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) I wish to ask you, when Sir Alexander Creighton thought it was a muscular pain, whether he was informed that the lady had rheumatism before, and whether any palpitation of the heart was apparent at that time to have affected the organ of the heart?—Sir Alexander Creighton had a long conversation with Mrs. Sharpe. He talked about her case to her. She was much affected and cried; but she

never told me what he said to her, except giving me hope from the application of the blister. But the impression on my mind was that he thought she was in danger.

Had she any expectoration?—She did not expectorate in a bason, because she would rather shut her eyes to her own disorder. My own and her wardrobe were not sufficient.

Did she ever complain of a pain in the heart?—Never, to my knowledge.

Did she ever complain of rheumatism?—I have heard her complain of rheumatism in her arms, but never in her body.

Did Mr. Long state to you that she was in a decline or a consumption?—What passed between me and Mr. Long I will detail to you: I went to Mr. Long, and after telling him the state of the case Mr. Long said, “I hope I can do her good; if I cannot, I will not undertake any thing at all.” He said, “If I find I cannot do her any good, I would advise you to take her to the sea-side, and then come back to me.” He saw her and felt her pulse, and looked at her, and said he thought she should begin inhaling. That was all, at the moment, that passed between us.

Are you acquainted with the character of the matter inhaled, whether she stated there was any taste?—I cannot tell. I tasted it: I am a very bad one for judging of taste: I cannot tell whether it was the taste of vinegar or port wine.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you see Miss Cashin?—I believe I saw her. I did not know her.

Had you any conversation with Mr. Long respecting her case?—Never: I never heard of the thing till

I saw it in the newspapers, and I thought that that was a partial report; and I went to Mr. Long, and told him I would come and give my opinion, in order that justice might be done to all parties.

Did he say anything to you respecting Miss Cashin's disease?—No.

Did Mr. Long state nothing on the subject?—He stated nothing on the subject; but I heard a gentleman in his house express an opinion on it.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you ever hear in what state Miss Cashin was?—No, I did not. If you wish to ask me about the appearance of wounds, I can state what Mrs. Sharpe's were; but I know nothing about Miss Cashin's case at all.

You do not know whether Miss Cashin's case was so bad as Mrs. Sharpe's?—No; but from what I saw of Mrs. Sharpe's case after the first rubbing, if Mr. Long had not have gone on, it would have been in a dreadful state. There was something bad in its appearance, in my opinion. After the first rubbing there was something forming under the skin, which gave her a great deal of pain; but when Mr. Long made another application, he rubbed till she said she was completely eased. If Mrs. Sharpe had tossed about and not gone back to Mr. Long, I think she would have brought a sore upon it.

You have no doubt it would have been very bad?—No, Sir.

Do you know whether Mr. Long treated for any other disorder except consumption?—I do not know. As far as I have seen Mr. Long, he has never asked me to bring any body nor come myself. I have seen a great many patients, and I have heard them say they

came for different complaints. I knew nothing of it. Before Mrs. Sharpe underwent this thing I was anxious to make myself master of the thing, and I went to see the operation two or three times, in order to make myself certain that Mrs. Sharpe was not going to undergo any thing which I was afraid of.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Do you know whether Sir Anthony Carlisle is a physician or a surgeon?—I cannot tell.

Are you aware whether Sir Anthony Carlisle is acquainted with the disease of the lungs or not?—No. The cause of Sir Anthony Carlisle being called in was the desire of my wife's father. He was perfectly unknown to me in every way, except by seeing his name now and then in discussions.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Matthew Sharpe, you say you are a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service, and that the last witness is your wife. You say, from early in the spring, she has been in a very delicate state of health; she caught a very severe cold in the month of May, and it was followed by a cough. Sir Anthony Carlisle was called in, who prescribed to her; he gave you no opinion at the time. In the course of a few days it was communicated to you, that Sir Anthony Carlisle's opinion was, that she was in a deep decline. Sir Anthony Carlisle afterwards met you, and confirmed to you his opinion; and you are not quite sure, but you think he recommended you to take her home to die. You then took her into the country, near Seven Oaks, where she continued to get worse, and you had recourse to the advice of another eminent medical gentleman; Sir Alexander Creighton was that one; he was in hopes the complaint would

prove merely muscular; you brought her back to town by his advice, and a blister was applied by his directions. Her complaint increased. She continued to get much worse, and, at the request of her friends, you applied to Mr. Long. You went to him without the least faith; but, in order that you might not accense yourself of having neglected what was reasonably proposed to you. On the third day after Mrs. Sharpe's inhaling, her cough was so much altered and decreased, that you thought it was a miraculous cure; she gradually improved, and for the last four or five weeks you have not heard her complain, nor has she since had any cough. You say, the stethoscope was never applied to Mrs. Sharpe; she had considerable expectoration; she never complained of a pain in the heart; she had the rheumatism in her arms; you cannot describe the taste of the inhaling.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MR. WILLIAM ABINGTON

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

Q. Where do you live?—A. Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town.

You have an employment in the India House, I think?—Yes.

Have you been for some time past afflicted with any disease?—Not within the last eighteen months; before that I had been subject, from a boy of fourteen years of age, to affections in the throat and in the chest.

Have you, in the course of that long time, applied to several medical people for relief?—A great many.

What did they state or consider your ailment?—Generally speaking, it was an inflammation on the trachea.

Was it not considered by some persons as consumption or decline?—I was always considered as tending towards consumption, because my mother died in a deep decline when I was five or six years of age; and my father also, when I was about fourteen, was seized with the same complaint, and was obliged to go to Lisbon for it.

Then it was a general complaint in the family?—Yes.

Did you, at any time, apply to Mr. Long?—I did.

How long ago?—At the latter end of the year 1828.

How came you to go to him; were you recommended, or did you read any thing about him?—I was strongly recommended to him by a friend at the India House: at the time I had taken a severe cold, and the usual time of my complaint was coming on.

What mode of treatment did Mr. Long observe towards you?—I first inhaled; but will you allow me to state, before that I was so subject to spasmodic affections of the chest and side, with the rheumatism in my back and arms, that I could not contend with the atmosphere in the months of December, January, and February; I was always as if I was put in a vice from the racking pain; I could not walk one hundred yards at one time without stopping two or three times; but I ought to state, that I was recommended

by Captain G—— to go to Mr. Long, but as he was not a medical man I was at first afraid to go to him.

With much persuasion and much entreaty, your friend got you to call on Mr. Long?—Yes.

And you inhaled?—I did.

What effect did you experience from inhaling?—From inhaling I found my constitution so renovated, that in about a fortnight after that I was enabled to walk, on a winter's morning, from Harley Street to Kentish Town, without any affection of the chest at all.

That is more than two miles, I believe?—Yes. After I had been inhaling eight or ten days, Mr. Long desired me to apply his external application.

Were there other patients there at the time you were there?—Several.

Did all use exactly the same application?—Exactly.

What effect did that produce upon you?—For the first two or three days, when I tried myself, I rubbed my chest for at least half an hour, and my head well, and round my neck and throat, and I could not bring out any thing whatever by way of inflammation. Upon the third day I said, “It does not signify, Mr. Long, the disease does not rest there. I have always felt a curious sensation in the nape of my neck; and I am sure, if you would rub there, between my shoulders, you would produce something.”

Then all you did upon the part sound was quite inoffensive and innocent?—Quite so. I said, “Then if you will rub between my shoulder and the vertebræ of the back bone:” I said, “If you will rub there, you will produce something.” Mr. Long then said, “I will rub it.” And he did rub me, and in

about twenty minutes a number of pustules were produced full of humour ; and as he went on rubbing that humour ran down.

How long did you continue under his care?—On and off, till the month of March, 1829; I went in December, 1828.

What was the result of all the applications on your constitution?—I am better now than I have been for the last twelve years for a continuance.

Have you, in the time you last mentioned, from December, 1828, to March, 1829, taken any other course, or applied any other remedy than that of Mr. Long's?—No; I was rubbed twenty or thirty times.

Did those parts heal of themselves without any other application?—Certainly. I had also been troubled with the gout, and Mr. Long rubbed my right foot, and a number of pustules were brought out, and I had three or four wounds at the top of my instep. I might have put a pea in each; and, from the degree of inflammation, those wounds at last put on such an appearance, that I apprehended mortification. I sent to Mr. Long. My son called upon Mr. Long, and told him the state in which my foot was, and he called upon me. On his seeing it, I asked him whether it was not mortifying; and he said, "Leave it alone, and you will find the foot will heal of itself, and of its own accord."

Did it so?—Yes, it did.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Have you been to any medical man since you left Mr. Long?—Yes, certainly, since I discontinued going to Mr. Long.

Did Mr. Long state to you that you had consumption or decline?—Certainly not.

(*By a Juror.*) Did Mr. Long find out your complaint, or did you tell him?—I told him where the suffering was, and if he would rub me there, I thought he would produce something; and I was rubbed several times; and I think so much, that the blood ran down my back as if it had been from leeches. I told him what my feelings were, and he said, “I think I can be of service to you.”

Did Mr. Long rub you himself?—Yes.

Does it always take twenty minutes?—It depends upon the inflammation. I have seen persons rubbed for two or three days without producing any thing.

How long did you rub yourself before you produced it?—Two or three days.

How long at a time?—Half an hour.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did your complaint ever come back again?—It did not.

Do you consider that you are cured?—Yes.

Did the complaint cease in summer time?—Yes, in hot weather.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Have you had any return of your complaint since that time?—Not of that complaint at all. I am naturally short-breathed.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you ever hear Mr. Long say, that cabbage leaves, frost bitten, would answer the same purpose as others?—We used cabbage leaves, but at times they were scarcely green. During the severity of the winter we had great difficulty in getting them, and they did not appear so fresh as they would in summer.

You do not know whether Mr. Long stated that those were as efficacious as the others?—No.

(Coroner's Clerk.) Mr. William Abington: you say that you reside at Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town. You have employment at the India House. You had, before the last eighteen months, been troubled *with affections of the throat and chest, and had applied to a great many medical persons for relief*: it was stated to be an inflammation of the trachea. *You were always considered to be tending to a consumption; it was a family complaint.* You applied to Mr. Long at the latter end of 1828; you were strongly recommended by a friend to go to him. You were before that very spasmodic. You first inhaled. From your inhaling you found your constitution *so renovated, that in about a fortnight after you could walk from Harley Street to Kentish Town, without feeling any affection of the chest at all.* After inhaling eight or ten days, Mr. Long desired you to apply his external application. You say, several other patients were there also using the same thing. For two days you rubbed your head, chest, and neck, but no effect whatever was produced by way of inflammation. You had always felt an uneasy sensation at the nape of your neck and between the shoulders; and you said to Mr. Long, if he would rub there he would produce something, no effect having been produced on the parts previously which were rubbed. Mr. Long then rubbed you, and in about twenty minutes a number of pustules were produced, and a discharge took place. You continued under his care, on and off, till the month of March, 1829. *You are better now in your constitution than you have been for the last twelve years.* You have, between December, 1828, and March, 1829, taken no other course, or applied any

other remedies than that of Mr. Long's. You were rubbed twenty or thirty times, and those parts healed of themselves without any other application, with the exception of a cabbage leaf. You have likewise been troubled with the gout, and Mr. Long rubbed your right foot, and a number of pustules were brought out. You had three or four wounds on the top of your instep that you might put a pea in. You sent word to Mr. Long the state of the foot: he called upon you. You asked him if it was not mortifying; he said, "Let it alone, leave it to itself; you will find it heal of its own accord," and it did so. You have not been to other medical men for advice since you discontinued going to Mr. Long. Mr. Long did not state to you that you had consumption or decline. *You have had no return of any complaint of the complexion such as you have stated you laboured under.*

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MR. ROBERT PORTER,

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

Q. You are a Surgeon yourself, I believe?—A. Yes.

Where do you live?—At present at 84, Harley-street.

Were you brought up to the profession of a surgeon, and were you formerly Surgeon-General in Jamaica?—I was.

How long?—For twenty-two years.

Had you, at any time, occasion to apply to Mr. Long?—I had.

When was it?—About the 8th May last, I went under Mr. Long's treatment.

What was your complaint?—Inflammation in my eyes, very bad inflammation in my eyes, and a very bad ulcer, a foul ulcer under the right ear: that was the cause of my application to him.

What treatment did he put you under?—He rubbed my cheek with his application for near ten weeks.

What effect had that?—It had the effect of producing an immense discharge.

And inflammation?—Yes, and inflammation: it took off the scarf skin: it did not take it off for the first two or three days.

What was the effect of his treatment, did it cure you?—It relieved me very much, but it has not quite cured me yet.

You do not know the composition that was applied to your face, I suppose?—No.

But judging, as well as you can, by its effect, was it calculated to occasion death to any one?—Certainly not; it was perfectly innocent. I will give you my reason for saying it was perfectly innocent: he rubbed me not every day, but now and then, and the sore would heal up. Whenever he rubbed that part there would be more matter, and the sore was very much inclined to heal if he did not rub it. At last it healed quite, as you may see by my skin, and there is not a mark or scar upon it. My cheek was open near ten weeks.

Did that which caused the wound also heal it?—Yes, it healed it, and healed every wound I saw in his practice, which is very extensive, and I was there every morning.

If such an excoriation had been made on the back, and the party had not applied to Mr. Long for several days, would that have been likely to mortify: would it have been attended with danger?—I think it would have brought on mortification.

You say you attended at Mr. Long's a considerable time, and saw a great many patients under his care: was there ever any difference in the lotion and the application used from one to the other?—I believe it was all the same, the application was the same.

Were you there while Miss Cashin was under his care?—Yes.

Did you ever see her?—I never saw her, I heard of her.

You did not know her personally?—I did not know her personally. The ladies are inhaled in another room.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) How long is it since you retired from the service of Surgeon-General of Jamaica?—It was the year 1818, and I have been in England ever since.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you not live, during the period of your attendance, at Mr. Long's as a friend?—No; I have attended not as a friend but as a patient. I slept in the house for the purpose of having my ear dressed when I went to bed at night, in the morning, and in the middle of the day. I slept at Mr. Long's, but I dined and lived with my family, who have a house in Harley Street.

(*By a Juror.*) What reason have you to suppose that it was the same mixture which he rubbed on you he rubbed upon Miss Cashin's back?—Because I

know it was the mixture he generally used in those cases; I know it from experience.

Did you see the mixture rubbed?—I never saw Miss Cashin to my knowledge.

Did Mr. Long caution you, or caution his patients generally, that if they did not attend to him in proper time, that serious consequences might ensue?—He said to me, if I was not rubbed as he wished, it would be dangerous to me.

Did he caution his patients generally?—Yes.

All of them?—Yes, as far as I know, all of them.

You were not a partner with Mr. Long, or received any of the emoluments?—No, I paid him every day,

Was the examination strict when you first went out as a surgeon?—Yes, certainly, it was as strict as any examination has been for the last fifty years.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Was this lotion or application made up separately for each patient, or was the same applied to them all?—It was out of the same bottle applied to them all. I have seen three or four saucers of it out of the same bottle, and carried into the same room; and out of thirty or forty patients that I have seen there usually, there was not one came discontented, but all seemed perfectly satisfied with what was done. Many of them went away cured, and some of them are being cured.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) You stated in the first part of your evidence, that the mixture was perfectly innocent: will you allow me to ask you why you think so?—Because it cures the wound it made. By rubbing on the same stuff, it cures the wound which it made.

(*By a Juror.*) Have you reason to believe that you

have been called a decoy-duck?—No, I have certainly not. I believe there was a Wildgoose there, but not a decoy-duck.

(By Dr. Thompson.) Did Mr. Long ever tell you, that he had lost several patients within the last six months?—Never.

That had died under his treatment?—He never told me a word about it, and I do not believe he had.

I ask you whether he ever told you they had died under his treatment?—No, he did not; nor do I think that is the case.

(Coroner's Clerk.) Mr. Robert Porter: you reside at No. 84, Harley Street, and are by profession a surgeon. You say that you were Surgeon-General in Jamaica for twenty-two years. You went under Mr. Long's treatment on the 8th May last: your complaint was a very bad inflammation of the eyes, and a very foul ulcer under the right ear, which you have had for seven years. You rubbed your cheek with his application for near ten weeks: it had the effect of bringing off the scarf skin generally, and produced inflammation and great discharge. The treatment has relieved you very much, but it has not quite cured you yet. You do not know the composition that was applied; but judging from its effect, it was not capable of producing death: it was perfectly innocent. Your cheek was open for nearly ten weeks, and is now healed. *The application which caused the wound also healed it, and also all other wounds which you saw in his practice, and you were there every morning. If such an excoriation had been made on any person, and the person had not applied to Mr. Long for two or three days, it might be attended with danger; it*

might produce mortification. There was no difference in the liquid or lotion which was used. The patients generally, to your knowledge, are benefited. You never saw Miss Cashin. You say, the ladies inhaled and are dressed in another room. You retired from the service in the year 1818. You have slept lately in the house of Mr. Long for your convenience: your friends resided at 84, Harley Street. You are not a partner with Mr. Long: you paid him for his attendance regularly. The liquid used was taken out of the same vessel, as far as you saw it: it was poured into saucers for use. Out of thirty or forty patients you have seen there usually, you saw none who appeared dissatisfied. Many were cured, and many now under his care are being cured.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

THE MARCHIONESS OF ORMOND

was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus as follows:

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Grace-Louisa. Have you been a patient of Mr. Long's?—I have not myself, but Lady Harriett Butler, and two of my other daughters, have been.

Lady Harriett Butler, under your inspection, attended Mr. Long?—Yes, every day, for nearly four months.

From what time?—She has been there every day for nearly four months; and two other of my children have been to Mr. Long as patients. My eldest daughter, Lady Harriett Butler, has been there from that

time; the others had local disorders, which were soon removed.

What was Lady Harriett's disorder?—Very violent headaches.

Can you tell me what it proceeded from, or anything else?—I cannot say. I had tried a great many remedies, recommended by other physicians, without effect; but Mr. Long has cured her.

Was Lady Harriett rubbed?—Yes, every day.

Whereabouts?—On each side of her head, on the back, on each temple, and on the top of her head also.

Did that produce sores or excoriations?—Yes.

On the head and on the back?—Yes.

Was your ladyship acquainted with Mrs. Cashin and her daughter Catherine?—Yes.

And the other daughter, Ellen?—Yes.

Was it by your ladyship's recommendation that Mrs. Cashin applied to Mr. Long for her daughters?—I never saw Mrs. Cashin till she came there.

Were you at any time present when Miss C. Cashin was rubbed?—I never saw her rubbed.

Did you see Ellen?—I never saw either of them rubbed.

Do you know whether or not Miss C. Cashin went to Mr. Long's for several days before she died?—I saw her there on the Friday.

She died on the Tuesday, and you saw her there on the Friday before?—Yes, I saw her there.

You never saw her rubbed?—No, I have not; but I might have if I had chosen.

Did you see Lady Harriett rubbed?—Always, and many of them.

Was the stuff they were all rubbed with the same?

—I believe my daughter was rubbed with the liquid from the very same bottle on that day.

On Friday?—Not on Friday, but on the day she was rubbed. She was never rubbed but once, and I think that was four or five days previous. The last time I saw her was Friday, and the last time she was rubbed was some days previous.

May I ask you, what is your reason for believing that Lady Harriett Butler and Miss C. Cashin were rubbed with the same preparation?—It is all delivered out of the same bottle that stands before us all.

Was your ladyship present when Miss C. Cashin had received the mixture to be rubbed, although you did not see her rubbed?—We were all in the same room when it was delivered out.

And all that was distributed was given out of one bottle?—Yes.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Cashin or Miss Cashin complain of the treatment she was receiving from Mr. Long?—Never.

Do you know whether or not Mrs. Cashin continued to send Ellen after Catherine was dead?—No, she was not able to go.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Your ladyship has stated, that the mixture which was used by Lady Harriett Butler was the same mixture used in common by them all, and taken from the same bottle: am I to understand, that the mixture was all poured out in the room, or that Miss Cashin was in a different room?—They were all in the same room.

You said, you did not see Miss Cashin rubbed?—No.

(*By a Juror.*) Were you there on every occasion

when Miss Cashin was rubbed?—She never was rubbed but once.

(*By Dr Thompson.*) Are you aware at what time the first rubbing took place?—Four days previous to the last time I saw her, which was on Friday. I am not prepared to answer whether it was on the Monday or Tuesday: I think Tuesday was the day.

(*By a Juror.*) Does your ladyship know whether Mr. Long cautioned Miss Cashin, that if she did not attend him again it would mortify?—I do not think that he did, because I never knew of an instance of such a thing. It could not hurt an infant.

