

**The general state of medical and chirurgical practice exhibited; shewing them to be inadequate, ineffectual, absurd, and ridiculous ... And more rational ... methods of cure, by means of diet, simple medicines, etc., recommended. To which are added a great number of cases and cures / [James Graham].**

### **Contributors**

Graham, James, 1745-1794.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Printed and sold by Mr. Almon ... Mr. Becket ... and Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, 1779.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/thcjzyvg>

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T H E  
G E N E R A L S T A T E  
O F  
M e d i c a l a n d C h i r u r g i c a l P R A C T I C E ,  
E X H I B I T E D ;

*Shewing them to be*

Inadequate, Ineffectual, Absurd, and Ridiculous,

P A R T I C U L A R L Y I N

Consumptions, Asthmas, Nervous, Gouty, Bilious, Scorbutic, Scrophulous, Rheumatic, Venereal, Maniacal, and in many other Disorders, external as well as internal.

A N D

More rational, elegant, speedy, effectual, and lasting Methods of Cure recommended, by Means of Diet, and simple Medicines, rendered more active, by the irresistible Power of Aerial, Ætherial, Magnetic, Electric, and musical Effluvia and Influences.

I N W H I C H , P A R T I C U L A R L Y ,

The Errors and trifling Absurdities of what is called the *regular* London and Bath Medical Practice, and of the ridiculous Manner of using the celebrated and very salubrious Waters of Bath, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the German Spa, are pointed out :

And to the whole are added,

Near an hundred recent and remarkable Cases, cured by the above newly discovered and improved Means, after having baffled the Effects of the most powerful Medicines and Mineral Waters, and the Skill of many of the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons in Europe.

Among the above,

Are several Cures performed last Season at the German Spa, under the immediate Inspection, and certified by the Signatures Manual, of her Grace the Dutches of Devonshire—the Right Honourable Lord and Lady Spencer—Lady Clermont—his Serene Highness Frederic Prince of Hesse Cassel—the Duke de Coigny—the Marquis de Serent—and many other noble Personages.

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The S I X T H E D I T I O N .

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By J A M E S G R A H A M , M . D .  
Late of Bath, now of the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, London.

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L O N D O N :

Printed and sold by Mr. Almon, Piccadilly; Mr. Becket, Adelphi; and Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, Front of the Royal Exchange. 1779.



“ Εμοὶ δὲ τὸ μὲν τι τῶν μὴ εὐρημένων ἐξευρίσκειν, ὅ,  
πι, καὶ εὐρεθὲν κρέσσειν ἀνεξυρετου, ξυνέσιος δοκέει  
ἐπιθύμημά τε καὶ ἔργον εἶναι.

Hippocratis de Arte.

Scribant, alii, quibus ista mens est miracula ex  
audito, ego, quod hisce oculis, & qualicunque  
meo iudicio percepi vobis spectandum propono.

*Fac. Bontius.*

Rationalem quidem puto Medicinam esse debere ;  
instrui vero ab evidentibus causis. Celsus.



DEDICATION prefixed to the Fourth Edition,  
published at BATH.

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To Mrs. Catharine MACAULAY.

M A D A M !

**I**MRESSED with sentiments of the deepest and warmest gratitude, I have the honour of inscribing to you the fourth Edition of a Book, which has acquired not a little of its importance from the renowned name of MACAULAY!

WHEN I first published the valuable discoveries and improvements which I have made in the cure of diseases, the world smiled at me as a visionary projector, or contemned me as a boasting empiric. But happily for me, and thrice happy for the world, that the Pamphlet in which they were first announced to the Public had the honour of reaching your hand. For you, Madam, afflicted, at that time, with a complication of Maladies which the REGULAR practice of Physic could neither remove nor alleviate, had no sooner read it, than your comprehensive and most penetrating genius discovered, and your reason was at the same time convinced, that the methods I had explored, consisting of the grand principles and influences which pervading animate, support, and keep together the whole Universe of God! were at once powerful, safe, and rational.—Like that WISE and most illustrious Princess! CATHARINE THE GREAT!—The MAGNANIMOUS MISTRESS of the greatest empire on the Globe! who, on a late occasion, where the health and the lives of her subjects were concerned, was the first who in her own Sacred Person submitted to a *new* method of treating a very fatal disease; *you*, Madam! like her, was the first who had resolution to make trial of my aerial, ætherial, magnetic, and medico-electrical discoveries and improvements: Like HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, you succeeded; and like that ASTONISHING PRINCESS too, you have been pleased most cordially to recommend them, from your own happy experience, as safe and salutary—as most invaluable blessings to mankind; and you have already, Madam, the satisfaction to know, that almost as many lives have been preserved and made happy in Great-Britain, by means of these discoveries and improvements, as in Russia, by the salutary practice of inoculation for the Small-Pox.

To have had the honour of attending a Lady of your exalted——your *unique* character; and the supreme happiness of removing, under God, the complicated and obstinate



## D E D I C A T I O N

maladies your very delicate frame was afflicted with, will ever be esteemed by myself, and by the world, as one of the happiest and most honourable incidents of my life; and while I look up to you, Madam, as the fair foundation and grand pillar of my fame and fortune—hundreds encouraged by your example to partake of the same healing influences—emerging from pain and wretchedness, “shall arise up and call you blessed.”

I FEEL myself, Madam, under the greatest obligations for the honour of your friendship, and for the most flattering suffrage of your obliging letter, which is published in the following treatise, and I wish, were it only in words, to demonstrate the cordial sense I bear of the distinguish'd honour;—but a character like your's Madam! so strongly marked by learning and liberality, and so sweetly distinguished for philanthropy, and the most diffusive benevolence—can receive no lustre from my acknowledgments—no ornaments from my pen.

WHILE the world, Madam! is pouring out thanks to me from every quarter, for strengthening the hand that guides the first and most eloquent female pen in the universe—a pen that is constantly employed in the most noble, most generous, and most disinterested cause—justice compels me to declare, that to your judicious hints, and scientific regulation of my proceedings in your case—not a little of the merit of the extraordinary and most important cure is due. But while I mention this, it is but hinting at the universality of a genius and a judgment, which your contemporaries acknowledge, and which future ages, to the latest period of time, must admire.

BUT pardon me, Madam! while I thus faintly attempt to express with my pen, the warm feelings—the exuberant overflowings of my heart in thankfulness for your friendship—and in admiration of your virtues and abilities—I may incur your displeasure by wounding that modesty which is inseparable from true genius—that delicacy which gives additional lustre to even the most brilliant character.

I BEG leave, only, Madam! to embrace this opportunity of presenting to the Rev. Doctor WILSON, my most hearty acknowledgments. I rejoice that so good and so venerable a man has experienced, so sensibly, and in so dangerous a case, the happiest effects from my important discoveries; and I acknowledge the advantages I have received from his respectable patronage of my peculiar art.

Thus restored to an admiring world, and enjoying exquisitely and rationally the pleasures that are annexed to



## DEDICATION.

good health, deserved fame, and ample fortune; go on Great Lady! in the arduous and honourable sphere that an indulgent Providence hath enabled you to shine in; and late—very late, may you chearfully resign the unsatisfactory possession of sublunary honours, for the eternal enjoyment of celestial Glory!!!

I have the honour,

Renowned Madam!

Of remaining the most obedient,

Most obliged, and most devoted

Of your Servants,

{ BATH,  
Jan. 1, 1778. }

JAMES GRAHAM.

\* \* Mrs. Macaulay has lately married Dr. Graham's only brother. At writing the above Dedication, Dr. G. little expected the high honour and happiness of so near an alliance with so great and so amiable a character.



On reading the Letter from Mrs. CATHARINE  
MACAULAY, the celebrated Historian, inserted  
in the following Treatise.

W I T H penfive step, and humid eye,  
Her bosom charg'd with many a sigh,  
Before APOLLO's throne,  
'Th' HISTORIC MUSE reclin'd her head,  
Her supplicating hands she spread,  
And made her sorrows known.  
“ Great patron of the healing art,  
O chear this fond, forboding heart,  
And let these tears be dry ;  
They for my dearest fav'rite flow,---  
O ward from her the fatal blow,  
That bids MACAULAY die?  
Long in her tender frame unseen,  
The slow-progressive foe has been.  
And now my fears presage ;  
Too soon that pen shall uselefs be,  
Fair Cath'rine had from *truth* and *me*,  
To fill th' immortal page.  
Say not, these fears are mine, in vain,  
For ah! behold in yonder fane\*  
The marble tomb arise;  
Alas! the monumental bust,  
And tribute to her fame, though just,  
Are horror to mine eyes;  
O! is there not some potent charm,  
The cruel spoiler to disarm,  
That health again may bloom ?

\* Alluding to a fine marble statue of Mrs. Macaulay,  
lately erected in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, behind the  
Mansion-house, London.

May

May not the muse dismiss her fears,  
And see, her fav'rite's added years  
Still disappoint the tomb."  
"Thou shalt," th' indulgent God reply'd,  
"Dear maid, let all thy tears be dry'd,  
Cath'rine shall yet be thine;  
Her hand shall reassume the quill,  
And bid the faithful record still  
Along thy pages shine.  
To stop the ravage of the foe,  
My GRAHAM instantly shall go,  
And set thy fav'rite free;  
No more let sorrow fill thine eye,  
On GRAHAM's skill secure rely,  
FOR HE WAS TAUGHT BY ME."  
"O how," (the Muse enraptur'd cries,  
With transport beaming from her eyes)  
"Shall I reward him then."  
"His great reward," APOLLO said,  
"Shall be the thanks, my dearest maid,  
From GREAT MACAULAY's pen."

MARLBOROUGH,  
Nov. 25th, 1777.

J. H.



## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

**D**R. GRAHAM begs leave to assure the Public, that he never did, nor ever will, take the liberty of mentioning the name, residence, or disease of any of his patients, unless they desire it, or give him their entire consent. He, therefore, desires to apologize for presuming to give short histories of several cases which he has had no formal authority to do: And as he has not mentioned either the names of his patients, or cases where the nicest delicacy could be hurt, he depends for forgiveness on their good nature, goodness, and candour. As almost all those he has taken the liberty to mention, have paid him for his services in the genteelst and most liberal manner, nothing could have induced him to have mentioned the cases, even in the respectful manner he has done, but considering them as extraordinary in themselves, and, as incontrovertible facts, necessary to demonstrate and support a new mode of practice; and to encourage others, labouring under similar complaints, to apply where ALONE perhaps it is possible for them to find a cure. Those persons whom it may concern will be referred by Dr. Graham to the Ladies and Gentlemen themselves, who, he doubts not, will have the goodness to do him the justice and the honour of giving full satisfaction to every serious and respectful enquirer.

\* \* \* It is needless to mention that the Cases and Cures, hereunto annexed, are selected from a prodigious number of similar ones. Indeed, had full histories of every cure which he has performed since the commencement of this improved practice been given, it would have required, at least, ten large volumes to contain them.



# GENERAL RULES, &c.

FOR THE

## INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

FOR various reasons, particularly to prevent mistakes, abuse, sophistication, or misapplication, I have made it an invariable rule, to keep a large Medicinal Cabinet, an Apothecary, and a Chymical Operator in my own house, and we are within two minutes walk of Covent-Garden, which is the greatest and most valuable magazine of medicines in Great Britain; for although the folly of man estimates things by their scarcity and high prices, yet God hath in his infinite wisdom and goodness, made the most useful and most salutary things the cheapest, and the most plentiful. In every case, internal and external, I exhibit my own medicines, and have every application made if possible with my own hand, or under my own eye. Indeed, they are of so curious and important a nature, as scarcely to permit, were I so inclined, of a deviation from that rule. By these means alone, can I answer for their safety and good effects.

As to my terms, they are regulated by the rank and abilities of the patient, the nature of the case, and the degree of relief that can be afforded. A fee at the first consultation, either at home or abroad, is taken as by other Physicians. When sent for into the country I expect one guinea *per* mile, whatever may be the distance. Those who chuse it, may pay as they go on, or make the usual compliment each time they attend or are attended. In ACUTE cases, of great danger, such as Fevers, putrid sore Throats and fevers, Gout in the Head or Stomach, Strokes of the Apoplexy or Palsy, Inflammations of the Bowels, total Suppressions of Urine, Mortifications, &c. I mention at first sight to the patient, or to his friends if they desire it, the whole expence that will attend my services. In dreadful CHRONIC cases, when the disease hath been of long standing, and the patient extremely reduced, or in great agonies, such as the Stone and Gravel, the Asthma, Jaundice, dropsy, palsy, confirmed Venereal cases, the Leprosy, King's-Evil, Cancer, &c. &c. it is usual for me, for a *certain* moderate sum, to take the patient under my care for about a week; if, at the expiration of that time, I see a probability of a cure, and the patient too finds my medicines and applications agree with him, producing the desired effects, I then stipulate a sum, for which I will do every thing in my power  
even



to perform a perfect and a lasting cure. But, be it known and remembered, that I NEVER, like Quack Empirics, even in the most trifling case, PROMISE A CURE; though duty, honour, medical character, and inclination, will induce me to exert my best abilities to serve, upon every occasion, all those who honour me with their confidence.

The poorer sort of Trades-people, mechanics, &c. who cannot afford to give fees for advice, may, (*every day of the year, between the hours of six and nine in the morning; and six and nine in the evening*) have advice, and all necessary electrical, aërial, athermal, magnetic and musical operations and influences, *gratis*, paying only for their medicines. Poor sick persons recommended by individuals, or paid for by subscriptions of the nobility and gentry, are cured upon the very lowest terms. Those who chuse it may be simply electrified in the most tender, judicious, and effectual manner, under the immediate inspection, or according to the directions of their own Physician or Surgeon, at the easiest expence. Ladies or Gentlemen may subscribe by the year, and send any number of their servants or poor persons to be electrified according to their own directions, or to my judgment.

Genteel persons, whose cases are very bad, and which require very particular attention, are lodged in my own spacious and airy house, or in the commodious apartments that lately have been fitted up in the Adelphi.

To prevent accidents and stoppages, Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to order their coachmen to enter the Terrace Eastward, by Adam Street, and to go out Westward by Robert Street; my house is in the center of the Royal Terrace.

No one, even Persons of the first rank (Royalty excepted) need expect to be attended at their own houses; unless confined by severe illness, or extreme weakness; and those who honour me with the care of their health, are requested, when at my house, to consider, that the great multiplicity and very complex nature of my business, in this great system of healing, renders it impossible for me to pay that respectful attention to ANY ONE, which a deep sense of duty prompts, and which my inclinations most cordially lead me to. In cases of great danger, I will chearfully attend even the poorest person at their own houses in any part of London or Westminster.

—Having *many* rooms of business to attend, and having myself every medicine, application, and operation to prepare, apply, inspect or perform, my presence cannot therefore be expected to be long in any ONE of them; and it is hoped



hoped that the nobility and gentry in the middle of the day, will continue not to take offence, by submitting to be spoken with and attended to in rotation, according to their priority of arrival. The lower classes of people, mornings and evenings, have ever most readily complied with this impartial and expeditious mode. Notwithstanding these, and every method that experience has suggested, and the very great fatigue I undergo, by devoting my whole time to business, I am sorry to find that great numbers are forced to go away daily, without being attended to; it is some consolation, however, to the public, as well as to myself, to hear that some, who, after waiting hours, went away without either advice or medicines, were, nevertheless, considerably relieved; and some are said to have been perfectly cured. At first, I considered these reports as untrue and nonsensical; or at most, as proofs of the astonishing power of the imagination; till, reflecting on the matter, I am now of opinion, that there may be some just foundation for them. For what may not the effluvia of the richest balmy medicines, and the most precious and most subtil chymical essences do?—What may not the divinely harmonious musical modulations and influences—with a lively imagination, perform?—Or is it surprising, that, spasmodic irritations—nervous weaknesses and relaxations—colds—asthmatic complaints, and many cases of obstruction or suppression, should give way to the above, especially when joined to the important circumstance of breathing for hours an atmosphere highly and richly charged with electric and ætherial principles? This leads me to regret that it is not possible for every lady and gentleman of fortune and fashion, who value their health, and whose lives are a blessing to the world, to walk about for an hour in my principal rooms—after having thoughtlessly or unfortunately spent several hours in over-heated, and crowded places, either public or private; breathing poisonous air, reeking from diseased lungs, and exhaling from corrupted bodies. The air of my great rooms, (sacred to health) would effectually purify and cleanse their lungs;—open infarctions or little pursey obstructions—prevent infectious and all dangerous disorders—removing lassitude, weariness and dejection, and bracing up and invigorating the whole nervous system. I may, some time or another, perhaps, publish to the world, an Ætherial essence, saturated with the electric fluid, and condensed by magnetic and nitrous icy influences, which effectually answers the above valuable and desirable purposes, by being drawn with the air into the lungs, thro' the mouth or nostrils.

The



The above considerations being attended to, I hope that the reasons which make me decline visiting patients at their own houses, except in cases of the greatest danger, are obvious and satisfactory; and that the ceremony of sending compliments of enquiry to the houses of my patients, or friends, will be dispensed with.

I beg leave, moreover, to suggest, that humanity will induce both Ladies and Gentlemen to stay in my *rooms of business* as short a time as the nature of their respective friends, cases may require.

\* \* \* The friends of persons apparently dead by fits, or by any violent or unnatural death, such as strangulation, drowning, or suffocation, immediately bringing them to me, or sending for me, will be put to no sort of expence whatever, unless where my endeavours prove successful; and then the abilities or generosity of the person, shall regulate the gratuity.



## G E N E R A L S T A T E, &amp;c.

**A**BOUT twelve years ago I relinquished in a great measure, the *general* practice of Physic, to which I had been regularly educated in the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, and confined my studies and practice to the disorders of those most delicate and most intricate organs the Eye and the Ear.—I had not long attended to these subjects, before I found it necessary to step out of the old and narrow track, and, regardless of vague and conjectural hypotheses, I ventured to mount, as it were, on the shoulders of modern improvements, and to look round, in the ample field of Science, for those important paths which lead to the perfection of the art; upon new and rational principles, deducing *lenient and more effectual* methods of cure, now improved and confirmed by a long course of the most extensive and most successful practice.\*

Happy in having, by much study, experience, and observation, contributed so considerably to the improvement of the practice in the distempers of the organs of seeing and hearing—these two most precious senses!—I began to consider, with compassion and astonishment, that notwithstanding the boasted advances which, in every branch of natural science, had been made since the commencement of the present century, the cure of diseases in general, those especially of the most dangerous kind, had received so few real improvements. Fashions, indeed have changed, but the Healing Art hath gained little by the alteration. Anatomy, it is true, hath amazingly improved our knowledge of the structure of the human body; Pathology and Nosology have been cultivated with no small degree of success, have thrown considerable light on the true nature of diseases, and have vied with natural history in just and methodical arrangements; Chemistry hath furnished us with numberless new and powerful medicines; and Pharmacy hath been reduced to the utmost elegance,—and

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\* See a Pamphlet intitled; “The present State of Practice in Diseases of the Eye and Ear, considered,” &c.—To be had as above, containing near 150 remarkable Cases and CURES of blind and deaf persons——[This Pamphlet is translated into the French and German languages and may be had at the principal Booksellers.]



improved to the MOST LUCRATIVE degree. Yet, still, some of the most frequent and most dangerous disorders continued to elude every effort of the most consummate medical skill.—Consumptions were generally found to be incurable,——Asthmas have baffled the most experienced practitioners,—Nervous disorders are seldom perfectly subdued,——and the Gout still deserves the humiliating appellation of the *Opprobrium Medicorum*—the reproach of Physicians, and the disgrace of the Healing Art\*. All this, on a superficial view, appears unaccountable; but on a nearer inspection, the whole mystery will vanish. The medical profession, like every other, hath always consisted, and always will consist, of men of various degrees of ability; who may be considered, without much violation of truth, as constituting two very different and opposite classes, the men of genius, and the men of no genius. Of the latter, as possessing nothing, nothing could be expected; without genius or abilities, they are indebted to the other class for the share of wretched medical parade which they possess,—happy, if they are but capable of receiving and retaining the little that is taught in some fashionable system of Physiology, or

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\* Here I think, the reproach ought rather to be cast on the Patients than on the physicians; for all, alas! that the most skilful physician and the best medicines can do in the prevention or cure of diseases, especially in the Gout, is very little when compared to the friendly and all-blessing influences of simple food and drink, strictly abstemious temperance,—constant bustling in the open air,—frequently bathing the whole body and limbs, especially the private parts, in pure tepid or cold water,—and of invariable regularity and moderation in every thing.

Thus instead of being burnt to death by an inflammatory, or dissolved by a putrid Fever at twenty five;—instead of being felled in a moment by an apoplexy, or expiring on the rack by many other disorders at forty;—instead of tottering, decrepid and tormented on the verge of the grave at the age of sixty years, by luxury and all manner of voluptuous indulgencies!—men of even an ordinary constitution, would enjoy every rational and even every sensual pleasure with an healthy relish— with exquisitely charming poignancy for at least an hundred years,—and after they had attained with peace, satisfaction and honour, to the utmost limits of human existence,—their whole life seeming but one summer's day, they would with chearful resignation slide gently down the hill of life, under the serene and lucid influence of its evening sky!

ridiculously



ridiculously absurd practice of physick,——they deal it out unimproved,——without addition, and fortunately for their patients, if without fatal blunders, in the common routine of practice:——but from the former, more might be reasonably hoped for. From men of real genius, improved with every species of useful and elegant learning, men who have been deemed at once the lights and ornaments of their profession, we might naturally have expected a rich harvest of new discoveries and improvements in the Cure of diseases; but such expectations have, in almost every instance, and in every age and country, been grievously disappointed.——The harvest hath often indeed been rich in pecuniary and honorary emoluments,——but the sick and diseased have received but small proportional benefit:——it hath been rich, too, very rich, in theory; but poor, very poor, in the practical application of it. Indeed the tinsel glitter of fine spun theory, or favourite hypotheses (which prevails wherever medicine hath been taught) so dazzles, flatters, and charms human vanity and folly, that so far from contributing to the certain and speedy cure of diseases, it hath, in every age, proved the bane and disgrace of the Healing Art.

SUCH, alas! is the infatuation of genius,—such are the allurements of a lively, sublime, and creative imagination,—that while busy in searching into the great mysteries of nature, and of nature's laws,—they have attended too little to the practical application of their important discoveries—to the uses of life, and the cure of diseases. In short, they have seemed to enrich, while they only made intricate, the science of medicine adding no great deal to the art:—like architects of more genius than judgment, they have attended so much to the beauty and elegance of the building, as utterly to neglect the more important matters of convenience and real use. For these reasons, and because of religious darkness and superstitions, added to perverseness, and an obstinate and ridiculous attachment to the doctrines of the ancients, the art of healing, since the creation of the world to the present hour, hath made but slow and very inconsiderable advances towards perfection. Practitioners of the former sort are incapable of improving it; and the latter have either too much neglected it, or have wanted spirit sufficient to attempt it by stepping out of what is called the regular way. No wonder, therefore, that the diseases abovementioned continued to baffle the endeavours of the most skillful, and that, though much have been written about the nature and causes of Consumptions, Asthmas, the Gout, Nervous, and indeed every other disorder,——they are yet, in the



common, or as it is termed the *regular* practice, always found tedious and obstinate, and for the most part incurable. Shocked and impatient at the obstinacy and pusillanimity of my *quondam* masters and brethren, attending to the causes of their ill success, and cautiously avoiding the rocks on which they unhappily split,—I flatter myself I have been able to make more real and valuable discoveries and improvements in the art of curing diseases, those especially the most dangerous and most obstinate, than any other man whatever, in any age or nation. This will appear incontestably obvious, from the very extraordinary cases and cures formerly published, authenticated by persons of the first fashion and veracity, and by the great number hereunto annexed,—attested by the hand-writing of some of the principal nobility in Europe. I had long observed, that the medicines and means, employed for the cure of diseases, were generally trifling, frequently nauseous and inefficacious, and very often, not only totally inadequate to every idea of a rational or radical cure, but likewise extremely detrimental: That greasy, oily, and what are improperly called balsamic medicines, so frequently prescribed in consumptive and asthmatic cases, served only to load the stomach, pall the appetite, deprive the body of its due nourishment, and waste its strength, without contributing a single mite, in any respect, towards their relief: that hot, acrid, and stimulating resinous gums and balsams so much in use; rum or brandy mixed with milk; wines, fermented liquors, animal jellies, violent exercise, and riding on horse-back, which have been thought capable of doing miracles; and several other matters, are little better than actual poisons in most disorders of the lungs: that fiery, spiritous liquors, and heating wines and medicines, so universally recommended, are exceedingly pernicious in the gout; and that the whole tribe of nauseous fœtid medicines, commonly esteemed specifics in disorders of the nerves, are inelegant, inefficacious,—and, by destroying the appetite and injuring the digestive faculties, often prove fatally pernicious:—and that, notwithstanding the great improvements lately made in almost every branch of Surgery, Cancers are universally allowed to be incurable, except in the first stage, by the knife; and in a word, that the treatment of sores and ulcers, especially those of the scrophulous kind, or of any long standing, is always tedious, and generally, at best, unsuccessful. These reflections led me to consider, whether it were not possible, either by a happy application of what was already known, but by some strange oversight or supineness, not yet applied to the important medical purposes which they were



were capable of answering——or by *new* investigations and discoveries, to invent some easy, elegant, and efficacious remedies for the radical cure of these, and of most other disorders to which the human body is liable;——and I have been so happy, in the course of my inquiries, as to discover certain arrangements of regimen and of diet; certain herbs, medicinal simples, and subtil chemical essences,—rendered more active and penetrating\*, by means of aerial, ætherial,—magnetic, musical, and electric forces, and influences, which, when properly combined, and exhibited at certain times, and in proper quantities, are possessed of such extraordinary deobstruent, cleansing, renovating, nourishing, invigorating, antiseptic, anodyne, antispasmodic and cordial powers,——as scarcely ever to fail of affording great and instantaneous relief,——immediately stopping the progress, and generally curing in the very worst stages of the most dangerous and most obstinate diseases: in one word, the discoveries and improvements I have had the honour and the happiness of making, are, without exception, the most curious, and the most important that ever enriched the science of medicine,——or dignified the healing art.

Of the whimsical, absurd, and superstitious practice of most physicians and surgeons among the ancients, it were losing time to discourse; but of the present trifling and irrational state of medical practice, I cannot exhibit a more ludicrous, or rather a more lamentable picture, than by shewing how matters are conducted for the cure of diseases in this the capital of the British empire—and in using the

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\* Many people think that all my cures are made by electricity, &c. This is by no means the case; for altho' I have the largest, most curious, and most magnificent medico-electrical, &c. apparatus on the face of the whole earth, *without exception*, yet some of the greatest cures I have had the happiness under God of performing, were done by regimen, medicines, and applications alone, without the least assistance of electricity, &c.—as many hundreds of my patients can attest. Indeed, full and judicious descriptions of cases are daily sent to me from most parts of the three kingdoms, as well as from various other parts of Europe, to which I give the fullest satisfaction in writing, and send such medicines and directions, as I frequently have the satisfaction and honour of hearing effectually cures the most obstinate and most dangerous maladies.



powerful and very salubrious waters of Bath in England, and in Germany of those of Aix-la-Chapelle, and Spa.

Great is the number of people, who from most parts of the world, resort to *Bath*, for the recovery of health; and much greater are the numbers that croud thither from various other motives. It is a melancholy assertion, but I believe a true one, that as many persons who come here well, die, or go away in a bad state of health, as there are of diseased who receive perfect cures. The former is owing, in my opinion, to the constant racket of amusements and dissipation;—to the crouds which are crammed up for many hours every night, in over-heated rooms, both public and private\*;—and above all, to frequent and fatiguing dancing in that poisoned air. Need I mention, moreover the fatal effects of tea, coffee, hot water, and hot—clayey—heavy indigestible bread, drenched with oiled butter in the morning, with poisonous wine at dinner; and soured with apathy, chagrine, and low spirits at night.—Need I add too, the ridiculous and often fatal (at least for progeny) tight lacing of the ladies of the *Ton*; and the *enervating*,—*exhausting indulgencies*, and late hours, of both men and women of fashion!

That so many leave *Bath* in the same, or in a worse state of health than that they were in on their arrival, is to be ascribed, not to want of efficacy in the waters, but to the obstinacy and ignorance of the Medical Herd†.——

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\* I have often in that city, seen six or eight hundred people in one room, and at one of Mr. Dawson's balls, in 1778, there were actually above one thousand; with six large fires, and five superb chandeliers, blazing with two hundred candles; with one small door open, and before that door, a large screen! They ought to have had if possible, machinery to have raised the roof and ceiling a dozen feet from the tops of the walls;—or at least have put out the fires, opened both the doors, and sprinkled a gallon of æther about the room in the course of the evening. How many beautiful-blooming young ladies, and handsome young men, who have gone or been sent to that market, have I seen die, by whirling thoughtlessly for a few months, in that giddy vortex, even in the few years I have been acquainted with that charming place.

† When cattle are out of the way, it is very difficult to get them into the right path; but when the leader jumps in, the rest soon follow. I wish that the president of some Royal College of Physicians, would search after, and adopt more rational methods of treating diseases,—we might then hope that it might become universal.

I think



A sick man comes to *Bath* for the recovery of his health:—by the journey, by change of air, and of the scenes of life, together with his *own* prudence, and the natural *undirected* use of those excellent waters, he is restored.

Another comes; his disease is more obstinate, or he is not so fortunate: he languishes on, or grows worse thro' the ignorance, or perhaps knavery of those about him; or, in consequence of using the waters which are in his case highly improper. But, what's to be done! he is at *Bath*—he finds no relief from his physicians prescriptions—he has consulted three of them—all eminent *in their way*;—his apothecary, too, is an exceeding good sort of a good-natured man—and as he is at *Bath*, why it was natural for him to try the waters.——

Well. A *third* miserable object arrives;—a debauched—debilitated Nobleman!—no, a well-fed rich Citizen:—he is beset and stunned the moment he arrives, with a dozen fiddles, *base*-viols and great Bells \*—the Doctor is sent for:—“the Doctor is very busy; he is engaged at present (*at Cards*) but will wait on you as soon as possible.” He arrives. I am very bad, Doctor, very ill indeed! extreme weakness,——and excruciating pain!——but here is a letter from my good friend Dr. ——, of London †.——It will inform you better than I can tell you——of my——my deplorable, my wretched situation.”——

Now, this happens to be really a case in which bathing and drinking those Divine Waters, *properly*, without any

I think it but justice here to declare, that, I have the most cordial friendship and esteem for very many Gentlemen in the practice of physic and surgery. I believe that the generality of medical men in the world are worthy respectable characters, and good citizens. It is against their manner of treating diseases in general, that I thus harshly inveigh, and by no means against the Gentlemen themselves,——for I do not recollect that I have the smallest personal enmity against any individual whatever, in either the medical or chirurgical department.

\* Alluding to an impertinent and ridiculous custom at Bath.

† The deluded patient fancies that the Bath Doctor is more skilful than *Æsculapius* himself, because he tells him all his complaints before he has opened the letter or asked him one question; little dreaming that his London brother had wrote to the physician he had recommended him to at Bath, both his case, and his circumstances, three posts before the miserable patient arrived.

medical



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" in ten minutes :—The Doctor orders you *not* to stay in  
 " *no* longer."—Pray, stop a few minutes, says the Pa-  
 tient,—its *so* comfortable.—I feel *so* easy—" Come, come,  
 " Sir, you must rise,"—(that is, get out of the Bath)—  
 " its two minutes more than your time ;"—Well to be  
 sure the Doctor knows best what's proper.—(His *own*  
*feelings*, and the loud, the importunate calls of Nature are  
 nothing).—The unfortunate patient goes on in this man-  
 ner for some weeks bathing twice a week ; or, if the Doc-  
 tor is very bold, or the patient resolute, thrice a week, and  
 for even twenty minutes each time ;—he is no better.  
 How is it possible ? The good effects of the little water he  
 drinks, are counteracted by the medicines, food, or wine, he  
 swallows at home, or the drops he mixes with it at the bar  
 of the Pump-Room : then crammed into a black box\*, the  
 shape nearly, and size of the case of a thorough bass viol,  
 —he is smothered in that, and in the hot blankets, till  
 he is put into a hot bed, where he is to sweat out every  
 drop of the genial moisture his pores had sucked in.—  
 He rises in a few hours, almost dead with suffocation, fa-  
 tigue, and fever ;—nor must he stir out that day, for he  
 is told, that the cool air would kill him.

Now this same unfortunate man ought perhaps to have  
 begun to drink the waters, and to have bathed, the mo-  
 ment he arrived in town.—Medicines were unnecessary ;  
 or perhaps hurtful :—He ought to have drank daily  
 one, or two, or three quarts of the water, warm, sweet,  
 and unadulterated from the kind breast of nature—and in  
 the moderately tepid bath daily—in her soft lap, he  
 ought to have been solaced and cherished for several hours.  
 Meanwhile the cool air, moderate exercise, and a prudent  
 attention to diet, &c. would have restored the unfortunate  
 sufferer to health and its concomitant blessings. Instead of  
 that, he falls a victim to disease, ignorance and obstinacy  
 —to mention nothing worse ;—or languishing a few months,  
 he returns home, or goes—from whence he shall never—  
 never return !

Many cures have I compleated, which the regular Me-  
 dical Tribe had in vain attempted to perform. Sometimes  
 with my peculiar methods, and medicines alone ; at other  
 times, without any other assistance than the powerful and  
 very salubrious waters of that charming place.—But in  
 those cases, the patients drank daily, perhaps, two quarts  
 of the water ; and bathed in it for two, three, or four  
 hours at one time.—Indeed, in the cure of *some diseases*,  
 my patients have lived the half of their time in a milky

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\* See that excellent satire, The New Bath (poetical)  
 Guide, published in 1766.



tepid bath of common pure water, milk and water, bran and water, or water impregnated with the common aromatic herbs,

A Patient, a cripple, totally helpless, whom I cured so as to walk about the city in a month, without crutches, after he had been turned out of the BATH HOSPITAL as altogether incurable, nay, in a worse state of health than when he went in (in consequence of being confined *there* eight long painful months.) This man, on being told by a guide, that staying in the bath for three or four hours would certainly kill him; that it was totally unprecedented, except by Dr. Graham's patients; ---was answered, why does it not kill you, who stay in the bath four or five hours every day, for many years?—The guide answered not a word. I was told one day, while in the bath myself, by a woman guide, that she had had many children since she became a guide, and that she continued her business in the Baths, as usual, through the whole course, and to the last hour of her pregnancy.

I cannot help, in this place, regretting, that the corporation of Bath, so attentive on most occasions to every thing that can embellish the town, or administer to the accommodation and pleasure of the company that resort to it; should have been so long inattentive to, or unacquainted, with what would contribute not a little to the health, ease, and comfort of those who bathe. For a single guinea or two, the baths might be made infinitely more agreeable and useful. There are seats, 'tis true, for people to sit on, and rings for them to hold by;—but there ought to be seats and rings of different heights and sizes:—or such things to hold by as are found in the insides of coaches or chaises.—These holds and seats of different heights, are more especially wanting about that temple-like building in the centre of the King's bath, usually called the kitchen and parlour.

But, above all things, there ought to be in all the Baths, wooden poles, the length and thickness of the handle of a mop or besom, about six feet high, which would not only be a proper support for invalids; but likewise administer the most refreshing cordial, enabling them to stay in the bath much longer, and with more comfort, than they could otherwise: I mean, by affording a support for the hands out of THE WATER:—for, it is astonishing and incredible to those who have not experienced it, what a comfort and refreshment it is to a person in the bath to hold their hands up in the open air:—inasmuch, that were it not for *this* circumstance alone, I am certain the Guides could not follow that business long,—they would soon die, or live in a sickly debilitated state. For this reason, every body may observe,



observe, that the Guides, taught—nay compelled by nature, have all of them, their hands almost constantly *out* of the water.—Besides, with such an assistance, the sick would have less occasion for the attendance of the Guides; who, to those who are peevish through disease, or who stay long in the bath, are unkind, and too often cruelly and impertinently rude and disobliging.

I will now proceed to exhibit a few specimens of the present established and improved state of medical practice in London. Some time since, I enquired (of a near relation of my own, a Physician of learning and eminence) what was the newest and most approved book on the Practice?—he told me “Elements of the Practice of Physic.”—I sent for the book, and I find it is written by a Gentleman who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London—Physician to a very great Hospital, and Professor or Teacher of the Practice of Physic in London. The book is of the *third edition*:—and, moreover, *corrected*. I shall not trouble my reader with the whole method and means of cure recommended. I take the liberty to transcribe only the principal medicines.

In the INFLAMMATORY FEVER, the Author very judiciously orders bleeding, and the *belly* to be kept open—but the principal, or almost, the only medicine he prescribes is Alexiterial Water, one ounce and a half, Salt Petre, from one to two scruples, a scruple of an Alkaline Salt saturated with lemon juice, or instead of the two last, half an ounce of Minderus’s spirit—and to the whole is to be added a quarter of an ounce of the syrup of lemons.—This draught is directed to be repeated every four, or six hours. Now this formal though by no means formidable prescription, is, perhaps, for a man of thirty-five years of age, six feet high, weighing two or three hundred pounds weight, with rigid fibres and dense blood; eating daily, for several years, perhaps two or three pounds of animal food, drinking as much malt liquor—and as much poisonous wine. What, in the name of wonder! could the above do for him, were his blood and body cool and temperate? What—what in the name of common sense! can it do for him in a burning inflammatory fever?—what, could such a draught, in such a case, do for a delicate female child? One ounce and a half, not of common water, but of a water rather heating, a *scruple* or two of a very innocent salt—a *scruple* of Alkaline Salt saturated, that is, made neutral, neither one thing or another, with about a spoonful of lemon juice (if Spirit of Minderus is chosen, it is of the same quality, and in that quantity, a chip in the porridge) and lastly, to the whole



is to be added a tea-spoonful of sugar, and a tea-spoonful of lemon juice. Now, rather than the above learned, scientific, regular, approved composition! I would recommend, instead of the ounce and a half of nonsensical or hurtful water, instead of the scruple or two of saltpetre, the neutral trifle, the tea spoonful of lemon juice, and the tea spoonful of sugar. I would, I say, rather order the following to be placed in the patient's room, letting nature play the apothecary, or rather the nurse, mixing in such a manner, in such proportions, and administering in such quantities, as she calls for, and finds serviceable; viz. pure cold water, chicken water, or barley water, of each three gallons—honey, fine raw sugar, and currant jelly, of each half a dozen pounds—lemons, sweet oranges, and ripe apples, of each a large basket——an instrument for exhibiting, if necessary, half a score glysters of milk-warm water, or weak chicken broth; a basket, too, of biscuit, a loaf of good bread; and, lastly, in the closet, (in case they might at any time be thought proper) a bottle of genuine rum, another of French Brandy, and another of generous wine, the key of which to be kept by a tipling nurse, a careful mother, or a maiden aunt. In the room too there ought to be a good fire, but the doors and windows, almost always open.

In the above, I insist upon it, there is a complete apothecaries shop, and a sufficient kitchen, and those too, of the most effectual and most friendly kind, for the purposes of curing an inflammatory fever; and, if you add a good lancet, a large tepid bath, clear cool air, a penny worth of opium, and a pillow slip full of chamomile, elder, and marshmallow flowers, for the cure of perhaps every inflammatory disorder.

In the same book, written by the self same learned *regular* physician, the first medicine that appears for the cure of the plague, is a vomit, composed of, from six to twelve grains of the common ipecacuanha powder, and from one to three grains of emetic tartar.——The patient infected with the plague is to wait, it seems, till nine o'clock at night before he takes it.——After the operation of this *regular* prescription, the Doctor directs the patient with the plague to be *laid in cotton or flannel*, it is not mentioned where he is to be *laid*, nor to what *parts* the cotton or flannel is to be applied; *his head*, however, is ordered to be *bound round*; and when warm, the following draught is to be given to the man actually infected with the plague, viz. of common mint water, or weak cinnamon water, or simple alexiterial water, one ounce and a half, of laudanum from ten to twenty-five drops; or, in its room, from one dram and a half of the syrup of poppies, to six drams; spiri-  
tuous



trous mint, nutmeg, or cinnamon water, two tea spoonfuls of any one of them, and two tea spoonfuls of the syrup of mulberries:—what a charming powerful draught! and perfectly regular!—it fills exactly a two ounce vial. “If, a sweat *can* be raised by these means,”—viz. by the vomit—the patient being laid (dry I presume) in cotton or flannel, with *his head bound round*, and by the elegant anodyne febrifuge alexipharmic draught, the sweat by the Doctor’s express orders, “is to be kept up by *relaxing medicines*.”——By the bye, the plague is a disease in which the whole system is relaxed, broken down, and dissolved into an highly putrid, watery, acrid, nay, corrosive gore. “Take of tartar emetic,” says he, “from the *fourth part of a grain*, to one grain, white sugar *ten grains*, to be mixed and taken every four or six hours, with a draught still more simple than that above mentioned.” The man, sick of the PLAGUE, is to drink copiously of any warm *watery* fluid. IF, by this means, the fever should be carried off, the following medicine may be made use of, to prevent a relapse—viz. from half a dram to one dram of the peruvian bark to be taken every four or six hours.

Now the above method for the cure of the PLAGUE is too striking to need any comment. The circumstance that diverts me most, is, for a Patient in disease that ravages and darts death through every part of the whole system, as fast, almost, as the rays of light are darted from the sun, to wait till the clock strikes nine, before he takes the harmless,—the gentle vomit—No. it is not harmless; for it would disturb the humours without evacuating them.——In the next place I am delighted with the notion of laying the patient in cotton or flannel, and with the idea of binding up his brains; I am pleased too, with the two teaspoonfuls of mint, or nutmeg, or cinnamon water, with the teaspoonful of white sugar, and above all, I am charmed with the notion of the juice of *half* a mulberry!——But, I beg pardon: it is strictly regular and methodical.——We have a thousand precedents for our practice from Hippocrates’s time, or even from Adam’s to this hour; and what is still more, we have the authority of all the Royal Colleges of Physicians on the face of the globe. Besides, if we did not prescribe in this way, we should disoblige the Apothecaries—they would not call us in——their window bottles of fiddle-faddle, and blue water, would be full, their boxes and pockets empty.—No. It would never do!—But I beg pardon once more:—

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the true and settled theory \* of the disease;——the established and most rational “*Methodus Medendi*”——the Physiology——the Pathology——the Nosology——the backside-ology——the Fiddlestick-ology——all——all justify and require this mode of treatment.

Well, if a sweat can be raised, “it is to be kept up with *relaxing* medicines;” and this *blackest* and worse than hydra-headed monster of a disease being allowed to ravage by this time for many hours, or perhaps days, we are to combat him with——what!——Why with a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic, and ten grains of *white* sugar, and *every six*

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\* I am extremely sensible of the necessity and usefulness of a rational and well grounded Theory in Medicine as well as in all the other branches of Philosophy and science; but in every university and medical school that I know of in the world, there is nothing taught or insisted on but Theory--theory---theory: all is the most rational---the most beautiful---but at the same time, the most useless Theory; and when the young doctors leave them, they fancy (*I speak from experience*) nay are persuaded, that they can cure any disease which can possibly happen; but when either they, or the generality of even the Professors themselves, their masters, come to encounter any violent or confirmed disease, they are astonished to find that it does not give way to the regular-approved method in which they have treated it. The case is plainly so and so; and they have regularly followed the 1st 2d and 3d indications of cure, and yet the disease increases,—and the Patient sinks! The *diagnostics* were clear; how, then, can we be so miserably mistaken in the *prognostics* we had so reasonably form'd---and so fairly deduced? Why it is because they have attended too little to the practical application of their Theory---it is because they have not genius or spirit enough to depart from the regular trifling and inadequate forms---they cannot bear the thought of the imputation of Quacks;--and they sacrifice ingenuity, true science, and even the lives of his Majesties subjects, to indolence, obstinacy, or to a phantom---the imaginary dignity of the profession.

If a schoolmaster who perfectly understands the theory, and even teaches navigation;--or a shipwright who is thoroughly acquainted with the structure and uses of every part of a ship, were to be intrusted with the management of a vessel in a storm, or on a dangerous coast,--being both unaccustomed to the agility, facility, and address which is to be acquired only by long and actual practice, would it be any wonder if that unfortunate ship was to sink in the tempest, or be dashed to pieces against the rocks?

*hours*



hours he is to receive a stroke from this Herculean club——this mighty—this almighty weapon!—But, I forgot, in its proper place to mention, that if the *relaxing* medicines do not act properly, the man sick of the Plague, (and I should imagine, by this time, too, of the Doctor)——must drink copiously of any warm watery fluid. “If,” our Author very modestly subjoins, “the fever should be carried off by this means, half a dram, or even a whole one, of the powder of the Peruvian bark is to be taken every four or six hours to prevent a relapse.”

I will not trespass on my Reader's time by exhibiting the various modes of treating other diseases. Those *in general*, recommended and practised by every regular Physician and by most irregular practitioners in the world; in every period of time, are, so far as I know, with very few, alas! too few exceptions,—equally absurd, inadequate, ineffectual, and ridiculous. At the same time however, I must confess, that there are now in London, and perhaps, in every metropolis in Europe, learned, and in many cases excellent physicians, and very expert surgeons: and as it may be thought unfair and illiberal to find fault with the regular and established method of treating a disease without proposing what I think a better; notwithstanding the regular practitioners considering me as a Quack, and a professed nostrum-monger, might excuse me from this, yet I will for once sketch out and communicate, for the good of mankind, a method that will cure the Plague, in the highest, most raging, and most virulent state of malignity, in the hottest weather, and in the midst of Constantinople, or of any other large city.

Were I sent for to assist a man just seized with the PLAGUE, Jail, or any other highly putrid fever, and the Patient of a very full habit, and oppressed with the inflammatory symptoms that are frequently met with in the beginning of this terrible disease, I would suddenly take away a considerable quantity of blood, and (letting the steam of simple boiling water ascend plentifully so as to fill the room\*, which strange as it may appear, is the safest, best, and speediest corrector and destroyer of bad air; but at this and at the bleeding, the regular faculty, to a man, will laugh, shrug their shoulders, or shake their wigs) while my patient was yet bleeding, I would place on his head my Magnetic Crown with its appendages to repel the disease, and to defend the brain and spinal marrow; giving him at

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\* Perhaps into the water I might fling a large quantity of pennyroyal, mint, thyme, chamomile, or of some other bitter aromatic herbs.



the same instant, a strong draught of the flowers of sulphur, ginger, contrayerva, or Virginia snake root, volatile salt of amber, honey, dulcified spirit of nitre, and my supremely pure æther, saturated with my Electric fluid, and condensed with the magnetic influence. A large fire of resinous and aromatic woods should then be made in his bed-room, which should be the largest in the house, and all the doors and windows of it should be thrown wide open, and the curtains of the bed thrown up on the tester; he should then be put into a warm bed, and so well covered as to promote a copious and profuse sweat for several hours. He should now draw into his lungs for a long time, and in a large quantity, vivifying cool air, and the most subtle ætherial vapour. The vital parts, viz. the brain and spinal marrow, from which every nerve in the system springs; the heart too, and the lungs, being thus secured and fortified and the disease itself being thus in a moment, as it were, effectually subdued; and the lassitude, anxiety, and extreme prostration of strength, already gone off, I would administer, (as soon as he had sweated sufficiently, and was cooled, rubb'd dry, and shifted,) a very brisk, nay a drastic vomit, composed of ipecacuanha, emetic tartar, salt of amber, and flowers of benzoin,—which, by the way, would carry off the *materies morbi*, and every thing offensive from the stomach and bowels; most powerfully resisting putrefaction, and most sensibly giving strength and spirits; its operation should be assisted with large quantities of a strong warm infusion of chamomile flowers, orange peel, and horse radish root, with plenty of honey to blunt and form a sort of soap in the stomach and bowels;—After this operation, a good quantity of a strong simple tincture of myrrh, mixed with camphorated electric æther, should be poured on his head, breast, and backbone, he should then eat a piece of toasted bread, and drink half a pint at least of the most generous warm wine; Nature by these means effectually relieved and refreshed, feeling herself superior, and exulting at having overcome so fierce so mortal an enemy, would then sweetly and comfortably sink down on the soft bosom of sleep, and after many hours would rise up, free from disease and infection, as pure and as fresh as the morning. N. B. While he slept, the doors should all be shut, but the windows still open, and the fire burning, vivifying fixed air should now and then ascend, and vast quantities of æther, vinegar, or camphorated tincture of myrrh, should be distilled or sprinkled all over the room.

