An apology, for differing in opinion from the authors of the Monthly and Critical Reviews; on 1. Literary communications. 2. Variolous and vaccine inoculation. 3. Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccine inoculation. 4. The means of preventing febrile contagion. 5. The establishment of charitable institutions / [John Coakley Lettsom].

AN

APOLOGY,

FOR DIFFERING IN OPINION FROM
THE AUTHORS OF THE

MONTHLY and CRITICAL REVIEWS;

ON

1. LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.
2. VARIOLOUS AND VACCINE INOCULATION.
3. DR. JENNER'S DISCOVERY OF VACCINE INOCULATION.
4. THE MEANS OF PREVENTING FEBRILE CONTAGION.
5. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BY

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" So may the ſturdieſt Oak in the foreſt be cleft in twain
" by a wedge made of its own wood."

Hiſt. of JOHN BULL.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Monthly and Critical Reviewers having publiſhed opinions which appeared to me, if carried into practice, calculated to injure the community; I thought it my duty, as a Phyſician, to addreſs them in private letters *, upon their inju-

* For the Critical Reviewers.

Gentlemen,

I encloſe for your acceptance my "Hints," in the firſt volume of which (p. 279) I have noticed your recommendation of the uſe of ſpirits, which, if adopted, would, in my opinion, be productive of much injury. You have indeed, in ſome meaſure, limited its exhibition, under the criterion of the nurſe or agent perceiving a *bad taſte*, and to aſcertain where the *taſte* is to be perceived, you ſubjoin "in the "mouth," left of courſe the nurſe ſhould perceive *this ſenſe* in ſome other part.

injudicious advice: perhaps my remonſtrances might convey a degree of cenſure not agreeable to perſons habitually accuſtomed to cenſure others; and by an invaſion of whoſe privileges I may have incurred their diſpleaſure. This ſeems probable, from their criticiſms being chiefly perſonal; and nearly as little applicable to the contents of my volumes, as to the Hiſtories of Jack the Giant-Killer, or of Robin Hood. One paſſage indeed might be excepted, in which an unqualified attack is made upon charitable inſtitutions in general, to which I have paid ſome attention in the third ſection of the ſecond part of this Apology; for I have divided it into two parts, as more

I have uniformly, for thirty years, diſcountenanced the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, even in the ſmalleſt quantities, from having obſerved their faſcinating influence, in promoting frequent repetitions, and increaſed potations, till the objects of deluſion become irretrievably ruined in health.

Moſt dram-drinkers, and eſpecially thoſe among the female ſex, have begun the uſe of the poiſon in quantity not exceeding a tea-ſpoonful; and uſually under the perſuaſion of ſome friend, that it corrected wind and acidity of the ſtomach, till by degrees the unfortunate object imagines that theſe are continually predominant, and the ſuppoſed antidote is conſequently more frequently applied, as well as its quantity increaſed; but you, at the commencement, boldly adviſe, a *table-ſpoonful*, beſides gargling the mouth, to improve the reliſh, as ſugar is applied to the lips of infants to induce or teach them to ſuck.

Not

more explanatory of the reflections on my reſpective publications, intituled, "Obſervations on "the Cow-pock," and "Hints deſigned to pro-"mote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical "Science."

I am ready to acknowledge, that there is not any employment in which literary men devote their leiſure with more advantage to ſcience, and improvement to ſociety, than in the critical inveſtigation of the productions of the preſs. Inſtances, however, may occur, when ſentiments

Not a nurſe who reads your recommendation will remain long without perceiving a bad *taſte*, and, agreeably to your explanation of the ſeat of *taſte*, "*in the mouth*," will as often adopt your advice, and not only ſwallow the *table-ſpoonful*, but that portion beſides which you recommend "*to gargle the mouth and throat*."

In my judgement, nurſes do not require any new inducements to adopt a practice ſo deſtructive to the community in general, and ſo immediately improper in thoſe who are appointed to *watch* over the health of others.

Impreſſed, therefore, as I am, with a knowledge of the deleterious influence of little drops of liquid poiſon, I requeſt that you would take notice of the ſuggeſtions I have preſumed to offer; for, alas! I have already heard your high authority quoted in favour of the fatal cordial; and, in oppoſition to you, what avails the feeble voice of

Baſinghall-ſtreet, J. C. LETTSOM!
April 14, 1802.

The purport of my letter to the Monthly Reviewers is explained in the ſubſequent Section.

may have been delivered with prejudice rather than with candour; and opinions may have been given, without juſtice or decorum. Authors doubtleſs feel more or leſs partiality in favour of their own performances, and may ſeek for praiſe where cenſure is demanded; judicious reflection, however, muſt enable them to eſtimate the propriety of the criticiſm, and induce them to acquieſce in its candid deciſion, although unfavourably ſevere: but, when critics ſubſtitute invective for argument, and the violation of truth under the plea of candour; and, to perſonal inſult, add detraction of character; it would be culpable not to court diſcuſſion, and weak not to repel calumny. Under theſe ſentiments the following obſervations are ſubmitted.

PART

PART I.

SECTION I.

ON LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESSED TO

THE MONTHLY AND CRITICAL REVIEWERS.

FROM the profeſſion you publicly announce and exerciſe, of reviewing and commenting upon literary productions, every writer is neceſſarily liable to your inquiſitorial function. As an author I have felt no diſpoſition to complain, until the preſent occaſion; as I have more frequently met your approbation than cenſure, to an extent indeed, in my own eſtimation, exceeding my

merits; and, were my opinion of any avail with the publick, I would chearfully acknowledge, that the perusal of your pages has afforded me more general information than any other volumes within the compass of my reading.

After this conceſſion, I truſt, that you will not imagine, that this addreſs reſults from any previous bias againſt you; and, in the preſent inſtance, whatever may be my feeling, I hope to approach you in language equally diſpaſſionate and candid.

I am ſenſible of the advantageous ground on which you ſtand. Your reputation as learned bodies has long been acknowledged; and your opinions, in great meaſure, determine thoſe of the publick, on every literary and controverſial ſubject. As an individual, therefore, of little importance, I ſhall be charged with raſhneſs and temerity, for attempting to ſtruggle againſt ſo mighty an hoſt; but, however unequal to the conteſt, a conſciouſneſs of having acted upon the baſis of Truth, under the motives of promoting Public Good and Private Happineſs, gives me a confidence that the fall will be broken, and an honourable retreat gained, without being cruſhed to atoms by a combination of literary deſpots.

In the firſt paragraph of your attack, for you immediately unmaſk your battery, not with a brilliant fire, but with a contumelious ſneer, you obſerve, on my "Obſervations on the Cow-pock,"

"Dr.

" Dr. Lettſom admits, that he has been anti-
" cipated by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed authors; but
" modeſtly hints, that ſome of his *particular*
" *friends* will form no opinion till they have aſ-
" certained his ſentiments. We truſt, the *peri-*
" *phery* of his *aſſociates* will now be ſatisfied."
Critical Review, vol. xxxvi. p. 100.

If my foreign correſpondents were pleaſed to requeſt my opinion upon the important diſcovery of vaccine inoculation, it reſulted from a very natural inference. They had peruſed the literary performances on the ſubject, which iſſued from the Engliſh preſs, in which there appeared a conſiderable difference of opinion; you particularly, who are together a moſt powerful phalanx, as well as ſome writers of leſs notoriety, diſcouraged the practice. Under theſe circumſtances of doubt, ſome phyſicians who had long known me, were weak enough to pay a greater deference to my opinion than to yours. This criminal conduct of theirs was no fault of mine. I did not ſolicit application; nor did I expect it from any European correſpondents, as they might eaſily have applied to phyſicians better informed on the ſubject; however a long-rooted partiality might have influenced my American brethren.