Had you any caution to that effect?—No. I washed my hands in it every day.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will your ladyship allow me to ask one more question: whether when the mixture was rubbed on Lady Harriett Butler it produced any of the cuticle on that part affected, as well as upon that part not affected, or whether it was local and isolated?—It produced only a small sore upon the part affected, and it never produced a sore after the disease was removed, never.

Will you allow me to ask your ladyship, whether this experiment was tried, of placing on some part of the body of Lady Harriett Butler the solution, at the same time that the solution produced a sore on Lady Harriett Butler, and whether it did not affect that part?—It would not affect it, because it was tried: it would not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Then, you are not aware that the solution rubbed on Miss C. Cashin was of the innocent nature you speak of?—I am certain it was out of the same bottle.

How can you be certain when you did not see it?

—I am certain it came out of the same bottle; we were all in the room.

At the time the application was being used, was Miss Cashin in another room?—No; she was in the same room. She was behind the screen to be rubbed by the maid.

(*By a Juror.*) Was there any particular smell in the liquid?—It was rather a pleasant smell; but that is a matter of taste.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You say you saw the mixture given out of the bottle to be rubbed: had you any reason to believe that it was changed or altered, from the time it came out of the bottle till the time that it was applied?—It could not be.

Was it given to their own servants or the servants of the house?—To the servants of the house.

(*By a Juror.*) When you say it was not unpleasant, was it any thing like turpentine?—I do not know whether it was turpentine or not. I only know, that it cures every disease that it is applied to.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Were you ever permitted to go behind the screen?—Yes, any body might go.

And did you watch the mixture in its passing from one subject to another?—I have been behind the screen when there were twenty patients, and there could not be any change.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Had you any conversation with Mr. Long on the subject of Miss C. Cashin's death?—No; I have had conversations on the subject, but I have never conversed with Mr. Long upon it. I have not gone to Mr. Long's since this business began; but not in consequence of that. My daughter has gone.

Have you seen Mr. Long since Miss Cashin's death?

—I have seen him here.

Did Mr. Long explain to you the cause of Miss Cashin's death?—No, I never asked him; but I am confident it could not be that.

You say, you first saw Mrs. Cashin and her daughter at Mr. Long's?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) Knowing that Miss Cashin is dead, would you still have faith to allow your daughter to attend Mr. Long?—Yes. I hope she will attend tomorrow; and I certainly should send every child I had if they required his assistance.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Grace-Louisa, Marchioness of Ormond: You reside, my lady, at No. 14, Weymouth Street, Marylebone. You say you have never been rubbed by Mr. Long. You have accompanied Lady Harriett Butler and two other of your children to Mr. Long's, as patients. About four months ago Lady Harriett first attended, and the others had local disorders which were soon removed. Lady Harriett's disorder is violent head-aches. She had tried many other remedies prescribed by medical men without effect, but Mr. Long has cured her. She was rubbed every day on the back and on the temples, and also on the head several times. The rubbing produced great sores upon the head and back. You were acquainted with Mrs. Cashin, and her daughters Catherine and Ellen. You say you never saw them till they came to Mr. Long's. You never saw either of them rubbed. You saw the deceased at Mr. Long's on the Friday before the Tuesday on which she died. You always saw Lady Harriett rubbed: you have seen many others rubbed. You have reason to believe that Lady

Harriett was rubbed with the same liquid that Miss Catherine Cashin was rubbed with: it was all given out of one bottle which stands before you all. Miss Cashin was in the same room: she was never rubbed but once. You never heard her complain of the treatment she was receiving from Mr. Long. You say, Miss Ellen was unable to go to Mr. Long's after Catherine's death. The deceased was rubbed about four days previous to the Friday. You never knew Mr. Long to caution his patients with respect to the use of the mixture. You say, it would not hurt a child: you wash your hands with it every morning. You say it will not affect a sound part. The medicine could not be changed in the room. Miss Cashin was rubbed by a maid-servant behind the screen. The deceased said on Friday that her back was troublesome, but she laughed. You have seen Mr. Long since the deceased's death: You say, he did not speak on the subject of her death. You have still no objection to send any of your children to Mr. Long's care that may be sick, and you hope that Lady Harriett will go there to-morrow.

(The witness then signed her deposition, and the Inquest was adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock.)

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

COURT HOUSE,

August 30th, 1830.

MRS. OTTLEY

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

Q. WHAT is your Christian name?—A. Sarah.

Is your husband living?—Yes, sir.

What is he?—He is a gentleman.

A man of property?—Yes.

He is something Ottley, Esq.?—Yes.

What is your husband's name?—William Young Ottley.

Where do you live?—31, Devonshire Street, Cavendish Square.

Do you know Mr. Long?—I do.

Have you been under his care at any time?—Yes.

How long have you been under his care?—I have been two months, and am so still.

Have you used his lotion?—I have, this morning.

But have you continually during the two months?—Constantly.

In the course of the two months you have been in the constant use of it?—Yes.

On what parts have you used it?—On my chest and on my face.

Has it produced any effect upon your chest and face?
—Merely a little redness, which did not continue.

Have you also used it as an experiment on other parts?—I have rubbed it equally hard on my back, but it produced no effect.

Anywhere else?—My face.

That was where it was applied before, I suppose?
—Yes, there was a mark there, and I thought it would remove it, and I applied it there; it produced a good deal of discharge, but it does not so now.

Have others of your family been also under the care of Mr. Long?—They have not been particularly under his care, but some of them have been rubbed with the lotion for sore throats, and inhaled. One of my sons used it for inflammation in the eyes.

Did your family receive injury, or derive benefit from the use of Mr. Long's remedy?—I received great benefit myself. My son used it but for a short time, and received benefit in his eyes.

Did you continue to attend Mr. Long up to the present time?—I was there this morning. The medical gentleman who attended me has acknowledged that there has been a great improvement in my looks since I went.

Pray will you tell me, were you ever at Mr. Long's when Miss Cashin was there?—Yes, I was.

Did you have some of the lotion on the same day that Miss Cashin had?—I do not recollect the day that Miss Cashin had it.

Did you see Miss Cashin there?—Yes.

Was she rubbed the day you saw her there?—I was there the day she said she had been rubbed, and that it was not painful.

Whether it was that same day that she had been rubbed or not, you do not know?—I do not know whether it was that day, or the day before, she said she had been rubbed.

When you were there, were there several ladies there being rubbed?—Yes.

Was the stuff they were rubbed with, given out of one or various bottles?—I never saw but one bottle.

How was it given: in saucers with a sponge?—Yes, in saucers: I have frequently poured it out myself.

Have other ladies received it in the same manner in your presence?—I always saw them receive it so.

Is it correct, as we have heard, that the ladies were rubbed behind a screen?—Always. My face has been rubbed openly; the ladies saw it rubbed with the same liquid.

All your face?—This particular part where the mark is. They have seen the discharge running down coming from it.

Was there a maid-servant that attended you there?—Always.

Maid-servants of the house?—Three maid-servants of Mr. Long, who attended the patients.

(By Mr. Wakley.) Did you see Miss Cashin's back rubbed?—No, never.

Then you have no knowledge of the fluid with which it was rubbed?—I believe it was the same as we generally used, but I could not swear it was.

Could not a different fluid have been used without your being aware of it?—I have not the smallest idea that it could.—I do not think it was possible.

Will you state why you think it would be impossible?—It would be impossible, because I have never seen

but one bottle; and I heard the servant say it was the same that she rubbed me with that day.

Is that the only reason for your thinking it was impossible? — Perhaps, impossible is a wrong word to use.

Might not the fluid used in Mr. Long's room be varied fifty times a day without your being aware of it?

—It might; but I do not think it was, and I really do not see how it could be; the bottle was always on the table, and when it was emptied, another bottle was brought by Mr. Long, and it was always on the table, out of which every lady was served.

Did you see the contents of either one of the bottles prepared; did you see it composed; or have you any knowledge of the manner in which the mixture contained in the bottle was composed?—Not the least knowledge.

As the solution was prepared out of your sight, if one had consisted of a solution of arsenic, and another of prussic acid, would you have had any means of distinguishing between them?—I do not think it was possible to be either of them, as I used it to my mouth. That which produced the discharge on my cheek, I have washed the inside of my mouth with: I have done it with the same sponge this morning.

In point of fact, have you any other means of judgment, that the fluid was the same, but from the circumstance that it was always taken from the same bottle?—

When I tasted it one day, and tasted it another, I always found it to be the same; and when Mr. Long has produced a discharge on my cheek, he has left the sponge in my own hand to continue washing it, and I washed my face with it.

Did you see Miss Cashin just before her death?—Yes, on the Friday before her death.

Did you see her after the Friday?—No, sir: she never came after Friday.

What did she say to you respecting her back on the Friday?—She seemed to be in great pain, and very unwell.

When were you first informed of her death?—On the Thursday after.

How soon did you call upon Mr. Long after you heard of her death?—The same day.

Did you inform Mr. Long of her death?—I did.

What did Mr. Long say to you when you informed him of her death?—He said, “I do not think it could by possibility be owing to her back, but it must have been from her stomach.”

Did he mention the name of Mr. Brodie to you?—Yes, he did.

Will you state what passed, if you please?—I do not recollect exactly what passed; but I recollect Mr. Long said that he had seen her, but had not seen her back after Mr. Brodie was called in: and he said that Mrs. Cashin had received him very kindly, and hoped he could not be offended at her calling in other advice.

Did Mr. Long say to you that Miss Cashin had been killed by another practitioner?—I do not recollect he ever made use of those terms: certainly he did not.

Or did he use any expressions similar to what I have mentioned?—No.

When you called in Mornington Place, after the death of Miss Cashin, did you recommend an inquest to be held on the body?—Yes; I recommended it for the sake of Mr. Long, as much as any body. I thought

it was the surest way of coming to the truth, and Mr. Long had expressed a wish for it himself.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Have you any reason to believe that the same sponge was constantly used to the same person, and have you any reason to believe that there was no caustic concealed in the sponge? Have you any knowledge whether the same sponge was used to the same person, and do you know whether there was any caustic concealed in the sponge?—We have all our own sponges marked with our names.

Did you observe any caustic in the sponge?—I always washed my sponge first. There was a bason of water put to every lady, and she washed her own sponge first.

(*By a Juror.*) You say that you washed your mouth with the lotion: what taste had it?—I cannot describe it. It had a pungent taste; but I do not think I am at liberty to answer that question.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) After Miss Cashin's death, had you any conversation with her mother about her?—I never saw Mrs. Cashin.

Had you then with Mrs. Roddis?—I called to offer any assistance.

Had you any conversation with her about her habit of eating fruit?—I saw Mrs. Roddis that day, and she mentioned about their eating plums: not particularly Miss Catherine Cashin, but she spoke generally of them: Mrs. Roddis mentioned, that Mrs. Cashin had expressed some uneasiness with respect to the fullness and appearance of Miss Ellen's stomach; and Mrs. Roddis made answer, that she was not surprised at it, on account of the quantity of plums she ate. I then asked, "had she taken plums?" and she said, "yes, n

great quantity; she never knew people eat so many;" but she did not particularly mention anything with respect to Miss Catherine Cashin.

You say, you poured out the liquid yourself into a saucer: was there any particular quantity limited?—Not at all, we took as much as we wished for.

Did Mr. Long rub particularly hard sometimes and slight at others?—He rubbed till he produced a discharge.

Did he rub more on the second application than the first?—I do not think he did.

Was there any particular smell in the apartment?—I promised not to answer any question that will lead to analyze it. There was the smell of the lotion in the apartment.

Were you sworn to secrecy?—I did not swear to secrecy; I signed a paper: I could not describe the smell.

Did you ever inhale?—Always, every day.

Did you find it cause any pain in the head or giddiness?—I have felt a little giddiness sometimes, but not often; other ladies have felt more.

(By the Coroner.) Were you permitted to take any portion of this lotion home, or was it always applied at the doctor's house?—Always at the doctor's house.

Then it is quite a secret to you of what the lotion was composed?—Quite.

(By a Juror.) Did you take anything home in a bottle of any description, either wine or whiskey?—No: I have taken home some tea which he gave me.

Do you know whether Mr. Long was like the old lady that was called the leg-of-mutton woman? Do you know whether he was in the habit of sending

haunches of venison, and hams, and legs of mutton to his patients, in order that they might puff up his practice?—I do not know.

After what Mr. Adolphus has said, will you tell us the nature of the obligation to keep the secret of Mr. Long's practice?—I signed my hand to a paper, saying I would not assist any one in analyzing or finding out what the mixture was.

You had not anything to analyze?—I had not.

Was that promise accompanied by a solemn appeal to the Supreme Being?—Not at all; Mr. Long merely gave me a paper, and requested me to sign it, after having first read it.

How were you acquainted with Miss Catherine Cashin's death?—Mr. Sweetman called and informed me of it.

Then you were intimate with them?—I sent my card to enquire after Miss Ellen Cashin, the younger sister, feeling a great interest for her; and not knowing of the eldest sister's death, Mr. Sweetman called upon me, to let me know of Miss Catherine Cashin's death.

Do you know whether Mr. Long was a painter before?—I did not know him when he was a painter.

Do you know whether he practised any where before he came into Harley Street?—No.

Do you know any body who has been cured of the consumption by Mr. Long?—I have heard of several by name, and I have known several of the patients who have been at the house. Mrs. Sharpe and Miss Christian are the only two I have seen; I have heard of several others.

Do you come to give evidence at Mr. Long's request?—I do.

Was your's consumption, pray?—No, Sir. I volunteered to come when I heard other ladies were coming.

Did the inhaling make you spit much?—Not at all, I never spit.

Was what you washed your mouth with like the taste of what you inhaled?—No.

Pray have you ever had any aversion to being rubbed a second time?—I have been rubbed a second time.

You had no aversion to it?—No.

Did you ever know any body object to it?—I have known them sometimes to say, when they have been in a hurry, they could not wait, they would not be rubbed to-day, because they could not wait; but I never knew them object to it: they rather wished it. The inhaling was to strengthen me, and the rubbing for inflammation.

Do you know of any one refusing to be rubbed?—No: I have known them put it off till the next day if they were in a hurry.

You say the ladies were not always rubbed: do you know whether Mr. Long was in the habit of inviting a number of ladies not patients?—No: I never saw any ladies rubbed. The ladies do not like to be exhibited in such a situation. The ladies are generally accompanied by their friends; and if young ladies, by their mother: I never saw any body rubbed except my own children, whom I have rubbed myself.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Your name, you say, is Sally Ottley: you are the wife of William Young Ottley, of No. 31, Devonshire Street, Portland Place. You say that you know Mr. Long: you have been under his care two months, and are under his care still: you have used his lotion constantly since the first fortnight of attending his house, namely, to your chest and face: it

has merely produced a little redness on the chest. You have had it rubbed equally hard on your back, but it produced no effect at all: it has been rubbed on your face and produced a good deal of discharge, but does not do so now. None of your family have been particularly under Mr. Long's care, but have been washed and rubbed with it for a sore throat, and they inhaled. You say, one of your sons used it for an inflammation of the eyes. You have received great benefit yourself, and your son, who has used it but a short time, has also received great benefit from it to his eyes. You continue to go to Mr. Long's: you were there this morning. You say, the medical gentleman who used to attend you said, "how much better you look than you used to do." You have been at Mr. Long's when Miss C. Cashin was there: she said she had been rubbed, and that it was not painful. There were always a great many ladies there. You never saw but one bottle. You say, it was given out in a saucer; you have frequently poured it out yourself; you always saw the other ladies receive it in the same manner. The ladies were rubbed behind a screen. Your face has been rubbed openly to all; they have seen the discharge coming down. You say, three maid-servants attended on the ladies. You never saw Miss Cashin's back rubbed: you have no knowledge of the fluid she was rubbed with: you believe it to be the same as was generally used. You do not think it possible that different fluids could have been used without your being aware of it, because you have never seen but one bottle, and you have heard the maid-servant say it was the same, but you cannot swear to it. You say, the word *impossible* is too much to use, but you believe it was the fact. It might have been

varied fifty times a-day without your knowing it; but you think it impossible, as when one bottle was emptied another was brought by Mr. Long himself. You have not the knowledge how any of the bottles were compounded: that which produced the discharge on your cheek you have rubbed the inside of your mouth with, and with the same sponge this morning; it always tasted the same. When Mr. Long has used the sponge to your cheek, he has left the sponge in your hand to continue washing it, and you have washed your face with it. You saw Miss Cashin on the Friday before her death; you did not see her afterwards; she never came afterwards; she seemed to be in great pain and very unwell. You were first informed of her death on the Thursday following: you called on Mr. Long the same day; you informed him of her death; he said, he did not think it possible it could be owing to her back, but from the stomach. He mentioned the name of Mr. Brodie. He had not seen the deceased's back after Mr. Brodie had been called in: Mr. Long said, that Mrs. Cashin had received him very kindly, and hoped he would not be offended by her calling in other advice. Mr. Long did not say the deceased had been killed by another practitioner, nor used any expression similar to that. You recommended, and wished that an inquest should be held on the body, for the interest of Mr. Long, and for the satisfaction of his patients: you thought it was the surest way of coming at the truth; Mr. Long expressed a wish for it himself. You say, you have all your own sponges marked with your names, and the ladies washed their sponges in a bason previous to using them. You never saw any caustic in your sponge. You cannot describe the taste of the

fluid: it has a pungent taste; but you do not think yourself at liberty to answer the question. You never saw Mrs. Cashin after the deceased's death. You saw Mrs. Roddis. You say, Mr. Long never limited the quantity of liquid used; the smell you cannot describe. You inhaled every day; it never caused any pain in the head, sometimes a slight giddiness. You never were allowed to take home any of the liquid; it is quite a secret to you what it is composed of. You have never taken anything home from Mr. Long's in bottles, neither wine or whiskey: you took home a tea which he gave you. You signed a book, saying, that you would not assist any one in analyzing and finding out what the medicine was. This promise was not accompanied by any appeal to the Supreme Being. Mr. Sweetman informed you of the deceased's death, you having sent your card to enquire after the younger sister, and to offer any assistance to her. You never knew Mr. Long when he was a painter; you have known him two years, but in no other place than Harley Street. You came here at his request: you volunteered coming, hearing other ladies were coming. You have heard of many ladies cured of consumption by Mr. Long: you know only two, Miss Christian and Mrs. Sharpe. You say Mrs. Sharpe is still a patient. The inhaling never made you spit: what you washed your mouth with did not taste like the inhaling.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

MISS OTTLEY

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

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Sarah Eliza Ottley.

Do you live with your father and mother?—Yes.

Have you been under the care of Mr. Long for any complaint, or have you taken any part of his lotion or medicine for any purpose?—More from curiosity than any thing else.

You consider yourself well?—Yes.

Were you rubbed on any part of you?—My face has been washed with it this morning, and my throat rubbed with it.

How long ago?—This morning, at nine o'clock, I washed my face with it, and have done so almost every day.

Had you then any complaint?—No.

Did it produce any effect upon you, good or bad, if you were quite well?—I used it for the good of my complexion.

Did it raise any boils, or sores, or eruptions, or any thing else?—Not any.

Did you apply it to your eyes as eye-water?—Yes, I got it in my eyes in rubbing my face. I have not rubbed it into my eyes, I have got it into my eyes.

And you never felt any ill effects from it at all?—
Not the slightest.

Did you know Miss and Mrs. Cashin?—Merely from seeing them at Mr. Long's.

I do not speak of Ellen, but Catherine?—From seeing

them at Mr. Long's. I never saw Catherine Cashin except at Mr. Long's.

Who accompanied her to Mr. Long's when you saw her; was it her mother or Mrs. Roddis?—Mrs. Roddis, the last time.

When was the last time you saw her there?—The Friday before she died.

Did you, in the course of that Friday, use any of Mr. Long's lotion?—I cannot be sure of that.

Did other ladies that were present take it for the purpose of using it?—I did not see them take it.

Did you retire with Miss Cashin to apply this lotion to her?—I retired with her, but not to apply the lotion.

Did you retire with Miss Cashin to the place where it was applied?—We went down to what is called the Practice Room: we went behind a screen alone, and no one was with us.

Did you see the lotion applied to Miss Cashin's back that day?—I did not.

Were you behind the screen when it was applied?—It was not applied that Friday at all.

Who went with her there?—Nobody went behind the screen but Miss Cashin and myself.

Did you see the lotion applied to Miss Cashin at all?—Never.

Did you see her back?—I did that day only. We went together into the room, and Mr. Long came in to see the state of her back.

Do you know the reason why the lotion was not applied that day?—I did not hear any reason.