But, supposing the worst; supposing that after all this, the fever should still remain, or symptoms of infection should still be suspected; I would repeat, as often as I thought



thought proper, the febrifuge ætherial medicine I began with;—I would continue, by turns, vivifying air, and ætherial effluvia into his lungs;—I would order him to drink every day, one, or two, or three pints of a cordial warm infusion of mint, chamomile flowers, and the Peruvian bark in gross powder:—and to receive two or three glysters daily, of a strong infusion of the bark, chamomile flowers, and snakeroot.—I would pervade and penetrate his whole system with some of my most powerful, aerial, ætherial, magnetic, and electric essences, and musical influences; and, instead of the *juice of half a mulberry, or a tea-spoonful of lemon juice*, a large bowl of mulberry syrup, another of the syrup of lemons and oranges, and a third of currant jelly and water, should be placed on the sideboards, or even, in many cases, a hearty bowl of good punch, made of old mellow genuine spirits, from Jamaica, Cogniac, or Batavia, for my patient to quaff at pleasure; spring, and chicken water, should be found very plentiful—the pot should smoke with boiled turnips, and the air should be fragrant with the odour of pomgranates, pines, or roasting apples.

By way of preventing a relapse, instead of *half a dram* of dry bark, he should now and then be indulged with a *whole one* of—good brandy, or with a few bumpers of equal parts of the divine SPA-water, mixed with delicious champagne, or some sparkling home made wine; or if my patient was an old toper, a bottle now and then, of good claret, or sound old Madeira wine, should be allowed him \* On a hearty handful ( I mean a quarter of a pound of each) of cinnamon, another of ginger,

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\* A brave army officer now alive, being seized with a putrid fever in Jamaica a few years ago, which had proved fatal to several of his friends, as well as to a great number of private men, having submitted to the regular medical treatment without effect, and being told (in order that he might settle some matters) and indeed himself feeling that he could not live but a few hours, ordered his coffin to be made, placed by his bed-side, and filled with fine old Madeira wine, declaring, that as he must die, he would season his coffin, drink to the welfare of all his friends, especially those in Europe, and die as mellow and comfortable as possible. He made those about him drink with him; and drank so plentifully, that he sunk down in the bed intoxicated, and fell into a sound sleep, and profuse sweat, which lasted above twelve hours, when he awoke, he found himself perfectly well; in a few days he was able to walk about, and has never had any illness since that time.



another of orange peel, another of the best saffron, another of lavender flowers, another of Virginian snake-root, and a pound of the best Peruvian bark in powder, should be poured a couple of bottles of genuine French Brandy, a couple of the richest sack, and a gallon of strong high-flavoured claret. —Of this, the good Mistress of the house should be the faithful preparer; and the sly invulnerable old nurse, hiding herself from the infection, and fostered under its genial wing, should be the liberal dispenser.

On looking over the self same learned Gentleman's (I mean the Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, the Physician to the very great Hospital, and the Public Teacher of the Practice of Physic in London,) on looking over, I say, his chapter on the "Violent fever; otherwise called, says he, the putrid, malignant, jail, camp, hospital, or pe-  
" techial fever;" I find, under the head, CURE, he tells me that, "As the symptoms indicating weakness appear, the  
" strength is to be supported; Bibat Ager\* vin. unc-fs. ad unc-j.

\* I would fain hope, that this prescription is not calculated for an Englishman, accustomed to swallow daily six pounds of bread, beef, and strong beer; nor for a North Briton who has long indulged in the diabolical stimuli of whikey, and Scotch snuff. I don't wonder at Physicians writing their ridiculous prescriptions in Latin, with unintelligible characters, and an affected illegibility of hand. They have great reason to wish to hide from the eye of science, or common good sense, or even from the eye of a plain mechanic, what would redound so very little to their credit and consequence, either in its appearance or effects. Few English Apothecaries understand Latin, and still fewer of their apprentice lads, who make up all or most of their medicines;—so that let the physician be ever so skilful, or the apothecary ever so honest—the life of the patient is in the hands of an ignorant or giddy boy.

Two months ago, a very charitable Lady, sent to me a poor woman near death, with a nervous atrophy or consumption, spasmodic cough, hoarseness, pain in her side, and a most offensive cadaverous dissolution of the blood, and indeed of the whole system; she had been some months an out-patient at an hospital not a Sabbath day's journey from Hyde-Park Corner, without receiving the least shadow of relief, for she had the looks and smell of a corpse three days dead in hot weather. Having just crawled into a coach that morning (tired out with pain and disappointment) from the hospital, she shewed me the medicines she had got, which were a blister, and a half pint phial of a light decoction of the bark, acidulated with the vitriolic acid.



"ad sexties in dies," which for the benefit of my mere English reader, I have the honour of translating into plain English, as follows: Let the poor fellow's bodily strength be supported, (now struggling in the last scene of the tragedy) his heart and nerves comforted, his mind exhilarated, the texture of his blood and the tone of his fibres restored, and nature enabled to struggle with, and throw off an obstinate, terrible, and now confirmed disease, with half an ounce, *one single spoonful of poor adulterated wine*, taken two or three, or even half a dozen times in twenty-four long, weary, painful, and tedious hours—not one drop of which can ever get into the wretched creature's stomach; for his dry, BLACK, spongy tongue, and his parched and burning throat, (in mourning as it were for their approaching fate,) drinking greedily even ten times the quantity prescribed, would rob every other part of the system of its share of the grateful, necessary, and very genial moisture.

I shall now dismiss the whole matter, with observing, that the general practice of physic, and of surgery, ex-

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acid. Of this she was directed to take two spoonfuls twice a day, and as she lived in the country, to return I think in a fortnight.—Alas! alas! the poor woman would certainly have been in a few days, in *that* country from whence there is no possibility of returning. Instead of tormenting her as she had before been with a blister, I ordered her whole body and limbs which appeared clammy, yellow blue, and dirty, to be well washed every other day with warm red port wine and French brandy, with the addition of some aromatic herbs,—and on the intermediate days with cold milk and water—rubbing her after each time for an hour or two with dry warm flannels:—and instead of the four spoonfuls of a weak decoction of the bark, I gave her daily to drink, and by way of glyster, an infusion of two ounces of the best Peruvian bark in powder, one ounce of chamomile flowers, and half an ounce of beat cinnamon, upon this was poured a quart of boiling water;—to which, when cold and strained, was added, no less than four ounces of Huxham's tincture of the bark,—and an ounce of my electric æther; and I moreover ordered her to chew daily, at least, two ounces of fresh liquorice root.—The consequence of which was, the good woman got fresh, plump, sweet and healthy, in less than ten days—to the great surprise and joy of her husband, and the benevolent lady who recommended her.—Her diet was toasted biscuit soaked in new milk, plenty of boiled barley, and rice plumb pudding; and her principal cordial moving about very much in the cool open air.

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cepting in manual operations, is now, and always has been, equally inadequate, ineffectual, absurd, and ridiculous. I can compare the methods and prescriptions of the professors of those great and god-like arts, and my present situation among them, to nothing better than the following: suppose a strong healthy young man, who having ploughed all day without eating, comes home at night complaining of hunger, to half a dozen of medical Gentlemen; one would order him a blister, another prescribes a purge, a third a vomit, a fourth a farthing's worth of bread and four small beer, a fifth a glyster, the sixth a cold bath:—were the poor fellow at last, full of disappointment and despair, to apply to me, and following my prescription, which would perhaps be to eat a pound of beef and a pound of bread, and to drink a pint of water and a pint of strong beer; taking, I say, these my medicines, and finding himself in perfect good health, still he would be aspersed with the name of fool, and I myself, branded in my public capacity, with the title of a quack doctor, and in my private character, with every thing that “envy, pride, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness” could suggest.

I foresaw and expected that the very moment this book was published, a torrent of malevolence and abuse would be poured forth against me from all quarters by the faculty and their friends: but the poisoned arrows of envy and malevolence, I have repelled with the most sovereign contempt; and the criticisms of candour and liberality I shall always receive with deference, respect, and gratitude. Notwithstanding I thus venture to attack and oppose *the practice in general*, of the whole medical tribe that now live, or that ever did live on the face of the globe, I stand not unsupported; for on the broadest basis, and on the noblest ground, I am supported in the firmest and most honourable manner;—I am supported by groups of adamantine pillars—by a multitude of extraordinary and indisputable facts, even of cures perfect and lasting, which the most celebrated of the faculty had in vain attempted to perform, and many of which are attested by some of the most respectable characters and most noble personages in Europe. I am supported too, by a diploma from an ancient British university; and moreover, with the approbation of my practice, &c. in writing, under the hands of several candid and liberal physicians and surgeons, members of Royal Colleges, and well known in the republic of letters; and above all, I am supported with the most cordial consciousness of the certainty and infinite superiority of my peculiar methods of curing those diseases (that are in their nature curable)



curable) internal and external, to which the human body is liable: chearfully, therefore, confiding in the candour of the public at large, and depending solely on the success which attends my practice, I cannot fail of acquiring a fortune equal to my highest ambition; and I look forward, delighted, at the prospect of immortal fame!!!

After these sanguine and very pompous declarations, it may be asked from what sources did I draw my boasted and very extraordinary knowledge: and how I accomplished such wonderful—nay, miraculous discoveries and improvements? Some of the faculty will say, “these pretensions to superior skill are impositions;—and to discoveries, unjust.”—Æther, fixed air, electricity, and even music, have been long known and used in medicine.—Yes: but I beg leave to ask how have they been *known*?—and what good purposes have been answered by them?—

That these are not new discoveries all the world *know*; but that, though promising great things, they have been but little attended to, is equally notorious. They have undergone the fate of *most other valuable remedies*; which have excited great expectation, while they pleased with the charm of novelty; which soon wearing off, they have been neglected and almost forgotten, till some practitioner of more genius and discernment than the bulk of his brethren, who are indolently and implicitly guided by fashion and authority, hath had the good sense to consider their properties and the possible application of them, with the attention they deserve; and by PATIENT THINKING, and assiduous application of their qualities and effects, hath not only revived them, but vastly enlarged the sphere of their utility, and secured to the world valuable articles, which, through the most shameful inattention, to call it by no worse a name; had been, in a great measure, lost to mankind, and were sinking a pace into oblivion.

Thus MERCURY was long *known* as a medicine, but considered as a doubtful and a dangerous one; and therefore much neglected, and proscribed by many as a poison; till its specific efficacy in so general a disease as the venereal by bringing it more frequently into use, made people better acquainted with its safety and its virtues; yet, long as it hath been *known* as a valuable medicine, it was still very *imperfectly known*, before the beginning of the present century; its virtues have been better ascertained, and its exhibition rendered more easy, agreeable, and efficacious, within the last thirty or forty years, than from its first introduction into medicine till that period; so that there is not now a more efficacious, or a safer medicine, *in certain cases, under skilful management, in the whole Materia*

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teria Medica. But be it known, that this, and the following medicine, are articles which I have seldom—very seldom occasion to use—notwithstanding the exceeding extensiveness of my practice. I except however, a certain divine—pure—philosophical mercury, the soul of metals, never known but to a few adepts in any age or country; but which I am now by great labour and expence become master of.

OPIUM, too, though *known* in practice above two thousand years, was used so sparingly, and with so much timidity, and caution \*, excepting by a few bold practitioners, such as Paracelsus, Hacquet and his followers, who injudiciously imagined it could do every thing, which unfortunately hurt its credit, by exciting expectations which it could never satisfy,—so that it was of but little service in the cure of diseases, till within the present century; since the beginning of which, notwithstanding the efforts of STAHL †, and his disciples, it hath met, in England at least, with the attention deserves; and many an apothecary's apprentice can *now* do more with it, than the most able physicians, a very few excepted, could, or dared to do, little more than half a century ago.

The PERUVIAN BARK, likewise, made a great noise, and was much sought after, on its first introduction into Europe; but soon lost ground through the prejudices and inattention of practitioners, till it was again revived by Talbot, Sydenham, and Morton; since which it hath been gradually growing in reputation, and is now become one of the most universal remedies in the whole circle of the practice of physic.

ANTIMONY was also long *known*,—by a few admired and extolled,—feared by many,—and at length neglected by almost every body,—till Dr. Huxham and Dr. James gave it new life, the latter, by the vast success of his fever powder, and the former by his antimonial essence, &c.—and now no medicines are more generally esteemed, or more frequently used, not only in fevers, but in a great variety of other disorders, than the numerous preparations of that important semi-metal.

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\* Apud Europæos ad medicos tantum usus transfertur (opium) sed præterea medicis nostralibus tam cautè in usum venit, ut venenorum censui illum adscribere videantur, etiam perniciosissimorum, etsi inter medicamenta et saluberrima & mirandi effectûs reponi debeat. DE BLEGNI *Zodiaci Medico-Gallici*, An. 5. 1683.

† Tralles—usus opii salubris, & noxius. Tom. i. p. 7.



I beg leave, moreover, to mention the practice of inoculation for the SMALL-POX, as improved by Baron Dimfdale, and the Suttons, within the last twenty years, to the inconceivable benefit of mankind. How many lives,—how many beautiful faces,—has that salutary practice preserved!—Sutton ought to have a title and a pension while he lives, and statues erected to his memory: and in the fair—in the gracious face of the WISE and MAGNANIMOUS MISTRESS of the greatest empire on the globe, I myself, during my residence in Russia, have beheld the happy effects of the Baron's art; and he and his posterity feel, and will for ever feel, the cordial effects of her Imperial Majesty's resolution, liberality, and *unexampled* munificence. Although these bold and great men have carried the management of that once terrible disorder to so extraordinary a degree of perfection, yet have they done little or nothing that was not as well KNOWN BEFORE their time, as the virtues and application of ÆTHER, fixed and vivifying air, magnetism, music, electricity, &c. are NOW KNOWN to the faculty in general\*.

It is true, indeed, that æther, electricity, music, air, and several other means by which I render the valuable articles of *materia medica* more active in the cure of diseases have been for a considerable time known in medicine. But how, I repeat,—have they been known? what important purposes have been answered by them? Some few instances of their efficacy are upon record;—they serve to enlarge the list of the articles of the *Materia Medica*;—

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\* Indeed, were the manner of using, and the effects of æther nitrous or vitriolic, salt of amber, Russia castor, musk, &c. ever so well known to medical men, there is not one in a thousand, who either could or would go to the great expence of using such valuable remedies, in necessary and effectual quantities. The quantities I use of them, especially of the two first, in outward applications, and for ætherial tinctures of the bark, and of the most precious gums and balsams—as well as for extracting the finest essences from metallic and other substances is immense and incredible, and renders the prices of many of my medicines and operations very high. But of this few of my patients complain; because acute diseases which threaten immediate death, or chronic ones which have been confirmed for years, and have baffled the effects of every advice and medicine that had been tried, are frequently effectually and lastingly cured in a few days, by the irresistible means I employ. So that things which at first appear very dear, are found in fact, by far the cheapest and most desirable.



and to swell the ostentatious train of imaginary medical resources, which are in reality of very small and precarious use in actual practice; because they are rather *supposed* to possess great virtues, than *known* to be endowed with any useful virtue at all.—But as truly valuable and efficacious remedies, applicable to a great variety of disorders, and capable of affording certain relief in a vast number of deplorable and hitherto incurable cases, they have been in a great measure UNKNOWN and UNREGARDED, except by myself alone. And in this respect, as well as in my various and curious combinations and applications of *them*, of my chemical essences, and of my medicinal simples, which I render active and effectual by these powerful means and irresistible agents, I not only lay an indisputable claim of discovering, improving, and of possessing skill so far superior as to be able to cure diseases, internal and external, where the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons on earth have failed.—Of *this*, the best proof is the great number I daily have the pleasure of curing; nor is it at all wonderful, although most of the Patients had been given up by other practitioners; for can it be thought strange that such a variety of diseases yield to my new and peculiar methods, consisting of the most valuable medicines produced by nature or by art, rendered more active by means of air, æther, magnetism, music, and electricity, the most powerful principles in the universe, if we consider the long catalogue of very different complaints in which mercury, opium, bark, and antimony are *now* universally and successfully made use of?

But much of the efficacy of these medicines, as of every thing else, depends on a skilful and persevering exhibition of them; so true is that maxim of Hippocrates.—

Τὰ μὲν γὰρ ὠφελήσαντα τῷ ὀρθῶς προσενεχθῆναι ὠφελήσαν. τὰ δὲ βλαψάντα τῷ μηκέτι ὀρθῶς προσενεχθῆναι ἔβλαψαν.

To those Gentlemen who enquire from what sources I have drawn my Medical Knowledge—Improvements—and superior Skill, my answer shall be as brief as possible.

To effect these, I venture to say, most invaluable discoveries and improvements, I have spared neither cost nor pains. After a regular classical and medical education at the celebrated University of *Edinburgh*, I diligently consulted the literary monuments of the most illustrious and most *excentrick* dead, by ransacking and culling from every book, ancient and modern I could meet with, and even from manuscripts written before printing was invented;—I courted, too, information and instruction from the most eminent



eminent among the living; and after collecting what I could in every part of the Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* I travelled for further intelligence and improvements in many foreign nations.

My thirst to investigate the properties and effects of air, climate, &c. was so great, that I even made a voyage into the frozen regions of *Greenland*, attending to the diseases, and to the nature of the herbs peculiar to that astonishing and most tremendous country.

*America*, I knew, produced a great number of simple, yet most efficacious medicines; and the Indians, I had been told, cured some terrible diseases, especially *VENEREAL* and *Rheumatic*, by methods unknown to Europeans, and peculiar to themselves alone; I was convinced too, from the writings of an American, one of the greatest Philosophers in the world, that in *Philadelphia* Electricity had been more improved, was better understood, and more generally cultivated than in any other part of the world: and it is universally acknowledged that the Germans excel in the knowledge of the abstruse and more curious branches of Chemistry, as well as of the nature of mines, metals, and minerals.

I embarked accordingly, several years ago, for *America*; and after making a tour of all the principal Colonies of that vast Continent, pursuing discoveries, and investigating the nature and properties of plants, &c. as well as informing myself of the Indian method of curing diseases by associating with and bribing the Indians themselves; I resided in *Philadelphia* two years, attending the public Exhibitions and Lectures on Electricity in that College, as well as applying closely to private experiments, and to general practice, during a residence and progress of five years in *New-York*, *New Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and through various other parts of that fertile, immense, and THEN MOST HAPPY—COUNTRY!—

In *Holland* and in *Germany* too, I spent a considerable time at different periods of my life, in chemical, magnetic and musical researches; but after all, I had not brought the discoveries and improvements I had in my view, to the point of perfection I aimed at, before I would venture to recommend them with confidence to the public: 'till hearing at last of a person in *Russia*, who had devoted almost his whole life to the study of magnetism, I resolved on visiting this gentleman.

To *St. Petersburg* therefore I went, and notwithstanding the length of the journey (by the route I took, near four thousand miles going and returning) I was richly compensated by the great improvements I was enabled to  
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make in matters of such high importance, and by being an eye and ear witness to the astonishing and rapid progress of arts, sciences, literature, and civilization in that immense, and now most respectable and most important country. On my return to England, I digested the whole, and with much labour, EXPENCE, experiments and observation, reduced my new system, with the various magnificent and most expensive apparatus, processes, preparations, and applications, to the utmost simplicity their natures were susceptible of: and now, the instant relief I almost constantly afford, and the astonishing and frequently unexpected cures I daily perform, in disorders that had baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians in *Europe*, independent of the fame I acquire, and of the princely fortunes I may amass, afford me daily the highest and most exalted pleasure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

After all, it would be both unjust and ungenerous, were I not thankfully to acknowledge the much valuable information, and many useful *hints* I have received from the judicious, truly philosophical, and practical publications of several of my ingenious countrymen, who are living ornaments, and will be an everlasting honour to this learned age and nation.—To the learned and liberal Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Dr. HUNTER, Dr. CULLEN, Dr. MONRO, Professor of Anatomy, the Hon. Mr. CAVENDISH, Dr. BLACK, Dr. BROWNRIGG, Dr. M'BRIDE; and the great, judicious, and indefatigable Dr. PRIESTLEY, I am indebted for many important discoveries, and hints relative to the nature of animal putrefaction, and the application of fixed air and other antiseptic substances to the human body, in the cure of every kind of putrid disorder; and to the latter, for many new and curious experiments, as well as for a great number of hints, queries, and conjectures, thrown out as subjects well worthy the attention of adventurers in the investigation and improvement of electrical science.—To the justly celebrated Dr. FOTHERGILL, I am indebted for some valuable hints, concerning the cure of consumptions.—To the late learned and sagacious Doctor WHYTT, for considerable improvement relative to the nature and cure of all nervous disorders; and to that judicious philosopher, most elegant writer, and good man, the late Dr. GREGORY, for reducing the whole treatment of the gout, and some other diseases, to the most beautiful precision and simplicity.—Assisted by the discoveries, improvements, hints, and demonstrations of these great men, the methods I have had the happiness to invent, improve, or extend, possess all the qualifications of the most perfect mode required by CELSUS, of  
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curing "*Cito, tuto, & jucunde*," speedily, safely, and agreeably.

All this is done often with no internal medicines, and generally with very few; and those of the most elegant and most agreeable kind, consisting chiefly of diet, simple medicines, and simple or medico-electrical baths or fumigations, or of certain pure, subtil, chemical essences; ærial, ætherial, musical, magnetic, and electric vapours, *applications*, and influences, variously modified, combined, and applied, so as to be adapted to the great variety of constitutions and cases, which, in some form or other, are capable of being either cured or relieved by them. For I pretend *not* to cure *every* consumption, every gout, every nervous, painful or dangerous disease which may occur: but I dare venture to promise the cure of most, and relief of all whose cases I shall undertake. For many cases there are, with which I shall have no concern;—some, as being too inconsiderable, and readily cured in the common modes of practice by every man of any degree of skill in his profession;—these I leave to my REGULAR brethren of the faculty, to be cured by the usual means:—and there are others that are obviously, at first sight, incapable of either cure, or (which indeed rarely happens) of the least relief——*such cases however, sometimes occur*, and such I at once reject, as thinking it the height of cruelty and injustice, on the one hand, to deceive the unhappy sufferers with false and groundless hopes, which will but add to their afflictions, already grievous, the anxieties of doubtful expectation, and the pangs of the most cruel disappointment:—and, on the other hand, to rob of their money those unfortunate victims of pain and disease, whom I cannot amply repay with the precious—the invaluable blessing of ease, or of health:—of the former there are a great number; in which I reckon slight colds, accompanied with a cough and some degree of fever, but which are of very short duration:—regular and well formed gout, which affect the extremities only; and such trifling nervous complaints as will go off by abstaining from tea, coffee, and all unnatural or enervating indulgencies assisted with regularity, moderation, and a few of the common, light, cordial medicines.——LET NO SUCH APPLY TO ME, or if they should apply, take it amiss, that I recommend it to them to have recourse for relief to a common apothecary, or to a *family* physician.——To patients of the latter sort, whose cases, on examination, I may find to be incurable, I shall recommend as some, and indeed the only relief of their present sufferings, a patient endurance of their unhappy lot, and a religious resignation



to the will of that BEING who afflicteth us for our good, and often healeth unexpectedly by his almighty power.

It may not be improper, in this place, to mention the principal diseases in which I have found my medicines and applications the most serviceable. And first, in consumptions incipient, and even, in some cases, when the disorder is considerably advanced, I seldom fail of curing. But where the lungs have been long and deeply ulcerated, and the patient greatly reduced, I generally decline doing any thing—for in those stages of the disease, a cure is, I believe, generally found impossible; in such deplorable cases, however, I am often prevailed on to attempt giving relief, and I generally succeed in alleviating the most distressing and alarming symptoms, and in lengthening life, with some measure of comfort, to the longest possible period. It will be seen by examining the cases hereunto annexed, and from a large volume of cures lately performed, and which I am now by the desire of the happy patients, preparing for the press, that I frequently succeed in curing consumptions—even where the lungs have been ulcerated, and the patient reduced to the lowest degree of weakness, by constant coughing and spitting,—by colliquative—clamy—cold night sweats—hectic fever, shiverings and burnings,—wasting purgings,—hoarseness, pain in the breast and sides,—swellings of the legs and feet,—and all the deplorable train of symptoms and sufferings which usually close the melancholy scene.

In asthmas, whether accidental, periodical, or constitutional, humoural or spasmodic, recent or long confirmed, I *never* fail in giving *instant and most sensible relief* and seldom, *very seldom*, if my medicines and directions are persisted in, of radically and lastingly curing, and that too, when the air of foreign countries, and the attempts of the most celebrated physicians in the world, have proved ineffectual. The patient, when in the greatest agonies, is instantaneously relieved from the terrible apprehensions of suffocation; the coughing is settled; the spasmodic strictures are taken off the lungs and organs of respiration,—the tough, ropey slime or phlegm is attenuated, and brought away by vomiting or easy expectoration—and, finally, the mucous obstructions in the fine air vessels of the lungs, and the irritations of the exquisite nervous membranes, which occasion a fulness and inflammatory rawness, and catarrhal defluxions, which bring on roughness, hoarseness, frequently a whispering, and sometimes a total loss of voice, so thoroughly removed, as seldom to return, even in cases the most deplorable, and where there has been reason to apprehend the disease hereditary. It may not  
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be improper to mention, in this place that, in that terrible disorder the whooping cough, which proves fatal to so many children, my method of cure has hitherto proved infallible. — The anxious parent has the happiness to find the child better from the first hour; and generally speedily cured by external applications alone. Worms too, in children, as well as in grown people, are effectually and very speedily cured, and often by certain glisters, and external applications alone.

In the Gout, when the disorder is regular and affects only the extremities, there is little or no occasion for medical help, air, brisk exercise, scrupulous temperance, frequent washings, and long continued frictions are most adviseable: but when it flies about the whole system, when it is combined with rheumatic VENEREAL or scorbutic complaints, or when it threatens, or has actually attacked the head or stomach, it is in the power of my art, frequently to eradicate these unfortunate combinations, to drive it from these dangerous parts—and to determine and fix it in the extremities; rendering the fits of the gout less frequent, easier, and of shorter duration.

The great attention which I have paid for many years to the VENEREAL DISEASE, in every part of the world into which I have travelled, and the superior gentleness, expedition, and radicalness with which I cure every stage and degree of that dreadful disease, is well known to great numbers of men of rank, and of the best understanding in Great Britain; and I have been particularly happy in removing venereal maladies when complicated with rheumatic, gouty, or scorbutic cases, and in nervous relaxed habits of body. — The most troublesome, painful, and dangerous affections too of the urethra, prostate glands, and neck of the bladder, which in general prove so very obstinate, I cure without the least pain or danger whatever. The complaints and inconveniences I allude to, are inflammatory rawness and soreness, and paralytic spasms and weakness of the neck and sphincter muscle of the bladder; schirrous hardness and fulness, as well as ulceration and weakness of the prostate glands, gleet, caruncles and strictures of the urethra, occasioning a small, frequent, painful, interrupted and feeble expulsion of the urine, &c. with shooting pains and spasms on the perineum and anus; violent straining, &c.

The great and irrecoverable shocks and injuries which even the strongest constitutions daily receive from the cruel, tedious, and ineffectual methods commonly used in treating the above, and all venereal complaints, which are now become so universal in all parts of Europe, and among



people of every rank, are too well known, and too severely felt, to need a particular description. I especially mean the abuse of mercury, neglect and intemperance in patients, and ignorance or knavery in practitioners.—Mercury ought never to be used in any considerable quantity, or for any length of time, without using, very often, at the same time, the simple tepid bath of bran and water, milk and water, or pure water alone; drinking daily largely of pure gum arabic dissolved in chicken water, or of proper decoctions of the mild demulcents, or vegetable balsamics, diuretics and strengtheners, such as sarsaparilla, liquorice, marshmallow, or parsley roots, linseed, elder flowers, Peruvian-bark, &c.—As to the new method said to be recommended by some worthy and learned gentlemen—of rubbing mercury on the inside of the lips, cheeks, and consequently on the tongue, teeth, palate, *fauces*, &c.—I know not what to say; for I cannot think that any gentleman can be serious in this affair.—Every cautious and skilful Physician and Surgeon, takes every step to hinder mercury from acting on, or passing off by those parts, or the alimentary canal. It must surely have been a combination of unprincipled and unemployed dentists and mouth menders, who have set this horrible practice on foot, in order that their healing dentrifices might sell, and the artificial teeth trade flourish. I took a fancy one day to rub a few grains of calomel, on the inside of my lips and cheeks, but the foetid and brassy taste which it left for a dozen of hours in my mouth, made me bitterly repent it.

RHEUMATISMS, both chronic and acute, especially those that have not been of long standing, affecting the head, face, or extremities with great pain, swelling, or weakness, generally yield to the superior power of my simple, or medico-electrical baths, electric sulphur, ætherial and electric streams and brushings, and magnetic influences.

From the present general stile of living—from the luxury, folly, and dissipation of people of all ranks, the disorders that now-a-days most usually prevail, are such as proceed from repletion, relaxation, or irritation. They are termed NERVOUS; and although they are very various in their appearances, obstinate, and dreadful in their consequences, yet in the removal of those even of the most obstinate and alarming kind, I generally succeed when I meet with people of good sense, resolution, and of a tractable disposition. It is certain, however, that diseases proceeding from mere fulness or repletion, give way very readily to the mild and friendly evacuations, &c. I employ, and those which are occasioned by relaxations or spasms, to the genial strengthening, and restorative influences of my  
discoveries



discoveries and improved medicines. Nervous tremors, low spirits, feebleness, and shakings of the limbs, &c. and that dread, horror, anxiety, and imbecility of body and mind, and that fulness, lassitude, and oppression after eating or being in company; cannot long resist the exceeding cordial, strengthening, and bracing effects of the regimen I prescribe, and the electrical and musical influences I employ. Nervous and rheumatic pains and swellings in the head, jaw bones, or face, those especially that are periodical, alarming and excruciating; FITS too, of the fainting, hysteric, convulsive, lethargic, epileptic, and apoplectic kind; and MANIACAL disorders, whether raging or melancholy madness, generally give way to my peculiar modes of treatment. But when palsies, melancholy madness\*, and epileptic fits have been of very long stand-

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\* The horrible cruelties that have been committed on poor lunatics in mad houses are as shocking, as the modes adopted for their cure are in general absurd, and ineffectual. The former was so inhuman and notorious, that the wisdom of the legislature has interposed, and now done every thing to prevent it; but the latter still calls aloud for amendment.—Compassion therefore, to my fellow creatures labouring under those the most melancholy and most pitiable of all visitations and afflictions, compels me earnestly to recommend to all who are employed in the management or cure of such cases, the frequent and persevering use of tepid and cold water, and of judiciously adapted music. I often do wonders in the cure of these disorders, after evacuations, by immersing the patient for several hours, perhaps daily, in a large tepid bath, while wet cloths, or a large ox's bladder half filled with ice or very cold water are laid on his head—or cold water with a little vinegar and spirit—drops, or rains slowly on his head from a proper height, while in the bath, and indeed for several hours every day, melodious sounds, vocal or instrumental, or both, or rational pathetic conversation, and friendly encouraging exhortation pervade his whole system, diverting his attention, composing spasms, removing obstructions, and sweetly soothing, and insensibly altering the tone of his mind, as well as of the bodily fibres.—I give him to drink, while in the bath, large quantities of whey, mild chicken water, milk and water, simple or medicated water, or broth. On coming out of the bath, the patient is rubbed dry, and for a long time; he is then, in many cases, placed on my magnetic throne, or insulated chairs, and his whole body penetrated with the electric and musical influences, and the frictions

continued



ing; when the animal functions are impaired by a gradual decay of the vital stamina—when the nervous system is become dry, shrivelled and cornuous—and when the mind itself has been long and exceedingly diseased—I either wholly decline prescribing, or attempt merely to palliate the symptoms, and alleviate those sufferings which make life a burthen—a weary and painful load that the miserable patients would gladly, nay, sometimes, impiously and fatally venture to lay down.

Bilious disorders, even the most confirmed black jaundice, attended with scirrhus liver, dropsy, and asthma, are always alleviated, and GENERALLY CURED by my peculiar methods; but the lesser bilious complaints, arising from or producing indigestion, slime, tough phlegm, wind, and weakness, and those cholicky and very painful fulnesses, oppressions and distentions of the stomach and bowels, give way very readily to the means I employ.

Scurbutic diseases, from the slightest acrimony, to the most malignant corruption and dissolution of the blood and humours, are subdued with great certainty. Many, I have cured, in whom the disease had degenerated into an uni-

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continued by himself, if possible, with my electric and ætherial brushes, taking at the same time, whatever internal medicine may be thought necessary.—He is then permitted to repose in bed, and in many cases glysters of simple water—cold milk—chicken water—or infusions of bitter or aromatic herbs or medicaments, are injected—and large quantities of some of the above are allowed to be drank through the night at pleasure.—Next day he is allowed to walk or ride out properly attended, for the benefit of air, exercise, and social endearing society, and rational conversation. By these, and such like means, judiciously varied according to the nature of the case, I frequently have the great happiness of restoring, under God, to THEMSELVES, and to their disconsolate friends, many useful, amiable, and respectable persons of both sexes, and even of advanced ages. Had I a friend or relation, whom I myself could neither cure nor accommodate, I would send him to Dr. Arnold's House for the reception of Insane Persons, in LEICESTER. The Doctor is a Physician of learning, humanity, extensive medical knowledge, and a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. His house is very large, commodious, and well situated; he has been for many years, to my certain knowledge, extremely successful in curing maniacal patients; and I am told, he will soon favour the world with a large and complete work on the nature, causes, and cure of those melancholy disorders.

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versal and confirmed leprosy; where, from cracks in the skin, a gummy, but extremely hot and acrid matter issued; and where, from an inflamed, raw or dry itching skin, a frightful quantity of scabs and white powdery scurf might constantly be rubbed. But, in slighter cases, such as heats and redness of the face, scurf, and all cutaneous disorders, proceeding mostly from obstructed perspiration, scorbutic or scrophulous habits, heats and colds, surfeits, drinking cold water when very hot, &c. I generally cure with little difficulty, and no confinement.

Scrophulous disorders, commonly called the king's evil, and all glandular obstructions, swellings and sores, of the longest standing, when both upper and lower extremities are affected, and even where the constitution is broken down and reduced to the lowest degree of weakness, where the bones are so much affected as to come away in caries splinters through the sores, and where *pain* and decrepitude render the miserable patients a burden to their friends and to themselves, I seldom or never fail of making a perfect, radical, and lasting cure.

In the STONE and GRAVEL, and in all the diseases of the urinary organs, even of the longest standing, and in old age, I always give relief; and, frequently, perfectly cure. The methods I employ are altogether safe and friendly to the tenderest constitution. I use neither soap, lime-water, shells, opiates, nor soap leys. My first step is to cure the inflammatory rawness, and sometimes spasms, ulcerations and strictures about the neck of the bladder and urethra, occasioned by the weight, rubbing, and irritations of the stone, gravel, or salts of the urine; and then my medicines and methods destroy the fixed air, which is the grand cementing principle of the stone and gravel, crumbling them into powder, and forcing them away with great safety, and little pain. I have met with a great number of cases in which the Patient was said to be troubled with gravel, or afflicted with the stone, when neither one nor the other was in reality the case. In some, the natural mucous that defends the organs through which the urine passes, is abraded or worn off; in some, the internal membrane of the bladder, is in an inflamed irritable state, and in others, the whole substance of the bladder especially about the neck, has been inflamed, and is become like a sponge or honey comb, full of purulent matter.—In others, mere nervous spasms, want of elasticity or paralytic weakness in the sphincter muscle of the bladder; caruncles, or strictures of the urethra; is the cause of the inconveniencies, incontinence of urine, and excruciating agonies they suffer. From  
much



much practice and attentive observation, I ascertain the true state of the case, and direct my methods of cure accordingly. But in all the above cases, and in the most dangerous obstruction or total suppression of urine, the patient may always depend on immediate relief, even in the greatest extremity of agonizing torture, and generally on a perfect cure.

In DROPSIES too, œdematous swellings, and in sluggish relaxed habits, the exceeding powerfulness of my medicines and methods, remove the obstructions, carries off the water, restores the texture of the blood—the tone of the vessels,—and gives health, firmness, strength and symmetry to the whole system.

In all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, even the most obstinate obstructions in younger persons; and at an advanced critical period of life; and in nervous or consumptive cases, too, or when from certain accidents in the married state, or from too frequent or too profuse evacuations the patient is weak and emaciated to the last degree, my methods often succeed when change of climate, and every assistance from those who *stand* in the regular medical trammels, have been altogether useless.

In INFLAMMATIONS of every kind, internal or external, especially scorbutic, and in inflammatory fevers, the measles, and in inflammations of the lungs and bowels, the antiphlogistic power of my methods of treating these acute and very dangerous diseases, is such, as to subdue them very speedily, and with the greatest certainty.

In all diseases where PUTREFACTION and dibility prevails, my medicines and methods of treatment, I venture to say, with the submission due to Providence, are infallible. The diseases I comprehend in this class, are slow, nervous, bilious, hectic, and putrid fevers: the plague, jail fever, the small-pox, the putrid ulcerated sore throat, mortifications internal or external, from wounds, falls or bruises, in bad habits of body, or from what cause soever proceeding; and in a word, all pestilential, putrid, malignant, and infectious diseases whatever. So extremely antiseptic, subtil, and restorative is my vivifying fixed air\*,

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\* I mention *vivifying and tempered fixed air*, in opposition to the common fixed air which has killed so many people since it became fashionable to use it. Many cases of this melancholy kind have happened to my certain knowledge. Whilst I resided last winter at Newcastle upon Tyne two beautiful young ladies were hurried out of the world by the injudicious use of fixt air. — They had putrid sore throats, and



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of the tendons, nerves, glands, and capsular ligaments of the joints, though in general extremely obstinate and untractable, yet frequently give way to the peculiar powerfulness of the modes I have in such cases adopted.

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Having mentioned in the beginning of this treatise, that I had for ten whole years confined in a great measure my studies and practice to the structure and diseases of the eye and ear, it may be expected that I should be somewhat full and particular in my observations upon what relates to these subjects\*.

QUI VISUM VITAM DAT !—exclaimed the great CICERO ; and the Royal Psalmist, when with reverence he enquired into the structure and uses of the parts of the human body in general—and considered the nature, &c. of the heavenly luminaries, exclaimed with astonishment—“ Fearfully and “ wonderfully am I made—in wisdom hast thou made them “ all!” How much more noble the contemplation of those master-pieces of the system the eye and the ear! and of those sublimely elevating subjects necessarily connected with them—namely, light and sound! subjects inexhaustible—capable of furnishing new arguments of praise and admiration in every future state of existence! Indeed, the more accurately we search into the structure of the eye and ear, and into the nature and properties of light and of sound, the stronger marks of divine wisdom are discovered—attaining at the same time, the grand end of all literary pursuits—the elevation of the mind; and that too accompanied with the most becoming and most acceptable of all its dispositions, namely, humility: here science and admiration, astonishment and pleasure, sweetly uniting, must occupy and expand the mind, whilst the sweet incense of humility and love ascends pure and acceptable to the eternal fountain of light—to the throne of the GREAT ARTIST!!!

The inestimable blessing, and the great advantages, which attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and hear-

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\* L'Etat présent de la Pratique pour les Maux des Yeux et des Oueilles considéré. Auxquelles sont ajoutées (par permission) les Cas 150 singuliers, avec des Cures remarquables, heureusement faites en Maladies de ces organes précieux et importants, par J. GRAHAM, M. D. vis-a-vis le Palais du Roi, dans Pall-Mall, A Londres, 1775.



ing, are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of blind and deaf persons, is attended with such solitary discomfort,—such gloomy ideas, with such dread, anxiety, and constant uneasiness of mind, as no one can be truly sensible of, who has not in some measure experienced it himself. How noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest cultivation must that art be, that can restore sight to the blind! hearing to the deaf! and keep in order the springs of those miracles of nature, those master-pieces of creative wisdom: That art must needs be divine, because, *thus assisted*, the social endearments of society shed their benign influence on the heart, while the wonders of nature and of art, opening on the mind, expand it with the most exalted apprehensions of ALMIGHTY GOD!

It was much to be lamented that, in this enlightened age, the methods of treating the disorders of these most important organs, the eye and the ear, had not received their share of advantage among modern medical and other improvements. How strange! that those branches of the profession, whose objects are so important—so essential to happiness—so necessary sometimes to the preservation of the whole body,—and so far superior to all the other organic senses, as to approach nearly to the faculty of *spirit* itself, should have been so much neglected, as in truth they have been!—That this has really been so, the dark and solitary state of too many of our fellow creatures too plainly testify!

This branch of science then, having been so much neglected and so little understood, is it a greater proof of difficulty in the art, or of supineness in its professors: Of both, perhaps: for *here*, indeed, we must confess that the fountain of knowledge is deep, and its streams many and intricate: the *angel of enquiry* “must trouble the waters”—the watchful eye must observe, the dextrous hand must be busy and the sagacious mind must be open, before their healing virtues can be exerted.

But the business of an oculist and aurist is said to be distinct and independent of the general practice of physic and surgery.

Truly, if we consider the delicate and exquisitely minute structure of these precious organs—the mechanism and properties of their various parts, and of the subjects connected with them; when we reflect too, on the great variety of dangers and diseases\*, manifest and occult, to which they are exposed—the limited capacity of the human mind, and

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\* I have now got the finest, most complete, and most valuable collection of drawings of diseased eyes, perhaps in the whole world.



the little attention that hath been paid to the improvement of those noble branches of science, and how few men of learning and honesty have engaged in the practice, we may readily subscribe to the assertion. My blood creeps with horror when I reflect on the absurdity and barbarity of the methods generally employed for the relief or cure of their disorders, and on the shameful robberies and depredations of most of those men who have stiled themselves oculists or aurists. Of the truth of both of the above assertions many will not, cannot have an adequate apprehension; but of both, especially of the latter, too many thousands alive at this hour in Europe, will have the most melancholy yet most lively sense. For the unnatural and desperate brushings and operations—the blisterings, bleedings, and acrid eye waters;—the syringing, and the oils,—the ointments and the hot poultices—by their irritating and relaxing,—and by their weight and pressure, are far more likely to bring weakness and disease on a *sound eye or ear*, than to repel the humours or remove the maladies to which these precious organs are most liable. When the principles they go upon are fundamentally and in their nature wrong—is it to be wondered at that their effects are too often dismally and fatally pernicious? But, let censure be tempered with candour. If, indeed, we consider the curious nervous complexity of the parts—minute organization—occult situation—exceeding irritability—the uses and dependance of each part on the whole, and the obstinate manner in which most people are tied to theory and authority†, we may lament, but will no longer wonder at the little success which has attended the attempts of even the most celebrated practitioners.

To understand, and to form a just theory, and adequate ideas of curing, it is necessary that we should have studied regularly the structure and disease of the human-body in general; and before a man became useful and expert in the business of an oculist or aurist, his practice must have been extensive, and his observations accurate: as to manual operations, ease and dexterity can only be attained in this as in every thing else, by operating daily, for many years, and on persons of every rank.

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† Dr. Robinson in his sensible treatise on diseased lungs, &c. acknowledging some capital mistake which he had fallen into, following what he calls, “very great authorities,”—exclaims, “authority! thou father of all errors,—thou enslaver of the mind,—that hood-winks the understanding, and keeps all arts and sciences that should benefit mankind in perpetual darkness and obscurity!”——



What pity! that so small a number of regular physicians and conscientious men have ventured to step out of the regular trammels to study and to improve these, and other important branches of the profession. Till this method be more universally countenanced and adopted—it requires but little of the spirit of prophecy to foretel, that the medical discoveries and improvements most wanted and most desirable, will be very few and very circumscribed. From a man, a slave to authorities, and tied down to a system in the general practice of physic, of surgery, and of pharmacy; and, moreover, fettered perhaps and absorbed in the futility and mist of fashionable dissipation, what, alas! can be expected! May ignorant and unprincipled wretches, who puffing and posting *like lightning* from place to place, pretend to give light, sound, and health, but who, like lightning, blast and destroy wherever they pass, and whoever they touch; may the number of such be small—may their snares be avoided—or may the loss of money alone be the misfortune of their unhappy patients!—But may the number of liberal men, who judging for themselves, shall explore and adopt new and more rational paths, fast encrease! and may excentric medical geniuses arise, who *like light* shall with velocity proceed in straight directions?—like light too, clearing and illuminating the dark and gloomy regions and habitations of science and of men!

In the course of my practice during the last twelve years, it is well known that several thousand patients have been cured or relieved in the following diseases, *many* of which had been of long standing, and *some* whose commencement was dated previous to the birth of the patient.—Viz. Periodical, partial, and total blindness, whether occasioned by *cataract*, *glaucoma* or *gutta serena*; paralysis of the pupil; weakness and dimness of sight; squinting in early youth, pain, swelling, and inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by small-pox, blows, inflammations, or extraneous substances; weak, red, watery, spongy, inverted and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic twitchings of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears and gushing torrents of watery matter, so as to make it impossible for the patient to bear the light; tumours and excrescences too; *fistulae lachrymales*, &c.—Total and periodical deafness, whether proceeding from too great a degree of tension or relaxation of the *drum of the ear*; obstructions in the *external passage*, or *Eustachian-tubes*: thickness of hearing in damp weather, or on taking cold; nervous deafness;—indurated, swelled, and obstructed glands and nostrils; gouty, scrophulous and scorbutic humours; putrid ulcerations



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attenuating, ætherial, antispasmodic, and balsamic medicines, subduing and eradicating the disease, and giving new springs to the vital principles. The above are occasionally assisted by a few elegant simple medicines, and by a proper regulation of the diet and regimen of the patient; but are often sufficient of themselves, without any such help;—for they are of such extraordinary, active, penetrating, and salutary, a nature, as not only to correct, and remove the *materies morbi*—the immediate cause of disease,—but also to supply a vivifying spirit—a *pabulum vite*, to the injured constitution; on which account they are of immediate and surprising efficacy in such anomalous and COMPLICATED CASES as have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and even the more friendly and more effectual powers of air \*, exercise, and temperance.—In all kinds of wasting and debility likewise, whether arising from intemperance; excesses; disease; EARLY IMPRUDENCE; neglect, frequent infections, or wrong treatment of the Venereal Disease; hot climates; natural decay; not excepting that of old age itself,—when, as the great LINNÆUS † observes, “*Substantia medullaris fit rigidior, unde omnes functiones*” “*languescunt vitales. Dentes corroderunt, elevantur &*” “*excidunt. Siccatur Caput & calvum evadit.—Fons Au-*” “*reus exarescit, omnisque voluptas perit.*”—When the silver cords are loosed, and the balmy juices dried up,—when all the vital functions languish,—when the golden fountain of life runs low,—and pleasure charms no more,—then these vivifying medicines breathing a pure ætherial flame, refresh, restore, reanimate, acting INSTANTLY and powerfully, as a divine restorative! reviving and recruiting the principles, and strengthening the very staff of life!—They do not, indeed, pretend to restore the old and infirm—to youth and vigour; but will always afford them immediate relief and refreshment, acting as fresh oil to an exhausted lamp, thereby happily lengthening life to the longest possible period;—often, *very often*, giving them ease, health, and serenity,—for pain, disease, dejection and debility.

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\* I have had the good fortune lately to recover, under God, several persons of quality, who had tried to no purpose the fine air, and most celebrated Physicians of the South of France, Italy and Lisbon.

† Amœnitat. Academ. tom. vii. p. 82.

Homines ad Deos in nulla re propius accedunt, quam Salutem hominibus dando.—

Cicero.

—Suavissimum est immanes dolores rescindere. Botallus.



As many people are at a loss to conceive how music can be serviceable in the cure of diseases ; and because several little Doctors and shallow Philosophers, have endeavoured to ridicule the practice, I thought proper in this edition of my book, to fling together the following materials towards a Treatise on Medical Music ; shewing its effects on the human constitution, and its influence in the prevention and cure of diseases.

It is well known that the ancients attributed many surprising cures to music, and scarcely any thing in history is better supported. To begin with sacred story, we find that the ministers of Saul, bid him send for a player upon instruments to relieve him of his malady ;—the consequence of this was, that David came and administered the expected relief : and to be convinced that there was nothing at all supernatural in this, but that music was at *that* time a known specific in such maladies as Saul complained of, it need only be remarked, that those who gave this advice were but household servants.

Profane history furnishes a great number of instances of this kind. *Aulus Gellius* and *Athenæus* make mention of a great variety of cures performed among the *Thebans* by music, and cite *Theophrastus* as to what happened in his time. *GALEN*, whose authority is of the greatest weight in subjects of this kind, speaks very seriously of this custom : *ARISTOTLE*, *Apollonius*, *Dyscolus*, and many others, speak of singing as a nostrum in many diseases. There is a passage in *TZETZES*, which gives rise to a conjecture that may very naturally accompany these facts. He says, that *Orpheus* recalled *Euridice* from the gates of death by the charms of his lyre.

*Theophrastus* among other writers, is quoted by *Aulus Gellius* as an ocular evidence of the medical effects of music in the case of persons bit by serpents or vipers. The work referred to is now indeed lost.

Another purpose to which the ancients applied their music, was to alleviate the rigour of their punishments, and in this they displayed their humanity : thus they never whipped their slaves but to the sound of flutes.—The Americans entertain the same idea of the power of music, having recourse to it to allay the severity of their toils : and I have been told by officers, that soldiers will march much farther, and with less fatigue with music, than without it.

