

Examination of evidence and report to the Most Reverend James Whitfield ... upon the miraculous restoration of Mrs. Ann Mattingly, of the city of Washington, D.C. ... together with the documents / By the Right Reverend John England.

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Miracles

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EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE

AND

REPORT

TO THE

MOST REVEREND JAMES WHITFIELD, D. D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, &c., &c.

UPON THE

MIRACULOUS RESTORATION

OF

MRS. ANN MATTINGLY,

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN ENGLAND, D. D.,

BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

TOGETHER WITH THE DOCUMENTS.

“But they going forth, preached everywhere, the Lord working withal, and
confirming the word with signs that followed.”—MARK XVI. 20.

CHARLESTON :

1830.



Miracles are the criterion of truth: both Moses, Exodus IV. v. 14; Numbers X. v. 1, 29; and Jesus Christ, St. John X. v. 38; XIV. v. 12; XV. v. 24, constantly appealed to the prodigies they wrought in attestation of their divine mission and doctrine. So far from confining the power of working them to his own time or person, the Saviour expressly promised the same, and even a greater power of this nature, to his disciples. St. Mark XVI. v. 17, 18; St. John XIV. v. 12. He also promised to be with them to the end of time. The Fathers and Doctors of the Catholic Church, amongst other proofs in her favor, have constantly appealed to miracles by which she is illustrated, and reproached their contemporary heretics and schismatics with the want of them. *Miracles are the finger of God, always pointing at the worship that pleases him and to his ever truth teaching Church. Dissenters from the Catholic Church never have had, and never shall have miracles wrought amongst them. They find themselves, as a sole means of escape from the difficulty in which they are placed, obliged to deny that miracles are any longer performed on Earth.*

We ask for an attentive perusal of the following pages, adding moreover, that it is far more contrary to reason to maintain that so many intelligent persons should be deceived in a matter of this kind, than that the facts related really and positively did occur.

“St. Matthew XI. v. 21. Wo to thee Corazain, wo to thee Bethsaida; for if in Tyre and Sidon the mighty works had been done that have been done in you, they would long ago have done penance in sackcloth and ashes, v. 22. But I say unto you that it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of Judgment than for you. 23. And thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted up to Heaven? thou shall go down even unto Hell, for if the mighty works had been done in Sodom, that have been done in thee, perhaps it would have remained until this day. 24. But I say unto you that it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom, in the day of Judgment than for thee.”



EXAMINATION AND REPORT

TO THE

MOST REVEREND JAMES WHITFIELD, D. D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE, ETC. ETC.

MOST REVEREND SIR :

Having been peculiarly struck with the evidence in the case of Mrs. MATTINGLY'S restoration to health, I requested, as a favor, your permission, as the occurrence took place in the Diocess over which you preside, to examine it specially, for my own satisfaction, and to publish my opinion after close inquiry and mature reflection. You were pleased to consent.

My first wish was to converse again with Mrs. Mattingly herself: I had previous conversations with her in the latter end of December, 1825, and the beginning of January, 1826, and with several of the other witnesses to the principal facts of her case. I was also desirous of procuring the supplemental affidavits which are now for the first time published. And I might, perhaps, better state here the reason of their not having sooner appeared.

When I was in Washington, about four years since, I was accompanied by my sister, who had much more conversation with Mrs. Mattingly than my opportunities then allowed; after our departure for the South, she stated to me her surprise that no more special mention was made in the published documents of what she considered to be the most palpable evidence of the miraculous nature of that lady's cure, viz., the sudden healing of an ulcerated back. The statement was perfectly new to me, and I asked particularly respecting the evidence. She mentioned to me her having had the information from Mrs. Mattingly, and from, I believe, one of her sisters. I immediately wrote to Mrs. M. and requested such affidavits as the nature of the case would require or admit. Soon afterwards I received a letter from Capt. Carbery, the brother of Mrs. M., covering the affidavit. I mislaid this

document, and was now anxious to make more particular inquiry, not only respecting the fact and its circumstances, but to see and examine the witnesses, and to learn the cause of this omission when the original depositions were taken.

I also was desirous of hearing again the verbal relation from the principal witnesses and of investigating upon the spot more fully, for my own satisfaction: for though my mind had been long previously convinced of the truth of the facts, and of their miraculous nature, I judged it but prudent to take this step, in order to discover whether the process would disclose any ground of doubt, or more fully confirm my previous impressions.

Having had several conversations with Mrs. Mattingly, her sisters, her uncle's widow, and some of the other witnesses, I received the very same explanation which had previously been given, viz., that it was not considered necessary to enter into every minute detail, and that many circumstances of this most extraordinary case were passed over, some through delicacy, and some not to overload with too many particulars the narrative and testimony, already greatly burthened with facts and repetition. I found that a great many of the original witnesses, and several other respectable persons with whom I conversed, had been always fully aware of the fact related by my sister, and of many others, the knowledge of which might increase the satisfaction of the believer, but would not convince persons for whom the published documents were insufficient.

I have myself been put in possession of much more of the same description; and, upon being consulted by Mrs. Mattingly, I gave it as my opinion that there was no necessity for the publication, at present, of more than what is contained in the original documents and the four supplemental affidavits which I then procured. Before I close this little work, I shall state to you that, although they contain more than enough of evidence to prove the existence of a splendid miracle, they do not contain all that might be adduced. I shall, however, of course, in the argument confine myself strictly and exclusively to them, as if they did contain the entire—as I have no right to call upon any one to draw a conclusion more extensive than will be supplied by the premises which have been furnished.

I submit, then, that the following statement is fully upheld in all its parts by the documents, and that the testimony of their witnesses is every way unimpeachable—of course, that the statement itself is an exact history of facts, and the facts being admitted as true, the miraculous nature of the occurrence is evident.

A. M., the subject of the following case, was a married lady, about thirty-four years of age; of industrious habits, even temper, and cheerful disposition. During the summer of 1817 she experienced some painful sensations in the left side; which gradually increasing in severity, at length became concentrated upon the lower and outer part of the left mamma: upon examination of which she discovered a hard and deep-seated tumor of the size of a pigeon's egg,

which soon became so sensible that the lightest touch of her finger or pressure of her clothes occasioned severe pain. In the month of September of this year three medical gentlemen examined the tumor, and two of them agreed that it was of a scirrhus nature. One of them recommended immediate extirpation, which recommendation, however, was not acted upon. External applications of hemlock and mercurial ointment were applied, and other remedies (which are not mentioned) were prescribed; but the tumor was not dispersed, nor were the pains allayed by the treatment. No material change, however, of her general health occurred until the Monday after Easter-Monday, A. D. 1818, when she was seized with a violent vomiting, which recurring at intervals for several hours, a physician was called in, and prescribed for her. After some days, her disease assuming a more alarming aspect, another physician was called in consultation: a course of mercury was determined on, and a salivation of several weeks' continuance was kept up, without the patient at all being benefited thereby.

The tumor now became more and more painful; the patient compared her sensations to what she imagined she would feel if her side were bored with an auger, pinched with forceps, or cut with sharp instruments. Pains such as these she constantly experienced from about the month of March, 1818: in addition to which sudden and acute pains would occasionally radiate in every direction from the inflamed spot, causing her agonies which are indescribable. From the permanent contraction of the pectoralis major the left arm was kept applied to the side, and by its pressure greatly aggravated her sufferings. Constant pains were felt also under the scapula, and in the shoulder and arm of the left side.

During this time she frequently vomited large quantities of grumous blood and highly offensive matter, which often threatened instant suffocation, and were accompanied with cramps of her stomach, breast and limbs, cold sweats, and cold extremities. Great debility and frequent synopes followed these discharges; and on some occasions her prostration was so extreme, that her attendants resorted to artificial means of ascertaining if her respiration continued. The attending physician believed that the hemorrhage was vicarious; nor did he abandon this opinion until convinced by Mrs. M. that the functions of the uterus (except when she was very much reduced) continued to be performed.

The violence of these symptoms occasionally abating, she employed herself in sewing or knitting. She was generally confined to her chamber or bed: on one occasion venturing to walk a very short distance (say ten yards) out of doors, this effort was immediately followed by violent hematemesis. During the exacerbations of her disease (which lasted several weeks, and returned repeatedly in a year,) her stomach would retain no solid food whatever; and often the tea or coffee, upon which principally she subsisted during these exacerbations, was instantly rejected, mixed with blood and offensive matter.

She constantly felt a tightness across her chest, an internal smarting and burning, and great thirst. She had no appetite, and was always sensible of a very disagreeable taste in her mouth. Her tongue was hard, rough, dry, and dark-colored, and her breath insupportably offensive.

The medical treatment during this time was only palliative. Laudanum, appearing to afford more relief than any other remedy, was given ad libitum; but the system becoming gradually accustomed to its operation, it at length produced no effect, even when taken in large doses.

The above is a very faint outline of the sufferings of Mrs. M. from the period of their incubation (the summer of 1817) to about the month of September, 1823; during which time she exercised a Christian fortitude, and practised an habitual piety and resignation, truly edifying and consolatory to her relatives and friends.

About this time (the summer of 1823) a hard and incessant cough supervened, attended with hemoptysis, and frequently provoking, by its obstinacy, attacks of hematemesis, which threatened immediate strangulation, and reduced her to the lowest ebb of life. In the month of February, 1824, a regular chill and fever came on about four o'clock every afternoon.

From long confinement to a recumbent posture, the shoulders and loins of the patient became ulcerated.

The attending physician frequently declared that her "case was out of the reach of medicine," and prescribed only palliatives. The sulphate of quinine was tried, but, the stomach rejecting it, it was discontinued, and laudanum in large doses repeated. On the night of the 9th of March, 1824, tinnitus aurium, and an almost inaudible voice, appeared to be the precursors of dissolution. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, A. M., of the 10th March, to the astonishment and even terror of her friends, she asked for her stockings, drew them on, and left her bed, and, excepting her loss of flesh and color, seemed to be suddenly restored to health. The tumor had disappeared; the ulcers of her back had healed, without leaving a vestige (not even a cicatrix) of their late ravages. Her breath, lately so intolerably fetid and disgusting, was become pleasant, and a sweet taste substituted for the very disagreeable one which had so long existed in her mouth. She could now use her left arm as well as ever, and could throw it into any posture she chose, without occasioning the slightest pain. In fine, she proved to be suddenly restored to health, and immediately underwent the fatigue of receiving the visits of hundreds of persons, who crowded to see her, without exhaustion or inconvenience. From that time to the present she has continued to enjoy excellent health, and, with many others, is a living witness to the truth of these statements.

She and her attendants being questioned, denied that any abscess had discharged, whether internally or externally, and asserted that the tumor continued to the moment of her restoration, increased in size, hard, inflamed, and painful.

I shall here inform you, that this history was not drawn up by me, nor under my supervision. Upon my return hither, I put all the documents into the hands of a respectable Protestant physician, and requested of him to draw from them such a statement as his own judgment would suggest. After carefully studying them he compiled the above relation. I then divided it myself into its several propositions, and carefully noted the passages of the several documents by which each proposition was sustained; and seeing the impossibility of evading their single or collected truth, I addressed to the highly respectable and numerous body of our physicians in this place the following circular, accompanying the statement itself:

The following case is respectfully submitted to the medical faculty of Charleston, with a full conviction of the perfect and absolute truth of the facts therein stated.

I would take it as a great favor to be informed whether, in the supposition of that truth, the gentlemen of the faculty, or any of them, can account for the sudden restoration upon any natural principle.

In submitting the case, I must state that there existed a circumstance which could not by any means either naturally produce or aid in naturally producing the result, but which is calculated to lead to the conclusion that the effect was produced by the miraculous interference of the Creator. Upon this I propose no question. I merely request to be informed whether the faculty can assign

any sufficient or probable natural cause for the restoration—taking the following as a fair and full statement of the whole case.

Respectfully,

† JOHN, BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston, January 23, 1830.

I had one parcel left with the secretary of the Medical Society, and after each member of the faculty had been furnished with a copy, the question was put at their regular meeting whether the subject should be taken up. I am not quite certain whether more than one physician was in favor of the discussion; but I know that the only Roman Catholic in the Society stated to me that he was convinced of the miraculous nature of the restoration, and desired to have it taken up by his brethren, but it was not examined.

I had another parcel left with the Dean of the faculty of our Medical College, for the professors. I ascertained from the gentleman, upon inquiry, that the parcel had been received; but he has not thought fit to state any thing farther to me upon the subject.

I shall now proceed to show the witnesses by whom each assertion is sustained, making reference to the documents by their numbers.

The first assertion is merely a description of the lady. "The subject of the following case was a married lady, about thirty-four years of age; of industrious habits, even temper, and cheerful disposition." This is sustained by the affidavit (2) of Captain Carbery, who also adds "that she enjoyed excellent health till the sickness alluded to in the statement marked A;" as also by the testimony of Sybilla, the widow of Gen. Henry Carbery, (4) the uncle of Mrs. Mattingly, who adds "that she was healthy till about the summer of 1817," and that "she had been intimately acquainted with her during about thirty years;" likewise by Miss Anne Maria Fitz Gerald, (5) a respectable lady, who was intimately acquainted with her during about fourteen years.