Beſides the weight of your oppoſition, the firſt publications of Doctors Jenner and Woodville exhibited hiſtories of the Cow-pock, ſo widely different,

as to occaſion heſitation and doubt even in this country; and it was natural and prudent, in every practitioner, to attempt acquiring ſome conſiſtent and deciſive information. In proof of this ſtatement, I draw, from my private ſcrutoire, extracts from two letters; the firſt of which is from the earlieſt European letter I received upon the ſubject; the ſecond is from the lateſt American: you may cenſure me for egotiſm; but I can no more prevent their applauſe than your cenſure. I am contending for ſomething dearer than life, of which you have deliberately attempted to rob me. The original letters, however, as well as others on the ſubject of vaccine inoculation, are ready for your inſpection, if, with other inſults, you ſuperadd doubts of my veracity.

"DEAR SIR, *Hague, June* 16, 1801.

"AT preſent I muſt conſult you upon two "very intereſting articles. I know, indeed, that "your other important occupations do not afford "you a great deal of leiſure; but I know alſo, "that, on account of your profeſſional abilities "and very extenſive practice, you are the fitteſt "perſon to apply to; I therefore intreat you, by "all the ties of our friendſhip, and for the ſake "of the ſuffering part of mankind, to give me, "as ſoon as poſſible, a deciſive anſwer. The "vaccine inoculation has of late very much pre-

"vailed

" vailed in this country; a very great number
" have been inoculated, not only among the in-
" habitants of the different cities, but alſo among
" the farmers, who otherwiſe have always been
" very averſe to the inoculation of the ſmall-pox;
" but though I have myſelf inoculated ſeveral
" perſons of all ages and conſtitutions with cow-
" pock-matter, and the inoculation never has
" been attended with any unpleaſant ſymptoms,
" and the progreſs of the diſeaſe has conſtantly
" been very regular; yet I muſt, upon this oc-
" caſion, communicate to you two principal ob-
" jections which now and then ariſe in my mind
" againſt this new method, and aſk your final
" opinion upon them. In the firſt place, the mat-
" ter with which we inoculate the vaccine is by
" no means taken from the nipple of a cow, but
" from a human ſubject, and has in all proba-
" bility by this time already paſſed through ſeve-
" ral hundred human conſtitutions. Now it is,
" in my opinion, not at all indubitably proved,
" that the matter, by this way of propagation,
" does not undergo ſome very material change,
" and even loſe its properties of preſerving from
" the ſmall-pox; the difference between the re-
" ſults of the experiments made by the Doctors
" Jenner and Woodville ſeems rather to favour
" the doubt; but, even taking this preſerving pro-
" perty of the vaccine matter for granted, and

" ſup-

" ſuppoſing its eſſential characters unaltered " through all theſe different propagations; have " then your obſervations already clearly proved " to your mind, that the cow-pock does not " merely for a time, but really extinguiſh for " ever, the diſpoſition to the ſmall-pox? Are " there no facts publiſhed which ſeem to prove " the contrary?"

" *Philadelphia, June* 5, 1802.

" DEAR DOCTOR,

" The vaccine diſeaſe is now faſt progreſſing " through the United States. You muſt feel in- " finite happineſs in reflecting that you are the " ſource from which this ineſtimable bleſſing " has been diffuſed among us. You daily receive " the thanks and bleſſings for your exertions to " ſerve us: had not you extended your benevo- " lent views acroſs the Atlantic, we might have " been without this treaſure to this day."

I truſt I have now anſwered your objections to the offenſive paragraph, which has excited both your ridicule and cenſure; though, for my own part, I do not ſee any thing ridiculous or cenſurable in it, nor how I could expreſs myſelf more clearly, were I to attempt again to convey the ſame

ſame ſentiment; and, that the reader may have the references before him, here, as well as elſewhere in this addreſs, I ſhall quote my original paragraph, that the ſame cauſe for witticiſm may occur to him, as has ſo powerfully influenced the Reviewers.

" Individuals, in the intercourſe of ſociety, " however limited the circle may be, gradually " form mutual attachments, which beget mutual " confidence; and hence the opinions of one " perſon determine thoſe of another; a ſentiment " that encourages me to write upon a ſubject, " although anticipated by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed " authors, under the perſuaſion that my teſtimo- " ny may have ſome influence within the peri- " phery of my aſſociates and particular friends; " ſome of whom, reſident in different parts of the " world, have requeſted my opinion reſpecting " the inoculation of the cow-pock, with ſome " account of the inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in this " country for promoting the general practice of " it; and I hope their laudable wiſhes will be " gratified by the peruſal of the ſubſequent ob- " ſervations."

If the Reader will take the further trouble of comparing this paragraph with what the Reviewers have been pleaſed to introduce into their Review as a quotation from it; their want of candour, to ſpeak of it in the mildeſt manner, will appear unworthy

worthy of any gentleman or ſcholar; they aſſert, that "Dr. Lettſom modeſtly hints that ſome of his "particular friends *will form no opinion till they* "*have aſcertained his ſentiments.*" My words merely are, that "ſome of my particular friends "have requeſted my opinion reſpecting the ino-"culation of the cow-pock." Had the Reviewers diſcovered ſuch diſingenuity in my language, they would have boldly charged me with FALSEHOOD. Were I diſpoſed to exhibit ſimilar detections, they have afforded me numerous opportunities; but I do not like to ſee men of ſcience, and better information, degraded; nor, like a reptile, paſs over the ſound parts of a man, to dwell upon his ſores.

SECTION II.

ON VARIOLOUS AND VACCINE INOCULATION.

In June 1798, Dr. Jenner publiſhed his "Inquiry into the Cow-pox," which was followed by ſeveral intereſting performances, in proof of the ſecurity and importance of the practice of vaccine inoculation. So long afterwards as July 1800, the Reviewers not only continued their oppoſition to it, but recommended the inoculation of the ſmall-pox, in the moſt unqualified manner, in conſequence of Dr. Trotter's propoſition to introduce the cow-pock into the fleet, which I ſhall give in their own words.

Dr.

Dr. Trotter, in his "Medicina Nautica," had recommended the inoculation of the cow-pock in the fleet, on which the authors of the Monthly Review make the following critique:

"After having treated of the ſmall-pox, which "may become a dangerous epidemic on board "our fleet, *according to the author's repreſentation*, "he propoſes (from the Reports publiſhed by "Dr. Pearſon), the inoculation of our ſeamen "for the cow-pox. *This is one of Dr. Trotter's* "*notions*, which has been *haſtily adopted*; and "which is not recommended by his own ex-"perience. A plan of general inoculation for "the *ſmall-pox* would be preferable *at this time*; "for our brave ſeamen ought not to be among "*the firſt ſubjects of experiment.*"

Vol. XXXII. p. 249, for July, 1800.

Happily for mankind, none of their *board*, as they ſometimes ſtile themſelves, preſided at the Board of Health; for here Dr. Blane, Thomas Keate, Eſq. Dr. Pearſon, and others, united with Dr. Trotter, in promoting the vaccine inoculation, and preventing the execution of the plan propoſed by the Reviewers, which was calculated to propagate the diſeaſe throughout moſt regions of the globe, and which muſt have deſtroyed at leaſt one eighth of the human ſpecies in Europe who had not previouſly paſſed through the ſmall-

pox,

pox, and one third of the inhabitants of the other quarters of the globe! Whilſt we rejoice in the eſcape of mankind on this occaſion, on reflection we ſhudder, more particularly when ſuch an experiment is recommended by ſuch impreſſive authority! What a contraſt of rational and humane character is exhibited by the excellent Jefferſon and the judicious head of the Miamis Indians; an account of which I introduce here from the European Magazine, for September 1802, as the facts mentioned may afford amuſement, if not inſtruction.