*Plutarch* reports of *Antigenidas* that he so roused the spirit of *Alexander* by playing on the flute, that in a transport



port of heroism, the prince immediately started up from table, and flew to his arms. Every body hath heard of the wonderful influence which the music of the famous Timotheus had over the mind of that Prince, when touching his lyre he so inflamed him with rage, that drawing his sabre he suddenly slew one of his guests; which Timotheus no sooner perceived, than altering the air from the Phrygian to a softer measure, he stripped him of his fury, becalmed his passions, and infused into him the tenderest feelings of grief and compunction for what he had done. Jamblichus relates the like wonderful effects of the lyres of Pythagoras and Empedocles. The painter THEON dextrously availed himself of this force of Music, when going to make a public exhibition of a piece he had finished, wherein a soldier was represented as just ready to assail the enemy, he first of all warmed the spirit of the company by a warlike air, and when he found them sufficiently animated, he uncovered the picture, which struck the whole assembly with admiration. Plutarch informs us of a sedition quelled at Lacedemon, by the lyre of Terpander; and Boëtius of rioters dispersed by the musician Damon \*.

The moderns also furnish many examples of the surprising effects of music; though I do not think their music by any means equal for softness or harmony to the ancient, consequently not so well adapted to medical purposes. The ancient music consisted of three kinds, the diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic; there exists now only the first, which teaches the dividing the notes into semi-notes: whereas the chromatic went so far as to divide each note into three, and the enharmonic into four. The difficulty there was to find voices and hands proper to execute the chromatic kind, brought it first into neglect, and then into oblivion: and for the same reason the enharmonic, which was still more difficult hath not arrived at us; all therefore that now remains of the ancient music, is that coarser sort which knows no other refinement than that of the demi-note, instead of those finer kinds which carried the division of a note into threes and fours: we may here too observe, that the variety of manner in which the ancient music was performed, placed it in a rank of dignity

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\* Vide 1 Samuel, c. xvi. ver. 16 and 23. Aulus Gellius, l. iv. c. 13. Athenæus, l. iv. c. 14. Mart. Capella de Nuptiis, l. ix. p. 313. Tzetzes Chilius. Plutarch, l. iv. c. 8. & de Alexandri fortuna. Champlain's Voyage to America. Jamb. de Vita Pythagor. Ammon in Boëthium. Ælian. var. Hist. l. ii. c. ult. Plutarch de Musica. Boëtius idem. Plato de Repub. l. iii. Galen, &c.



superior to ours. Our modes are but of two kinds, the flat and the sharp; whereas the ancients modified theirs into five, the principle of which were the Ionic, Lydian, Phrygian, Doric, and Æolic; each adapted to express and excite different passions: and by that means, especially to produce such effects as we have just now taken notice of,—incontestable not only from the authentic manner in which they have been recorded, but from the very state and condition in which music at that time was. But to return to that of the moderns, which, notwithstanding its degeneracy, we shall find has produced wonderful effects, as many authentic histories and memoirs will evince.

I have sometimes heard, (says the translator of Apollonius Tyanæus, in his preface to that work) the Sieur Claudin the younger say, that an air, which he had composed with its parts, was sung at the solemnity of the late duke of Joyeux's marriage, in the time of Henry III.—which, as it was sung, made a gentleman take his sword in hand, and swore aloud, that it was impossible for him to forbear fighting with somebody; whereupon they began to sing another air of the Subphrygian mode, which made him as peaceable as before.\*

A famous musician, a great composer, being seized with a fever, which encreasing daily, became continual. On the seventh day he fell into a violent delirium, accompanied with shrieks, tears, pinnies, and a perpetual wakefulness, almost without any intermission. On the third day of his delirium, one of those natural instincts, which it is said make the brute animals, when sick, seek the herbs that are proper for them, made him ask to hear a little concert in his chamber. It was with great difficulty that the physician consented to it. From the first tunes he heard, his countenance assumed a serene air, his eyes were no longer wild, the convulsions absolutely ceased, he shed tears of pleasure, and had then for musick a sensibility that he never had before, nor hath any longer now he is recovered. He was free from the fever during the whole concert, but as soon as it was finished, he relapsed into his former condition.—Upon this they did not fail to continue the use of a remedy, whose success had been so unforeseen and so happy. The fever and delirium were always suspended during the concerts; and music was become so necessary to the patient, that at night he made a kinswoman that waked with him to sing and even to dance. One night particularly, when he had no body with him but his nurse, who could sing nothing but a vile ballad, he was forced to be content with that, and found be-

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\* Boyle in Vit. Gond. Claud.



ness from it. At length, in ten days, music had intirely cured him, without any other aid than that of bleeding him in the foot \*.

A dancing-master, who having fatigued himself in his profession, was seized with a violent fever, and on the fourth or fifth day fell into a lethargy which lasted a long while. He no sooner recovered from his lethargy, than he fell into a furious, but a mute delirium, in which he made continual efforts to get out of bed, threatned with the motion of his head, and by his looks, those that hindered him from it, and even all who were present—and refused obstinately, but without speaking, all the medicines that were offered to him.

It came into the thoughts of *M. de Mandajor*, mayor of *Alais* in *Languedoc*, a man of probity and understanding, and the communicator of this case, who saw him in this condition, that music might a little compose the imagination that was so disordered: and he proposed it to the physician, who did not disapprove the notion, but was afraid of the ridicule of the prescription, which would have been infinitely greater if the man had died under the operation of such a remedy. A friend of the dancing-master, who had no reason to be under such cautions, and who could play on the violin, took up that belonging to the patient, and played to him on it those airs that were most familiar to him. The by-standers thought the man more mad than him they kept down in his bed, and began to abuse him: but the patient almost immediately sat up in his bed, like one agreeably surpris'd, and wanted to figure with his arms the motions of the tunes. As his arms were held with force, he could only shew by the motions of his head, the pleasure that he felt. By degrees, however, those that held his arms, finding the effects of the violin, loosened the force with which they held him, and yielded to the motions he wanted to give himself, as they found he was no longer furious. At length, in about a quarter of an hour, he fell into a sound sleep, and had, during that sleep, a crisis which recovered him from all danger †.

Boyle mentions a person who could not contain his urine at the playing of a bag-pipe; others have burst into tears at hearing certain tunes; and Dr. Mead tells us of a fidler, who having frequently observed, that a dog in the room was always so affected by a particular note, as to howl and shew great uneasiness at it, one day for experi-

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\* Hist. and Mem. R. A. 1707. Mr. Dodart's Paper.

† Ibid. Hist. 1708. p. 22.



ment sake, continued to strike the same note so long, 'till the sensible animal fell into convulsions and died \*.

Thus we see that musical sounds produce the most wonderful effects on the human body; and that impressions made on the mind, occasion changes on the habit of the body we are as certain of, as we are certain that a change can be wrought on it by medicines, or any other external cause. The truth of this I imagine will not be disputed by any one, so far as it relates to changes of the habit of the body for the worse. For that diseases often take their rise from the affections and passions of the mind, is a fact confirmed by experience, in a vast notoriety of instances. Can there be any thing more incontestably true, than that care and anxiety, disappointment in what we have ardently wished for, and loss of what we have affectionately loved, by preying on the mind, and engrossing all its attention, will disorder the whole frame of the body, and become the source of both chronic and acute complaints.

The sentiments of an excellent physician †, and very elegant writer, on this subject, correspond so much with my own, and are so much to the purpose, that I will transcribe a paragraph or two from that useful work.

“ The next SOVEREIGN remedy in diseases is music. *Cicero* asserts its amazing power, and *Plato* supposes the effect of harmony on the mind is equal to that of air on the body. So wonderful is the empire of music, that it mitigates bodily pain, suspends the malignant force of madness and despair, and lulls the soul into tranquillity and peace. Mr. Pope says,

Music the fiercest grief can charm,  
And fate's severest rage disarm;  
Music can soften pain to ease,  
And make despair and madness please;  
All joys on earth it can improve,  
And antedate the bliss above.

“ And the poetical beauties of the following lines from *Milton's Comus* are supremely charming :

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\* Vide Hist. and Mem. Royal Acad. Philos. Trans.—Dr. Wallis—Dr. Mead on Poisons, Essay II.—Dr. South, *Musica Incant.*—Chambers's Cyclopæd. Art. Mus. Encyclopæd. &c.

† Dr. John Leake, member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and Physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital; in his medical instructions towards the prevention and cure of chronic or slow diseases peculiar to women.



At last, a soft and solemn breathing sound,  
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,  
And stole upon the air;—I was all ear,  
And took in strains that might create a soul  
Under the ribs of death.

“But least we should appear to have caught by sympathy, the spirit of enthusiasm from those divine bards; it will be necessary to remark, THAT THE SALUTARY POWER OF MUSIC AND ITS MANNER OF OPERATING ON THE BODY AND MIND, DEPENDS AS MUCH UPON RATIONAL, AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRINCIPLES, AS THOSE OF ANY MEDICINE in the *Materia Medica*. I appeal to the refined feelings of those who are most susceptible of the Divine power of harmony, to prove its sovereign influence; and that it is the oblivious antidote,—the *Nepenthe* of the gods, to heal a wounded spirit,—and to exalt the soul above low care, transporting it to the flowery fields of *Elysium*.

“Music produces its salutary effect, by exciting an agreeable sensation on the nerves of the ear, which communicate with the brain, and *general nervous system*; and as the inordinate passions of the mind all make their first, disagreeable impression on those parts, occasioning low spirits, vapors, melancholy, &c. NO REMEDY CAN BE MORE RATIONALLY APPLIED TO COUNTERACT THEIR MALIGNANT POWER THAN THAT OF MUSIC; which creates a contrary sensation of the pleasurable kind, acting immediately on the same organs.

“The effect of music, however, will be different according to the style and manner of its composition, and should therefore be adapted to the particular state of the case, or disposition of the mind.—The plaintive sound of a sweet voice, or of soft flutes, will induce a pleasing languor, and compose the body when tortured with pain, or the soul when irritated by the more violent passions;—on the contrary, a cheerful animated song, or the merry pipe and tabor, will exhilarate and raise the drooping head of moping melancholy, when depressed by *religious despair, disappointed ambition, or hopeless love*.”

But not to insist on the more silent and slow workings of a settled melancholy, ruining and undermining the health by degrees; we have many instances of the hair of the head becoming, in a few hours, intirely white. In Verdue's *Operation de Chirurgie*, we have an instance so singular, and at the same time so much to the present purpose, that I cannot resist the temptation of copying it. Verdue, after treating of the effects of the imagination of the mother on the foetus, proceedeth to shew the power of imagination on ourselves, so as to occasion diseases, by relating



relating the following case: A collector of the land-tax having gone to a farmer's house to receive what was due from him, and finding him unable to pay, ordered some of the corn to be taken out of his granary and sold. As they were executing the order rigorously, an old woman, who happened to be present, struck the collector two or three times on the back, and with emotion cried out, what are you about?

The collector, who was deeply affected with this circumstance, felt that very day, a little tumour, about the bigness of a pea, on the same part which the woman had struck. In three days, the swelling had grown to the size of a hen's egg, and at last, in about three years, was as big as a sack of corn. The collector came to Amsterdam to consult the most expert physicians and surgeons, amongst whom Kerkerem himself was consulted, who, amazed to see such a tumor as covered all his back, unanimously agreed that it should not be opened. But he was not so wise as to pay any regard to this; for he died soon after at Cologne, under the hands of a surgeon, who had undertaken the operation.

Many attributed this monstrous swelling to his being bewitched by the old woman. But it certainly arose from the imagination of this superstitious man, who had himself taken this fancy into his head. His imagination being filled with the idea of the sack of corn, which he had seized from the farmer, and having fancied that the old woman was a witch, the humours which were in motion took their course towards the back,—to the place where they had been determined by the imagination, and there caused a swelling.

Verdue, in the above passage, while he relateth the fact, assigneth the cause. Impressions made on the mind by acting on the blood and spirits, may be the means of detaching too great a quantity of fluids to a sound part, which stagnating there, nature may become oppressed, and the tone of the solid parts receive a preternatural distention.

In order to cure or prevent diseases like the preceding, nothing more can possibly be necessary than that of diverting the imagination, and taking off that fixed attention which influences so very much our fluids; to effect this, can any thing in the universe be better adapted than music; if this be the case, and it seems as demonstrable as any proposition in Euclid, is there a being in nature so stupid, as not to give the preference to this elegant remedy, to the whole contents of a nauseous apothecary's shop?

The idea of the bite of the Tarantula being mortal, we find to be without foundation; a number of late experiments



ments having shewn that it is not attended with any poisonous effects ; we are therefore to attribute the wonderful powers of music which has been so successfully made use of in this case, to nothing more than the calming an imagination inflamed with the terrible idea of a sudden dissolution from such a circumstance ; which thousands of examples well attested prove to us to have been the case.

The canine madness, so much talked of, and so little understood, will, I make no doubt, in time, be found by no means so poisonous as it is now generally imagined to be ; and that a good deal of the danger proceeding from the terrible apprehensions of an intensely working imagination. It is most astonishing to me, that music has not been thought of in all cases of this kind, when there is all the reason in the world to expect the greatest benefit from it, till experience and good sense shall have taught mankind the folly of this, as well as of many other nonsensical imaginations.

For my own part, were I to have the misfortune to be bit by a mad dog, my method would be the following ; in which I would comply as much as possible with the present notion of these matters. I would think very lightly of the affair, but would order the musical airs I love and admire most to be sung or played almost night and day for several days, or perhaps weeks. I would instantly apply cupping glasses upon, or all around the part bit ; — I would then foment it for an hour or two with an excessively strong decoction of chamomile flowers, wormwood, rue, tansy, and plenty of the golden sulphur of antimony, with the addition of some camphorated brandy. After that, I would rub the parts diligently for half an hour with some strong mercurial ointment, in which should be mixed some levigated calcined mercury, calomel, and balsam capivæ ; drinking at the same time, a hearty bowl of good punch, or a bottle of stout Madeira, and enjoying the social-endearing society of my friends. The above fomentation, and penetrating, mercurial friction, should be repeated as often as I thought prudent ; and I would now and then take a comfortable and moderately tepid bath. — I insist upon it, that with a due attention to the above method, no mischief could possibly ensue from the bite of a mad dog, or from that of any other animal. But to return, Hippocrates was of opinion, that there were secret ways in which the blood could come and go from the heart and lungs into the inferior parts, and from these parts to the lungs and head, without passing through the heart. It is certain that the passions produce the most sudden revolutions in the motions of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels ;



as for example, when the nerves of the face are stimulated by a sentiment of shame, the blood which is drawn there in consequence of that, renders the countenance of a bright red; on the other hand, when fear agitates the præcordial nerves, the visage suddenly becomes as pale as death. The circulation in these cases depending intirely on the understanding.

The sting of a wasp, or of any venomous animal, immediately occasions a tumor, which increases very fast; this tumor is spherically circumscribed, and the place where the sting entered occupies the center; now this form and the quickness of the tumor's increase (the action of the heart and arteries remaining just the same) can give us no idea to suppose that the fluids circulating in any of the finer vessels are obstructed, or that any of the arteries or passages from the heart, are choaked up; but of an irritation which draws the fluids rapidly from every part to the circumference, towards the point where the sting entered, in the same manner as we see the irritation of the mesenteric vessels of a frog determine the course of the blood from all possible directions. The same happens in bruises, and every other external injury. This, therefore, proves to a demonstration, that the motion of the blood in the capillary vessels, is subject to other laws beside that of the heart and arteries.

Grief relaxes, debilitates, and suspends the necessary streams and functions of life. The tender passions of love and friendship, warm the blood, and give it fresh vigour. The turbulent passions, on the contrary, of wrath and fear, contract the vessels, and hurry on the circulation of the blood in so violent and irregular a manner, as to throw the whole frame into confusion: whenever these two, wrath and fear, are raised together to any high pitch, there is a terrible scene produced, if an instantaneous death doth not end the tragedy by a sudden apoplexy; a palsy, a phrenzy, or an epilepsy follow, especially in sanguine constitutions. I need not tell the sagacious reader what conclusion he may draw from the above; he will readily see that music may be made use of to the greatest advantage in calming those turbulent passions so very injurious to the human constitution.

The late Mr. Usher, who has favoured the world with his excellent *Thoughts on Taste, &c.* was exceedingly sensible of the mighty effects of music on the human body and mind. Mr. Usher was an elegant, delicate, and most penetrating philosopher; but how music was learned, to what origin we owe it, or what is the meaning of some of its most affecting strains, he says we know not. Proofs of



the high opinion that excellent judge had of music in the cure of diseases, may be gathered from the following :  
 “ Music, says he, can so harmonize the mind, and so sweetly regulate the motions of the blood and spirits, that the whole system exhibits a retired, yet most charming prospect of health, happiness and innocence, inasmuch, that the picture of ease, peace and tranquillity, which both mind and body, under the influence of certain species of music exhibits, gives us an idea of the golden age, when human nature, adorned with innocence, and the peace that attends it, reposed in the arms of content.

“ Natural music and real harmony lift the sick man out of his miseries ;—they sooth him with the prospect of health and joy,—and with the pleasing retrospect of his healthier and happier days :—he no longer feels his pain, but seems conscious of an healthy, enlarged and ennobled soul. He is inspired with new strength,—with sentiments that astonish and ravish,—and with those sublime and celestial ideas which bear him far above the infirmities of the human state.

“ Music breathes new life into a susceptible being, and soothes like a mother’s bosom. Under its influence, the mind paints all the pleasures that are annexed to good health, in the most glowing and celestial colours—then languishes for them, and at length seems to taste them by a charming renovating anticipation. By music new sources of health are opened, and ideas roused for which we have no name, and knew not, until they were awakened in the mind by harmony ; few things are more conducive to the preservation of health than singing, playing, frequent concerts, or little friendly musical parties.”

Mr. Usher is of opinion with most men of real taste, that harmony is always understood by the croud, and almost always mistaken by musicians, who are, with hardly any exceptions, servile followers of the taste in fashion, and who having expended much time and pains on the mechanic and practical part, lay great stress on the flights, tricks, and dexterities of hand. Musicians now a days, seem to strive who shall be loudest, or who shall draw the longest or most unnatural tones from their instruments \*.

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\* I was delighted with the justness of the remarks of the writer who appeared a few weeks ago in the Public Advertiser, in a letter addressed to my Lords the Bishops, praying them to reform some things in church music, &c.—

“ Psalm-singing, as it is managed in our London parish churches, is intolerable. The preacher never directs the clerk in the choice of his stave, nor does the clerk consult



They are charmed at the union they form between the grave and fantastic, at resolving horridly grating discords into harmony, and at the surprising transitions they make between extremes, while every hearer who has the least remainder of the taste of nature left (which alone discovers

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with the organist about the tune. Hence it frequently happens that the preacher, who is going to instruct the congregation in the advantages of affliction, mounts the pulpit to the old 104th psalm, and its sprightly tune; or when he proposes to expiate on the continual feast of a good conscience, he trips up with the 51st, and Southwell's dismal ditty. The tune is likewise frequently as discordant to the subject of the psalm, as the psalm is to the sermon; for the organist only attends to the measure, and that is often the same when the subjects are opposite. Short, therefore, as our psalm singing is, few of the congregation desire it to be longer; and the same auditory that would sit with pleasure to hear an alternate hymn of a dozen verses sung by mechanics, without any accompaniment, at the Lock or the Tabernacle, are quite satisfied with a single stave in their parish church, though an organ accompanies the clerk, and an infant orchestra joins in the chorus. It may indeed be doubted whether the organ, *as it is managed*, be an advantage to our psalmody; for as the organist is under no direction, and only careful to *be heard*, to prove he is in his place, the noise he makes utterly confounds the clerk and children, and generally stuns the whole congregation, especially that part of it which has the misfortune to sit at the lower end of the church. I have indeed known the charity boys make a good fight with him to be heard, by screaming to the utmost stretch of their voices, to the infinite annoyance of the congregation; but the clerk almost always submits, and either keeps his mouth shut altogether, or sings in a low key.

I protest I have sat for several years within four seats of the clerk, in one of the most polite and best regulated parish churches in this metropolis, and never knew the clerk could sing until the organ was fortunately out of order, and I then found he had a very melodious voice.

I believe I may venture to pronounce it as a truth, that all men have an ear for melody, and a taste for pathetic music: Witness the songs which are more generally applauded at the theatres, and the performers who are most popular; but neither voice nor instrument can carry up melody to the full extent of their compass; although we find it is the constant struggle of the instrumental gentry every where who should be loudest, and that in the contest they drown the vocal performers.

I have



and feels the true beauty and charm of music) is shocked at the strange and unnatural jargon.

If the same taste was to prevail in painting, we would soon see a lady's head, a horse's body, and a fish's tail, united by soft gradations, greatly admired at our public exhibitions. But real harmony,—natural and pathetic music,

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I have mentioned the charity boys as contending with the organist for being heard; I could wish it was with him only they contended, for their skreeking out the responses is a great nuisance. Their place is generally at the lower end of the church; whence it must happen they are the last in hearing the reader end, and consequently they begin when part of the congregation are got half through their sentence, and by sending back upon them what they have already said, makes such a jumble, that persons not very well used to such incongruous sounds could not possibly understand themselves: accidental noises also sometimes prevent the children from hearing an entire sentence, and then indeed they make sad work. I have heard them bawling out, "Lord have mercy upon us," when the reader had got half way through the Lord's Prayer, to the great disturbance of the congregation. Why they are suffered to bawl at all, I cannot conceive; for if the use of the clerk be to lead those who cannot read, the gabbling of a parcel of children most effectually frustrates that end, as no human being can make out what they are saying, or understand the clerk for their noise.

The matters I have mentioned, though of very extensive ill consequences, are of easy remedy, and intirely within the sphere of your Lordships influence. Let me entreat you then to take the trouble of composing short introductory and concluding prayers for each sermon you preach, applicable to the subject; make the clerk attend you in the vestry, and direct him what he is to sing, and send him with orders for the tune, and to play under the voices, and not overpower them. Silence the children while the Liturgy is reading, or rather only let their voices only be heard like the distant murmurs of falling waters. Instead of jiggs, and dancing airs, select sweetly solemn and pathetic pieces of sacred music for voluntaries, and mark them in rotation for the whole year, adapting them to the occasion of each Sunday. Lead the example yourselves, and you will soon be followed by the whole clergy. The churches will be filled, and the pleasures of devotion will no longer be treated as visionary by those who frequent them, or known only to such as have seats in the Lock or Tabernacle. The heart being softened by the pathetic melody of the psalms, will



with a superior power that is not acquired, and cannot be resisted, seizes on the human mind, and opens the springs of health and joy. The effects of music on the mind and body, are the subject of the finest lines in our language; the reader of taste is sensible I mean Dryden's feast of Alexander. We comprehend by instinct, without the assistance of reason, that music is related to poetry. The principal object of both, is something beyond expression rapturous and elevating; when we would fix our view upon it, we find that it lies *yet* below our horizon, and only appears in a dawn whose splendor surprises us; accordingly there is a perfection, a *plus ultra* still behind, beyond expression or attainment in both, of which great poets and musicians have a confused idea, without ability ever to arrive at it. But altho' they know it not, they are sensible when they approach to it, by *the noble elevation that seizes the soul*, THE RAPTURES IN WHICH IT STRUGGLES AS IT WERE TO GET LOOSE, and approach to the unknown object, that seems at the same time to appear and hide from the imagination.

Music, like all sciences whose standard is in nature, can only be corrupted by the professors, or the learned in music, because the sense of the untutored part of mankind is the true standard, and can never be wrong, but the learned are always liable to be corrupted by vanity and affectation. The same thing happens in eloquence; the sense of the croud is the true standard of eloquence; yet from the time oratory became an art, it has been seldom free from the false beauties of the learned in oratory. The true beauties of music affect every ear that is not corrupted by art, but the masters are often led by a false emulation of displaying a master-hand to introduce what may be called properly enough the puns and quibbles of music; these they at present cultivate with great care and perseverance, while they neglect the wild graces, the nobly plaintive strains, the sounds that

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be fitted to receive the good seed of a pious sermon, and the soul prepared to exalt herself to the throne of Grace, when the preacher calls her to accompany him in an animated, applicatory prayer."

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I beg leave for my own part to declare, that in religious contemplation, and in all devotional exercises, music well chosen and delicately performed, acts upon my soul just as a smith's great bellows does upon his fire; it enlarges, melts, and brightens every faculty of my soul, and every emotion of my heart,—with the most delightful and most intense fervors.

charm



charm and elevate, that assuage the petulant cares of this life, that wrap us in golden visions, and bring forward lofty passions, which we never knew before, and now perceive in song, with surprise and extacy.

Any person conversant with the classic poets, sees instantly that the passionate power of music I speak of, was perfectly understood and practised by the ancients. An inquiry into the nature and merits of the ancient music, and a comparison thereof with modern composition, by a person of poetic genius, and an admirer of harmony, who is free from the shackles of practice, and the prejudices of the mode, aided by the countenance of a few men of rank, of elevated and true taste, would probably lay the present half-Gothic mode of music in ruins, like those towers of whose little laboured ornaments it is an exact picture, and restore the Grecian taste of passionate harmony once more, to the delight and wonder of mankind. But as from the present disposition of things, and the force of fashion, we cannot hope in our time to rescue the sacred lyre, and see it put into the hands of men of genius, I shall only recall the reader to his own natural feeling of harmony, and observe to him, that its emotions are not to be found in the laboured, tragi-comic, fantastic and surprising compositions that form the modern style of music; but he will meet them in some few pieces that are the growth of wild unvitiated taste; he will discover them in the swelling sounds that wrap us up in imaginary grandeur; in those plaintive notes that make us in love with woe; in the tones that utter the lovers sighs, and fluctuate the breast with gentle emotions; in the noble strokes that wind up, brace and refresh the springs of life; that coil up the courage of the soul; or that lull it in visions of celestial joy: in a word, in those affecting strains that find their way to the inward recesses of the heart

“ Untwisting all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony!”

MILTON

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#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

AS this great system of healing which I have with so much labour and expence explored, and now happily confirmed, is of the highest importance, not only to the inhabitants of the British empire at present, but likewise to the whole human species throughout the whole earth, and for perhaps thousands of years to come, I propose to continue to  
practice



practice in this great metropolis of my native country, till the beginning of the year 1783,—which will be a period of full three years,—in order to demonstrate to the fullest satisfaction of persons of every rank, from the throne to the cottage, the facility, certainty, and, in a word, the infinite superiority of my methods of preventing and curing all the diseases, external as well as internal, to which the human body is liable, and extending human life free from sickness, and with the clear healthy exercise of the mental faculties, to the longest possible period.—At the expiration of the three years, I intend to make proposals to the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, concerning publishing to the world all my discoveries, improvements, and methods of managing and curing diseases, &c. without any reserve whatever; and that I may continue to communicate, from time to time, such farther discoveries and improvements as assiduous investigation, and a practice with an apparatus more extensive than that of any other Physician on the face of the globe shall enable me to make.

If I do not meet with that benevolence and encouragement from the LEGISLATURE of my own country, which the vast importance of the object merits;—I propose to reside and practice about a year at each of the principal courts in Europe; and after that, under the Royal and Imperial auspices of European wisdom and munificence at large, I will *then* publish to mankind the great CODE, or SYSTEM OF HEALTH AND OF THE HEALING ART, which I am now digesting, compiling, and perfecting as far as the experience of one age will permit:—I say one age, because I propose to establish a medical correspondence in every part of the world—for the universal improvement and perfection of Medical and Chirurgical Science. Would to God! that a Franklin!—a Priestley! and several other great and learned men I could name, had been practicing Physicians? What might not be expected from the indefatigable labours of such bright and penetrating intelligencies!

In order to lessen my fatigue in business, and for the good of the public, as well as for my own private emolument, I propose immediately to take as a pupil and assistant, a gentleman who has had the advantages if not of a medical, at least of a liberal or classical education. To prevent all trouble, the premium I demand is a thousand guineas prompt, and an hundred pounds *per annum*, for board, &c. while he remains in my house.



No. I.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

IN justice to your abilities, and to the indefatigable industry, by which you have attained a safe and easy method of cure, in illnesses which, though common in this country, are, of all the various species of malady, the most afflicting, and the most dangerous to human existence.

In justice, I say, Sir, to you, and in compassion to the wretched victims of disease, I take this opportunity to declare, and I give you full liberty to publish the declaration, that I was unfortunately born with a very delicate constitution, and a weak system of nerves; that from my earliest infancy to the age of maturity, my health was continually disturbed with almost every species of fever, with violent colds, sore throats, and pains in the ears, attended with all the variety of symptoms which accompany a relaxed habit, and an irritable state of nerves. In this very weak state of health, I undertook the writing the History of the Stewarts; and I do not know whether it is not impertinent to add, that seven years severe application, reduced an originally tender frame to a state of insupportable weakness and debility: continual pains in the stomach, indigestion, trembling of the nerves, shivering fits, repeated pains in the ears and throat, kept my mind and body in continual agitation; and marked, those which would otherwise have been the brightest of my days, with sorrow and despair. In one of these fits of despair your pamphlet came to my hands. Its contents awakened my curiosity; I sent for you; you undertook my cure with alacrity, and gave me the pleasing hope of a restoration of health, or rather a new state of constitution; and I have the happiness to declare, that a great part of my disease immediately gave way to your balsamic effluences, and to your ærial, ætherial, magnetic, and electric applications and influences; the pains in my ears and throat subsided, the fevers and irritations of my nerves left me, and my spirits were sufficiently invigorated to break from a confinement of six weeks, and to exercise in the open air. These exercises I have since in all weathers repeated, without omission, with a high degree of impunity; and, from the general amendment of my health, I am enabled to emerge out of a life of idleness which I abhor, and to renew my labours for the service of the public. I have also the greatest reason to hope, that with the blessing of God, I shall enjoy a more comfortable existence for the remainder of my life, than I had any prospect of enjoying



joying before I had the good fortune to be acquainted with you.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient,

Alfred-House, Bath,

And obliged humble servant,

March 15, 1777.

CATHARINE MACAULAY.

P. S. I am happy, Sir, in being able, from what I have seen, and from what has come to my certain knowledge, to congratulate you on the success which has attended your methods of cure in this city, in the most desperate state of consumptive, asthmatic, nervous, bilious, and scorbutic cases: such instances cannot fail to establish the reputation of your medical practice to your own honour and emolument, and to the blessing of mankind, in matters of the highest sublunary importance, viz. the prolongation of life, and the enjoyment of health.

The following is from the Lady of Sir John Miller, Bart.

No. II.] To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure I can assure you, that your late patient, *Anne Grosjean*, my French maid, is now perfectly recovered, from a complication of disorders, with which she has been tormented during these eight years past. — A violent nervous complaint, with its usual attendant, low-spirits, — a total loss of appetite, — and a slowness of circulation, sometimes approaching to a stagnation of the blood — had reduced her to a wretched situation, inasmuch that life was become a burden. She is now, by your kind care and assistance, (which she desires me to acknowledge in the strongest terms) enabled to fulfil the duties of her place; — has the happiness of being restored, by your means, to a chearful state of mind, — and to find herself, in every respect, as she could wish to be. I think it, Sir, incumbent upon me to add, that, to my certain knowledge, you have proved your skill in the cure of THREE other persons, whose maladies, in many respects, were of a still more dangerous nature.

I must beg you to accept of my own thanks for the relief I have found in common head-achs, colds, and slight sore throats from your chemical preparation taken as snuff, which has entirely removed those teasing complaints. — Let me also observe that, whether it is owing to your chemical snuff or not, I have had no return since I have used it, of a rheumatic pain in the face, to which I have been subject for some years.

I sincerely



I sincerely wish you all the success and approbation you merit.

And I am, Sir,  
Bath-Easton Villa, Your obliged humble servant,  
Jan. 31, 1777. ANNA MILLER.

I had the honour, a few days ago, of receiving the following obliging Letter from the Rev. Doctor THOMAS WILSON, Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, and Senior Prebendary of Westminster.

No. III.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

I HAVE no sort of objection to your mentioning in the most Public manner the perfect cure you happily performed in my case, by means of your Ætherial and Electrical Medicines, Vapours, and Applications. I had laboured, for many years, under an oppression on my lungs; attended in the spring and fall of the year with a troublesome and tormenting cough.

My Complaints had baffled the skill of the best Physicians in London;—the Hot-Well Water at Bristol, I often had tried, but to no effect:—and the nauseous drugs from the apothecaries shops were so far from giving me ease, that they really increased my sufferings—insomuch, that I had great reason to apprehend a confirmed Asthma or Consumption.

It is now, Sir, near twelve months since you cured me, and I have not had the least return of those troublesome and very dangerous complaints.

I am, dear Sir,  
Your sincere Friend, &c.

ALFRED-HOUSE, BATH, THOMAS WILSON,  
January 5, 1778.

The following letter from the Honourable ———, Esq. of Bath, I lately had the honour of receiving.

No. IV.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

I HEAR you are about publishing a new Edition of your Book: I shall be happy in every opportunity of doing you justice, and in declaring to the world, the great benefit I have received from your peculiar practice and superior skill. You may therefore, if you please, insert my case and acknowledgment, in the following manner.

I am, Sir, &c.

Mr.



Mr. —, a Resident of Bath, had been for a considerable time troubled with a noise and hardness of hearing in one ear, and with a scorbutic complaint which had alarmed him not a little; he was pleased to consult me last spring and to go through a course of my *Æthelial Medicines*, Electricity, &c. fourteen times. He received a perfect cure of his deafness, and such great relief in the scorbutic complaint, even in that short time, that he has not enjoyed so good a state of health and spirits for several years, as he has done for several months past; this he is willing to declare to any person that really means to become Dr. Graham's patient.

Bath, January 10, 1778.

CASE and CURE of the Honourable Mrs. —

No. V.]

A LADY, an inhabitant of Bath, of a delicate constitution, and extremely susceptible of the evils that arise from the changeable, cold, and raw temperature of the British climate; from a sudden and severe cold contracted a most violent Bilious Cholic, attended with excruciating pains. For eight months past, the return of the disorder had been very frequent; for every little cold brought on the complaint with considerable violence. About the middle of last November, she was seized with this Bilious Cholic, which continued fourteen days, with constant and severe pain, and frequent vomiting of bile, &c. of so sharp and corrosive an acidity, as to abrade the skin from her throat and mouth as it passed in vomiting. At this period, the complaint degenerated into an universal and confirmed JAUNDICE. Magnesia, and all kind of food, as well as medicine, passed off unchanged; and in short she was in a state from which she entertained no hopes of being relieved.

Formerly, on a different occasion, I had the honour of being consulted by the lady, and my medicines and applications had produced the happiest effects. On this critical and most important occasion she was therefore again pleased to take my advice. I found her afflicted with great pain in the region of the liver—the white of her eyes was quite yellow: her face too, her neck and arms, of a dark yellow colour, and in a word, with every symptom and appearance of a confirmed jaundice.

The first day I saw her, about three in the afternoon, in the presence of her Surgeon-Apothecary, a Gentleman of eminence and candour, I gave her a full dose of an *æthelial* medicine impregnated with my electric fluid, which in a few minutes removed the violent pain of her side, &c.—and in three hours, an obstinate and painful obstruction of three weeks continuance. So supremely subtil, penetrating,



ing, and active, was the medicine I give her, that in a few minutes after taking it she could smell it exuding from the pores of her skin, even from the ends of her fingers.

At bed-time in the same evening, she took another dose: she lay composed, and perfectly free from pain till about two in the morning; when, without burning or fever, a gentle and universal perspiration came on, which with her was very unusual; she immediately fell into a profound sleep which lasted till nine in the morning, when she awoke free from all complaints. In that time, the medicines had enabled nature to do her own business, for the white of her eyes, and complexion, were visibly and very strikingly clearer; insomuch, that in the short space of twelve hours, from the time I exhibited the first medicine, she was perfectly cured of the universal and confirmed JAUNDICE. In a few days, her skin recovered its usual whiteness; and in order to guard against any return, she was pleased to take two more doses of the ætherial medicine; and had some of an Ætherial Magnetic Essence externally applied.

That so obstinate and painful an obstruction should be removed, and the bile absorbed, and made to flow in its natural and proper channels in so short a period of time, and by means so safe and gentle, appears almost miraculous and incredible; but the fact will be fully and cordially attested, to every respectfully enquirer, by the lady herself, her friends, and by Mr. ———, a most judicious and respectable apothecary in Bath, who was an eye witness to this extraordinary cure.

Before the jaundice came on, the lady had not been able to eat or digest a morsel of flesh of any kind for six weeks together; but since her cure, she has eat meat every day with a good appetite, and although the period is past that she used to be seized with the Bilious Cholic, she has had no return of it, nor of the Jaundice, even in the smallest degree.

#### No. VI.

A L A D Y of fortune and fashion, who resides at Bath, had an operation performed on one eye, by the most celebrated oculist in Europe.—Some time after the operation she was seized with a severe pain in that eye, and on that side of her head. The pain, notwithstanding every effort to remove it, continued night and day, most excruciating and distracting, for several months, and her eye was frequently very red, weak, sore, and exceedingly inflamed. So extreme was the agony and torture, which the lady endured, as to produce the most violent nervous irritation,



tations, vomiting, and spasms; insomuch that when I first had the honour of being called, she had been confined to her bed for near fourteen weeks. Opiates, nor any thing that was tried, could procure the smallest mitigation of her sufferings.—Her flesh, spirits, and strength, daily declined, when a certain worthy Baronet, who had done me the honour of being my patient, was pleased warmly to recommend to the Lady, to try the effects of my powerful and peculiar art. Despairing, she consented. But how great was the joy and surprise of her respectable family and numerous friends! when, from the first moment she took my ætherial medicines, highly saturated with electricity and vivifying air, and had my magnetic ætherial essences externally applied, she found the most comfortable and unexpected mitigation of that extraordinary, obstinate, and excruciating pain.—Thus encouraged, she was pleased cheerfully to commit herself to my care, and implicitly to follow my directions in every respect—and by means, under God, of my truly wonderful ætherial, magnetic, and electric medicines, applications, and influences, (none of which ever once disagreed) she was soon perfectly cured of a pain, which, baffling the power of the common regular practice of surgery as well as of physic, had been fixed for many months, of the violence of which no words can convey an adequate idea; the pain, the weakness and the inflammation went entirely off; she recovered immediately her appetite, flesh, colour, strength, and spirits;—and many months have now elapsed without the smallest return of the disorder.

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No. VII.]

H. DISNEY Roebuck, Esq; of the Crescent, Bath, was four years afflicted with a hardness of hearing, and a noise in his right ear,—and this disagreeable misfortune was considered as both dangerous and almost incurable, as it proceeded from a nervous cause. Mr. Roebuck, however, did me the honour of committing himself to my care; and in ten days I removed the troublesome ringing noise, and restored him to perfectly good hearing, which he ever since has continued happily to enjoy.—Mr. Roebuck suffered no pain or shock from the application of the magnetic, ætherial, electric remedies; nor any confinement or uneasiness from taking the inward chemical essences, or nervous medicines.

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No. VIII.]

A YOUNG Lady of fashion had been for several years troubled with fainting fits, proceeding from a weak and  
irritable



irritable state of nerves. For eight months previous to the time I first had the honour of being consulted, the disorder increased considerably; insomuch that she had these sudden fainting fits three or four, sometimes six or eight times every day. The Bath Water, exercise, change of air, medicines, and the attentions of the kindest friends, the advice of the best physicians, availed but very little. In this unhappy and almost hopeless condition, at the earnest recommendation of a Lady of the first distinction whom I had the honour and happiness of curing of an obstinate and complicated nervous malady, did this young lady become my patient. From the very beginning, my ætherial medicines, and electrical influences, agreed perfectly well, and produced the happiest effects: for, from the first, the disorder seemed to give way to the exceeding powerfulness of the medicines and applications, she had no return of the fits—or violent nervous agitations or weakness—she continued the medicines and regimen about six weeks, recovering daily, her appetite, strength, and blooming plumpness—and drinking the Bath Water regularly for three weeks, was recommended and complied with, in order to confirm the cure.

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*The following Letter I had the Honour of receiving from Mr. RACK, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

No. IX.]

To JAMES GRAHAM, M.D.

*My Good Friend,*

BEING informed that a new edition of thy Exhibition of the Present State of Medical Practice, &c. is now in the press I take this opportunity of stating my own late case, which thou art at liberty to add to the testimonials of thy success already annexed to the former editions of that ingenious and spirited performance.

For more than seven years past, I have been almost continually troubled with a bad cough, and asthmatic complaint, proceeding from a weakness of lungs, which has attended me from my cradle. In the winter season especially, (and always on taking cold) it has been much prevalent, and commonly attended with great difficulty of respiration. About six months since, this disorder returned in a degree that alarmed me, and from that time, to the commencement of the present year, I seldom had a night's rest. Frequently on going to bed, I have coughed incessantly for three or four hours—and as soon as I began to stir in a morning, it constantly returned in so violent a manner, and the powers of respiration were so much obstructed and re-



laxed, that I have often been an hour in dressing myself, and an hour or two longer before I was fit to see company, or transact business—My appetite failed me—my complexion became pale and wan—the nervous system was relaxed—and my whole frame so debilitated, that I little expected to see the approaching spring. I had the advice, and followed the prescription of divers Gentlemen of the Faculty, eminent in their profession, but without any other than a transient and temporary relief.

In this situation, with evident symptoms of a constitutional decay, and little hope of obtaining any permanent benefit, I first saw thy valuable Treatise abovementioned, and perused it with pleasure. Being a few days after this at the house of my worthy friend Doctor Wilson, (who is a living monument of thy skill and success) he very politely favoured me with an explicit account of the memorable cure thou hadst performed on him by the application of thy chemical essences, aerial, ætherial, magnetic, electrical vapours, and influences; and strongly recommended me to become thy patient. I immediately did so: and, although my complaint was then worse than it had ever been before, I found immediate relief. After the very first application, I had a good night's rest—and rose the next morning quite free from that cough and difficulty of breathing, which had so long oppressed me. I continued the applications fifteen days, and was perfectly cured: my appetite increased, my complexion mended, and my whole frame was relieved from that languor and debility which I had long felt; and from that time to the present hour, (which is more than three months) I have not had any return of my disorder, except a slight cough for a day or two, on taking cold.

I have two reasons for thus submitting my case to the eye of the public:—The first is, that those who languish under the same complaints, may be induced to apply for relief where I have found it. The second is, that I am bound by the ties of gratitude to give this testimonial to the eminent skill of a Gentleman, who (under Providence) has been the means of restoring me to health, and whose abilities and knowledge in the medical art, is only equalled by his politeness and generosity.

I am most sincerely and respectfully,

BATH, No. 5, St. James's

Thy obliged Friend,

Parade, April 1777.

EDMUND RACK.



No. X.]

To Dr. G R A H A M.

S I R,

F O R the sake of those who are afflicted with deafness, and in point of justice to you, I cannot but declare publicly the happiness I enjoy in being restored to distinct hearing.—Having been troubled, for more than twelve years, with a nervous noise, cracking, and ringing in my head; and subject, moreover, to a gathering in my ears, which brought on a considerable degree of deafness, particularly in one ear.—I tried many things in vain.—Notwithstanding which, I applied to you, and was so fortunate, as by your means, to receive a cure.—I continue still to hear distinctly in both ears;—and I present you with these lines, to make public, if you think proper.

No. 16, New King-street,

I am, Sir, your's, &amp;c.

BATH, March 3, 1777.

S A R A H B R E T T.

No. XI.]

To Dr. G R A H A M.

S I R,

I N justice to you, and in duty to my fellow creatures, permit me thus publicly to acknowledge the cure I have received through your means. About three years ago I was seized with a gloomy and very troublesome noise in my head, which brought on hardness of hearing in both ears:—the deafness of late increased exceedingly, and alarmed me much; but encouraged by your character for skill and candour, and by the great number of astonishing cures you have by your peculiar art performed. I applied to you for relief, and I thank God, that you have already restored me to the pleasureable enjoyment of perfectly distinct hearing in both ears. I am free from the noise and nervous disorder, can hear the lowest whisper at a distance, and I enjoy with pleasure, the company and conversation of my friends.—That you may continue to gladden dejected hearts, by restoring to health—and to society—the objects of your important profession, is, and shall be the sincere and constant wish, of Sir,

CIRCUS, BATH,

Your obliged and very humble servant,

February, 21, 1777.

M A R T H A L A M B E R T.

No. XII.]

A V E R Y amiable young lady in Bristol, about seven years ago, being out a riding on horseback in Cheshire, had the misfortune of falling backward, and hanging by her cloaths, was dragged near a quarter of a mile. She was taken up quite insensible, and remained so a long time.



When she came to herself, she could not rest a moment night nor day, distracted with pain and restlessness to such a degree, that two strong people were forced to hold her in bed, and one to press her head with great force.

These symptoms going off in a considerable degree, she was one day struck suddenly as it were with the hand of death; she fell down, and felt as if her head had been spilt with a cleaver. For three weeks from that moment she suffered the most excruciating pain; and, quite insensible with agony, she was convulsed with severe fits every quarter of an hour. Three doctors attended her, but all their endeavours to relieve her were in vain. They were only the most astonished among the spectators of the young lady's severe sufferings;—deploring those pains that they could not alleviate. In this dreadful condition she was confined to her room for three months; she could not bear to be moved, nor the least noise or motion; if any one by accident even touched the bed, she was thrown into the most terrible agonies. Every medicine that could be thought of was tried; five leeches were applied to her temples; and at one time she had on seven blisters;—but notwithstanding every thing, her life was every hour despaired of. The physicians enquired every visit whether she was alive; and she herself, in her sensible moments, prayed that a period might be put to an insupportable life: her relations and friends too weeping over her, with bleeding hearts, prayed fervently that death might put an end to her unheard-of sufferings.

From the very first, the sight of her left eye, the hearing of her left ear, and all the feelings and functions of the left side of her body, were greatly impaired. Her eye felt as if drawn strongly inward; and when she walked, every object seemed to come in her way, so that she was afraid of stumbling and falling over it. In this situation she continued for several years, notwithstanding every effort of the faculty, in different parts of England. When she did me the honour of becoming my patient, she was afflicted with constant pain and a violent noise and beating in her head; her memory was exceedingly impaired; and her nervous system much affected: and amidst the sympathizing and kindest attentions of the most generous friends, her mind was darkened with melancholy, and her spirits sinking in despair.

From the time the accident happened, she never had any moisture or mucous in her nostrils; her hearing and sight were so much affected that she could not see to amuse herself with sewing, reading, or with attending to any thing but her own severe sufferings. She told me, that for several years she scarcely had one moment's respite from the pain



in the left side of her head; she felt as if something inwardly was gnawing or eating her eye: and a violent smarting as if a sharp instrument was scraping the inside of her skull. And all that accompanied with the most terrible pressure or load on the brain; she was tormented too with spasms, that seemed to dash her skull in pieces; and these spasms and irritations were such as excited a very frequent vomiting. So very great was the internal beating that her friends could feel the violent and strong beating through her skull, a warm flannel cap, double handkerchief, &c.

In this painful, complicated, and hopeless condition, did her uncle, under whose care she was at Bristol, one of the kindest and most benevolent of men, commit her to my care. But that was more than two years ago, when my discoveries and improvements were in a crude and imperfect state. Even then, the young lady received so much real relief from my medicines and applications, that on my arrival at Bath, about the beginning of last year, (1777) he was pleased once more to send her to Bath, in hopes that under my care she might receive a complete and lasting cure. Nor were these hopes frustrated. For the young lady having the goodness and resolution to submit to the necessary Ætherial, Magnetic, and Electric medicines, applications, and influences, and to the strictest regimen, she was in about three months so well recovered in every respect, and so perfectly free from all pain, that she has enjoyed, ever since, a very easy and comfortable state of health and spirits, which the placid and happy disposition of her mind, and the kind indulgencies of her friends, contribute not a little to preserve.

\* \* \* While I was a writing this, I have had the honour of a visit from the young lady, who has the appearance of the most confirmed blooming health — and the most perfect use of all her faculties.

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No. XIII.]

A VERY respectable young gentleman in Bristol, who had had the misfortune to lose several relations in consumptions, was himself attacked with all the symptoms of that fatal disorder. Finding little or no relief from the common regular modes of medical practice, and encouraged by cures I had in similar cases performed, he was pleased to do me the honour of committing himself entirely to my care. I found him labouring under an oppression, pain, and tightness across his breast, and actually spitting a considerable quantity of matter. I may venture, I think to say, that from the first hour he took my Balsamic Ætherial medicines, and



and fumigating his lungs with my Pectoral Effluvia, impregnated with my vivifying and fixed antiseptic air, while his whole system was penetrated and pervaded with my electric and antiphlogistic influences, he found a cordial and very sensible alteration for the better.

By continuing to use these medicines and applications for the space of six weeks—together with riding slowly on horseback, sleeping frequently in the country—and with a scrupulous and truly philosophic attention, and abstemiousness in diet, he was perfectly cured, and remaining well, with pleasure I add, he has since very happily married.

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No. XIV.]