The second assertion is the general description of the commencement of her sickness; and it might be considered as regarding the length of time that sickness continued, as well as the manner in which its manifestation began. The testimony to both these points is plain and abundant. I shall recite the witnesses, referring to the documents. Mrs. Mattingly herself (1) to both; Capt. Carbery (2 and A) to both; Dr. Jones, who certifies the statement A, besides his certificate (11) to both; Ruth Carbery and Catherine Carbery (3) to both; Dr. Alexander M'Williams (12) both; Lewis Carbery, (9) both; Rev. Wm. Matthews (34) to both, save that he only knew of the lump by her relation, and not by inspection; Mrs. Baker (24) as to the lump or tumor, which she felt; also Christiana Hobbs (16.) These witnesses establish that "during the summer of 1817 she experienced some painful sensations in the left side, which, gradually increasing in severity, at length became concentrated upon the lower and outer part of the left mamma; upon examination of which she discovered a hard and deep-seated tumor, of the size of a pigeon's egg, which soon became so sensible,

that the slightest touch of her finger or pressure of her clothes occasioned severe pain." Their testimony is generally supported by the depositions of Sybilla Carbery, (4) Jane Rose, (19) Maria Anne Booth, (21) Anne Maria Fitzgerald, (5) Mary Hopewell, (7) James Carbery, (8) Jane M. Andrews, (17) Eliza Cassin, (20) Dr. James W. Roach, (28) Capt. James Hoban, (10) Rev. Joseph Carbery, (27) Mr. James M'Williams, and Miss E. M'Williams, (29 and 30) Rev. Anth. Kohlmann, (31) and Mrs. Mary H. Fitz Gerald, (18.) These latter added to the first ten, gives us twenty-five witnesses of various ages, professions, religions, and of both sexes, all of very respectable standing in society, well known for probity, honor and unimpeachable deportment. If we add to this the testimony of the other witnesses who either occasionally or only latterly saw Mrs. Mattingly, and consider the notoriety of her case, she not being an obscure person, but the sister of the mayor of our federal city, residing near the presidential mansion and in the vicinity of the public offices of the United States, and under the eyes, I may say the observation, of some of the most distinguished public officers, and her attending physician the present postmaster of the city of Washington, we can desire no stronger. I have spoken with several of the most creditable persons in public and private life, in that city, upon the subject, and not one ever expressed a doubt as to the duration or character of the disease.

I now come to its history. The next assertion is, that "in the month of September of this year, three medical gentlemen examined the tumor, and two of them agreed that it was of a scirrhous nature. One of them recommended immediate extirpation, which recommendation, however, was not acted upon. External applications of hemlock and mercurial ointment were applied, and other remedies (which are not mentioned) were prescribed; but the tumor was not dispersed, nor were the pains allayed by this treatment." To maintain this we have the testimony of Mrs. Mattingly, (1) Dr. Jones, (11) Dr. M'Williams, (12) and Lewis Carbery, (9) severally to the several parts of the allegation.

Our next statement is, that "no material change, however, of her general health occurred until the Monday after Easter-Monday, A. D. 1818, when she was seized with a violent vomiting, which recurring at intervals for several hours, a physician was called in, and prescribed for her. After some days, her disease assumed a more alarming aspect; another physician was called in consultation; a course of mercury was determined on, and a salivation of several weeks' continuance was kept up, without the patient being at all benefited thereby." This is upheld by Mrs. Mattingly, (1) the document A, sustained by the certificates of Dr. Jones, by Sybilla Carbery, (4) Lewis Carbery, (9) Dr. Jones, (11) and Jane M. Andrews, (17) taking all their statements in the general result.

"The tumor now became daily more and more painful; the patient compared her sensations to what she imagined she would feel, if her

side were bored with an auger, pinched with forceps, or cut with sharp instruments. Pains such as these she constantly experienced from about the month of March, 1818; in addition to which sudden and acute pains would occasionally radiate in every direction from the inflamed spot, causing her agonies which are indescribable." The testimony of Mrs. Mattingly, (1) of Miss Fitz Gerald, (5) of the Rev. Anthony Kholmman, (31) and of the Rev. S. L. Dubuisson, (32) exhibit the truth of this statement.

That "during this time she frequently vomited large quantities of grumous blood and highly offensive matter, which threatened instant suffocation," will be at once perceived, by reference to Mrs. Mattingly's own statement, (1) to that of Capt. Carbery, (2) the statement A, the affidavits of Mrs. Sybilla Carbery, (4) Miss A. M. Fitzgerald, (5) James Carbery, (8) Lewis Carbery, (9) the certificates of Dr. Jones, (11) and of Dr. M'Williams, (12). This latter gentleman adds, what I have been told by several others who saw her frequently, "that nothing could be more offensive than the effluvia from her breath." The following witnesses also testify to the continued vomiting of blood and matter, viz.: Christiana Hobbs, (16) Mary Jane Andrews, (17) Jane Rose, (19) Eliza Miller, Harriet Miller, and Eliza Berryman, (22) Catherine N. Cleary, who describes it as "sometimes so clotted as to appear like liver," (23) Mrs. Baker, (24) Justice Wharton, (25) George Sweeny, (26) Rev. Anthony Kholmman, (31) Rev. S. L. Dubuisson, (32) and Rev. William Matthews, (33)—twenty-one in all.

That on these occasions these sufferings "were accompanied with cramps of the stomach, breast and limbs" we are informed by herself, (1) Sybilla Carbery, (4) Anne Maria Fitz Gerald, (5) James Carbery, (8) Christiana Hobbs, (16) Mary Jane Andrews, (17) Mary H. Fitz Gerald, (18) Jane Rose, (19) Rev. William Matthews, (33.)

The next assertion is, that "great debility and frequent syncopes followed these discharges, and on some occasions her prostration was so extreme that her attendants resorted to artificial means of ascertaining if her respiration continued." To omit her own testimony, we have to these points that of her brother the mayor, (2) the statement A, Miss Anne Maria Fitz Gerald, who often thought her "actually dead," (5) Jas. Carbery, (8) Lewis Carbery, (9) Christiana Hobbs, (16) Mary Jane Andrews, (17) Anne Booth, (21) Catherine N. Cleary, (23.)

The next statement regarding the supposed nature of the hemorrhage is made by Dr. Jones, (11.)

The description of her occupation in the intervals of lesser suffering, and the hematemesis from the least exertion, are found stated by herself, (1) in the document A, by James Carbery, (8) and Lewis Carbery, (9) as is also the remaining assertion in the same clause. "The violence of these symptoms occasionally abating, she employed herself in sewing or knitting. She was generally confined to her chamber or bed: on one occasion venturing to walk a very short distance (say ten yards) out of doors, this effort was immediately followed by violent

hematemesis." The remaining part of this paragraph will be seen upheld not only by her own testimony, (1) but by that of her two sisters, (3) of her aunt, (4) and of the Rev. S. L. Dubuisson, (32.) "During the exacerbations of her disease, (which lasted several weeks, and returned repeatedly in a year,) her stomach would retain no solid food whatever; and often the tea or coffee, upon which principally she subsisted during these exacerbations, was instantly rejected, mixed with blood and offensive matter."

It is upon her own testimony we must principally rely for the description of her feelings: "She constantly felt a tightness across her chest, an internal smarting and great thirst." But the evidence is upheld by the concurrent testimony of most of the other witnesses, informing us of what they observed, and what she occasionally described. The state of her tongue is given by herself, as not only "parched with a constant fever," but it seemed to her to be as "hard and rough as a nutmeg grater." And "she had constantly a bad and disagreeable taste in her mouth." Her brother (2) says, "her tongue was hard, rough and dark." I have been told myself by several respectable persons, that for a considerable time they found it extremely unpleasant and offensive to the smell to pass by her chamber door. Dr. M'Williams states that her sufferings "gave every reason to conclude that the disease was making rapid progress on the internal organs, as nothing could be more offensive than the effluvia from her breath."

"The medical treatment during this time was only palliative. Laudanum appearing to afford more relief than any other, was given *ad libitum*; but the system becoming gradually accustomed to its operation, it at length produced no effect, even when taken in large doses."

"The above is but a very faint outline of the sufferings of Mrs. M, from the period of their incubation (the summer of 1817) to about the month of September, 1823, during which time she exercised a Christian fortitude, and practised a habitual piety and resignation, truly edifying and consolatory to her relatives and friends."

Dr. Jones, Dr. M'Williams, Capt. Carbery, the document A, Capt. Hoban, and the Rev. Wm. Matthews, sustain the first part of this statement, and the aggregate of the witnesses uphold the second part.

We now come to the latter state of the patient.

"About this time (the summer of 1823) a hard and incessant cough supervened, attended with hemoptysis, and frequently provoking, by its violence and obstinacy, attacks of hematemesis, which threatened immediate strangulation, and reduced her to the lowest ebb of life. In the month of February, 1824, a regular chill and fever came on about four o'clock every afternoon."

"From long confinement to a recumbent posture, the shoulders and loins of the patient became ulcerated." The entire of this is proved by her own affidavits, (1 and 34) and by those of her sisters, (3, 35 and 36.) Moreover, the first clause has the additional testimony of Dr. Jones, (11) Capt. Carbery, (2) Miss Fitzgerald, (5) James Car-

bery, (8) Lewis Carbery, (9) Capt. Hoban, (10) partly by Dr. Carroll, (14) fully by Miss Andrews, (17) Miss Fitzgerald, (18) Mrs. Rose, (19) Miss Cleary, (23) Justice Wharton, (25) Rev. Anthony Kholmman, (31) Rev. S. L. Dubuisson, (32) and Rev. Wm. Matthews, (33) and the latter part by Mrs. Sybilla Carbery, (37.)

I have now, most reverend sir, made very tedious references to the several affidavits and certificates, which clearly prove the entire of the statement to this point, in the most full, plain and satisfactory manner. Such a body of witnesses has seldom been arrayed, for the purpose of satisfying the public mind. Most, if not all, of them are still living. I have more than once seen and conversed with several of them myself, upon the spot. I have spoken with some of the judges in whose presence they were sworn, and I unhesitatingly assert, that a more respectable aggregate of witnesses, to any series of facts, never came under my observation. They exhibit the case in much stronger colors than my medical friend has thought proper to lay on his statement, for it was judged more correct and prudent to keep far within the bounds which the nature of the case allowed, than to attempt overstepping them, especially where they were so ample as to cover more space than was requisite to prove the miraculous nature of the occurrence.

I shall now make special exhibition of the state of Mrs. Mattingly just previous to her restoration, after giving the opinion, not only of the physician, but of several other judicious friends, as to the character of the disease.

“The attending physician repeatedly declared ‘her case was out of the reach of medicine,’ and prescribed only palliatives. The sulphate of quinine was tried, but, the stomach rejecting it, it was discontinued, and laudanum, in large doses, repeated. On the night of the 9th March, 1829, tinnitus aurium, and an almost inaudible voice, appeared to be the precursors of dissolution.”

Mrs. Mattingly states in the supplement to No. 1: “I had long expected the hour when Almighty God, in his mercy, would deliver me from my sufferings, by withdrawing me from a world to me a scene of misery.”

Thomas Carbery—“He consulted with many physicians about her complaint. They generally pronounced it an internal cancer, and all of them unhesitatingly declared that it would kill her, and that no medicines or external applications would, in their opinion, prolong her life.” “For some time before her restoration the whole system was prostrated. The severity of the cancer had almost deprived her of the power to articulate; the left side and arm were very much contracted, her pulse scarcely perceptible to the nicest touch. * * * She could not move herself in the bed.”

Ruth Carbery and Catharine Carbery—“Upon several occasions they thought she was dying, and said the departing prayers by her.” About three weeks before her recovery, “she manifestly appeared to be growing much worse than they had ever seen her; all the symptoms of her

case appearing to indicate that her death was fast approaching, and that up to the very moment before her sudden restoration to perfect health these symptoms seemed more and more alarming."

Sybilla Carbery—"That she always understood her disease to have been an internal cancer, and that so far as she has been capable of judging of the nature and severity of her case, no medicine or medical skill could have restored her to health, or given her any but very temporary relief"—"that for three weeks preceding her recovery she was constantly with her, and during that time expected every day would be her last."

Miss A. M. Fitzgerald—"Her sight was so much impaired at times, that she told me she could hardly recognize me; and for the last few days she complained of a constant noise in her head, resembling the tolling of bells, which affected her hearing very much." "In the afternoon of the 9th, I visited her, and remained with her until the next morning. During the evening she requested me to bathe her head with vinegar, as she said she felt a violent pain in it; and said she believed mortification had taken place, as she felt unusual kind of pains in her side and breast."

James Carbery—"Always believed from the commencement that her disease was mortal." He saw her for the last time in her illness on Monday the 8th of March, having staid with her through the preceding afternoon and night. "She was reduced to the very last extremity of life."

Lewis Carbery—"That on Monday the 8th of March he was in his sister's room nearly the whole day, and saw her during the afternoon so entirely divested of all signs of life, as to induce him to believe that she was dead. That she continued in this state for about ten or fifteen minutes, and on showing signs of life by a strangling, and being raised in the bed, a quantity of blood ran from her mouth." "That he always understood it to be the opinion of the physicians who have visited her, or were consulted on the subject, that the disease of his sister was an internal cancer, and that they believed her case to be out of the power of medicine."