Did you look at her back carefully?—I saw it very distinctly.

Was there a black spot upon it?—I saw none.

What appearance, on the back, was there to your observation, and how did it look?—It was a little larger than the size of the palm of my hand, exactly between the shoulder blades, covered with a large patch of matter crusted, and it was of the colour of white bread, and at the bottom there was a little moisture or matter oozing out, principally at the bottom of it; and it had a red appearance at the bottom of it; but not so much as you might have expected: a sort of reddish fringe.

I did not rightly understand you, whether you said you had seen Miss Cashin before that Friday or not?—I had frequently seen Miss Cashin.

Did she appear to you to be a healthy person, or otherwise?—I never heard her complain of being ill. I thought her complexion was muddled and dark, and I think she would have been improved by using the lotion.

You cannot form a judgment whether she was well or ill?—I cannot.

Did she, when you saw her at any time at Mr. Long's, either on the Friday or any previous time, complain of being ill-treated or put to unnecessary pain by Mr. Long?—I never heard her complain of that.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) When you saw her back on the Friday, did you refuse to have your back rubbed in consequence of the appearance of her's?—I had not my back rubbed; but it was not in consequence of the appearance of her's.

Did you refuse?—I was not asked to have my back rubbed that day, I have not been rubbed on my back at all; but I have since, frequently and continually, used the lotion, and I never objected to it from having seen Miss Cashin's back.

You did not see Miss Cashin's back rubbed?—I did not.

You have no knowledge what the liquid was?—No.

(*By the Coroner.*) After seeing the appearance of her back, you continued to apply the lotion to your face?—Yes, ever since.

(*By a Juror.*) You say that you went behind the screen alone?—Yes; but Mr. Long came afterwards, for one minute only.

(*By the Coroner.*) I suppose he came in to see the state of Miss Cashin's back?—Yes: he came in and looked at it. We went first into the inhaling-room, and we put Mrs. Roddis in the drawing-room; we then went into the parlour, the practice-room.

Did you see her back on more than one occasion?—No, I did not see it twice; I never saw it but upon that day.

Mrs. Roddis was not present?—No.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Sarah Eliza Ottley: you are a single woman, and you say you are the daughter of the last witness. You say that you reside with your father and mother. You have had your face washed with Mr. Long's liquid for a month or five weeks; you were quite well; it raised no bumps or blisters; you used it to improve your complexion; you never felt any ill effect from it at all. You knew the deceased from seeing her at Mr. Long's. Mrs. Roddis accompanied the deceased there the last time you saw her, which was on the Friday before her death. You cannot be sure that you used any of Mr. Long's lotion on that day: you did not see any of the other ladies take it. The deceased and you went down into the practice-room below, and while

behind the screen, no one was with you. Mr. Long came in and saw her back. You did not see the lotion applied: it was not applied that day to Miss Cashin: you never saw it applied to Miss Cashin. You saw her back that day only. You did not hear her state any reason why it was not applied that day. You saw her back very distinctly: you saw no black spot on it. You say, there was a large place, as large or a little larger than the palm of your hand: there was a large patch of matter crusted, of the colour of white bread; there was a little moisture or matter oozing out at the bottom, and there was a red sort of appearance round it, but not so much as you might have expected. You had seen Miss Cashin frequently before that: she never complained of any ill treatment, or of having been put to unnecessary pain by Mr. Long. You have no knowledge of the liquid used.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

(*The Coroner.*) I have a letter from Mr. Brodie. I do not think it is very important; it is merely as to the explanation of the term *slough* that was used by him.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I have a letter from General Sharpe, wishing to be called in to explain some part of his evidence.

GENERAL SHARPE

was then called in.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) It is not necessary that General Sharpe should be sworn again.

(*The Coroner.*) You must understand that you are upon your oath.

(*Mr. Wakley.*) In the evidence of General Sharpe

and Mrs. Sharpe, the name of Sir Anthony Carlisle was frequently alluded to. Sir Anthony Carlisle has this morning published a letter in the Times newspaper, and as General Sharpe is here, it may be better, perhaps, that the letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle should be read, that a better judgment may be formed on the question.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I must object to that. I will never consent to what may appear in a newspaper being engrafted upon the evidence: any man in the world can send a letter to the newspaper.

(*The Coroner.*) I certainly cannot allow that letter which appears in the newspaper to be read as evidence here.

(*General Sharpe.*) I stand here as a man in a very high rank in the army, and I hope I have felt, as I ought to feel, that there has been a great imputation on my honour, and if you can extend the authority of this court to bring Sir Anthony Carlisle, and to bring the letter in evidence, and bring the thing to the closest examination, you will do me a favour. I think that if his Majesty gives me the rank of lieutenant-general, and if my reputation is tarnished in this way, I do not deserve to keep it.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I do not think that letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle will do it.

(*General Sharpe.*) I beg leave to say, that if Mr. Adolphus will read that letter, then I will refute every syllable of it. I beg leave to say, that Sir Anthony Carlisle stated, that Mrs. Sharpe was in a consumption, and congratulated me upon not having any children, as it was a constitutional complaint.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) By the desire of the Jury, the letter

which I objected to in the newspaper, is put into their hands, although it is declared not to be evidence.

(*The Coroner.*) If there is any part of the evidence which you wish to explain, we should be very happy to hear your explanation.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) General Sharpe's evidence had better be read, in order to see whether Sir Anthony Carlisle has been misinformed or not.

(*The Coroner.*) If Sir Anthony Carlisle wishes to come here to speak to any thing as a witness, we should be very happy to hear him: but as to what he may have said in print, in answer to something which has been published in some newspaper, this is not the place to inquire about that.

(*Mr. Wakley.*) But if what Sir Anthony Carlisle is alleged to have said is to be received as evidence, I must request you to issue a summons for him directly.

(*The Coroner.*) Read the evidence to the General, and let him see whether there is any thing he wishes to explain. (*The evidence was then read over to him.*) If you wish to alter or explain any part, you are at liberty to do it.

(*General Sharpe.*) I beg leave to put on my evidence, that the second meeting I had with Sir Anthony Carlisle, was positively and decidedly the 14th of June.

(*By the Coroner.*) But that was an accidental meeting?—There was a conversation at that meeting.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) The letter of Sir Anthony Carlisle, in the Times newspaper, is dated August 28th, and after that he wrote a letter to General Sharpe, on August the 29th, in explanation.

(*General Sharpe.*) Sir Anthony Carlisle stated in that letter which appeared in the Times, that Mrs.

Sharpe was in the habit of going to parties. Now I can state positively, that she never was at a party for three months during the whole time she has been in London. Upon the second meeting, on the 14th of June, I will state what passed between us, as I am sure that it is but fair that I should do it. At that meeting Sir Anthony Carlisle enquired of me as to Mrs Sharpe's health: my answer to him was, that she was very ill; that I was carrying her home in despair, as being the most comfortable place for one in her situation. His answer was generally, I cannot speak as to the particulars, but he thought me right: he agreed with me as to her complaint, and thought it constitutional, and congratulated me on having no children. Further, I beg to add to my evidence, that during the three months Mrs. Sharpe was in London, and during the whole of the time since Sir A. Carlisle first saw her, since we arrived in London, she was never well enough to go out to a party. There is not one word of that letter of Sir A. Carlisle's that is true. I wish likewise to state that, in the Times newspaper, I was represented to have said there was a decay in her bones. The moment I saw it at the Club-house, I got my carriage and I came home, and I wrote to Sir A. Carlisle, that such an expression was never used by me: what I said was, that when he saw her she was hardly any thing else but skin and bone. I think Sir A. Carlisle might have communicated to me before he sent the letter to the paper on Saturday morning, or he might have prevented it being inserted in the paper.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) You say, the second time you saw Sir A. Carlisle was on the 14th June last. On that meeting, Sir A. Carlisle enquired of you as to Mrs.

Sharpe's health: you answered, that she was so ill you were carrying her home in despair, it being the most comfortable place for one in her situation: his answer was generally, that he thought you were right, and thought her complaint was constitutional, and congratulated you on not having any children. During the three months she has been in London, she has not been to a party, or well enough to attend one.
(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MR. PRENDERGAST

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

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Michael George Prendergast.

Where do you live?—I am residing at No. 2, Alpha Road, New Road.

I believe you are a member of parliament?—I am.

Do you know Mr. Long?—I do.

For what period have you known him?—Since the month of January last.

Have you been under his care at all?—I was under his care.

How long?—If it is the wish of the court, I will state the circumstances, as the first application is similar to the case in question. I felt myself very much inconvenienced by a determination of the blood to my head, about the middle of January last: it was accompanied by the absence of perspiration, by the want of sleep, and by a total loss of appetite. I had never seen Mr. Long at the time I was in the state I have just described; but having received a favourable opinion of him from a

friend of mine, Sir Colin Campbell, of his skill and powers of relieving all inflammatory diseases, I determined to call on him. He told me that his patients were so numerous at that time, that it was impossible for him to afford me any assistance that day. I might say, I described my complaint to him, and he told me he could afford me no assistance that day, for there were so many patients waiting. He promised to call on me that night at nine o'clock, and he did so. I am going to state, that he first applied his medicine to my chest, for a considerable time, without any effect, I suppose, at least, for a quarter of an hour. I might say a more extended period of time: at least a quarter of an hour. He also rubbed my forehead with the same medicine or lotion, whatever you call it, without any effect. He then proposed applying his medicine to my back, which he did, and in less than three minutes he declared there was a copious discharge. I could not, of course, see the operation carrying on upon my back. He would not allow the servant to attend, but my wife held the candle and watched what he was doing; but he, not having brought a sponge, my wife supplied him with one, and he applied the sponge supplied by my wife (if she is to be examined, she is here), and a considerable discharge came from my back. He continued to rub it for five or six minutes. On the same occasion he first applied a cabbage leaf, and he then applied a pad lined with cotton, and told me no doubt I should be disturbed in the night, from the quantity of matter which would exude from his application. I was so disturbed in the night, and was obliged to apply a fresh pad and fresh leaves. When I awoke there was a free perspiration on my skin, and my sleep was very unlike

what it had been for a month before; it was very sound and comfortable.

Was there an excoriation upon your back?—There was an excoriation. The discharge continued the whole of that night, the next day, and the greater part of the third day. It discharged very freely, and I felt my head greatly relieved; and I have not had the slightest return of it from that day to the present.

Did you ever experience any ill effects from the application?—Not the least; but, on the contrary, great benefit, which has been permanent from that time to the present moment. It healed; the third day it began to heal.

Have you been at Mr. Long's house during his practice at any time?—Very often. There are people that I have recommended, and I have called on friends who were under his treatment.

Have you, from your observation, any reason to believe that he resorts to two modes of application, or only one?—Certainly I have no means of supposing that he has more modes than one, as I have always heard his patients say it was always out of one large bottle. About five or six weeks after I had been relieved, I had an uneasiness in my chest, and inconvenience from cold. I applied to Mr. Long, and he applied his medicine to my chest, and in one or two applications, I believe two, completely relieved me; but that was five or six weeks after, and a complaint totally distinct and different from what I had before.

Have you, in consequence of the benefit you received from Mr. Long's application, put your son under his care also?—I have, merely for one application, which I shall describe. My son was afflicted with a very

severe tooth-ache, and his face swelled very much, and looked very much inflamed. The face, up to the eyes and above the eyes, his whole face was swelled, and his mother expressed great uneasiness.

Was he, in fact, relieved by what Mr. Long did?—He was. The lotion was rubbed over his face and eyes, and in one application the pain subsided, and the next day the swelling and the inflammation all vanished: there was no excoriation. A younger child of mine was attacked with an inflammation in the chest and throat, and she was taken at six years old to Mr. Long, who applied the same specific, as far as I am capable of judging, to her neck and throat, and completely relieved her in one application. It was what you call an ulcerated sore throat. By one application she was completely relieved.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did any medical man call it an ulcerated sore throat?—No, I think not. I am not aware any other medical man was called in; but her mother is here, who would speak to it with greater certainty.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) In consequence of the experience of yourself and family, have you recommended many of your friends to go to Mr. Long?—A great many, and a great many have gone to him on my recommendation.

Have you been present during the whole of this inquiry?—I have.

Do you still persevere in recommending your friends to go to Mr. Long?—I do not know that I have had occasion to recommend any since this occurred; but I should place myself, or any member of my family, under his care, not only with as much confidence as

before, but with infinitely greater confidence. I beg the indulgence of the Court, to state the ground on which that increased confidence exists. I know of sixty honourable and respectable persons, who come to give their evidence with no other feeling, I am persuaded, than that which existed in my mind, of doing justice to an individual, whom we all think an attempt has been made to persecute.

(*The Coroner.*) We only want your evidence as to the fact, not your opinion as to the motives with which other witnesses have come forward.

(*The Witness.*) I am asked this question, whether I have the same confidence; and I want to account for what I think a reasonable ground for entertaining the same confidence.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I told you, at the moment you were going to give your reasons. I said, I cannot ask for your reasons; and I have no right to ask for any reason. If any body chooses to ask about them they may, but I shall not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You say that your son and child were relieved from inflammation in the eyes and throat, from a single application of Mr. Long's specific; that by his lotion or specific they were relieved?—Yes, they were relieved: but, upon reflection, I will not say to a certainty whether the little child had not two applications. That is capable of proof, because the mother of the child is here. The boy had but one: the boy, who is thirteen or fourteen years of age, and who is in the room at this moment, had but one.

Now, Sir, I ask you, whether you were not aware that inflammation of the eyes and throat are frequently relieved and controlled by the application of a single

common blister?—My experience does not go the length of answering that question.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) I wish to ask the gentleman, whether he has known cases in which persons have died under the care of Mr. Long?—Never, but this one of Miss Cashin. I never heard of any casualty of death under Mr. Long's treatment. I never saw any, and I never heard of any, but where the faculty had given over the person, and Mr. Long said they were desperate cases, and that he entertained little or no hope of affording them any relief.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) When the lotion was applied, who requested the servants to withdraw?—Mr. Long. Mr. Long never imposed any obligation on me by oath, or anything of that kind, in his life; never.

You have never revealed?—I do not know that I may not. Mr. Long never asked me to sign any document, or imposed any obligation of secrecy upon me.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Had you any objection to the servant going out of the room?—Not in the least: my wife held the candle during the time of the application.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) You say Mr. Long did not impose any obligation of secrecy upon you; did you ever know any thing to reveal?—No. I said to him, that I thought his concealment, or attempted concealment, most ridiculous and absurd. I mean by that, his taking any obligation from people not to expose the ingredients which he used. I thought that his asking obligations from persons to keep secrecy a very absurd thing.

Then the servant was not in the room while the lotion was applied to your temple and chest?—No.

When Mr. Long commenced applying the lotion to

your back, had he at that time the sponge in his hand?—I am sure he had, and the very sponge he applied to my chest; he brought none, and my wife got one for him.

You have admitted very fairly, that you could not see what was passing behind your back; now I ask you whether, in your opinion, it was impossible for Mr. Long to change the bottle without Mrs. Prendergast seeing him?—In my opinion it was totally impossible. But she is here, and will give the evidence on the point; and I answer the question with the more confidence, because Mr. Long had no coat on, and his arm was stripped up to his elbow.

I suppose he had a waistcoat on?—It was too large a bottle to be concealed in a waistcoat pocket.

(By the Coroner.) You saw no legerdemain?—No.

(By Mr. Wakley.) Have you seen the Chinese jugglers?—Yes, in their own country. It was a very small room, and there was on the table a bason of warm water, and the sponge that he had was furnished by Mrs. Prendergast. He had no other sponge, nor could he have had without my knowing it. If you want any more information upon it, there is a person here who saw the very thing.

Did you ever see Miss Cashin?—I never saw the deceased Miss Cashin.

(By a Juror.) Did Mr. Long use the same pressure on your forehead and on your chest as on your back?—I think a heavier hand on my chest than on my forehead. He worked a considerable time at my chest, and seemed a little disappointed that he did not find any acrid matter in my chest.

On the first application?—On the first application.

Did Mr. Long give you a caution that if, in case you did not attend to him again, it would be attended with danger?—Not in the least. I should myself, if I felt the sensation which I complained of as I felt it sixteen or seventeen days before, I should instantly have applied to him. There was no occasion for it, because from that hour to this I have never had any symptom of it.

Do you know the contents?—I do not.

Were you never under any treatment before you applied to Mr. Long?—I had been in the habit of being attended by a person for whom I had great regard—Mr. Vyse, of Sackville-street—and he recommended some poultices to me; but I had heard so much of this Mr. Long, that I had not only determined myself to apply to him, but I took very strong measures to recommend Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Trade, to apply to Mr. Long, and I wrote a dozen letters to him; and my opinion is, that if he had done so, he would have been able to preside at the Board of Trade at this moment.

Were you not shewn a long list of names of persons cured by Mr. Long?—I saw his book, and I have his book in my possession. A great number of persons have been cured by him, and a great number of those persons I have had conversations with; and I have ascertained from many, that the case published was a great deal short of the extent of benefit that they had received of Mr. Long.

We have been told that it was not customary for Mr. Long to go out?—I believe the two visits he paid to me were the only ones that he had made for some time; but I have heard since, that he has gone to per-

sons who were in so debilitated a state that they could not attend upon him.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask, whether Mr. Long ever told you that he never failed in any case?—Mr. Long told me, in general, that he succeeded; but that many cases had come to him so far gone, that no human art could relieve them; but where there was sufficient muscle and strength in the subject, that he never despaired of relieving and curing.

(*By a Juror.*) Did he state to you his having seen Miss Cashin?—I never heard of Miss Cashin's name till I read of it, and I received a note from him, stating that a coroner's inquest was to be held on a subject, in which he was very materially interested.

You have not the letter with you, I suppose?—No; it is not at all unlikely that it is on my table. I should think that a man upon his oath is to be credited for so frivolous a thing as the contents of that letter.

Did he give any thing to his patients to drink?—There was a brown stuff which I saw him hand to some patients to drink, but I do not know what it was.

Was it wine, do you think?—No, I had the curiosity to taste it.

What taste had it?—It had the taste of ingredients from an apothecary's shop.

(*By the Coroner.*) I believe Mr. Long recommends his patients not to take any physic: I believe Mr. Long declares against all medicine except red port?—He always declares against medicine. The only recommendation he gave me after he had effected a sore on my back, was on my stating that I could not drink claret, which was a great punishment to me; he recom-

mended me to drink a bottle of claret the next day, which I most religiously adhered to.

(*By a Juror.*) When you say you were disturbed at night, did it affect your bowels at all, or your inside? —Not at all in the course of that night.

I think you say, that Mr. Long cured inflammation in your bowels?—No, I did not say any such thing.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Michael George Prendergast: You say, sir, that you reside at No. 2, Alpha Road, Regent's Park; and you say that you are a Member of Parliament, and that you have known Mr. Long since the month of January last: that you were under his care. You felt yourself very much inconvenienced about the middle of January by a determination of blood to the head, which was accompanied by an absence of perspiration, loss of appetite, and want of sleep. You went to Mr. Long's at the recommendation of Sir Colin Campbell. You say, he first applied his medicine to your chest at least a quarter of an hour; he also rubbed your forehead with the same medicine or lotion without any effect; he then applied the medicine to your back, and in less than three minutes there was a copious discharge. A sponge was supplied for use on that occasion by your family. He continued to rub your back five or six minutes: cabbage leaves and a pad were put over the part, and you were disturbed in the night by the discharge, as you were told by Mr. Long you would be. You awoke after a very sound sleep with a free perspiration on your skin. You say, the application caused an excoriation. The discharge continued for two days, and you have had no return of the complaint from that time to this: you never

experienced any ill effect whatever from the application. You have frequently been at Mr. Long's. You have no reason to suppose that he uses any other than one liquid for rubbing. You have seen him hand a brown liquid to some of his patients. Five or six weeks afterwards you felt an uneasiness at the chest, arising from a cold, and you were relieved by one or two applications of the liquid to your chest. You have put your son under Mr. Long's care, in consequence of his suffering under a severe tooth-ache: his face was much inflamed and swelled, and white stuff was applied, and by the next day all the pain and inflammation vanished: there was no excoriation. He has completely relieved your daughter from an inflammation in the chest and throat, by one or two applications of the liquid. You have recommended many friends to go to Mr. Long, and many have gone. You would not hesitate to put yourself, or any of your family, on any other occasion, under his care, or hesitate to recommend your friends, but you should do so with increased confidence. You do not know, of your knowledge, that an inflammation of the chest and throat is frequently cured by a common blister. Mr. Long requested the servant to withdraw, when you had the liquid applied. You never made any promise of secrecy to Mr. Long, or were asked to sign a book. The servant was not in the room when the lotion was applied. When he first applied the liquid he had a sponge in his hand. Your opinion is, that it was impossible for him to change the medicine without Mrs. Prendergast seeing him; she held the candle. You never saw Miss Cashin; you do not know her. The

contents of the liquid did not affect your bowels in the night alluded to.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MR. JOHN BRAITHWAITE

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

Q. You live in the New Road?—A. Yes.

And are an engineer?—I am.