Extract of a letter from Profeſſor Waterhouſe, of Cambridge, Maſſachuſets, dated March 22, 1802.

"This winter there was a grand embaſſy of the Indians to the Preſident and Congreſs. LITTLE TURTLE was the head warrior. The Preſident and Government had ſupplied them with ploughs, and every inſtrument in common uſe in agriculture; as well as with ſpinning wheels, looms, &c. &c. and, to crown all, the Preſident explained to LITTLE TURTLE how the *Great Spirit* had made a donation to the enlightened white men; firſt to ONE * in England, and from him to *one* † in

* Dr. Jenner, the firſt inoculator of the cow-pock in Europe.

† Dr. Waterhouſe, the firſt inoculator of the cow-pock in America.

Boſton,

Boſton, of the means to prevent them from having the ſmall-pox (which had occaſioned great fatality among that race); and ſuch confidence had the copper-coloured chief in the words of *his father*, the Preſident, that he ſubmitted to be inoculated, together with the reſt of the warriors, by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Garnett, chaplain to Congreſs. On their departure the Preſident cauſed them to be ſupplied with the vaccine matter; and gave their interpreter an abſtract of the letter of inſtructions which I had written to the Preſident.

"Not long ſince fifteen more chiefs came down to Waſhington, to receive the ſame bleſſing from the clergyman who had inoculated LITTLE TURTLE and the other warriors."

"To the Editor of the European Magazine.

"A month or two ago you were pleaſed to inſert in your Magazine a Vaccine Anecdote reſpecting the Indian warrior, denominated LITTLE TURTLE, which I received from Profeſſor Waterhouſe, of Boſton; you ſeem, therefore, entitled to any further particulars connected with this diſtinguiſhed chief of the Miamis.

"This conſideration encourages me to communicate an extract from a letter, dated "City of Waſhington, July 12th, 1802," which I have received from my ingenious friend Dr. Thornton, reſident

reſident in that new metropolis. It is more valuable, as the information is ſent to me by the doctor without any knowledge of the previous communication I had been furniſhed with from Boſton.

After mentioning my "Obſervations on the Cow-Pock," he obſerves, "The Preſident of the United States has been very inſtrumental in propagating this uſeful knowledge in various parts of this country, and gave ſome of the matter to LITTLE TURTLE, the celebrated Indian Chief, who commanded at the defeat of our general St. Clair. By a letter from the Interpreter, the Indians among the Miamis had inoculated *three hundred*; and as they were arriving from all quarters to be inoculated when he wrote, 'he thought that as many more would receive the matter before the letter could arrive here.' I am in hopes that this diſeaſe will no longer be among the enemies of theſe poor people. The LITTLE TURTLE is not only one of their greateſt warriors, but one of the moſt poliſhed and refined, as well as acute, of the Indians: indeed he is conſidered as a great orator. I took a very extenſive vocabulary from him of the Miamis language for the Preſident; who had had one taken by Monſieur Volney before; but I did not find that Monſieur Volney's would be generally underſtood when I ſpoke it. This might proceed from his making uſe of the

Roman alphabet only, which is incapable of expreſſing all the ſounds. Monſieur Volney, however, wrote a very ingenious piece, entituled, "*Simplification des Langues Orientales*," which was intended to exemplify particularly the ſounds of the Arabic. I found that the Arabians have the two ſounds of the Engliſh *th*, as in *thine* and in *thin*, vocal and aſpirate; and I can trace thence the ð of the Saxons, and ϑ of the Greeks.

" I cannot place the deſolating ravages of this dreadful diſeaſe in a more forcible light than is afforded in Mackenzie's Travels and Voyages, juſt publiſhed; the relation, indeed, exhibits a more dreadful ſcene of carnage than what happened many years ago in Greenland; I requeſt your inſertion of it in this place.

" In the 'Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the years 1789 and 1793,' the Writer, in deſcribing ſome ſettlements by adventurers from Canada, has introduced the following account of the dreadful havock by the ſmall-pox among the Indians.

" Two of the eſtabliſhments on the Aſſiniboin River were attacked, when ſeveral white men, and a greater number of Indians, were killed. In ſhort, it appeared that the natives had formed a reſolution to extirpate the traders; and, without entering into any further reaſonings on the ſubject,

ject, it appears to be incontrovertible, that the irregularity purſued in carrying on the trade has brought it into its preſent forlorn ſituation; and nothing but the greateſt calamity that could have befallen the natives, ſaved the traders from deſtruction: this was the ſmall-pox, which ſpread its deſtructive and deſolating power as the fire conſumes the dry graſs of the field. The fatal infection ſpread around with a painful rapidity which no flight could eſcape, and with a fatal effect that nothing could reſiſt. It deſtroyed with its peſtilential breath whole families and tribes; and the horrid ſcene preſented to thoſe who had the melancholy and afflicting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead, the dying, and ſuch as, to avoid the fate of their friends around them, prepared to diſappoint the plague of its prey, by terminating their own exiſtence.

"The habits and lives of theſe devoted people, which provided not to-day for the wants of to-morrow, muſt have heightened the pains of ſuch an affliction, by leaving them, not only without remedy, but even without alleviation. Nought was left them but to ſubmit in agony and deſpair.

"To aggravate the picture, if aggravation were poſſible, may be added, the putrid carcaſſes which the wolves, with a furious voracity, dragged

forth from the huts, or which were mangled within them by the dogs, whoſe hunger was ſatisfied with the disfigured remains of their maſters. Nor was it uncommon for the father of a family whom the infection had not reached, to call them around him, to repreſent the cruel ſufferings and horrid fate of their relations, from the influence of ſome evil ſpirit who was preparing to extirpate their race; and to incite them to baffle death, with all its horrors, by their own poinards. At the ſame time, if their hearts failed them in this neceſſary act, he was himſelf ready to perform the deed of mercy with his own hand, as the laſt act of his affection, and inſtantly to follow them to the common place of reſt and refuge from human evil." P. xiv.

The *accurate* Ring early expoſed the dangerous plan of general inoculation in the fleet; I followed his example in an epiſtolary expoſtulation with the Reviewers, and charged them with publicly patronizing a ſyſtem calculated *to extirpate a greater number of the human ſpecies in nine months than had been deſtroyed by the recent nine years war*; and in my "Obſervations on the Cow-pock," I noticed their oppoſition to the vaccine diſcovery; which I preſume has excited their diſpleaſure. With my letter of remonſtrance was incloſed the following table, which I likewiſe delivered to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, upon their

inquiry

inquiry into the merits of the petition on Dr. Jenner's discovery.

From the Yearly Bills of Mortality in London.