Capt. Hoban, on the 4th of March, "was informed that Mrs. M. had expressed a desire to see him; he visited her in her chamber, and found her there in a more deplorable state, if possible, than he had ever before seen her; and she appeared to be almost suffocated, struggling for breath, and almost deprived of life." "Having no hope of Mrs. M. being able to speak to him, he withdrew, under the strong belief that she could not survive."

Dr. Jones "concurred" with Dr. M'Williams, who "was of opinion that her case was hopeless, and simply advised the use of palliatives." "Notwithstanding our opinion that the disease was not within the control of medicine, I continued to call occasionally." On the 1st of March, 1824, "the sulphate of quinine was directed, but her attendants stated that a very inconsiderable portion of it was retained; it

was discontinued, and the laudanum in large doses repeated. I continued my visits to the 5th, and, believing anodynes only indicated, I did not see her again till Wednesday the 10th."

Dr. M'Williams—"On conferring with Dr. Jones, I freely gave it as my opinion that her case was hopeless, and that palliatives were all that was left for this pious and excellent woman, in her languishing condition; in which opinion Dr. Jones fully concurred."

Dr. Carroll "accidentally saw her at her brother's, in the fall of 1823, and she seemed to him to be then in a hopeless state of disease, and beyond the power of medical aid."

Christina Hobbs—"Two days before her restoration she saw Mrs. Mattingly, and found her, if possible, worse than she had ever seen her, and evincing every sign of speedy dissolution."

Jane Rose—"Those words she spoke at intervals when it was in her power to articulate, and I frequently had to put my ear close to her mouth, for she spoke in a tone so low as to be scarcely perceptible."

Eliza Cassin, who saw her on the 8th of March, received answer on the 9th, to an inquiry, "She was as ill as she could be to be alive."

Eliza Miller, Harriet Miller, and Louisa Berryman—"On the 9th of March, late in the evening, paid a visit to Mrs. M., and were under the impression that she was in a dying condition. Miss Eliza Miller and Miss Louisa Berryman assisted in waiting on her in a fit of fainting, and Miss Eliza Miller once ran down for the Rev. Mr. Matthews, believing that Mrs. Mattingly was at that moment breathing her last."

Catharine N. Cleary says "she had entirely lost the use of her left arm, and was reduced to the very verge of the grave. I saw her on the 8th of March, in the most agonizing pain, during which time she swooned twice in endeavoring to vomit, and was insensible so long that I did not think she would ever recover."

Justice Wharton—"On Monday, the 8th March, saw Mrs. Mattingly for the last time before her miraculous restoration to health. She appeared to manifest the most unequivocal signs of a speedy departure. Her voice was so weak that he could hardly hear her utter a word, even though his ear was applied closely to her mouth. Her hands were cold, and she seemed to be rapidly approaching the last moment of her existence. Her cough, though much weakened, was almost incessant, and the blood which she threw from her stomach was so fetid as almost to render a station by her bedside insupportable."

George Sweeny "several times during the year last past had been in the chamber of Mrs. M., and always entertained the opinion that no human skill could restore her to health."

Rev. Joseph Carbery, during the period of her illness, "always left Washington with the impression that he should never see his sister again, believing with those who knew her, that her case was incurable, and that she could not long survive, and several times during his last visit, in the end of February, 1824, he thought she was in the act of expiring."

Dr. James W. Roach "had several times during six years seen her; always found her sick; several times extremely ill. Had reasons to believe she never would recover."

Jane Mary Andrews "frequently visited, attended on, and sat up with Mrs. M." "Saw her frequently faint and at the point of death." "In fact her case was considered as entirely hopeless. Her disease continued with increasing severity to the 9th of March, 1824."

Rev. Anthony Kholmman, "on the 9th of March, 1824, paid a visit to Mrs. Mattingly, late in the evening, and found her as low as he had ever seen her; that to him she had all the appearance of a dying person; that her voice was so weak that he had to apply his ear to her lips to distinguish her words; that she told him she could scarcely see or hear." "Her frame was the wreck of sickness and corruption."

Rev. S. L. Dubuisson—"During the course of the novena, (from the 1st to the 9th of March, 1824,) Mrs Mattingly was desperately ill. He saw her on the 29th of February, and on the 7th and 9th of March, always confined to bed, and frequently in those fits of coughing and vomiting of blood, which looked very much like her last struggles with death. When he left her, about half-past ten o'clock at night, she was worse than ever."

Rev. William Matthews—"On the 9th of March, 1824, he visited her at night." "He left her at about half-past ten o'clock, apparently in the jaws of death."

Thus, most reverend sir, it is incontestibly established, that at about half-past ten o'clock, on the night of the 9th of March, this good lady was in the most debilitated situation that any living human being could be found, sinking under the torture and exhaustion of a disease which during upwards of six years had been ravaging her constitution, and was pronounced by all who saw her, whether physicians or not, to be incurable. She had every symptom of death upon her; and if it was physically possible to remove her disease and heal that frame, so properly described as "the wreck of sickness and corruption," it would be in contravention of every law of nature that she could for a long time, if ever, gather that strength which would enable her to go through the exhausting labor which she underwent ere the lapse of twenty hours from this period. How many days of care, rest, nursing, and sustenance cautiously administered, are required for the convalescent from an ordinary fever? What would be the fate of him who, the instant that his pulse has resumed its natural beat, should rise from his bed and mix in the bustle of ordinary life?

My assertion then is, that if at this moment the disorder of Mrs. Mattingly had been removed miraculously or naturally, I care not which, she was in such a state of debility, that the mere removal of the disease would not be alone sufficient to enable her for some months to resume the ordinary occupations of active life, but that for such a purpose a miraculous bestowal of strength would be farther required.

Let us, however, pursue the evidence, and we shall see that she was

not restored at this hour. The persons who spent the night in her room together with herself can now be our only witnesses.

Mrs. Sybilla Carbery—"At about eleven o'clock on this night, in answer to a question put to Mrs. M. of how she then felt, she replied, 'I am almost gone. If I die, aunt Carbery, will you love my children and pray for me?' and that in so weak a voice as to seem almost extinct, which compelled this deponent to put her ear close to Mrs. M.'s lips, to distinguish what she said; and that at a little after two o'clock on the morning of the 10th, when this deponent again asked her the same question as mentioned above, she answered in the same low voice, 'almost gone.'"

Her sisters, Ruth and Catharine Carbery, remained with her that night, and testify: "All the symptoms of her case appeared to indicate that her death was fast approaching, and that, up to the very moment before her sudden restoration to perfect health, these symptoms seemed more and more alarming." They also unite with Sybilla Carbery, Anne Maria Fitzgerald and Mary Susan Mattingly, the daughter of Mrs. Mattingly, in testifying that "she was so weak and low that she appeared to spit with great pain and difficulty, and very little at a time." Those ladies have given me a particular description of the difficulty which they found, towards four o'clock on that morning, in disengaging a small quantity of clotted blood from the patient's throat, so as to enable her to breathe. I have found on this, as on several other occasions, how much more satisfactory and distinct the testimony is which one derives from *viva voce* examination, than from any written documents. I shall never forget the description to me of the occurrences of that morning!

Miss Fitzgerald testifies to "the dry and parched state of her mouth," at the very time of her receiving the communion, at a little after four o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, and "the delay occasioned by her violent fit of coughing."

Rev. S. L. Dubuisson himself, who arrived at about four o'clock on the morning of the 10th of March, (No. 32) states: "On my arrival, she was in the same state of extreme weakness and suffering, (see what he says, p. 14, of the state in which he left her about five or six hours before;) a paroxysm of her cough which came on, made me almost apprehensive lest she might be prevented from receiving the communion, but it proved of short duration." "She would help to fix it, (a towel,) but finds herself unable to raise her arm."

Thus, the evidence of her sickness, prostration and worst symptoms, is brought to the moment of her receiving the holy communion, at a little after four o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of March, 1824.

Let us now turn to her own account. She states, in the supplement to No. 1: "Such in fact was my exhausted and debilitated state, that it was with great difficulty I could spit at all during that night, and what I did spit was in smaller quantities than usual." "The lump on my side was so inflamed and so painful, that I could not suffer my arm

to touch it; and the sinews of my arm being contracted, I could not keep it entirely from touching my side. In this distressing situation I calmly and without agitation of mind awaited the final close of my earthly misery." In the affidavit (1) she states, "the Holy Eucharist was administered to her by the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson, at a little after four o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of March, 1824;" "the pain and sickness, at the moment after receiving, were, if possible, greater than at any former time, and so intense as to threaten her immediate dissolution." "Finally, she declares, at the moment of receiving the blessed sacrament, she felt so extremely ill, that believing the time arrived when she must either die, or, through the mercy and goodness of God, be restored to health, she made this mental prayer or aspiration: 'Lord Jesus! thy holy will be done.'" "That in consequence of the hard and dry state of her tongue, at the time of her receiving the blessed sacrament, five or six minutes elapsed before she was able to swallow it."

Miss Anne Maria Fitzgerald testifies: "I saw him put the blessed sacrament on her tongue; in consequence of the dry and parched state of her tongue and mouth, she appeared to have some difficulty in swallowing it."

Thus, up to the instant of her swallowing the holy sacrament of the Eucharist, all the symptoms have continuedly a fatal appearance. A few minutes elapsed between her receiving the sacrament on her tongue and her swallowing it, and during these minutes no change takes place.

Mrs. Mattingly informs us, (1) "*directly* having done so, (swallowed the sacrament,) she found she was *relieved from all pain and sickness.*" "She immediately found herself able to arise from her bed without any assistance, and in presence of Mr. Dubuisson and her relatives and attending friends kneel in thanksgiving to Almighty God." Supplement to No. 1, "when *suddenly*, in the *twinkling of an eye*, all pain left me, MY BODY WAS ENTIRELY HEALED, and I found myself in PERFECT HEALTH."

Ruth Carbery and Catharine Carbery state (3) "that they were present on the morning of the 10th of March, 1824, when Mrs. M., their sister, received the blessed sacrament from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson; and that in a few minutes afterward, a little after four o'clock, they beheld her rising in her bed—putting on her stockings, which they believe she had not done for some time before—leaving her bed and falling on her knees before the adorable sacrament." They call it "her *sudden* restoration to *perfect health.*"

Sybilla Carbery "was present in the chamber of the said Mrs. Mattingly a little after four o'clock on the morning of the 10th of March, 1824, and saw the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson administer to her the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. That a few minutes after Mrs. Mattingly had received the blessed sacrament, this deponent saw her rise in her bed and heard her exclaim, 'Lord Jesus! what have I done to deserve so

much?" or some similar expression; and saw her in a few minutes afterwards arise from her bed, draw on her stockings, and fall upon her knees to offer up her thanksgivings to Almighty God." "When Mrs. M. rose from her bed, on the morning of the 10th of March, she appeared to this deponent to be in *perfect health*, with the exception of her being greatly reduced in flesh, and, although her face was emaciated, her countenance was serene and cheerful. It might be well to give here the description which Capt. Carbery gave of her face just previously, "her cheeks flushed with hectic fever—her countenance greatly distorted with pain."

Miss Fitzgerald—"In a few minutes after she had received it (the sacrament) I saw her raise herself in the bed, with her hands clasped, and heard her exclaim, in an audible voice, 'Lord Jesus! what have I done to deserve so great a favor?' The Rev. Mr. Dubuisson then asked Mrs. Mattingly how she felt. She replied, 'I am perfectly well.' He then inquired: 'Entirely free from pain?' She replied, 'I am entirely free from pain—no pain at all.' 'Not even there?' said he, pointing to her left side. 'No,' she replied. Her stockings were then brought to her, which she drew on, and got out of the bed with apparent ease, and without assistance. She then knelt and continued about a quarter of an hour before the blessed sacrament, which was on an altar which had been prepared for the occasion. About this time her brother Thomas came into the room; when she arose from her knees and raised her arms and said, in a transport of gratitude, 'See what God has done for me! I have not done this for years.' After this, she joined the family in prayer for a considerable time, without the least apparent inconvenience."

Mr. Dubuisson, after describing his folding up the sacrament left after giving her communion, which occupies generally three or four minutes, says: "When behold! Mrs. Mattingly fetches a deep sigh—rises slowly to the sitting position—stretches her arms forwards and exclaims, with a firm, though somewhat weak voice, 'Lord Jesus! what have I done to deserve so great a favor? The emotion—the affright of the persons in the room, is betrayed by sobs and tears, and half suppressed shrieks. I rise with a thrill through my whole frame—step to the bedside—she grasps my hand—'Ghostly father,' she cries out, 'what can I do to acknowledge such a blessing?' My first, my spontaneous expressions are, 'Glory be to God! We may say so! Oh, what a day for us!' I then bid her say what she felt. 'Not the least pain felt.' 'None there?' said I, pointing to her breast. 'Not the least—only some weakness.' I ask her how she has come to be relieved. She had felt as if she were dying from excess of pain—had offered up a short prayer of the heart to *Jesus Christ*, and instantly found herself freed from all sufferings whatever.