Were you, in your earlier days, afflicted with any grievous malady?—I was.

What was it?—A bronchial affection.

What effect had that produced upon your person?—A general debility, and a violent cough.

Any shrinking or diminution in any of your limbs?—A general wasting of the limbs, and spitting of blood.

For what period had you been afflicted with this before you applied to Mr. Long?—For some years.

During that time, had you recourse to medical men of great eminence?—Frequently.

Had they relieved you?—Not at all.

Had they declared your case to be without hope, any of them?—They had.

When did you apply to Mr. Long?—Very nearly three years ago.

Then about the year 1827 or 1828?—The 5th of December, 1827.

How long did he operate on you?—Fifty days.

Consecutive days, or at intervals?—Fifty consecutive days.

Did he apply his lotion?—I applied it myself: he gave it to me to apply out of a bottle.

He gave you his lotion?—Yes.

Which you applied?—Yes.

Did it produce any excoriation?—After the second day.

What was the final event?—A perfect cure.

Did you attend at his house during that time?—Every day.

Were there many other patients there?—A very great many.

As you had such long and ample means of observation, had you any reason to suppose that he used one lotion to one person, and another to another?—Certainly not.

Have you, in consequence of the benefit you received, recommended him to others?—Several.

And is that confidence, up to the present moment, in any way diminished?—In no way diminished.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Before you applied to Mr. Long, were you not under the care of an eminent practitioner who resides near Manchester Square?—I was.

What did that medical gentleman state to you with regard to your complaint before you applied to Mr. Long?—He stated to my brother that it was a hopeless case, and that I must die.

Did he not state that your lungs were perfectly sound?—He did, to the best of my belief.

Did you not experience from the treatment of that eminent practitioner very great relief?—None at all.

Did Mr. Long describe to you the disease under which you were labouring?—I do not think he did.

Do you know anything of Miss C. Cashin, or the circumstances relating to her death?—No.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was the same lotion applied to you daily?—Daily.

And what effect had that on your back?—It was on my chest: it produced the same effect as on others, raising pustules and considerable sores.

And did they keep open fifty days?—No, they gradually healed; they healed in two or three weeks.

Was the lotion he applied when they were healing, of the same description as had been applied before which caused the sores?—It was the same kind as was first used.

(*By a Juror.*) Pray, Sir, did you inhale at all?—Only one day.

Were you not shown a great number of cards of persons of distinction when you went there?—No, Sir.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) You say, that you reside in Bath Place, New Road, Saint Pancras, and you are an engineer. That you were in your earlier days afflicted with a bronchial affection, and it had produced general debility, a violent cough, and a general wasting of the limbs, and spitting of blood. That you had been afflicted some years before you applied to Mr. Long: during that time you had recourse to eminent medical men frequently, *but they had not at all relieved you; they had declared your case to be without hope.* You applied to Mr. Long very near three years ago; that was on the 5th of December 1827. He attended you for fifty consecutive days. You applied his lotion, which he gave you out of a bottle, and after the second day it produced an excoriation, and finally, *you were perfectly cured.* You attended at Mr. Long's house every day, and there were a great many other patients there. You have no reason to suppose or believe, that he used one

otion to one person, and a different one to another. You have recommended several persons to him: your confidence is in no way diminished. The medical gentleman who attended you resided near Manchester Square, and he told your brother that you must die, and that it was a hopeless case, and that your lungs were perfectly sound. You do not think Mr. Long described to you the complaint you were labouring under. You know nothing of Miss Catherine Cashin, or of the circumstances attending her death. The liquid applied to your chest produced pustules or sores, which gradually healed after about three weeks. The lotion used when your chest was healing, appeared to be of the same kind as was first used. You only inhaled one day for amusement.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MR. NATHANIEL HIGGS

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

Q. What are you?—A. A brewer.

Where?—At Pimlico.

Were you for many years of your life afflicted with the gout?—Yes.

To what extent: did it make you unable to go about?—It made me unable to go about.

Were you long under medical care for it?—No.

Did you consult any physicians at all?—Only common doctors.

Not physicians?—No, common doctors: surgeons.

Do you mean gentlemen who keep shops and sell

drugs, or do you mean gentlemen who practice in their own private houses?—I mean medical men who come to attend.

After you employed them long enough did you go to Mr. Long?—Yes.

When did you go to Mr. Long?—I think it was in February last.

How long did you attend him?—Nearly four months.

How long did you attend those other common doctors?—My attention to them was very little, because they said they could do nothing for me.

Did he do any thing for you?—Yes.

What?—I think he has cured me of the gout.

How long have you considered yourself cured?—Six weeks, or two months.

Have you all that time been perfectly at ease and free from pain?—Yes.

Had you for some years before been in that state of comfort?—No, not for three or four years.

What did Mr. Long apply to you?—What Mr. Long applied to me in the first instance, was Mr. Long's system of inhaling; and after I had inhaled a certain time, as long as he thought proper, then the liquid application.

How long did you continue inhaling?—All the time I was at Mr. Long's.

Did the liquid application raise any blisters or excoriations?—Yes.

Where?—On my back, my chest, on my legs and both feet.

Were you at Mr. Long's when many other patients were there?—Yes.

Did the liquid which was used to you all come out

of the same bottle, as far as you could observe?—As far as I could observe.

There was not a range of bottles?—No; Mr. Long always brought the bottle himself.

Did you see several persons served out of the same bottle?—Yes.

And you now consider yourself perfectly well?—Yes.

Long may you continue so.—I thank you, sir,

He has found the secret of making you stout, I suppose?—No, I was stout before I attended Mr. Long.

(*By a Juror.*) Do you think, if you had given the common doctors a guinea a day, that they would have done you as much good?—No, I think not.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did you know the deceased, Miss Catherine Cashin?—No, I did not.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Nathaniel Higgs: you say, sir, you reside at Pimlico, and are a brewer, and that you were for many years afflicted with the gout, and you were not able to go about; that you applied to doctors or surgeons for relief, and they told you they could not do you any good. You afterwards applied to Mr. Long, in February last: you attended him three or four months. You say, he has cured you of the gout: you have been away from him six weeks, and you feel nothing of the gout now. You for all that time have been perfectly free and easy from pain. You say you have never for some years before been in such a state of comfort for such a continuance. You inhaled, and after some time the liquid application was used. You inhaled all the time. The liquid produced an excoriation on your legs, and on your back, chest, and both feet. You were at Mr. Long's house when many other patients were there, and the liquid used ap-

peared to be all of the same kind, and served to all the patients out of the same bottle. You consider yourself now perfectly well, and you say you do not know the deceased.

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL

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

Q. What is your Christian name?—A. Frederick.

Are you a colonel in his Majesty's regiment?—A lieutenant-colonel.

Where do you live at this time?—At Woolwich.

Had you a daughter who was ill in any way?—I had, and she is still ill.

Of what complaint?—A hip complaint. It is usually called a hip complaint.

How old is the young lady?—I think she is turned fifteen; she is in her sixteenth year.

How long has she had that complaint?—About six years.

Had you, in the course of that time, applied to medical men for assistance for her?—I had. She had been constantly under the care of medical men, from the first discovery of her complaint.

Was she cured by that medical advice which you had?—She is not as yet cured.

Have you since put her under the care of Mr. Long?—She has been under the care of Mr. Long since the end of January, or the beginning of February.

Has she got better under the care of Mr. Long?—Much.

Do you know what application he has made to her;

what he has done to her?—Yes; I have been present and seen the application made.

Was it by a lotion that affected her skin?—It was by a liquid, with gentle friction, with a sponge containing a liquid.

Who used to rub her, Mr. Long or somebody else?—Mr. Long sometimes rubbed her; but she was generally rubbed by a servant of her own who was there. I may as well explain, that for the first two months and upwards that she was under Mr. Long's care, she did not go to Mr. Long's house, but Mr. Long attended her at a lodging which I took for her in town. Her mother and sister were with her, and I occasionally came up. Perhaps it might be as well if I were to state the circumstances how she came under Mr. Long's care, and the course of treatment pursued. I have no objection simply to state the facts. I think I may as well, in the first instance, state, that when she was first placed under Mr. Long's care she was ill, and had been so for five or six years. At the time she was first placed under Mr. Long's care, there were four abscesses in her thigh, two of them were deep seated.

(*By the Coroner.*) Were the abscesses of long standing?—They were of very long standing. There was considerable protuberance of the hip, a contraction generally of the leg, and a swelling of the knee. By Mr. Long's treatment, two of the abscesses healed up; the contraction of the leg, and the protuberance of the hip. I should have stated, that a dislocation of the hip had taken place, and the protuberance was the effect of the dislocation. It is material to state, there was a dislocation stated to have taken place by the

most eminent medical men, and by Mr. Long's treatment the contraction has been overcome. The dislocation, I have reason to believe, has been reduced; that is to say, it has resumed its place in the socket, and the limb has nearly resumed, within an inch or two, its proper length; but as yet the child cannot bear her weight upon it, and she is enabled, with the assistance of a crutch and stick, to put it to the ground.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Does your daughter continue to attend Mr. Long up to the present time?—I cannot say she continues to attend him regularly. She does continue to attend him, and he occasionally goes down to Woolwich.

Up to this time?—He has been twice down since she left: he was down there last week. She has left Mr. Long above two months; but she has had the application continually made to her, and Mr. Long has entrusted me with the liquid.

Does the application he has made to her to keep under the inflammation, cause excoriation or not?—It occasioned a redness on the part, and it occasioned excoriation decidedly only where it was diseased; and I should say, on the other parts of the limb it appeared to produce a refreshing effect; it occasioned no excoriation there.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask one question? You state, on that part of the limb to which the fluid was applied which was not diseased, it merely produced a refreshing effect. Now I ask you, whether you have good means of knowing to what extent the diseased part reached?—I do not understand the question.

You state that the diseased part was affected by the application; now, I wish to know, how you know that the diseased part was affected, and that the part which was not diseased was not affected; whether you have the means of tracing the disease, when you speak of the extent to which the application took effect?—I really do not understand the question; I can only state myself, from having seen the application made, and being present, that it had an evident effect where there was inflammation; it had a surprising effect where there was inflammation; but where there was no inflammation the child always described it as reviving it, and it affected that part which was red and inflamed, and which seemed to teem with matter; the other parts she always desired to be rubbed with it, because it had a refreshing effect.

(By Mr. Wakley.) Did you ever see any other case of hip disease?—I have seen two or three; my attention has been called to them from my daughter's case; I have looked at cases like her's; and it *may be useful to state, that my daughter was brought to Mr. Brodie and Mr. Vance, and that Mr. Scott, of Bromley, saw her, and they all declared it was a hopeless case, and that a dislocation of the hip-joint had taken place.*

(By Dr. Thompson.) Will you allow me to ask if, now your daughter is so much recovered, the hectic fever has ceased?—She is as healthy a looking child as ever you put your eyes upon, but she was not so before she went to Mr. Long's.

Did your child continue under the care of Doctor Vance or Mr. Brodie, or the other medical gentlemen you have mentioned?—She was not under their care, she was merely taken to them for consultation.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) And they declared they could do nothing for her?—*They said her's was a hopeless case, and it would be very long, if ever, she recovered.*

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Now, Sir, when the medical gentlemen informed you that the hip was dislocated, what relation did the foot of the diseased limb bear to the sound one; the position of it—the form of it?—The knee was considerably turned in, almost to dislocation, and the heel was considerably contracted upwards, the toe pointing downwards; when she moved about it rested nearly on the calf.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did Mr. Brodie say it was a dislocation of the leg?—Decidedly.

Have you reason to believe that it is now reduced?—Yes; I have reason to believe it is now reduced.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did Mr. Brodie, or Mr. Vance, or other eminent surgeons?—Will you allow me to say, I took her to Mr. Brodie first; I had Mr. Brodie's opinion, who declared it was a decided and confirmed hip complaint, and that dislocation had taken place; I was not altogether satisfied with his opinion; I do not mean to say I doubted it, but the same day I took her to Mr. Vance, without acquainting him that I had taken her to Mr. Brodie, and he gave me the same opinion, without acquainting him that I had taken her to Mr. Brodie.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did either of the gentlemen say that it was an incurable case?—They certainly said it was hopeless ever restoring the hip to its socket; it would probably make a socket for itself.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Both those medical gentlemen declared it was hopeless ever restoring the hip to its

original socket?—Yes; Mr. Brodie and Mr. Vance were consulted on the same day.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Did they represent to you, Colonel Campbell, that the dislocation had occurred from an absorption of the of the socket, and that the head of the bone had gone through the socket, or the edge of the bone had slipped over the edge of the socket?—They stated that a ligament had given way that kept the bone in the socket.

(*Mr. Wakley.*) Then, I do say, that Mr. Brodie, and the other medical men, should be examined.

(*The Coroner.*) Having gone into this sort of examination so far as you have gone, you have had the opinion, one after the other, of ladies and gentlemen who have been patients of Mr. Long, who all express their confidence in his skill, and that they are indebted to him for their recovery, a great many of them; and that the others are being put in a course of recovery that hardly could have been hoped for; for that seems to be the opinion of a great many: indeed, all of them, either one or the other, either that they are totally restored, or in a way of being restored by this gentleman. Now you have a great many witnesses, you say more; but I suppose the gentlemen of the jury are well satisfied now on the point, that these ladies and gentlemen, who are of the first respectability, and no doubt they have given a true account according to their judgment and feelings. If all the patients which this gentleman has operated upon, during the whole course of his practice, were to come here, and they were all to repeat their confidence in his treatment, I do not think it would be stronger than you have it already upon the subject: so it appeared to me. These persons, whether rightly or

otherwise, feel confidence in what was done to them. Each of them, and most of them, have said, that if they had occasion to have recourse to medical advice, they would go back to Mr. Long, notwithstanding all they have heard. That is what all the ladies and gentlemen have spoken to; and, if there were twenty more to come to speak to the same point, I do not see that it would much alter the case in that respect. If you all concur with me in that opinion, probably Mr. Adolphus will, in his judgment, with respect to his duty to his client, having credit to the fullest extent I have now stated, not think it necessary to go further on that head. But that is for his judgment, as I mentioned before. If you were to have twenty more witnesses speaking to the same fact as the others have spoken to, it would not make it a bit stronger: so it appears to me at this moment. If all the gentlemen of the jury entertain precisely the same opinion, perhaps Mr. Adolphus may be induced to stop where we are on this head.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) In the first place, in a few words I have to say, that if any person feels offended or displeased at any thing which may fall from me, and shews it by repeating those extraordinary and disgraceful scenes which I never before saw in a court of justice, I hope that the Coroner will order the room to be cleared; for I do not stand here to bear the insolence and abuse of any set of persons, under whatever pretences they may be assembled. In the next place, I should say, that it is a question put purely to me, and to receive my answer; and it is not a matter of debate and discussion by any one. Taking these two principles for my guide, I shall proceed in this manner. I am here for a gentleman who considers himself to be

the object of a conspiracy, and, in the progress of that conspiracy, grossly, basely, and falsely traduced by all manner of ways and all manner of means; and feeling this (whether he be right or wrong in the feeling is not for me to determine, though I have personally a strong feeling on the subject), it is no wonder that he should be anxious to put in evidence, and lay before you all the circumstances of his life and professional conduct, which can tend to throw a light upon those accusations which are attempted to be raised against him. And they are raised not only here, but elsewhere; they are pursued not merely here, but in print; and pursued with an anxiety and industry which show the motives of the parties. But of that I say no more. I am here practising in a court of law, and it is my duty, as it is my inclination, when I am so practising, to pay all the respect that I can to the opinion of the judge who presides there; and when I speak of this judge, I am happy to say, of a most upright and impartial judge, who has shewn the utmost impartiality throughout the whole course of the enquiry, and to whom I pay that respect due not only to his station, but to the character that he has maintained. Under these circumstances, I have now in my hand a list of forty-four unexamined witnesses, with a request that I will reserve myself to examine a good many more of high rank and respectability, who would be added to this list; but I have taken upon myself, under the suggestion which the Court has made, to abstain from such course of examination, and the witnesses which I shall call hereafter will be those who will give evidence applying more particularly to the circumstances of this very case. But yet, nevertheless, I claim my right to examine every

patient whom this gentleman has had during the whole course of his profession, in order to give evidence to what his mode of treatment has been ; but after what the Coroner has said, I think I am bound to submit to what he has suggested, and I shall therefore adopt a different course of proceeding, and another mode of examining the witnesses.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Frederick Campbell : you say, Sir, you are a Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's service, and you reside at Woolwich ; and that you have a daughter ill of a hip complaint. She is turned of fifteen. She has had the complaint about six years. In the course of that time you had applied to medical men for her relief. She was, from the first discovery of the complaint, constantly under the care of a medical man. *She was not cured by their advice.* That you have since put her under the care of Mr. Long, from the latter end of January, or the beginning of February. *She has got much better.* You have seen the applications made to her : they were generally made by the servant who was with her. The liquid was used with slight friction, and you used the liquid with a sponge. There were four abscesses then in her thigh when she was first attended by Mr. Long, two of them deep seated. *The abscesses were of long standing.* She had a considerable protuberance of the hip, contraction generally of the leg, and considerable swelling of the knee. By Mr. Long's treatment two of them are healed up ; *the protuberance of the hip has been reduced*, occasioned by a dislocation, as stated by eminent medical men ; and the contraction of the leg *has been overcome, and the limb nearly restored to its proper length* ; but she cannot yet bear her weight upon

it. She walks with the assistance of a crutch and stick. She continues occasionally to be attended by Mr. Long. You say, the liquid was entrusted to your care, that it might be applied to the patient at your residence at Woolwich. The liquid had a surprising effect on those parts which were red, or in a state of inflammation; it did not affect the healthy parts. *You say, the persons who saw her, namely, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Scott of Bromley, and Mr. Vance, they all declared it was a hip case, and that a dislocation had taken place;* but these gentlemen were only consulted; she was not placed under their care. The knee was considerably turned in, and the heel contracted, and the toe pointed downwards. *Mr. Vance and Mr. Brodie said, that it was hopeless to expect to restore it to its socket;* that it would probably make a socket for itself: they stated that a ligament that confined the hip-bone in its socket had given way. *The hip bone appears now to be restored to the socket.*

(The witness then signed his deposition.)

MISS SMITH

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

Q. What is your Christian name?—*A. Penelope.*

Where do you live?—*At present at Richmond.*

Do you know Mr. Long?—*Yes.*

From what period?—*Since I was nine or ten years old.*

Where was it that you first knew him?—*In Done-raile, in Ireland, in the county of Cork.*

Was he very young when you first knew him?—*Yes, a young boy.*

Was he illiterate or well educated?—Very well educated, indeed; always a very talented person.

Did he live in the same house with your brother and you?—Yes, he did, for nearly a year and a half.

Had he the reputation of being a good scholar?—Yes.

Were his manners and conduct those of a gentleman?—Perfectly so.

Do you know—had you any means of knowing, whether, among other of his studies, he studied the subject of anatomy?—Yes, for a considerable time.

Was he also fond of painting?—Yes.

Have you known him continually, from the time of your first acquaintance till now, though he was away from his country?—He has been from his country a considerable length of time, for some years; but I have heard of him repeatedly in England in the intermediate time.

Since you have come to this country, have you been under his care at all?—For nearly four months.

Have you recovered your health from his treatment?—I have derived more benefit from him than from any other medical man.

What was your complaint, consumption?—No, headaches.

Did you know anything of this young woman, Catherine Cashin?—I have seen her at Mr. Long's, and spoken to her.

Did she tell you what she was attending for, what her complaint was?—No; I had merely ordinary conversation.

Did you ever hear her make any complaint of the

treatment she was undergoing?—No, I did not; but I heard her sister-in-law say, that she hoped she had brought her in time to be saved.

Who was her sister-in-law?—Miss O'Conner.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask you, whether Miss Cashin appeared to you to be in good health at the time when you first saw her?—I should say she was a very delicate person indeed—extremely so.

Will you allow me to ask you, what day you first saw her?—Upon my word I do not know. I did not note it down; I did not think it requisite.

Did you see her before any application had been made to her by Mr. Long?—Yes, I did.