Years.	Total No. of Burials.	Dead of Small Pox. In all	1000.	Years.	Total No. of Burials.	Dead of Small Pox. In all	1000.
1667	15842	1196	75	1713	21057	1614	77
1668	17278	1987	115	1714	26569	2810	106
1669	19432	951	49	1715	22232	1057	48
1670	20198	1465	73	1716	24436	2427	99
1671	15729	696	44	1717	23446	2211	94
1672	18230	1116	61	1718	26523	1884	71
1673	17504	853	49	1719	28347	3229	114
1674	21201	2507	118	1720	25454	1440	57
1675	17244	997	58	1721	26142	2375	91
1676	18732	359	19	1722	25750	2167	84
1677	19067	1678	88	1731	25262	2640	104
1678	20678	1798	87	1732	23358	1197	51
1679	21730	1967	91	1733	29233	1370	46
1680	21053	689	33	1734	26062	2688	103
1681	23971	2982	125	1735	23538	1594	67
1682	20691	1408	68	1736	27581	3014	100
1683	20587	2096	102	1737	27823	2084	74
1684	23202	156	7	1738	25825	1590	61
1685	23222	2496	107	1739	25432	1690	66
1686	22609	1062	47	1740	30811	2725	88
1701	20471	1095	53	1741	32169	1977	61
1702	19481	311	16	1742	27483	1429	52
1703	20720	898	43	1743	25200	2029	80
1704	22684	1501	66	1744	20606	1633	79
1705	22097	1095	50	1745	21296	1206	56
1706	19847	721	36	1746	28157	3230	114
1707	21600	1078	50	1747	25494	1380	54
1708	21291	1687	79	1748	23869	1789	75
1709	21800	1024	47	1749	25516	2625	102
1710	24620	3138	127	1750	23727	1229	51
1711	19833	915	46	1751	21028	9 [illegible]	47
1712	21198	1943	92	1752	20485	3538	172

Years.	Total No. of Burials.	Dead of Small Pox. In all	1000.	Years.	Total No. of Burials.	Dead of Small Pox In all	1000.
1753	19276	774	40	1763	26143	3582	137
1754	22696	2359	103	1764	23202	2382	102
1755	21917	1988	90	1765	23230	2498	107
1756	20872	1608	77	1766	23911	2334	97
1757	21313	3296	154	1767	22612	2188	96
1758	17576	1273	72	1768	23639	3028	128
1759	19604	2596	132	1769	21847	1968	90
1760	19830	2187	110	1770	22434	1986	88
1761	21063	1525	72	1771	21780	1660	76
1762	26336	2743	104	1772	26053	3992	153
				General Average.	1005279	89628	89

That this table produced conſiderable influence upon the Committee is obvious, from the Abridger of the Report, Henry Bankes, Eſq. having introduced it into the firſt part of the Report in the following words: "As a compariſon between this new practice, and the inoculated ſmall pox, *forms a principal conſideration in the preſent inquiry*, ſome facts, with regard to the latter, engaged the attention of your Committee; and they have inſerted in the Appendix (N° 44.) Statements of the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox in forty-two years before inoculation was practiſed in England, and of the forty-two years from 1731 to 1772: the reſult of which appears to be, an increaſe of deaths amounting to 17 in every 1000; the general average giving 72 in every 1000, during the firſt forty-two years; and 89 in the forty-

forty-two years ending with 1772; ſo as to make the whole exceſs of deaths in the latter period 1,742."

That the language of the Reviewers has recently undergone a revolution is evident from their comments; having exerted themſelves for upwards of two years againſt vaccine inoculation, and been foiled; they have endeavoured to hide the ignominy of defeat by excuſes and ſubterfuges, which cannot be ſupported by the collateral evidence of their own writings; for they obſerve, "Seldom, indeed, has a medical queſtion of im- "portance been ſo ſpeedily determined; to this "deciſion *the modeſty and candour* of Dr. Jenner "has eminently contributed."

Monthly Review, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 316.

"We raiſed various objections to the attempt "when firſt publiſhed, and have accumulated "doubts and difficulties to *promote* a more accu- "rate inveſtigation. In ſhort, by this conduct, "we have proved ourſelves *the beſt friends of the* "*cauſe*, and have given it a ſolid foundation, "which the ſanguine expectations of its more "eager favourers would not allow them to "eſtabliſh firmly."

Critical Review, Vol. XXXVI. p. 103.

If oppoſition for upwards of two years to vaccine inoculation, and even recommending another practice to be ſubſtituted, afford the beſt evidence and means of promoting it, I confeſs my ignorance. Confeſſion of error is ingenuous, but certainly the conviction of the Reviewers was not expedited by *the modeſty and candour of Dr. Jenner*; for two years after they firſt contemplated this *modeſty and candour*, they continued their oppoſition to vaccine inoculation; and modeſty and candour were qualities that did not hence influence them. To rouze attention, I adopted a more impreſſive tone, in a ſtile foreign to my uſual compoſition, with which the Reviewers are not unacquainted. They term it bombaſt: but whatever epithet they may pleaſe to apply, I forced it upon myſelf, to excite them to reflection; and I ſucceeded much to my gratification. That the table of deaths by the ſmall-pox might convince them of the danger of inoculating it, I cannot doubt; or that the important facts which it exhibits are invincible. Had they been acquainted with this table previouſly to their recommendation of ſmall-pox inoculation, they muſt have been more criminal than I have hitherto preſumed; becauſe they would then have been apprized of the probable fatality of the advice they publiſhed, in condemning Dr. Trotter's propoſition—advice calculated to deſolate the world;

an

an opinion I would by no means entertain of them. As I made the firſt attack on the authors of the Critical Review, it might be ſuppoſed that they would inflict the moſt ſevere chaſtizement in the aſperity of recrimination, and I was prepared to receive the ſharpeſt prick of their pen; but, their unprovoked attack on Dr. Jenner can only be attributed to the envy which ſuperior merit too often excites. Thoſe who know the private character of Dr. Jenner, and can appreciate the importance of a diſcovery which entitles him to the gratitude of an admiring world, will read with ſtrong diſapprobation the contumelious reflections of thoſe Critics in their XXXVIth volume, pp. 197. 199.

"Every one muſt know that the few caſes re-
"corded by Dr. Jenner might have been ob-
"ſerved while running. The original fact was
"known [by whom?], and the application only
"was required, which every medical man muſt
"ſee would conſume but a very moderate portion
"of time—no talents, but eye-ſight—no men-
"tal exertion, but common attention. Dr. Jen-
"ner, indeed, reſigned his practice on this pub-
"lication, and came to London. He might as
"well have done ſo on the publication of his
"paper on the natural hiſtory of the Cuckoo,
"and expected a national remuneration. We
"can truly ſay, that had the ſubject been left as
"it was by Dr. Jenner, the doctrine would have

"found

" found few advocates, and the practice fewer
" followers. The labours of Dr. Pearſon and
" Dr. Woodville are ſo varied, important, and
" beneficial—they have placed a ſubject incum-
" bered with difficulties and contradictions in a
" point of view ſo clear, forcible, and ſcientific,
" that they cannot, without a little indignation,
" ſee praiſes and rewards ſtrikingly excluſive."

By this diſengenuous mode of induction, Columbus, who diſcovered America, has leſs claim to merit, than the captains of merchantmen who follow or improve the tract that led to a diſcovery, which unveiled a new hemiſphere to his wondering but ungrateful countrymen.

SECTION

SECTION III.

ON DR. JENNER'S DISCOVERY OF VACCINE INOCULATION.