"'I wish to get up,' she exclaims, 'and give thanks to God on my knees.' 'But,' I replied, 'can you?' 'I can, if you will give me leave.' Her sisters immediately look for her stockings, (she used to

lie in bed nearly dressed,) but upon my observing that our very first occupation should be to give thanks, we kneel down—she remains sitting in her bed—and all recite three times *the Lord's Prayer*, with the *Hail Mary*, and *Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost*, as also the short ejaculatory prayer, *Lord Jesus, may thy name be glorified*. She joins with continued firmness of voice. (I then looked at my watch: it was twenty-two minutes after four. I accordingly estimated that the cure had been effected at about fifteen minutes after four.) Directly after, her stockings are brought; she is surrounded by her friends; gets up and walks, unassisted and with steady deportment, to the table, dressed in the shape of an altar, on which the blessed Eucharist lay, there bends her knees, and remains for a while lost in an act of adoration.”

We now have the testimony of Mrs. Mattingly, Rev. S. L. Dubuisson, Mrs. Sybilla Carbery, Miss Ruth Carbery, Miss Catharine Carbery, and Miss Mary Anne Fitzgerald, who were all present, to show us the suddenness and the perfection of the restoration. Here are six good witnesses; but mark, most reverend sir, the circumstances under which the testimony is given. They had frequent and long and painful opportunities, in common with many others, of previously knowing the dreadful state of the subject of this restoration; her description of her own feelings agrees perfectly with their account of her symptoms, whether of illness or of health, and we shall see that other witnesses now soon crowd in, so as to put it out of their power to combine successfully in pretending that there was such a recovery, when in truth there was not. There is, in addition to this, the testimony of a young lady whom I saw at Capt Carbery's in last September, who, though present, sought as much as possible to avoid coming forward; this is Miss Mary Susan Mattingly, the daughter of the lady who was restored, and who unites with the other ladies above named in the affidavit (6) in calling it a *sudden restoration to health*, and states that she “was present at and witnessed her wonderful cure.”

I now come to take a new view of the evidence, and to prove by the subsequent witnesses that she must have been cured at that time, and that the restoration was perfect and sudden, and not gradual and in the natural manner. Mr. Dubuisson well says that his impressions could not be more profound “had he seen Mrs. Mattingly dead and raised to life again. Her action “and tone of voice denoted soundness of mind as well as of body;” “something in her look and features, which he shall not undertake to depict, an expression of firmness, and of earnest, awful feelings, the recollection of which it will be his consolation to preserve through life.”

Perhaps, most reverend sir, I might here be pardoned for an apparent digression. I can well comprehend what even Mr. Dubuisson does not know—the cause of that expression of countenance! Let the reader of these pages call me simpleton or fanatic, if he will. Let him smile at my weakness and applaud his own wisdom, if he be so inclined. I can be well content with this. My lips are for the pre-

sent, and perhaps for ever, sealed. My pen is arrested here; and the secret which could at once explain the cause of that expression—of that look—will probably descend with me to the grave. Mr. Dubuisson will never forget what he beheld:—nor shall I forget what was entrusted to my ear by her whose countenance left its impression upon him. But there was a greater miracle at that moment in that room than was exhibited to those who testify that which was wrought in the body of Mrs. M. Be the advice judicious or not, the accountability is mine. I said, that as regards what she entrusted to me, for my counsel, that, for the present, “it is good to hide the secret of the King.” But I can well understand that which Mr. Dubuisson describes, and the unexpected coincidence is, to me, the perfection of evidence. If there be in me, imperfect as I am, any feeling of religion, a considerable share of it is well attributable to the relation of the occurrence of that moment. If ever a prayer of deep fervor escaped from my lips, or an ejaculation fit to be presented on high, burst from my heart, it was from that spot on which Mrs. Mattingly knelt, when she arose from that bed which the instant before appeared to be the couch of death. Excuse this digression. My object is to examine with the caution of the judge, not to indulge in the effusion of one impressively convinced.

Mr. Dubuisson left Mrs. Mattingly about ten minutes after her cure. Mr. Matthews says that Mr. D. immediately hurried back to inform him that Mrs. M. was instantaneously restored to perfect health after receiving the sacrament. It is likely that the news was quickly spread abroad, for many persons told me that they heard it before six o'clock in the morning. Mr. Kholmman states, that he said mass in the chapel at Georgetown, at half after three in the morning, and in an hour or two afterwards learned that Mrs. M. had been suddenly cured at fifteen minutes past four o'clock. You are well acquainted with the site of Capt. Carbery's house, where the restoration took place. It is near the residence of Gen. Van Ness, about a furlong southwest of the President's House. Mr. Matthews' is at St. Patrick's Church, in F street, about the same distance east of the public offices. You are also aware that the College of Georgetown is about two miles in an opposite range from Capt. Carbery's; and, spreading in both these directions, the news was quickly disseminated, and was of such a nature as to excite a reasonable curiosity. Miss Fitzgerald informs us, that while she was first at prayer, and probably whilst Mr. Dubuisson was in the room, “her brother Thomas, in whose house she resided, came into the room; when she arose from her knees and raised her arms, and said, in a transport of gratitude, “See what God has done for me; I have not done this for years.” After this she joined the family in prayer, and for a considerable time, without the least apparent inconvenience.” Her brother Thomas now describes her symptoms—“In a few minutes after her restoration he felt her pulse, and it was regular and healthful—for the first time in six years, her spittle was white and like that of a healthy person—the lump on her side was gone, and in

fact, to all appearance, there was not the slightest vestige of disease left." "All this complicate machinery of the human system, so much deranged and out of order, beyond the reach of medicine and of medical skill, was, in the twinkling of an eye, restored to the most regular and healthful action." "On the morning of her recovery she eat a hearty breakfast." I found, upon inquiry, that she breakfasted before seven o'clock that morning, after a good deal of exercise in going to various parts of the rooms, and opening and examining drawers, some of which were very heavy.

She stated herself, "that from the moment of her restoration her appetite has been perfectly good, and while (on the 24th of March, 1824) she is rapidly regaining her natural strength and flesh, no symptom of disease or the slightest indisposition of any kind has been felt by her, and that, in place of the former disagreeable taste in her mouth, she has constantly had a sweet taste, nearly resembling that of loaf sugar."

Her sisters depose "that she eat several times that morning, (the 10th of March,) and has continued to show as good an appetite as other persons in perfect health."

The number of persons who, in the interval, learned the event, now began quickly to pour in, and her brother Thomas informs us, "Her bodily strength has been put to the severest test, in receiving many hundred visitants, drawn to his house by this signal and wonderful work of God." Hence, at an early hour on the same day, the fact of her perfect and sudden restoration became more notorious in the federal city than that of her hopeless and deathlike condition had been on the previous night.

I shall now, sir, bring into view the subject matter of the affidavits which I procured in last November. They are marked 34, 35, 36 and 37, and contain the direct and circumstantial testimony of herself, both her sisters, and her aunt, to prove that her loins, back and shoulders were in a state of high and painful ulceration, previous to and on the night of the 9th of March, and up to the moment of her restoration on the morning of the 10th. The very state in which she lay would, independently of any direct testimony of the fact, show, that such naturally ought to have been the case. Her affidavit (1) stated, that having swallowed the sacrament, "she found that she was relieved from *all pain* and sickness." The supplement to No. 1 states: "In the twinkling of an eye, all pain left me—MY BODY WAS ENTIRELY HEALED." Those expressions would cover the entire case; but as my inquiries were, for the reason originally stated, drawn particularly to this, as an extremely strong feature of the event, I prefer having special reference to the testimony which bears directly upon it.

Her own description is distinct, vivid and natural. "The skin having been broken through in several places, and ulcers having been formed," the sensation she felt was generally like "that of severe burning." She describes the dressing of these sores and their adhe-

sion, the pain she underwent in the change of her inside clothing, especially the great soreness and the dressings within the week previous to her restoration, and her sensation of that soreness and of the adhesion just previous to the restoration itself, and her submission to that pain, rather than undergo the torture of a new dressing at a moment when she calmly awaited death as a delivery from her sufferings.

Her sister Ruth testifies to her having during a long period complained of the sore and ulcerated state of her back, her frequently preparing and giving the soothing preparation to be applied thereto, and receiving that which had been removed, and which too distinctly bore testimony to the high state of the ulceration. She testifies to the clothing both of the body and of the bed evincing the same; "that she has often seen the shoulders of her sister highly inflamed, and having running sores;" and this continued up to the 10th of March.

Her sister Catharine testifies to the complaint of the patient of the soreness of the back and shoulders; her frequent assistance in giving the lenitive preparation to be applied thereto, and her receiving what had been removed therefrom, all bearing distinct evidence of the existence of the ulcer. She also testifies to her sister's complaining of the adhesion of the clothing to the sore, and the evidence of the truth of this complaint in the appearance of the clothing itself, and that this continued up to the 10th of March.

Her aunt, Sybilla Carbery, testifies to the patient's complaint of the soreness and serious ulceration of her back, and to her having frequently seen the lenitive prepared for the purpose of being applied; and the general conviction in the family that on the morning of the 10th of March it was in as sore and ulcerated a condition as it had been at any previous time.

I would here remark that, upon inquiry, I found that Mrs. Mattingly, upon some occasions, would permit only her sisters to assist in what she considered the more painful, unpleasant or delicate duties about her person; that generally, perhaps always, as Mr. Dubuisson testifies, "she used to lie in bed nearly dressed;" and hence even Mrs. Sybilla Carbery was not employed in administering the lenitive preparation for those ulcers, nor in receiving what had been removed. Moreover, the same feeling of extreme delicacy gave no opportunity even to her sisters of seeing the more ulcerated portion of the body, and one of them, Catharine, though under the impression that she must have seen the shoulders in their state of ulceration, could not bring it so distinctly as she could wish to her recollection. Being myself fully convinced by the testimony of Mrs. Mattingly, and from the plain nature of the case, I was not anxious to inquire what other testimony could be adduced for this part of the case; but I was informed by several respectable persons, in Washington, that immediately on the promulgation of the fact of restoration this circumstance was as generally known as any other, though the excitement which the whole case produced, and

its palpable evidence, caused minds to contemplate the whole case, rather than to come to the consideration of particulars. It is thus fully in evidence, that at the moment of her receiving the Holy Eucharist her shoulders and loins were in a state of great ulceration, with the clothing painfully adhering to the ulcers.

There are many other particulars relative to the state of the bed and clothing, which I have learned in conversation with Mrs. Mattingly and her sisters, quite analogous to a fact which will be developed in the examination of Mrs. Mattingly's affidavit, (34) that might, with propriety, be introduced here; but they are not stated in the sworn documents, and I did not myself fully comprehend their full force and bearing, until I had a conversation upon the subject with one of those ladies after the affidavits had been completed. However, their exhibition would not convince the persons who will resist the evidence which I publish and examine. I shall, therefore, confine myself strictly to what is testified upon oath, by witnesses not only unimpeached, but confessedly unimpeachable, and regarding plain and obvious facts, in which there could have been no delusion.

I now proceed to show that the back and shoulders were also instantly healed, as soon as she had swallowed the sacrament.

In the first place, I refer to the expressions of her original affidavit, (1) "that she was at that instant "directly relieved from ALL that pain and sickness which, at the moment of receiving, was, if possible, greater than at any other time, and so intense as to threaten her immediate dissolution." In the supplement to (1) she swears, "when suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, ALL pain left me, MY BODY WAS ENTIRELY HEALED, and I found myself in perfect health." She states (34): "On the morning of her said restoration, and just previous thereto, she felt the clothing of her back adhering to the ulcers of the back, so as to be extremely painful, and it would have been a serious relief to her to have them dressed, but her state of exhaustion and weariness was such that she preferred suffering the pain of the undressed sore than submit to or make the exertion of dressing it." It is then clear that a great portion of her pain arose from those ulcers, and that they were not dressed, and that she was directly relieved from *all* pain, and of course from the pain of the ulcers. But not only does she swear that *all pain* left her, but that *her body was entirely healed*, which would not be true if the ulcers were not healed. In the affidavit (34) she distinctly refers the expression "instantaneously and perfectly freed from all pains and sickness, at about four o'clock in the morning," to the previous statement of the ulcerated state of her back, as given above.

Mrs. Sybilla Carbery (4) swears that "when Mrs. Mattingly arose from her bed on the morning of the 10th, she appeared to be in perfect health, with the exception of being greatly reduced in flesh." Were she then suffering under a greatly ulcerated back, it would be another very serious exception.