(*By the Coroner.*) She appeared to you to be a very delicate person indeed?—Yes; decidedly.

Which Miss Cashin are you alluding to, Catherine or Ellen?—Miss Catherine Cashin, the one the inquest is held upon.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Will you allow me to ask you, whether, at the time you saw her, that you heard her cough?—No, I have not heard her cough; but I have seen her make use of her pocket handkerchief very often, putting it to her mouth frequently.

When you state that Mr. Long was fond of, and studied anatomy, will you be kind enough to inform me at what period of his life it was that he followed that pursuit; I mean, how late it was, about what time?—I cannot say exactly when it was.

Was it at Doneraile?—No, in Dublin, where he was pursuing his education.

Was it in the University?—No, where he was pursuing his education.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) How many years ago?—Upon my word it requires some calculation; it might be ten or twelve years ago.

Will you be kind enough to state, how you happen to know that Mr. Long was studying anatomy about ten years ago in Dublin?—I heard it from various persons in the neighbourhood.

You heard it?—Yes.

(*By the Coroner.*) It was part of his profession, as a painter, to study anatomy. Do you know whether he was at a school connected with medicine, or whether he was at a school connected with painting?—I really do not know.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Are you acquainted with the circumstance, whether Mr. Long has attended a regular course of anatomical lectures?—He certainly did.

Do you know that of your own knowledge?—I do know it.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Penelope Smith: you say you reside at Richmond, in Surrey, and are a single woman, and that you have known Mr. Long ever since you were nine or ten years old; you knew him first at Doneraile, in the county of Cork; that he was then very young, that he was very well educated, and was always a very talented person; he lived for nearly a year and a half with you and your brother; he had the reputation of being a good scholar; his manners and conduct were perfectly those of a gentleman. You say that you know that he studied anatomy for a considerable time; he was always fond of painting; that he has been in this country for some years, and you have heard of him repeatedly in the intermediate time; you have lately been under his care for violent

headaches ; you have received more benefit from Mr. Long than from any other medical man ; you saw the deceased while she was attending at Mr. Long's ; you had never any conversation with her as to her complaint ; you never heard her make any complaint of the treatment she was receiving ; you heard Miss O'Conner, the deceased's sister-in-law, say that she hoped she had brought the deceased in time to be saved ; should say the deceased was a very delicate person indeed ; you saw her before any application had been made to her by Mr. Long ; you did not hear her cough, but observed her using her pocket-handkerchief to her mouth very frequently. It was in Dublin Mr. Long was pursuing his education ; it was ten or twelve years ago ; you do not know exactly, you say, whether he was studying at a school connected with medicine, or connected with painting ; you know, from having heard so, that he did attend a regular course of anatomical lectures.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

MISS ROXBROUGH

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

Q. What is your name ?—A. Harriett Frances Roxbrough.

The daughter of whom ?—Mr. Roxbrough.

Where do you live ?—Grove Street, Camden Town.

Have you, for several years, laboured under some complaint ?—I have been delicate from my birth.

And laboured under what complaint ?—Sometimes the doctors represented it as a sort of decline.

Were you considerably emaciated and wasted by it?—Very much.

When were you placed under the care of Mr. Long?—Nearly two years ago.

Continually or occasionally?—Continually, for two years.

Were you under his care when Miss Catherine Cashin, the lady about whom we are now inquiring, was there?—I was.

Did you see the lotion or liquid which Mr. Long gave to his patients?—I did.

Were you there the day that Miss C. Cashin had the same lotion given to her to use?—I cannot say positively whether I was there that day or not, but I have seen Miss Cashin repeatedly.

Did you see her frequently there, or elsewhere?—There, at Mr. Long's.

Who was the servant, do you know her name, who attended at that time; the servant belonging to Mr. Long?—Charlotte and Alice has attended me frequently.

Are you able to say who it was on that day when Miss Cashin was there?—No, I cannot.

You do not know when Miss Cashin had the lotion?—No, I do not.

Have you found benefit from Mr. Long's treatment?—Very much; a great deal more than from any other medical man that has ever attended me.

Have your bad symptoms been materially diminished, and your health very much improved?—Very much; my health has been improved very much.

Did Miss Catherine Cashin appear to you to be a

healthy or sickly person?—Anything but a healthy person.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Harriett Frances Roxbrough : you say that you are the daughter of Mr. Roxbrough, of Grove Street, Camden Town, and that you have been delicate from your birth ; that sometimes the medical people represented it as a decline. You were emaciated and wasted. You say it is now nearly two years since you were first placed under the care of Mr. Long ; you were under his care when the deceased was under his care. You used the lotion or liquid which Mr. Long gives to his patients. You have seen Miss Cashin frequently at Mr. Long's ; but you cannot say that you were there when the lotion was applied to her. Mr. Long's servants, Charlotte and Alice, have attended you frequently. You have found more benefit from Mr. Long than from any other medical man. Your bad symptoms have materially diminished, and your health is very much improved. Miss Cashin appeared any thing but a healthy person.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

THE COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

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

Q. What is your Christian name ?—*A.* Ann.
Residing where ?—In Montague Square, Marylebone.

Were you attending Mr. Long lately for any lady ?—I have attended him for seven weeks, and continue to do so now, and shall to-morrow.

While your ladyship was attending him, did you see a person named Catherine Cashin?—I did, but only twice; that was because I was not always in the same room.

Does your ladyship recollect when it was you saw her; how long before her death?—It might be a week before her death.

Did she appear to your ladyship to be a healthy person or otherwise?—Very far from it; rather unhealthy looking.

Do you remember being there when she received any of the liquid which Mr. Long applied to his patients?—Yes; the last time I saw her she had just received it.

Did you receive any that day?—I did that day, and ever since I attended Mr. Long.

Did you on that day?—I did on that day.

Was that which was given to your ladyship, and that which was given to Miss Catherine Cashin, taken out of one bottle?—I could not swear it, because I was not always present, but I should presume so. I have repeatedly seen the same used on different ladies.

You were present when Miss C. Cashin received some of the lotion?—I was present, but I did not see it applied.

Was there more than one bottle in the room, or only one in the room?—There is seldom more than one. Mr. Long had it in his hand.

There was then but one?—I never saw any but in his own hand, and never but one.

Did your ladyship and Miss Catherine Cashin retire about the same time to have the lotion used?—I cannot say, because we were not in the same room.

Do you mean you were not in the same room of practice, or did you retire to another room?—We neither inhaled in the same room, or were rubbed in the same room.

But went into the room to receive the lotion?—Sometimes Mr. Long would bring it into the room.

You did not receive it in the same room?—I think not, it was brought to me.

By whom?—By his female servant.

Do you recollect whether her name was Alice?—Alice always attended me, and she rubbed Miss Cashin that day.

(*By the Coroner.*) Was Miss Cashin there but once?—I believe she was there often. I have seen her but twice. She did not come to be rubbed, but came with her sister.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Did your ladyship sustain any mischief or evil from the lotion you applied that day?—Not in the least; and I have never been so well as since I attended Mr. Long.

Did you sustain any injury or inconvenience from the lotion used to you?—No; it had hardly any effect upon me.

And, in general, I understand your ladyship to say, you have never been so well as since you attended Mr. Long?—No. I went there on that account, and have been very much recovered since I attended him.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Are you aware, my lady, whether Miss Cashin was rubbed before the last time you saw her?—I do not think she was, but I cannot answer the question positively. I believe not.

Did you see her rubbed, my lady?—I did not.

Might you and Miss Cashin have been rubbed with

different liquids without your being aware of the fact?—We might. It is just possible; but I have no reason in the world to imagine it was so.

(By the Coroner.) You have no reason to imagine it was so?—No, quite the contrary.

(By Dr. Thompson.) Will your ladyship allow me to ask, whether Miss C. Cashin ever complained to you of being ill, or stated to you that she felt ill?—Never. It is quite impossible that she should, as I did not speak to her.

(By a Juror.) Then how did your ladyship know she was ill?—She was very unhealthy-looking.

(By Dr. Thompson.) Would your ladyship say, from the number of consumptive patients you have seen, that she looked like a lady labouring under consumption? It has been stated that the lady was consumptive?—Ellen Cashin, who died, was very clear, healthy looking: she looked more healthy, except in her figure, than Catherine. Ellen was very thin, but looked in the face very well.

(Coroner's Clerk.) Your Christian name is Ann, and you are Countess of Buckinghamshire, and you reside in Montague Square, Marylebone. You say, my lady, that you have attended Mr. Long for seven weeks, and you continue to do so, and shall to-morrow. You say, you have seen the deceased at Mr. Long's twice: it might be a week before her death: she appeared very far from being a healthy person, very far from it, rather unhealthy-looking. The last time you saw the deceased she had just received the liquid. You received some that day, and you have received some every day since. You attended on Mr. Long: you have repeatedly seen the liquid used, and presume

that what was used to you and to the deceased was of the same kind. You did not see the liquid applied to deceased. You never saw any but one bottle, and that Mr. Long held in his own hand: the bottle was never left in the room. You do not think you received the liquid in the same room where it was given to the deceased. You saw her only twice as a patient. You have sustained no mischief or inconvenience from the lotion used to you that day: it had hardly any effect on you, and in general you are very much recovered since you attended at Mr. Long's. You say, the servant who attended you always was named Alice. You do not know whether the deceased was rubbed more than once or not. You did not see Miss Cashin rubbed. She might have been rubbed with a different liquid to what you were rubbed with: it is just possible; but you have no reason in the world for thinking she was. You never spoke to the deceased: you never heard her complain.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

ALICE DYKE

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

Q. Your name is Alice Dyke?—A. Yes.
Are you in the employment of Mr. Long?—I am.
Do you live at his house in Harley Street?—I do.
How long have you been in his employment?—Five months.

Are you employed to rub the female patients with a lotion that he gives them?—I am.

Do you remember a young woman named Catherine Cashin, the person who is dead, and whom we are now enquiring about, coming there?—I do.

She came first with her sister, Ellen?—She did.

Was Miss Cashin a healthy-looking person, or otherwise?—She was not a healthy-looking person.

Was she rubbed with the lotion Mr. Long applied?—She was, on one occasion.

(*By the Coroner.*) You say, she was rubbed once with the lotion?—But once with the lotion.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Do you remember the day, as near as you can recollect?—On the 3d of August.

Did you rub her?—I did.

Did you rub any more ladies that day?—I did.

How many?—Six.

Six in all, or six besides Miss Cashin?—Six besides Miss Cashin.

Can you recollect the names of those ladies?—Yes.

Name them?—There was Mrs. Brown, Miss Johnstone, Miss Cavenagh, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, and Lady Buckinghamshire; and Mrs. Cashin, the same day, washed her hands in the self-same lotion.

Was the lotion you applied to Catherine Cashin the very same you applied to all the rest of those ladies?—It was.

Was it taken out of the same bottle, and in all respects the very same?—It was.

Did you yourself see it poured from the bottle before you used it to all those persons?—I did.

Have you seen all the persons except Miss Catherine Cashin; have you seen them all since it was used?—Yes, I have repeatedly; every day.

Did any one ever complain of having received the least injury or inconvenience from that lotion?—Not at all.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you rub that young lady more severely than you did the other patients?—I did not.

Or for a longer continuance?—Not at all.

Did you rub her in the same way that you did all the others?—Exactly.

And with the same lotion?—Yes.

Did it appear to have more effect upon her than it appeared to have on the backs of others who were rubbed?—Not at all.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) Was she ever rubbed afterwards?—No, sir.

Was she rubbed a second time on any day?—No, she was not: she was dressed every day, but not rubbed.

What dressing was put upon it?—A cabbage-leaf.

A fresh leaf was put upon her daily?—Yes.

How long did she continue to attend Mr. Long?—For three weeks: nearly three weeks.

She never was rubbed but once?—No: it was merely washed and dressed every day, as other patients were done.

What was the last day on which she was washed?—I cannot say.

How many days before her death?—She was there on the Friday, and her back was washed and dressed, and she appeared in a good state of health.

Was there any other young woman, or did Mr. Long himself rub her, or could they have done it without your knowledge?—No.

(By Mr. Wakley.) By whose direction did you rub Miss Cashin?—By Mr. Long's.

Did Miss Cashin name to you the purpose for which she was rubbed?—Her mother told me, in her hearing, that she had been very poorly for two or three days, and she wished her to be rubbed.

(By Mr. Adolphus.) Did her mother say that in her hearing?—Yes, she did.

(By the Coroner.) Did that rubbing and inhaling usually occasion any severe sickness in the patient at all?—No, sir: I never heard any one complain of sickness.

(By Mr. Wakley.) Who prepared the liquid which was applied to Miss Cashin's back?—Mr. Long.

(The Coroner.) Mr. Long produced it, and she does not know who prepared it.

(By a Juror.) Will you have the goodness to tell me: you say, the patients were washed every day and dressed: was it with water, or another kind of liquid, not water?—It was liquid, and not a powder.

(By Mr. Adolphus.) Is it the same lotion which rubs them that washes them?—Exactly the same.

(By Dr. Thompson.) I think I understood you to say, that she was washed every day with the same lotion with which she was rubbed?—Yes, the same lotion that she was rubbed with.

She was washed every day with the same lotion?—Yes.

She was not rubbed at those times?—No.

Is there any difference between the application?—None, except the rubbing.

(By Mr. Adolphus.) When she was rubbed, was a

sponge used ; and when she was washed, did you use the sponge ?—Yes, the sponge and the same lotion. But when you rub them, do you apply the sponge longer and more continually, than when you wash them ?—When I rubbed them, I rubbed a considerable time ; and when I washed them, I merely put the liquid to them for the purpose of washing it.

(*The Coroner.*) In the first instance, she applies the lotion, and rubs the back for a considerable time ; and in the second instance, she only applies the lotion, and does not rub it.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) On the other days, when you washed this lady with the sponge, did you rub at all ?—I will not answer that question.

On the days that you washed with the sponge, did you rub at all ?—(No answer.)

(*By the Coroner.*) On the day you washed her with the sponge, did you also rub ?—Rubbing the back is in order to produce the wound. When I rub the back, it is in order to produce the wound ; if I wash it, I merely put the liquid over.

The first day, you say, that the liquid was put upon a sponge, and you rubbed her back in order to produce the sore ; on the other days did you apply the sponge without rubbing it at all ?—I merely washed round the wound.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Did you usually rub on the ladies' backs till such time as the skin was taken off by the rubbing : do you rub till the outer skin comes off, and till there is a sore made ?—That is what we call rubbing, making a sore.

(*By the Coroner.*) Did you do the same thing to the other ladies, exactly in the same way, by washing

them with the same liquid on the other days when they came?—I did.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) If you rub heavily you produce a sore?—I do.

You say, if you rub heavily, it produces a wound: now, I ask you, if you wash lightly with the same lotion, will it produce a wound?—It depends upon the mode in which the application is used, and whether the inflammation wants to come out.

Did you ever make the liquid?—I did not.

I ask you again, did you ever produce inflammation on the skin, by merely washing the skin lightly with the lotion?—Yes.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Be kind enough to tell me, how many times you washed Miss Catherine Cashin in number?—I cannot tell.

Can you tell the day of the month, or the day of the week, on which she was rubbed?—She was rubbed on the 3d of August.

Did Miss Catherine Cashin, after she was rubbed, appear better or worse in health?—Better.

Did she continue to improve in health from the time she was first rubbed till the time you last saw her?—She seemed well, and her friends seemed very well satisfied with the proceedings.

When you first saw Miss Catherine Cashin, did she appear to you to be a young lady labouring under ill-health?—Not very ill-health, but she was not well.

Was she fat?—Not particularly fat.

(*By a Juror.*) You have stated, that sometimes a white powder was put in the lotion, where did you get the white powder?—I did not say anything of any white powder being put in.

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) There was no such thing stated.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) What did Miss Cashin say to you the last time she attended, respecting her back?—The last day I did not see her. Mr. Long dressed her, and Miss Ottley was present.

Did you see her on the Thursday?—I did.

What did she say respecting her back then?—She did not say anything particular. She told me she was going to have it dressed, and she had it dressed.

Did she state that it was painful?—She did not.

(*By Dr. Thompson.*) Do you think that the sore made on the back of Miss Catherine Cashin appeared worse than the sores on the neck and back of Ellen Cashin?—Not at all.

(*By a Juror.*) Did the wound on the two young ladies' backs appear much the same?—Yes, they did.

Did you rub all the young ladies with the same sponges or different sponges?—Different sponges.

(*By Mr. Wakley.*) Pray did Miss Cashin inhale before she was rubbed?—She did.

How many days?—About three weeks.

You mean Miss Catherine Cashin?—Yes, Miss Catherine Cashin.

Was Mr. Long present when you rubbed her the first time?—He was.

Did he give out any particular quantity of the lotion for her to be rubbed with?—No.

What quantity of the lotion did you use?—A very little in a saucer.

Did Mr. Long give that to you?—No, I took it out myself.

You do not know the art of mixing the stuff?—I do not.

Have you sufficient knowledge yourself to know when to leave off rubbing?—Yes, Sir.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) You mentioned Mrs. Brain, Miss Johnstone, Miss Cavenagh, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, when did you see them last?—Every day.

You have not seen them here to-day?—Not here to-day; I have seen them at Mr. Long's.

Perfectly sound and well?—Yes.

(*By a Juror.*) You were hired by Mr. Long five months ago?—Yes.

What orders did he give you when he hired you?—None at all.

How did you acquire a knowledge how to rub the patients at all?—He explained it to me.

Did Mr. Long, while you were rubbing, come and see them rubbed?—He did not.

Did you leave off when you thought proper?—Yes.

How do you recollect so well it was on the 3d of August that Miss Cashin was first rubbed?—I put it down in a book.

Seeing so many ladies' backs in the course of rubbing, do you think her's, the last time you saw it, was the same as the backs of other young ladies that had undergone the same application for the same length of time?—Yes, Sir.

It was going on well you think?—Going on very well indeed.

Were you perfectly well when you went to Mr. Long's?—Yes, Sir.

You have never been rubbed?—No, but I have washed my face every day with it.

(*By Mr. Adolphus.*) For the sake of your complexion, I suppose; it improves the complexion?—Yes, very much indeed.

(*By a Juror.*) Do you know Mr. Porter?—Yes, Sir.
Had he anything to do with Mr. Long?—Nothing at all.

How long did he live with Mr. Long?—A month or two, as near as I can recollect.

Did Mr. Long ever caution his patients, that after they were rubbed, to come again, or else it would mortify?—No.

(*Coroner's Clerk.*) Alice Dyke, you say you are servant to Mr. Long, of Harley Street, and you are a single woman: that you have been in Mr. Long's employment five months. You are employed to rub the female patients. You remember the deceased coming there: she came at first with her sister Ellen. You say Catherine was not a healthy-looking person; she was rubbed but once with the lotion; it was on the 3d of August, as near as you can recollect, you rubbed her. You rubbed six other ladies that day, Mrs. Brain, Miss Cavenagh, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Ottley, and Lady Buckinghamshire. The mother of the deceased came the same day; she washed her hands with the same lotion. You say, the lotion applied to the ladies you have mentioned, was the same which you applied to the deceased; it was all taken out of the same bottle: you saw it poured from the bottle before you used it to all those persons. You have repeatedly seen, that is, every day, all the ladies except the deceased; not any one of them complained of any danger or inconvenience from the lotion. You did not rub the deceased any longer, or with more violence than you rubbed the other ladies: it had no more effect upon her than it appeared to have on the backs of others. She was dressed every day after-

wards, and a cabbage-leaf was applied to the back. She was rubbed but once. Her back on Friday appeared in a good state of health. By Mr. Long's directions it was you rubbed the deceased. Her mother said, in your hearing, that the deceased had felt very poorly for three days, and that she wished her to be rubbed. You never heard any patient complain of being sick. Mr. Long produced the liquid. You say, the patients were washed with the same liquid with which they were rubbed. She was rubbed or washed with the lotion applied with the sponge after the first application. You rubbed till you made a sore or a wound. You washed other ladies just the same as you washed the deceased. You never made the liquid. You have produced inflammation by washing the skin with the lotion. The deceased appeared better in health after she was rubbed: she seemed well after the rubbing, and her friends seemed satisfied with the proceedings. When you first saw her she did not appear in a very ill state of health; she was not well, and not particularly fat. The last day she attended you did not see her. You saw her on the Thursday; she said nothing particularly; she had her back dressed, and went away about two minutes afterwards. The sore on the back of Miss Catherine was not worse than the sore on the back of Miss Ellen Cashin. You rubbed the deceased and all the ladies with different sponges. You say the deceased inhaled before she was rubbed. Mr. Long was present when you rubbed her the first time. You used a very little lotion, which you took out of a saucer. You have sufficient knowledge of yourself to know when to leave off. You put it down in a book

when you rubbed the deceased. You say, the back appeared the same as the back of other ladies who have been treated in a like way, and the back was going on well.