WITH minds not capable of cheriſhing a capacious object, or jealous of greatneſs in others, the firſt impreſſion is to aſſume magiſterial dignity, by obſtinate oppoſition; but when Truth overcomes ſupercilious dogmatiſm, the eaſieſt ſubterfuge is to detract from the importance of the prize, or of the individual who obtained it. Perhaps the reader may think theſe reflections applicable to the conduct of Reviewers, who not only obſtinately oppoſed vaccine inoculation, but recommended the practice of inoculation with the ſmall-pox. Driven at length from this untenable poſt, by the evidence given before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on Dr. Jenner's petition, in March 1802, and the manuſcript that was preſented to them about that time, they now attempt to detract from the character of this diſtinguiſhed

phyſician,

phyſician, by denying him the merit of the diſcovery of vaccine inoculation, and conſequently unworthy of parliamentary reward, although they afterwards reluctantly admit it; but why reward him for a thing of *no great ingenuity*, and *without claim to invention?* This ſtrange inconſiſtency they thus explain: "With reſpect to the exag-
" gerated panegyric on Dr. Jenner, we muſt
" again repeat, *that it was no diſcovery*; *it was*
" *at leaſt no diſcovery which he could claim*;
" *a fact well known among milkmen* (not among
" Reviewers). He tried under his own eye, and
" publiſhed, *the experience of others* (what others?)
" as well as of himſelf. In reality *he only ex-*
" *tended what was before confined*; for IF it were
" known by milking infected cows, it was no
" great ſtretch of thought to communicate it
" under the ſkin (why had it then never been
" done?); IF in one caſe it prevented the ſmall-
" pox, *no great ingenuity* was requiſite to perceive
" that it moſt probably would do ſo in the other.
" We mean not to depreſs the merit of Dr. Jen-
" ner (what then do you mean?) nor the ad-
" vantages of the cow-pock. He merits much
" praiſe*, and the reward he has obtained for the

* The ſame Reviewers afterwards intimate (p. 197), that he was as much entitled to parliamentary reward for writing the natural hiſtory of the cuckoo as for this great diſcovery of vaccine inoculation! See Sect. II. p. 29.

" pro-

" promulgation of the fact—and, if his friends " pleaſe, for the application of his knowledge, " to the ſpecific purpoſe of his guarding againſt " a dangerous diſeaſe. We admit the whole im- " portance of the object; but why his claim to " the praiſe of *invention?* (to whom then is it " due?)"

Critical Review, vol. XXXVI. p. 103.

[The words encloſed in parentheſis are not in the original.]

To imitate the Reviewers in their hypothetical IFS, I will beg leave to add ſome other IFS, as proper companions and expletives: IF the firſt man, whoſe foot made an impreſſion on the ſand, had made an induction, which was ſo natural, of taking the impreſſions from other ſubſtances; and IF theſe impreſſions had been taken, and conveyed on paper, or linen; then the art of printing had not been a ſecret for upwards of five thouſand years.

However boldly the charge againſt Dr. Jenner is denounced, I will venture to conclude that every practitioner in Europe will view with contempt, inſinuations equally unwarrantable and unbecoming.

In June 1798, Dr. Jenner firſt publiſhed his 'Inquiry into the Cow-pock." It was then, and for two years afterwards, ſo little underſtood by the

the Reviewers themſelves, that, I repeat again, they preferred inoculation of the ſmall-pox; and ſo far were they then of opinion that Dr. Jenner had *no claim to invention*, that they diſcouraged the practice of vaccine inoculation, profeſſedly, as appears by their own words, "*that* "*our brave ſeamen might not be among the firſt ſub-* "*jects of experiment.*"

Monthly Review, vol. XXXII. p.249. July 1800.

How a thing can be *no diſcovery*, and yet to practice it ſhall conſtitute *the firſt experiment*, requires explanation.

That Dr. Jenner juſtly petitioned for a reward for the diſcovery of vaccine inoculation, was the general opinion of the gentlemen examined before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons; and that if Dr. Jenner had not made and publiſhed his diſcovery, vaccine inoculation had ſtill remained unknown.

In a ſubſequent Review, vol. XXXVI. p. 196. are the following aſſertions.

"It is a well-known fact in many countries, when perſons had been infected by milking a cow, with theſe peculiar eruptions, they were incapable of receiving the ſmall-pox. Where then is the diſtinction? The conſtitution can receive it from touching the ſores, and may of courſe receive it from inſerting the matter under the ſkin.

To

To call this a diſcovery, is a mockery, and abuſe of words."

A greater *mockery* of candour, or *abuſe* of philoſophical induction, never diſgraced a literary performance; and a more ungrateful attempt to detract from the merit due to a great diſcovery, never actuated an envious heart. In a previous ſentence the ſame Reviewers declare themſelves, "the beſt friends of the cauſe;" but if this be the ſtandard of their friendſhip, what muſt be the bitterneſs of their enmity! Dr. Jenner has uniformly admitted, that "when perſons had been infected by milking a cow with theſe peculiar eruptions, they were incapable of receiving the ſmall-pox." After thus ſolemnly announcing what every body knew, the Reviewers, preſuming upon having hereby gained ſome proud pre-eminence, vauntingly aſk, "Where "then is the diſtinction?" If they had deigned to have peruſed Dr. Jenner's publications on the ſubject, or the Report of the Committee on his petition, they might have acquired the moſt deciſive and ſatisfactory anſwer; but, as I have had repeated occaſions to notice their want of recollection, as well as their inaccuracy in quotation, I will refreſh their memory with an extract from both my performances. Hints, vol. III. p. 3. Obſervations, p. 3. "Although the cow-pock had long ſince been found by incidental experience a ſecurity againſt the ſmall-pox, it had never

never been applied to any beneficial purpoſe, till the genius of Jenner diſcriminated its powers, and introduced it into practice, as a permanent ſecurity againſt the variolous infection. This preventive quality of the vaccine fluid was certainly known even to ſcientific profeſſional men many years ago; but, ſtrange as it may now appear, no one, till Jenner promulgated his diſcovery, had ever improved that knowledge, by applying it to the proceſs of inoculation. About twenty years ago, when Dr. Archer was the phyſician of the hoſpital for inoculation, Catherine Williams, now Titchenor, from Cricklade, in Wiltſhire, who had had the cow-pock in conſequence of milking cows, came to her brother in London (where ſhe is now reſident), who, being deſirous of aſcertaining whether this circumſtance could be depended upon, as preventive of the ſmall-pox, ſent her to the hoſpital for inoculation, when ſhe received the variolous matter from Dr. Archer; againſt which, however, ſhe was proof; and the ſmall-pox, of courſe, could not be communicated: but no advantage was derived from this fact.

"Archer was a prudent, cautious, and rather timid practitioner; and the hoſpital for inoculation owes much of its importance to his perſevering attention to its intereſts; but he neither poſſeſſed the ſpirit or penetrating inquiry of Woodville;

nor

nor the genius or diſcovery of that man who has formed a new æra in medical ſcience."

To return to your avowal, as "*the beſt friends* "*to the cauſe*" of Dr. Jenner. When you repreſent his claim to the diſcovery of vaccine inoculation as a mockery and abuſe of words; it muſt reſult, That if Dr. Jenner acquired parliamentary reward for what he knew was no diſcovery, then Dr. Jenner is a public impoſtor, and has acquired remuneration under falſe pretences. But if Dr. Jenner, as has been proved, be the diſcoverer of vaccine inoculation, then the Critical Reviewers are falſe accuſers and public calumniators.

PART II.

SECTION I.

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING FEBRILE CONTAGION.

" THE *Nurſes* and *Attendants* ſhould occaſionally " go into the open air, and expoſe themſelves if " poſſible to a breeze ; a little *Red Wine*, or a de- " coction of the Peruvian Bark, may be alſo " drank in the worſt ſituations; and ſhould any " bad taſte be perceived in the mouth and throat, " it ſhould be immediately gargled and waſhed " with Brandy ; *after which* about a *table ſpoonful* " ſhould be ſwallowed."