Miss A. M. Fitzgerald (5) testifies Mrs. Mattingly's declaration to Mr. Dubuisson immediately, 'I am entirely free from pain—no pain at all'—a declaration altogether incompatible with the continuance of the ulceration, but fully in accordance with her own statements, and with the testimony of Mr. Dubuisson himself. "Not the least pain left." "None there?" said I, pointing to the breast. "Not the least—only some weakness." * * * "Instantly had found herself freed from *all sufferings whatever.*"

I might well rest the case here, and merely add the notorious fact, that from that moment forward she has never found the least soreness or tenderness in the parts which had been thus ulcerated. I might also advert to the impossibility of a lady with an ulcerated back performing what we shall observe her doing on that same day, and feel that my position was firmly sustained by her own direct testimony and the corroboration which is thus given. I shall, however, advert to more special evidence. We can well and easily conceive the sensations excited in this family. Mr. Dubuisson states his own, and he was not singular, for the principle of our nature is in every individual the same. Peculiar circumstances will develope or restrain it, but its foundation and nature is in all human beings the same. Her family looked upon her this morning with wonder and with awe. They beheld in her a most extraordinary instance of the merciful and miraculous interference of Him who gave laws to nature, and can suspend or contravene those laws at his will. Occasionally they hesitated to approach her. They doubted the testimony of their senses. They doubted the accuracy of their recollections. They saw now the most active—the most sprightly—the most healthful amongst them—that very being whose dissolution they had so long considered as immediately inevitable—whom they viewed as one summoned by an irreversible decree to the world of spirits—and now they could scarcely imagine her mortal. Their expressions to me were, that she seemed to them as the inhabitant of another world, who had suddenly made her appearance on this earth. No wonder that, under such circumstances, there should be delayed all that critical examination which a philosopher would, in his abstraction from ordinary life and extraordinary circumstances, require! Yet, after all, the best testimony of facts is that which is given by nature surrounded with her own circumstances. The mind is not prepared, in such a case as this, with all the novelty, the freshness, the astonishment and the awe of such a scene, to enter into a close and critical examination at the instant. Some succession of occasions suggests the succession of inquiries, until that which is effected in a moment becomes developed in detail. So it is in the ordinary events of life—in the usual occurrences of nature. If by sudden assault a city is laid waste, the events of an hour are only developed by the examination of days; the sudden devastations of the whirlwind are only discovered and enumerated after the terror of the scene will have passed away—weeks will have elapsed, and the mind

already informed of extensive details expects to learn more. The effects produced in a moment are not always discovered at the very instant they occur.

Not only was this family agitated in the manner which I have attempted to describe, but the lady herself, placed in a new and unexpected situation, had new and unexpected wants, which, after the first moments given to prayer and to congratulation, obtruded themselves upon her. I state here the result of my inquiries in the family. Mrs. Mattingly had been so long confined to bed, and there was so little expectation of her recovery, that, amongst other circumstances, her wardrobe was altogether neglected. She lay in a bed-dress, and in that costume she had risen, merely adding stockings and such slippers as could first be found. Almost immediately, inquiries were made and visitors were evidently to be expected. She herself commenced a search and an arrangement of her drawers, to procure some clothing better suited to the circumstances than the apparel she wore. Breakfast was served; her appetite, fully established, was pressing, and it was satisfied; the arrangement of her wardrobe was resumed; and, a little tired by this very unusual exertion, she flung herself into a low chair with a hard back, and, with that flow of spirits for which she was remarkable some years before, she was making a cheerful observation to her aunt, and as she made it leaned back upon the chair. Then, for the first time, at about seven o'clock on the morning of her restoration, her aunt adverted to the state of her ulcerated back, (34, 36 and 37.) But, with the consciousness that her *body was entirely healed* at the moment of her restoration, and also from her subsequent experience, she immediately answered, "No, aunt Carbery, it is perfectly well." She then retired, for the purpose of changing her dress, and also to satisfy a very natural curiosity, by examining her back. Her own oath satisfies us that, so far as it was possible for her to examine and observe, she found her entire back and shoulders perfectly whole and sound, and free from any pain or tenderness, or appearance of ulcer, or of a healed sore, but the skin altogether continued, unbroken, and as if it never had been sore."

Her sister, Ruth Carbery, swears (35) that Mrs. Mattingly "continually declared that her back and shoulders were then *instantly healed*," that is, on the 10th of March.

Catharine Carbery, from the account which she gave me, must, I am convinced, have been present at what she describes as having either occurred in her presence, or as having been immediately communicated to her. In the one case, she would be a witness to the whole transaction; in the second supposition, she would corroborate the direct testimony of others by her evidence, as to the general sentiment, at the moment, in the family,—“that after examining herself her sister returned, declaring that her back was perfectly healed, and that the skin upon the place which had been sore was as smooth as was that upon the back of her hand.”

Mrs. Sybilla Carbery relates the whole transaction, (37) adding that the skin upon the back of Mrs. Mattingly's hand, to which she compared that upon her back and shoulders, "was whole, entire and sound."

I trust then, most reverend sir, that it will appear fully evident that the ulcerated back and shoulders were instantly healed, as soon as she had swallowed the holy Eucharist.

I shall now briefly advert to one other fact, the truth of which, so far as documents or oaths go, must rest upon Mrs. Mattingly's own sole testimony. The entire of that testimony is contained in the document (34.) She there informs us, that just before the restoration "she felt the clothing of her back adhering to the ulcers of the back, so as to be extremely painful." And she tells us that upon the examination which she made after the remark of her aunt, she found "her clothing perfectly free from any appearance of having adhered to an ulcer, though she was perfectly and painfully conscious thereof within the space of four hours before this examination." "She had not previously changed the inside clothing which she wore during the night." But I would neither do justice to my own conviction, nor to the case, unless I added to this my assurance that, after the conversations I have had with Mrs. Mattingly and other members of her family, I am perfectly convinced that, were I disposed to collect and to publish the testimony in relation thereto, it would appear to the satisfaction of every unbiased, impartial and judicious reader, unquestionable that as miraculous a change took place in the state of the clothing of the bed and of the body as there did in the state of the body itself.

I have now, most reverend sir, closed my examination of the direct testimony immediately bearing upon the miracle itself. The witnesses, who now come in crowds, will merely show it consequentially; for they all find her in that state which cannot be accounted for upon any other ground than of a sudden restoration. I shall not, therefore, do more than enumerate a few of the principal persons, and make a general reference to their affidavits or certificates.

Rev. Mr. Matthews, who had seen her "at about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 9th, apparently in the jaws of death, informs us, that having been informed by Mr. Dubuisson, who hurried back for the purpose, that "she was instantaneously restored to perfect health after receiving the blessed sacrament," that "he went down to Captain Carbery's to view the astonishing event. When he arrived, Mrs. Mattingly opened the door! and, with a smiling countenance, shook his hand. Although prepared for this meeting, he could not suppress his astonishment at the striking contrast produced in her person in a few hours. His mind had for years associated death and her pale and emaciated face. A thrilling awe pervaded his whole frame." I do not know whether this be the same interview which Rev. Mr. Dubuisson describes; but I suppose it is. Though I conversed with the Rev. Mr. Matthews upon the subject, fully and closely,

my memory does not serve me accurately here; but I am under the impression that it was probably near ten o'clock before this interview took place, and that nearly eleven hours had elapsed between his two visits. Mr. Dubuisson states, that he left Washington in the stage which departed for Baltimore at eleven o'clock, and just before his setting out he "went down, in company with the Rev. Mr. Matthews, to see Mrs. Mattingly again. She came and met us at the door, knelt down to receive her pastor's (Matthew's) blessing; in short, looked and acted as one perfectly restored to health, who has only more strength and flesh to recover. Hence, though this was at most but six hours after her restoration, she was now able to go to the door to receive her visitors, in perfect health, and not in gradual convalescence.

Rev. Anthony Kholmann informs us, that at about five or six o'clock in the morning of the 10th, "he learned that Mrs. Mattingly had been suddenly cured at fifteen minutes after four; and about nine o'clock, on the same morning, he, with his own eyes, beheld her restored to that health of which it was so universally believed she was bereft for ever." "Her sudden recovery fell hardly short of a resurrection from the dead; nothing, indeed, but divine omnipotence being capable of reorganizing, with a perfect state of health, such a frame as hers was, the wreck of sickness and corruption." He had seen her about ten hours before, having "all the appearance of a dying person."

There was no concealment of the lady; no backwardness to admit visitors; no caution to avoid breaking the repose of a convalescent. Mrs. Christiana Hobbs swears, that on the 10th of March, "at about eight o'clock in the morning, she received a letter from Capt. Thomas Carbery, conveying the pleasing intelligence, that at a quarter after four o'clock Mrs. Mattingly left her bed in the most perfect health."

Mrs. Mary Jane Andrews swears, that "understanding, on the morning of the 10th, that she (Mrs. M.) had been suddenly and in a most extraordinary manner restored to perfect health, she visited her, and found her to all appearance perfectly well, walking about the room, and cheerfully conversing with her numerous friends and other persons, who had resorted to the house to see her after her wonderful cure."

Mrs. Eliza Cassin "went on the morning of the 10th, at about ten o'clock, to Captain Carbery's, in the expectation of finding Mrs. Mattingly dead or dying; but on arriving at the house, to her great astonishment and wonder, she was told that Mrs. M. was well, and on entering her chamber, found her on the bed. She shook Mrs. C. by the hand. Before Mrs. C. left the house, she saw Mrs. M. get up and meet the clergyman at the door; and, except in her loss of flesh, had, to this deponent, the appearance of being in sound health, and in possession of a fine flow of spirits."

Miss Eliza Miller, Mrs. Harriet Miller, and Miss Louisa H. Berryman, swear "what they felt on the morning of the 10th of March, upon receiving news that she (Mrs. M.) was perfectly well, and them-

selves seeing her at about ten o'clock, actually in good health, they cannot describe." They left her late on the previous evening, "under the impression that she was in a dying condition."

Mr. George Sweeney, then principal clerk in the post office, swears, that "having heard on Wednesday morning, the 10th of March, that Mrs. M. had been suddenly restored to perfect health, he visited her, in company with Mr. Nathan Smith, of Washington, at about nine o'clock, A. M., and that upon his entering her chamber, she arose from the bed on which she was sitting, walked briskly across the floor to meet him, and shook him heartily by the hand."

Dr. Wm. Jones, the present postmaster, certifies, that "on Wednesday, the 10th of March, by the personal request of Captain Carbery, who assured him that his patient was cured, he called, and, to his great surprise and satisfaction, she met him at her chamber door, in apparent health." I have not conversed with Dr. Jones upon the subject, as I was informed that he did not wish to be examined upon the case, and that he expressed some regret at having given even that sort of certificate which has been used. I have known similar instances of reluctance, and the ground, which has been more than once alleged, was stated to be the apprehension that certificates, used for such purposes, would not ingratiate the physician who gave them to the protestant families in which he was employed. In making these remarks, I do not intend to convey any unkind or unpleasant imputation against Dr. Jones, but to assign the reason for my not having conversed with him when on the spot and engaged in the investigation. The certificate is, of course, perfectly true, and the restoration to health has been proved by a test of six years to be a reality; besides, on the 30th of the same month, after a lapse of twenty days, the Doctor assures us that "he saw Mrs. Mattingly to-day, and is happy to have it in his power to say that she continues well." A prudent witness, like Dr. Jones, is certainly preferable to one who would be over zealous.

Mrs. Mary H. Fitzgerald "heard she was restored to health; when, on the same day, (the 10th of March,) she paid her a visit, and, to her great astonishment and satisfaction, she found her in apparent good health, perfectly cheerful, and conversing with her numerous friends."

Mr. James Carbery, "on Wednesday, the 10th of March, about noon, was with her. She was then free from pain, experiencing no uneasy sensation in her side, stomach or arm; the voice and countenance restored to their natural tone and expression; all was placed in perfect health. Emaciation and weakness alone remained; still she was strong enough to walk about the room and converse with a great number of persons, without any apparent inconvenience to herself." She declared to him, "that God had instantaneously restored her to health at a quarter after four o'clock that morning."

Justice Wharton, "on Wednesday evening, the 10th of March, found her well; visited her every day from the 10th to the 15th, (affidavit sworn to on the 16th,) and has found her quite well, walking

about the house, and giving the most undeniable proof of her perfect and, as he believes, most miraculous restoration to health."

Alderman Hoban saith, that "at an early hour on the 10th of March, he was informed that Mrs. Mattingly was suddenly restored to health; that he called to see her the evening of the same day, and, on entering her chamber, she took him by the hand, meeting him with a cheerful countenance, and assured him that she was in perfect health."

Dr. Thomas C. Scott, still residing in Washington, with whom I repeatedly conversed on this case, states, that "it being announced on Wednesday morning, the 10th of March, that Mrs. Mattingly had been suddenly restored to health, he visited her that evening in company with several gentlemen. On entering her room, he was struck with surprise to find her standing, engaged in a lively and cheerful conversation with several persons who had preceded him, evincing a system tranquil and harmonious in its operations, free from disease or suffering. The ravages of her sufferings were strongly marked by very considerable emaciation and a very pale countenance." "Notwithstanding she had been engaged in conversation from early in the morning to the hour of my visit, about eight o'clock, in detailing the history of her cure, she was perfectly free from the slightest cough, and in the free exercise of that arm which had been wholly useless from the great pain attending its use. Mrs. Mattingly assured him she felt as well as ever she did; and, as far as an opinion could be formed from her appearance, he considered her in perfect health, without a vestige of disease, except what he had previously mentioned."