A WORTHY and most amiable lady in Gloucestershire was attacked suddenly, on catching a severe cold at a crowded music meeting, in Bristol Cathedral, with a nervous fever, accompanied with violent pain in her head, and spasms, that brought on an inflammation in one eye, which no medicine or application, in the regular practice, could remove or alleviate. In this alarming situation, as indeed in almost every case where I am employed, the lady found immediate relief: and by persevering for a few weeks in the use of my medicines and applications, the fever, pain, nervous spasms, and irritations, and the inflammation of her eye, went entirely off, and she has remained in a good state of health ever since.

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No. XV.]

A YOUNG Gentleman, son to the above Lady, from an unhealthy nurse, (for his parents were always remarkably healthy) had been subject to obstructions and painful swellings of the glands about his neck and throat. They suppurated, from time to time, and discharged a good deal of matter. His parents were, frequently not a little alarmed with a cough he had, and hectic symptoms. At the time I had the honour of attending his mother, one of these glandular swellings under his chin was open. Encouraged by the relief which I had the happiness to afford her, she took my advice for her son. With my peculiar and powerful medicines and applications, I soon reduced all the hardnesses, opened the obstructions, sweetened and purified the blood and juices, healed perfectly the sore, and in short so thoroughly eradicated the disorder, and strengthened his constitution, that he has had no return of the disorder ever since.

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No. XVI.]

MRS. COX, St. Philip's-plain, Bristol, had been afflicted for five years, with a troublesome hacking cough:



and for the last year of that time she was seized regularly once a week with a shivering and trembling; and with an unaccountable horror and agitation of mind. But her chief sufferings were from an Asthma, that she has laboured under for near three years.

At the time Mrs. Cox was pleased to become my patient, her bodily strength was exceedingly exhausted; she had a bad appetite, and a worse digestion; and her nervous system was reduced to the lowest degree of weakness, which had brought on the greatest timidity of mind. The asthma was almost constant; but her chief sufferings were in the night. She could by no means lye down in bed, for in that posture she could not breathe, without the danger of instant suffocation. With a spasmodic straitness, and the greatest oppression on her breast, she was exceedingly distressed with a tight drawing in of her stomach; and notwithstanding she coughed and spit a good deal, she found but little mitigation of her severe sufferings.

Tired out, disappointed, and disgusted with the medicines usually prescribed in such cases; and finding very little benefit from blisters, perpetual blisters, issues, &c.—and being given over by the regular Faculty; she came to Bath, and did me the honour of becoming my patient.

The first day that Mrs. Cox, began with my pectoral ætherial medicines, and with the electric and magnetic effluvia and influences, she was sensible of an alteration for the better. She had the good sense and resolution to persist in the course for several weeks; and she was rewarded with so compleat a cure, that free from the asthma; from the oppression and spasms on her breast and stomach; from the cough; and from the nervous complaints; she has recovered flesh, colour, strength, and spirits, which for a considerable time past she has uninterruptedly enjoyed.

No. XVII.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

AFTER having been afflicted with extreme deafness and noise in both ears for a long time. I thus publicly declare the speedy and complete cure of both I have received at your hands. I wish to express my gratitude and joy, but cannot find words adequate to either: I join mine, however, to the general voice, and humbly bear testimony of your exalted abilities, in your very important profession.

Jacob's Well, Bristol,  
Sept. 13,

RICHARD BIRD.

No.



No, XVIII.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

S I R,

PERMIT me thus publicly to declare to the world, and to thank you for the miraculous cure of deafness I have received through your means.—I had been for eight years afflicted with almost total deafness in both ears, attended with the most troublesome noise—incapable, Sir, of enjoying life—incapable of hearing the word of God from the pulpit—or, in short, of all public and private happiness—I dragged on life, despairing of relief, being far advanced in years, till happily I was advised to apply to you. Amazing indeed! that a deafness confirmed for so many years should be so compleatly cured in a few days. I can now hear not only every word distinctly in church, but even the lowest conversation at any distance and in a mixed company.

Go on, great Sir, in the exercise of your divine art!—pursue the paths you have explored—disperse happiness around you—and that God's blessing may crown all your endeavours for the public good, is the sincere prayer of,

Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

St. Philip's Plain, Bristol,

GEO. HITCHENS.

Sept. 20.

No. XIX.]

MR. JOSEPH BEECH, Brick-maker opposite Lime-kiln-dock, Bedminster, near Bristol, had a son of six years of age, who had been exceedingly deaf in both ears, for four years; he applied to me some time ago, and now by my peculiar art, the child has recovered perfectly distinct hearing in both ears; is now sprightly and happy, and goes to school with advantage.

No. XX.]

MR. JOHNSON, lately arrived from Jamaica, in the St. James, Capt. Highatt, who was for a long time totally deaf in both ears, and having applied to the most eminent of the faculty, in various parts of the world, in vain—put himself under my care, and I had the happiness in *one hour*, to restore his hearing perfectly distinct in both ears to the great joy and admiration of the happy patient, as well to the astonishment of several respectable gentlemen who were present at the operation.

No. XXI.]

MRS. DYER, a most respectable lady, in Trinity Street, Bristol, had for two years been troubled with hardness of  
hearing



hearing and constant noise in her head, applied, likewise, to me, some time ago—that lady too, met with a speedy, easy, and lasting cure.

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No. XXII.]

MR. HARRIS, Millener and Haberdasher in Clare Street, and at the Hotwells, Bristol, laboured under a considerable degree of deafness and noise in one ear, and some measure of hardness of hearing in the other: That gentleman, encouraged by the cures I had performed in this city, applying to me—happily met with a cure in *ten minutes*, and has retained distinct hearing ever since.

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No. XXIII.]

MR. AGAR, Broker, in the Pithay, Bristol, has for a considerable time past been subject to hardness of hearing; but, lately, was afflicted with a great degree of deafness.—A few days ago he applied to me, and already had recovered his hearing in both ears in a most distinct manner; he had a small return some time after, but by using the same applications he has established a perfect cure.

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No. XXIV.

MRS. LANCY, in Broad Mead, near St. James's Church Yard, Bristol, is now compleatly cured, after having been for a long time almost blind with violent inflammation, pain, specks, weakness, and humour, in her eyes and eye lids. She can now see clearly with both eyes, and is perfectly free from any complaint in either eye.

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No. XXV.]

MR. MORRIS HICKEY, at the King's Arms, in King Street, Bristol, who had been afflicted with deafness, noise, &c. for upwards of seven years, and had tried a great variety of prescriptions in vain, was likewise completely cured in less than ten minutes.

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No. XXVI.]

MR. VINING, Grocer, on the Great Bridge, Bristol,—who, for a long time had been troubled with hardness of hearing in both ears, was likewise cured in a few days, and still retains his hearing most distinctly in both ears.

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No. XXVII.]

THESE are to certify whom it may concern, that I Richard Dudden, of Chewton-Mendip, five miles from the City of Wells, was afflicted with total deafness in both ears, and constant noise in my head for upwards of six years,



years, infomuch that I was discharged, though a young man, from the 54th regiment, commauded by General Morisco Frederick, now at Cork in Ireland, as being incapable of duty; and that the intolerable noise is now removed, my hearing is recovered perfectly in both ears, and this cure is effected (under God) solely by the means which Dr. Graham of Bath, has made use of for that purpose, and which gratitude and joy induce me thus publickly to acknowledge.

Bristol, May 26,

RICHARD DUDDEN.

No. XXVIII.]

THE son of Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, Cooper, in Denmark-street, Bristol, for seven years past has been severely afflicted with the following most complicated disorders, viz. almost blind, especially in his right eye, occasioned by films or white specks—a great discharge of very offensive matter runing out of his ears—his head, face, lips, neck and ears, hard, ulcerated, and swelled to a terrible degree—in this deplorable condition Mr. Williams applied to Dr. Graham, about two weeks ago; and, already, his son's sight is much better, his eyes are clearer and stronger; the ulcers in his ears quite cured; his head, face, nose, lips, neck, and ears are now soft and reduced almost to their natural size;—the offensive ulcers, &c. perfectly cured; and his health and spirits every day reviving—and all these great and comfortable blessings he enjoys without having undergone any painful operation or violent applications—for the cure though amazingly rapid, was performed by inward medicines, electricity and outward applications, benign and gentle in their nature, yet speedy and powerful in their effects.

No. XXIX.]

MR. ORCHARD, baker and confectioner, in Horse-Street, Bath, had been afflicted with a shortness of breathing and an almost continual cough for upwards of thirty years, especially on taking cold, or in very cold, raw weather; he frequently had a pain in his side, like a stitch; spit a great deal of tough phlem and gross matter. His difficulty of breathing was such as to bring on weakening sweats; and in walking, he was obliged very often to stop and pant through the exceeding shortness of his breath.

MR. ORCHARD was likewise troubled with frequent sickness at his stomach and retching; his nights were very restless, sometimes awaking suddenly almost choaked with phlegm, and coughed so severely as frequently to occasion bleeding



bleeding at the nose, and profuse sweats. Dressing and undressing too, was attended with great difficulty and fatigue.

In this melancholy and almost hopeless condition, Mr. ORCHARD (recommended by a gentleman whom I had cured of a similar complaint) applied to me. Convinced from much experience in such cases, of the certain, nay almost infallible good effects of my medicines and methods of cure, I undertook him with the most cordial assurance; notwithstanding he had tried every thing that is used in such cases with little or no benefit, the very first day he became my patient, the relief he found was very great:—he had an excellent night—he awoke refreshed, spit freely and easily,—breathed much easier—and found his cough was less troublesome; and in short, by continuing my Aerial, and Ætherial Medicines, Balsamic Essences, and my Magnetic and Electric Effluvia and Influences, for a few weeks he obtained a degree of relief beyond his most sanguine expectations, sleeping sound and easy, and continuing so free from pain and oppression, and to breathe so easily as to be able to walk even six or eight miles at once, without the least difficulty.

With Mr. ORCHARD's permission, I have the pleasure of making this extraordinary cure public.

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No. XXX.J

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

ABOUT six years ago I was seized with a nervous disorder, of which I never perfectly recovered: But in the beginning of August last, I was suddenly and most dangerously attacked with a noisy whirling giddiness, and swimming in my head; and an uncommonly violent palpitation of my heart; I shook and trembled all over,—and these terrible complaints were soon followed with the greatest prostration of strength, and dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, restlessness, loss of flesh, and extreme irritations of my whole nervous system, which reduced me so low, that for some time I was unable to walk up stairs,—and I was so very feeble as to be almost quite incapable of following my business; my nerves were so weak, that on going before a stranger, or meeting suddenly with any one whom I had not seen for some time, I was agitated and affected to such a degree, as not to be able to speak to them for some time.

In this deplorable situation, Sir, I applied to you, and I now with the greatest pleasure declare, and permit you to publish my letter, that in six weeks you have removed the

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noise



noise and giddiness in my head,—I am quite free from the palpitation at my heart,—from the trembling of my limbs,—and from the anxiety and agitations of mind ; I sleep well, have a good appetite, have recovered my flesh, spirits and strength;—I now attend my business as usual, and enjoy the blessing of health, and that serenity of mind I had long been a stranger to ; and all this I attribute under God, to your excellent and very powerful aerial, ætherial, magnetic and electric medicines and applications,—the using of which occasioned neither shock, pain, confinement, or any disagreeable circumstances whatsoever.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient and obliged servant,

WALCOT-STREET, BATH,

WILLIAM LEATHAM.

February 20, 1777.

No. XXXI.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

ABOUT six years ago, from a severe cold, I was seized with a very great degree of deafness in both ears, and a most disagreeable and troublesome noise in my head,—the deafness and the noise continued ever since, and was considerably increased by a nervous complaint, with which I have been much afflicted.—My hearing was, however, always relieved, in some small degree, in warm weather;—but from several applications recommended to me, and which I tried from time to time, I found very little or no benefit.

In this unhappy condition, and when I had almost despaired of ever being restored to the blessing of distinct hearing, or firm nerves, I had the good luck to be recommended to you by a lady whom you had cured—and I have the pleasure of declaring, thus publickly, that by your newly discovered ætherial, magnetic applications, &c. I have had the happiness of recovering the most comfortable and distinct hearing in both ears, and am free from that melancholy distracting nervous noise in my head with which I had been for so many years afflicted.

And am, SIR,

At Mrs. Hutchinson's,

Your obliged humble servant,

Gay-street, Bath, Jan. 19. 1777.

JANE JONES.

No. XXXII.]

A VERY respectable Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bath, was afflicted from almost his infancy with a terrible  
severe



severe scorbutic disorder, which manifested itself from the crown of the head, to the sole of his feet, in white scaly scurf, and in frightful cracks, that wept a sharp corrosive gummy matter, especially from the lower extremities. He was afflicted too, with a discharge of matter from both ears, which occasioned a very great deafness. He was a good deal emaciated, notwithstanding his appetite was in general pretty good; his complexion was pale, fallow, and scorbutic; and his legs, at times, swelled very considerably.

In this unhappy condition, the gentleman came under my care, at Bath; and from the very first day, there was a visible alteration for the better, indeed, in every respect. He continued only one month under my care, and even in that very short time, by bathing, and by using daily my ætherial, aerial, and electric medicines, applications, and influences, the discharge of offensive matter was perfectly cured in one ear, and nearly so in the other. The cracks in his flesh were healed, and the white leprous scurf removed, inasmuch, that his skin was all over smooth and well-coloured, he had recovered too, excellent spirits, a very hearty appetite, and a sound digestion, and is now perfectly cured.

No. XXXIII.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

I SHOULD have wrote to you much sooner, to have thanked you in the name of my house-keeper, MARY KELLY, for the extraordinary and unexpected cure you performed in her dreadful and very complicated case.

When she became your patient, she laboured under a stroke of the Palsy, that had deprived her of the use of one side of her body and of her limbs—she had a daily and almost constant vomiting, and an extraordinary hemorrhage, which weakened her to such a degree that she fainted quite away five or six times every day; and she sweat so profusely that she hardly had strength to rise up—or turn in bed. Her whole nervous system too, was attacked with spasms from the weakness and extreme irritability; she had, moreover, dropsical and consumptive appearances and symptoms.

But, God be thanked, all these complicated and most dangerous evils were soon removed by your peculiar and truly astonishing art. The first day she had the happiness of your advice she was carried, in a sedan unable to move, to your house; but so miraculous were the effects of your ætherial medicines, and of your electric and magnetic effluvia, and influences, that even while she sat on the electric throne, encompassed with magnetic bars, and pene-



trated with ætherial steams; in my presence, in less than half an hour, she became sensible of a great alteration for the better, in respect to her paralytic complaints—the numbness and dead pain went off, a genial glow and free circulation seemed to come on—her nerves were filled, as she said, with new life; and the very next day she was enabled with the assistance of a cane, and a person's arm, absolutely to walk from my house to your's, which is at least half a mile distant.

By continuing your excellent medicines, truly wonderful applications, and strict regimen, for about a fortnight, she was perfectly cured of the confirmed palsy; as well as restored to the most comfortable state of health in every other respect.

If I had not, Sir, been apprehensive of displeasing you; and of giving occasion to your jealous rivals and envious antagonists, to say that you required certificates to establish your medical reputation, I should certainly have published in the public news-papers, the facts I here relate; because I think it is the least a person can do, who owes to you, under God, not only the happy prolongation of her days, but even the preservation of her life.

The publication of a case, of a nature so very extraordinary as the present, will be of so much real service to mankind, that I cannot have the least objection to your printing this letter, containing certain facts, of which I myself was an eye witness.

Your patient herself is so very sensible of your superior merit, and great goodness to her, that she assures me, she will not cease, through her whole life to pray to God that you may continue prosperous in your profession, and very happy in all your concerns.

I am, Sir,

Your most respectful,

And most obedient humble servant,

Park-House, Widcomb,  
near Bath, May 15, 1777.

F. J. PARIS.

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No. XXXIV.]

THE following is the case of Lady Lloyd, of Llwin-grawis, near Cardigan, in Wales.—Her ladyship's case was equally difficult and singular; it was a gutta serena and paralysis of the pupil of the left eye, and a cataract in the right—she was for a long time so blind as to be almost incapable of doing any thing or of enjoying happiness from externals; under this affliction it may be imagined her ladyship's health and spirits suffered not a little. In the beginning of last summer, more to comply with the wishes  
and



and to relieve the anxiety of her numerous friends, than with any expectation of a cure, she came to town to be under my care. For such was her good sense, and such the pleasure continually springing from a mind conscious of virtue and replete with benevolence, that she passively and patiently was willing to submit to the will of Providence, rather than imprudently hazard any painful and doubtful operation. She was about two months under my care, and in that time enjoyed good health and spirits, and so much was her sight recovered in the left eye with the gutta serena, &c. that the day before her departure she could see to write distinctly, with her own hand, the following most obliging letter :

LADY LLOYD cannot in justice to Dr. Graham, nor in satisfaction to herself, withhold her warmest thanks for the care, attention, benefit and relief he has afforded her sight and health.—Should the publishing her name be of any use to the community, or advantage to the humane good Dr. Graham, he has her full authority so to do;—she being his greatly obliged friend, and humble servant,  
ANN LLOYD.

I had the honour of a letter from her ladyship dated the 3d of August, in which I have the pleasure of being informed that she not only retains the sight of her left eye and good spirits, but by persevering in the use of my medicines and applications, she can now see even to distinguish objects with her right eye that had the cataract; and I assure the public, that her ladyship enjoys these great blessings without having undergone cutting or any painful operation.

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No. XXXV.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

S I R,

I HAVE been for several years past violently afflicted with a nervous disorder in my head, which deprived me almost totally of my hearing; during which time I have taken many prescriptions of several very eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, but without receiving any benefit. I therefore think it my duty, in gratitude to you, and that others labouring under the dismal complaint may know where to receive relief, to publish and declare that I was cured of my severe nervous complaints, by means of your very powerful medicines and applications; and am now as perfectly restored to my hearing as ever I was in my life;

H 3

which



which claims my sincerest thanks and warmest wishes for your prosperity.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir, yours, &c.

ARTHUR O'NEILL,  
Rector of Cranford, St. Andrew's, Northamptonshire,  
and Chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company.

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No. XXXVI.]

MR. CLARKE, at his Grocery and Tea-Warehouse, in St. James's Street, near his Majesty's Palace, London, having been very deaf in his right ear for about fifteen months, and troubled with a nervous stupifying noise, and hissing, sometimes resembling a distant cascade; he applied to me, and was perfectly cured in the space of one month. Mr. Clarke now can hear distinctly his watch tick, and even when in bed the striking of St. James's clock. It is now about six months since he was cured, and he thinks that his hearing is even better than in the other good ear. The nervous complaint too, is entirely removed.

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No. XXXVII.

To Dr. GRAHAM.

SIR,

I HEREBY acknowledge the very remarkable cure you have unexpectedly and in a little time performed on me, in restoring me to distinct hearing, and removing perfectly the almost total nervous deafness I had for years past, and which had become lately so troublesome as to make me truly unhappy. It was attended with a constant nervous noise, cracking, and at times with a ringing in my head; and was subject, moreover, to a gathering in my ears. I began to give up almost all hopes of recovering my hearing, &c. till, blessed be God, I ventured to apply to you. I now can hear in both ears in a most comfortable manner, and am entirely cured of the nervous noise, &c. in my head. Thus restored, accept, Sir, of a tribute, due indeed to your merit, of my hearty and unfeigned thanks. That you may continue to gladden dejected hearts by restoring to health, and to society, the objects of your important profession, is and shall ever be the sincere wish of your's, &c.

Castle-Court, Budge-Row,  
Canon-Street, London, Oct. 13.

J. H. VIEDEBANTT.

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No. XXXVIII.]

MRS. RUSSEL, from Lewes, in Suffex, at Mr. Nightingale's, in Golden Square, was afflicted with deafness and  
noise



noise in her ears, for twenty years, and applying to me received very remarkable benefit, returned joyfully home, hearing in a very comfortable manner.

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No. XXXIX.]

MR. RICHARD RATHAN, No. 29, Eagle Street, Red Lion Square, laboured under a very great deafness in both ears—for many years, and the most gloomy noise, especially in bad weather, and on taking cold—being recommended to me by some friends whom I had cured, applied likewise, and was soon restored to the most distinct hearing in both ears, freed from the noise, and can now hear at a great distance, or even a low whisper in a large company. —Mr. Rathan too, was cured without any pain or confinement.

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No. XL.]

SERGEANT HECTOR MACKAY of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, had been afflicted with a very considerable degree of deafness especially in one ear, starting pain, and ringing—he came under my care, and was soon perfectly cured of all his complaints, hearing very distinctly at any distance. —Serjeant Mackay's house is in Charles Street, Westminster, No. 15.

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No. XLI.]

MRS. NEWBERY, at Mr. G. Neale's, Gardener, at Clapham, was afflicted for about a year with deafness and noise in both ears, occasioned by relaxation and weakness of the nerves—she likewise was happily and perfectly cured, and still keeps her hearing good in both ears. —Witness Mr. Newbery, Brush-maker, Wyche-street, a few doors from St. Clement's Church, Strand.

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No. XLII.]

THE following is a voluntary and very obliging acknowledgment of a Young Woman who has lived many years with Mrs. Hedden, a worthy and most respectable lady at Isleworth, near London.

To Dr. GRAHAM.

Honoured Sir,

HAVING been afflicted ever since the beginning of June, with a bad disorder in my head, which rendered me almost incapable of hearing, attended with a troublesome ringing. I have had the advice of many Gentlemen of the Faculty, but no one could give me any relief—but being advised by a worthy Gentleman in Soho Square to apply



ply to you, I readily consented, though I was indeed between hope and despair. But wonderful to tell! I no sooner applied than I was relieved; I believe that in less than a minute after your operation I could hear so well that the rattling of a coach appeared to me like a clap of thunder.—I still continue to hear as well as ever I did in my life, for which I do return you, under God, my sincere and hearty thanks. As I am at a loss, Sir, to express my gratitude to you by words for so great a cure, I hope my actions will more fully prove it, I am ready and willing to inform any person that will apply to me of the truth of my cure; and if any one should be doubtful I am ready, if desired, to make affidavit of the same.

I am, Sir, &c.

Meworth, Jan. 5.

ELIZABETH PORTER.

P. S. Sir, if you think well of publishing this for the good of my fellow-creatures, you are heartily welcome to do it.

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No. XLIII.]

THE following remarkable cure of a most confirmed and deplorable deafness contracted in the East-Indies, by long and severe sickness, which had ruined and unbraced the whole nervous system. The gentleman himself was pleased to honour me with the following obliging letter:

S I R,

IN the beginning of November 1771, being in the East Indies, I had an intermitting fever which was attended with noise in my head, and a dullness of hearing; as the fever increased the noise and deafness did so likewise: and in the middle of November, the fever was very bad, the noise in my head resembling the falling of the water under London Bridge, and so very deaf, that I could not distinguish what was spoke to me even with the loudest voice. About the middle of January 1772, I was seized with a delirium which continued eighteen days. My fever now was of so dangerous a nature that the physicians had given me over, and at one time they thought that I was really dead. When I had somewhat recovered my senses, I was amazed to find the situation I was in, having a blister on the crown of my head, one on my back, and one on the bottom of each foot; and so wasted that my bones seemed starting through my skin. I recovered, however, gradually till November 1773, when I caught several colds. I had no fever nor pain, but a slow consuming sickness, and my hearing was so bad as to render me incapable of any kind of business. I remained in this weak deplorable condition, unable at times even to speak, my speech being greatly affected, till



a little after my arrival in London, which was the last day of May 1775. In the middle of July being very deaf, I applied to Dr. Raynes, of Portland Street, Mary-le-Bone, he informed me that my deafness was curable, asked fifty guineas, but agreed to take ten which I paid immediately—I waited on him at his house for three months, three times every week, without the least alteration for the better. At last I applied, Sir, to you, on the 19th of October, and can with great pleasure say that I have received the greatest benefit—for my health is quite established, my nerves strong, and my hearing in both ears very comfortable—and these blessings I enjoy by your medicines, advice, and applications, without any pain or alteration, and have no manner of doubt, but I shall with God's blessing receive a perfect and lasting cure.

London, Christ's Hospital,

I am, Sir, &c.

Jan. 22d.

J. L E S T E R.

No. XLIV.]

MR. BENJAMIN PLATER's Child, aged four years, opposite the Fish and Bell in Old Pye Street, near Westminster Abbey, had very bad eyes for near two years occasioned by a blast—but since the small-pox which he had last summer, he has been totally blind for six weeks—shockingly swelled all over, especially his head, and covered with terrible blotches; in this dreadful condition he was brought to me, and in six weeks I made a complete cure of the disorder, and restored him to the clear sight of both eyes, and he continues well ever since.

No. XLV.]

MRS. TROTT, aged 55, at Clapton, Hackney, having been afflicted with a nervous deafness in both ears for about eight years, attended too with cracking and a great noise; was perfectly cured in two months, and still enjoys her hearing most distinctly in both ears, hearing comfortably at church, and enjoying the pleasure of social conversation.

No. XLVI.]

MRS. DEANE, between Pimlico and Ranelagh, has a daughter, who for a long time had been troubled with a noise and ringing in her ears, and moreover, with a very offensive discharge of matter from her ears, which occasioned a considerable degree of deafness—applied some time ago to me—the ulcers are now perfectly cured—the noise removed—and Miss Deane hears very well in both ears.

No.



No. XLVII.]

MRS. CATHERINE GRAYS, in Glass House Yard, Aldersgate Street, was so very deaf, from a weakness and relaxation of the auditory nerves, for fourteen years, as not to be able sometimes to hear herself walk, nor even her own voice—but by applying to me, and using regularly my medicines and applications, was restored to strength, and in such a manner, as to hear every thing that is spoken most comfortably in both ears.

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No. XLVIII.]

THE Son of Mr. Richard Barker, at the Foot of the Mill-Bridge at Isleworth, near London, aged three years, had thick white skins or films over both eyes from the small-pox, for about nine months—the child was two months a patient at St. Thomas's Hospital, and two months under Baron Wenzel's care without receiving any benefit—on the contrary, he grew rather worse—he has been a few months under my care, and his eyes are now so strong, and so far taken off, that his eyes look quite transparent, and he can see now objects very distinctly with both eyes—and this great blessing he enjoys without cutting, or any painful application.

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No. XLIX.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

S I R,

WHEN at Bath about five years ago, I was seized with a considerable degree of deafness, noise and cracking in my ears, which has continued ever since. By the advice of a friend I applied to you, though with reluctance, about three weeks ago; and now, I thank God, you have been the means of removing the noise, cracking, nervous weakness, &c. and I hear most distinctly in both ears even in bed—notwithstanding I had sometimes been so deaf as not to hear a drum if beat in the same room. You have made me and all my family very happy.—In justice to you, and for the benefit of others afflicted in the like way, you may make this great cure public.

I am, Sir, yours, &amp;c.

Glass House Yard, Goswell Street,  
near Aldersgate-Street, Oct. 17.

JOHN CAINES.

No. L.]

To Dr. GRAHAM.

S I R,

ABOUT twelve years ago, I caught a severe cold in lying-in, which brought on a total deafness in both ears—  
deafness



deafness and the most troublesome noise has continued ever since: unable thus to enjoy life, and exposed to various dangers through my extreme deafness, I moped on, solitary and dejected, till about a month ago, I had the good fortune to apply to you, and I can now hear with both ears perfectly distinct. Justice to you, and duty to my fellow creatures, compel me to make public this great and unexpected cure—That God may continue to bless and prosper your laudable profession, is the sincere prayer of your grateful humble servant.

St. James's Back, opposite

ELIZ. YATES.

Broad Mead, Bristol, May 24.

No. LI.]

THESE are to certify whom it may concern, that being afflicted with extreme deafness in both ears, and with a dismal buzzing and ringing noise, and nervous weakness, for more than twelve years, I applied some time ago to Doctor Graham, and in a very short time, he has removed the nervous noise, and restored me to the most comfortable hearing in both ears, which I still continue to enjoy exquisitely distinct. I desire this may be made public for the benefit of others.

Brick-Lane, St. Philips,  
Bristol, May 14.

ROBERT TUTTON.

No. LII.]

ONE of Mr. Wiltshire's servants in Bath, had been for a long time extremely deaf in both ears, attended with a severely distressing nervous noise, was perfectly cured by my peculiar applications, &c. and though a considerable time has since elapsed, he has not had the smallest return of that melancholy and dangerous complaint.

No. LIII.

MR. THOMAS NOURSE, of Shire-Hampton, near Bristol, had for eight or ten years been afflicted at times with a rheumatic gout, which gradually brought on a lameness, that for a considerable time past had rendered him a helpless cripple. In this pitiable condition, he was admitted a patient in the Bath Hospital, where he remained no less than eight months. Notwithstanding the warm bathing, and the utmost endeavours of the physicians and surgeons, he was turned out as incurable, the same helpless cripple he went in; and indeed, from the long confinement, weaker, and in a worse state of health.

When



When he was brought to my house, I found his legs and thighs extremely emaciated, but his knees swelled as stiff and immoveable as a bent bar of iron. They appeared to me as shrunk with a confirmed palsy; though at times he suffered considerable pain. When he was in the hospital, and long before, every thing had been tried, internal as well as external, but in vain. Dejected—despairing—and as helpless as a new born infant, he became my patient about the middle of April last.

The faculty in Bath about this time, mortified at the many cures I had performed on persons of distinction, which they had long and in vain attempted—full of envy, jealousy, and all the illiberality that the liberal profession of medicine is remarkable for, were bestowing on me the titles of quack and boasting pretender, and insinuating to my patients, that although I had cured them of such and such a disease, by and by a relapse, or a worse disorder would ensue. I consider this and the following case as two of the most striking opportunities I could possibly and publicly have of shewing the infinite superiority of my peculiar methods of treating internal and external diseases. Publicly I say, because both had been turned incurable out of the public hospitals; even out of the Bath Hospital itself; and the woman from two hospitals was turned into the street a public and shocking spectacle of disease and poverty: dying of a long confirmed black jaundice, dropsy, &c.

Mr. Nourse, though formerly a respectable man, and in easy circumstances, was reduced by disease and a family of children, to very low finances. I had the pleasure however of accommodating him with an apartment in my house. In three days, from the time he first began with my ætherial medicines, electric and magnetic effluvia, and influences, &c. he could stand supported with two short sticks: in two days more, the joints of his knees became so pliable that he walked out of one room into the other; and at the end of one month, he was so well recovered in health, spirits, and strength, that he walked without crutches from my house to the hospital, to shew himself, which is near a quarter of a mile distant: and I have the satisfaction to hear that every day he grows stronger and better.

#### No. LIV.]

MARY BAILEY, aged fifty-five years, now living opposite Walcot Church, Bath, was seized suddenly about five years ago with a violent trembling, and most excruciating pain about the region of the stomach and liver. She coughed incessantly, and could not lie down in bed, Her  
skin



Skin immediately was changed to a deep yellow colour, and for nine days she seemed deprived of all the faculties both of mind and body. Soon after this, her body and legs swelled all over, and were as tight as a drum. She had lost intirely her appetite, and was tormented with a deadly sickness, and constant retching. These accumulated evils reduced her so low, that she frequently fainted through extreme weakness. Finding no relief from the medicines and advice of the country practitioners, she was carried to London, and admitted a patient into St. George's Hospital, from whence, after staying in three months, she was dismissed incurable. — After trying other physicians, and a course of the Bath Waters, with very little or no benefit, she was admitted a patient into the Bath Hospital; from thence, too, after two months confinement, she was discharged as totally incurable. By the advice, and with the assistance of one charitable lady or another, she tried more than a hundred different apothecaries and physicians, in different parts of England, but all to no purpose. Till, at last despairing of even the smallest mitigation of her terrible sufferings, and expecting every day that death would close the melancholy scene, she applied to me. I never had seen any one so far gone, nor with so terrible a complication of diseases: but, at the same time, I never had met with a bilious complaint that could withstand the exceeding powerfulness of my methods of cure. At the intercession of some ladies distinguished in rank, and for humanity, I undertook this, the worst of all possible cases.—Her liver was schirrous, hard and swelled to a great degree: the gall bladder and biliary ducts were full of gall stones, and most painfully and obstinately obstructed; she had a constant nausea and retchings; in short, she was dropical, asthmatic, scarce able to move; with her eyes, and every part, from head to foot, of a deep blackish yellow, or orange colour, and in many places, especially of her face, purple blotches. But, even in this case, where the vital stamina was quite broken down, and when disease and death seemed to have taken full possession of every part, my medicines and all pervading influences proved of sovereign efficacy; for from the first day that she submitted to take my ætherial medicines, and to the irresistible electric and magnetic influences, she found a sensible alteration for the better; the menses, which for more than two years had been totally suppressed, appeared in a few days, the colour and quantity being very good, effectually carried off the severe pain and weakness in her stomach and loins; I brought up the bile, opened the biliary obstructions, discharged the gall stones, and hydropic water, restored an

I

appetite



appetite and sound digestion; removed the blackish orange colour of her eyes and skin, causing the bile to flow properly into the bowels, and in its natural channels; and, in a word, in less than three months I had the pleasure, and under God, the very great honour of curing her of the terrible complicated diseases she laboured under, and of restoring her to healthy flesh and colour,—to strength, spirits, and good health, in every respect;—which ever since she has continued to enjoy, to the very great astonishment of every one who knew her most dreadful situation—insomuch that many will not allow Mrs. BAILEY to be the same person, who, a twelvemonth ago, was so shocking a spectacle.

\* \* This poor woman, her deplorable FRIGHTFUL case, and her seemingly miraculous cure, were known I believe, to every inhabitant of Bath, and to great numbers of the nobility and gentry who resort to Bath, especially to those who are best known for their humane condescensions, and charitable dispositions.

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No. LV.]

THE WIFE of a captain in the army who from choice or misfortune, having relinquished the army and taken a large inn, had a miscarriage brought on, in the fifth month by a terrible fright she met with one night in the absence of Mr. R. her husband. In consequence of this accident, which was rendered worse by the fatigue she had undergone in her new situation, she was confined to bed for ten weeks, and reduced to so great a degree of weakness, that no one imagined there was a possibility of her recovery. When I was sent for, I found her so deadly pale, weak and emaciated, that she could not support being turned from one side to the other in bed, except by people taking hold of the corners of the sheet, and even then, seldom without fainting. Mrs. R. had had the advice of two physicians, and the constant attention of an eminent man midwife, but all without the least benefit. Nothing could be found effectually to stop an evacuation which had exhausted her life, and drained, to appearance, every red globule from her blood. She had a frequent chilly coldness, or creeping all over her, and then a burning feverishness and thirst.—Her nails were blue, and her face and lips as white as paper. Frequent faintings, hiccuping and spasms seemed to announce very sensible to herself and to all those about her, a speedy dissolution; but at the pressing request of her husband, and of some particular friends, she permitted me to be sent for.—In the above seemingly hopeless condition I found this mild and very amiable woman; and  
she



she had the good sense to submit implicitly to every thing I had the pleasure of prescribing: Mrs. R. received benefit and seemed strengthened the first hour, and in less than three weeks she was restored to perfect health, strength, and spirits as ever she had enjoyed in her whole life.—I consider it as a duty due to the public, for me to give a sketch of the methods I employed in a case which so frequently occurs, and by which so many worthy and valuable women are snatch'd from society, from their families, and from their affectionate friends. I began by admitting the cool air freely into the room, and by pervading her lungs and whole system with dephlogisticated vivifying air—and electric ætherial *effluvia* which were continued at proper times thro' the whole course of the cure. Her breast, stomach, body, and the spine of the back were frequently bathed with a powerful tincture of the peruvian bark in pure æther—and in the course of every twenty four hours, for the first nine days, she took the whole of the following balsamic, strengthening, and restorative medicine by cupfuls inwardly, and also by way of glyster.—Four ounces of pure gum arabic, and two ounces of barley sugar were carefully dissolved in about three pints of water, and poured boiling hot on three ounces of peruvian bark, in coarse powder, one ounce of the most beautifully dried *red* rose leaves, and half an ounce of cinnamon bruised. This was covered up, when cold was strained, and used as above, cold.—She was allowed no wine, nor any kind of common cordials—her diet was dry biscuit, rice pudding, &c. and her drink barley water, with candied eringo root boiled in it; rich plain veal broth, or a tea made of apples, china oranges, and barley sugar. She took frequently into her mouth some red or black currant jelly, and chewed daily a few ounces of fresh liquorice root. By these means, and by taking now and then a tea spoonful of an ætherial tincture of the bark—she was able to walk about in THREE DAYS, and in a week from the time I was first called, she seemed strong, and free from every complaint. Her cure was confirmed by taking daily for a fortnight, a powder or two composed of salt of amber, salt of steel, and columbo root;—with a few glasses of Spa or Bristol water daily—and every day frequently little partial bracing bathings, with pure cold water, milk, or Bristol or Spa water. After that, by a milk diet, music, and moving about a good deal in the open air, and the society of those she loved and esteemed, she soon became a happy and a healthy mother, and has, with her little son, remained well ever since.



## No. LVI.]

A VERY amiable lady of fortune, considerably advanced in years, having been tormented for several years with cramps, and with what was called a rheumatic gout, was at length seized with a painful swelling of her elbow, wrist, and of all the joints of her fingers.—From the very first she lost almost all power of that arm, and could not raise her hand without the help of the other. She had at times, a paralytic numbness in that side of her head, neck, and body, and frequent spasms or cramps in that leg. The swellings remained much the same, white and glazed like, notwithstanding every effort of her physicians, and a whole season at Bath, another at Buxton, and now a second trial of these very salubrious Bath waters. The disorder had been confirmed more than fifteen months when she did me the honour of committing herself to my care; two months however did not elapse before I had the pleasure of removing the pain and hard knotty swellings entirely, and of restoring the full use of her arm and hand in the most perfect degree—I had the happiness moreover of restoring the lady to good spirits and health in every *other* respect. She went thro' the ætherial and electric operations once every day for about three weeks, after that an ætherial aromatic milk bath, every night for three successive nights;—and the electric and magnetic influences the mornings following, for a month longer, happily completed this great, and indeed unexpected cure.

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## No. LVII.]

A COUNTRY gentleman in Gloucestershire, aged about sixty, corpulent and healthy, notwithstanding hard drinking from his youth, and constant exercise on horseback, had the misfortune to fall from his horse in fox-hunting, and to break his collar bone, and some of his ribs. Of this accident he seemed in due time to recover, but soon after fell into an universal jaundice, attended with a dry troublesome cough. In about six weeks the cough ceased entirely, and the jaundice seemed to go off. His body however began to swell, with a great hardness about the region of the liver. He was costive, made no water, except a little towards morning, and began to breathe with difficulty. He was now purged strongly with rhubarb and tobacco ashes, and had his body rubbed with garlic and soap, dissolved in rum. These means at first relieved him in every respect, but they soon after were discontinued as they were found to bring on vomiting, and severe gripings. Castor oil inwardly and outwardly, was now tried with the happiest effects—They were however only temporary; for  
in



in a few weeks all the complaints returned with ten fold violence, and though nothing now was looked for by his friends but death, he could not be prevailed upon to undergo tapping, and was very chearful and seemingly unconcerned, even under the combined burden of dropsy, asthma, jaundice, and a schirrous liver. His lips and nails were of a blackish purple colour, and his thirst became almost intolerable. In this deplorable situation I found him; he had the resolution, as I advised him, to abstain from eating and drinking for four days; all I allowed him was an æthelial diuretic medicine, and four ounces of fresh liquorice root to be chewed daily—he went every night, for three nights, into a warm spirituous aromatic bath, and being thus prepared, on the fourth morning, I gave him a powerful purge of æthelial liquid amber, tincture of senna, soluble tartar, and electric sulphur, which brought away 'twas thought at least three gallons of corrupted bilious matter, and at the end of its operation,—clear slimy rosey water. I gave him that same night, after this astonishing operation, about a pint of strong old madeira wine poured hot on a couple of handfuls of bruised fresh tansy, and allowed him to eat as much toasted bread as he pleased,—and then made a strong man rub his body for two hours with a pure electric æther, balsam capivæ, and oil of juniper,—duly proportioned and properly mixed. After this he was able to lye down in bed; he sweat profusely, yet slept sweetly for no less than ten hours, and when he awoke, he found himself perfectly easy, and we were all surprized to find not the smallest vestige of the jaundice. I now ordered him a broiled pigeon or two, and rich chicken water, with green parsley for his common drink. His body was likewise found diminished to an astonishing degree, and was now rubbed for an hour with a strong æthelial tincture of the bark, which visibly braced and strengthened the parts in a surprizing manner. In a word, by cleansing, opening, and strengthening his lungs, and invigorating his nervous system by antiseptic æthelial effluvia; by the judicious repetition of the baths,—diuretic and purging medicines, and rubbing his body daily with an electric æthelial tincture of the bark and camphor;—by necessary electric operations at my own house; by a strong infusion of the Peruvian bark, with some of its tincture in electric æther;—and by a strict regulation and attention to regimen, &c. &c. the gentleman was restored to perfect health and strength, and is now a regular and respectable,—a healthy and happy character: but he still declares that if he had been once tapped, even Dr. Graham could not have saved him.



No. LVIII.]

A MIDDLE aged gentleman, a lieutenant in the royal navy, was recommended to my care by a noble commander, who had humanely interested himself in the case, which was indeed a very frightful *venereal* one. He had been ill four years and had been twice salivated in the course of the last eighteen months. By his own account and appearance, he had taken an immoderate quantity of mercury, especially of corrosive sublimate; notwithstanding all which, he exhibited one of the most shocking, yet most pitiable sights I had ever beheld.

The venereal disease seemed complicated with an high degree of scurvy, for his face was all over livid or purple blotches, his gums were spongy and bled easily, and his breath was intolerably offensive.

These were nothing, however, when compared to the other maladies he laboured under. He was emaciated to a great degree, tormented constantly, especially when in bed, with a gnawing—dolorous heavy pain, from head to feet, in all his limbs; and was dejected to the most melancholy degree. He had large spongy nodes or swellings on his shin bones; a swelled and ulcerated throat, and a discharge of bloody offensive matter from one nostril. His eyes were weak and inflamed, and the fine thick black hair which he had told me he had on his head three years before, was now thin and grey. He complained, moreover, of an itching all over his body, he trembled with nervous weakness, and alternately shivered with cold, or burned with hectic heats.—But his greatest grievance was a troublesome *fistula in perineo*, and a spasmodic rawness and weakness of the neck of the bladder, which for more than two years had occasioned the most excruciating pain, straining, and grinding when he made water, which was sometimes every few minutes, with a violent *tenesmus* or straining to go to stool, and now and then a sort of falling down of the great gut, with a considerable discharge of blood or slimy matter.—But the description is too horrible. Suffice it to say, that hopeless and incurable as the case might seem, he was nevertheless completely cured in ten weeks, by the infallible methods I am master of, in treating these terrible and most general diseases. Every one of the dreadful symptoms was perfectly cured; he recovered his flesh and spirits, and by a rich decoction of the peruvian bark, sarsaparilla root, and gum arabic, and a milk diet for six weeks longer, his strength was built up and he was confirmed in the most perfect health.

\* \* The gentleman has since the above, been many months in the West-Indies, and has returned *late* in good health, and high spirits.

No.



No. LIX.]

AN inhabitant of Bath was emaciated and reduced to the last degree of debility and wretchedness, with an obstinate feminal weakness brought on by early imprudence, and venereal distempers, that had baffled the power of all the medicines and advice that he could procure in this city. He was so feeble, pale, and dispirited, as to be altogether incapable of following his usual business; his mind was full of horror and despair, and his body a pitiable spectacle, but by continuing the use of my most powerful and all pervading strengtheners for only three weeks, he was perfectly cured of the complaint, and is now strong and robust; enjoying good spirits, a sound happy mind, and perfectly good health in every respect.

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No. LX.]

SEVERAL months ago, I had the honour of being one evening at the house of the Honourable Mr. ———, when, putrid, ulcerated sore throats being mentioned, his worthy Lady regretted that one of her Chairmen was at that moment labouring under one of the most dangerous kind.—— I mentioned that my method of treating that disorder was absolutely infallible. To convince them, I offered to exhibit a proof of what I asserted, in the present case.—— More from motives of humanity than curiosity; Mr. ———, was pleased to accompany me to the man's house to look into his throat, and to examine into the real state of the case. We found him very bad indeed:—in great pain, great difficulty in swallowing, with ulceration and slough—and the putrid symptoms far advanced, and death seemingly at hand. I exhibited immediately my antiseptic, aerial, and ætherial medicines and applications. In a few minutes the patient declared that he was much easier and better—— I repeated my medicines, &c. three or four times, and the third or fourth day, I think, from the time I first visited him, he went abroad about his usual business, perfectly cured.

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No. LXI.]

SOON after the above, Peter Andrews, one of my own servants, desired leave to go to the burial of a child, the son of one of his particular acquaintance. I readily consented. Next day, Peter looked most shockingly, and complained of violent pain all over him, and was so very weak that he could scarcely walk up or down stairs. Alternately he shivered with icy cold, and burned with intense heat. He found his throat beginning to grow sore—in  
a few



a few hours he could scarce swallow but with great pain and difficulty.—I enquired where he had been the day before; he told me only so far as the church yard in the coach with the corps of the child, who had died of a putrid fore throat—and that the mother was ill of the same disease. No time was to be lost; and I would have been very sorry to have lost a valuable servant. I found his throat swelled and spotted to a most alarming degree. His voice was altered so much that I could not have known it to be that of the same person. In order that he might eagerly and implicitly comply with my directions, I told him what I believed would really happen; namely, that in twelve hours more he would be dead. He said he did not expect to live so long. I immediately opened a vein, and took suddenly from him about twenty ounces of blood. While he was bleeding, I applied to his throat and fauces, externally as internally, irresistible streams of ætherial vapour—and of vivifying fixed and dephlogisticated air.—A revulsion being thus made; the disease crushed, as it were, and repelled: and the power of swallowing in a few minutes recovered; I caused him to drink a most powerful antiseptic ætherial medicine, all which produced instant and most blissful relief. I opened the windows of his chamber; I caused camphorated vinegar to boil by his bedside;—I made the air of the room ætherial and electric; and by continuing the inward medicines and the plentiful outward application, as well as gargles of a tincture of myrrh in æther, mixed with a strong tincture of the bark, and honey, in three days, the large putrid sloughs and fleshy substances separated, were pulled away or spit out—and he very soon recovered perfect healthiness in every respect: nor have I since heard that Mr. Peter has coached it with such dangerous company.

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THE months of July, August, and September in the year 1778, were employed at Edinburgh, my native city. The fifteen succeeding cases are most respectfully selected from a very great number of cures performed in that city, in order to convince the world, beyond a possibility of dispute, of the universality as well as infinite superiority of my peculiar methods of treating diseases, over that trifling, absurd, and ridiculous practice, to distinguish which, the terms *regular*, *established*, and *scientific*, have been prostituted. Abundantly sensible how dangerous it would have been to practise in a city where there are so great a number of celebrated Physicians and Public Teachers of the Healing Art; and in the seat of so famous an University of Literature and Science; I would not have ventured to practise,  
had



had I not had the most flattering hope,—nay, the fullest assurance, that my discoveries and improvements in the art of curing diseases would be their own advocates ; most powerfully pleading their own cause, and most effectually establishing their own supreme authority and inestimable worth. I intended no affront to my Quondam Masters, nor upon my fellow practitioners ; I had the most cordial dependence on the candour and liberality of the discerning public, and I rested my character entirely on the success of my practice ; of which the following sketches are Right Honourable testimonies, and undeniable proofs.

No. LXII.]

A YOUNG LADY, about eleven years of age, of a delicate constitution, had for about six years been afflicted with glandular obstructions and swellings, and with sores in the upper as well as the lower extremities. Every thing internal and external, which the regular practice of Physic and Surgery could suggest, was tried under the inspection of a very affectionate and intelligent mother ; her constitution was attempted to be strengthened and braced, by a proper regimen,—by living for several seasons at the sea-side, and by constantly bathing in that great and mighty element. These means, however, and the best assistances of physic and surgery, produced only temporary and partial good effects. I found her, when I had the honour of being consulted, in a very weak, pale, and languid state. She had several very large and hard glandular swellings, with a blackish sore on the shin-bone of one leg, and several openings in one foot, from all of which, several splinters, and little exfoliations of caries bones, had at times been thrown out. That foot, too, was so considerably swelled, weak, and painful, as to confine the child to her room, and prevent her from the benefit of walking.

I assured her worthy and much esteemed parents, that from many similar cases I had cured,—a cure of Miss ——'s case was not improbable. Nor were we at all disappointed in our most sanguine expectations. — For, from the first day my ætherial medicines and applications agreed perfectly well, and produced very sensible and visible good effects. Her appetite, spirits, and looks, every day improved,—the swellings decreased ;—and the sores healed ;—in so much, that in a few weeks she was able, and actually did walk to the sea-side for air and exercise, and sometimes home again, which is at least three English miles. The young lady, with a degree of good sense, resolution and firmness, seldom found at her age, continued to persevere, with pleasure,



pleasure, about three months in using my aerial, ætherial, and electric medicines, baths, applications, and influences; and obtained, under God, a perfect restoration of health and strength in every respect. The swellings are all removed;—the sores firmly healed;—and her flesh, spirits, colour and strength, perfectly recovered:—all which, a few days ago, I had the honour and sincere pleasure of hearing, continued to improve, without the shadow of a relapse.