Critical Review, New Series, vol. XXXII. p.443.

In conſequence of this recommendation to Nurſes and attendants on fever-patients, I ſent to theſe Reviewers, not only an epiſtolary addreſs, (Sect. I. p. 9.) but likewiſe inſerted in my "Hints deſigned "to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Me- "dical Science," the following animadverſion:

"Dr. Haygarth, in the inveſtigation of the Rules of Prevention, ſeems as ſolicitous to avoid every ſuperfluous reſtriction, as to include all uſeful regulations; and, from the numerous facts he has adduced, it is indubitably proved, that neither fumigations, nor wine, bark or brandy, are neceſſary; and medical viſitors, or others, could not conveniently carry wine, bark, and brandy, in their pockets; and were nurſes and attendants to drink brandy as often as they perceive a bad taſte in the mouth and throat, they would rarely be ſober. The uſe of ſpirituous liquors ſhould not be recommended to either ſex; the habit is already too predominant. Howard, who drank nothing but milk and water, would not have given this advice." Vol. I. p. 279.

From this oppoſition to literary deſpotiſm I rather expected, than deprecated, vengeance; and I have certainly, if this were courted, been amply gratified: but, in return for perſonalities, and ſarcaſtic inſults, I ſhall avoid all invective, and adopt a language becoming that reſpect which I ll entertain or this learned body.

When

When the advice to drink brandy is given to *Nurſes* by the Reviewers, I preſume that they do not mean to confine this exhilarating liquor to this reſpectable tribe of old women only, becauſe they acknowlege themſelves addicted to the ſame potations; although, I imagine, no author, however inſulted by them, ever claſſed them with old women. Hence, it may be candidly inferred, that, when they introduce their own bibulous diſpoſition on viſiting fever-patients, they meant to exhibit themſelves as graduate doctors. In London, every apothecary can determine, from the number of preſcriptions he compounds, the extent of profeſſional viſits; and it is not aſcribing too great a proportion of practice to a phyſician in ordinary employment to admit his viſiting eight fever-patients a day, which allows him to claim as many table-ſpoonfuls of brandy, or four ounces in weight, beſides the benefit of previouſly waſhing the *mouth* and *throat* with the ſame antiſeptic fluid, by way of preparing the organs of taſte for the true reliſh and enjoyment of the genuine *Coniac*. But to a medical Reviewer, whoſe profeſſional range and experience muſt exceed thoſe of an ordinary phyſician, it would be a reflection upon his dignity to aſſign leſs than double the number of fever-patients, which would of courſe entitle him to ſixteen table-ſpoonfuls of brandy,

beſides the quantity neceſſary to waſh the *fauces* and *throat*; and after all theſe exertions, to act as a medical Reviewer, muſt indubitably prove him to be ſtrong-headed indeed.

After gratuitouſly recommending this doſe, the Reviewers ſeem to have found, by ſubſequent experience, that it was rather too potent; for, in attempting to elude the force of my charge againſt them, they have *omitted* the preſcription of *ſwallowing table ſpoonfuls*, and ſubſtituted that of *a little brandy only, to waſh the mouth, and gargle the throat*; but not a word of *ſwallowing it*, which muſt be very tantalizing indeed to the good women, who had been previouſly inſtructed not only to *waſh*, but to *ſwallow*. Farther to gloſs over the prevarication, they introduce a tale about *ignorance* and *inattention*; and quote Linnæus and Borgius to prove that brandy will tickle the *throat* as well as the *mouth*; a matter which was never diſcuſſed by me. But, whether from *ignorance*, *inattention*, or *ſhame*, the very ſubject about which I contended is now totally omitted; and the farce is concluded with "*we* think that true *humanity* "would not have blamed us." Who are the *we?* I never cenſured them on the ſcore of *humanity*; but, now they covet a conteſt, I ſhall ſubmit to gratify them in a ſubſequent ſection.

To revert to the immediate object of diſcuſſion, it appears that, by ſome cauſe or other, they

they are not always equally clear-sighted. I have therefore placed their own assertions in such an appofite point of view that they may be better enabled to read them, and explain their different import.

CRITICAL REVIEW,
Vol. XXXII. p. 443.
First Assertion.

" THE *Nurses* and at-
" tendants should occa-
" sionally go into the open
" air, and expose them-
" selves, if possible, to a
" breeze ; a little *red wine*,
" or a decoction of the
" Peruvian bark, may be
" also drunk, in the worst
" situations ; and, should
" any *bad taste* be per-
" ceived in the *mouth* and
" *throat*, it should be im-
" mediately gargled, and
" washed with Brandy.
" After *which*, about a *ta-*
" *ble spoonful* should be
" *swallowed.*"

CRITICAL REVIEW.
Vol. XXXVI. p. 92.
Explanation.

" AMONG the preserva-
" tives against infection
" we had mentioned *a lit-*
" *tle Brandy*, to *wash* the
" *mouth* and gargle the
" *throat*, when any bad
" taste was perceptible n
" either or both. It has
" unfortunately happened,
" either from ignorance
" or inattention, that this
" direction has been con-
" sidered as superfluous,
" because every bad taste
" must be perceived in the
" mouth or throat. We
" say " *from ignorance*,"
" because Linnæus, Bor-
" gius, and others who
" speak of the organs of
" taste, mention both, with
" the instances of such

" substances as affect one,
" and those which are per-
" ceived chiefly in the
" other; or "*from inat-*
"*tention*," because it is well
" known, that effluvia will
" be perceived in either:
" slight ones in the mouth,
" and more dangerous
" ones in the throat. We
" think that true humanity
" would not have blamed
" us."

In this curious elucidation, the *ſwallowing* of red wine, bark, and *brandy*, are carefully kept out of ſight, for reaſons too obvious to be hidden by this flimſy parade of words.

To return, however, to their own favourite, the brandy-bottle, I am enabled to explain a very abſtruſe ſubject introduced into their Review, where they intimate (Critical Review, vol. XXXVI. p. 91): " We did not augur much of the merit " of the Silhouettes, when we ſaw the Editor's " ſhade in the title-page. Concealing the name, " we ſhowed it to ſome *good judges*: they decided " it to be the repreſentative of a young under- " graduate, pert, conceited, and ſhallow." On the accuracy of this deciſion the publick will decide: of the *perſonal politeneſs* of the Reviewers no

one

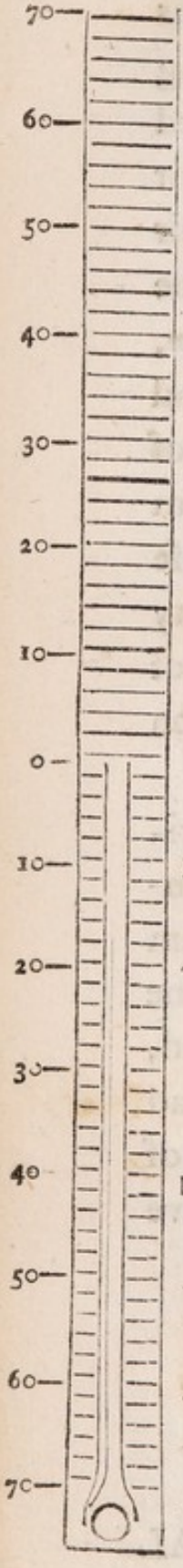
one can doubt. That *they* thought they perceived ſuch a character I can eaſily conceive; for it is not unnatural to conclude, that, after indulging in the quantity of brandy they have acknowledged themſelves and their friends addicted to, their viſion might be perverted, and, inſtead of their *good judges* deciding from the periphery of the Silhouette, they might undergo an optical *deluſion*, occaſioned by the ſparkling of the Coniac, and might be really contemplating the periphery of each other. As theſe are unknown to me, I am not a competent judge of the truth of theſe reflected rays; but, from the rude perſonality with which I have been treated, the ſpirit of Coniac does no ſeem to have been a lying one on this ſuppoſition.