(The witness then signed her deposition.)

(*Mr. Adolphus.*) I shall then call no further witnesses.

(*The Coroner.*) Gentlemen of the Jury: I understand we have now got pretty nearly to the conclusion of this case. Mr. Adolphus does not mean to call any further witnesses in this proceeding, which has gone to a great length. Would it be your desire to have the whole of the evidence read over to you, or are you so far masters of it as to be able to come to a decision without it? Because, if you think it necessary to refresh your memories with the evidence, I will read it from the beginning to the end; for without reading it all, I think it would not be possible to do justice to the one side or the other. But if you are, as I said before, already satisfied, there will not be any occasion to go through that ceremony.

(*A Juror.*) We have a perfect recollection of the evidence, there will be no necessity for reading it over again.

(*The Coroner.*) There are a few remarks which I shall take the liberty to address to you, and which I shall do very shortly, because, in my opinion, the case lies almost in a nutshell. You have had a great number of medical gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, examined, and they almost all coincide in opinion, that even if a person had occasion for a blister, it would be unwarrantable to create such a sore as this was on the back of this lady, when it was seen

after death. If you recollect, you had a young lady here who viewed the sore, and she described the state in which she found it, namely, that it was of a white appearance, crusted over, with a little oozing at the bottom part of it, and encircled with a mark of inflammation. This is, as near as I can guess, the situation in which she describes having seen the wound on Friday: and on Friday night she passed a most unquiet night. The mistress of the house was quite alarmed, and the doctor, as you will recollect, was sent for, to state in what condition the young lady was. He saw her back, and said it was in a promising condition. But, if you recollect, the lady of the house said that she, of her own authority, had applied a poultice on the back of the young lady, without the knowledge or authority of the doctor; and when he came, she pointed out to him that there was a black spot, and she inquired of him what was the reason of it. He said the thing was going on very well; that it was occasioned by his system; that she did not understand the system; and that the sickness, and all that appeared, were symptoms only of what was going on in consequence of his system. The young lady continued to get worse. She had written to her brother-in-law in Ireland, and he came over post-haste, anxious on her account, hearing that she was so extremely ill, and Mr. Brodie was called in. He did not see the wound till after the application of the poultice, and the poultice, I suppose, had removed that hard substance which was on the top of the wound, and therefore he had an opportunity of looking deeper into it than Mr. Long had; for he had withdrawn himself the moment that Mr. Brodie was applied to

to attend the young lady. The young lady continued ill, and got worse; and the mistress of the house stated that the sore had assumed a much worse appearance, and ultimately she was called up in a great hurry, and she found the young lady in the act of expiring. Then another gentleman, of the name of Foulkes, was called in; but it was all over: there was no chance of recovery after Mr. Foulkes was called in. Therefore the thing seems to come back to this point. This gentleman, Mr. Long, had great experience, for two years, at least, with a variety of patients for a variety of diseases, and he applied pretty nearly the same remedy, it should appear, to all of them; and if they do not deceive themselves, a great number of them were perfectly cured, and others have found themselves, as they imagine, a great deal better; and some of them have been to the doctor to-day, notwithstanding the unfortunate event which has happened in relation to Miss Cashin; and their faith is so strong in the doctor, that they will go to-morrow; and some of them say, that they will send any of their family who happen to have occasion for medical assistance. This gentleman, Mr. Long, appears by the evidence of one of the witnesses, to have been brought up with a respectable education. It appears that he had been in Dublin, where he attended anatomical lectures, not merely drawings of anatomical figures but actual lectures, surgical lectures on that head; and therefore, of course, he was acquainted with the construction of the human frame. As to physic, it appears he does not pretend to know that. He has no opinion of it at all, and therefore it is quite plain that he has not given his mind very much to the study of it. But the question seems to

me to resolve itself into this: whether Mr. Long, having formed an opinion of his own system, and having had it corroborated by so many respectable persons, was wrong in acting upon it; for you cannot suppose that the witnesses whom you have had before you have spoken anything but what they verily believe, nor do I believe there is one of them who has not wished to tell the truth. Among the rest there is the Surgeon-General of Jamaica, who of course ought to be a man of great experience in the medical profession; and I have no doubt he is. He has stated to you, that he has such confidence in Mr. Long, that he is now under his treatment for his ear and eyes, which are very much improved, he thinks, by the application of his lotion. The question therefore now is, whether, taking all these things into consideration, Mr. Long having his own opinion so strengthened by the great success which he has had with his patients, according to the account which you have received from them upon oath; and having administered this lotion, or caused it to be administered to this poor young woman (although, unfortunately, it took a turn which probably he was not aware of till the last moment, for he said her back was going on well), the question is, whether he is to be answerable for the consequences. If, Gentlemen, every person who administers either blisters or physic, or performs operations, are to be made answerable for the consequences, God knows, it would be a lamentable situation to be in; but if the man did all he could, according to his honest, fair opinion, and that diligently without neglect, it does not appear to me that he can be accused criminally in this case. You are the proper judges on the subject. You have attended, I see, minutely to

the evidence. If you please, you shall have it laid before you, if you choose to retire to consider your verdict; and I hope you will come to a cool, deliberate decision, putting out of your mind the unfortunate consequences that have happened in this case; and I have no doubt you will acquit yourselves to the satisfaction of your own consciences, and to the satisfaction of the public.

After the Coroner had summed up, the Jury retired; and in about two hours one of them returned, and stated, that there was a doubt on his part as to what constituted manslaughter, and wished the Coroner to explain it to him, and stated that that was the cause that they had not given their verdict before.

(*Mr. Stirling.*) Manslaughter is that which would be murder unless there were favourable circumstances. For instance: if two men have a sudden quarrel, and fight together, and one of them is knocked down, and ultimately dies, as it was not intended by the party, and no improper weapon was used; yet, as they were in the act of fighting, and one is killed, the other may be found guilty of manslaughter. If a man, without any intention, as in this case, but that of doing all he can for the preservation of life rather than the destruction of it, should unfortunately fail, as we find oftentimes the best physicians and the best surgeons cannot cure their patients, and if it were imputed to them, because they prescribed a certain mode of treatment, or cut off a limb, and their patient should unfortunately die; if it were imputed to them that they had been guilty of manslaughter, and that they were the cause of the death of their patients, because other persons were of opinion that they might have been

saved, I think you would find very few persons willing to follow a profession where they would be liable to such an imputation. And let it be recollected, that is to be applied to a person who was actuated with the intention of doing good to his patient. Whether the means he pursued happened to turn out to be the best means or no, is another question ; but if, for instance, a woman is with child, and a party administers medicine for the purpose of destroying the child, and which produces that effect, that is murder : but if any man should administer medicine a little too strong, perhaps, than he ought ; or if the nurse, by his directions, should give to the child a little too much syrup of poppy, or anything else, it would be very hard that he should be brought into question, either as having been guilty of any offence, or as being unfit for his profession. Having heard these few remarks, I think you will not have any great difficulty in coming to a decision upon the question. Do you wish to say any thing further ?

(*The Juror.*) No, that will do.

The Jury, at eight o'clock, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. St. John Long.

On the verdict being returned, shouts of approbation were heard from some of the persons present ; but which was met by cries of shame ! shame ! from the more respectable part of the audience. The Coroner censured, in very strong terms, such unmanly and improper conduct, and stated, that the parties who had been guilty of it had very much disgraced themselves, in his opinion.

The following Letter appeared in the MORNING Post of the 2d December, 1830, from whence it is extracted:—

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

SIR: November, 1830.

It is a source of sincere gratification to the friends and patients of Mr. St. John Long to observe, by your Paper of the 19th instant, the admission of a sensible and well-written letter from that gentleman in reference to the late Coroner's inquest on the death of Mrs. Lloyd, because it will prove to his virulent persecutors, his friends, and the public at large, that *your* Paper (with a few others) is conducted on the broad and liberal principle of *audi alteram partem*. Having myself received incalculable benefit from Mr. Long's mode of treatment, between the months of November 1828 and April 1829, and having been upon terms of friendship with him since that period, and a frequent visitor and eye-witness of the cure of various diseases, in a number of highly respectable patients, and having also attentively watched the progress of their convalescence from the commencement of his application to the completion of their cure, I feel that it is a duty I owe to a cruelly persecuted fellow-subject of this free, enlightened, and happy country, as well as a debt of gratitude I owe to Mr. Long, to become his public apologist, although it is my lot to move in a far humbler station of life than many of his noble patrons and patients; and were I at this time to remain silent, and allow the man who has (under Providence) restored me

to health and usefulness, to sink under the weight of such an accumulating combination of enmity, persecution, and unmerited obloquy, I should hereafter feel that I had been guilty of the most contemptible pusillanimity, and should consider myself degraded to the ignominious level of a spy, as there have been several from the enemy's camp.

But, Sir, I have been impelled to address you from another most paramount duty to the public in general, and to those patients in particular who may hereafter suffer from too great an excitement and irritability under Mr. Long's application; and hence, becoming alarmed, may be induced to tamper with themselves in the first instance, and, failing of success, may subsequently call in their usual medical advisers, who, however skilful, seem to be confounded at the appearance of the eruption and sore, and at any rate do not appear alive to the most simple, decisive, and innocent mode of treatment; and I venture to affirm, that if, after the information I am about to give from personal experience and practice, in a late case of my own, any other mode should be adopted of controlling the effects of Mr. Long's liniment, the death of the patient will not lie at his door, but must be attributable to subsequent mismanagement after he is dismissed.

I must beg leave to premise, that in consequence of close attendance at my office for nearly twelve months, during which I had but little opportunity for recreation, I experienced a great weight and uneasiness, with considerable heat and inflammation about the head; or what is usually denominated determination of blood to the head: and therefore, in the beginning of October, I obtained leave of absence from the office for three

weeks or a month. I then made up my mind to attend Mr. Long, in consequence of the benefit I had received under his treatment two years ago. By reference to a diary which I have long kept, I find my first visit to him was on the morning of Saturday, the 9th October last; and here I must beg to draw your attention as I proceed, to the strange coincidences between Mrs. Lloyd's case and my own; with this difference, that I applied to no medical man whatever, and soon recovered. On seeing Mr. Long on the 9th October as before stated, (the same day Mrs. Lloyd attended him,) he advised me first to inhale, and then to be rubbed on the nape of the neck to between the shoulders; and having upon a former occasion, for spasmodic affection of the chest, and gout, submitted to the same discipline at least thirty times, and being satisfied that there was nothing corroding or eroding (as Mr. Brodie calls it) in the application, I immediately ordered the attendant to rub me, and he applied the liniment with so gentle a friction to what I had formerly been accustomed, that I expressed a doubt of its efficacy. Mr. Long then looked at my back, said it was enough, and ordered the cabbage-leaf to be put on; after which I took the same sponge, squeezed it out, and then, with the remainder of the liniment, *nearly half a saucer full*, I sponged my head, face, eyes, and behind the ears, for ten minutes, thoroughly, without producing the slightest rash; on the contrary, I felt exceedingly refreshed, and relieved from the weight and oppression about my head. I then walked home, and applied fresh cabbage-leaves at night, and during the following Sunday. On Monday morning the 11th, I called again at Mr. Long's when he examined my back, and ordered it to be

merely washed with his liniment *round* the sore, but not to touch that part that was raw, as the discharge was sufficient. I called again on Tuesday the 12th, and Wednesday the 13th of October, continuing the inhaling, washing, and the renewal of fresh leaves. On Wednesday the 13th, I dined at the London Tavern, in consequence of an invitation with which I had been honoured; and although I had then been four days and nights under the operation of Mr. Long's DREADFULLY *corroding* and *eroding* liniment (as his enemies term it), no person appeared to have an idea that any thing was the matter with me. On Thursday, the 14th October, I attended again, and went through the same course; but on this day, although my back was very sore, I took a long walk. On Friday, the 15th, attended Mr. Long, went through the same routine, and walked a considerable time about the Regent's Park before I returned home. But now, Sir, mark particularly what follows. On Saturday, the 16th, I went to Mr. Long, and informed him that my back was very sore and irritable; he desired me by no means to attempt healing it up, but to keep up the discharge by a frequent renewal of fresh cabbage-leaves. After inhaling as usual, I very incautiously took a longer walk than I had been accustomed to for some years, *viz.* at least six or seven miles out and home. Here you will perceive another strong coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine: for it appears by the evidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, the mother of the surgeon, in answer to a juryman, "that she (Mrs. Lloyd) had walked a *considerable distance* with the witness on the very day before she was taken so seriously ill." Now, in consequence of my having over-walked myself,

my back became highly inflamed; I felt jaded and fatigued with my walk, and I passed a very restless and almost sleepless night.

On the following morning, Sunday, Oct. 17th, the inflammation ran very high, when I ordered the cabbage-leaves to be removed, and the following simple poultice to be applied to my back, namely, the crumb of a soft loaf to be cut of sufficient size to cover the wound and the surrounding inflammation; some milk and water, half and half, to be boiled and poured upon the bread, and the bread allowed to swell and become soft and pliable without separating, the liquid to be sufficiently expressed to prevent its running down the back, and a little elder-flower water to be poured over that part of the poultice which was to lie next the back. This poultice was laid on as warm as I could bear it; in less than half an hour all that scorching heat and irritation (arising very much from over fatigue the day before) gradually subsided, and I had a comfortable and refreshing sleep for nearly three hours. At one o'clock in the day the poultice was renewed, when the inflammation appeared considerably reduced; the pores being kept warm and open, discharged a considerable quantity of morbid humours. Another poultice was then applied, and towards night the inflammation and irritation was so subdued, and I felt myself so perfectly easy, that I ordered some common *spermaceti ointment* to be spread on linen, and to be applied to the sore to heal it up. Here is a third strange coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine, for it appears in the evidence of the first surgeon, Mr. Campbell, before the Coroner, "that he took away the cabbage-leaves, and dressed the wounds with common *spermaceti oint-*

ment." I will now state what was the baneful effect of this greasy plaster to my back. In the first place, the inflammation and irritation returned rapidly and with redoubled virulence, attended with considerable fever and thirst, the glands about the neck and throat became swollen, hard, and sore to the touch, and I passed a restless and sleepless night. In the morning I ordered the spermaceti plaster to be removed, when it was found that several ulcers had formed during the night upon the excoriated part. I then ordered the former poultice to be resumed, and in about half an hour I fell asleep, and remained perfectly easy and comfortable until one o'clock in the day. The poultice was then repeated, as also the last thing at night, after which I slept the whole night undisturbed. In the morning the poultice was renewed, and repeated during the day. Towards evening the inflammation was completely subdued, leaving nothing but the ulcer to be healed. I therefore continued the poultices during the next day, Wednesday, the 20th of October, when the ulcer also healed; and on Thursday morning, the 21st, I paid a visit to Mr. Long, and informed him what had occurred since I saw him on Saturday, the 16th of October last: and when I attended at Mr. Long's trial on the unfortunate death of Miss Cashin, I was perfectly well.

I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too much upon your valuable columns, but I trust I have proved that Mr. Long's liniment is not of that *corroding* or *eroding* quality, if left to work itself out, but that it is to be controlled by the most simple and *cheapest* poultice: and I think I have proved beyond contradiction, that the whole mischief, with reference to the unfortunate

death of Mrs. Lloyd, has arisen from greasy plasters, and other opposing preparations; for it does appear in evidence that Mrs. Lloyd herself applied greasy plasters, and she acknowledged to Mr. Long that she applied Turnour's Cerate: and from the appearance of the chest, when Mr. Long was permitted to see her for the last time, he is convinced that she must have used blistering or fly ointment, such as apothecaries use for keeping a common blister open; and this appears to have been corroborated by Captain Lloyd's own evidence, wherein he states "that where the matter rested it caused *fresh blisters*, some of which he cut to relieve her pain, as she complained all over." Now I do aver, that among all the patients I have seen, and from personal experience, Mr. Long's liniment never produced fresh blisters from the discharge touching a sound part in the neighbourhood of the wound itself. From the foregoing statement no other conclusion can be drawn than that Mrs. Lloyd, most incautiously and unfortunately in the first instance, added considerably to the inflammation on her chest by over-walking and fatiguing herself the day before she was taken so ill; that she then applied greasy plasters, and probably blistering ointment, which Mr. Long objected to. The cabbage-leaves were then replaced; that she then sent for Mr. Campbell, who probably did not know what applications Mrs. Lloyd herself had put on, and then he removes the cabbage-leaf, and puts on a greasy plaster of *spermaceti ointment*, the very application that threw me back for three days. I cannot conclude, Sir, without observing, that it is a circumstance most deeply to be deplored, that ten days should have been allowed to elapse before Mr. Vance (so eminent a prac-

tioner), who had attended her about two or three years ago, was called in, and when mortification had actually taken place. The result of an earlier visit from him might then have proved more propitious, and an amiable and valuable life might have been preserved to her husband, her family, and friends.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. ABINGTON.

APPENDIX.

TO SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART.,

&c. &c.

Harley Street, Dec.—, 1830.

SIR :

Selecting you, as standing amongst the most distinguished of the members of the medical profession, and entertaining the sincerest respect for your private worth, and the highest admiration of your talents, I make no other apology for addressing to you this letter, than that which the victim of persecution has to offer to him whom he seeks as a judge and protector. I am the more emboldened to make my appeal to you when I reflect on the sentiments you have expressed with regard to innovations upon established practice. In one of your valuable works you say :—

“ Persons who object to a proposition, *merely because*
 “ *it is new*, or who endeavour to detract from the
 “ merit of the man, who first gives efficacy to a new
 “ idea, *by demonstrating its usefulness and applica-*
 “ *bility*, are foolish, unmanly, envious, and illiberal
 “ objectors ; they are unworthy of the designation
 “ either of professional men or of gentlemen.”

Being convinced, by actual demonstration, that I have made a discovery in medical science available in

the cure of various maladies, I claim at your hands the practical benefit of your own maxims. That I am not a member of the faculty, cannot, I apprehend, exclude me from the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, or put me beyond the pale of justice. Had the liberality and equity of your sentiments, which I have taken the liberty to quote, been applied to my case by those members of your profession, who, without provocation, have become my deadly enemies and relentless persecutors, I should not have been placed in my present painful situation. But so far from experiencing courtesy, impartiality, or justice, at the hands of certain learned members of the faculty, who have, as far as my system is concerned, evinced the ignorance of the empiric, and the vindictiveness of mean and disappointed rivals—instead of experiencing candour or good feelings from these persons, I have met with nothing but rancour, calumny, false accusation, and persecution—instead of being judged by my merits, I have been judged by their incapacity—instead of being called upon to answer for my *own* errors, I have been made responsible for *theirs*. Not—for any failure in my system, but for their want of skill, have I been tried and condemned—not that my patients have *not* recovered, but because they have died in *their* hands, have I been declared a “lying pretender”—not for my ignorance, but their unpardonable neglect, have I been found guilty before a jury.

These, I concede, are serious charges; but it is my intention, in this appeal, to establish them to the satisfaction of your mind, and that of every unprejudiced inquirer. I am aware how easy it is, in a country

like this, where the public press is more inclined to follow than to lead public opinion, to excite popular feelings against any innovator in science, or any new system. The intelligent part of the public are sensible of this: but I, individually, have reason to lament it; although I am fully aware that in this favoured country the effects of persecution have eventually a counteractive force. If merit be borne down in the first instance, time and reflection will do it justice in the end, although it should little avail the unhappy victim. Sustained by this principle, which I record to the honour of my countrymen, I venture to address to you, for their information, a few observations on the proceedings which followed the death of Miss Catherine Cashin, and which led to my trial at the Old Bailey.