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No. LXIII.]

A WORTHY gentleman, an eminent respectable merchant in Edinburgh, of a full habit of body, had laboured a considerable time under a painful and alarming asthma, which baffled all the usual and ordinary methods of cure. Encouraged by cures which to his knowledge I had in such cases performed, he was pleased to apply to me. By continuing the use of my ætherial, antispasmodic, attenuating, and aperient medicines, and effluvia, for a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, to the astonishment of his friends, and to the great joy and happiness of his large and very amiable family.

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No. LXIV, & LXV.]

TWO young gentlemen, of fortune and fashion, had been afflicted for a considerable time with a disorder, the highest degree of scurvy.——It manifested itself in blotches, particularly on their face, arms, legs, and among the hair of the head. At times it appeared red and inflamed; but generally in white scabs, and with whitish powdery scales or scurf. They itched, at times, violently: but they had good appetites, and in other respects appeared to be in good health. The advice and medicines of the most eminent physicians in Edinburgh, and in London, were totally unable to conquer this dreadful and most mortifying disease. Nothing, indeed, could be found to alleviate, or even to check its direful progress. I, at last, had the honour of being employed. From the very beginning their anxious and now joyful parents perceived an alteration for the better. The first stroke of my most powerful medicines seemed to kill the disease. It put on a different and a dead appearance.

My ætherial medicines, baths, and applications, produced such happy effects, that although they had been only a month under my care when I was forced to leave Scotland, (to save the life, which, under God I did, of one of my best friends) the disease in both was so much subdued, that with proper directions, I left such medicines and applications,



plications, as, I had the honour and sincere pleasure lately to hear, have since made a perfect cure.

I had, a few weeks ago, the warm thanks, and most generous acknowledgements of the amiable and truly respectable family; their father assuring me too, that the young gentlemen, from the moment they became my patients to this hour, have enjoyed perfectly good health and spirits.

No. LXVI.]

A WORTHY lady in Edinburgh, was troubled with a pain in her side, and a difficulty of breathing, almost without intermission, for many months; nor durst she attempt to lye at all on that side. These painful and alarming complaints gave way immediately to my powerful ætherial medicines; and I lately had the pleasure to hear that she had not the least return of the pain of her side, nor of the difficulty of breathing;—and that she lay quite as easily on that side as on the other.

No. LXVII.]

A YOUNG gentleman, clerk at Mrs. Finch's confectionary warehouse, opposite the Tron-church, Edinburgh, had been troubled with a nervous noise, and deafness in both ears. By gentle manual operations, and the use of some ætherial essences, he was soon cured, and still continues to enjoy perfectly acute hearing in both ears.

No. LXVIII.]

MRS. VIETCH, a respectable gentlewoman, at the Abbey-Hill, Edinburgh, for twelve years had been afflicted with exceeding great deafness in both ears. No applications whatever could remove the complaint; till at last she was fortunate enough to come under my care; for I soon had the pleasure of restoring her to acute and distinct hearing in both ears—to her own very great happiness, and to the astonishment and ease of all her friends, especially my own worthy father and mother, who for *many* years have been very intimate with Mrs. Vietch.

No. LXIX.]

A POOR woman, who lives near the West-Church Chapel of Ease, for ten years had laboured under a great deafness, occasioned by colds and nervous weakness; she grew worse and worse, and as did the deafness, so did a melancholy noise encrease. She had not, however, been many  
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days



days my patient, when she found herself perfectly restored to good hearing; which, I am informed, she still happily enjoys.

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No. LXX.]

A GOOD honest tradesman in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, had for several years been afflicted and often reduced to the point of death, with an asthmatic and consumptive complaint—by profuse colliquative sweats and diarrhoea's; by violent pain, constant spitting, coughing, and difficulty of breathing, he was brought to the last degree of weakness—and for some purpose or other, he had a certificate of his being absolutely incurable, from Doctor Cullen and Doctor Monro.—From the first day he became my patient he found considerable ease; and by continuing my very powerful and very friendly medicines, &c. about six weeks he was almost thoroughly cured of all his complaints, and could breathe so easy that he walked up the long steep hill on which the city stands, without stopping, and without pain, and I heard lately that he is now well in every respect.

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No. LXXI.]

MR WILLIAM JOHNSON of Dundee, who had been turned out of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh incurable, of a disorder of several years continuance in his bladder, was cured by my peculiar methods of treating these dreadful complaints, in a few weeks: He had most excruciating pain after making water, and very frequently a desire, tho' only a few drops could be forced away; on the least free living or violent exercise or motion, he passed great quantities of gravel, slime, or blood, with his water; with a constant solicitation, a violent smarting, or dull heavy pain.—This astonishing cure was performed in the short space of five or six weeks.

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No. LXXII.]

A GENTLEMAN of family and fortune near Edinburgh, well advanced in years, had been afflicted for some years with what was called the STONE and GRAVEL. For more than a year before he did me the honour of sending for me, he had been tormented every few minutes, day and night, with a sudden and irresistible desire to make water; a spoonful generally, and sometimes only a few drops was discharged at once, with the most violent straining, and with most agonizing spasmodic pain. It often, too, came away involuntary—was generally high coloured, sometimes depositing sandy and gravelly substances, with a bluish  
oily



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ral miles from Edinburgh, to take the ætial and æthelial medicines at my own house—making water without pain, of a healthy colour, in proportional quantities; and at proper periods of time.

This very extraordinary and most important cure was performed in the month of September last, and at the writing of this sketch, January the fourth, I have not heard of any return of that dreadful and most painful of all disorders.

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No. LXXIII.]

A VERY respectable Lady in Edinburgh, was subject for a considerable time past, to an oppression on her breast and lungs, and to spasmodic strictures, which occasioned at times so great a loss of voice, that it was much pain for her to speak, as it was difficult for any one to hear what she meant to say. This whispering tone of voice lasted several days, and always returned on catching the least cold; and even sometimes it came on when no such cause could be assigned.

She was first pleased to take my æthelial medicines, effluvia, &c. in one of her worst attacks of the complaint, and in less than an hour the oppression and spasms went off, and she recovered that instant the full natural tone of her voice—to the great astonishment of herself, and of all her worthy family and friends who were witnesses to the almost miraculous effects of the medicines. A few weeks after this she was threatened with a slight return of the complaint, but having recourse to the same means, it went immediately and entirely off; and by continuing the medicines, &c. for some time, she found her health much mended in several other respects, and has never since had any return of that low whispering tone, or rather, almost total loss of voice.

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No. LXXIV.]

A LADY of family and fortune in Edinburgh, had been for several years afflicted with a bilious complaint, and with a weak system of nerves, which grief, at the loss of a worthy and affectionate husband, had greatly encreased. She was troubled with painful obstructions and flatulencies in her stomach and bowels; had a bad appetite, and a still worse digestion. Her spirits were languid; the circulation slow; and her complexion of a darkish yellow. The assistance she received from the best regular medical resources, was inconsiderable, uncertain, and at best but transient.



In this painful and hopeless condition did she drag on life, confined through weakness to her house, and often to her own room. She did me the honour of consulting me, and of taking my medicines, &c. which in all bilious cases, are absolutely specific. At first they brought away a vast quantity of gall and viscid phlegm from her stomach; and the third dose opened all the obstructions of the biliary ducts, &c. causing the bile to flow properly in its natural channels. A genial vivifying glow of life and strength was diffused through the whole nervous system; and her whole nature seemed renovated as it were from the very beginning. She slept well the first night; and awoke refreshed, calling out for breakfast, with an appetite she had long been a stranger to. In a few days she walked out a mile or two into the open fields without fatigue, and by continuing my ætherial medicines, applications, influences, and regimen, for a few weeks, she recovered her flesh, colour, spirits and strength; goes abroad daily, and enjoys life, to the great joy and astonishment of her respectable family, and numerous friends—and now many months have elapsed without any return of the complaints or bilious disorder.

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No. LXXV.]

A WORTHY gentleman, of family and fortune, had been most severely afflicted for about thirty years with an asthma, sometimes humoural, but generally spasmodic. The most celebrated physicians in Europe, exercise, and the air of different parts of Scotland and England, especially that of Clifton above Bristol Hot-Wells;—the sea air;—that of Lisbon too;—and the most powerful medicines, as well as the strictest attention to diet afforded but little, and indeed only a very temporary mitigation of his severe and uncommon sufferings.

Recommended by the lady whom I had the good fortune to cure as mentioned in the last case; this gentleman did me the honour of becoming my patient. At that time he told me that for twenty-seven years he had not laid down in a bed, nor slept to his knowledge, near an hour at one time. He had at least once in the twenty-four hours a severe fit of the asthma, and that generally at night. They were so severe and frightful that every stranger that happened to see him were terrified, and thought him in the agonies of death. Frequently, in the fits, he would sit stooping forward, with the sweat dropping profusely from his face; and sometimes he was harassed and exhausted with what is called in Scotland, the back-draughts, (a spasmodic and extreme difficulty of breathing, in which the



breast and back-bone are drawn bellows-like close together.) The very first night that this gentleman did me the honour of taking my ætherial medicines, effluvia, &c.—he found wonderful and most unexpected relief in his breathing, &c.—he slept four whole hours without interruption—and got up in the morning refreshed, astonished, and delighted. By continuing the medicines, &c.—his fits became easier and easier; sleeping tolerably well in his bed; and riding out every day. He had a good appetite, and spirits; and looked exceeding fresh and well:—and I had the sincere and very great pleasure of hearing a few days ago that he still continues to enjoy those very great blessings!

The gentleman himself was as much astonished as delighted with the amazing and instantaneous good effects of my medicines—and always generously acknowledges to his most respectable and numerous friends, that I, under God! had given him that relief which change of air, medicines, and applications of every kind, and all the physicians in Europe whom he had tried, had in vain attempted to afford.

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No. LXXVI.]

THE lady of a gentleman in Edinburgh, of family, fortune, and distinguished learning, had for several months the symptoms of an approaching asthma. When upon a visit at a gentleman's seat, a near relation of her own, about forty-four miles from Edinburgh, did the storm that had so long been gathering, burst on her head. One or two very judicious physicians attended her night and day, from the first moment that she was seized with this dreadful asthmatic fit. By their assistance the disorder was no doubt moderated, and the catastrophe warded off. But after a week had elapsed—the lady's husband, and her own sister, who were with her from the beginning, finding the disease, and her sufferings very great; and apprehending that the consequences would soon be fatal—resolved on having the advice of a man who had given the most striking proofs of superior skill in treating that disorder. He set out immediately himself for Edinburgh; when he arrived, I had the honour of being at the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of H———, about twelve miles from town. At the hour I had told my servants that I would return, the gentleman was at my house with a chaise and four excellent horses. He related briefly the case, adding that he did not expect she would be alive by the time we could reach her. I put up such medicines, &c. as the case required, and as the emergency would permit. Carriages and horses waited us at proper distances, a servant galloping before to see that they were ready. We flew together  
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in a very few hours to the house where the lady struggled with that terrible disease. We found her alive, but in great agonies, and very weak. I immediately poured into her stomach, in order to expel the wind, and dissolve the viscid phlegm, a most powerful antispasmodic ætherial medicine; and I pervaded and inflated her lungs with my vivifying and supremely subtle effluvia and influences. I threw open the windows, and ordered a large fire. With a large orifice I then opened a vein, and drew off suddenly a considerable quantity of blood, which I had repelled from the vital parts, and which stagnating, had distended the vessels of the lungs, and oppressed all the organs of respiration: And, lastly, I penetrated, recruited, and exhilarated the whole nervous system, with my irresistible and most comforting ætherial gas, saturated with the electric fluid,—condensed and conserved with my magnetic influences. From the first minute the worthy lady found relief; she was sensibly relieved, and considerably stronger, every hour, notwithstanding the copious evacuations—and I will close this sketch of the case with assuring the public, in a few words, however incredible it may appear, that by continuing my medicines and methods for only two days—she was so well recovered, that I brought her in company with her affectionate husband, and amiable sister, from her uncle's house to Edinburgh in one day, the third from the first time I set out to her relief;—she bore the long journey extremely well; and in a few days more, she was perfectly cured of that dreadful and generally untractable disorder.

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WHILST I was preparing the GREAT-GLASS-PART of my medico-electrical, &c. apparatus, which is without exception, the largest, most useful, and most elegant in the world, in order to superintend the work which was made at the famous Glass-Houses in Newcastle upon Tyne, I resided there last winter (1779) about four Months; during which time I had the pleasure of restoring to health several hundred persons who laboured under diseases which had baffled all other means that had been attempted for their cure:—from among a very great number of cures the following are selected, and by permission, and at the desire of the patients, are thus made public.

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No. LXXVII.]

MRS. MARY ROTHEY, Hornsby's Chair, on the Quay-side, was afflicted for fifteen weeks with a most dreadful



nervous disorder, in consequence of some great fatigue, which had brought on a violent nervous cholic, attended the whole time with a severe drawing or tearing pain at her breast, and in her stomach, constant burning in her throat, and extreme thirst. She was alternately shivering with cold, or burning with heat; her water was, at times, of a deep red, greenish, or blueish black, and sometimes of a white colour, with the appearance of curdled matter. She trembled, and was so feeble in her limbs as to be scarce able to walk, or to lift her hand to her head; but what afflicted her most was, a constant fearfulness, dread, and terror on her mind, which depressed her to the lowest degree of wretchedness. She had not, however, been more than a fortnight under my care, before she was perfectly cured of all her complaints; and all her friends, who thought her dying, were astonished at so perfect and so speedy a recovery.

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No. LXXVIII.]

MR. WILLIAM EVERSON, in Gateshead, near the Old Chapel, by a severe fever, and almost fatal relapse, which continued five weeks, had lost entirely, by a sudden and severe stroke of the palsy, the use of both his arms; he suffered excruciating pain, and had no rest night nor day; he could not bear to be touched, his arms hung paralytic, as if he never had had any sort of use of them, and Mrs. Everson fed him like a child. It is very singular, but Mr. Everson complained of his arms from the first moment he was seized with the fever. The doctor who attended him, had not the smallest hopes of recovery, but encouraged by the amazing cures I every day, under God, performed in that town, they applied to me, and in less than three weeks, I had the happiness to make a perfect cure of him in every respect. Mr. Everson is quite free from pain, has good spirits and appetite, rests well, and has recovered his flesh and strength, and the use of both his arms as well as ever he had in his whole life.

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No. LXXIX.]

A MARRIED LADY, in a very bad state of health, riding out one day about a year ago, fell from her horse, and was considerably hurt; violent pain, swelling, and inflammation came on in the lower part of her back; the swelling after a few weeks broke, and ran constantly for a whole year; attended at the same time with a monstrous swelling of her body, especially about her stomach, which became as hard as flint stone; and she had moreover every appearance



ance of a general consumption. From the first, she never received the least benefit from the advice, medicines, or operations of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons whom she had consulted; and she was given up as totally incurable by them all; till, despairing, she applied to me, who in one month cured the sores and runnings, which seemed to come from her kidneys inwardly, through the lowest part of her back-bone. The monstrous swelling, and stony hardness of her body and stomach, is entirely gone, and her spirits, colour, and strength, perfectly recovered.

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No. LXXX.]

MR. MONRO, a worthy schoolmaster in Gateshead, is likewise perfectly cured of a consumption of the lungs, attended with a severe hacking cough, and hectic fever, and complicated with a most painful rheumatism.—His disorder had come on gradually for several years, was at length confirmed, and had baffled the skill of many principal physicians whom he consulted in Edinburgh, and in the North of England.

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No. LXXXI.]

MARK PRINGLE of Heaton, one mile from Newcastle, about four years ago, received a severe stroke and violent contusion of his side, which fell into the scrotum, &c. swelling them to a monstrous degree. This brought on a total suppression of the urine, and excruciating agony, a delirium. A Newcastle surgeon drew off the urine with an instrument; but since that time (now four years) he could never keep his water one moment, it dropt away continually night and day involuntarily. At no time could he retain above a spoonful, and that was forced away with terrible pain, heat, straining and grinding down of all the neighbouring parts. He was a patient in the Newcastle Infirmary for two months, but was discharged much worse, he said, than when he went in. The physicians, surgeons, and all the most eminent of the faculty in these parts, whom he had applied to, found his case absolutely incurable. In this wretched and truly deplorable state, he became my patient, and I have had the pleasure of making a perfect cure of him in two weeks. He can now retain his water both night and day for six or eight hours at a time; is perfectly dry at all times, and can discharge his urine in a full stream and without any pain or uneasiness whatever.

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No. LXXXII.]

The following is another most astonishing proof of the infinite superiority of my practice, and is inserted at the earnest



nest desire of the thrice happy patient, who considers it as her indispensable duty to proclaim it, if possible, to every human Being on the whole earth; she looks upon her cure as miraculous as it was unexpected; she herself is yet lost between astonishment and delight. She was long, very long, supremely wretched; she is now supremely happy.

MRS. MARY HAY of Newbiggin by the sea, near Morpeth, on a journey in company, full five years since, from an almost fatal delicacy, retained her water so long, that when an opportunity offered she could not discharge one drop till after a long time, and then with dreadful agony: from that time the power of retention has daily decreased, with an increasing severity of the most agonizing symptoms. For five years past she has seldom been able to make more than a spoonful of water at a time, often twenty and thirty times in a quarter of an hour, and always with excruciating torture. For the last three years, she was afflicted with a protrusion, rupture, or falling down of the neighbouring parts, occasioned by the violent straining, intolerable scalding, and burning of the water in its passage. The disease, and even the extreme severity of the symptoms, continued gradually to increase from the very first, notwithstanding the advice and best offices of the principal physicians in England. She could not stand, sit upright, lie on her back, or even on her right side, for five minutes, if she might have had, she says, the world. She lay constantly on her left side, supported by her elbow; in any other posture, the weight, the load on the region of the bladder, &c. was intolerable; even so as to occasion convulsive spasms, descent of the bladder, and a species of the rupture; nor did she attempt to walk out of her own house for three whole years. For the whole five years, she was day and night, summer and winter, in constant agonizing torture; screaming out like a woman in the extremity of labour; terrifying and melting every body with compassion who happened to be within the reach of her piercing cries. For the first two years, Mrs. Hay had medicines and advice from a skilful surgeon in her own neighbourhood, but found not the smallest relief. She then was brought to this town, and was a whole year under Dr. Rotheram's care, but had not the happiness to gain ease even for one hour. She was after that admitted into the Newcastle Infirmary, where she remained full three months under the care of the principal physicians and surgeons of that well meant institution; she there, however, found herself daily worse, and was at last discharged, she says, much worse than when she was admitted. After that she came under the care of a physician at Morpeth, but  
with



with no more advantage. Despairing of relief in the country she went to London, and employed the celebrated Dr. Cooper as a physician, and the truly expert and famous Mr. Pott for her surgeon. Mrs. Hay remained two months under their care and direction, but finding not even the smallest or shortest mitigation of her unparalleled sufferings, all hope was swallowed up in despair; she was quite tired out, and returned home, daily and ardently praying for the kind hand of death to close her exhausted life. It was in this despairing state she applied to me, after having in vain tried opiates, uva ursi, soap and lixivial medicines, mercury, hemlock, and Adams's solvent; which last, being persuaded to continue it constantly for three months, had near cost her first her reason, and then her life; it seemed to grind and abrade the natural mucus that ought to line all those parts, and to aggravate every painful and every terrible symptom. Mrs. Hay was in this situation, when Mrs. Gomeldon of this town (a lady of fortune, distinguished by true benevolence, as well as for every amiable virtue) wrote to her to come here for my assistance. Mrs. Hay had not been a week under my care, when she found the most cordial ease; she continued to mend daily, and goes home to her family to-morrow, perfectly cured of all her complaints, in the astonishing short time of two weeks; she can now retain her water any length of time; is perfectly free from pain, and even of all uneasiness whatever: and is now, comparatively, the happiest woman on the face of the whole earth. Mrs. Hay, and her deplorable case, are well known by most of the gentry in the north of England, who frequent her house, or that town, in the season of sea-bathing; as for Mr. Hay, her husband, she says that he will not believe she either is, or could be cured, although she has several times written, to express her exceeding great, in as much as it was unexpected happiness.

I desire to certify to the public, that the account of my case and astonishing cure, as above, is perfectly true in every particular; and that I was full three months in the Newcastle Infirmary, and came out far worse after dreadful sufferings, than when I went in. I mention this not to reflect on the medical gentlemen, who did, I am sure, their best; but to bear due witness to the superior merit of Dr. Graham, and to put the truth of my desperate case, and happy cure, beyond every possibility of dispute. I go home (with my husband, who is now in town) this morning perfectly cured, having been exactly one fortnight under the care of that great physician.

Witness. JOHN HAY,  
Newcastle, March 7, 1779.

MARY HAY.

No.



## No. LXXXIII.]

A MARRIED Lady, (spouse to a very worthy gentleman of genteel fortune, in the county of Durham,) of a delicate and seemingly consumptive constitution, and extremely subject to take cold, had been afflicted for three years with nervous weakness, and frequent dejection of spirits, proceeding from a profuse *fluor albus*, or female weakness, which since a miscarriage she had about a twelvemonth ago, had increased to a very alarming degree. She had since that accident, a giddiness in her head, a noise in her ears, and a hoarseness, with a little troublesome dry cough, an oppression at her breast, and a rising at her throat. The pain and weakness of her back and loins, a laxity of her bowels, attended at times with windy spasmodic gripings, became every day more and more insupportable; and a scorbutic sharpness of the humours produced now and then the most troublesome excoriations. It was remarkable in this case, that the *menfes*, tho' very small in quantity, were nevertheless perfectly regular, even from the beginning. Three seasons at the sea side; the cold bath; riding on horseback; several courses of the bark; steel bitters; with Bristol and Spa waters; and in short, *all* that could be thought of or prescribed by several eminent physicians—proved of no real or lasting advantage.

The lady was in this languid, feeble, and desponding condition, without appetite, and afflicted with an almost constant slow fever, when I first had the honour of being consulted for her. But she had not been many days under my care, before she found a very sensible and comfortable alteration for the better; and by persevering about five weeks in the use of my bracing restorative medicines, and strengthening applications, and by a scrupulous attention to the regimen, &c. I had the pleasure of prescribing, she recovered her flesh, colour, strength and spirits, was perfectly free of the *fluor albus*, and from all her complaints; and I had lately the pleasure of hearing that the lady is now happily pregnant to the great satisfaction of her husband, and her respectable family.

## No. LXXXIV.]

A VERY amiable single lady in Newcastle, rather advanced in life, was reduced very low both in body and mind, by a complication of maladies brought on, it was supposed, by grief at the death of a beloved brother, and anxiety occasioned by a vexatious law-suit. She had been afflicted for more than two years with cold shiverings, and at night with a slow fever. Her appetite and digestion  
were



were very variable; and she was frequently swelled at her stomach to such a degree, as to prevent her breathing, but with the greatest difficulty: insomuch, that she could not at times bear the pressure of her stays, and was forced to go to breathe at an open window. Scarce any thing agreed with her stomach, but dry toast, dry toasted oatmeal, cold water, fine bohea tea, or ale of a middling strength and age.—Besides the above distressing complaints, she was frequently afflicted with an intense head ach, which was no doubt highly scorbutic, because it produced flushings of her face, a feverish breath, a spongy foreness, and sometimes bleeding of her gums—and she had moreover, not unfrequently, a hot itching eruption on various parts of her body and limbs: in short, from the encreasing violence of the above complicated maladies—from a sensible inward sinking and decay,—and from that general weakness which had pervaded, unhinged, and relaxed her whole system, she considered herself, (and not without reason,) in a confirmed decline.

This gentlewoman having all her life enjoyed good health and spirits, had conceived an utter aversion to all sorts of medicines; nor could she, notwithstanding her severe sufferings, be persuaded to apply to any of the faculty. At last however, a lady who was intimate with another whom I had perfectly cured of a dangerous illness, and who likewise was the intimate friend of the gentlewoman whose case I am now relating, prevailed upon her to consult me; and she had not then taken my medicines, and implicitly followed my directions *two* months, before she was freed from all her complaints, and restored to perfect strength and good health in every respect.

\* \* The lady was electrified every day for the first week, and every second day for two weeks longer. Her medicines were balmy antiscorbutics, and nervous strengtheners. Her regimen was simple and balsamic; and I prevailed upon her to bustle about a good deal daily in the open air.

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No. LXXXV.]

MR. RICHARD MIDDLETON of Chester-le-street, gardener, was afflicted more than half a year with a severe bilious and spasmodic complaint. He had frequent and extreme cold and hot fits, violently profuse sweatings; no ease or rest night nor day for excruciating pain and foreness in his breast, stomach, and whole region of the liver. From the moment he eat or drank any thing whatever, he had violent spasms and uneasiness till he vomited it, which

was



was usually in about a quarter of an hour after. He had pain, weariness, and so great a degree of weakness and restlessness all over him, especially in his joints, that he could neither sit, lie, nor walk. Mr. Middleton found no ease nor relief from his Apothecary, nor from being a patient at the Newcastle Infirmary near three months; but growing daily worse and worse, he applied despairing to me, and from my medicines and advice, he found benefit from the very first hour. Indeed, his recovery astonished himself and every body; it was so amazingly rapid, that he had strength and spirits to go to work the fourth day after he first applied to me, and has continued to work daily ever since. His pains, stomach, weakness, and restlessness are entirely cured; he has recovered good appetite, digestion, complexion, and good health in every respect; and Mr. Middleton desires his extraordinary cure may be made public for the benefit of the afflicted.

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No. LXXXVI.]

FROM the first hour that I came into this country, to this moment, I have been particularly fortunate in curing the Infirmary incurables.—Another instance I shall give in the cure of Mr. Thomas Bewley, of Darlington, weaver, belonging to the North-Riding, Yorkshire Militia, commanded by Sir Ralph Milbanke, who about a year and a half ago was seized, in consequence of a severe strain, with the most excruciating pain in the small of his back, and with a considerable discharge, both ways, first of blood, then of matter. These discharges being profuse, and continuing long, rendered him so feeble and weak, as scarce to be able to walk, even with a stick: his flesh was wasted, his colour gone, and his spirits so low, that life was become a weary burthen—a burthen he would gladly have laid down. Finding no benefit from six different physicians and surgeons whom he applied to, he was advised to go into the Newcastle Infirmary, where he actually was a patient nineteen weeks!—But, alas! instead of finding the least benefit, he grew daily worse and worse, from the long and tedious confinement; and was at last discharged from the Infirmary as totally incurable. It was in this condition, worn out with disappointment and disease, drained and emaciated, feeble and wretched, that he applied to me. In two days time he found considerable relief, and some symptoms of returning strength; and now, by continuing my medicines, &c. he is in one month perfectly restored to as good health and strength as he had enjoyed for  
many



many years : has recovered full flesh, a clear, florid colour, good spirits, and grateful tranquillity of mind.

In order that others afflicted with similar complaints, may know where they may be cured, the happy patient earnestly desires that this may be made public. Mr. Bewley lives at present with his family at Darlington.

No. LXXXVII.]

MR. WILLIAM FEATHAM, of Great Burdon, two miles from Darlington, aged 38, in 1777, got a hurt with a heavy piece of timber, so severe, that he thought he had been killed on the spot. In a few days after he vomited about two pints of blood, and in the course of a fortnight, two pints more. He had great pain and foreboding in his breast; a troublesome cough, and an alarming spitting. He lost his appetite, flesh, and colour; sweat profusely in bed, and when up, was either burning or trembling with chilly cold, and nervous weakness; in short, he had the looks and symptoms of a person far gone in a consumption.

Mr. Featham had applied to five different physicians and surgeons, but without receiving any considerable benefit. At last he applied to me, and in two or three weeks, he was freed from all his complaints, and has recovered good flesh, his florid colour, a hearty appetite, and good spirits.

The following I had the honour of receiving from the Rev. Mr. Murray, the celebrated author of Sermons to Asses, &c. &c. and of the History of the present American War.

No. LXXXVIII.]

Newcastle upon Tyne, Oct. 14, 1779.

S I R,

I RECKON myself highly obliged to you for your particular attention to my disorder. Your medicines have in ten days time done me more service than either Blackries or Adams's solvent have done in half a year. I find myself now exceedingly easy, and hope to prevent any further return of the disorder, by a repetition of your medicine. I think it but justice to give you public thanks for your attention to my disorder, and hope you will proceed in your practice, and succeed as well in others as in my case. The Stone, of all distempers, is the most painful and dangerous. I hope now I shall be quite clear of it, by means of your powerful medicines and superior skill. If there is



any further regulation with regard to diet, you will please to inform me.

I am, &c.

J. A. MURRAY.

No. LXXXIX.]

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in the North of England, afflicted for six or seven years with a terrible eruption all over him, was in the following condition when first brought to me at Newcastle: his skin from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, had the appearance of raw flesh; or was covered over with a white powdery scurf.—The rawness and soreness was so very great in some places, particularly his neck and shoulders, that he could not move his head without turning his whole body about, and that with great pain. The glands in his groins and armpits were all swelled to a great degree. The regular faculty were of no service to him. The Sea, Harrowgate, upwards of sixty bottles of Mr. Norton's Maredant's Drops; a course too of Mr. Spilsbury's, and in short, every outward and inward application and medicine, foreign and domestic, that could be thought of, produced not the smallest nor the most transient good effects.

In this pitiable, and indeed hopeless condition, did he apply to me.—Many days did not elapse before his friends observed the most flattering alteration for the better in every respect.—In less than a month, his worthy and respectable father, and several who were acquainted with him came to see him. They scarcely knew him again. He had now recovered his flesh, and a fresh healthy colour and good spirits: and could bear all his cloaths fast about him. The young gentleman was with me about six weeks, he went home supremely happy, and was, when I last saw him, (after having been the half of his life in the above condition) intirely clear, whole, and well in every respect, except a little rawness on one leg, and behind his ears, which is now, I hope, perfectly well, by continuing the medicine and application I then had the pleasure of leaving with him.

No. XC.]

MRS. ARABELLA WILLIAMSON, of the Sand-Hill, Newcastle, was likewise cured of a cancer of her right breast, of a monstrous size, and most dreadful appearance. The cure was performed in a few weeks.



No. XCI.

A FREEMAN of Newcastle, by trade a Butcher, who had been afflicted with a dead palsy for sixteen years, was likewise perfectly cured.

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No. XCII.]

A GENTLEMAN of distinction who had laboured under the most painful, inconvenient, and dangerous complaint in the urinary organs for eleven years, had the good fortune to be cured by me about six months ago. At the age of twenty he contracted the venereal disease in a full sanguine habit, and at the commencement of a long and impetuous career of pleasure.——He got the terrible inflammatory symptoms subdued, but neglected to eradicate the disease. From the first hour till the time he applied to me, which was full ten years, he discharged his water in a very small stream; sometimes drop by drop, and always with excruciating pain and straining, especially when it first began to flow, and in pressing out the last drops, for many years when he drank freely, he could not make water without going to stool, and mourning with extreme agony. The malady was confirmed, and aggravated by repeated venereal infections, by excessive drinking at times, by violent exercise, by impetuosity of soul, and by half a score total suppressions of urine, which brought him to the point of death, but which excessive bleeding, tepid baths and opiates, at length carried off. They were always brought on by an excess in drinking, travelling fast in a carriage or on horseback in cold weather, or by using bougies, with a view of curing the malady.

The Gentleman had tried at different times, and for various periods of time, from one week to six months, the principal Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, England, Scotland, Italy, France, but without any real benefit; he tried too, repeatedly, almost all the mineral waters in the countries above-mentioned, as well as those of Aix-la-Chapelle, and of the German Spa, but all without obtaining even a temporary cure. Bougies, and indeed almost every thing he tried seemed to do him good at the first, and he flattered himself with the hopes of a cure; but in a few days he always relapsed into the same inconvenient, painful, nay agonizing condition, which in the midst of every other earthly blessing, made his existence most painful and pitiable.

The Gentleman despairing of ever being cured, was persuaded to apply to me, and in two months he was perfectly and lastingly cured, because it is now six months that he has lived as it were in heaven upon earth, without the least return



of his complaint, or the least uneasiness or inconveniency whatever. He is intirely free from every venereal symptom, from pain and weakness of every kind, and makes water in a full, copious and uninterrupted stream.

N. B. My method of treating every stage and degree of the venereal disease, as has been already mentioned in the body of this work, is well known by many of the greatest personages in Europe to be absolutely infallible. Not only the disease itself is perfectly eradicated, but the mischiefs it has occasioned are in general effectually removed. Seminal weaknesses and relaxations, impotency, feebleness, lassitude, restlessness of body and mind, cold burnings, tremblings, faintings, nervous dryness, premature old age\*, languor, and that horrid irritability, and maddening agitations of body and mind, which mercury, that deadly poison, as it is usually administered, and other violent and improper medicines have brought on, or which amorous excesses, and *early imprudencies* have occasioned, are generally carried off, and the constitution renewed and invigorated, by the balmy restorative essences, and balsamic regimen which are neither known or properly prescribed by perhaps any other Physician in the world.

Few, very few female obstructions and irregularities, however complicated or confirmed, have been found to resist the friendly powerfulness of my methods of treating them. Pains, relaxations, weaknesses, and that corpulency which is so unfavourable to conception, are frequently removed; so that instead of disease, weakness and chagrin, we behold with delight, the domestic endearments of a healthy and happy mother.

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No. XCIII.]

A VERY young Gentleman of a good Family and superior education, was reduced to the most frightful degree of weakness and deformity; first by the infernal lasciviousness of a servant maid; afterwards by his own imprudence. That this vice is more destructive of both soul and body, than perhaps all other vices together, will appear from the following horrible description. At fifteen, he was, it seems, the healthiest, handsomest, and most promising youth that could be seen; his temper and dispositions the

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\* Αἰψὰ γὰρ ἐν κακότητι βροτοὶ καταγυρᾷ σκῆσιν. Hesiod.  
How very applicable is this sentence to the symptoms here mentioned; and likewise to the description of the horrid case, No. XCIII, as given in this page.



gentlest and most amiable imaginable. But at the age of eighteen years, he looked like an idiotic, paralytic old man. I never was in my whole life so much shocked as when I first looked at him. He laid on a bed with a wrinkled, swarthy, emaciated countenance, full of blueish and red blotches or pimples.—His eyes were distorted, glazed, and the pupils monstrously dilated. He could not speak articulately, and his motions were those of an idiot or lunatic. When he attempted to speak, his mouth was drawn to one side or to the other, his tongue seemed too large for his mouth, and the saliva flowed unseemingly upon his chin. Convulsions, spasmodic twitchings, and epileptic fits succeeded each other, with very inconsiderable intervals. Watery semen, and crude fœces, were ejected on the slightest irritation, and oftentimes involuntarily. For a whole year he had suffered (notwithstanding the constant attendance of two experienced Physicians, and a judicious Apothecary) the horrors of the damned: but now he was become insensible of every thing. The flower of his youth was blasted as it were in the bud,—and the staff of his life was broken down:—his mental faculties were extinguished; nay, his very soul seemed totally perished. I had seen many of the deplorable victims of this all-destroying vice; but words can give no idea of the state, appearance, and former sufferings of this poor creature. I left the room without asking one question, or speaking, I believe, one word. His widowed mother, one of the mildest, lowliest, and most amiable of women! and the Apothecary (who had the day before given me a full account of this melancholy case) followed me into the adjacent room. I declared to them that it was absolutely impossible to be of any service to him. The young Gentleman's mother, however, pressed me to give him something. I assured her it was in vain. She insisted upon it. Complaisance and compassion, induced me to comply. The Apothecary came to me next day, and told me that the young Gentleman had vomited the medicine a quarter of an hour after I had given it to him; and we both agreed that nothing could be done. Three or four days after that, however, the young gentleman's mother came to inform me that her son was considerably better, and to request a repetition of the same medicine. Astonished, I complied; and moreover ordered for him four ounces of pure gum arabic, and the like quantity of Spanish juice or Pontefract black liquorice cakes, dissolved in two quarts of new milk, to be drank and given in glysters every day; and likewise that he should sit or lie in a parlour for twelve hours every twenty-four in a bath of milk warm from the healthiest



cows, and honey in the purest comb. While in the bath his whole frame was pervaded with such selected music as was necessary to accelerate the effects of the medicines, and to recal and coil up his feeble and almost obliterated soul. His bed room too was changed : in the day time all the doors and windows I directed to be kept open ; and in the night, the doors. Neither bread nor animal food was allowed. The first day he drank and took by way of glyster, the four pints of milk with the gum, &c. dissolved in it.

The next day, six new laid eggs, three ounces of powdered sugar candy, and three pints of strong ale, of a middling age, were beat, churned, or shaken together for an hour or two, and taken gradually into his stomach and by way of glyster, as the other medicine the preceding day. The third day, he was allowed nothing but the water in which a chicken, beat into a paste, had been boiled. I had the pleasure to be informed daily that every thing agreed with him, and that he mended surprisingly, notwithstanding several seminal emissions, said to have been involuntary. On the fourth day when I visited him I did not know him again, for I now saw a young man composed and sensible, though with a languid look, and a hectic-like bloom in his cheeks. It was now that for the first time we saw one another. He seemed now sensible of the terrible condition he had been in ; and I exhibited to his view the horrid gulph he was emerging from, exhorting him for a full hour, while the good Apothecary seconded my exhortations. Promising every thing on his part, I undertook, under God, his cure. The next day he was brought to my house, where he took an ætherial milk bath, and a nervous balsamic medicine, while his whole system was pervaded with dephlogisticated air, with vivifying electric influences, —and with such music as was necessary gently to alter the tone of his mind, and promote the due operation of the medicines. At the end of 20 minutes his body seemed convulsed, and his mind agitated in the most extraordinary manner. He burst into tears, and struggled with emotions seemingly expressive of horror, compunction, gratitude and joy. At the end of one half hour more he was composed : —His countenance, now serene, at length sparkled with delight. Three hours being elapsed, he was taken out of the bath and rubbed for an hour with dry, warm, aromatic flannel bolsters, and then dressed. —He declared he felt himself strong enough to walk home. The ætherial milk bath, applications of an ætherial tincture of the bark, —the dry aromatic frictions, and the electric and musical influences were repeated for three hours every third day —the balsamic vegetable restorative was taken at home twice every



every day.—The regimen, as at first ordered, was continued, and because the nourishing drinks, were directed to be made less nutritious, he was indulged with as much bread, fruits, and vegetables as he pleased; and he drank plentifully of pure water, chicken water, or veal broth. He now laid on a straw mattress, and walked out for several hours every day.—He was engaged in studies and amusements, which ingrossed his whole time and attention;—and he was never left alone night nor day—a light decoction of the bark, with a little salt of amber and nitre, the cold bath, and Spa, Pyrmont or Bristol water completed this miraculous, this altogether unexpected cure:—Inasmuch, that at the end of six weeks from the first hour that I had been consulted, he had recovered his flesh, healthy colour, strength and activity of body and of mind, in as full perfection as ever he had enjoyed them, and he was thought to be even more amiable than before the commencement of this terrible, and something worse than fatal scene. The young gentleman has continued perfectly well, and very happy ever since, having relinquished all medicines, but living in the country as yet altogether on plain bread two days old, and milk warm from a healthy beautiful young cow, grazing in a clean pleasant pasture.

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The prodigious number of patients of all ranks and from almost every part of the four neighbouring counties, which I had under my care whilst at Newcastle, the lucrative emoluments, and flattering applause which attended my practice (which must appear abundantly obvious from the foregoing cases) excited the envy of the faculty so much, that not content with propagating little stories to my disadvantage, they went so far as to suborne unprincipled people to tell lies in the public papers, with the view of ruining me in the opinion of the public, but instead of producing the intended effect, it proved one of the most honourable and most beneficial things that ever happened to me. The world saw clearly the motives of the intended defamation; they were witnesses too to the capital cures I daily, under God, performed; they laughed very heartily and long at the ridiculous, wicked, and impotent machinations of the poor doctors; and it became fashionable for all those who had any disorder which the regular gentlemen could not easily cure, to apply to me with the most cordial confidence; nor were they often disappointed of receiving radical and lasting cures.

In justice to myself, and to prevent misrepresentation of facts, I here think it right to publish every thing that passed



fed on both sides, word for word, as it appeared in the Newcastle papers.

MARK PRINGLE, of Heaton one mile from Newcastle, about four years ago, received a severe stroke and contusion of his side, which fell into the scrotum, &c. swelling them to a monstrous degree; this brought on a total suppression of urine, and excruciating agony a delirium; a Newcastle surgeon drew off the urine with an instrument, but since that time he could never keep his water one moment; it dropt away continually night and day involuntarily; at no time could he retain above a spoonful, and that was forced away with terrible pain, heat, straining, and grinding down of all the neighbouring parts. He was a patient in the Newcastle Infirmary for TWO MONTHS, but was discharged much worse, he says, than when he went in. The physicians, surgeons, and all the most eminent of the faculty in these parts whom he had applied to, declared him absolutely incurable. In this wretched and truly deplorable state he became Dr. Graham's patient, who has had the pleasure of making a perfect cure of him in two weeks: he can now retain his water, both night and day, for six or eight hours at a time, is perfectly dry at all times, and can discharge his urine in a full stream, and without any pain or uneasiness whatever. It is at Mr. Pringle's earnest request that this case is thus made public.

#### To the Printer of the Newcastle Journal.

THE indifference with which the faculty have treated Dr. Graham's pompous advertisements since his arrival, having induced the doctor to consider the field as his own, he at last has unwarily attacked the collective body of the faculty at the Infirmary, in the case of Mark Pringle, whose certificate as produced this day at the committee will be printed in this week's paper. This man's case, when cleared from all the rubbish with which the doctor's account has loaded it, was simply a palsy of the neck of the bladder; many examples of which it seems stands on the records of the infirmary, cured by the same means as used in this case. The severe strangury with which the blister, applied as near as possible to the seat of the disease, afflicted him, WAS VERY JUDICIOUSLY CARRIED OFF BY THE PLENTIFUL USE OF LINSEED TEA AND GUM ARABICK, WHICH DR. GRAHAM RECOMMENDED TO HIM, after which a spoonful or two of a nostrum was given, which enabled him to claim the merit of relief; as clearly effected by the action of the blister, and reducible to as clear a demonstration as any thing in physic can admit of; I say



say relief, as the man by his certificate is not cured.—If the rest of the doctor's amazing and astonishing cures are of the same kind—Envy need not sicken at a Graham's name.—The poison happily carries with it its antidote!

Newcastle, March 4th, 1779.

I am, Sir, Yours,

A Governor of the Infirmary.

Dr. Graham having introduced my case without my knowledge, in his advertisement of last Saturday, to the notice of the public, and having mentioned therein several circumstances said to be told him by me, reflecting on the gentlemen of the Infirmary: I do hereby declare, that from the time when Mr. Keenlyside took away my water, when I had a suppression of urine four years ago till August last, I had no disorder in those parts that obliged me to complain or apply for advice; that since August last I have laboured under an incontinence of urine, for which I applied to the Infirmary on January 21st last, where I was admitted an out-patient under the care of Dr. Hall; and that I attended on three Mondays as an out-patient, and that on the last of the three I received a blister by his order, which being applied on Monday night, brought on a very severe stranguary and bearing down, and from the pain I then felt, conceiving myself no better, was advised to apply to Dr. Graham, on the Wednesday morning; that as the stranguary arising from the blister left me, I found myself gradually enabled to retain my urine, which I can now do in the day time without being much wet for an hour or two at a time, though not at night; I do further declare, that I never did say that I was discharged from the Infirmary, having the very day before received my medicines from it; nor could I ever say that the physicians and surgeons in this country had deemed my case incurable, as none of them had ever seen me, or been applied to for their advice.—As witness my hand, this 4th Day of March, 1779.

MARK PRINGLE.

To the Printer of the Newcastle Journal.

S I R,

Y O U R known candour and impartiality will readily induce you to publish the following Parody on a nonsensical ungrammatical letter which appeared in your last paper under the signature of A Governor of the Infirmary. I declare, Mr. Printer, that I have not the honour of knowing personally, nor even by name, one Governor, nor one Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, Nurse, or Glisten-giver belonging to the Newcastle Infirmary. The whole affair surely is an imposition, for the letter, as well as Mark Pringle's



Pringle's certificate, seems to have been hammered by the old matron, or by the porter's substitute.

PARODY on the Governor's Letter.

S I R,

THE sovereign contempt with which Dr. Graham would have treated the Governor of the collective body of the faculty's pitiful libel, would have spared you this trouble, had he not thought it his duty to lead the governor by the nose, if he has one, out of the new field he had presumed to figure in; as he has at first unwarily taken the wrong sow by the ear, as may be re—MARKED in the case of Demetrius, a certificate of which, as produced this day among the Acts of the Apostolic Committee, will be printed in this week's paper. This man's case, when cleared of all the necessary circumstances with which the sacred historian has recorded it, was simply a growling of an avaricious gizzard, or a generous little stratagem to support the fame of a certain temple, (the Infirmary) which I am sorry to find needs such feeble props; many examples of which\*, it seems, stink in the graves of every church-yard of this respectable town, cured probably by the same governor who flourishes in the case in question.

The effects of a stroke upon Dr. Graham's character, which the governor very injudiciously gave with a feather, might yet, even yet, be carried off by the plentiful use of threats, or the abuse of copper or silver pieces, given to Mark Pringle, after a canful or two of nostrum gin; but as the severe stranguary with which the blister will be attended, which Dr. Graham applies by the way of revulsion, as far as possible from the seat of the disease, though sufficiently afflicting to the governor, will enable the Doctor to claim the merit of curing an Infirmary Governor; (*as well as infirmary incurables*) as fairly effected by the action of this blister and reducible to a clearer demonstration than any thing in this Infirmary can admit of: I say cure, as the man by his letter to you Mr. Printer was certainly mad, or he would never have written a panegyric on Dr. Graham's superior skill (for he is forced in his letter to allow that Dr. Graham treated Mark Pringle's case VERY JUDICIOUSLY) when he meant to rob his family of bread, and the public of his services, by ruining at once Dr. Graham's medical and moral character. If the rest of the governor's despicable and

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\* The judicious reader will exclaim, why there is neither sense nor grammatical connection in this letter. How should there when there is none in the governor's letter!



impotent attempts—official or officious cares—are of this kind—governors should be governed—quacks\* need not fly by moon-light away; and *pretended antidotes* will happily be detected by a generous and discerning public, carrying with them their dishonest—their diabolical poison.

I am, Sir, Yours,

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.  
A Conqueror, under God, of Diseases.

The CERTIFICATE as it appears among the Acts of the Apostolic Committee.

ACTS xix. ver. 8. And he went into the good town, and spake boldly for the space of three months, persuading them to apply for relief in their respective diseases.

But divers were hardened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude.

Nevertheless God wrought special cures by his hands.

Then certain vagabond Jews (envious) took upon them to call over them which had been cured, but who had evil spirits, in the name of the ———, saying, (I do know what passed at Heaton, or at the Committee of the collective body of the faculty.)

And there were seven of them (sons of Belial) which did so.

And the man in whom the evil spirit was answered, lying, and said, (see Mark the first and last.)

And there arose no small stir about that way.

For a certain man named \*\*\*\*, when he called together the workmen of like occupation, said unto them, sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth:

Moreover, ye see, and hear, (and feel) that not alone in this opulent town, but throughout all the northern provinces this man hath persuaded and turned away, CURED, much people:

So that not only this our craft is in danger of being set at nought; but also that our temple† should be despised, and her magnificence destroyed, whom all the people of this part of the world should worship:

And when they heard these sayings, they were full of "wrath, pride, envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness," and cried out, saying, (see the Governor's,

\* Alluding to a French Charletan, some months before that in Newcastle, who being ordered to appear before the mayor and a group of the faculty to be examined, decamped privately the night before he was to have appeared.

† The Infirmary.



alias the collective body of the faculty's nice little kind of a sort of a letter.)

\* \* Now, as the governor has proved at once the littleness of his heart, and the badness of his head at writing letters, he may try his hand at penning a preachment on the foregoing text. The public will make a suitable application of the whole matter, while I am watching for a leisure moment to prepare a purge for him, which he will find wrapt up in your next paper, in case the blister should fail, which, agreeable to the law of retaliation, I have applied to the same part which he *pretended*, but NOW IN FACT, has proved so painful and mischievous to the posteriors of his flexible friend Mark Pringle.

I am, Sir,

Pilgrim Street,  
March 20, 1779.

Your most obedient Servant,  
JAMES GRAHAM.

\* \* As to Mark Pringle, he is too worthless, too despicable a character for me to address. I will only assure the public, that it was at his own desire that I inserted his case among others, and that I wrote it down from his own lips; there were several particulars which through delicacy and for brevity I omitted, particularly a total loss of virility, which his disease had occasioned, and of which he told me I had entirely cured him. I must have been worse than mad, to have put into the newspapers with the other cases I was desired by the patients to publish, that he had been two months in this Infirmary, had not he himself told me so. He says in his advertisement, that it was on a Wednesday morning he first applied to me; I declare that it was on a Sunday afternoon. He never mentioned one word about a blister; I don't believe that he had one. That story was trumped up for purposes equally base and obvious. As to the reality of the case, my eyes and nostrils strikingly testified it; they bore witness, likewise, to the cure. Mean and interested men can easily find unprincipled fellows to say and unsay any thing; but of all ingratitude, it is surely the blackest, not only to deny the fact, but to attempt to injure and to destroy the reputation and fortune of the physician who had taken him from the rack upon which he had been tortured for years, and laid him, DISINTERESTEDLY laid him, on a sweet bed, and his head on a soft pillow!