Catharine N. Cleary swears, that "she saw her on the 10th of March, when her cough and every symptom of disease had left her." But surely I need go no further. We have here, including the lady herself, seven witnesses who give direct evidence of the fact of sudden restoration; her brother the mayor, who is a witness to the state of perfect health in a few minutes after the occurrence; we have testimony from several witnesses that the fact was proclaimed abroad early that morning, in the federal city and district; and sixteen other witnesses, who themselves saw and conversed with her, whom she took by the hand, to and with whom she walked, in the midst of whom she stood, and they accompanied by numbers of others. I was told by her and by the family, that through the entire day, from an early hour in the morning until nine o'clock that evening, the house was thronged with visitors; and all who chose to come were indiscriminately admitted. Thus, at an early hour in the morning, and during that day, there was notorious evidence that Mrs. Mattingly was in that situation which inevitably lead us to conclude that the testimony of the direct witnesses to the sudden restoration must necessarily be true. It is the only way in which we can account for the cheerful, active and healthy state in which she is found by those witnesses, and by the persons who, besides them, successively thronged to the mayor's residence, to see his suddenly restored sister.

Mr. Lewis Carbery finds her in perfect health, at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th. Mrs. Baker testifies that when, on Friday, the 12th, returning from the country, she visited Mrs. M., she found her in perfect health. Miss Booth, on the same day, finds her without any cough, and the use of the left arm perfectly restored.

Dr. Causin, who, on the 10th, was informed by many persons that Mrs. Mattingly had on that day been suddenly restored to health, visited her, on the invitation of Dr. Jones, about noon, on Saturday, the 13th. She appeared exceedingly cheerful, and remarked she never felt better. Her person was reduced, but her countenance was sprightly, indicating ease and harmony throughout the system. She threw the left arm into a variety of attitudes, seemingly with as much ease as the other.

Captain Carbery tells us that "her bodily strength has been put to the severest test in receiving many hundred visitants, drawn to his house by this signal and wonderful work of God."

Rev. Mr. Dubuisson, on the 17th of March, states, "she is daily acquiring strength, as is witnessed, I may say, by the whole city, which flocks to Captain Carbery's house in order to see her."

Her sisters, Ruth Carbery and Catharine Carbery, swear, of the 10th of March, "that on that same day hundreds came to see her, with most of whom she shook hands and conversed, with manifest ease and satisfaction."

This, most reverend sir, is, I believe, as perfect and sufficient a body of evidence as could be required by any thing short of absolute scepticism, to establish unquestionably the fact, that from the earliest hour on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of March, 1824, Mrs. Mattingly was in such a state of health, activity and cheerfulness, as must remove all doubt of the absence of that disease under which she had languished during six years previously, and under the influence of which she appeared to be dying during the preceding night. Let us then add to this, the positive and direct testimony of those witnesses who inform us that the restoration took place a little after four o'clock that morning, and that it was sudden. Does not the whole relation cohere admirably? or is it possible for the mind to refuse its assent to the plain truth of the entire statement?

If we had no evidence of her previous illness, strong as the testimony of eight credible persons, including herself, of the highest character for integrity might be, who would testify that during that night she was desperately ill, and was towards morning suddenly restored, we might doubt the miraculous nature of the restoration. We may suppose that some sudden and extraordinary cause produced dangerous symptoms, which their terror had exaggerated, and their hyperbolic expressions, so natural on such occasions, had painted in colors far too vivid and glaring; and that, without intending to deceive us, they were themselves under the influence of such excitement as to render them inaccurate and unsafe witnesses. We may also reasonably suppose that

a cause which so suddenly supervened, was as suddenly removed, and the attack having been only very recent and of very short duration, the patient, though for the time greatly prostrated, was not seriously impaired in strength, and having been relieved, was, after the lapse of two or three hours, greatly refreshed, and felt not only a return of strength, but also a glow of cheerfulness and an excitement of spirits. But surely this cannot apply in any manner to our case. Here we have a wasting sickness of several years; we have the most distressing and palpable symptoms of disgusting decay; we have ravages of an unusual character, producing the most appalling effects, observed with almost every sense, by numerous witnesses during a series of years; eminent physicians proclaiming that death must be the inevitable consequence, as by every law of nature it necessarily should; anxious relatives and assiduous friends, day after day, week after week, and month after month, expecting the moment of her dissolution; prudent clergymen daily accustomed to behold the symptoms of approaching death, in every shape, during a long portion of their lives, administering the last aids of religion, and departing under the impression that they and their penitent will not meet again, except before the throne of the eternal God. Here are opportunities, which not only give facilities for accurate observation and produce deep reflection, but which compelled the witnesses to the closest scrutiny, and kept the mind long and frequently engaged in the examination of the case. Novelty, and the confusion, haste, had for years ceased to exist; it was a long, familiar scene, to which calm and patient attention had, during a considerable period of time, habituated those by whom Mrs. Mattingly was surrounded or visited; for which and its natural results every preparation that was necessary or becoming had long been made. Never were witnesses better circumstanced to preclude the possibility of mistake. The lump, the pain, the fainting, the blood, the matter, the effluvia, the soreness, the plasters, the state of the clothing, the difficulty and occasional inability to speak, the appearance of the tongue, the rejection of her sustenance, the distortion of her countenance—these and more than these, were too obvious, too frequently observed, seen by too many witnesses, and of too protracted a continuance, to have been subjects of mistake. The persons who remained with her during the night of the 9th and the morning of the 10th, in testifying the continuance of these symptoms to a particular moment, testify to us nothing more than what we know must have occurred; for it is plain that, being in existence, they must necessarily have continued up to some moment when they disappeared. It is manifest that they did not exist on the next day, that is, on the 10th of March, nor did any one of them.

Respectfully and affectionately in Christ,

Yours, with esteem,

† JOHN, BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1830.

APPENDIX.



THE above history of the miraculous cure of Mrs. Ann Mattingly is corroborated by thirty-seven affidavits before justices of the peace. They can be seen in a book of pamphlets, at the ATHENEUM OF PHILADELPHIA, marked on the back "47th pamphlets, Vol. 21, C 39." Amongst them the following are the most important:

MRS. ANN MATTINGLY.

*District of Columbia, City and } Sct.
County of Washington.*

4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, personally appears before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Mrs. Ann Mattingly, of the City of Washington, who, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that she is now about forty years of age, as she believes; that during the summer of the year 1817 she began to feel an uneasy sensation in her left side, which continued gradually to increase in painfulness, and in a short time concentrated to a point on the left side of her left breast, when she could distinctly feel a small lump at that spot, about the size of a pigeon's egg, which became so bad as to be rendered extremely painful by the slightest touch of her finger or pressure of her clothes. That some time in the month of September of the same year, at the request of her brother Thomas, she showed the parts affected to Doctors Jones, Cutbush, and M'Williams, the two first named of whom directed external applications of hemlock and mercurial ointment, and prescribed other remedies, but the means resorted to did not disperse the lump, or produce any relief whatever. That on the Monday after Easter Monday, in the year 1818, she was seized with a violent puking, which continued at intervals for several hours, during which Dr. Jones was called in, and prescribed for her; that her indisposition continued to increase for several days, when it assumed a more alarming aspect. During this period she was visited by Dr. Blake, in aid of Dr. Jones, and was by them put under a course of mercury, which produced a salivation of several weeks continuance, but from which she derived no more benefit than from the external applications. During a year or more, after this period, she was unable to leave her bed, or for months at a time to turn herself in it, without assistance. That during this period Dr. Jones almost constantly visited her from once to three times a day, and often at night, without affording any other inconsiderable and temporary relief; that she was occasionally visited during this period by Dr. Blake, and once by Dr. Shaaf, from neither of whom did she derive more relief than had been afforded by the prescriptions of Dr. Jones, and that she continued in the most distressing condition until the tenth of the present month: the violence of her suffering, how-

ever, occasionally varying, and at times so far abating as to admit of her sitting up, moving about in the room, and sometimes sewing.

She further deposes and saith, that during the whole period of her illness, since about March, 1818, she does not recollect any moment at which she was free from severe pain, and that, for the most part, her sufferings were so excruciating as to deprive her of all strength and power of action, and that she frequently fainted from the extreme acuteness of her pains; that she has, during the same period, been in the habit of vomiting large quantities of blood and offensive matter, and that she has no recollection of having, at any time, spit without emitting some portion of blood. That generally her sensations appeared to her to be such as might be occasioned by boring her side, immediately under and next to her arm, with an auger, a constant tweaking or pinching of her side with numerous pincers, and a cutting of her flesh with sharp instruments; that in the lump on the side of her breast, which increased somewhat in size, and continued until her final recovery, she has frequently felt sudden and most acute pains, which seemed to shoot off in every direction from that spot, causing her agonies which are indescribable.

That immediately under her shoulder blade, in her left shoulder, and her left arm from her shoulder to her elbow, during the whole period of her illness, she felt pains nearly as severe as that in her side, and that she was only enabled to use the lower part of that arm and her left hand by supporting her elbow with her right hand or resting it with something else—that she constantly felt a tightness across her breast, as if lashed tightly round with a cord, and an internal burning and smarting sensation, resembling, as nearly as she can conceive, the exposing of a raw burn to a hot fire. That for about six months immediately preceding the moment of her restoration to health she had been afflicted with most distressing fits of coughing, and latterly with daily chills and fevers. That during her most afflicting and painful paroxysms her tongue has been parched with a constant fever, and seemed to her to be as hard and rough as a nutmeg grater, and that she had constantly a bad and disagreeable taste in her mouth. That since the commencement of her illness she experienced a general loss of appetite: but during the periods of most severe suffering she has been unable, for several weeks together, to take any solid or substantial food; and the small quantities of tea which she at times attempted to take, her stomach rejected. That she was often seized with a severe cramp in her breast, in her side, and in her shoulder, and sometimes in her stomach and extremities.

She further deposes and saith, that pursuant to the directions of Prince Hohenlohe, a Catholic priest of Bamberg, in Germany, as communicated to her by the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in the City of Washington, she performed a novena, or nine days' devotion, in honor of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, commencing on the first day of the present month; and having made her confession to the Rev. Mr. Matthews, rector of the church aforesaid, the Holy Eucharist was administered to her by the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson, at a little after four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the tenth of this month. That, in consequence of the hard and dry state of her tongue at the time of receiving the blessed sacrament, five or six minutes elapsed before she was able to swallow it; but, directly after having done so, she found that she was relieved from all that pain and sickness which at the moment of her receiving was, if possible, greater than at any former time, and so intense as to threaten her immediate dissolution; and she immediately found herself able to arise from her bed, without any assistance, and, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson and her attending relatives and friends, kneel in thanksgiving to Almighty God. That, from the moment of her restoration, her appetite has been perfectly good; and while she is rapidly regaining her natural strength and flesh, no symptoms of disease, or the slightest indisposition of any kind,

has been felt by her, and that in the place of the former disagreeable taste in her mouth, she has constantly had a sweet taste, nearly resembling that of loaf sugar.

Finally, she declares that, at the moment of receiving the blessed sacrament, she felt so extremely ill, that believing the time arrived when she must either die, or through the mercy and goodness of God be restored to health, she made this mental prayer or aspiration: "Lord Jesus! thy holy will be done."

Sworn to before

R. S. BRISCOE,
Justice of the Peace.

SUPPLEMENT TO MRS. ANN MATTINGLY'S DEPOSITION.

Of the many hundred persons who visited me since my extraordinary cure, several have asked me if it was not effected by the breaking of an abscess in my side, and a copious discharge from it. I consider myself bound in gratitude to God, the sole author of my restoration to health, to prevent the propagation of such an erroneous opinion, by solemnly declaring that I had no knowledge of any abscess in my side, and of course I perceived no breaking or discharge of any. Such, in fact, was my exhausted and debilitated state, that it was with great difficulty that I could spit at all during that night, and what I did spit was in smaller quantity than usual. Equally erroneous is the opinion that my imagination effected my cure. I had long expected the hour when Almighty God, in his mercy, would deliver me from my sufferings, by withdrawing me from a world, to me a scene of misery. I believed that hour was now at hand; with calm resignation I awaited it. The lump on my side was so inflamed and so painful, that I could not suffer my arm to touch it; and the sinews of my arm being contracted, I could not keep it entirely from touching my side. In this distressing situation, I, calmly and without agitation of mind, awaited the final close of my earthly miseries, when suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, all pain left me, my body was entirely healed, and I found myself in perfect health; a blessing of God, which I have continued to enjoy since, without interruption, to the present moment.

ANN MATTINGLY.

Washington City, May 3d, 1824.

Sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace, for the City and County of Washington, District of Columbia.

JAMES HOBAN, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

DR. WILLIAM JONES.

In the summer of 1817, I examined a tumour, seated in Mrs. Mattingly's left mamma, and was of opinion at the time, that it partook of a schirrous character. Some months subsequent to this examination, I was called to visit her, and found her with pain in the side and breast. The tumour had become painful, and the pectoral muscle somewhat contracted. After prescribing for those symptoms several months, and the disease continuing to resist, I requested the attendance of Doctors Blake and Schaaf; what their opinions were of the case, I do not recollect; but the treatment suggested by them, produced no improvement in the patient. During Mrs. Mattingly's illness, (but at what period I am not prepared to state,) her complaint assumed a more formidable aspect; the stomach became irritable, and began to eject large quantities of blood; sometimes florid, but mostly grumous and fetid. When this last symptom presented, I was of opinion, that it was *vicarious*, and not until convinced by Mrs. Mattingly, that the functions of the uterus continued to be performed, (except when she was very much reduced,) did I abandon it.