To aſſiſt the Reviewers, however, in the diſcrimination of the effects of various liquors, I have annexed a Barometer, which I originally received from my friend Dr. Ruſh of Philadelphia; and, with ſome alterations, formerly publiſhed in a tract, entitled, "Hints on the Effects of a Little Drop." I had not, at that time, ſeen their recommendation of *table ſpoonfuls*; otherwiſe the title might have been improved.

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER:

or, A SCALE *of the Progreſs of* TEMPERANCE *and* INTEMPERANCE.

LIQUORS, *with their* EFFECTS, *in their uſual Order.*



TEMPERANCE.

WATER

Milk and Water

Small Beer

Cider and Perry

Wine

Porter

Strong Beer

} Health, Wealth, Serenity of mind, Reputation, long life, and Happineſs.

} Cheerfulneſs, Strength and Nouriſhment, when taken only at meals, and in moderate quantities.

INTEMPERANCE.

Punch

Toddy and Crank

Grog, and Brandy and Water

Flip and Shrub

Bitters infuſed in Spirits

Uſquebaugh Hyſteric Water

Gin, Anniſeed, Brandy, Rum, and Whiſky in the *Morning*.

Do. during the *Day* and *Night*.

VICES.	DISEASES.	PUNISHMENTS.
Idleneſs	Sickneſs	Debt
Peeviſhneſs	Puking, and	Black-Eyes
Quarrelling	Tremors of the Hands in the Morning	Rags
Fighting	Bloatedneſs	Hunger
Lying	Inflamed Eyes	Hoſpital
Swearing	Red Noſe and Face	Poor-houſe
Obſcenity	Sore and Swelled Legs	Jail
Swindling	Jaundice	Whipping
Perjury	Pains in the Limbs, and burning in the Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet	The Hulks
Burglary	Dropſy	Botany Bay
Murder	Epilepſy	GALLOWS.
Suicide.	Melancholy	
	Madneſs	
	Palſy	
	Apoplexy	
	DEATH.	

SECTION II.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE Reviewers introduce their Philippic againſt the Inſtitutions deſcribed in my "Hints deſigned "to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and "Medical Science," in the words following: "Humanity, as now managed, is an exhauſtleſs "ſtore. We mean not to intimate the ſlighteſt "diſapprobation of theſe Inſtitutions, or of Hu- "manity in general: but, when we ſee pomp and "egotiſm aſſuming its garb; when vanity and "oſtentation occaſionally peep from beneath the "robe; we feel no little diſguſt, from comparing "the faſcinating exterior with the unpleaſing "contents. This diſguſt is heightened into hor- "ror, when we reflect on the fatal conſequences,

"of

" of ſome eager, but miſtaken, zealots in the " cauſe of benevolence: they trembled at the " fatal effects of deſpotiſm, and were convulſed " with the apprehenſion of *lettres de cachets:* they " have been rewarded by deportation to Cayenne " and by the Guillotine; the cries of the unhappy " Negroes haunted their repoſe; and they un- " bound their hands, which were in a moment " raiſed againſt their former maſters, and have " deluged vaſt regions with blood.

" We know the delicate foundation on which " we ſtand, and the advantages that may be " taken of the opinions thus offered. *We are pre-* " *pared to repel them*, and to oppoſe chilling facts " againſt miſtaken zeal."

Critical Review, Vol. XXXVI. p. 91.

The cenſure of, or charges exhibited againſt, the Charities eſtabliſhed in London, being general, it is difficult to know how to repel the general inſinuations: for no arguments are offered; except indeed that the French made uſe of the guillotine; and that the oppreſſed Africans in St. Domingo endeavoured to emancipate themſelves from ſlavary. Theſe indeed can ſcarcely be conſidered as arguments againſt Britiſh beneficence; they are arguments that have frequently been urged by writers againſt Freedom and Religion. If the abuſe of an object afforded a ſufficient plea

againſt

againſt its utility, not only Freedom, but Religion muſt be diſcarded the world. Indeed, the induction againſt Inſtitutions in London, in conſequence of the guillotine in France, and of ſlavery in the Indies, appears ſo foreign and inapplicable, that, as the Reviewers have ſtated it, it rather perplexes than convinces. Perhaps, by placing the arguments in the form of ſyllogiſm, they may appear more lucid, thus:

" The French profeſſed to promote the natural rights of humanity, and of liberty or freedom; but the French cruelly guillotined the people, and enſlaved the Negroes in the Indies: Therefore, to promote the natural rights of humanity and of liberty, is impolitic and wicked." Thus further elucidated by the ſame mode of argumentation:

" The profeſſors of the Chriſtian Religion taught univerſal benevolence, or charity; but profeſſors of Chriſtianity have perſecuted and cruelly put to death more people in Europe, than now dwell upon it: Therefore, to teach Chriſtianity, and univerſal benevolence, is impolitic and wicked."

My " Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and " Medical Science," embraced the hiſtories of moſt of the principal Charities eſtabliſhed in the Metropolis; and, in commenting on my publication, we find an invective againſt Benevolence

is introduced. Hence it is to be presumed, that their censure extended to all of them; on which account I shall enumerate them here, that the reader may possess the whole matter before him.

" Contents of Vol. I.

" Sect. I. Hints respecting the immediate " effects of Poverty.

" Sect. II. Hints respecting the Distresses of " the Poor in 1794, 1795; and continued to the " present Time.

" Sect. III. Hints respecting the Society for " bettering the Condition, and increasing the " Comforts, of the Poor.

" Sect. IV. Hints respecting the Society for " the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned " for small Debts.

" Sect. V. Hints respecting Female Character, " and a Repository for Female Industry.

" Sect. VI. Hints respecting the Prevention and " Cure of Infectious Fevers, and the Establish- " ment of Houses of Recovery.

" Contents of Vol. II.

" Sect. I. Hints respecting a Samaritan Society.

" Sect. II. Hints respecting Crimes and Pu- " nishments.

" Sect. III. Hints respecting Wills and Tes- " taments.

" Sect.

" Contents of Vol. III.

" dical Relief to the Poor at their own Habita-
" tions.

" Sect. VI. Hints reſpecting the Bite of a
" Mad-Dog, or rabid Animal.

" Sect. VII. Hints for eſtabliſhing a Sea-
" bathing Infirmary at Margate, for the Poor of
" London.

" Sect. VIII. Hints for the Eſtabliſhment of a
" Medical Society in London.

" Sect. IX. Hints reſpecting a Subſtitute for
" Wheaten Bread."

Theſe volumes are illuſtrated by upwards of thirty engravings.

From the accounts of Mancheſter, Liverpool, and Cheſter, agreeably to the writings of Percival, Haygarth, Currie, and others, the diſtreſſes of the poor were ſufficient to excite the pity of the moſt obdurate heart, and to render the benevolent inhabitants, who were above want, open to the voice of humanity. The hiſtories preſented to us of the poor of Dublin, exhibit the ſufferings in a ſtill more deplorable ſtate. The writings of Barrington, Percival, Ferrier, Clarke, Stanger, Barnard, Colquhoun, Neild, Hawes, Willan, and other Philanthropiſts, criminal as this epithet may appear to Reviewers, prove to every feeling heart, that, without the exerciſe of beneficence,

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in the formation of charitable inſtitutions, the poor of London muſt have died of want or diſeaſe, and often under their miſerable complication.