I solemnly declare, before God, and upon my honour, that all the circumstances of his case, as published in this paper of the 27th of February, I faithfully wrote down from Mark Pringle's own mouth. If he lied in any of the particulars, was I to blame?

JAMES GRAHAM:  
The



The following Papers appeared, among many others, both in prose and verse, in several of the Newcastle papers; and are here inserted to shew at once the benevolence, and general sense of the respectable inhabitants of that country; of whose politeness and obliging attentions I shall ever retain the kindest remembrance.

T O   t h e   P U B L I C.

HAVING the other day come to town with a friend who is in a bad state of health, to consult Dr. Graham concerning the recovery thereof, I was not a little staggered by a representation given by a governor of the Infirmary, and a declaration signed Mark Pringle, before a Committee of Governors, as it is there set forth. To satisfy myself concerning the truth of this matter, I, in company with a friend in the neighbourhood, who is acquainted with Mark Pringle, went to Byker, near Heaton, where he lives, as by accident, when my friend asked him concerning his recovery, and how he was now. To this he replied, that he was as well as ever he was in his whole life time—He was next asked, whether the physicians of the Infirmary or Dr. Graham had cured him. To this he answered frankly, THAT DOCTOR GRAHAM HAD MOST UNDOUBTEDLY CURED HIM, BUT THAT HE DURST NOT SAY SO; meaning, as I supposed, that the influence of the Infirmary faculty, had forbidden him to acknowledge that he had received any benefit from Doctor Graham. As I have come upwards of 63 miles to wait on Dr. Graham, as well as many more of my neighbours and friends, and am independant of Doctor Graham and the whole faculty of the Infirmary, I think it but justice to truth and the Doctor, to inform the public of this matter of fact. If the collective body of the Faculty incline to have my name and that of my friend, they shall, if they please, have both our names and our affidavits concerning this matter of fact. Such ungracious means to hinder distressed people from applying to a very skilful physician for relief from trouble, is, in my opinion, unworthy of any faculty, except a faculty of misanthropes, who are at war with all mankind, for the sake of private interest or empty honour.

A Northumberland Farmer.

M R.   P R I N T E R.

THE uncommon glee with which the Faculty have expressed themselves in their attack upon Dr. Graham, appears not a little laughable to an impartial spectator, who, if he maturely weighs their motives, will not be readily drawn aside by the battery they have levelled at him in



the case of Mark Pringle; in whose advertisement the style of a physical gentleman, who in an aldermanic controversy once graced the public papers of this town, may easily be traced. It is not strange, Mr. Printer, that men whose abilities are not in the least questioned, should be so envious as to descend to low methods, in order to crush a brother of superior merit, and one whose conduct, like the rays of heaven's great luminary, are too bright for them to behold: ye this they have done: but happily for the good of mankind, the hand of friendship rendered them ineffectual, and left them nothing but an envenomed pen to eclipse his merit. They remark that "envy needs not sicken at his name:" Why then do they by their behaviour proclaim to the world they do? Can they not bear his meridian splendour a few days longer, when his departure will once more suffer *them* to twinkle in their little sphere.

March 9th, 1779. CLERIMONT.

To the Printer of the Newcastle Journal.

—Ploravere suis non respondere favorem  
Speratum meritis; contudit hydram.  
Comperit invidiam supremo sine domari.  
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes  
Infra se positas —————

HORATII Epist. Lib. II. Ep. 1.

S I R,

AS Writers, however weak, wicked, or absurd, are not so easily put an end to as warriors—with whom

————Concurritur; Horæ

Momento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.

But like the hydra, no sooner do we cut off one head, than half a score not uncommonly shoot forth in its stead, (the Governor has not, I assure you, less than half a score of heads such as they are) might not have been better to have silenced the Governor and his collective heads, by taking no notice of his low contemptible—unjust attack, especially as you and I have both of us so much better business to mind—than to run the hazard of having more of his nonsensical letters to answer?—If we could be sure, Sir, of having killed him outright by the first blow, as the son of Achilles did old Priam.

————Dextraque coruscum

Extulit; ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensen;

this part of your paper might be applied to other and better purposes;—but, as of that we cannot be quite certain, let us once more brandish our quills, print this letter,  
and



and give him the *coup de grace*, silencing him for ever and ever.—One half of the public it seems laugh—and the rest are filled with a generous indignation, at the mean contrivances which the demon of envy suggests to “the collective body of the Faculty” in this town, in order to prevent the sick from recovering health, and superior skill from receiving adequate emolument, and being honoured with superior applause. I find, on enquiry, Sir, that it is no new thing for the other medical gentlemen in this town to cure the Infirmary incurables. Of those, not less than fifty have applied to me in the course of the last two weeks, and I have at this time, a considerable number who have crawled, or been carried out of it, some without the nose, others with their noses pinched by the hand of a certain grim messenger; of whom some are restored to perfect health; and almost all of them, whose cases I have undertaken, give me and their friends the most flattering hopes, that I shall soon have it in my power to add many more to the long list of those I have already completely cured, who had been given up as incurable by “the collective body,” and even by the most celebrated practitioners in Great Britain.—You have read the story, Mr. Printer, of the old and talkative Priam, as opposed to the young and vigorous Neoptolemus. May we not say the same of the Governor of the collective body’s feeble attack, as was said by Virgil of the good old superannuated King?

Si fatus senior, Telumque imbelle sine Ictu  
Conjecit; rauco quod protinus ære repulsum:  
Et summo clypei nequicquam umbore pependit!

Virg. Æneid. lib. ii. l. 544.

But I trespass on your time, Mr. Robson, and against the duty I owe to an hundred and thirty individuals, whose cases claim every possible attention I can pay to them for the few days I have to remain in the respectable town of Newcastle.

Pilgrim-street,  
March, 19, 1779.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JA. GRAHAM.

The above then is the diabolical, yet impotent attack of the faculty at Newcastle upon Tyne.—The “Governor of the “Infirmary;” who, every body knows, is likewise a principal physician; the collective body of the faculty, nor any individual whatever; nor even Mark Pringle himself, durst not,—did not\*, (from that hour to this, which is nearly now a whole year) answer one word to my reply; but, conscious

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\* This is well known to all the inhabitants of the North of England; and I thus publickly declare the truth of it upon my honour.



of their villainous baseness, and of the sterling, the infinite superiority of my methods of curing diseases, they tacitly pocketed the severe reprehension I gave them, and submitted to the laugh and derisions of the world.

The "governor," I am told, was moreover tormented by the rest of the faculty for being the first and most active in the black business, and for bringing the whole body into so ridiculous, so mortifying a predicament.

Thus my victory was complete; and, as at Bath, and at Edinburgh, so, for the last two months that I resided in Newcastle, I seldom had less than one or two hundred patients every day under my care: And it is by this constant and exceeding multiplicity of practice, that I have been able to bring my important discoveries and improvements to so high and honourable a degree of perfection.

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I beg leave to lay the following before the Public, as a very great curiosity—I suppose they were written by a poor Collier in a Coal-pit; they do me however no less medical honour than if an equal number of lines had been composed on the occasion by the Poet Laureat.

Extract from the Newcastle Journal, April 5th, 1779.

There is so much honest simplicity in the introduction to the following lines, -that it excites at once a tear of commiseration, and a desire to oblige "the unletter'd muse". They are indeed a homely, but a very honorable panegyric on Dr. Graham's medical abilities.

To the Printer of the Newcastle Journal.

S I R,

IF you think these verses won't disgrace your paper too much, pray insert them.—I beg you would be so good as to excuse my mistakes; for I am a person that works daily at the hardest of labour; and were it not, Sir, for some few rays of light, which force their way through the cold and obscurity of birth, situation and fortune, I might be safely said to live—or rather to lie buried in the bowels of the earth\*.

Newbiggin by the Sea.

R. G.

March 28, 1779.

THE great DOCTOR GRAHAM,  
One cure's rais'd his fame,  
That has spread our country around;  
In Albion's fair isle,  
If you search ev'ry mile,  
Its equal is not to be found.

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\* I never, for my own part, could read this little prefatory letter without shedding tears.



Most surely our God!  
 From his sacred abode,  
   Hearing the poor suff'rer mourn;  
 Hath diffused from thence,  
 Some part of his essence,  
   By his hand to make health return,  
 My friend whom he cur'd,  
 Much pain hath endur'd,—  
   Sufficient a monster to kill;  
 Five long years or more,  
 A disorder the bore,  
   Which had baffled ALL medical skill,  
 The Faculty stare,  
 While we all revere,  
   A cure, which was clear as noon-day;  
 They are forc'd to be mute,  
 While we all salute,  
   Our neighbour and friend Mrs. HAY.  
 \*\*\* See Mrs. Hay's Case, No. 82, Page 115.

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AN ACROSTIC, by a LADY, on

D EIGN to accept the tribute which I owe,  
 O ne grateful-joyful tear permit to flow;  
 C an I be silent when good health is given?  
 T hat first—that best—that richest gift of Heaven!  
 O Muse descend! in most exalted lays,  
 R eplete with softest notes, attune his praise.

G en'rous by nature, matchless in thy skill!  
 R ich in the Godlike Art—to ease,—to heal;  
 A LL blest thy gifts!—the sick—the lame—the blind  
 H ail thee with rapture for the cure they find!  
 A rm'd by the DEITY with pow'r divine,  
 M ortals revere HIS attributes in thine!

February 4th.

J. B.

“ Ex fanis pulmonibus spirant Phthifici.”

On hearing that Dr. GRAHAM intends leaving Newcastle,  
 on the 8th of April.

WILL GRAHAM go?—who, born to bless mankind,  
 Gives health of body, firmness to the mind.  
 Whose public merit to the world is known—  
 Whose private worth, would dignify a throne!  
 With sense, politeness, elegance endu'd,  
 Averse to evil,—eager to do good—  
 Effusive virtues from his breast arise,  
 And soft compassion sparkles in his eyes!

M 5

Ye



Ye who have seen,—have prov'd his skilful Art,  
 Will feel his absence in a grateful heart;  
 The echoing sigh, the silent-speaking tear,  
 Shall grace his memory—to hundreds dear;—  
 Honour'd,—esteem'd, he gains a deathless fame,  
 While Envy sickens at a GRAHAM's name \*!

E. P.

Three years having elapsed since I have made a tour of the continent of Europe for improvement in the great branches of science I AM cultivating, and as the new lights which had every year been thrown upon them by men of learning and ingenuity, were considerable: and as I had moreover been at some pains in ascertaining the true nature and virtues of most of the mineral waters of Great-Britain, I was likewise desirous of analysing on the spot, the famous waters of Chaude-Fontaine, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the German Spa; and of investigating their nature and observing their effects from their internal use as well as external application on my own body, and likewise in the course of my professional practice: I was desirous too of having opportunities of making useful observations on the climate, situation, produce, manner of living, and customs of those places; all of which I judged necessary for me to be thoroughly acquainted with, before I began to practise my great system of healing, in this City the unrivalled metropolis of the world.

I left England therefore, once more, on the first of last May, (1779) to enquire personally, into the real state of these important matters.

A began with Holland, visiting and residing some time in every town, without exception, of that industrious Republic. In my inquiries into the state and improvements of medicine, electricity, air, and magnetism, I had great satisfaction in examining the apparatus and conversing with the ingenious and ingenuous Mr. Cuthbertson of Amsterdam, and Mr. Cuypers of Delft.

At Leyden I received the fullest information from the professors of that excellent seminary; but was particularly delighted with the politeness and science of the learned and indefatigable ALLEMAND, professor of experimental philosophy in that university. The professor has a powerful electrical apparatus, and the largest and best natural magnet perhaps in the world. It suspends a weight of about two hundred pounds.

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\* The above lines had appeared in the Newcastle Paper just before the medical Governor wrote his letter—into which he copies, with a sneer, the last of these lines—the truth of which had stung him to the quick.



Leaving Holland, I passed through Flanders and Brabant, examining every thing that merited my attention. I had particular satisfaction in surveying the cabinet, and conversing with the judicious Hossman at Maestricht. I had the honour too of inspecting Prince Charles's (uncle to the present Emperor of Germany) apparatus in his palace at Bruxelles.

From the Low Countries I passed into France; and on my arrival in Paris, after inspecting the practice at the Hotel-Dieu\*, and all the other great hospitals in that most polite city, and inquiring into the present state of electricity, medicine and surgery, particularly in venereal cases; I had the honour of an interview with THE GREAT AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER, (who has done far more than any other man that ever lived, towards the advancement of electrical knowledge) and with Dr. Maduit, a gentleman of ingenuity, learning, and liberality, who is appointed by His Most CHRISTIAN MAJESTY to make medico-electrical experiments and observations in the cure of diseases. I had the most cordial satisfaction in conversing with Dr. Maduit, and had likewise the privilege of inspecting the apparatus, and of seeing a number of both sexes go through the operations, under the doctor's immediate direction. This great, and most important business, is carried on under the royal patronage, and at the royal expence. A full account of the success was then printing, and probably is now published at Paris. Before I left Paris and Versailles, I had likewise the honour of inspecting the magnificent and very powerful electrical apparatus of a noble duke; and those too, of some other illustrious personages in France who are now cultivating with great pleasure and success THIS, and some other branches of natural and experimental philosophy.

From France I passed through the queen of Hungary's dominions, into Germany; and on my arrival at Aix-la-Chapelle, I took up my residence at the Emperor's Baths, because in that house is the GREAT SOURCE of these famous mineral waters, and because there I could make the experiments to the best advantage.

As is it not my business in this publication to give a full account of these waters, I shall only mention that, having analyzed and examined with the nicest attention the water of the public fountain, which is open every morning for the company to drink of, and all the other baths, I found them all greatly inferior in point of mineral strength †, as well as of heat, to those of the great source, called the emperor's bath. I therefore earnestly recommended it to those who go to that city for any great disease in which

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\* There is seldom a less number than six or seven thousand patients in this hospital alone at one time.

† See Dr. Williams on the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle.



those powerful waters are prescribed either inwardly, outwardly, or both, to lodge if possible in that house, or at least to drink the water there, instead of drinking it at the common fountain in the Compasbadt. The bathing there too, especially the vapour baths, is far more powerful and efficacious than at any of the other places in Aix-la-Chapelle\*.

I resided at Aix-la-Chapelle about a month: in which time I had the good fortune to cure A GENTLEMAN, of a severe bilious and nervous complaint, who had come from Russia for the recovery of his health, and who I believe is now in London:—And likewise a most amiable English young LADY of fashion, of obstinate chronic complaints, who had been bathing and drinking the waters even at the emperor's baths, for the eight preceding months, and that with very little, or no advantage.

\* \* The above, and some of the following cases, are striking proofs that the celebrated waters of Aix, even when used with every advantage, are, like all things sublunary, far from being infallible.

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No. XCIV.]

Je Souffigné PIERRE-MARIE-DEHENNAUT, Seigneur de Bertancourt & autres lieux, Capitaine au regiment de Saintonge Infanterie, au service du Roi de France! certifie

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\* The discipline which every patient must undergo who comes to Aix, Spa, and indeed to any of the principal mineral waters in Europe, is as cruel as absurd. Nobody is allowed to taste the waters, or to bathe till they have been prepared as they call it; that is, bled, purged, vexed and weakened, in purse and constitution, by the medical gentry of the place; but what is most absurd, is, that let their constitution or disease be what they will, very nearly the same routine of the same medicines, &c. is prescribed for all. And as there is said to be a feeling between the principal physicians and the proprietors of the baths, the poor patient is tormented with bathing and sweating once, twice, or thrice every day, for several months, tho' for a few minutes each time; for a bathing of five minutes is the same price as one of five hours.—I am told likewise, that this is the crafty ungenerous game of some of the SWEATERS, MELTERS AND PAR-BOILERS in and near London. Thousands of chilly bodies, and crisp—feeble limbs, attest the truth of what is here regretted and exposed. Violent sweatings and HOT baths are in general deadly, and at best enervating and emaciating, while luke-warm or *simple* cold general or partial bathings are absolutely necessary for the preservation and recovery of health, beauty, agreeable feelings, &c.



à tous à qui il appartiendra qu'étant tourmenté de Coliques Spasmodiques & venteuses depuis onze ans, j'avois consulté plusieurs Médecins célèbres & fait leurs remèdes infructueusement, & sans aucun soulagement, mais que m'étant trouvé à Spa pour cette maladie j'y ai consulté le *Docteur Graham, Médecin Anglois* qui m'a donné des remèdes qui m'ont soulagé au bout de dix jours ne sentant presque plus de douleurs de coliques : en foi du quoi je lui ai délivré ce présent certificat pour lui servir partout où besoin sera, & y ai apposé le cachet de mes armes, & l'ai signé; fait à Spa, pais de Liege ce 11 Août, mil sept cent soixante dix-neuf.

DE HENNAULT, de Bertancourt,  
(L. S.) Capitaine au Régiment de Saintonge, Infanterie.

The following extraordinary case is inserted at the request of the patient, and because the Right Honourable Lord and Lady Spencer! recommended the poor man to my care, and were themselves and their noble family, eye witnesses to the cure.

No. XCVII.]

MR. DAVID NUGENT, aged 30 years, of a lax fibre, and very nervous, was seized about three years and a half ago with a sharp spasmodic pain in the instep of his foot, which soon extended with terrible fury to his leg, thigh, hip, and loins. At the beginning he was affected with a cold shivering, and trembled prodigiously. He had an universal eruption of little sharp inflammatory watery pimples, but which soon fell into his leg, swelling and inflaming it to a monstrous degree, and opening into two large ulcers.

He was now so completely deprived of the use of his limbs, that he was forced to have recourse to crutches; and was afflicted night and day with the most excruciating pain in every part of his body and limbs. The pain was so very intense in the night time, that he declares, that for the two last years he did not sleep one hour to his knowledge any one night.

From the first, he had the advice and assistance of some of the principal physicians and surgeons in London; and took a very long course of Mr Norton's Maredant's Antiscorbutic Drops, but all without receiving the least benefit, or the smallest mitigation of his cruel sufferings. Last Christmas he went into the Whitechapel Hospital; but at last after in vain trying various medicines and applications, they proposed the amputation of his leg, to this he happily would not submit; but despairing of relief in England, he went  
over



over the first of last March to try the effects of the mineral waters on the continent. He was at Bruxelles three weeks under the care of a very eminent practitioner. There the ulcers seemed disposed to heal, but in proportion, the swelling, and his dreadful pains, increased; and at the time he left that city, his ankle was as thick as his thigh. From thence he went to Claude Fontaine but finding no relief, he was persuaded to go to Spa. When he arrived at Spa, he was told, by two of the faculty, that the Spa waters and all medical help would be of no service to him, and that he was in so putrid a state that he would infect the whole town. He was therefore compelled immediately to go to Aix-la-Chapelle; he drank the waters there, and bathed, but found no sort of relief: he was so much weakened and relaxed by them, that he fainted quite away once or twice every time he bathed, and could scarce creep about on his crutches.

In this desperate and hopeless condition he was recommended to my care, by Earl Spencer, who was at that time, with his family, at the salutary fountains of that famous city.

My ætherial and electric medicines, nervous, balsamic applications, and ætherial frictions and influences agreed perfectly well with poor Nugent, and from the first produced the happiest effects; for he slept extremely well the whole of the first night, and has continued to sleep well ever since; the third morning he came to my apartments with only one crutch, the fourth, he had thrown away both crutches and leaned on a staff; and the sixth day he walked upright and stoutly without any artificial support whatever: his pains were almost totally removed: the large, spongy, putrid and callous ulcer, which poured out nothing but sharp corrupted fætid blood, was now perfectly clean, very small, and digesting with good matter: the swellings and stiffnesses intirely subsided, his nervous system strengthened, and his appetite and healthy colour recovered. I now gave him a regimen, and ordered him to Spa for the confirmation of this seemingly miraculous cure. His lordship's bounty enabled him to go thither, and supported him when there. On my arrival at Spa, I found the ulcers healed, and the patient restored to perfect health and strength in every respect; and he returns in a few days to England, by the charitable assistance of the same noble family, (who paid for his cure) one of the happiest, and, to all appearance, most grateful of human Beings.

That the above is a true state of my late case, and happy cure, is attested by me,

Spa, July 24, 1779.

DAVID NUGENT.  
No.



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personages, selected such diseased objects as they judged most worthy of being relieved, such as the father or mother of a large family, or young worthy like person, and presented them to me, desiring me to do every thing in my power for their cure. Those who were rejected at first sight as incurable, were liberally relieved by pecuniary and consolatory benevolences\*.

The paralytic, the dying, the lame, and all those whom I undertook, under God, to relieve, were first particularly examined by the Nobility themselves, and memorandums often made of extraordinary cases, and then they were taken into my own house, which was very large, and the whole Chateau de Limbourg became a crowded hospital, and every expence was defrayed by a subscription, which lady Spencer opened among the nobility, of I believe every nation, who were then at that delightful and most salubrious place.

A certain number of the noble personages who humanely interested themselves in these God-like acts, called in every day at my house to see operations performed, and to mark the progress of the cures. At length, when most of the cures were completed, and the time of their leaving the Spa drew near, they had the goodness to insist repeatedly on my drawing up a sketch of the principal cures, that they might attest the truth of them in their own hand writing, in order that the dubious and diseased of every rank, in whatever country I chose to settle, might be encouraged to partake of the healing influences of my peculiar and most useful art.

A still greater number of illustrious persons might easily, I presume, have been found to certify the following cures, but I asked no person whomsoever; No. I was abundantly satisfied, and esteemed myself very highly honoured by the signatures of the following Noble Personages who happening to be all in company together, sent me the honorary testimony which I have subjoined to the following cases, *viz.*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY SPENCER.  
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY CLERMONT.  
MADAME LA COMTESSE JULES DE POLIGNAC.

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\* The sums of money that were given even at my house almost daily by the noble countess were so great, and her manner of giving them so very gracious and humane, that my servants, and even many domestics of the nobility, burst often into tears of admiration and delight; while those of the Devonshire and Spencer families stood seemingly quite insensible and unconcerned;—for to them, such scenes were no novelty.

MADAME



MADAME LA COMTESSE DE CHALON.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS FREDERIC PRINCE OF HESSE CASSEL.

THE DUKE DE COIGNY, Grand Master of the Horse, to HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY!

EARL SPENCER.

THE MARQUIS DE SERENT, Chief Preceptor to the Count d'Artois Sons, Brother to his Most Christian Majesty.

MY LORD BISHOP DE SISTERON, of the Order of the Holy Cross of St. Louis.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE JULES DE POLIGNAC.

MONSIEUR L'ABBE DE BALIVIERE, Almoner in Ordinary to his Most Christian Majesty.

MONSIEUR DE LISLE.

Madame la Maréchale Du Muy, did me the honour of being present, with Lady Spencer, at several operations; but Madame la Maréchale had left Spa before the annexed certificate was signed.

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No. XCIX.]

ANNA MARIE LOUDEMANT, an inhabitant of Vauxhall-Street, Spa, far advanced in life, of a bad habit of body, and in the middle of July when the weather was intensely hot, had the misfortune to have her left arm and hand most miserably bruised and cut, by the fall of a large and heavy trap door upon them. Notwithstanding the best offices of the Faculty who attended her, a gangrene came on in about a week after the accident, which threatened to put a speedy end to her life. Lady Spencer and the Marquis de Serent, being applied to, (as is usual in most unfortunate cases at Spa, on account of their great humanity, and charitable benevolence) they desired the woman's husband or daughter to request my attendance. I went immediately to her house accompanied by the good marquis, and the reverend Mr. Boyce, a worthy English clergyman who has resided several years at the German Spa. We found her hand and arm, even above the elbow, swelled to the most frightful degree, with large blue, purple, and black blotches, and every mark of a mortification far advanced. The back of her hand was cut quite across, and the tendons and bones were quite bare. There was too a sinous ulcer which run up between the bones of her arm, which when pressed downward with the fingers would discharge half a tea-cupful of fetid bloody ichor at one time. The poor woman fainted often through weakness and sufferings,

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and



and had, as it were, the hand of death on her mild, reverend, and once beauteous countenance.

By the proper use of electric æther, and negative electricity; by the INWARD and outward use of an ætherial balsamic milk of the peruvian bark, by dressing frequently the large ulcer on her hand, and injecting the sinous with equal parts of native balsam of copaiba, honey, and strong traumatic balsam, well beaten together, and used very warm, after the judicious application of antiseptic air to the parts;—and by the plentiful use of nourishing soups and generous wine, sent by Lord Spencer; by vegetable jellies and juices given every eight hours as lavement; by dephlogisticated air and ætherial effluvia into her lungs; by a stream of fresh air through her room by day, and by distilling camphorated vinegar and an ætherial tincture of myrrh in her chamber in the night, the gangrene was stopt,—the swelling entirely reduced,—the ulcers healed,—the use of her hand and arm recovered,—and her health and spirits established—in the short space of three weeks. The marquis, and the reverend Mr. Boyce, had the goodness to call several times at the woman's house, to mark the progress of this unexpected cure. Mrs. Loudemant's joy and gratitude made her wait in person on lady Spencer and the marquis to thank them, at the end of a fortnight or little more from the first time I saw her, and even then her arm and hand were quite well, there remaining only about the size of a small sealing wafer on the back of her hand, which though perfectly filled up, was not quite skinned over,

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No. C.]

BART. JOSEPH AUVRIELLION, aged thirteen years, fell down about last Christmas, near the Pouhon Spring, and dislocated his knee. The dislocation was reduced, but the accident was followed with terrible swelling of the part, and extreme pain. In a few months the knee broke out in a large, painful, ill-conditioned ulcer, which grew daily worse and worse. Having no parents alive, he was brought to lady Spencer.—Her ladyship ordered him into one of the out-houses of her hotel, and sent for me.

When I came I found his knee swelled, stiff and immovable, and the tendons so much contracted that his heel was drawn up near his hip, and a horrid ulcer on the knee as large as a person's hand wide open. But all this was the best of the case: for the weather being then extremely hot, and his habit of body the worst that can be conceived, his whole system was a putrid mass of corruption. Acrid, putrid matter, and bloody gore was flowing constantly from his mouth and nostrils, and the putrid stench was so intolerable  
and



and dangerous, that I would not suffer her ladyship to remain a moment in the room; but standing in the open air, with lavender water, or some other essence on her handkerchief, she surveyed the shocking spectacle. I told her ladyship that the probability of saving his life was so little, and the expences of a proper trial would be so great, that I thought it best to let the poor creature die undisturbed;—and that frictions for several hours every day in a temperate bath of chamomile flowers, pure powdered gum myrrh, half a dozen pounds of bruised peruvian bark, and half a dozen gallons of claret wine, would be the least part of the expence. Her ladyship, however, told me that she did not regard the expence provided the boy could be cured. As she seemed much affected with so miserable an object, and anxious for the child's recovery, I desired he might be sent to my own house, where I would do every thing in my power for him. Every thing went on with the poor boy agreeable to my most sanguine wishes, and to the perfect satisfaction of his humane benefactress! insomuch that at the end of ten days or a fortnight, he was so well recovered in every respect, by the above means, by negative electricity, and by the application of fixed and dephlogisticated air, that his knee being now quite straight, he had thrown away his crutch, and could walk, and even run as well as we could wish: and at the time the noble family left Spa, which was in about two weeks after that, his health and spirits were perfectly established, his knee straight and free from pain and swelling, and the large horrid ulcer contracted into the size of half a crown, clean, even and ready to heal up intirely.

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No. CI.]

The WIFE of CHRISTIAN PHAIRIS of Vervier, near Spa, who had been constantly afflicted for fifteen months with a protrusion or descent of the matrix, to a size incredibly monstrous, was ordered into my house, and had the good fortune to be firmly and perfectly cured, and freed from every complaint or inconveniency whatever.

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No. CII.]

A VERY decent and respectable young woman, the wife of an inhabitant of Spa, was also cured of a similar complaint; of which lady Spencer was *likewise* certified by the woman herself in person.



## No. CIII.]

JEAN JACQUES DESPEAUX, in Old Spa, had three children covered all over with a dreadful leprous-like scurf and eruption, which had continued about two years; the youngest had a perfect mask on its face, which in a week's time I brought off, and I had the pleasure of making a very decent cure of them all during my short residence at Spa.

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## No. CIV.]

The CHILD of MARIA FRANCES de BOUSSON, in Old Spa, who had been long troubled with sore eyes, and was nearly blind with thick films or white spots on the sight of its eyes, was soon cured, and restored to clear and pretty strong sight.

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## No. CV.]

JEAN JACQUES NIEUFORGE, a Joiner at Sounier, three leagues from Spa, was for more than two years severely afflicted with a rheumatic complaint in his left leg, thigh, and hip. The pain was so very excruciating that he roared out night and day with the agony. He soon became almost a cripple, and totally unfit for business. That limb too was considerably less than the other. He had, however, the good fortune to be perfectly cured, and went home, after thanking lady Spencer, &c. very happy.

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## No. CVI.]

The SON of REMACLE LOFFET, of the Bourg de Neuville, near Spa, a pretty boy of twelve years of age, was put under my care by Lady Spencer and the rest of the nobility, for a monstrous Anchylosis of his right knee, of three years standing. It had swelled gradually, and was for the first seven weeks attended with such excruciating tortures, that his father and mother, who were with him all the time he was in my house, declared, he had not closed his eyes to their knowledge, for one minute, day or night, during the whole seven weeks.

The boy had been at Liege a long while under the care of some of the first practitioners in that city, but receiving no benefit, was abandoned by them all as utterly incurable, except by amputation.

When he was first admitted into the Chateau de Limbourg, at Spa \*, my great rooms were full of Princes! and

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\* Spa is doubtless the great rendezvous of Europe; yet such is the genius of the place,—such the politeness of  
of



other noble personages! who had the condescension to inspect particularly into the state of the boy's knee. They found it swelled to the most frightful and enormous size, rigid as a bent bar of iron, and his heel drawn up to his hip, so that he went about upon two crutches, suffering constant and severe pain. He had not been more than a week under my care, when the same noble personages inspecting him again, found him walking with one crutch, the swelling reduced one-half in size, the limb much straighter, and the boy with a cheerful and happy countenance. When I left Spa, which was in about a fortnight more, his knee was not one third of its first size; the limb was nearly straight; he was entirely free from pain, had laid aside his other crutch, and went with the assistance of a stick only, to shew himself, and return thanks at the Hotel of his noble benefactress, Lady Spencer. I gave him such applications home with him, as I hope soon made a pretty complete and a lasting cure.

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No. CVII.]

MARGARET de DOYAR, of Desnier, near Spa, aged forty-nine, had for six years laboured under a complication of maladies, which commenced with a severe rheumatism. She complained of a painful fire in her stomach and bowels, which were hard and considerably swelled; and she was so weak that for ten months her husband had to carry her out and into bed. Her legs and knees trembled so that she could scarce walk; and her appetite, colour, and spirits were entirely gone.

She had been two years at Liege, under the care of physicians in that ancient city, but being abandoned by them as incurable, she was brought home; and soon after that, having a certificate of her case from the parish priest and magistrates of Spa, she likewise was put under my care, when by bathing in the Tonnelet spring, and by extracting from her body by means of negative electricity,

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of those who resort thither, that they seem all of the same country, and even of the same family. In that charming place, all is cordial unanimity, delicate attentions, gaiety of heart and brilliancy of spirit: for there the animal spirits mount up and sparkle like the waters of the Pouhon fountain! To soften, brighten, and embellish every scene, and to strew flowers in the general path, seems the general delight; and, in one word, to live happy in society, is *there* the only science, (gaming excepted) that is studied and practised in every company.



the superabundant quantity of electric fire, which had so long burned as it were her inside,—(the thoracic and abdominal viscera) producing a constant and considerable degree of fever, she had the good fortune to be perfectly cured in a few weeks by the almost irresistible influences of what I have just mentioned, assisted by a few simple restorative and balsamic medicines.

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No. CVIII.]

CLAUDE le GRAND, master baker in Spa, jumping backwards last Christmas, from a high barrel, lit on a piece of wood which bent the great toe of his right foot to his shin, making the tendons crack like a pistol; his foot and ankle immediately swelled, growing gradually bigger and bigger, with an increasing severity of pain. Since last April he did not, to his knowledge, sleep one quarter of an hour in any one day or night. The agonizing tortures he endured notwithstanding the best assistance, were infinitely beyond either description or conception. It gave him no other idea than that of bars of red hot iron in the very marrow of his bones, night and day; and had he not, he says, had the benefit of a strictly religious education, he could not have been restrained a thousand times from putting an end to his exhausted life.

When he was brought into my house he exhibited such a picture of distress, goodness, and extreme suffering, that the nobility insisted immediately on my doing every thing in my power to relieve him. His foot and ankle were swelled to a most monstrous degree, the skin seemed and really was almost as thick and as hard as a bull's hide, and of a blueish red, or black colour. The foot and ankle were inwardly full of long fistulous ulcers, which poured out bloody, offensive, thin sharp matter; and the miserable man had so swarthy and morbid a look, that his whole frame seemed contaminated with the deadly mortification already begun in his foot and leg.

From the judicious use of the knife, however, and powerful applications, the parts put on a better appearance, and his pain abated after the very first day; and in a week, lady Spencer and the good marquis, who anxious for the poor man's recovery, frequently attended the dressings, were astonished at the change; the gangreneous appearance, hardness and swelling were almost quite gone, the skin being now wrinkled and loose, and the matter tolerably good. We remained at Spa another week, and when he was discharged, he was totally free from pain, had got another countenance and complexion, and walked before his noble benefactors briskly, and even without any assistance



tance whatever. I gave him, at my departure, proper applications, with directions for proper bandaging, which in all ulcers, especially those of the lower extremities is of the utmost importance; but the disease had been so long and so severely confirmed, the general habit strongly tending to putrefaction, and dissolution, and the hot season so very unfavourable, that a perfect or lasting cure seemed very doubtful.

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No. CIX.]

The WIFE of JEAN de MARTEAU, of Hestraumont near Spa, aged 33 years, very slender and delicate, was delivered, piecemeal, in the course of 24 hours, of her first child. For fourteen days after she lay weak and motionless as one dead. The pain she suffered was constant and severe. In time, however, her inward bodily pains wore off; but as they decreased, her limbs wasted, grew dead and useless. They became at length so intirely paralytic, cold and insensible, that both hands, arms, feet, and legs, might be burned, pinched or pricked with a pin without her being sensible of it.

Mrs. de Marteau had had the advice and assistance of six physicians, had been at Liege, and lately had been at Vervier in a doctor's house six weeks, but all without receiving the least benefit.

When she was brought to my house her husband carried her, and she appeared to the great personages who did me the honor of being present, as weak, helpless, and unable to support herself as a silk thread. Her arms, hands, legs, and feet were all of a bluish red colour, contracted, pined, distorted, as cold as lead, and she had been in this state about seven months.

We all thought the case a hopeless one; but encouraged with the success of my operations in cases somewhat similar, my noble visitors ordered that twenty Guineas should be given to defray the expence of the medicines, &c.\* that should be

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\* A carriage was kept in daily pay for carrying this patient and some others to the Tonnelet mineral waters, (a mile from Spa) where there are very commodious baths of the mineral water, cold or warm; and there too, the douche or pumping is most judiciously administered. All these things were at the sole and separate expence of Lady Spencer.

I had the pleasure of leaving an excellent electrical and magnetic apparatus at the Tonnelet fountain, with Mr. Briat the proprietor. Having found Mr. Briart a sensible, attentive, judicious apothecary, and particularly careful as  
to



necessary in attempting the cure of this poor woman. Every thing went on well, inasmuch that at the expiration of one week she could stand straight up by taking hold of her husband's two hands; and however incredible or impossible it may appear, at the end of the second week, which was the time that the nobility and myself were to leave the Spa, she

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to the goodness of his medicines, I permitted him to attend my patients, and instructed him as well as I could in so short a time, in the proper use of the apparatus, particularly in the use of negative electricity, which valuable auxiliary is neither known or properly applied in the cure of diseases by any other person in the world, than myself alone. It is now erected at Tonnelet, because I had found electricity, especially *positive*, most effectual in the baths, or immediately on coming out. Mr. Briart in consideration of the above, delivered to Lady Spencer a note, in which he promised to electrify gratis all such poor persons as may, in future, be recommended to him by any of the nobility or gentry occasionally residing at Spa.

I was induced to give Tonnelet this preference, on account not only of the baths which are various and excellent, but likewise because I esteem that water as the lightest and most vivifying of any. It contains a species of fixed or dephlogisticated air, an ætherial gas, a vitriolic mars, a divine somewhat which, combined in Nature's laboratory, by the hand of infinite Wisdom, and omnipotent Power! produced effects which I could not so sensibly nor so cordially discover in either the Pouhon, the Sauveniere, or the Geronstere. I wish, for the benefit of my species, that it was the fashion to prefer, in most cases, the Tonnelet. The sulphureous principle which manifests itself in the Geronstere water, no doubt gives it some qualities different from those of the other springs;—The Spa waters would much oftener cure diseases and produce much happier effects than even those which are experienced from them, were they drank in a more judicious manner. The constant method at Spa, let the disease and constitution of the patient be what they will, is to pour down large quantities of the water in the morning before breakfast,—and not to taste them again till the next morning. The consequence of this is, they pass off suddenly and violently by urine; by the activity of the fixed air (as it is called) the volatile principle, and the weight and *momentum* of the vitriolic iron, they strain and tear the fine vessels, forcing all before them; and those nervous organs, and indeed the whole system is left more irritable and debilitated than can be expressed. The pabulum of a good  
French



was so strong and well recovered, that she walked about my principal room, before the same great personages, assisted

French breakfast, consisting of good bread and wine, with a morsel of meat, and plenty of fine fruits or fallads—or even a poisonous—enfeebling—stomach-destroying modern English one, of burnt butter, clayey—indigestible new bread—and the fashionable poisonous exotic beverage,—hot tea, give relief till dinner, when roast meat and good wine, which tho' they effectually recruit the patient's strength, yet encrease the heavy thumping head aches, and sleepiness, which are in some measure shaken off in agreeable parties—by riding out—or by public amusements; and next morning the same ridiculous method of drinking the waters is again and again complied with.

Now in chronic complaints, and in almost every case in which these divine waters are *really proper*, instead of being drank in one hour or two, in such quantities as to oppress and force nature, breaking down and tearing all before them; was the same quantity to be received into the system by little and little,—at proper intervals, thro' the course of the 24 hours, with a due and rational attention to what was ate and drank; to regular hours; moderate exercise in the cool open air; and to tranquillity of mind by refraining from play, and from every thing that can suspend, hasten, agitate, or convulse the vital and animal functions,—the water would be sweetly assimilated and the system refreshed,—all obstructions and irregularities would be removed; the solids would gradually acquire a due tone, the circulation a regular, temperate and free course; the blood a due texture and balmy sweetness; the nervous system would be pervious and braced; the soul itself coiled up and illuminated; or in one word, good health would be restored, and the patient would be happy!

I cannot close this subject, without observing to the world, that, in consequence of the most attentive analysis of the Spa waters on the spot, and of the most dispassionate observations of their effects on my own body, and in a great variety of cases which presented while I staid in that place, I am certain that there is by no means so great a difference in the strength and qualities of those four charming and salubrious fountains as is generally imagined. But it is found to be the interest of the medical faculty to make distinctions where nature has made none. I shall conclude this important digression with declaring that, next to PERFECTLY PURE SIMPLE WATER, the mineral waters of Spa, are, in my opinion, the most pleasant, most delightful, and most salutary of all that I know in the world.

only



only by three or four fingers of ONE of her husband's hands, being entirely free from pain, feeling strong, and all her limbs having fully recovered their natural heat and perspiration. I had the satisfaction of leaving such medicines, applications, and directions, as, if duly and properly used, would, I hope under God, make the cure tolerably complete and lasting.

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No. CX.]

That I may not be too tiresome to those who happily are not interested in these matters, I will mention only one cure more, but that a very extraordinary one.

The WIFE of ANTOINE TAHAN, Painter in Old Spa, aged 39, in the beginning of the third month of her last pregnancy, lost suddenly the use of her right hand and arm; and three weeks after, had the misfortune of a miscarriage, followed with an almost fatal flooding. Of this, however, she recovered pretty well; but her paralytic hand and arm remained exactly the same.

She had applied for charity to the Right Honourable Lady Spencer, and her ladyship, (*who thinks that the best charity that can be done to a diseased or crippled poor person, is to restore them, if possible, to health, and to the proper use of their limbs so as to enable them to be useful members of society*) had the goodness to bring her to me. The palsy was by this time so confirmed, that she was insensible of pain in her hand when cut, pricked with a pin, or burnt; the whole limb was constantly as cold as lead, (even in that hot season) and her fingers were so fast clenched and contracted, that her husband with his whole strength was not able to open or straighten them, and the whole limb was considerably smaller than the other. Notwithstanding the case was a very bad one, having been declared incurable, and the woman abandoned by the two physicians who had prescribed for her from the beginning, yet being willing to try what could be done in a case in which the benevolent countess had so humanely interested herself, I gave a powerful nervous ætherial medicine inwardly, and a restorative vivifying perpetual bath, (to be worn on her hand and wrist day and night in a large bladder) and desired her to return in three days, in order to have the parts pervaded with the most powerful ætherial, aerial, magnetic and electric influences.

She came accordingly the third day, and went through the operations in the presence of lord and lady Spencer, and madame la marechale du Muy. Her constitution being warmed



warmed and invigorated, and the parts properly prepared for the influx of the blood and animal spirits through the arteries and nerves, by the medicines, applications, and regimen she had observed for the three preceding days, the operations had their desired effect: for in about forty minutes, the blood and spirits having forced their way so as to animate the muscles to their natural functions—the spasms and tensions went off, her fingers became straight, warm and pliant, the circulations most genial and copious; and in a word, the cure was perfectly completed in the presence, and to the great astonishment and satisfaction of these noble personages. As to the woman herself, she burst into tears of amazement and joy, and exclaimed to her husband who was present, “*Monfieur le Medecin est le bon Dieu, ou le Diable,*” that the Doctor who had performed so wonderful a cure, must either be a god or a devil!

In order to prevent any relapse, the medicines, balsamic bath, and restorative regimen were continued, and she was directed to return the third day following to have a partial operation repeated. At the time appointed she came in a new gown and apron, which in the course of those three days she had made with her own hands, and although she continued to have the use of that hand and arm as well as of the other, yet I thought it prudent to pervade it once more with the proposed influences, similar to those which had already been used.

At the end of this, the final operation, the Princes, Archbishop, and other great personages, who had done me the high honour of being present, expressed the greatest satisfaction; and as the woman was now to be discharged, they had the goodness to enable her, *like the other patients*, to begin the world anew, and to live more comfortably than she had ever before done: for her Grace, the Dutchess of Devonshire—Lady Spencer and Lady Harriet Spencer, giving her each a guinea, were followed by the English, French, Russian, Polish, and German nobility, and every one of the GREAT PERSONAGES who filled the spacious apartment the operation was performed in.

That the Public may be informed of every circumstance which related to the above case, I think it right to add the following:

In about a week after the good woman had been cured of the palsy, lady Spencer and lady Clermont, brought her to my house complaining of a violent pain at her stomach, and of a most monstrous swelling of her body. This alarmed the noble ladies a good deal, not only on account of the patient, but because the faculty and their friends at Spa, scrupled not to say publicly, that altho' we had cured the palsy, we had almost killed the woman.



As I was *certain* from much experience, of the exceeding safety, innocence, and friendliness of my medicines and applications, it may be imagined that I was greatly astonished, and I knew not what to think of the matter. Suspecting, however, the cause to be in her stomach. I happily gave her an emetic, which made her vomit a considerable quantity of blood, and SEVEN long thick round LIVING WORMS. In the evening I ordered her a glyster of a very strong decoction of tanfy, wormwood and chamomile flowers, which brought away FIVE monstrous worms more. The next morning she found her stomach perfectly easy, and the swelling of her body almost quite gone. Every day for about a week, two quarts of very rich plain chicken water was sent to her from lord Spencer's kitchen, which she drank in the course of 24 hours, laying on the bed with the doors and windows open, on account of the heat of the weather. By these means, under God, with the continuation of the glysters every night, and by the application of æther and the oil of wormwood outwardly on her bowels, she passed FIFTEEN WORMS MORE, which removed intirely the swelling of her body and every uneasiness; and by a restorative milky infusion of the Peruvian bark and Balsam of Tolu inwardly; by frequent and general frictions, especially of her stomach and bowels, by ætherial and magnetic electricity, and by a more generous diet of roast meat and fowl, with a few glasses of rich wine daily, she was firmly built up, and lastingly cured of all her complaints, and in every respect whatever.

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These men, women, and boys being now (by the generous bounty of lord and lady Spencer) completely new cloathed, and having had money given them to begin the world afresh; I thought it right to assemble them altogether at one time, and to request the honour of their benefactors to look at them once more at my house.

How different were these latter, from former scenes! instead of poverty, disease, decrepitude, and wretchedness, we now behold health, gratitude, and joy smiling in every countenance. THIS was, indeed, a heavenly sight. It was a picture of beneficence which angels must applaud, and the great God of the universe himself approve! All the noble personages who were present expressed the highest and most perfect satisfaction, and the looks of the poor, but now happy people uttered the most expressive thanks: and while they were bestowing their hearty benedictions, lady Spencer with ineffible sweetness, and with tears of delight, turning



from the company, exclaimed, "Is it possible that they can be the same creatures! How much true pleasure may thus be purchased at a small expence!" Here birth, beauty, and benevolence exalted each the other: here nobility, true nobility! was displayed in its highest privileges\*, and in its loveliest lustre! This was the truest and the wisest improvement of riches; it was carrying them in their bosoms through time, and securing the cordial possession of them at the hour of death, when neither gold nor temporal honours can satisfy or avail,—and when even time itself shall be no more.

*Vu, & certifié, par nous, comme très véritable, & s'étant passé sous nos yeux, dans un intervalle très-court, qui fait honneur aux connoissances, au zèle, & à l'humanité du Docteur Graham. Fait a Spa, le 13 Aout, 1779.*

FREDERICK, P. D. HESSE.	POLASTRON COMTESSE JULES
D'ANDLAU DE CHALON.	DE POLIGNAC.
DE LISLE.	G. SPENCER.
LE DUC DE COIGNY.	G. DEVONSHIRE.
	LE MIS DE SERENT.
	† LOUIS JER. EV. DE SIS-
	TERON.
	F. CLERMONT.
	LE COMTE JULES DE POLIG-
	NAC.
	L'ABBE' DE BALIVIERE.
	SPENCER.

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\* 'Tis theirs whom bounteous Heav'n with plenty crowns,  
 Their *duty* and their PRIVILEGE, to sooth  
 Distress in an inferior state; THUS to relieve  
 Each want—each *pain*;—thus giving precious health:  
 Nor lost in selfish luxury behold  
 Neglected maladies, and pining grief,  
 Which waste the body, and distract the soul:  
 Lest when the day of dissolution comes,  
 Their prayers rejected, and their cries unheard,—  
 By Heav'n forsaken,—by the World despis'd,  
 They sink with all the bitterness of soul,  
 Plunged in a gulph of everlasting pain.

*Anonymous*







A  
S K E T C H:  
O R,  
S H O R T D E S C R I P T I O N  
O F

Dr. GRAHAM's Medical Apparatus, &c.

Erected about the Beginning of the Year 1780,

In his House, on the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, London.

AS the magnificent and most powerful Medico-electrical Apparatus which I have had the honour to construct, and which I have used with astonishing success in the cure of diseases for more than three years, hath been much talked of, not only among the learned and polite in Great-Britain and Ireland, but likewise at all the principal courts in Europe; and as many obscure, whimsical, and exaggerated descriptions of it have been given by ignorant or interested people, or by those who are fond of the marvellous; I will here give a short sketch of it, for the satisfaction of foreigners, and of those, who, living at a distance from this metropolis, have not had an opportunity of inspecting it;—and to those who intend, or who have seen it, the attentive perusal of the following pages will prove an agreeable and useful companion, or refresher of their memory.