I deem it unnecessary to enter at any length into the analysis of the method of cure which, after long study and the most careful attention to the results, I have adopted, and the extraordinary success of which I can prove by hundreds of unexceptionable witnesses—individuals of the highest rank and of superior attainments, whose very station in life precludes all suspicion of imposture, all chance of perverted testimony, all fear of delusion, or of doubtful or mistaken recovery. The testimony of these individuals, who have voluntarily borne evidence in my behalf, would be my justification to the world, even if my system were not founded upon the well-known and universally recognized analogies of action in the human economy. I am desirous not to obscure the effect of this appeal by using any terms which may not be understood by the least informed on medical subjects. I shall therefore

describe my system as the *counter-irritant*. Its laws and its effects are well known to the faculty. They practise it every day, even upon those patients to whom I am represented as a "lying pretender." If there be a pain which has its seat in any internal part of the body, not supposed to be connected with, or assailable through, the digestive organs, do they not apply a blister, or some other counter-irritative remedy? In such cases, do they not attempt to attract the inflammable or morbidic humour to the surface? And do they not frequently, by such application, succeed in reducing the pain, and removing the disease? Your own experience, and that of every scientific person, must determine this question in the affirmative. In inflammations on the lungs, the liver, and of the internal organs generally, are not blisters recommended by the faculty, and applied with success? In cases of boils and abscesses, do not the faculty encourage the formation of the external indications of an internal disease? It must be admitted, that in almost every case, if these eruptions were repelled, or driven back to their source, more formidable maladies would be superinduced, and that in many cases death would speedily follow.

This system, which is that of the Faculty, and is almost as old, I venture to say, as man himself, is my system. It is true that I do not use cantharides, as the Faculty do; and it is equally true that I produce an internal action, which considerably assists my external applications. But this is *my secret*, which I have a right to keep to myself, and which some of the learned Faculty have in vain, by unworthy stratagems and insidious combinations, endeavoured to extort.

What claim have they upon me, that I should submit my discovered remedies to their analysis, or surrender to them a knowledge of the ingredients of my lotion and inhalation? I may yet make them known—I may bequeath them to my country; but this knowledge shall not be extorted, either by threats, or the terrors of persecution. I have the solace of a good conscience, and the gratitude of those whom, under Providence, I have been the means of relieving from pain, or rescuing from the jaws of death. I may be hunted out of society, branded as a felon, and subjected to an ignominious punishment; but whatever may be my fate, I shall have this consolation to relieve the gloom of my future life, namely, that I have done good to many, given renovated health and spirits to those whom the Faculty had abandoned and had left to die, and that I never injured a human being, or ever attempted a cure of which I gave hope, which I am certain I could not have effected had my patients been fairly left under my care, and had I been allowed to persevere in my own remedies.

But before I come to the afflicting subject which has brought upon me so much undeserved censure, permit me to call your attention to one or two of those cases which warrant my perseverance in my system, and authorize me to lay claim to a discovery, the merits of which are attested by crowds of living witnesses. Before I am condemned, let me be heard in my own defence, founded upon irresistible evidence. If I have practised delusion on innocent, simple, or insane persons, let the challenge be made—let my victims be produced; and let my witnesses be examined and cross-examined. If I should fail to establish a full and satisfactory defence,

let me be exposed and held up to public execration. But if I should succeed in proving all that I have asserted, let justice be done to me according to my merits.

I have to observe upon the above cases, that they are not given here as bearing most favourably on my practice, or as demonstrating, in the most forcible manner, the innoxious and salutary effects of my remedies. On the contrary, I have numerous attestations of cures of a much more remarkable nature; but I submit these, because they are contained in the depositions of witnesses, *upon oath*, before the Coroner of Middlesex, whose evidence was subjected to a most rigorous and perplexing cross-examination. It is not for me to pronounce any opinion upon their merits. Here I am merely a reporter; and, though an appellant, anxious to obtain a favourable decision from one so eminent in the profession as yourself, still I consider the causes above quoted so strong, and the evidence so conclusive, that I submit them to your judgment without a single comment.

I come now, according to arrangement, to the case of the late Miss Catherine Cashin. This young lady, whose death has afforded to my enemies the long-wished-for occasion of censuring my practice and maligning my character, was placed by her mother under my care, who anxiously implored my assistance to repel the ravages of a disease which had proved fatal to other members of her family. I stated my hope and belief that I could avert the fast-approaching malady: and if the complaint had been confined to incipient consumption, I doubt not but I should have succeeded. But, unfortunately, she laboured under other hereditary diseases of a dangerous character. It is asserted

that when she was placed under my care she was in a perfect state of health ; but it is established by the evidence of most respectable witnesses (some of them my accusers, and members of the faculty), that she was to all appearance, and by existing symptoms, in a state of absolute incipient consumption when first placed under my care. It is true, that although she was not in the advanced stages of spitting blood, she was in the constant habit of using her handkerchief to receive expectoration, as proved by the evidence of a lady (Miss Smith), who saw her daily ; and it is equally true that a near relative* of hers expressed a hope, upon placing her under my care, that "she had arrived in time to be saved."

The means by which an inquest was obtained, and the manner in which it was conducted, show that it sprang not from a desire to promote the ends of justice, but for the express purpose of gratifying a malignant hostility against a successful rival. No person ventured to stand forward in an open manly manner to arraign my conduct ; but anonymous communications were conveyed to the neighbouring magistrates, and the instant an inquest was ordered, a host of medical adventurers crowded to the place of trial, which exhibited scenes of tumult and disorder alike disgraceful to any courts of justice, and which are happily described in the published letter of General Sharpe. No notice was served on me until one hour before the inquest sat. I was clandestinely charged with a heinous offence ; and had not a respectable medical gentleman, who happened to enter the court, remonstrated against the injustice of such

* Miss O'Conner.

an *ex-parte* proceeding, the probability is that a verdict of murder would have been recorded against me. This Coroner's Inquest was assembled on a Saturday, and was, at the instance of a Solicitor, whom I sent the moment I heard of the Inquest, adjourned to the following Monday. It was ordered that in the interim a post-mortem examination should take place, from which, *mirabile dictu!* I, the accused, was the only professional person peremptorily excluded. On the Monday I was allowed to send my Counsel and witnesses. The latter were kept in attendance four days, on the plea of examining medical volunteers, who came forward in the true spirit of the prosecution. When my witnesses presented themselves for examination, they were received with a mixture of violence and indecency, which served as a faithful earnest of a fixed determination to find that verdict which astonished the Coroner, who had most ably charged the Jury for acquittal—as much as it did all impartial men who heard it. On hearing the verdict of “Manslaughter,” the amazed Coroner emphatically asked—“Against whom?!!!”

The following few sentences will explain the probable motive which induced this intelligent Coroner to ask—“against whom?”—My remedy had been only applied once to this lady's back (on the 3d of August); the discharge was abundant, and all promised most favourably until *epidemic symptoms* appeared; and then Mrs. Roddis, the lady in whose house the patient lodged, or Mr. Sweetman, the young lady's brother-in-law, sent for another medical person, without any previous communication to me, or the expression of any desire that I should meet, or

consult with him. In fact, the patient was most unceremoniously taken out of *my* hands, and placed under the exclusive care of Mr. Brodie. After having made all inquiries that seemed necessary to him as to the lady's actual state of health, and after having particularly examined and dressed her back, he appeared to concur almost to the minutest point in my treatment of her; and without uttering one syllable in the way of alarm or disapprobation, he departed, promising to return again the following day. It is true he did return; but, as the most confirmatory proof of his not having anticipated the slightest prospect or danger of her death, he did not return *until the evening*, when his patient had actually been dead nine or ten hours! On hearing the unexpected intelligence of her death, he held up his hands, and exclaimed, "A case of Murder!" Under such circumstances, well indeed might the astonished Coroner demand "against whom" the verdict was to be recorded!!!

I need not describe the effect which this exclamation, from so distinguished a practitioner, must have produced on the minds of the afflicted relatives, and the ignorant and prejudiced persons by whom it was heard. Mrs. Roddis, whose evidence was deemed of such importance as to occasion the postponement of the trial from one session to another, heard this extraordinary exclamation, and could not fail to be materially influenced by it. The moment of assailing my character was adroitly chosen by my enemies. The town was more than usually empty; the lateness of the season, and preparations for a general election, carried away the bulk of society, and a great portion of my friends. However, as the storm, long gathering, must have

broken upon me sooner or later, I regretted not that the crisis had arrived when my practice and its consequences would be brought to the test of proof.

This is the outline of my defence against the unjustifiable exclamation of Mr. Brodie. He, in utter ignorance of the proximate cause of death; astonished at a result which he had not anticipated, at an occurrence for which he was not prepared; shocked to find that a patient had died in his hands, whose situation the previous evening had not excited in his mind the slightest alarm, and for whom he had prescribed only a simple saline draught; he uttered that unpardonable expression which excited so injurious an impression against me, not only on the minds of the jury, but on the minds of those who had long previously been my enemies; who watched my success with jealousy, and were eager to seize upon the first casualty that could be perverted into a criminal accusation. Mr. Brodie may have acted from conscientious feelings, but it is impossible to trace them to any circumstances adduced in evidence. The facts are all against him; and if it were possible to doubt that the young lady was the victim of some internal malady, it would be extremely difficult to say whether her death was caused by my prescriptions, or by the neglect and ignorance of Mr. Brodie.

I have stated the circumstances in which Miss Catherine Cashin was placed under my care, and how I was pressed to undertake her cure. In the depositions, on oath, which I have given above, it will be seen how indispensable it was to the convalescence of my patients, that they should adhere most unremittingly to my remedies. Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Abington,

and Mr. Braithwaite, all swear that a repetition of my specific *invariably cured the sore which former applications had caused.* They swear that from the result of their observations and experience, any cessation of my remedies, when the inflammation arrives at a critical state, must be attended with serious, if not fatal consequences. This opinion is in accordance with my own sentiments, often repeated, and invariably declared to all my patients. Mr. Brodie was called to attend Miss Cashin at this critical juncture. Mrs. Roddis, still more indefatigable in her attention, prescribed and applied *her* remedies as if she had been a member of the faculty. The dressing of the learned practitioner, and his female assistant, may have been in strict accordance with the rules and practice of some members of the learned profession; but it was diametrically opposed to my practice; at direct variance with my prescriptions; and obstructive of that progress towards convalescence which my simple remedies have uniformly effected.

I repeat here, what I have again and again affirmed to be my opinion, that had Miss Catherine Cashin continued to adhere to the rules I prescribed, the probability is she would now be a living witness in my favour. It is possible, I admit, as I have admitted before, that her death was superinduced by other and unknown causes. It may not have been produced by the treatment of Mr. Brodie. But it is my solemn declaration and opinion, that her death, if not caused by some internal malady, was caused by a sudden obstruction of that discharge, the natural consequence of my specific. Had she died under my treatment, there might have been a case to send to a jury. But

as my remedies were rejected ; as I was interrupted in my practice, discharged from my attendance, and my functions delegated to Mr. Brodie and Mrs. Roddis, the former of whom expressed no alarm when called in, and prescribed nothing calculated to arrest the progress of any serious disorder, and as the latter applied greasy plasters, which, consistently with my practice, were calculated to occasion obstructions, and to produce the most fatal consequences, I confidently hope I shall be deemed as much exonerated from culpability in the eyes of all reflecting men, as I was in the judgment of the Coroner upon the inquest, and the learned and enlightened Judge who presided at my trial.

But if this part of my defence should neither be deemed ample nor sufficiently satisfactory, I beg it may not be imagined that I wish to shrink from the aggregate evidence of my opponents. I am ready to combat the worst statements that are in evidence. And I need not say that those must be presumed to be the least favourable which were taken from the professional gentlemen examined for the prosecution.

And here I enter upon a task which discloses scenes that, in my judgment, reflect great discredit on the character of the professional men concerned in them. I allude to the evidence of the medical gentlemen who thronged to the Court, and pressed their evidence on the Coroner. By assailing their testimony, I attack the stronghold of my adversaries. In resting my defence, which I most cheerfully do, on their anomalous and contradictory evidence, I concede every thing that my opponents could desire. But this evidence I mean

to analyse—this testimony I design to investigate—this tissue of contradictions I mean to expose.

But before I proceed to notice the evidence generally, I entreat permission to call attention to the Report founded on the *post mortem* examination of the body. This document is rendered valuable on account of its official character, and as containing the collective testimony of the Professional Gentlemen whose names are attached to it. But it is valuable in other respects; for it shows how far the attestations of such Medical Reports can be unanimous when left to their own choice of terms and a general view of the case; but it also shows how little such Reports are to be depended upon when the witnesses are severally compelled to enter into details. This I shall make apparent in the sequel. The following is a Copy of the Report:—

“On examination, we found the body well proportioned, plump, and in good condition. The hair of
“a dark brown. Anteriorly over the abdomen and
“thighs, the skin peeling, apparently from the effects
“of decomposition. The skin of the neck, shoulders
“and face covered with green reticulations in the
“course of the blood vessels; the neck above the
“clavicles swollen and puffy, feeling when pressed as
“if containing air; the lower part of the face and
“upper lip covered with semifluid blood, which was
“discharged from the nose in the act of removing the
“body from the coffin. The features were well
“formed, and the nose prominent and straight, lips
“thin, and mouth distorted to the right side. The
“nails grown to a considerable length, but straight.
“Breasts full and plump; abdomen tense and tumid;

“ and face of true proportion. Body equally well
“ proportioned at the back. The back and shoulders
“ of a greenish hue, excepting a patch of about nine
“ inches long, and six and a half broad, and diagonally
“ of about seven inches and a half irregular at the
“ margin, denuded of cuticle, and of a black colour,
“ intensing towards the centre, and reddening to-
“ wards the margin, and a little beyond the margin
“ towards each shoulder. The spot was equi-distant
“ from the acromion process of each shoulder and
“ spinous process of the occipital bone. The surface
“ of the sore was hard and dry. The true skin, for
“ the serf skin or cuticle had been removed, double
“ the thickness of that beyond the patch, indurated
“ and semi-cartilaginous, offering great resistance to
“ the knife. The cellular substance, fascie, and mus-
“ cles blended into one hard mass, from which they
“ could with difficulty be separated by dissection.
“ The cellular substance, fascie and muscles of the
“ remainder of the back, and posterior, half of the
“ lateral parts of the thorax, and abdomen, minutely
“ traversed with vessels carrying red blood, and the
“ fat of these regions of a reddish colour. The cellu-
“ lar tissue of the back and loins infiltrated with
“ serum, the anterior mediastinum healthy in appear-
“ ance, but distended considerably with air. The
“ cellular membrane, in the course of the phrenic
“ nerve, also distended with air. The left cavity of
“ the thorax contained about one ounce and a half
“ of sanious serum, but neither in its costal, dia-
“ phragmatic, or pulmonary portion was traversed
“ by vessels containing red blood. The lungs of
“ this side readily collapsed, and expelled the whole

“ of the air, and appeared of a dark greenish blue
“ hue exteriorly, and interiorly of a purple dark
“ port wine hue, *apparently from venous conges-*
“ *tion.* This lung had, at its superior part, a
“ *small adhesion, with a cicatrix of the lung,*
“ arising from an old attack of bronchitis.—This
“ cicatrix contained, however, two small cavities
“ *filled with purulent fluid.* The lungs of the right
“ side, while internally they were of the same hue
“ and appearance as those of the left, were every
“ where *in close adhesion with the mediastinum dia-*
“ *phragm and thoracic parietes,* through the medium
“ of the pleura, which was connected *by recent but*
“ *organized adhesive bands,* traversed minutely by
“ longitudinal and parallel vessels, carrying red blood
“ to the costal diaphragmatic and mediastinal pleura.
“ The lobes of this lung were adherent to one another
“ by *more ancient adhesions*; and, at the upper part,
“ *it contained a cicatrix similar in form, appearance,*
“ *structure, and magnitude (which was about that of*
“ *a walnut) to the cicatrix of the left lung,* but con-
“ taining no recent purulent matter. Neither lung
“ contained any tubercles, nor do I believe from the
“ appearance ever had; for the bronchial glands were
“ in a perfectly healthy state, and the cicatrices
“ noticed were evidently *the result of abscesses of*
“ *some earlier (qy.) period of life,* which had been
“ long entirely obliterated. The bronchial tubes of
“ both lungs, and the whole of the bronchia, were
“ minutely injected with red blood; but in no case
“ did there appear ulcerations of their mucous mem-
“ brane: while the hue of the blood was so dark,
“ and the blood itself so recently decomposed, that it

“ would be impossible for me to say more than that
“ I do not believe it to have been arterial blood,
“ because there was no matter diffused into the bron-
“ chial tubes, or trachia, the surface of which was
“ nearly dry. The pericardium, though opaque, was
“ entirely free from any appearances of recent in-
“ flammation, although it contained about three tea-
“ spoonfuls of sanious serum. I must, however,
“ observe, that the foregoing observation applies
“ chiefly to the capsular parts of the pericardium, for
“ there were some small stellulæ of red vessels on
“ that part, investing the heart itself; and some
“ unusual injection of that portion of it which sur-
“ rounds the heads of the great vessels, namely, of
“ the aorta and of the pulmonary artery. The valves
“ of the heart were perfectly natural in every respect,
“ *but the whole of the lining membranes of the heart*
“ *were much and deeply stained with the blood, which*
“ *in all the cavities of the heart was in a state of*
“ *effervescence and decomposition.* The substance
“ of the heart was unusually pale and yellowish;
“ buff in hue, and the whole more flaccid than usual.
“ This substance contained no injected vessels, but
“ a few bloody petechia. The abdominal cavity con-
“ tained two or three teaspoonfuls of sanious serum.
“ The peritoneum was not, however, traversed by red
“ vessels in any part except in the region of the mesen-
“ tery, where it was considerably inflamed. The
“ stomach was externally of a red hue, as if stained
“ with blood; contained, internally, about half a wine
“ glass full of dark greenish-brown foetid viscid
“ mucus, and had its mucous membrane most mi-
“ nutely and densely studded with stellulæ of red

“vessels, particularly in the cardiac portion of its
 “greater curvature. The same appearance was ob-
 “served in the first three inches of the duodenum;
 “no other trace of inflammation was found in any
 “part of the intestinal tube, which was opened
 “and very carefully examined from one end to
 “the other. Indeed the branches of the mesaraic
 “arteries, after reaching the intestinal tube, were
 “remarkably destitute of blood. The whole of the
 “surface of the ilion was covered with thick pappy
 “reddish translucent and somewhat viscid mucus;
 “the fatter part of the ilion, and the colon and
 “rectum, contained a considerable quantity of soft,
 “natural, healthy-looking fœculent matter. It is
 “worthy of remark, that the whole of the intestinal
 “canal was distended with flatus, and had its coat
 “more attenuated and translucent than I ever re-
 “member to have seen in any case that *I** have
 “examined.”

The report is signed by Dr. Thompson, Dr. Goodeve,
 Dr. James Johnston, Dr. Hogg; and by Messrs. King,
 Mackelcan, and Wildgoose, surgeons.

I now come to the consideration of those parts of
 the evidence of the witnesses, extracted by cross-
 examination or otherwise, upon the inquest, which,
 from their conflicting nature, are entitled to the most
 serious attention.

In the first place, what does Mr. Brodie say? He
 was the surgeon in attendance, whose skill was deemed
 superior to mine; who, when he called, found that
 although the patient was very ill, she was not in im-

* Who is this “*I*” that usurps the place of “*We*?” Is it Mr.
 Thompson or Mr. Wildgoose? The former I suspect.

mediate danger; in proof of which he only prescribed a simple saline draught on the night before her demise; and he was so far from suspecting the existence of any internal disorder, or any fatal consequence from the external wound, that he did not visit her on the following morning at an early hour, as he should have done had he entertained the slightest fear of danger, but actually deferred his visit to the *evening* of the succeeding day, *full ten hours after his patient had expired*. My attendance having been dispensed with, and Mr. Brodie being called in, and having prescribed, I have a right to assume that Miss Catherine Cashin died in his hands. His evidence, therefore, being that of the first medical witness on the inquest, is of the highest importance.

On the fifth day after her demise, Mr. Brodie says, that on examining the patient's back, he found "*a*" "*slough* as large as the palm of his hand;" that he found other contiguous parts "*threatening to become*" "*a slough*;" that on examining her back the day after her death, "*he found that the sloughing had*" "*very considerably extended*." He said that the part was "*mortified*," and that sloughing and mortification were "*synonymous terms*."

There can be no mistake as to the meaning which Mr. Brodie intended to convey by these terms. An attempt was subsequently made by Dr. Thompson to reconcile the evidence of Mr. Brodie with his own evidence, and that of other witnesses. But this attempt utterly failed. What Mr. Brodie meant by *sloughing* was rendered intelligible, and placed beyond all cavil and dispute, by his explaining it to mean "*mortification*." Every ordinary reader knows

what *mortification* is. It means corruption, gangrene, an absence of vitality in the part affected, the dead matter separating from the living matter. Mr. Brodie, by sloughing, unquestionably meant that certain portions of mortified or dead flesh were in the act of separating or sloughing from the body of his patient. No man, not even Dr. Thompson, has any right to put words into the mouth of an absent witness, or give them a forced construction, different from that which was intended. Mr. Brodie never offered *per se* any other interpretation.