Dr. M'Williams, who also visited her in consultation with me, and witnessed the continual discharge of blood, &c., was of opinion that her case was hopeless, and simply advised the use of palliatives. I concurred, and having observed laudanum to mitigate her suffering more than any other medicine, directed its use to be continued *pro re nata*.

Notwithstanding our opinion, that the disease was not within the control of medicine, I continued to call occasionally, but had not done so for some months prior to the first instant, when I was particularly requested, by her brother, to see her. I found her laboring under incessant cough, and chill, every afternoon; in addition to those symptoms which I had been accustomed to see.

The sulphate of quinine was directed; but her attendants stated that a very inconsiderable portion of it was retained; it was discontinued, and the laudanum, in large doses, repeated. I continued my visits to the fifth, and believing anodynes only indicated, did not see her again till Wednesday the tenth; when by the personal request of Captain Carbery, (who assured me that my patient was cured,) I called, and to my great surprise and gratification, she met me at her chamber door, in apparent health.

W. JONES.

Washington, March 30th, 1824.

DR. ALEXANDER M'WILLIAMS.

I believe it was in the year 1816 or '17, I was desired to see Mrs. Mattingly. She requested a candid opinion as to the nature and probable danger of a deep-seated tumor in her left breast, which she apprehended to be cancerous. After examining fully, and learning all the circumstances connected with the case, I gave it as my opinion, that although this was not at the time a cancer, yet it would be safe and advisable to have it extirpated, as in time it might become one.

After this, I did not again see Mrs. Mattingly until two or three years after, when I was requested to see her in consultation with Dr. Jones, the attending physician. At the time of our visit, her sufferings were apparently extreme, and gave every reason to conclude that the disease was making rapid progress on the internal organs, as nothing could be more offensive than the effluvia from her breath. The matter discharged by coughing, puking and spitting, was so disagreeable as to induce me to leave the room as soon as decency would permit.

I also observed a white handkerchief covered with blood, which was apparently discharged from her stomach.

On conferring with Dr. Jones, I freely gave it as my opinion, that her case was hopeless, and that palliatives were all that was left for this pious and excellent woman in her languishing condition; in which opinion Dr. Jones fully concurred.

ALEXANDER M'WILLIAMS.

City of Washington, D. C., March 25, 1824.

DR. GEORGE A. CARROLL.

Washington, April 3d, 1824.

I hereby certify, that I accidentally saw Mrs. Mattingly at her brother's, some time last fall, and that she seemed to me to be then in a helpless state of disease, and beyond the power of medical aid. I certify further, that I called this day to see her, and find her exhibiting no indication of disease whatever.

GEORGE A. CARROLL, M. D.

REV. ANTHONY KOHLMANN.

*City and County of Washington, }
District of Columbia. } Sect.*

On this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1824, personally appears before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, the Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, of Prince George's County, in the State of Maryland, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that, whilst residing at Georgetown College, between five and six years ago, he became acquainted with Mrs. Ann Mattingly, who then was ill—that soon after he was called to visit her, the Rev. Mr. Matthews being absent, and, as everybody thought her at the point of death, he administered to her the Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction; that, ever since that time, he has been intimate in the family of her brother, Capt. Thomas Carbery; and during his residence in the City of Washington, (from October, 1820, to July, 1823,) on his frequent visits, he often found Mrs. Mattingly vomiting a great deal of blood, with a mixture of matter resembling pieces of flesh, which threatened to suffocate her. That, once in particular, she described to him the tumor on her side, as so painful, that the softest linen pressing on it, caused her the most acute pains, and such sufferings, as if sharp knives were constantly thrust into her body; and that, during the last six months, on his occasional, though pretty frequent visits from the country, he has seen her subject to fits of coughing, as if her whole frame would break into pieces, which it sickened him to witness. In short, that he can say he has seen her in a state of excruciating pain, with little or no abatement, for nearly six years.

The deponent further saith, that he was most earnest in inviting Mrs. Mattingly to have recourse to the prayers of Prince Alexander de Hohenlohe, as he was full of hope that her's was a case reserved by the Almighty for the manifestation of his extraordinary favors to his Church; that after it had been agreed upon that she should do so, and unite in prayers with the Prince, on the 10th of the present month of March, being informed by the Rev. Mr. Dubuisson of the day when the previous nine days devotion should begin, he joined in it; that, on the 9th of this month, he paid a visit to Mrs. Mattingly, late in the evening, and found her as low as he had ever seen her—that to him she had all the appearances of a dying person—that her voice was so weak that he had to apply his ear to her lips to distinguish her words, and she told him she could scarcely see or hear. That, notwithstanding, full of confidence he told her; "all this is for the better," and was greatly edified by the evidences which she gave of her faith and resignation. That, on the next morning, (the 10th,) he said mass in the Chapel of Georgetown College, at half after three o'clock, in union of intention with all the persons who performed the devotion—prayed with more than usual confidence, and cannot pretend to describe his feelings, when, in about an hour or two afterwards, he learnt that Mrs. Mattingly had been suddenly cured at fifteen minutes after four—and, about nine o'clock on the same morning, with his own eyes, beheld her restored to that health of which it was universally thought she was bereft forever.

Finally, this deponent wishes it particularly to be recorded, as his invariable opinion, that from the state of excruciating pain in which he saw Mrs. Mattingly, for nearly six years, her sudden recovery fell hardly short of a resurrection from the dead, nothing indeed but Divine Omnipotence being capable of reorganizing into a perfect state of health, and in an instant, such a frame as hers was, the wreck of sickness and corruption.

ANTHONY KOHLMANN.

Sworn and subscribed before

WILLIAM THORNTON, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

THE REV. STEPHEN LARIGAUDELLE DUBUISSON.

I have had the honor of Mrs. Mattingly's acquaintance (a sister of Captain Thomas Carbery, the present Mayor of Washington,) for more than two years. I habitually visited her, and always found her a prey to an inward illness, with which I was told that she had been taken about six years ago. The symptoms which I witnessed, or frequently heard herself state, were the following:

She constantly felt excruciating pains in her chest, on the left side. It seemed as if her inside frame, in that part, were corroded by a cancer. She usually threw up blood and a mixture of corrupt matter in such quantity, that it may well be said to have been by full bowls. Owing, no doubt, to that internal ulcer, her breath was extremely offensive, oftentimes she spoke to me of a red and hard spot below her left breast, which at intervals threatened to break open. From the violence of the pains in her breast, she had lost the use of her left arm, so far as to have been unable to lift it up or to use it in dressing, without assistance for about six years. In her worst paroxysms, which lasted, not merely a few days, but whole weeks, and returned several times each year, it was impossible for her to take any substantial food whatever. She has spent as long as four weeks together literally without swallowing any thing else than a few cups of tea or coffee. She then used to be reduced to that state of weakness that she could not stir from her bed; and it was a subject of astonishment to all her friends that she lived. Towards the last period she experienced an increase of malady. She was taken about six months ago with a cough, which became worse and worse, and for the last six weeks was such as to place her in imminent danger of expiring in the height of the fits. I do not recollect ever witnessing anything like it, both for violence and the puking of blood with which it was attended. Finally, she was taken a few weeks since with chills and fevers. In short, so continually was the state of suffering of Mrs. Mattingly, that I remember only one period when she enjoyed some relief, and that but a temporary and very incomplete one; particularly for the few weeks immediately preceding her cure, she was in a sort of agony, which, I found, almost every body judged must have been the precursor of her departure from this world.

The physicians consulted on the case, or who attended, had declared that it was evidently out of the reach of medicine. Mrs. Mattingly has always been remarkably religious in her disposition: some of her friends suggested the step of applying to Prince Hohenlohe, for his prayers in her favor, as the power granted him from heaven to cure suddenly diseases beyond the reach of human skill became daily more manifest. She did not ask it: her resignation was as great as her sufferings were acute: she agreed to it, however, as a means of recovery, in which she felt inclined to put great confidence. The Rev. Mr. Anthony Kohlmann was to write to the Prince. Captain Thomas Carbery, on the occasion, in March, 1823, drew up a statement of Mrs. Mattingly's sickness in its origin and progress, which was confirmed, under signature, by Dr. Jones, her attending physician. Mr. Kohlmann was obliged to leave the city, to reside in Prince George's County, without having written to the Prince. He knew that I intended to make application to the Prince for some other persons, and requested me to include Mrs. Mattingly in my list of petitioners—I promised to do so, but my professional duties, numerous and incessant, left me no leisure time, and the very delicate nature of the step caused in me an involuntary tendency to procrastination; so that it was not until November last, that I spent an evening at Captain Carbery's house, for the express purpose of writing there a letter to the priest, Prince Hohenlohe. I then penned a draft of a letter, which draft I now have among my papers; but I still delayed, and finally my letter went only under date of the 2d of January last, enclosed in some other dispatches, in the care of Mr. Petry, formerly the Consul General

of France at Washington. I assuredly could not expect an answer from the Prince by this time.

In the beginning of February last, Mr. Kohlmann, returning from Baltimore, reported that the Rev. John Tessier, a Vicar General of the Diocese of Baltimore, had received a letter from Prince Hohenlohe, stating that his Highness would offer up his prayers on the tenth day of every month, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the benefit of those persons living out of Europe, who wished to unite in prayers with him. It was immediately proposed that Mrs. Mattingly should apply for the efficacy of the Prince's prayers, on the tenth of the same month of February last. But the Prince recommended a nine day's devotion in honor of the *Name of Jesus*. I was of opinion that this religious exercise must have been gone through previously to the day appointed to pray in union with the Prince. I therefore invited Mrs. Mattingly to wait until the tenth of the present month of March. Meanwhile, impressed with a kind of awe by the nature of the proceedings, I determined to act with the utmost circumspection. Accordingly, I wrote to the Rev. Mr. W. Bescher, in Baltimore, to obtain some more positive information. His answer fully satisfied me with regard to the existence of the letter on the part of the Prince, received in Baltimore, and likewise respecting several late striking cures in Holland. Not contented with those precautions, I *would* have the approbation of the head Pastor of the Diocese, Archbishop Marechal, before taking upon myself to direct the infirm persons alluded to in their devotions, in such a step as an application for their cure from Heaven, through the efficacy of the prayers of Prince Hohenlohe, a Roman Catholic Priest, residing upwards of four thousand miles from this place, and at the precise time of prayers in union with him. I consequently wrote to Archbishop Marechal, whose answer confirmed the information I had already received, communicated various directions on the mode of proceeding, and graciously promised his joining in prayer with us on the appointed day, 10th of March instant.

I owe it to the truth to say, that I then should have been unjustifiable in my own eyes, had I not directed, assisted, countenanced Mrs. Mattingly and a few more persons similarly situated in their call upon Heaven; and that if I had delayed so long, it had by no means been from distrust, for I had not the least doubt left on my mind concerning the miraculous cures obtained by Prince Hohenlohe's prayers in Europe, and I entertained a lively hope that Heaven would grant us also some favor of that kind.

We, therefore, entered upon the preparatory exercises of devotion. According to the directions which I had gathered from various sources, we proceed as I am going to state.

The novena, *i. e.* nine days devotion in honor of the *Name of Jesus*, began on the 1st day of March, so as to be concluded previously to the 10th. It consisted of the Litany of the holy *Name of Jesus*, with some other prayers, such as the Acts of Faith, Hope, Charity and Contrition, and the short ejaculation: *Lord Jesus! may thy name be glorified.*

In order to pray as much as possible in union of hearts at the very same time, it was agreed upon that those religious exercises should be performed every morning of the novena, precisely at sunrise. The relations and most intimate acquaintance of the infirm persons joined in the devotion, and I spoke or wrote to many of my co-laborers, and also several other religious persons, inviting them to join in prayer with us, particularly on the morning of the 10th. I imagine that the number of those who, in this country, thus implored Heaven for the favor alluded to in union with Prince Hohenlohe and his own friends in Germany, was nearly two hundred.

During the course of the novena Mrs. Mattingly was desperately ill; I saw her on the 20th of February, and 7th and 9th of March, always confined to bed, and frequently in those fits of coughing and vomiting of blood, which

looked very much like her last struggles with death. When I left her, on the 9th, at about half-past ten o'clock at night, she was worse than ever, and there was an expression of gloom upon all physiognomies in the family.

The essential conditions required by the Prince on the part of the infirm, are a lively faith, an unrestricted confidence of being favorably heard, deep sorrow for sins, and an immovable purpose (to use the literal translation of his own words) of leading an exemplary life; a novena, in honor of the *Holy Name of Jesus*: the reception of the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, and prayers in union with him at the appointed time.

The time appointed by the Prince for persons residing out of Europe is as above stated, the tenth of each month at nine o'clock in the morning. In consequence of the difference of longitude between this continent and Germany, the difference in the rising of the sun is about six hours; so that here, three o'clock after midnight, is about the corresponding hour to nine in the morning at Bamberg, where the Prince usually resides. I therefore requested the families to be up, and at prayers from two o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. W. Matthews, the Rector of St. Patrick's Church, being Mrs. Mattingly's confessor, heard her confession on the evening of the 9th, that she might be in readiness to receive the adorable Eucharist early next morning.

I celebrated mass in St. Patrick's Church at half-past two o'clock, and afterwards carried the Blessed Sacrament to Mrs. Mattingly at her brother Captain Carbery's house. On my arrival, she was in the same state of extreme weakness and suffering, and a paroxysm of her cough which came on made me almost apprehensive lest she might be prevented from receiving communion, but it proved of very short duration. This was the hour of expectation.