My house, then, being situated in the centre of that noble pile of buildings, called the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, which fronts the renowned river Thames, about mid-way, between two of the largest and most beautiful bridges in the world, Blackfriars and Westminster,—is light, airy, healthful and retired—(tho' within one minute's walk of the Strand, one of the greatest thoroughfare streets in London) commanding as beautiful a prospect as can be con-



ceived, or any where seen. The Adelphi buildings are elevated, extensive and superb; reflecting the highest honor on the taste, ingenuity, and professional abilities, of the great men—the Messieurs Adams, who projected, executed, and compleated so substantial—so immense, and so expensive an undertaking: the Terrace is raised at least a hundred feet from the surface of the river, decorated and secured on both sides with the most substantial battlements of elegant and uniform iron rails, and pedestals supporting the double rows of lamps, &c. beyond which, in continual flux and reflux, we see the majestic Thames, with the variety of objects perpetually moving on its surface. Upon its banks, on the other side, rise the churches, spires, and other buildings of the populous and extensive borough of Southwark, beyond those, windmills,—villas,—the hills of Surry, &c. appear spreading far and wide in delightful assemblage. On the right of the Adelphi we have a charming view of Westminster bridge,—of its venerable Abbey—both Houses of Parliament, and of Westminster's CITY OF PALACES:—At an equal distance from the Terrace on the left, Blackfriars lofty bridge is stretched in full view,—St. Paul's most magnificent, yet most solemn Cathedral, too, rises towards heaven, hiding its head in the clouds,—and London, that queen of Cities! lengthening herself, disappears from the incapacious and astonished eye.—In one word, in this charming situation are exhibited perhaps the most delightful—most varied—and most magnificent prospects that can be seen in any part of the world.—But, to return.

The stately and highly ornamented pilasters, which run up in the front, distinguishing this and the other two centre houses, give my house a temple-like appearance; over the entrance therefore, in a white compartment, with gold letters, are written, “*TEMPLUM ÆSCULAPIO SACRUM!*”—a building consecrated or devoted to the great purposes of preserving and restoring HEALTH.

The first thing that presents itself on entering the passage which leads to the servants hall, is a bench forty feet long, covered with green cloth, for the accommodation of the poorer sort of people who attend daily in prodigious numbers, Winter and Summer, from six till nine in the morning, and from six till nine at night.—They have advice and all necessary electrical and other operations *gratis*, paying only my apothecary for the medicines; and are admitted into my rooms of business in rotation, without respect of persons, according to their priority of arrival. Over the doors of the principal rooms, under the vaulted compartments of the ceiling, and in each side of the centre arches of the Hall, are placed walking sticks, ear trumpets,  
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of four noble Ionic metallic pillars, eleven feet high, supporting a rich freeze and cornice; ornamented with five and twenty lamps of different colours, and on the pillars are branches for six wax lights, and between them flow elegant festoons of artificial flowers, &c.

In the centre of the room between these metallic pillars, stands a massy pedestal, four feet and a half high, five feet in circumference, richly carved, gilt, and highly ornamented in white and gold. From the top of the pedestal rise three large proportioned columns of beautifully cut, and very brilliant flint glass, with a spirally enamelled solid glass pillar in the centre of each of the three large ones; which, altogether, support an electrical prime conductor, laying horizontally and lengthwise along the room. This stupendous metallic conductor, is a cylinder ending in two semi-globes: it is no less than eleven feet long, and four feet in circumference; and is so far elevated from the floor, that a man of six feet four inches high could walk erect under the lowest part of it. Upon the top of the conductor in the centre, are placed in a triangle, three metallic globes of prodigious magnitude, full four feet round; on the top of the three lies another of equal size, lined in the inside with quicksilver, out of which in the top, issues a pyramidical flame, doubly gilt.

On each side of these four globes, all the way to the two extremities of the prime conductor, metallic shelves are placed on its top, upon which are ranged retorts, receivers, large jars, vials of various sizes, and other vessels and instruments, containing ætherial and other chymical essences, and various medicinal combinations from the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, to be impregnated, exalted, and arbitrarily acted upon by the electrical fire, by the various kinds of factitious air, and by magnetic and other influences variously modified, and in such prodigious torrents, that we are thereby capable of performing almost every process in chemistry, in a manner far superior to what is done by common culinary fire.

At the lower end of the room, in a line with the conductor, &c. stands in a great frame of the finest Zebra wood, a noble cylinder, of pure snowy white enameled glass, highly polished, and of prodigiously large dimensions.

Before this cylinder, exactly in the centre between the four metallic pillars, is placed a most elegant and SUPERB PEDESTAL, carved with uncommon richness, and double gilt with superior magnificence. From the top of it rises a large massy tube of pure flint glass, with spiral tubes in the inside of Lapis Lazuli and golden coloured glass; and on each side two triangularly cut brilliant pillars of flint glass,



glass, of exquisite workmanship, the prism exhibiting all the colours of the rainbow, all of which supporting a fiery dragon, no less than six feet in length, double gilt, and of most exquisite workmanship. Its wings are expanded, its eyes blaze with electrical fire, it appears flying through the luminous atmosphere, towards the cylinder, and with its forked crimson coloured tongue it receives the lambent elementary fire, which is communicated to every part of the apparatus by the tail of this tremendous animal, which rests on one end of the prime conductor, &c.

The fire then passing through the body of the fiery dragon\*, thro' the conductor, the globes, and the rich medicinal substances, goes along massive brass rods, (highly polished, and elegantly wound about with blue and white silk cords, which preserve the fire) to a superb insulated throne ten feet high, which is erected in the front of the apparatus. The throne is a circular platform, fifteen feet in circumference, firmly supported by four massy transparent glass pillars, each weighing about twenty-five pounds, their circular bases richly carved and gilt with burnished gold, and the whole supported by square white plinths—of great strength and security.

The platform is covered with rich carpeting; and the seat above it, is likewise circular, and accommodates under various operations, six or eight persons at one time. It is covered with crimson flowered silk damask, highly ornamented with fringe, &c. and supported by four pillars richly gilt and burnished. The fringe and some other parts of the ornaments, by their innumerable points, are intended to moderate the torrent of fire, which though lambent and vivifying, might be too powerful if accumulated in so immense a conductor, for the cases and constitutions to which this part of my great medical apparatus is appropriated.

In the center of the throne rises a stately fluted column, white and gold; fastened at top to the prime conductor, by massive brass rods, highly polished: on the top of the capital, rests a globe of polished silver amalgam, no less than three feet six inches in circumference, and above that a pyramidal ornament, or vase, ending in a flame, doubly gilt—terminates the whole, blazing in the dark with the redundancy of electrical fire. Immediately under that end of the

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\* This vast cylinder,—the shelves,—the five prodigious globes,—the dragon, &c.—if solid metal, would weigh about an hundred thousand pounds. What a prodigious metallic surface for the accumulation and conservation of this vivifying elementary Fire!



conductor which is next the throne, is placed a mahogany stand with coated jars, of various sizes, with proper, and particularly convenient apparatus for giving electrical and magnetic shocks, but which I seldom have occasion to use, even in my extensive practice.

Before the pier, in the centre between the two windows, (which are of glass stained with the most beautiful colours, exhibiting emblematical figures, and the whole ornamented with the richest drapery, carving, gilding, &c.) stands a large metallic cistern, which contains near thirty gallons of water, with proper shelves in it, replenished with a great variety of large glasses, containing the various kinds of air for the impregnation of medicines, and for various other purposes in chemistry, philosophy, and in the practice of medicine to which they are applied. The cistern stands upon a square table, and both are ornamented with gilt festoons of flowers, &c. and supported by fluted pillars richly gilt. Upon the table, round the cistern, are placed all sorts of vessels and tubes for producing, combining, containing and conveying to any part of the body, internally or externally, fixable, nitrous, inflammable, phlogisticated, dephlogisticated, phosphoreal, ætherial, and vivifying air; eudiometers for ascertaining (by means of nitrous criterion air) the qualities and degrees of goodness of atmospheric and other air; and lastly, curious vessels out of which my patients inhale various effluvia, or drink medicines impregnated with the electrical fluid, &c. &c.

In the centre of the room, opposite the fire place, stands the largest, most magnificent, and perhaps the best air pump in the world; and on each side of it on two tables, twenty feet long, supported by Tuscan pillars, are ranged the apparatus belonging to the pump, and a prodigious variety of other instruments used in philosophical investigations, in the cure of diseases, and for the improvement of the useful arts.

On the spacious chimney-piece (which is richly carved and ornamented, and supported by two fine female figures, exquisitely carved in wood, as large as life, the one representing innocence, the other health,) stand various machines and instruments, used for pumping, exhaling, opening and removing obstructions, oppressions, and tightnesses of the breast and lungs.—By these machines, aromatic and balsamic gums, herbs, seeds, flowers, chemical essences, &c. are converted into mild balmy vapour for fumigating the lungs, &c. for the various indications and purposes in the cure of diseases, especially in delicate, nervous and irritable constitutions. High up, over the chimney-piece, in the centre, on a rich bracket, is placed a cock in fine old



old India china, natural beyond description, and extremely expressive of that vigilance, sagacity and attention, which are so very necessary in those who undertake the cure of the various diseases to which the human body is liable.

At each end of the chimney-piece are splendid festoon girandoles of brilliant cut French paste, and silver candlesticks of various heights, with wax lights, in readiness for applying heat to the bottles, &c. containing the substances from which the various kinds of air, &c. are produced.

To the right and left of the fire place, for my medical correspondence, are two elegant arched recesses; divided each into a multitude of compartments, numbered, and alphabetically distinguished, and secured with folding doors, the upper parts of which are brass lettice work, with rich green silk curtains in the inside. The cabinet on the right hand is appropriated for ladies cases, consultations, and epistolary correspondence; and that on the left for those of the other sex. Over the former is placed a fine antique female bust, and over the latter, its fellow a male. The whole executed in a style suitable to the rich and noble carvings of the bottom base, the surbase, and the mouldings, cornices, &c. which go round the room, and corresponding with the supreme magnificence of the apparatus which occupies it.

In the centre between the windows and the fire place, to the left of the chair where I usually sit to give advice and write, there is a massy flint glass tube, elegantly mounted with gilt brass, the top of which is even with the surbase: this tube goes down to the room below, and into it I speak, or drop down prescriptions which fall into a box on the great table for my apothecary to prepare, and which when ready, on touching a spring which agitates a little bell, are brought up in an instant by a servant, or the assistant apothecary, through a trap door in the floor on my right-hand. By this means, instead of going up and down stairs, and round half of the house, the servant springs up and descends thro' the floor in a moment, with the medicines and applications as I have occasion for them. Without this excellent and most useful contrivance, the trouble and delay which would attend giving out medicines to one, two, and sometimes three hundred persons daily would be immense, and utterly inconsistent with that prudence, attention, and dispatch which form the soul of business.

I shall conclude the sketch of the apparatus in this room, with suggesting to the imagination of my courteous reader, the pleasing effect which the windows of painted glass have upon the whole. The light passing through the  
medium



medium of the lambent,—soft—yet vivid colours, throws the sweetest benignity—the most solemn, yet most celestial richness over the whole groupe; so that while the body is emerging from pain and sickness, the mind is delighted with the magnificence of the curious—the scientific prospect.

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Passing through the hall you enter the room No. II. at the end of which is placed in the centre, opposite the fire place at the other end, a noble and very powerful electrifying machine. The large transparent flint cylinder is placed in a mahogany frame, which stands on a table covered to the floor with green cloth bound round with gilt nails. Before *that* is placed a very large cylindrical prime conductor of highly polished massive brass, near five feet long, and two feet in circumference, insulated and supported by four massy transparent flint glass columns.

The electric fluid passes along brass rods and chains, to two columns of burnished gold, down which it descends to a double bench, firmly insulated with green glass, and covered with green cloth, properly embellished. The seat which is nine feet long, and near two feet wide, is placed in the center of the room, in a line with the middle one of the three windows, and in the centre of the room between the two doors, and accommodates a dozen patients at one time. In the middle of this insulated bench is a very powerful MAGNETIC seat.

At the upper end of the room, on each side of the fire place, are placed two large elegant side board tables, upon which are arranged fumigators, machines, for moist, dry, or vapor, partial baths, aromatic, spiritous, saponaceous, aerial, ætherial, and electrical: likewise coated electrical jars, silver knob rods for taking sparks, cones of several kinds for brushing and bracing with streams of the electric and magnetic effluvia, and various other instruments, with cups, glasses, &c. out of which the medicines are drank, which are given in the cases to which this species and degree of electricity, &c. are appropriated.

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Ascending the great stairs, you enter the room No. III. in the centre of which is placed a curious machine, which I constructed and brought with me from America, for throwing by the force of electricity, ætherial essences, vivifying air, and the magnetic effluvia through the whole



whole body, or into any particular part of it—especially the glands, limbs, joints, &c. we would wish to confine their action upon. This machine is in the form of a cross. The prime conductor which is wreathed with gold and silver upon a metallic surface of tin foil, lies horizontally on a pillar of clear flint glass, and is perforated with openings, and furnished with hooks for attaching and fixing chains, tubes, conic electrical brushes, and other instruments for conveying and confining this action of the above mentioned powerful agents to the weak, obstructed, or diseased parts.

Over the globe by which the electrical fire is excited, hangs a bell which receives the fire, and carries it to the prime conductor, and upon the latter is placed various glasses, &c. filled with chemical essences, &c.

Before this curious and complex machine is placed a platform supported by glass, upon which is a chair, occasionally magnetic, for the patient to sit in, and in the front of that, an elegant polished mahogany stand, likewise insulated by three columns *in vacuo* of brilliant glass. The use of which is to support pumps, vases, stills, India hookers, or vessels which contain cleansing, balsamic, vivifying, or restorative essences and effluvia, while the patients apply them to their ears, eyes, nostrils, throat or lungs, or to tumefied glands in scrophulous, scorbutic, or venereal cases;—in schirrous or cancerous tumours of the breast, &c.—stiffnesses, swellings, of the joints; contractions, or wastings of the muscles, tendons, &c. which in general melt, disperse and visibly disappear, without pain, even while the patient is under these curious and most powerful operations.

In the two piers between the three windows, upon slabs of polished marble, are arranged a variety of machines and instruments, the various and particular uses of which would be too tedious to describe; I shall only mention that they exhibit a very delightful appearance to persons of Philosophical or refined taste and judgment. The room itself is lofty and well proportioned, being full fifteen feet high. The doors are exquisitely carved and adorned with emblematical figures, and the ceiling is beautifully painted in stuccoed compartments, with a beautiful figure of health in full bloom, in a great circle in the centre.—The whole apartment indeed is excellently calculated for the important operations performed in it; and every thing contrived and disposed for conveniency and the dispatch of business. I cannot conclude this sketch, without mentioning a whimsical, yet curious and ingenious piece which I brought with me among others from PARIS, and placed  
opposite



opposite the centre window in this room. It is a royal sheet print or map of the kingdom of heaven, and of the road which leads thither, entitled, "La carte du royaume des cieux avec le chemin pour y aller, suivant le rapport véritable de celui qui en est venu, & qui y est retourné, & selon les révélations qui en ont été faites à ceux qui y ont été après lui."

Leading from this room No. III. on the landing place directly under the orchestre, is a form or seat fourteen feet long, covered with green cloth, &c. for the accommodation of patients more immediately under certain musical vibrations and influences; or who wait to be admitted in rotation into

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#### The Great Apollo Apartment, No. IV.

This room is upwards of thirty feet long, by twenty wide, and full fifteen feet high in the ceiling: On entering which, words can convey no adequate idea of the astonishment and awful sublimity which seizes the mind of every spectator. The first object which striking the eye astonishes,—expands—and ennobles the soul of the beholder, is a magnificent Temple, sacred to health, and dedicated to Apollo. In this tremendous edifice are combined or singly dispensed the irresistible and salubrious influences of electricity or the elementary fire, air, and magnetism: three of the greatest of those agents or universal principles, which pervading all created beings and substances that we are acquainted with, connect, animate, and keep together all nature!—or, in other words, principles which constitute as it were the various faculties of the material soul of the universe:—the ETERNALLY SUPREME JEHOVAH himself! being the essential source—the Life of that life—the Agent in those agents—the Soul of that soul—the all-creating—all-sustaining—all-blessing God! not of this world alone—not of the other still greater worlds which *we know* compose our solar system!—not the creator—the soul—the preserver of this world *alone*—or of any one of those which we have seen roll with uninterrupted harmony for so many thousand years!—not the God of the millions of myriads of worlds—of systems—and of the various ranks and orders of beings and intelligences which probably compose the aggregate of the grand—the vast—the incomprehensible system of the universe!—but the eternal—infinately wise!—infinately powerful!—infinately good God of the WHOLE!—the GREAT SUN OF THE UNIVERSE! whose rays or emanations  
fill



fill without increase, and without diminution the immensity of space! and who shall reign for ever and ever,—steady—fixt—eternally the same!—The King of Kings! the Lord of Lords! the God of Gods!—the Soul of all Souls!—the LIGHT of all Light;—The ———!!! but here,—here at the entrance of intellectual vision—on the very threshold of comprehension we stop,—shrinking before THAT INCOMPREHENSIBLE MAJESTY—or light—or essence—or somewhat\*! into the littleness and darkness of our present nature; for it is by HIM decreed that in *this* state of existence “ we can see” into the things which are beyond our horizon, “ but as through a glass, and very darkly.” But, to return.

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\* When looking steadfastly on the brightest of the stars, planets, or meridian sun, shining with the most lucid sweetness—with the most brilliant effulgence, in a serene blue sky, contemplating at the same time the nature of the tremendous Being who created and supports them, my brain and all the faculties of my soul struggle, burst, and blaze with the immensity—with the painful delight of the ideas excited: and, transported with impatience, love, and admiration, I have attempted to conceive of the brilliant blue-white stars, planets, or our sun, (which to us appear not much larger than our hand) as being as large as the whole canopy of heaven which we behold, and even as the other hemisphere which is under our horizon, and the whole composing but ONE great luminary,—above us, below us, and on every side, fixed and shining with a steady brightness, ten thousand times superior to that of the bodies just mentioned, yet with mild, genial, temperate and harmonious rays, and we placed in the center of this luminous concave—on a transparent plain thousands of miles in diameter, (yet THE WHOLE being but a few of the rays which proceed from the glory of that most distant, yet ever,—and every-where-present-Being who created and supports the Universe!) in the company of those who love and esteem us, and whom we supremely love, admire, and adore!—each individual being then all eye—all ear—all mind—to take in and comprehend the whole of the light, and beauty, and the whole of the happiness of such a state and situation.—What a glorious privilege!—What transcendent felicity!—inasmuch as it would be as permanent as pure and perfect. I would wish my liberal and enlightened reader not to revolve the above ideas in his mind on a cloudy day or dark night; but when he is in the open air—when all is still and serene,—the sun—the planets,—or the stars shining in their zenith with their sweetest and most brilliant lustre.

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The spacious dome of this stupendous temple is entirely covered with metal, and is supported by six beautiful fluted columns of a kind of open work quite new in this island.— Though they are six feet high, standing on double square plinths, with bases and capitals richly ornamented, yet they are but pedestals as it were for six pillars of brilliant flint cut glass, enriched at top and bottom with flowered borders cut in the glass, and carved mouldings. Each pillar in the centre is strengthened and decorated with a solid stalk of flint glass, with white enamelled lace or net work in the middle, and bound about with a snowy white spiral glass cord, all of which are a complete and effectual insulation to the tremendous conductors or reservoirs which rest on the top of the dome. The whole temple is inclosed by a light and elegant Chinese railing to prevent any one from inadvertently stealing or being hurt by the electrical fire, and from touching or coming near any patient while under any operation.

The circumference of the metallic dome is full twenty-one feet; the concavity of it is regularly divided into conic compartments, elegantly decorated with vases, foliage, and festoons of flowers,—richly carved and doubly gilt.

From the tremendous metal conductors on the top, a large regular groupe of massive brass rods pierce the dome in the form of an inverted cone, which end in a ball from which depends a magnetic crown, which with a pulley can be raised or lowered as is necessary. This crown is occasionally removed, and reservoirs or tubes are attached, from which drop, or rain, or run by the force of air, electricity, or magnetism, or by the united power of the three, ætherial essences, nourishing dews, vivifying attractive or repellent effluvia and influences—while from innumerable points flows a glory, or seeming beatification, from the celestial or elementary fire upon the patient, as the different constitutions and the various cases that daily solicit my attention require.

On the top of the dome, which being overlaid with metal, is itself a prodigiously large prime conductor, are placed in a triangle, three immense globes completely covered, WITHIN AND WITHOUT, with white metal; on the top of *them* lies another of equal size covered with burnished gold, ending and completing the glorious pyramid with an effulgent and most brilliant flame. These four tremendous globes are *each of them*, no less than seven feet in circumference, and if solid metal, would with the dome, golden dragon, and two other globes which belong to this part of the apparatus, weigh upwards of eighty thousand pounds.

The three undermost globes are supported by three magnificent carved and gilt brackets: in the front of each of  
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the globes there is a door secured with a bar of brass and a padlock. The globes are pierced, quartered, and held to each other by massive polished and gilt brass rods, and various glass tubes through which the electrical fire, and ætherial quintessences pass to act upon the medicines which the globes contain. Upon one of the globes is written in brilliant letter, electrical æther, on another, nervous balsam, and on the third, imperial pills. For an account of these efficacious and most precious medicines, which I have now published to the world, see the conclusion of this work.

These, and various other medicines from the animal, mineral and vegetable world, being acted upon, impregnated and exalted, with magnetism, air, and electricity, send off in their turn, in conjunction, or separately, their effluvia—their purest and most subtil parts to each other, or to the patients who sit at the altar in the temple, or who sit or recline on the great semicircular throne which is connected with it.

In the centre between the four globes, is placed an exhausted glass vessel in which the elementary fire is seen to play about like the most vivid and most beautiful *aurora borealis*. On different parts of the dome, are placed vases with innumerable swarms of the most beautiful gold and silver fish, sporting in the chrysal-electrical harmonized elements of air, earth, fire, and water. Pots, &c. are likewise seen with curious, rare, and valuable plants, flowers, and fruits, such as the balm of gilead, roses, pine-apples, &c.—which sweetly and strikingly demonstrate the amazing power of electricity in promoting the rapid maturation, and vigorous strength of the vital principle in the growth of vegetables as well as in the human body. Nor can it be otherwise, considering the great analogy there is between the structure, organization, nutrition and functions of vegetable substances and animal bodies.

What I have just now mentioned reminds me of two very apt and expressive paintings opposite each other in the inside of the dome. That on the left is a figure of barrenness, and on the right a very fine one of fecundity or fruitfulness. The former is in opposition and to illustrate the latter, namely, fruitfulness, to which the mild, balmy, bracing and vivifying nature of those influences are so very favourable. Nothing in the whole circle of nature being found so friendly and efficacious in removing obstructions, invigorating and bracing relaxed fibres and nerves, and in one word, in warming, cherishing, and renovating broken and decayed constitutions, and happily prolonging human life.



Sterility, unfruitfulness, or barrenness, is but dimly seen in a sort of back ground. She is allegorically represented by a woman of a languishing discontented aspect, tight laced, wan and hollow-eyed from midnight racking: she leans on a mule, holding a branch of willow in one hand, and of rue in the other. The looks of this figure denote unhappiness, dejection and anxiety of mind\*; her hollow eyes and wan complexion, declare irregularities and late hours, which with tight lacing, and inordinate—enervating indulgences, are utterly inconsistent with bland—easy digestion, free circulation, good health, and child bearing. The mule is here a proper symbol on account of its barrenness; the branch of willow is here applied because it yields no fruit; and rue is said to be so great an enemy to conception and procreation, that it even procures abortion in those who have conceived.

But, on the right of the temple, is strikingly seen a beautiful figure of fecundity or fruitfulness. She is a matron of a pleasant countenance, resting on a couch; with one hand she is caressing two children, with the other she holds a cornucopia with fruits and flowers; and by one side, at her foot, is a rabbit.

The sweet chearful countenance of this allegorical figure, and her resting on a couch, denote indulgence and contentment of mind. The attitude of caressing two children expresses one of the greatest consolations of the married state, and indicates the happiness and delight that mankind enjoy in rearing up their beloved offspring.

*Hæc esto mater possessio pulcherima,  
Et potior divitiis si cui sint liberi boni.*

The cornucopia with flowers and fruits, allude to plenty and concord—the companions of peace and happiness; and the rabbit is thought to be the most prolific of all animals; being said to breed seven times a year, and to bring forth six or eight young ones each time. Horace puts fecundity in the number of the most desirable things.

*Quæritur argentum, puerisque beata  
Creandis—uxor.* Hor. Epist. 2. lib. 1.

The garland of pomgranates, myrtle, olive, and vine branches, which encircles the painting, alludes to the health, peace, satisfaction and constancy of the married

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\* *Dolorifica res est si quis homo dives  
Nullam habeat domi suæ successeorem.*



state when blessed with healthy and dutiful children ; and in one word, the painting alludes to the powerful effects of electricity in removing obstructions, and so bracing up, strengthening, warming, and invigorating the whole system, as to be extremely favourable to conception and the procreation of healthy children ; happy examples of which I have very frequently the satisfaction of seeing :—and every body, from analogy will be convinced of the truth of it, by observing the rapid growth, and healthy luxuriance of the plants, flowers and fruits, which are almost constantly under the influence of this wonderfully vivifying, genial, restorative and most nourishing fire.

In a line with the temple, exactly opposite the fire place, is placed a magnificent pavilion on a square platform, supported by four massy pillars of brilliant flint glass,—richly ornamented. This little curious edifice which is the first of the kind that ever was seen, or perhaps thought of in the world, and which is a most valuable acquisition to the science of healing, holds but one person at a time, and is used in the various cases of weak or obstructed lungs, debilitated nerves, and worn out constitutions, in which breathing a rich vivifying electrical atmosphere is found seemingly MIRACULOUSLY useful.

It has the appearance of a handsome wine hoghead or pipe, beautifully carved and ornamented, with a segment cut off in the front—covered with a conic or pyramidal dome, and with a superb globe lined with an amalgam of quicksilver, &c : this globe rests on a gilt cup of exquisite workmanship and considerable dimensions. The whole pavilion is completely lined in the inside with metal : from innumerable points streams the elementary fire, from tubes flow the pure quintessential odours, and the richly carved perforated supports of the seat, are overlaid with the most perfect and most precious of all metals.

Over the door, which is a gothic arch, springs a most magnificent volume of foliage, exquisitely carved and richly gilt, behind which rises, with majestic elegance, the brilliant globe from the golden cup.

This superb pavilion is rather too flattering for human vanity. But it breathes health. For by means of the massive, highly polished and gilt brass rods which connect it with the dome of the temple, so great a stream of the electrical or elementary fire is brought in, that the patient, when the Apollo chamber is darkened, appears en-

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\* Sufficient support and security is afforded to this astonishing apparatus by means of the substantial walls, and stately columns in the great hall, and rooms below.



throned and environed with a visible species of celestial glory!—Add to this, that the patient so far from receiving any shock, is exhilarated and delighted with the aromatic ætherial odours, while he cleanses his lungs, purifies and circulates his blood, and fortifies his nerves by breathing the electrical, dephlogisticated and vivifying atmosphere with which he is surrounded; or in other words, while he inhales and assimilates the *materia prima*, or the universal vital principle of all things!

On each side of the noble electrical pavilion, are placed two superb stands for fumigators and electrical jars. They are tripods, with tops in the form of circular baskets supported by fine female figures as large as life, most exquisitely carved, and magnificently gilt. The ornaments are extremely rich, being festoons of flowers, and clusters of grapes and other fruits, flowing and winding about with uncommon elegance.

The Temple of Health occupies the centre of the Great Apollo chamber. Between it, and the two doors, stands a large frame of the finest polished mahogany, in which are placed two cylinders of brilliant glass, and of prodigious size. They are each of them 20 inches in length, and 44 in circumference, and are so amazingly powerful in exciting and producing the electrical fire, that a coated jar which contains ten gallons is charged by them in half a minute, or by a few turns of the wheel. These great cylinders, &c. are the same with which the electrical experiments were exhibited two years ago in the Pantheon in Oxford Street, before his Majesty!—the Royal Family!—the Royal Society, &c.—but since they became my property, I have improved them exceedingly:—they are now completely insulated, and are so contrived as to be wrought singly or both together, producing either positive or negative electricity according to the nature of the case—the constitution of the patient, or the number of persons to be electrified at one time.

The fire is conveyed from these cylinders to the tremendous pyramid of conductors on the insulated dome of the temple, by means of an astonishing fiery dragon, and brass rods wreathed with rich silk cords, alternately of a delicate white and a celestial blue colour; which, while they prevent the evaporating of the fire, are exactly emblematical of its colour and lambent softness, which every body knows (who has had the pleasure of seeing it in steady, large and regular quantities) far exceeds in brilliance and translucent beauty, that of the most refulgent stars or planets which shine in the brightest and most serene evening.

This



This dragon is a male, and fellow to the female in the great room below. The pedestal which supports it is carved with the most exquisite art and elegance, and is doubly gilt with the purest gold. From the top of it rises a massy pillar of brilliant glass, with gold, purple, and lapis lazuli coloured spiral tubes in the centre. On each side of this compound and very curious pillar, arise, diverging, two magnificent triangular columns of pure chrystal glass, cut into true prisms, exhibiting all the rich colours of the rainbow. This groupe of glass work, supports the conducting dragon. This animal is no less than six feet long, with extended wings, and forked tongue of enormous size, with which it devours with avidity the fire alternately from the two cylinders, which passing along the surface of the creature, and the brass rods through its body, delivers it to the globes by its tail which lies on the dome of the temple. The carving and every part of the workmanship of this tremendously large, yet beautiful animal is most exquisite: it is not gilt but wholly overlaid with fine gold—its tongue is of a lived or crimson colour; and its eyes blaze with liquid fire.

Beyond the temple, between it, and a magnificent semi-circular throne, is placed a stately TRIPOD stand of supreme elegance and beauty. It is supported by three Ægyptian Sphynxes, richly caparisoned. On the entablatures are three eagles holding festoons of flowers, &c.—and on the top of the whole a five gallon brilliant cut decanter, with a curious glass cock for emitting water, &c. when charged with vital qualities. On each side of this goodly and most useful vessel, are placed India fumigators for oriental essences. This superb tripod is esteemed one of the finest specimens of carving, &c. in Europe, and does the greatest honour to the English artist who executed it.

Onward, immediately before, but at a proper distance from the centre window, is erected a magnificent electric and magnetic throne. Its form is a segment approaching to a semicircle. It is supported by eight massy pillars of brilliant glass—the bases and capitals richly gilt and ornamented with brilliant ruby coloured foil, &c. The platform is covered with a rich carpet, and the seat, which at once accommodates a great number of patients, is supported by beautiful gilt pillars, is covered with crimson silk damask, corresponding with the drapery of the windows, &c.—The back rail of the throne is of brilliant cut flint glass, no less than twelve feet long, of immense value and celestial beauty, and is supported by six great columns of the same—so truly prismatic,—so exactly cut,—and so highly polished, as to blaze and exhibit  
I with



with the loveliest lustre, the seven primitive colours, diversified with the richest harmony.

In the centre of the throne, and opposite the centre of the centre window, rises a noble Corinthian column; it is fluted and of the same curious open work as the six pillars which support the circular dome of the temple. In the middle of the throne, before the great column, is a most powerful seat of compound artificial magnets. The throne and column are fourteen feet high, and is terminated by a prodigious globe of polished silver amalgam, no less than three feet six inches in circumference, ending with a flame, of gold, green, yellow, purple and brilliant ruby colours.—This noble globe, besides acting as an additional magazine for the electric fire, reflects from its pure bosom on the delighted eye, the celestial light, the greatest part of the apparatus, and whatever passes in the Apollo chamber.

The healing, the most salubrious emanations and influences flowing from the temple, from the great altar, and from the censers, vases, &c. containing balsamic, aromatic, and ætherial quintessences, &c. are communicated to those who sit on the throne, by means of various tubes, and by the massy rods of metal gilt and polished, which connect the throne with the temple, and the other parts of the apparatus.

From the top of the column, on each side, the electrical fire runs down chains flowing in festoon, covered with the richest and most beautiful artificial flowers, to charge or fill with condensed fire two immense jars which stand on two noble pillars that are placed at each end of the throne, in the piers between the three windows.

These two jars contain twenty two gallons; they are coated within and without, in so curious a manner as to contain near fifty gallons of condensed fire. Two-thirds of the jar from the bottom appears of a snowy white polished enamel, and the upper part of brilliant flint glass. They are richly ornamented with golden foliage or mouldings, and with brilliant metallic foil of various colours, so disposed as to shew the lustre and effulgence of the elastic electrical fire in discharging. The fire from the temple enters the jars by two large golden balls supported by brass rods which pierce the top of their covers, and communicate with the inside triple coating. The double wreaths or festoons of flowers flowing down the conducting rods from the capital of the Corinthian column to the great jars on each side, give to the whole an elegant, airy, and most magnificent appearance, and inconceivable grace, if I may be allowed to prostitute that term to inanimate things.

These



These two tremendous jars—those on the great side boards, and in the other apartments above and below, are never used for the human body. No; when combined they form a battery which kills in a moment, at one blow, an ox of the hugest magnitude. In these great magazines or reservoirs we occasionally accumulate and condense the running electrical fire, in order to increase the strength of my apparatus and for acting with a kind of almighty power on alchymic substances, metallic combinations, chemical essences, and on medicines of various kinds, especially my electrical æther—my nervous elixir, and my imperial pills—for an account of the extraordinary virtues of which,—see the conclusion of this work.

On each side of the great frame in which the mighty cylinders are placed, are fixed two insulated seats for negative electricity, &c. The good effects of the operations daily performed with this part of the apparatus, astonish beyond measure, myself as well as my happy patients. I believe that I may say with truth, that there is no fever, rheumatism, cramp, spasm, or convulsion, but what will give way very speedily, often in one minute, to the wonderful influences of these secret yet irresistible agents. The patient sits on a magnetic seat, insulated with glass, with his feet, uncovered by shoes, on a pavement of native sulphur in rolls, holding at the same time, some of the same in his hands—while the effluvia of those powerful, most penetrating antispasmodic substances pervade, search, and pass through every or any particular part of his system—his body as well as the substances he is seated upon or connected with, being totally deprived of every spark of even the natural quantity of electricity they possessed in common with every thing else in the universe.—This is what is called negative electricity, and is performed by connecting an insulated patient with the insulated rubber of the electrifying machine when excited. This species of electricity is in opposition to that which is called positive, which is super-inducing a quantity of that fluid more than the body is naturally possessed of.

Thus, by air, by magnetism, by musical sounds, by subtle, active, cordial and balsamic medicines and chymical essences, and by positive and negative electricity arbitrarily used, I have as it were an absolute command over the health, functions and diseases of the human body. For I can with ease, facility, and a moral certainty empty or fill it; brace or relax it; heat it or cool it; make it move faster or slower, as I please or see proper: removing almost every obstruction; purifying and sweetening the fluids; strengthening and bracing the solids; calming or relaxing spasms,



spasms, contractions or irritations, easing the severest pain, dispersing the hardest swelling—cleansing and healing the most virulent and foulest ulcers, quickening, warming or accelerating the languid motion of dense blood and languid spirits; coiling up and invigorating the nerves—and in fine, by means of positive electricity, vivifying air, music, magnetism, and by my cordial and balsamic ætherial medicines binding up the broken heart, and happily lengthening human life to the longest possible period. By negative electricity, &c. &c. &c. I lower the pulse, restraining and composing the motion of the blood, spirits, or the animal functions, to any degree, when rapidly agitated by fevers, tumultuous and inordinate passions, &c. inducing a regular, free, steady, and genial circulation,—eradicating scorbutic, venereal, scrophulous, gouty, bilious, calcarious, phlegmatic and watery humours, however complicated or confirmed; refreshing, bedewing, and building up the system with mild, balsamic, and nutritious forces, and in one word, inducing good health, and serene cheerfulness of heart and mind, by the due and reciprocal action of the solids and fluids on each other; or, in other words, producing that happy equilibrium, harmonious unity, or just balance which nature delights in, and constantly endeavours to maintain in the whole visible as well as invisible creation—animal, vegetable, and mineral—in air, earth, fire, and water.

On each side of the fire place, is a noble arched recess, about twelve feet high, by seven and an half feet wide, which are filled with two elegantly formed commode tables, supported by two pillars handsomely fluted and richly gilt. On the tables, which are carved and ornamented with a profusion of flowers flowing in festoon, are placed a prodigious variety of electrical, chemical, and philosophical machinery and instruments for various purposes in my great system of curing or relieving the numerous pains and diseases, internal and external, to which the human body is liable. Over one of the tables, in the center of the arch, under rich canopy ornaments, crimson, gold, and purple,—is placed, surrounded with a glory and rich frame, a beautiful print, and most striking likeness of Catharine the Great! the magnanimous Empress of all the Russias!—On one side of Her Imperial Majesty is a fine portrait of the Grand Duke! and on the other, a charming likeness of his Royal Consort, the Grand Duchess of Russia!

On the table below, are ranged, first, an uncommonly large apparatus invented by Dr. Nooth, for impregnating water, &c. with fixed air. Secondly, A magnificent partial bath for aerial, ætherial, or electrical influences: it is twenty inches high, of beautifully bright green flint glass, richly



richly enamelled with gold. Thirdly, A superb India hooker, flowered and enriched with inlaid fine silver,—with a rich brown and gold tube thirteen feet long, ending with a valuable agate mouth-piece. This curious instrument is used for fumigating the throat, lungs, &c. with aperient, cleansing, balsamic and healing essential vapours from aromatic resins, strengthening gums, oriental balsamic carminative seeds, fragrant flowers, odoriferous and delicious fruits, &c. which are inclosed in a large center of massy silver—the steam being cooled and tempered by passing through iced water—or æther condensed with nitrous or magnetic influences. Among the prodigious number of machines and instruments on this large table, there are various electrical vases, and a great variety of brushes and pencils of every size—in wood, metal, fibrous elastic glass, bristles, soft hair, and one brought from China with a handle twenty inches long of solid silver, curiously wrought, and the hair of this electrical switch is of a snowy silver white—and about thirty inches long.

Over the other great commode table, under rich canopy ornaments, crimson, gold, and purple, is placed, surrounded with a glory in a rich frame, a beautiful print of Her most gracious Majesty, Charlotte! Queen of Great-Britain, &c. with their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales!—and The Princess Royal of England! on each side of the Queen!

On the great table below, is placed another excellent apparatus for producing and impregnating various fluids, with various kinds of air, chalybeate and other mineral substances, and with ætherial, aromatic essences. Another most magnificent, yet portable bath, fellow to that on the other table, which I have just now described. Different kinds of bellows too for fumigations, and various other instruments for restoring animation to persons apparently dead by strangulation, fits, drowning, &c.—Electrical jars and vases and another center or hooker for fumigations, &c.—This instrument is of a rich Tyrian blue, or bright purple colour, ornamented with gold, with a tube, crimson and gold, three yards in length with various mouth pieces, &c.—for different indications in the cure of the diseases of the breast and lungs. On this, as well as on the other table, are ranged a great variety of cones, tubes, fountains, sprinklers, &c.—of paste, glass, wood, metals, large pearls, &c. set in handles of gold, silver, loadstone, brass, baked wood, sealing wax, brilliant solid glass, exhausted cylindrical tubes, beautifully enamelled spiral flint glass rods; with chains, silk cords, silver and glass tubes, which occasionally connect them with the dome of the temple—the great altar, &c. for brushing,



brushing, dispersing, fumigating and nourishing with the elementary fire, air of various kinds, magnetic effluvium, or ætherial breathings, in the various diseases of the eye,—ear,—tongue or organs of speech; as well as for softening and dispersing glandular swellings,—removing the oldest and most confirmed rheumatic pains,—animating paralytic deadness or weaknesses of the limbs, or of one side of the body, &c. bracing nervous relaxations,—drawing out the water, &c. in dropical cases—plumping up and invigorating the relaxed and debilitated parts. On this table moreover are found magnets natural and artificial of astonishing strength; electrometers, coated jars, and vials of various kinds and sizes for giving shocks of any degree of strength; silver and other rods for drawing sparks, from patients when positively electrified. But, as it would be too tedious to describe, or even enumerate the great variety of machinery and instruments which are here ready on these magnificent side boards, I shall conclude the Sketch with mentioning the powerful magnetic and other bandages, and the various silver, magnetic, horn, wooden, glass, and other cups, spoons, &c. covered and open, out of which the different medicines, &c. are administered to patients according to their respective ages, cases and constitutions.

High up, over the fire place in the centre of the room, on a bracket richly gilt, is placed a cock of the finest old china, almost as natural as life, and extremely expressive of that vigilance, attention, fortitude and watchfulness which are indispensably required in a skilful, useful, and conscientious physician. On the chimney piece, which is of the finest white marble, exquisitely carved into various figures and ornamental devices, and highly polished—are placed a pair of superb brilliant girandoles, flowing under the crescent and with elegant festoons of paste of the first water, and of the highest polish\*. In the centre of the chimney-piece are placed a very tall, and two lesser silver candlesticks with wax lights, for some kinds of the grosser fumigations; and on each side vessels for distilling and diffusing odoriferous essences through the room, by means of lamps burning with the spirit of wine, or fires of the oriental spices and aromatic gums.

At the top of the room, between two noble pillars, under a rich canopy with an ample back ground of fine rose

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\* These, and some other of the most curious and beautiful pieces of my cut glass work, were executed by Messrs. Polhill and Blades, the celebrated Glass Manufacturers, No. 5, Ludgate-Hill.



coloured India paper, on a massy pedestal, is placed a most magnificent folio Bible, printed by Baskerville, on royal polished paper, elegantly bound in red turkey leather, and very richly gilt. The intention of the Bible being placed here will be explained by and bye. Immediately above it, in a rich frame, is a fine portrait of the King!—over which, supported by two noble columns, appear the British Arms, glowing in celestial or electrical fire! with a brightness and beauty equal, if not superior to that of the most lucid planet, or most brilliant star. They are finely emblazoned, at full length, on a semicircular plate of glass of large dimensions, under an exquisitely carved and richly gilt semicircular cornice. On each side is placed a battery of philosophical cannon. No gun powder is used: they are charged with inflammable air, and discharged with electrical fire, which produces explosions—equally loud and tremendous with those of gun-powder. The royal crown, and his Majesty's arms supported by the lion and the unicorn—the motto too, and the figure of Victory and of Fame, all in electrical light, exceedingly astonish, elevate, and delight the soul of every beholder. Rising from the British crown, appears the following inscription pointing upwards—“*ALTIORA PETO!*”—I desire—I look for higher—for nobler—for more permanent things!—and at some distance over the terrestrial crown is seen a *CELESTIAL DIADEM!!!*

To my intelligent and polite reader it would be as unnecessary for me to explain the import of the above emblems, as it would be impertinent perhaps in me to attempt a panegyric on the august and most amiable character of our most gracious Sovereign! I shall only observe, that it would be impossible for me, or for any one, to give an adequate idea in words, of the brilliant glory—the beauty—and the superior magnificence of a device which was perhaps never before thought of, far less executed, or exhibited, in any age or country, since the creation of the world.

I shall conclude this sketch of the apparatus in the Apollo apartment with mentioning very briefly those parts of it, which to the unphilosophic eye will appear rather ornamental than useful. First, then, the elevation of the ceiling is full fifteen feet; and the floor which is thirty feet long, by twenty wide, is intirely covered with rich carpeting, and occasionally with green cloth. In the middle of the room opposite the temple is a large beautiful family piece of eight figures, as large as life, an original painting by the celebrated Van Dyck.

Under this valuable piece, in the centre, is placed a rich frame with a votive dedication of the whole house to the auspices of *ÆSCULAPIUS*. To the left of the great painting



is a curious scale of ages, with regard to the various transformations, passions, pursuits, states of health, &c. &c. in human life, from our birth to extreme old age—exhibited at one view, according to the ideas of the great Linnæus. To the right of the great painting is an uniform companion to the table just mentioned, and which shall be described by and bye. The dedication is as follows\*.

The blind being restored to sight; the deaf to hearing; the feeble and the lame to the free use of their strengthened limbs; the asthmatical breathing from sound, open and clear lungs; the dropical, who had long dragg'd a parched, unweildy, and a bloated form, being now restored to elastic shape, easy breathing, and firm fibres;—scorbutic, gouty, rheumatic, and venereal humours, fretting, fermenting and consuming the quivering, irritable, and relaxed frame, being now eradicated, cleansed, and renovated by means equally benign and effectual; the nervous system too, and the vital blood, by the joint powers of regimen, melody, and medicine, being sheathed, nourished, coiled up, and invigorated; and old age itself, as it were renewed, brightened, and happily enjoining juvenile feelings, under the controul of wisdom; and in one word, every disease fatal to human existence, and sometimes even when interwoven in the system at the first formation,—being chased away like clouds before the sun, by the simple influence, or the harmoniously combined force, irresistible yet friendly! of the four elementary principles, modified and administered, by James Graham, a Doctor of Medicine, a lover of his species, and an humble yet ardent admirer, and faithful follower of Nature, and of Nature's God! to whose unerring wisdom, and eternal laws, he humbly—most humbly bends,—pleasantly consecrating his house to *ÆSCULAPIUS*, the fabulous father of the *HEALING ART*.

The suite of rooms, consisting of six, for the reception of patients (the whole of the apparatus occupying ten) are for scientific distinction, precision, and dispatch in business

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\* The following is the copy of the dedication as it appears in the room. *Quia cæci vident; audiunt surdi; ambulant claudi; ex sanis pulmonibus spirant phthifici; formæ—salutique restituntur hydropici; scorbutici sanitate donantur; nervi imbelles, firmanantur, roborantur; senes redintegrantur; alique morbi, vitæ penetralibus inherentes, ARTE SUA, ut phebo nebulæ fugantur: hocce ædificium, ÆSCULAPIO sacrum, esse voluit, Jacobus Graham, M. D.*



numbered and dedicated in large characters on the inside as well as the outside of every door. As these six inscriptions when taken together and duly attended to, compose, and are intended to exhibit a succinct, yet complete system of health, long life and happiness, they are collected together, and exhibited at one striking view, and are as follows:

No. I. Sacred to Prudence and Resolution,—Moderation and Tranquillity,—Resignation and Hope!

No. II. Sacred to early Hours;—to Cleanliness and Exercise, of Body and of Mind.

No. III. Sacred to Harmony and Contemplation,—Religious and Philosophical.

No. IV. The Apollo!—sacred to Temperance,—to Regularity,—and to the open Air.

No. V. Sacred to the Divine Simplicity of Diet, consisting, chiefly, of Water,—of Milk,—and of the various natural Productions of the vegetable Kingdom.

No. VI. Sacred to Temperate Mirth,—and social Joy!

Sweet Peace, sits brooding like a white plum'd Dove,  
O'er cordial Friendship,—and o'er virtuous Love!

In various parts of the room are disposed masterly prints of the sciences—and exact representations of the structure, &c. of the brain, nerves—organs of hearing, &c.—But above all, I must not omit mentioning, about a hundred little gilt frames exhibiting every disease of the human eye, actually drawn, and delicately coloured from Nature, as they occurred in the course of my extensive practice in the disorders of that most precious and most irritable organ. Half of the number are painted on rose coloured India paper, and the other half of them on paper of a serene sky blue. The whole exhibits, near two hundred views of the different species and stages of the diseases: and on one of the great side boards is found a perfectly exact artificial eye, exhibiting the anatomical and philosophical structure, internal as well as external, of this wonderful masterpiece of infinite Wisdom, supreme Goodness, and omnipotent Power! the whole together composing the completest and most valuable medical collection of Eyes, without exception, *I believe*, in the whole world!

The lower base of the apartment—the furbace—the friezes—the architraves—the cornices, windows and doors, within and without, are richly carved, and beautifully ornamented with emblematical figures and designs; but above all, the ceiling is supremely elegant. It is divided with the most perfect exactness into geometrical stucco compartments,



and painted in a file that reflects the highest honour on the taste of the great men who designed it, and on the abilities of the ingenious and most masterly artists who executed it. It would be impossible in many pages to give even a tolerable idea of the exquisite and most elegant workmanship of this most noble ceiling. I shall just mention that in the centre of it exactly over the top of the dome of the temple, are three great circles in which are exhibited a pastoral representation of the three graces, in the most charming attitudes, with a cupid reclined under a tree, playing on a flute, with his bow on the ground, and his quiver and arrows hanging on a bough of the tree.

The hangings, &c. of the room, are composed of a delicate green, rose colour, and pure white: denoting innocence, purity, hope, temperance, and the blooming ardour of good health. The great temple, the pavilion, and most parts of the apparatus are either overlaid with pure gold of different colours, or painted of a mild green and delicate white; and the cornices too, of the doom, &c. are ornamented with elegantly gilt festoons of flowers of almost every kind, pendent from rings of gold, and enriched with professional devices. The temple is painted light green, because that is most agreeable to weak eyes; and because it is the emblematical colour of hope, and of the reviving spring. The former denotes the expectation of health, which is so cordial to the sick persons who approach it; and the latter the renovating and restorative quality and effects of the influences which flow from it. The garlands and festoons of aromatic plants and flowers, with millet, olive and cedar branches pendent from the rings of gold, are chosen because those aromatics are well known to preserve animal bodies from putrefaction and decay: pure gold is absolutely incorruptible and inconsumable, and cedar is extremely durable. The circular rings being symbols of perpetuity, are therefore proper devices for this edifice—the electrical fire being eternally the same, and every thing in the universe without exception being full of it; and lastly, the immense globes on the top, of gold and silver, allude to the sun and moon being the greater and lesser—the male and the female lights, whose mingling rays and influences produce that pure, invisible, vivifying—universal principle, which animates and nourishes every thing in the world, whether it belongs to what is called the animal, the vegetable, or to the mineral kingdom: these globes therefore are very expressive of the greatness and universality of the benefits which accrue from the harmonious conjunction of these primary or efficient elements combined in this temple, acting  
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on the three great medicines\* contained in the globes, and which are now sent to almost every capital town, and city in the world.