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

Dr. Thompson, after admitting that Miss Catherine Cashin might have died of *apoplexy*, states it to be his opinion, founded upon his examination of the body, that the deceased “was certainly *not* a consumptive subject.”

But how does this opinion square with his other evidence, also given, be it remembered “*on oath.*” He says there was a *cicatrix* in the left lung, caused by

an attack of *bronchites*, and that this cicatrix contained two cavities *filled with purulent fluid*. The lungs of the right side, he says, were “every where in close adhesion with the mediastinum diaphragm and thoracic parietes.” The lobes of this lung, he further says, were adherent to one another “by more ancient adhesions, and at its upper part it contained a cicatrix, similar in form, appearance, structure, and magnitude (which was about that of a walnut) to the cicatrix of the left lung.”

If these be not the indications of latent consumption—if these be not the symptoms of that incipient malady which I attempted to remove, or prevent—I know nothing of that fatal disorder, and all the books which have been written on the subject are of no more value than waste paper.

But in order that the contradictory evidence of Dr. Thompson might be as complete as possible, and that the proof of his own incompetence should proceed from his own lips, he concludes his deposition in the following extraordinary manner. He is asked—

“You cannot say that the state of the back was the cause of her death?”

He answers:—“I have no other opinion than the one I have recorded; but certainly I would say that the death arose chiefly from the slough in her back!”

This is the man who previously had declared that there was *no such thing* as slough or mortification on the back! Out of his own mouth, therefore, do I convict him. Such evidence, in any other case, would not be received in any court of justice.

The next witness is Mr. Thomas King, who calls

himself a Surgeon. He is asked, "What do you think was the cause of her death?"

He answers—"Judging from the examination, which is the only thing I am acquainted with, except what the *honourable gentleman* had done me *the honour* to state, I should say that very few persons could recover after such a local injury. It might kill the strongest man, *but the weakest man might recover if proper precaution were taken immediately.*"

He is asked—"Do you think that any means could have been resorted to, to assist nature in throwing off that discoloured spot?"—A. "Certainly!"

Q. "Had you seen the wound, should you have done something to have effected that?"—A. "Certainly! I think I had better say *that it would have roused me to the most efficient mode of treatment.*"

It is obvious that the evidence of this gentleman is anything but favourable to the *treatment* of Mr. Brodie. But then he spoke under the influence of the opinion of some "*honourable gentleman.*" And who is this *honourable gentleman*? Dr. Thompson.

Mr. Wildgoose is next called. He says that, "it is impossible for him to say what was the cause of death." He is asked—"What was the nature of the complaint on the back?"

A. "There was a dark spot on the centre of the back *skin-deep.* The muscles underneath were *not mortified.* The skin, from the colour, I should suppose *was mortified.* That is the only part which might be considered as an *eschar,* or *mortified.*"

Q. "Did you ever see such an injury before, or such a case before?"—A. "Yes, Sir, *I have seen*

“ *deeper ulcerations produced by caustic in order to*
 “ *cure diseases.*”

Q. “ Did you see any appearance indicating con-
 “ sumption ?”—A. “ No, not *absolute* consumption,
 “ as we call it.”

Q. “ Was there any other appearance ?”—A.
 “ *There was a cicatrix, and a small quantity of pus ;*
 “ whether that would lead to *absolute* consumption
 “ or not in a *scrofulous* patient, I cannot tell. *It*
 “ *might !*”

We have already seen Dr. Thompson contradicting Mr. Brodie, and here we find Mr. Wildgoose contradicting Dr. Thompson. Mr. Brodie says there was *mortification* ; Dr. Thompson says there was *no* mortification ; and now Mr. Wildgoose thinks there was mortification, at least *skin deep*. Dr. Thompson found *no* indications of consumption. Mr. Wildgoose says that the indications did not amount to *absolute* consumption, although he is of opinion that they *might* cause consumption in a *scrofulous* patient !

Miss Cashin was admitted to be *scrofulous*.

The next medical witness is Dr. Hogg. He says,
 “ that there was *certainly* an appearance at the
 “ sheath of the spinal cord, *opposite to where the ex-*
 “ *ternal wound was*, of discoloration. There was a
 “ crimson appearance *on a portion of the sheath of*
 “ *the spinal cord*, whereas the rest was more natural,
 “ more of a rose-colour.”

Dr. Goodeve follows Dr. Hogg, and is thus examined :—

Q. “ Do you agree with the statement made by the
 “ last witness (Dr. Hogg) ?”—A. “ Yes ; except that

“ it struck me that the dark red *was at the lower*
 “ *part of the sheath of the spine, and not the upper*
 “ *part.*”

Q. “ Perhaps the gentleman will have the goodness
 “ to state whether that part where he observed the
 “ discoloration *was near the wound or farther from*
 “ *it?*”—A. “ It was nearly opposite to the *lower end*
 “ of the wound !!!”

Dr. Goodeve further states, that “ it might in some
 “ cases be *warrantable* to make so large a wound; in
 “ some cases it is completely a point of opinion—*it is*
 “ *a matter of opinion entirely.*”

Q. “ Do you think the wound was of itself sufficient
 “ to cause death?”—A. “ Not unless accompanied by
 “ other symptoms; the mere wound would not be
 “ sufficient to cause death, *unless accompanied by*
 “ *other circumstances.*”

Q. “ Could you cause such a wound on the back
 “ of any person without endangering the life?”—
 A. “ Yes; *I certainly think that I could.* For in-
 “ stance, an extensive burn might occur upon per-
 “ sons, *but from which they would recover without the*
 “ *slightest danger.*”

Q. “ Do you think that a surgeon would be justified
 “ in making such a wound?”—A. “ I do not say a
 “ surgeon would be justified in doing so. I said it
 “ was merely matter of opinion. *Some surgeons*
 “ *might choose to do so.*”

By the evidence of the above gentleman, we find the
 conflictive opinions of the learned witnesses consi-
 derably extended, and become much more confused.
 Thompson contradicts Brodie, and then contradicts
 himself. Wildgoose next contradicts Thompson, and

to a certain extent supports Brodie; and here we have Dr. Goodeve at the very antipodes with Dr. Hogg, on a question of ocular evidence—a simple matter of fact. Dr. Hogg says that the discoloration of the spinal cord was *opposite the wound*; Dr. Goodeve says it was much *lower down*, at the extremity of the least inflamed part of the back. Dr. Thompson says that no medical man would, under any circumstances, be justified in causing such a wound; Dr. Goodeve, a more experienced practitioner, who gives his opinion with great candour, says he has seen much sorer wounds—that the making of such wounds is *a matter of opinion entirely*, and that some surgeons *might be induced to make them*.

Dr. James Johnston is the next witness. The only part of his evidence worthy of notice is the following. He says—“The appearances, as stated by Dr. Hogg, are *generally* correct; but I do not think the *whole* of the spine was thickened, though the greater part of it was *reddened*!”

Mr. Mackelcan, a surgeon, is next called in. He is asked if he heard, and if he concurs in the deposition of Dr. Hogg? He answers—“It is quite correct.”

Q. “Now, Sir, according to your opinion, what was the cause of the death of the young lady?”—A. “In the first place, I speak *entirely from what I observed myself*, on the examination. I did not examine the interior of it; *therefore I must found my opinion, to some extent, upon the evidence of Dr. Thompson.*”

The witness was accordingly stopped by the Court.

Mr. Thomas Evans, a surgeon, was next called in. He is asked if he heard the statement of Dr. Hogg, and concurred with it?—A. “I merely would say, *as the*

“*last witness said, I coincide perfectly to the extent*
“*to which he has gone; but I should observe, that*
“*the eschar altered its character as it approached to*
“*the healthy structure, as if there was a tendency to*
“*gangrene or sloughing going on, in addition to the*
“*dry eschar,* producing, of course, a considerable*
“*degree of irritation.*”

What this means I leave to the faculty. Whether he favours Mr. Brodie, contradicts Dr. Thompson, or stands upon his own merits, and presents a *new* view of the case, it is perhaps difficult to say.

He is further asked, “To the best of your judgment, what was the cause which led to this lady’s death?”—A. “In some measure *I should be influenced by what I heard from Dr. Thompson’s evidence.*”

He was also stopped, and I, of course, have done with him.

In addition to this medical evidence, I have only to state that Dr. O’Shaughnessy was employed to analyse that portion of the skin which Mr. Brodie and Mr. Evans, differing from Dr. Thompson and others, considered to be in a state of mortification, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had been produced by or did contain any deleterious or poisonous ingredients. His Report states *that he found no ingredients of this nature. He found nothing obnoxious to life, or calculated to produce any injurious effects upon the animal system.*

Having thus submitted the worst evidence of my medical accusers, in order to show their partiality, their contradictions, and their utter disregard of the rules of legal evidence, I now supplicate indulgence

* Wakley states it to have discharged a pint and a half of pus a day.

whilst I abstract matter for my defence and exculpation from one of the most malevolent of my enemies. So conscious am I of my innocence, that I have no wish to blink the most hostile and unjust statements of my assailants, or hide from public examination that which conveys the most slanderous invectives against my character. Mr. Wakley, the editor of *The Lancet*, has persevered in a course of persecution against me, the most rancorous, and perhaps the most disgraceful, that ever made the public press an instrument of factious or professional malignity. This person, before my trial, at my trial, after my trial — in every successive number of his periodical paper, has left no means untried to excite public feeling against me. He has dared to censure the justice of the courts, to condemn the sentence of the judge, and hold me up as a murderer, unworthy of protection of life.

Even the evidence of this inveterate enemy is in my favour. In proof of this fact, I beg leave to submit the following extract from *The Lancet*, of the 13th of November last :—

“ Mr. Brodie, who visited Miss Catherine Cashin about ten hours previous to her death, stated at the inquest that he found Miss Catherine Cashin’s back “ *mortified*.” This was a fact of great importance, for here we have direct evidence of the *wretch’s* brutal ignorance of even the rudiments of medical practice. What says Mrs. Roddis? ‘ Long directed “ me to give the deceased a tumbler full of mulled “ wine.’ What said Long to Mrs. General Sharpe? “ ‘The deceased had inflammation of the stomach.’ “ And what was the monstrous remedy? A TUMBLER “ OF MULLED WINE!* There was a point of great im-

* Half a wine glass was only ordered, and not mulled.

“ portance fully established ; *but in comes Mr. BRODIE,*
“ *who by one thoughtless movement had nearly kicked*
“ *down the whole fabric.* At the time that Mr. Bro-
“ die was examined at the inquest, he had undoubt-
“ edly some ground for believing that the skin was
“ ‘*mortified,*’ for, upon looking at that part, a mere
“ view must have led the most experienced eye to
“ believe it was in that state ; and Mr. Brodie only
“ saw it. At that time the part had not been cut
“ into, and he merely judged of its condition from the
“ greenish black appearance. The body, however,
“ subsequently underwent a most minute and careful
“ *post mortem* inspection ; a portion of the skin was
“ removed ; it was shown to Mr. Brodie and the
“ other medical witnesses ; all concurred in the opi-
“ nion that the skin was not mortified. In a word,
“ with the exception of the dark film or pellicle
“ which appeared to have been produced upon the
“ surface of the cutis, the cuticle having been entirely
“ abraded, the skin was not only not ‘*mortified,*’ but
“ *unusually vascular.* The vessels were exceedingly
“ enlarged, and the cutis, from this cause, was thick-
“ ened to the extent, in some places, of the eighth of
“ an inch. The mouths of the blood-vessels, when
“ the cutis was cut into, were discernible at a consi-
“ derable distance from the eye, so much had they
“ become distended ; *but there was no coagulated*
“ *blood, no line of separation, no yielding of texture ;*
“ *in fact, with the exception of the dark external ap-*
“ *pearance, there was not a single circumstance to*
“ *justify any man in asserting that the state of the*
“ *part even INDICATED the approach of mortification.*
“ *Then how inaccurate, and therefore unfortunate,*

“ *was the evidence of Mr. Brodie!* Besides, there is
 “ an unaccountable disagreement between the opinion
 “ which that gentleman says he entertained of the
 “ condition of the wound, *and the treatment which he*
 “ *adopted.* Here is an exact copy of Mr. Brodie’s
 “ prescription:—

‘ R. Potass. Carbon. ʒij ;
 Spir. myriot, ʒiij ;
 Aq. menth. sativ, ʒiii ss
 Tr. Opii, m z.

‘ M. ft. mist. cujus capt. sextam partem
 sextis horis cum coch. ampl. succi li-
 monis in effervescent.

‘ B. C. BRODIE.’

‘ For Miss Cath. Cashin.’

“ *How squares such a prescription with ‘ mortifica-*
 “ *tion,’ produced by violent and still existing inflam-*
 “ *matory action?* Beyond all question, Mr. Brodie
 “ must confess *that he was strangely in error*, either
 “ in his therapeutics, or in his pathology; and we feel
 “ little hesitation in asserting *that he was wrong in*
 “ *both.* Mr. Brodie saw the wound, and was fur-
 “ nished with ocular proof that it was in an active
 “ state of suppuration, discharging, indeed, not less
 “ than from a pint to a pint and a half of pus daily
 [Note.—This is not true; no such fact appears on
 the evidence; Mr. Wakley never saw Miss Cashin
 alive, therefore he can know nothing of the cir-
 cumstances or symptoms]; “ *yet he swears on two*
 “ *occasions that this highly-vitalized, highly-organized*
 “ *part, was ‘ mortified;’* and for the patient labour-
 “ ing under the violent, the almost unparalleled

“inflammation by which the supposed ‘mortifica-
“‘tion’ was produced, he prescribed six scruples of
“the Carbonate of Potass, ten drops of the Tincture
“of Opium, three ounces and a half of Mint Water,
“and three drachms of the Spirit of Nutmeg with
“Lemon Juice, to be taken in the short space of
“THIRTY-SIX HOURS ! One scruple of the Carbonate
“of Potass, and one drop and two-thirds of Laudanum
“every six hours ! *This surely was not the only*
“*treatment which a man of Mr. Brodie’s experience*
“*and attainments could adopt in the occurrence of*
“*mortification, caused by excessive inflammation.*
“If the first dose of the medicine had been rejected,
“then the poor girl must have remained until six
“hours had elapsed before she could derive the ease
“and consolation capable of being afforded by one
“drop and two thirds of laudanum ! In a word, if
“Mr. Brodie were correct in his diagnosis, *his treat-*
“*ment was miserably incorrect and inefficient,* but,
“having been completely wrong in his diagnosis,
“*his error had nearly caused the escape of the felon*
“LONG.
“Mr. Brodie, we believe, is a very honourable gen-
“tleman, and would not for a moment make a state-
“ment which he deemed to be untrue ; but, as the
“error into which he has fallen might have proved
“doubly fatal, we trust that, on all other occasions,
“he will adopt the necessary means for arriving at a
“correct knowledge of disease, and thus protect his
“patients against a repetition of such inefficient
“treatment for mortification, and the public against
“the chance of such abandoned fellows as LONG es-
“caping from punishment.”

Having read this evidence, and weighed attentively, as I have no doubt you have done, the conflicting opinions of these my professional accusers, I submit respectfully, but confidently, that even independently of whatever facts I might urge in my defence, this evidence alone completely exculpates me from the criminal charge. I submit to you, Sir, whether in your long experience in medical jurisprudence, or in questions affecting life or death, you ever saw evidence of a more crude, more imperfect, more contradictory, or less satisfactory nature than this? These medical witnesses not only contradict each other on almost every important point, but those of them who seem to have paid the greatest attention to the case, are unable to form any opinion as to the proximate cause of death. They are all of them, of course, rather inimical than friendly to me; rather disposed to detect than cover my errors; rather disposed to exaggerate than under-rate any appearances to my prejudice; rather disposed to assume a fault than admit a virtue in a rival; and yet, with all this bias, they are forced to avow that they cannot, without a violation of their oaths, ascribe the death of Miss Catherine Cashin to any particular cause.

Mr. Brodie is the only medical witness whose evidence approached to any thing like a charge imputing the death of Miss Catherine Cashin to my application; but even *his* evidence, refuted by all the other medical witnesses, is rendered the less entitled to credit, by the doubtful and qualified terms in which it is given. That part of his evidence is as follows:—He is asked if, in his opinion, the sloughing of the wound on the back was the cause of death? He answers, “He did

“ not say *absolutely* that the sloughing produced the sickness and death.”

It is proved in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, that there was *no sloughing* whatever on the back of the deceased !

But the evidence, whether adverse or favourable to me collectively, would be more entitled to attention, if the testimony of any one witness, even of that one who is most adverse, were complete and consistent in itself. So far from this being the case, however, there is not one of this array of witnesses whose evidence is considered to bear more directly against me, who does not show himself to be so much influenced by prejudice as to have lost all the powers of reflection and of memory. Their self-contradictions are so palpable, that no man would give credit to the fact, if it were not clearly substantiated by the authorized records of the inquest.

Far be it from me to inflict censure undeservedly, or impute blame to those who err unconsciously. Mr. Brodie may not be chargeable with any criminal act. His hands may be clean, and his heart pure in the sight of God ; against him no popular indignation has been roused, and he may not be the victim of self-reproach ; but after the evidence of his professional brethren, and the severe and well-merited censure of his treatment contained in the above extract from a publication avowedly in the interest of my principal accusers, and the writer of which was united with him in the combination against me, how is it possible to acquit him of neglect ? There is no man on earth, Sir, not even the most intimate friend of Mr. Brodie, can conscientiously say that he did his

duty to Miss Catherine Cashin. If, therefore, he is permitted to escape, and if on him the law lays no fang, by what rule of law or principle of justice am I condemned? His object was to shelter himself at my expense. Even his friends accuse him of neglect; therefore he was an inadmissible because an interested witness. If it were a case warranting a judicial inquiry, he should have been put on his trial first; in which case the evidence of my disinterested witnesses would have weighed powerfully against him.

These, Sir, are the unvarnished facts of this most extraordinary case; I have "nothing extenuated nor set down aught in malice." I persuade myself that I have put no construction on the medical evidence which it will not fairly bear, and I most respectfully submit the whole case on its own merits for your consideration.

While I thus have cause to lament the malevolence of my enemies, and the success of their combination, I have reason also to deplore the over-sanguine manner in which my trial was conducted at the Old Bailey. My counsel did not even for a moment entertain a doubt of my acquittal. So satisfied were they of this result, that they did not condescend to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. The medical evidence against me was subjected to no scrutiny; it was allowed free scope, with all its contradictions and fallacies, without undergoing any legal or critical analysis. The learned judge repeatedly told the jury that there was no case to go before them; that the law of England yielded equal protection to all medical practitioners, whether laymen or the licentiates of a college; and that, as my

motives were not impugned, and no malice aforethought was proved, or could justly be assumed, I was entitled to a verdict of acquittal at their hands.

Such being the language of Mr. Justice Parke, and such being the law of the land, it is not, therefore, by any means surprising that my Counsel should decline occupying the time of the Court with any prolonged, and, as they conceived, unnecessary defence. It would, perhaps, have been a safer course had they been at more pains to make the minds of the Jury better acquainted with the real nature of the evidence against me. A rigid cross-examination of the medical witnesses might have opened their eyes to the merits of their evidence, and the motives by which they were all influenced. It would at least have done this good—It would have placed the prosecution in a truer and clearer light before the public, and done much to remove those prejudices which were excited, and which still prevail against me.

I beg it may not be understood that, in exposing the ignorance and malignity of some medical practitioners, I meditate any attack upon that learned body at large. I should be acting with injustice, as well as with ingratitude, if I did so. For I am bound to acknowledge that I have had overtures of assistance from several highly distinguished members of the faculty, who, from motives of compassion, and just indignation against what I must ever consider a foul conspiracy, have tendered their aid. I am also willing to believe that the higher and more respectable classes of the faculty would never consent to lend themselves to the base machinations and contrivances which are traceable in the foregoing pages.

In conclusion, Sir, I humbly beg leave to state, that I feel myself assured that my specific is perfectly innoxious, and that the trial which I have undergone was not pressed forward from any interest felt or taken respecting the death of Miss C. Cashin, but purely from a determination to crush and put down a rival who had succeeded in affording relief to hundreds, whose cases had baffled the skill of several of the faculty, and whose success had drawn to his door the equipages of many personages of exalted rank and unquestionable respectability. These were the heinous offences for which I have been, and still am, the object and victim of their vengeance. I repeat, Sir, that I am guiltless of all offence in regard of this case in my own conscience, and I trust in the eyes of *Him* who sees and searches the hearts of all men.—With sentiments of sincere respect, and unfeigned admiration,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your faithful and most obedient servant,

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG.

THE
JOURNAL
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