That *humane* exertions tend to improve the heart, and promote reciprocal amities between the giver and receiver, I do not doubt; and whatever may beſaid of zealots in the cauſe of Benevolence, I ſincerely hope theſe zealots may increaſe, and extend the national beneficence of this country; the exerciſe of which has tended to decreaſe the deaths in this Metropolis, at the ſame time that the population has been increaſing, as incontrovertibly appears by the Bills of Mortality annexed. In the laſt fifteen years, which include the period in which theſe Inſtitutions have flouriſhed, compared with the preceding fifteen years, the increaſe of births is 19,504; and the decreaſe of deaths * 13,574; which together make the additional population in the metropolis in the laſt fifteen years 34,078, which is upwards of 2000 lives annually.

* Some little allowance may here be made of thoſe burials in the yards of chapels or meetings, where regiſters may not have been kept.

Years.	Chriſtened.	Buried.
1772	17916	26053
1773	16805	21656
1774	16998	20884
1775	17629	20514
1776	17280	19048
1777	18300	23334
1778	17300	20399
1779	16769	20420
1780	16634	20517
1781	17026	20709
1782	17101	17918
1783	17091	19029
1784	17179	17828
1785	17919	18919
1786	18119	20454
Total	260066	307682

Years.	Chriſtened.	Buried.
1787	17508	19349
1788	19559	19697
1789	18163	20749
1790	18980	18038
1791	18496	18760
1792	19348	20213
1793	19108	21749
1794	18689	19241
1795	18361	21179
1796	18826	19288
1797	18645	17014
1798	17927	18155
1799	18970	18134
1800	19176	23068
1801	17814	19374
Total	279570	294008

That other cauſes have contributed to this happy revolution, beſides charitable Inſtitutions, I doubt not; particularly the opening and widening of courts, alleys, and ſtreets. To the aid of the Hoſpitals, a new ſpecies of medical relief has reſulted from the eſtabliſhment of Diſpenſaries, of which there are fifteen in London and Weſtminſter. Theſe not only afford medical aid to about 50,000 perſons annually; but, in conſequence of judicious advice at the habitations of the poor, cleanlineſs, ventilation, and other ſalutary objects, are promoted. The Hoſpitals, perhaps embrace about 50,000 additional objects, amounting together to 100,000 annually, or about

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One-third of the whole poor in London. Inſtitutions, ſtill more recent, called, "Houſes of "Recovery," for the reception of poor perſons labouring under infectious diſeaſes, are now forming; which will doubtleſs extend their ſalutary influence; for in the Metropolis about 2500 perſons are yearly cut off by fevers alone.

If it be a crime to promote ſuch charitable inſtitutions, I muſt certainly plead guilty; but, when I am told that I was actuated by an oſtentatious motive, I can conſcientiouſly contradict the baſe aſſertion. If ever I appeared active in their eſtabliſhment, it was with a view to encourage others to partake in the labour. I can add, however, that where theſe inſtitutions acquired a promiſing degree of ſtability, I have long avoided to appear in the ſame public or prominent character.

The Reviewers conclude their philippic againſt charitable inſtitutions in theſe words: "We know "the whole tribe of Philanthropiſts, and can de-"velope the motives of many of their leaders."

Critical Review, vol. XXXVI. p. 92.

London, unlike Sodom and Gomorrah, cannot contain leſs than 30,000 Philanthropiſts; and, from the rational enjoyments derived from thoſe I can claim as my friends, theirs, from knowing the whole tribe, muſt be infinite, and highly gratifying; for every citizen who delights in the

proſperity of his country, muſt contemplate with gratitude the tribe of Philanthropiſts, whoſe endeavours have ſo ſucceſsfully preſerved the lives of their fellow-creatures, and added to the population of the metropolis alone upwards of 34,000 in the ſhort ſpace of fifteen years. Under this honourable ſentiment, I relinquiſh to the Critical Reviewers the taſk of *developing their motives*, and of *exhibiting fatal conſequences and chilling facts*, which they have in ſome meaſure pledged themſelves to do, whilſt I humbly commemorate the happy reſult of their actions.

*** In the preceding pages, wherever Vaccine Inoculation, or Inoculation of the Cow-pock, are introduced, the practice of conveying the Cow-pock from one human ſubject to another is implied.

CONCLUSION.

IT happens, from the imbecillity of human powers, that one individual will imagine, and point out in another, thoſe very defects which are moſt conſpicuous in himſelf; and hence it may appear, from the preceding pages, that the obſervation made by the authors of the Critical Review, "that greater efforts are often neceſſary "to preſerve than to gain a character," (vol. XXXVI. p. 103,) is not unworthy of their own contemplation.

Perſonal character, however, is not a fit ſubject for wanton inſult, or ridicule; whilſt the contumelious reference to Ixion's wheel is again more applicable to themſelves, than to an individual author; for the periphery of this wheel, is deſcribed as having been ſtudded with ſerpents, which certainly render it more peculiarly characteriſtic of Reviewers.

With reſpect to the motive of ſubmitting my preſent Apology to public notice, it is that of vindicating my own character, and of the friends immediately connected with this defence, againſt aſperſions which appeared to me equally unmerited and illiberal; and this I have endeavoured to do in a candid and diſpaſſionate manner, without inſinuating any reflections againſt my aſſailants, but ſuch as might neceſſarily reſult from arguments brought forward in ſelf-defence. If I ſhould have adopted their example, and admitted, even againſt themſelves, unbecoming reflections on private or public character, I would not heſitate to offer another apology for inadvertencies which might have eſcaped in a haſty compoſition; for, however ſeverely I may have been treated, I harbour no animoſity; but gratefully cheriſh the recollection of the various and invaluable inſtruction I have reaped from their pages, not one of which has eſcaped my peruſal. So far, indeed, am I from entertaining the moſt diſtant wiſh to leſſen their reputation, or the extenſive circulation of their Miſcellanies, that I ſhould rejoice to find them univerſally diſſiminated; not on account of pecuniary emolument, but of the wide intereſts of the community; for they cannot be ſtudied without moral information, nor followed without refinement of judgment and taſte. This has been my language in

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private ſocieties; and a little perſonal inſult ſhall not pique me ſo far as to render me unmindful of the public benefits and literary obligations which their labours have conferred.

I have long conſidered literary characters as great public benefactors; for, without books, what a dark chaſm would exiſtence preſent! The purſuits in Literature are various, as is the mind of man; and each department in ſcience may be cultivated with pleaſure and profit, ſuited to different diſpoſitions and temperaments. Some writers may excel in profound inveſtigations, whilſt others may uſefully purſue a more humble courſe. In my "Hints deſigned to promote "Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," I adopted the latter; which I profeſſedly declared in the Preface, in theſe words: "The humble "courſe I have choſen is, to exhibit examples of "beneficence, rather than of ſcience—thoſe "great and good characters who have been the "benefactors of mankind." (p. vii.)

If in this purſuit I had written one ſentence that could have diminiſhed the ſenſibility of the human heart, contracted the hand of Charity, perverted one moral or religious ſentiment, or leſſened private or public happineſs, I ſhould have ſilently bowed to merited cenſure.

ERRATA.

Page 14. l. 16. *after* bleſſings, *add,* of thouſands.
24. l. 20. *after* the, *add,* Monthly.
48. l. 24. *for* indeed, *read,* however.