I dispose everything according to the rites of our Church. A small towel was to be put under her chin: she would help to fix it, but finds herself unable to lift up her arm. I address her with very few words of encouragement—telling her that the best possible exhortation for her was the very letter of Prince Hohenlohe's directions, which I read to her. I then gave her the Holy Communion. There were some consecrated hosts left in my pix. I shut and wrap up the whole—give the usual blessing to the family (there were five persons in the room, relatives or friends)—and kneel down before the Blessed Eucharist previous to taking it with me on retiring: when, behold! Mrs. Mattingly fetches a deep sigh—rises slowly to the sitting position—stretches her arms forward—joins her hands—and exclaims, with a firm, though somewhat weak voice: "Lord Jesus! what have I done to deserve so great a favor." The emotion, the affright of the persons in the room, is betrayed by sobs and tears and half-suppressed shrieks—I rise with a thrill through my whole frame—step to the bed-side—she grasps my hand;—"Ghostly Father!" she cries out, "what can I do to acknowledge such a blessing." My first, my spontaneous expressions are: "Glory be to God!—we may say so! oh! what a day for us!" I then bid her say what she felt: "Not the least pain left." "None there," said I, pointing to her breast?—"not the least—only some weakness." I ask her how she has come to be relieved. She had felt as if she were dying from excess of pain—had offered up a short prayer of the heart to *Jesus Christ*—and instantly had found herself freed from all sufferings whatever.

"I wish to get up," she exclaims, "and give thanks to God on my knees." "But," I replied, "can you?" "I can, if you will give me leave." Her sisters immediately look for her stockings (she used to lie in bed nearly dressed)—but upon my observing that our very first occupation should be to give thanks, we kneel down, she remains sitting in her bed—and all recite three times the *Lord's Prayer*, with the *Hail Mary*, and *Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost*, as also the short ejaculatory prayer, *Lord Jesus may thy name be glorified!* She joins with continued firmness of voice—(I then looked at my watch.. It was twenty-two minutes after four. I accordingly estimated

that the cure had been effected at about fifteen minutes after four.) Directly after her stockings are brought—she is surrounded by her friends—gets up and walks unassisted and with steady deportment to the table, dressed in the shape of an altar, on which the blessed Eucharist lay—there bends her knees, and remains for a while lost in an act of adoration.

I confess that the impression upon my soul was so profound at the sight of the whole scene, but particularly of this last circumstance, that I do not think it could have been more so had I seen Mrs. Mattingly dead and raised to life again. In the habit of finding her perpetually in bed or on a sofa, racked with pains, spitting—vomiting blood—when, at once, in the sudden transition of one minute to another, I saw her rise up, stand, walk, kneel down, and speak with words, and in a tone of voice which denoted soundness of mind as well as of body—I underwent, I believe, the very same sensation as if I had seen her rise out of the coffin. There was especially in her look and features something which I shall not undertake to depict; an expression of firmness, and of earnest awful feelings, the recollection of which it will be my consolation to preserve through life: O faith in Jesus Christ! those are thy effects.

As I had to hurry on to another sick person's house, I left Mrs. Mattingly about ten minutes after her cure. I immediately determined upon going on the same day to Baltimore to be myself the bearer of the important news to our venerable prelate, Archbishop Marechal. But multiplied engagements detained me until eleven o'clock. Then, on the point of leaving Washington, I went down in company with the Rev. Mr. Matthews to see Mrs. Mattingly again. She came and met us at the door, knelt down to receive her Pastor's blessing; in short, looked and acted as one perfectly restored to health, who has only more strength and flesh to recover.

We are now, on the 17th of March, seven days therefore have elapsed since her cure. She is daily acquiring strength, as is witnessed, I may say, by the whole city which flocks to Captain Carbery's house in order to see her. Dr. Jones, her physician, has examined her and found no vestige of the red tumor which she had on her side, nor any sign whatever of ill health; a very remarkable trait; as also the following which several of her friends have been able to ascertain. Previous to her so sudden recovery, her breath, as I mentioned before, was extremely offensive; from that moment all kinds of unpleasant effluvia from her stomach have been dispelled; and she declares that she constantly has a taste like that of loaf sugar in her mouth.

Whilst in Baltimore on the 11th, I hastily drew up in French a provisional account of this glorious event for Prince Hohenlohe, and left it with the Rev. W. Bescher, Pastor of St. John's Church, to be forwarded by the first opportunity. I deemed that step a duty of gratitude to the truly blessed man, whom the Almighty thus makes the instrument of his wonders for the benefit of mankind; as I now feel it a sacred part incumbent upon me to procure authenticity and notoriety to this deposition, in order that God may be praised in his works; a deposition to which I swear on the Holy Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, with full certitude of accuracy, and which, I trust, I would subscribe with my own blood.

STEPHEN LARIGAUDELLE DUBUISSON.

City of Washington, 17th March, 1824.

District of Columbia,
County of Washington. } *Sct.*

Be it remembered, that on the 17th day of March, 1824, before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appears the Rev. Stephen Larigaudelle Dubuisson, Assistant Pastor of St. Patrick's

Church, in the City of Washington, who being sworn according to the law, makes oath that the foregoing statement subscribed by him, and any matter and thing therein contained is true. Witness my hand.

JOHN N. MOULDER, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

THE REV. WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

Mrs. Ann Mattingly, from St. Mary's County, State of Maryland, has been a respectable and pious member of my congregation for about fourteen years. The inveterate disease of which she has been lately cured, commenced in the year 1817. In the spring of the ensuing year it assumed a very alarming appearance; she was considered to be in danger of death, and received the rites of the church as a dying person. Her complaint was a pain in the left side, which caused constant spitting and frequent vomiting of blood, followed by great debility, and sometimes cramps in the breast. She told me she also experienced a most acute and incessant pain from a lump on her left side, of considerable magnitude, which was quite hard and inflamed, and which deprived her of the use of her left arm. She had recourse to various remedies to bring the lump to a head, or to scatter it, but in vain; it continued hard and undiminished till the moment of her cure. During the five first years of her illness, I visited her two or three times a month, and sometimes oftener; but during the last year I visited her regularly once a week to receive her confession, and give her communion. Although her pains were not equally excruciating, yet, as she told me, she never enjoyed a moment's cessation of them. During the five or six last months of her illness she was afflicted with a most distressing and obstinate cough, and for several weeks preceding her cure with chills and fevers every afternoon. During the course of her painful and long protracted malady, she apparently suffered more than I thought a mortal frame could endure, and with heroical fortitude and edifying resignation. I never heard her utter a complaint—she never showed any solicitude to regain her health, her prayer was as she told me, that the will of God might be done in her. During the first nine days of March she performed a novena, or nine days devotion, to the sacred Name of Jesus, which was to be concluded by receiving communion on the tenth. On the ninth, therefore, I visited her at night to hear her confession, preparatory to her going to communion in the morning. Whilst I remained near her she appeared to suffer most excruciating pains; twice she had cramps in her breast; her expectoration seemed extremely painful and difficult; her voice was very low—hardly audible. They moistened her lips and tongue four or five times while I remained with cold water in a teaspoon. I proposed to give her laudanum, her sister observed she had already taken two hundred and fifty drops during the evening. I left her about half after ten o'clock apparently in the jaws of death. Rev. Mr. Dubuisson who said mass very early in the morning, gave her communion a little after four o'clock, and immediately hurried back to inform me that she was instantaneously restored to perfect health after receiving the blessed sacrament. I went down to Captain Carbery's to view the astonishing event. When I arrived, Mrs. Mattingly opened the door! with a smiling countenance, shook my hand. Although prepared for this meeting, I could not suppress my astonishment at the striking contrast produced in her person in a few hours; my mind had for years associated death and her pale emaciated face; a thrilling awe pervaded my whole frame: from that day to the present date Mrs. Mattingly assures me she has enjoyed perfect health.

May 18, 1824.

Sworn to before

WILLIAM MATTHEWS,
Rector of St. Patrick's Church.

JAMES HOBAN, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

Ann Mattingly, of the City of Washington, widow, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the tenth day of March, in the year 1824, after several years of severe illness she was instantaneously restored to perfect health, after having received the holy communion of the body and blood of Christ in the holy sacrament of the Eucharist, in the manner and under the circumstances by her heretofore described and published, as sworn to by herself and others. That she then and since and now was and is under the impression that the said restoration was a miraculous interposition of her merciful God, because she neither knows nor has she been informed that there existed any possible mode of explaining the said restoration as a natural consequence of any natural cause known or believed to be found at the time or previously in her person or circumstances. She further deposes and says, that since the said restoration she has uninterruptedly continued to enjoy excellent health. And further she deposes and says, she did at the time that her first affidavits were taken, and repeatedly since that period, mention to several persons the facts which are testified in the present deposition, and that several of them were notorious to her family and friends previous to the said period of her restoration; but that in framing the documents published heretofore, she was guided by the judgment of others whom she considered better qualified than herself to determine what facts it would be material to publish; and that in the holding back of some, there was not, on her part, any intention or desire, nor, as she believes, on the part of any other person concerned in the former publication, to conceal or to withdraw any fact in order to give a false coloring to her case, or to leave or to create any unfair or partial impression upon the mind of any person; but that her intention was, and she believes that of the other persons concerned to have been to give all the substantial facts of the case, so as to lay it fully and fairly before the public, but merely to withhold through feelings of delicacy, some facts which however strong in themselves, were not considered as necessary to that full and fair view which it was intended to exhibit. And she further deposes and says, that the present deposition is made at the suggestion and desire of the Right Reverend John England, Bishop of Charleston, at whose request she made one regarding the facts testified in this present document upwards of three years since; but that the present deposition does not contain, nor did the former deposition contain any fact or statement suggested by him or by any other person, but merely statements frequently repeated by this deponent to others, and all arising from her own knowledge and unaided recollection of facts.

This deponent then says, that for years previous to the said day of her restoration, she being chiefly confined to bed and obliged to remain nearly in one posture, her back and shoulders had become so exceedingly sore as to be extremely troublesome and painful, the skin having been broken through in several places, and ulcers having been formed: the sensation she felt was generally like that of severe burning; she mentioned it to Dr. Jones, the physician by whom she was attended, but she does not recollect that she exhibited any of the sores to him; she was in the habit of frequently dressing those ulcers with a preparation spread upon linen rag; in applying this dressing, she was generally aided by her sister Ruth Carbery, but she did not through delicacy permit her to see the part of her back which gave her most pain, and which she believes was most ulcerated; but she gave her the plasters which had been removed from the ulcers, and they were generally offensive in their appearance: this deponent also received the first plasters from her said sister principally, though sometimes also from other female friends. This deponent further says, that she has frequently suffered great pain from the removal of her inside clothing which adhered often to the plasters and even to the ulcers; and that the appearance of the clothing thus removed, and sometimes also of the bed on which she lay, showed the considerable discharge from the ulcers of

her back. She further deposes and says, that within the week previous to her said restoration this soreness of the back was exceedingly troublesome, and that she had changed the dressing twice or thrice within that period; and further, that on the morning of her said restoration, and just previous thereto, she felt the clothing of her back adhering to the ulcers of the back so as to be extremely painful, and it would have been a serious relief to her to have been dressed, but her state of exhaustion and weariness was such that she preferred suffering the pain of the undressed sore, than submit to or make the exertion of dressing it. Deponent further says, that at the moment of receiving the holy communion as before described by her, she felt herself instantaneously and perfectly freed from all her pains and sickness at about four o'clock in the morning, but such was her own feeling and occupation, and that of her family and friends who surrounded her, that neither she nor they adverted to the state of her back during nearly three hours. Deponent says, that during that period she had not changed the inside clothing which she wore during the night, but that about the hour of seven o'clock in the morning of the said tenth day of March, she, after considerable exercise, sat down on a low hard chair with wooden rungs at the back, and whilst she was leaning her back against the chair, Mrs. Sybilla Carbery, her uncle's wife, who observed it, remarked, "Nancy, you have forgotten your back, and you are sitting in that hard chair; does it not hurt you?" or words to that effect. Upon which remark the deponent answered, "No, aunt Carbery; it is perfectly well." This deponent then retired to examine her back and to change her clothing, and she says that she found as far as it was possible for her to examine and to observe, her entire back and shoulders perfectly whole and sound, and free from any pain or tenderness, or appearance of ulcer or of a healed sore, but the skin altogether continued unbroken, and as if it never had been sore, and her clothing was also perfectly free from any appearance of having adhered to an ulcer; though she was perfectly and painfully conscious of the adherence thereof within the space of four hours before this examination.

This deponent further says, that during nearly six years which have now elapsed since this her perfect restoration, she has not perceived or felt any return of this pain or ulceration under which she had been so long previously suffering; she further says, that amongst several persons to whom she related the above facts, she recollects having mentioned them about four years since to Miss Joanna England, sister of the Bishop of Charleston, at the time that she accompanied her said brother on a visit to this city.

ANN MATTINGLY.

Sworn to before me on the second day of November, 1829.

C. H. W. WHARTON, *J. P. of the County of
Washington, in the District of Columbia.*