Before I close the sketch of the apparatus in this room, I must inform the curious and philosophical reader, that while I can literally and visibly draw down into the room confining, rendering not only harmless, but even very salutary, the lightning from the clouds of heaven—while I can concentrate the beams of the sun; squeezing the various kinds of air into close prisons, separating, combining, gently dismissing or expelling them with tremendous violence—so, likewise, I can exhibit the exact appearance of the forked lightning, and imitate with my machinery the horrible—the awful noise of the thunder storm, so tremendously loud, that if fifty drums were beat at the same time in the room, they could be no more heard than if a bag of wool was struck with a feather, and it is equally well known, that I can here not only equal, but even far exceed, with the electrical fire, &c. the beauty and the brilliance of any—even of the most glorious luminaries of heaven!—and this vivifying elementary LIGHT, with which every thing that we are acquainted with in nature is full, like THAT of WISDOM as described in the sacred writings, NEVER—NEVER GOETH OUT.

After enumerating some of the tremendous powers of electricity, it may not be amiss to say a few words on the danger and fatal effects which may be produced by so mighty an agent in the hands of ignorant and rash people. So very powerful an agent cannot be indifferent when applied to the human body; it must do considerable good or considerable harm; striking instances of both have repeatedly fallen under my observation. I tremble with apprehension for my fellow creatures, when I see in almost every street in this great metropolis a barber—a surgeon,—a tooth-drawer—an apothecary, or a common mechanic turned electrical operator. How dangerous!—how ridiculous! must it be in most cases to venture so curious—so complex and so delicate a machine as the human body, and that too, even when diseased, into such hands to be shook, torn, and convulsed with the ignorant and improper application of this awful element!

For my own part, I have been taught by reason and by the most attentive observations in innumerable experiments on almost every substance in nature, and in a course of practice in diseases far more extensive than that perhaps of

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\* ELECTRICAL ÆTHER, NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM, and the IMPERIAL PILLS.



any other man in the world, that electrical shocks ought seldom to be given, that partial frictions, sparks, brushings with rich medicinal substances charged with electricity, or gently pervading the whole system I have been taught I say, that all violence is hurtful——with a copious tide of that celestial fire fully impregnated with the purest, most subtile, and balmiest parts of medicines, which are extracted by, and flow softly into the blood and nervous system, with the electrical fluid. In those cases where shocks are absolutely necessary, instead of charging bottles lined with tin foil or other gross, impure, and perhaps arsenical metals, I have jars filled with loadstones, sulphur, quick-silver, the mildest yet most active medicinal substances from the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdoms :—these I charge with this celestial fire, and the powerful and salutary effluvia of antimony, aromatic oils, Peruvian bark, castor, camphire, musk, ambergrease, and the influences of electricity, air, medicines and magnetism, thus combined, are made to pass through the whole or any particular part of the patient's body, giving what is called the shock. But, as I said before, I generally prefer the effluvia of these genial, aromatic, balsamic, antispasmodic substances, or the effluvia of magnetic, aerial or æthereal essences, passing silently into the body, or confined to the seat or cause of the disease, while spasmodic tensions and stiffnesses are relaxed, and the tone of the nerves or muscular fibres braced up, or invigorated, as the case requires, with properly adapted musical vibrations, &c.——

From my earliest infancy, I loved the profession of medicine; and after a regular classical and medical education, at the justly famous University of Edinburgh, I still chose to pursue the practice of medicine.

The structure and diseases of the human body, the nature of the primary elements of which all things are composed—the qualities of medicinal substances, sensible and occult, have therefore been my early, regular and professional study. But very early in life I became exceedingly dissatisfied with what is called the regular practice. I found it too trifling, absurd, and ineffectual. Neither my masters, my fellows, nor myself being able to cure great, vital, or inveterate diseases, vexed and mortified me to the extremest degree;—and some of my most esteemed and most beloved friends dropping prematurely into the grave, drove me mad. I execrated the common practice of physic, in general. Every faculty of my soul and body was roused, and stung into new life and indignation;—and I conceived the great project of overturning and exploding the ordinary methods of treating most diseases, external as well as internal, and of discovering and establishing more rational and more successful



cessful methods of cure. Fired with the great idea,—reason, and philosophy, or the good spirit of God suggested that constant regularity, moderation, tranquillity of mind and passions, and simplicity in regimen, &c.—that simple medicines, especially those of the vegetable tribe properly used, and the whole assisted with nature's most powerful agents, viz, electricity, air, music and magnetism (*for harmony is the band, the balmy soul of the universe*) might PREVENT OR CURE most, or all of the pains and diseases to which the human body is liable; and, moreover, happily lengthen human life to the longest possible period,—advancing intellectual discipline, enlargement and elevation, of soul, and all the noble pursuits which are worthy the dignity of our rational nature.

Deeply impressed with these ideas and animated with the glorious prospect, I revisited my native country—I traversed every part of Great-Britain and Ireland for improvement in philosophy and medicine; and at length I travelled for many years into every part of the world where science flourished, or nature prevailed, perfecting my great system of preventing and curing diseases, with the view of illuminating, expanding, ennobling, and elevating the rational soul of man and consequently of rendering human existence happier as well as longer in this transitory state. How far I have succeeded in accomplishing the great views which actuated my labours, is not for me to determine. The good and judicious part of the world can readily distinguish between true merit and pretended knowledge. I have at least the approbation of my own mind—I am happy in what I have even now attained to, and in what I am daily enabled to do for the benefit of my fellow-creatures. I say my fellow-creatures, because my labours have not been undertaken with a view of benefitting my own country alone. By no means. I would most certainly benefit my native country in preference to any other; but I have not a spark of that sort of patriotism which confines itself to Great-Britain and Ireland. No. I have nobler and more extensive aims. I love the inhabitants of these countries well, but I love the rest of mankind much better\*. For what is the number of the

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\* Many people talk of our natural enemies! I know of none but diseases, and moral evil; or, in other words, whatever tends to disturb the animal œconomy, or subvert health, and those who are transgressors against moral duties and obligations, and against the peace and happiness of society. These indeed are our natural and worst enemies; but those who talk of the French—the Laplanders or the Turks being our *natural* enemies, I consider them as little



men and women who crawl on the surface of these two islands, which are but two little specks, when compared to

better than natural idiots. The French and the English nations are allowed to be next each other in point of civilization—the former being only a century before us in many things; why, then, should two nations of beings of the same species, living next door as it were to each other, and both far advanced in refinement, be called natural enemies!—I cannot bear the term, I lose all patience whenever I hear it; and I hear it too often.

This leads me to digress still farther from my subject by expressing my astonishment that two of the most civilized, refined, and enlightened nations of men on the whole earth, situated nearly under the same point of the heavens—and both aiming at the same point, *viz.* happiness here, and hereafter!—the one governed by a Christian Prince, and the other by a most Christian King!—how astonishing that they should slaughter, rob, and distress each other, by every possible savage and infernal device—murdering each other—with the promiscuous carnage of thousands and of tens of thousands—and that too, for the honor and glory of the God of Mercy and of Peace, or for a punctilio of what they call national honor! I wish that nations fighting—fired with a false—a diabolical ambition—would at least be more consistent, and not call themselves Christians, or the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus—who expect eternal salvation through the merits and mediation of him who was indeed the Prince of Peace—and who commanded his followers to love one another—forbearing, and in honor preferring one another. It is certainly savage or brutal enough, for man to fight with or slaughter creatures of different species from himself—and although individuals will ever commit depredations and violences on individuals, yet NATIONS AT LARGE, (those especially of the same religion—or rather those of any true religion at all) might very well live in peace and friendship with each other, I call all those of the same religion whose hearts are warmed and melted with love and benevolence towards the whole human species—and whose souls are humble and grateful towards God—illuminated at the same time with enlarged ideas and apprehensions of his infinitely transcendent wisdom, power, goodness, and glory!—The principal nations in the world are all agreed in the great essential matters of morality and religion—why then should they differ so bitterly about the little points and formalities which no other being in the universe cares one far-thing about.

I hope



the millions of human beings which swarm on all the other parts of the earth!—It is not for my native country alone that I labour.—It is not for the present inhabitants of the world, for whom I intend soon to write; but it is for the whole human species,—in every part of the earth, and at every future period of time—even for the children of those who shall be born a thousand years hence. 'Tis to them, and to their happiness, that I dedicate my past and my future labours.

But to return; while I regret the multitudes of ignorant operators in electricity, and the equally ignorant, and far more numerous quacks and pretenders to the curing of diseases, the world must at least allow that a person who has devoted his whole life to the study of the science he professes—and who for many years has been constantly conversant in the application of electricity with the largest and most convenient apparatus in the world, and among persons of every rank,—it must be supposed—it must be allowed that he is better acquainted with its nature and effects, and the salutary application of it in the cure of diseases, as well as in philosophical and chemical investigations, than, perhaps, any other man in the world.

I will now conclude the description of the Apollo apartment with giving a sketch of the three windows, which appear like the beautiful stained glass of antiquity, diffusing a mild lustre—a solemn—a celestial gloom over the whole apparatus.

The designs are all of them attributes to the subjects of health and happiness, temporal and eternal, and they are beautifully and most elegantly painted, by a capital artist, on the finest white silk, with the most vivid and most transparent colours. The windows reach from the floor to almost the

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I hope that the time is not very distant, when all religious persecution shall cease; when the darknes, pageantries and fooleries of the Church of Rome shall be done away—when the narrowness, the bitter and black darkness of the Kirk of Scotland shall be dispersed—and the lukewarmness, and trafficking temporalities of the Church of England, dissipated and abolished—universal light and universal toleration prevailing and pervading men and women of every rank and of every nation.

As to wars, I know not what to say. But I could almost venture to prophecy that the time will come, though perhaps it is very distant, when the differences and interests of nations, and what is called the ballance of power, will be settled by less horrible—less unnatural—less diabolical means than fire and sword, ruin and devastation—carnage---theft---depradation and murder!



top of the ceiling—so that when thrown open you can walk out on the noble balconies to enjoy the fresh atmospherical air, and the charming prospects which opening and stretching every way, aggrandize the mind, sweetly playing on the eager—the astonished eye.

Over the windows, on each side of the great centre one, under magnificent carved and gilt cornices, hangs the curtain drapery of crimson and gold, drawn up in festoons, with rich tassels of the same depending with superior elegance. The centre window is distinguished by a grand arch with double cornices exquisitely carved, and richly gilt, terminating with a vase at top, and a fine Egyptian sphinx at each end.

Each window is divided into three columns, and each column into five panes of very large dimensions; and on each window the figure of a beautiful crucifix is exhibited with the transparent paintings. I shall begin with the window eastward, for the house stands exactly east and west, fronting the south.

On the lowest centre pane then, appears the rising sun diffusing the mild rays of its morning light; and on the middle pane is marked the letter A. or Alpha. The rising sun, is emblematical of the beginning or morning of human life, and the white rays denote at once the innocence of that early period, and the purity, and universal power of omnipotence from whom all things have their first essence, knowledge, and specific virtues. This letter is likewise expressive of the beginning of all things, being the first of the alphabet, and the first of the vowels, without which no word can be articulated, nor idea explained.

Ascending, on the second pane, is represented a great altar, blazing with celestial or electric fire, in which is seen a living salamander; and on the entablature in the middle of the altar, a cock. The altar of electrical fire is apposite to the design of the room;—the salamander, according to Aristotle and other naturalists, lives in and is nourished by the fire; and the cock is an expressive symbol of that natural intelligence, that vigilance—that anxious attention—which so well becomes those who undertake the cure of diseases; and was usually sacrificed to Æsculapius the God of that noble—that useful art. Above this, on the *third* pane, appears a fine figure of Hope, like a most beautiful woman, dressed in light green robes crowned with a garland of budding flowers, and resting her arm on an anchor, she looks up with sweet complacency towards the temple of Health. In the other hand she holds a medicinal cup, fashioned like a flower in the bud, and inscribed, “*SALUS POPULI.*”

Hope



Hope is one of the divine virtues—the great softener of the various distresses of life, and our chief support in sickness. By this figure is finely expressed the cordial expectation of that sovereign sublunary good, namely, health. The light green robes are the symbolic colour of this virtue; the garland of flowers in the bud are a pretty and just image of the subject, for had they been full blown there would be no future expectation. She rests upon a great anchor to denote that as the anchor is the ship's security from danger in the troubled and tempestuous ocean, so is hope the anchor of the human soul in the day of distress, and in the hours of sickness; and the sacred scriptures most beautifully assure us, that by faith in Jesus Christ, simplicity of life, and holiness of heart, we cast our anchor safe even within the veil, for eternity.

At the top of this pane, in the centre over this charming figure, appears a beautiful medallion in relief, with a fine head of that liberal and most magnanimous Princess, Catharine the Great! Empress of all the Russias.

Ascending still, on the fourth pane, is a fine representation of the temple of health; in the midst of which stands a comely youth cloathed in a golden vestment, with a sapphire on his breast, and a torch of the celestial fire in his hand. About the temple, to partake of its healing influences, crowd a number of votaries, labouring under various diseases. The golden vestment and the lighted torch, denote durability, life and health, as well as the purity and excellence of the electrical fire, whose quantity, lustre, or effects, like the communication of knowledge or the illumination of the mind, is not lessed or dimmed by imparting light, health and strength to millions;—and the precious sapphire at his breast, being the colour of the clear sky, indicates—the joyous tranquillity—the lightsome serenity, which good health diffuses over the soul and body of those who rationally and thankfully possess it.

A sick person is seen laying on the road to the temple with a serpent biting his left breast, and an extinguished torch by his side: this last denotes the absence of health and of all pleasure\*; as the former does the presence of torture,

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\* I am astonished to think how insensible healthy people are of the great blessing they enjoy. Even those who have been afflicted with severe illnesses, on recovery, seem to forget all.—It is customary after sickness to send cards of thanks to our friends for their kind enquiries: I hope it is no less customary to offer up thanksgivings for such merciful deliverances—to a higher shrine!—The melancholy scenes which every day present themselves of feeble creeping  
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anguish, and excruciating pain. One appears to be leaning on a reed, which indicates the insufficiency of most earthly props, but especially of what is called the regular medical practice in the cure of fatal and confirmed diseases. Another of the sick persons, while he seems to hesitate whether he shall approach the temple, is surprized by the snapping of a slender thread which in his hand had suspended a ball of very thin glass,—implying, that hesitation and delay may be attended with fatal consequences; the thread of life being so easily snapt, and the brittle ball irrecoverably broken.

Others of the groupe are seen sitting chained at a distance tho' weak and languid—denoting that some sick and diseased people are obstinate and incredulous; while others are prevented from applying for cure by the influence of the faculty, or the covetousness of their friends. At a distance are seen some young people of both sexes, on a flowery meadow interspersed with bee-hives: among the gay and sweet flowers are concealed thorns, asps, and serpents, with a label on the ground in Greek characters from Anacreon, importing that Cupid often mixes gall with honey.

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ing skeletons, to whom a grass-hopper is a burthen,—of throbbing, dumb-heavy-excruciating rheumatisms—of paralytic tremors and totterings;—of the gouty bars of red hot iron stimulations and tortures;—of the cold numbnesses, agonizing strainings and sharp thrillings and grindings of the stone and gravel, incessantly returning;—of the panting and strugglings of the suffocated and choaked up asthmatic;—of the shivering, burning, coughing, short breathed emaciated consumptive,—melting, putrid, and posting down with gigantic yet unperceived strides to the grave; these, and many other melancholy scenes, one would think, would make the healthy, the easy and the strong, glow and burst with gratitude and thankfulness for the enjoyment of that greatest sublunary blessing: and instead of wantonly sporting with what is found so precious when lost or when properly valued,—instead of destroying health, and cutting short their days, by gormandizing, drunkenness, and all manner of enervating and debilitating vices and indulgences,—one would think that we should be continually blessing God, and doing every thing in our power to secure the possession of that sweetest and most valuable of all blessings:—for without health, riches and honors are vain and troublesome;—fame unsatisfactory;—beauty fades,—desire fails—and even virtue and religion themselves seem to retire into a cold shade!

At a



At a great distance from the temple, and behind the troop of diseased objects, many of whom appear in rusty tattered garments, is discovered a cypress broken and withering—which being a baleful tree, denotes disease, mourning and despair. They walk on ivy which is a destructive plant, generally to be seen about old consuming trees, or tottering decayed buildings. The rusty coloured garments allude to diseases and bad health tarnishing and defacing beauty, desirableness, and every thing else about their unhappy victims. Over the temple shine the moon and stars with vivid and resplendent light; alluding to the power of the planets upon this earth, and on one another, but more particularly to their influence on the human body.

On the two panes to the right and left of the fourth just now described, are two venerable busts, one of Hippocrates the immortal Father of Physic, and the other of the great Galen.

The whole of the fifth pane which is the uppermost in the central column, and which completes the cross, is irradiated with a celestial glory! and inscribed with three Hebrew words, which, incapable of being translated, or of being properly explained, remain unchanged, the same in all the languages in the world. This is a curious fact known perhaps but to few.

### HALLELUJAH! JEHOVAH!!! AMEN!

It is said that great Emperors have commanded proclamation to be made over the world, that he who could give a satisfactory interpretation of those three words should be rewarded with a whole province. Under the words is seen an antique vase, out of which ascends a pure and holy flame, and on the ground at bottom are seen a sun flower and a white lily.

The glory which is here humbly and very faintly manifested—the inscription and the holy flame—are at once so tremendous and so sublime—so occult and so obvious,

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\* Come, then, Ah come! O sacred HEALTH!

The monarch's bliss!--the beggar's wealth;

The seas'ning of all good below,

The sovereign friend in joy or woe.

O thou! most courted, most despised,

And but in *absence* duly priz'd;

Root of the soft and rosy face!

The vivid pulse---each charm---each grace!

The spirits when they gayest shine,

Youth, beauty, pleasure--*all* are THINE!



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the same line of the other window. On the entablature of the altar appears an owl; which is the acknowledged emblem of wisdom and penetration, and is sacred to the goddess Minerva. This bird, as it sees in the dark, is a very proper attribute to the subject, and denotes that a natural lively sagacity, and penetrating shrewdness, are of the greatest use in medical practice, which is in fact a difficult, intricate, and often but a conjectural art.

Ascending, on the third pane, is a most beautiful figure of Wisdom, dressed in white robes, with rays of light from her temples, and a ruby at her breast: she is seated on a rock, with a lamb on one side, and her arm resting on some books on the other, near which are seen an owl and a cock.

Minerva was the goddess of wisdom, and the patroness of those sciences which render men useful to society, and entitle them to the esteem of posterity. This fine figure is very properly placed under the temple of virtue which appears on the pane above, because the Egyptians of old, and Solomon the wise King reckoned wisdom the mother of virtue\*. The white robes are expressive of purity, wise council, and divine favour: the bright and sparkling

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be extinguished. This fire had no similarity to the terrible, scorching, blazing fire of Vulcan's forge;—no analogy to the intemperate, impure, and all consuming flames of Venus; but were expressive of that pure, mild, benign flame which at once illuminates the mind, and feeds the vital lamp. The pure-elementary-electric flame which on this altar is represented,—is so necessary for all animal bodies, that life cannot subsist one moment without it. When that dies, life itself is extinguished. It is simple and homogeneous: it therefore burns brightest and longest, when gently fanned by pure cool air, and moderately fed by simple and homogeneous food and drink. Thus nourished, thus refreshed—it will cherish, bedew, and illuminate the human body with health, serenity and joy for at least an hundred years.

\* King Solomon's description of wisdom in the Apocrypha is supremely beautiful. "Know, says he, that wisdom is the daughter of God.—She is the breath of his power,—the pure and almighty influence that flows eternally from his transcendent glory. She is the brightness of the everlasting light—far more beautiful than the Sun—above all the orders of stars—and being compared with light, she is found before it, for after this cometh night, but the rays of HER glory never fade away.



jewel at her breast, denotes at once honour, eminence, and a chearful contented mind. The rays of light from her temples are emblems of illumination of soul, dignity of descent, and sanctity of manners. The rock upon which she sits implies solidity, steadiness, and intellectual strength. The lamb is the symbol of humility, meekness, and innocence: the books express knowledge, and the owl and cock were sacred to Minerva—the latter implying vigilance, and the former being the emblem of wisdom.

At the top of the pane, immediately between the figure of wisdom and the temple of virtue, depends a medallion with a fine head in relief of our most Gracious Queen! over the medal hovers a dove surrounded with rays of light—signifying the celestial influence of every domestic and every royal virtue, when in an ascending climax—in one bright constellation—they shine from a throne upon an admiring world with mingled and with steady rays.

Still higher, on the fourth pane, is a fine representation of the temple of virtue. It is uniform, and in a line with the temple of health on the east window; intimating that a virtuous course of life is by far the most conducive to good health. This temple is ornamented with the rose—the lily—the olive—and the myrtle—and on the top of it is an eagle. These ornaments denote the peaceful tranquillity—the genial health—the blooming and most cordial hopes of celestial glory which even in this life attend the truly virtuous;—smoothing their paths—accelerating their intellectual progress, and brightning their future prospects, “like the morning light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day!”—The eagle on the top is expressive of loftiness and elevation of sentiment and of views, because

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I loved her therefore and sought her out from my youth; I desired to make her my spouse, preferring her to sceptres and thrones, and esteeming riches nothing in comparison of her. Neither compared I unto her any precious stone, because fine diamonds, and pure gold, in respect of her are as a little sand,—and silver shall be counted as clay before her—for she is a treasure unto men that never faileth. I loved her, moreover, above health and beauty, and chose to have her above all things—even above light itself—for the light that cometh from HER NEVER GOETH OUT. Possessing HER, I will come joyfully into mine house, and repose myself with sweet confidence by her side; for her conversation hath no bitterness,—and to live with her hath neither sickness nor sorrow, but temperate mirth, and holy joy.”

this



this bird is said to have so acute---so penetrating---and so strong a sight as to look at the brightest sun without being dazzled : for these and for other reasons which I need not suggest to my ingenious and enlightened reader---the eagle is here a very expressive appendage.

At the bottom of the pane westward is a funeral urn, with a phenix encircled with a serpent upon it, with its tail in its mouth, and the following motto---*Gaudens cum pace resurgo!*---Rejoicing, I shall rise in peace!---The phenix which is said to rise renewed from its ashes is a type of immortality; and the circular serpent with the tail in its mouth is the known emblem of eternity. All these together are intended to intimate, that, although the most virtuous die as well as the wicked, yet the former are supported through life with that peace, that sweet and sacred peace, which passeth all sensual understanding---and cheered at the hour of death with the sweet hope---the cordial assurance---that when this frail husk---this perishable outward covering shall drop off---then shall the imperishable germ---the glorious body so beautifully and so philosophically mentioned by Saint Paul, spring up!---They are certain that the covering of the immortal seed (as that excellent naturalist Mons. Bonet properly and emphatically calls it) perishes, but they are likewise assured that the germ subsists, and that it will for ever vegetate!---They are therefore under no improper concern for this gross foldage under which they crawl on the earth, and which they must shortly cast off---separated for ever from corruption---they are firmly persuaded that the incorruptible part---the ætherial soul shall flourish; and that whatever hath been with-held from their terrestrial perfection, they shall amply obtain under the œconomy and emanations of glory.---We may suppose then that the resurrection will only consist in a prodigiously rapid unfolding of the ætherial---the immortal germ which now actually lies hid in this gross perishable substance---in this vile animal body of sin and death, which divine revelation opposes to the spiritual, glorious, and incorruptible body which shall arise when this drops off. And could not the infinitely wise, the infinitely powerful, and infinitely good creator and preserver of the universe who pre-ordained all Beings from the beginning, who originally inclosed and wrapt up the plant in the seed,---the butterfly in the caterpillar---future generation in present ones, could he not comprise the spiritual body in the animal?---Revelation informs us that he has done so; and the well-known parable of the seed is the most expressive and philosophical emblem of



this wonderful pre-ordination:—well, then, may the votaries of virtue and of vital religion cry out in death, “ *Gaudens cum pace resurgo!* ”—Rejoicing, I shall rise in Peace!—

As on the panes on each side of the temple of health on the other window, are painted busts of the most illustrious of the ancient physicians, Hippocrates and Galen---so on the right of the temple of virtue in this window is exhibited the head of Boerhaave, and on the left that of Sydenham, two of the greatest and most ingenuous among the moderns.

The upper pane, being the fifth, and which completes the cross, exhibits exactly the same emblematic and sublime device, as its companion the top pane of the other window; and indeed the style of both the windows on each side of the center one, correspond with the most regular variation, and in the most pleasing and most harmonious manner.

On the lowest pane of the third---the great center window, my family arms are emblazoned. Above them on each side, appear the level, the square, and other ensigns of masonry, grouped together with wings---insinuating that I have the honour of being a member of that most ancient and honourable body; and alluding likewise to the method, regularity, exactness, and dispatch, which a multiplicity of important business requires.—

The two panes at the sides of this lower one, of the center window, as well as the side lower panes of the other two windows, exhibit a fine appearance of green and flowery meadows, with a fine river from corner to corner, sweetly gliding thro’ the charming scene; and over the whole a serene sky. The verdant plain which delights and refreshes the eye, is an emblem of Hope and of Health---as well as of the salubrious effects of exercising \* on Nature’s carpet---and under the sublime canopy she has so amply stretched out.

The element of water was represented by the ancients with a crown and sceptre, as it was reckoned to have dominion over the other three, and as being the most friendly and most essential to animal as well as to vegetable life. Hesiod the Greek poet says, beautifully, that it dissolves the earth, extinguishes fire, ascends above the air, and falling down upon the earth, causes every thing in the world

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\* *Exercitium temperatum sanitatem causat, & conservat caloremque naturalem confortat. Arnaldus, de regione Sanit. c. 3.*



to grow. Hence it was held in so much veneration among the ancients, that it was used for their most solemn oaths, according to the 6th Book of Virgil's *Æneid*, and it is confirmed by Tomaso Tomai's *Idea of the Garden of the World*, cap. 24.

On the second central pane of the middle window—fine figures representing electrical fire, air, and magnetism are most beautifully exhibited. The whole group is in allusion to these three great principles being the different faculties as it were of the *anima mundi*, or material soul of the universe—pervading, supporting, and vivifying all created things\*.

The fine female figure which is the principal, and which represents *Electra*, or the goddess of the pure elementary fire of the philosophers, sits on the clouds, and is cloathed with light: she holds in one hand a bundle of electric fire to subdue and kill diseases, and in the other a censer of the same moderated, lambent and genial, inscribed *Sanitas*, or health, and in which sports a salamander. On her breast she wears a very large diamond in a circle of gold—to denote the superior lustre—the supreme excellency—and the eternal duration of the mighty and salubrious influences, of electricity, magnetism, and vivifying air—as well as the high degree of usefulness to which I have brought them in the cure of the most inveterate and hitherto untractable diseases.

This charming figure is seated on the clouds, and cloathed in the white robes of light, to denote that that portion of elementary fire which accumulates and is carried about in the air, is most conspicuously seen in flashing from cloud to cloud; and to denote likewise the high value of that health which the judicious application of it dispenses. She is in the attitude of looking upward! which indicates that we ought constantly to look up, and depend for knowledge and direction in every thing we undertake, upon HIM! who is the source and perfection of all wisdom, power, life and goodness!

Notwithstanding the radiant effulgence of the electrical light, as here exhibited, appears very great, yet a sort of golden veil spreads over the whole, seeming at the same

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\* —Deum namque ire per omnes—

Terrasque tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum, &c.  
Principio cœlum & terras, camposque liquentis,  
Lucentemque globum lunæ Titaniaque Astra  
Spiritus intus alit; totamque infusa per Artus  
Mens agitat Molem, & magno se corpore miscet.

VIRG. *ÆNEID*, lib. vi.  
time



time to obscure and to heighten its brilliancy and stupendous glory!—The former alludes to the gross ignorance, fatal errors, and superstitious absurdities of the old practice of physic being now happily corrected and dispersed by the important discoveries and improvements which of late years have been made in medicine, and in most branches of philosophy; and the golden veil implies that these three great agents are still, comparatively, but very imperfectly known to us, and that some of their greatest and most wonderful appearances and properties are as yet hid, and will perhaps for ever remain so, from the bodily as well as from the intellectual eye of mortals.

On the pane to the right of that just now described, is exhibited the figure of Health; and on the other to the left, are dimly and at a distance seen, the figures of Disease and Death. The former, or the art of medicine, which ought to have experience for its foundation and support\*, is allegorically represented by the figure of a respectable matron† dressed in green, the symbolic colour of hope—as it promises health to the sick. In the left hand she holds a knotty staff with a serpent twisted round it; and at the right is a cock. The knotty staff indicates the difficulties that occur in the study and practice of physic—the serpent was consecrated to *Æsculapius*, and was esteemed of great use in medicine by the Greeks and Romans;—and the cock is the emblem of vigilance. The genial rays from the sun which appear over her head, denote the influence of this glorious luminary on the human body, and on the herbs and other substances used in medicine.

On the pane to the left, Death is seen at a distance, and appears ready to strike a diseased victim—an object meagre, wretched, helpless!

—————Many are the shapes of death,  
And many are the ways that lead to his grim cave.  
MILTON.

On the centre pane of the great centre window is exhibited a most divine figure of *Apollo*!—the fabulous God of

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\* *Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,  
Exemplo monstrante viam.*

MANILIUS, lib. i.

*Multitudo temporis facit experientiam.*

ARISTOT.

† See *A Complete Body of Iconology*, lately published by Mr. George Richardson, Architect, a most useful and most beautiful work, in 2 vol. 4to.

Medicine



Medicine and Music, and the father of Æsculapius. He is painted in a sitting posture to denote the quiet and easy repose of those who are in health, and he leans on his harp to shew, 1st, that he bears rule in heaven where all is harmony; 2dly, that the spheres and every thing in the universe, agreeable to the *first* great principles and laws interwoven with their nature, move on with the most perfect harmony and regularity, unalterably the same in every age;—and, lastly, that on earth musical sounds compose the mind, refresh the spirits, ease pain, and restore health.

Over Apollo is seen a figure of Victory crowning him after he had slain the serpent Python, (which lies dead at his feet) the devourer of the human race. The vanquished serpent is represented with wings, to denote the terrible swiftness and unexpectedness with which diseases frequently come upon mankind;—and the exceeding brightness of the light which surrounds Apollo, is meant to signify the power with which true religion, liberality, and science dissipates the dishonourable shades of priest-craft, quackery, ignorance and superstition.

At the top of this centre pane, over the figure of victory (in a line with the medals of the Empress of Russia and the Queen on the other windows) depends a medallion in *relievo*, with a head of our most Gracious Sovereign, his present Majesty!

Still higher, on the fourth pane, the king's arms are fully and most beautifully emblazoned—over which appears the celestial crown with the motto “*ALTIORA PETO!*”

On the pane to the right of the British arms, emblems of commerce—of the sciences—and of the arts, are very expressively delineated;—and the other pane to the left exhibits a noble group of martial arms, bound together with red and white ribbons; and on the top a heart encircled with laurel and olive branches. The arms bound firmly together with one heart at the top of them, denote the lustre and invincible superiority of the British arms, when under the happy influence of public and private virtue, confidence in administration, and of unanimity in councils and exertions. The white and rose-coloured ribbons are emblems of love and innocence—but the love here meant, is far superior to sensual love, and superior even to the boasted *amor patriæ*: it is that which, supported by integrity, melts with benevolence to the whole human species—while it is ennobled by those liberal and exalted apprehensions of the Deity, which we acquire by frequent—assiduous, and reverential views of his works and government in the natural as well as in the moral world!—The laurel and olive branches which crown the whole, allude



to the sweet recompence of a glorious war, and to the flourishing state of commerce, arts, and sciences in times of peace and general tranquillity.

On the panes above the two last described, are seen twinkling in mild effulgence, the distant stars—the moon also—and some of the other planets which compose our solar system. They give a solemnity to the scene, at the same time intimating their powerful influence on human bodies, as well as on the terraqueous globe we inhabit.

On each of the three windows is described the figure of a crucifix, by the harmony of the subjects and designs, and by the uniformity of the ground-work colouring of the surrounding panes. This figure was chosen because it exceedingly delights the eye, and because the cross is the established ensign of our most holy Christian Religion. The three crosses thus standing each on a rock on the bottom panes, are expressive of the stability, and cordial solidity upon which the faith and hopes of a true Christian are founded; and I shall now conclude these sketches with attempting to give my reader an idea of the highest pane of this centre window, which, with the top ones of the other two windows, form the most beautiful, most instructive, and most magnificently glorious picture or lessons that can be conceived, or attended to.

As the rising and the setting sun on the lowest panes of the windows to the east and west of this centre one, were emblematic of the morning and the evening of human life, so the sun blazing in its meridian splendor on this highest centre pane of the centre window, alludes to the zenith or ardent high noon of our mortal existence. The whole of the pane is filled with the glory or celestial light—the centre exhibiting an equilateral triangle, which is the usual symbol of the Trinity, and in the midst of the triangle in the original Hebrew characters, the word JEHOVAH is inscribed. The uniform steady whiteness of the centre of the light, implies that the GREAT SOURCE is spotless, pure and permanent; and the yellowish discoloured appearance of some of the rays which proceed from it, shew that in some points of view, or by passing through certain mediums, the divine emanations or dispensations seem, to us ignorant and short sighted mortals, to militate against the wisdom, goodness, and essential purity of the Deity!—and against the equity and goodness of his moral government. At the bottom of the pane under the great luminous triangle is written AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM or in more familiar words, LET THERE BE ON EARTH PEACE, BENEVOLENCE, AND GOOD WILL AMONG MEN,—AND GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST!

On



On the landing-place, above the suite of apartments already described, in the centre of the great stairs, is placed a large fine toned organ, with the usual variety of stops. This organ, a couple of clarionettes, a couple of mellifluous German flutes, and one of the sweetest female voices in England, compose my band of medical music. For the powerful and most salutary effects of which, I refer my reader to my treatise on the effects of music on the human mind and body, and its influence in the prevention and cure of diseases, inserted in this new edition of my book.

The winding staircase is terminated at top with a magnificent glass dome, which while it steadily lights the whole, is extremely favourable to the music; indeed there is nothing to deaden or obstruct the sounds; for the sonorous metal balustrades, the polished mahogany rails, and the stuccoed walls painted in oil, undulates and reverberates the sounds in the clearest, sweetest, and most distinct manner;—and the music gallery is so well contrived as to fill every room in the house with such melodious sounds and modulations as are suited to the various cases, complexions and constitutions, which daily solicit my attention.

To the right of the orchestre, in the front of the house, is a spacious and delightful room, in which among other parts of the apparatus here fitted up, is a completely insulated magnético-electrical bed,—the first and only one that now is or ever was in the world. In the room adjacent, which is my library, a great cylinder is fitted up which produces the celestial fire, which when impregnated with the balmy vivifying effluvia of restorative medicines, and oriental essences, passes along proper vessels inclosed in massy glass tubes, &c. through the partition wall.—

To the left of the orchestre are some very commodious lodging rooms. On the sixth or attic story, besides lodging rooms, there is a large reservoir or cistern of very fine water, connected with large boilers, and commodious baths, cold or warm, simple or medicated, of various sizes, for children as well as for grown persons.

In order to complete the sketch of the apparatus, it may not be amiss to mention that some parts of it are so curiously contrived as to be portable in my chariot of business. A small but very powerful electrical and magnetic apparatus is so ingeniously constructed as to fit in, to the right under the seat: on the left is placed a case with various vessels, tubes, &c. for the production, conservation, and application of fixed, nitrous, dephlogisticated, ætherial and vivifying air;—and in the centre is a small medicine chest, with such powerful and precious medicines, &c. as I use  
in



in dangerous and desperate cases. The whole carriage, within and without, is the workmanship of some of the first artists in Europe. It is an elegant crane neck, contrived to run very smoothly on account of the apparatus:—it is lined with blue velvet and painted in the most masterly style. On one door appear sundry diseased persons offering incense to a statue of *Æsculapius*. On the front pannel, *Æsculapius* introduces the sick votaries to the blooming goddess of Health. On the other door he leads them onward, presenting them to the goddesses of Joy and Pleasure; and on the back pannel, a beautiful figure of victory is seen crowning Apollo the god of physic! and the father of *Æsculapius*, after he had slain the serpent Python—the devourer of the human race. On the side pannels are grouped the emblems of the sciences under drapery of purple and gold, with wreaths or garlands of flowers most exquisitely coloured from nature, among which are introduced medallions with the family arms, crest, &c. —The paintings, the japaning, and the gildings are so completely done with the high transparent French varnish, and so highly polished as to give to the whole the appearance of the most brilliant plate glass.

Thus, have I had the honour of exhibiting to my courteous and intelligent reader, a general yet very inadequate sketch of my medico-electrical apparatus—to complete which several thousand pounds have been expended, and still many more thousands in acquiring the full knowledge of its application in the prevention and cure of diseases. After what hath been said it may be unnecessary to mention that the most precious treasures of nature and of art have contributed to its formation and embellishment, even Mr. Cox's stupendous Museum itself—very largely—and I flatter myself that it will be found to do honour to this learned age, and to that Queen of Islands upon which I have the happiness to live:—in one word, to complete this astonishing assemblage of healing influences, and to give it the pre-eminence it has acquired over every thing of the kind that ever appeared\*, or perhaps ever was

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\* Most of the electrical apparatus which I have seen in the world, when compared with this, are mean, awkward, and contemptible; but at the same time good enough for the childish, nonsensical tricks that are generally played with them: especially in the public lectures or exhibitions of electrical experiments: on the contrary, the apparatus which I have had the honour of constructing, daily proves itself worthy of ranking among the most valuable of all the acquisitions, which in ancient or in modern times have enriched medicine, or dignified the healing art!—



thought of, the four quarters of the globe have been ransacked, and the four elements themselves, air, earth, fire and water have been courted so as seemingly to blend or even alter the immutability of their respective natures—living imprisoned, jaring and reluctant,—or dying in tortures on a human rack—acquiring new powers, or assuming new natures in the mighty—the tremendous conflicts!—thus subjecting as it were, NATURE herself—to Man!

In describing the apparatus in the apartment, No. III, (sacred to harmony and contemplation—religious and philosophical) I mentioned a very large Bible being placed on a pedestal at the top of the room. Agreeable to what I then promised I will conclude the book, with mentioning the purpose for which the Bible is here placed. It is for one of the most useful—most decent—and most cordial of all purposes;—namely, for family worship!—As my whole time, as well as the time of each individual in my family is devoted entirely to business, we go to bed at as early an hour as possible, and we are called up every morning of the year at five o'clock, by a bell, which is rung by the watchman, who is stationed at the door. By half past five the whole family is assembled in this apartment, where a *selected* chapter of the Old Testament and *another* of the New is read, after that a solemn hymn, a psalm, a voluntary, or *selected* piece of sacred music is breathed from the organ, and I conclude the delightful exercise with reciting THE CHRISTIAN'S UNIVERSAL PRAYER, which is only a paraphrase on the prayer that was dictated and recommended to us by our Saviour Jesus Christ:—in which, the elevation of the mind,—brotherly love, universal benevolence, charity and forbearance, and an humble yet cordial dependance on God, seem to be the principal duties and dispositions which our Lord means to inculcate; and the beautiful simplicity of the words is truly admirable. My family is composed of members of the three great churches of England, Scotland, and Rome; but as we are all persuaded that we are creatures of the very same species, descended from the same Great Parent, and all have the same desires, namely, happiness *here* and *HEREAFTER*, we join together with perfect harmony and unanimity in praising the Sovereign God of the universe! in expanding and illuminating our souls by viewing his wisdom, power, and goodness in the natural and moral worlds;—in endearing each to one another, and to the whole world, and in attuning our minds by these sublime exercises, to the chearful and conscientious discharge of the various duties and avocations of the ensuing day.

Too many persons now a days, ridicule the notion of praying at all. They say, that either God does not regard



the prayers of mortals, or if he attends at all to the *particular* affairs of this world, or to the circumstances of individuals, he knows best what is most proper upon every occasion, and will bestow upon his creatures, such good things as he pleases, without being asked. To these things I will not presume to answer. I hope however, that millions of rational beings have felt, and that while this world endures, millions will continue to feel it their highest pleasure and privilege, as well as their duty, daily and habitually to address their God in prayer;—those especially who have the happiness to do it through the all-prevailing and all-blessing medium—Jesus Christ—the Son of God—and the Saviour of the world!—For my own part, I am perfectly convinced, that prayer is of the greatest benefit to human Beings, *whether God hears them or not*. Because it is impossible for us to accustom ourselves to deplore our imperfections, weaknesses, and sins—to humble and purify ourselves as in the more immediate presence of God!—to enlarge and elevate our minds with exalted apprehensions of his supreme Goodness, Omnipotence, and transcendent Glory!—it is impossible, I say, for us to accustom ourselves earnestly to desire and to pray for humility, meekness, benevolence, wisdom—or even for temporal prosperity, without being bettered in our dispositions, harmonized in our mind, and influenced in all our conduct, by the reiteration of such impressions and desires; and we must be led, even insensibly as it were, to take such human steps as are necessary, and most likely to procure them—even by our own prudence, moderation, and industry. On such grounds as these, therefore, I hold prayer to be at once our duty and our interest; and I defy the whole world of deists, infidels, and scoffers to disprove the force and justice of the above remarks.

While it is universally acknowledged, that nothing is more destructive of health than wrath, pride, anger, and all the inordinate passions of the mind, it is also generally allowed, that nothing contributes more to the preservation or recovery of good health, than peace and complacency of body and of mind. The soul of man must have a rest and support; and that support—that rest which it incessantly pants after, cannot be found in any thing mundane or temporal. Now tho' that sweet and sacred rest which I have just alluded to,—that divine and cordial tranquillity which the rational soul pursues with such avidity through life,—lies far—far beyond our horizon; yet, as it may be seen, and tasted as it were, in religious exercises, and in enlarged views of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Deity! I conceive that it is my duty, from medical as well as from moral motives, to present the public with the following



ing piece of devotion, which I composed several years ago, with a view of impressing more strongly the beauty and importance of our Lord's Prayer on my own mind, and on the mind of each individual under my own roof. It is that which I use every morning in family worship,—and every evening in my own closet. I hope that some comforts and advantages may flow from it even in public worship, as well as in private meditation. It is calculated for the more ignorant and thoughtless part of the world—who are wont to run over the original prayer, without attending to its beauties and importance; but I trust that this paraphrase will be found calculated to expand the ideas, inflame the devotion, and to let out a more copious and a more acceptable flow of the good and charitable affections of the heart of the liberal and more enlightened Christian, as well as to arrest and fix the attention of the mere lip-worshipper: for, regardless of the churches of England, Scotland, or Rome,—regardless of every other church, without exception, in the world, and of all the little pitiful sects which dissent from them\*, I have endeavoured

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\* At this my courteous reader will smile, and perhaps be desirous to know what religion I am of. For the satisfaction of such, I must tell them, that I am most inclined to be a Quaker, because they live quietly, and do not fight. But in fact, I am neither Quaker, Mahometan, nor Jew. I am shocked at the more than brutal stupidity of the atheist (if such there are); and I feel too sensibly the need of a Saviour, and the beauty and simplicity of his precepts, to reject the doctrine of Christ. Could I find a Church without a pale, founded on universal toleration, love, and liberality;—purged of parade, darkness, grimace, pride, priestcraft, and persecution;—permitting each individual to worship God peaceably in his own way, and according to his own conscience, while he happily enjoyed every privilege and immunity in common with those about him,——I would declare myself a member. True policy and genuine religion, are like their objects! confined to no sect, form of worship, or country: and they will at length be found to be diametrically opposite to darkness, mysterious ceremony, and compulsion of every kind; they should be permitted to descend, and to spread sweetly and silently, like the dew and the light of Heaven, refreshing, cheering, and nourishing every thing on the face of the earth;—while severity, mystery, restrictions, and persecution, like frost and darkness, chill and intimidate every latent principle of attachment, goodness and elevation—blasting like the lightening,—rooting out, and sweeping away like the tempest, every thing within their baleful reach.



to adapt this prayer, like the divine original! to the humble, good, and pious heart OF EVERY DENOMINATION on the face of the whole earth—wishing that it may give new wings and ardour to the soul in its intellectual progress, till every faculty and disposition, enlarging and refining by its far extended views, and celestial intercourses! it melts at last and flows out in benevolence towards the whole human species, and in love and admiration of the great eternal Creator and Preserver of the universe!

After all, it cannot be supposed that parade, mysterious ceremonies, or set forms and arrangements of words, are particularly regarded by THAT BEING who sees and searches the heart; it seems therefore that the true discipline, enlargement, and purification of the mind; or in other words, that the delightful elevation of true devotion,—the sweet enthusiasm of rational religion,—our acceptance with God---or our chance of eternal salvation---depends not upon praying

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reach. Indeed, to confess the truth, I have myself experienced, that it is of little moment where, or among whom we worship; or whether we sit, stand, or kneel. Often, alas! have I found my affections cold, and my mind absent when kneeling; and sometimes in walking my soul has melted, and I have been present as it were with God;—in standing, as some churches prescribe, I have made no advances in godliness, and in laying my soul towards the Deity, hath been transported with admiration, gratitude and love. In a Synagogue my mind has been composed with reverential awe, or inflamed with holy rapture; and in my mother Kirk, my devotion has often been very languid. In the Greek Church, and in the Church of Rome, my heart hath been touched—my soul rapt!—and all its fine feelings called forth—and in the Church of England I have yawned at the most solemn, and most important parts of the service: so that on the whole, I find, that it is not in what we profess—the church we attend—nor in the posture and ceremonies we observe, that true devotion and acceptable religion consist.—No. It is in the frame of our mind towards the Deity, and towards our fellow creatures. If that be meek and lowly—if that be pure and humble—if that be grateful and affectionate—if that goes forth in praise and admiration, ardent and enlightened to God!—and in peace, benevolence and kind actions towards the whole universe!--all--all is well!--we are of the true religion--we are of the Universal Catholic Church--we are among the children of God!--and the heaven which we find already begun in our hearts on earth, we shall enjoy, eternally improving, in every future state of existence!—

and



and preaching—upon parade, grimace, fastings, and abstaining thanklessly, reluctantly, and unnaturally, from temperate and natural indulgences;—but that they must spring from habituating ourselves to thankfulness and moderation in enjoying—to regularity and contentment, in our duties and situations—to the study of wisdom—and the practice of every human—and of every Christian virtue! and let me conclude the whole, by asserting, from the *full*—*decided*—*and most cordial conviction* of my own mind, that peace, honour, and happiness, temporal and eternal, are most likely to be obtained by a proper attention to the above—by enlarged and minute philosophical views of the formation, connections, beauty, harmony and design of EVERY THING in the natural, and in the moral world;—by viewing too, on the largest scale, and in the most striking lights, the stupendously simple, harmonious, and eternally fixed laws, which animate, connect, and regulate the whole, from the minutest insect or particle of matter,—to the hugest worlds, and brightest intelligences!—worthily contemplating, humbly emulating, and with reverence, love, and admiration soaring towards the all-creating and all-sustaining BEING!—EVEN THAT BEING!!!—infinitely perfect!—supremely glorious!—and supremely good!—whose due praises no words can express—and whose adorable attributes—the most exalted ideas of archangels cannot sufficiently comprehend!—

## T H E

## CHRISTIAN'S UNIVERSAL PRAYER\*.

“Prayer is the supreme—the great Mother Duty: all other Duties and Virtues are its Progeny;—are brought forth, nursed, nourished, and sustained by it. Devotion is the sole Asylum of Human Frailty, and sole Support of Heavenly Perfection: it is the golden Chain of Union between HEAVEN and EARTH—brightening our prospects, and keeping open the blessed communication.”

DR. YOUNG.

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\* The first idea of writing this prayer was suggested by hearing one evening the celebrated Mr. FISCHER play on the Hautboy, with inimitable sweetness, *his long-winded* variations on some fine old tunes. I was desirous to know what effect that would have when extended to literary composition—I made the experiment as soon as I got home, on the Lord's Prayer, and wrote the following in bed, before morning.



*After this manner therefore pray ye:* MATT. vi. 9.

OUR FATHER—our good and gracious Father!—thou permittest, nay teachest us, to address thee by that affectionate—that endearing appellation.—How great the privilege!—How comfortable the condescension!—With humble confidence, therefore, and with cordial affection, we look up to Thee, and grasping, with the arms of kindness and compassion, not only our kindred and our kind, but the whole Universe, we address thee jointly and in their behalf, not as MINE only, but, as thou hast taught us, as OUR Father—WHICH ART IN HEAVEN! who art necessarily, and eternally, existing in Heaven,—in regions of purity—of peaceful serenity,—of intellectual light, and of universal love!—Are we, then, THY Children—the Children of so great a Father!—Descended from thee, are we too to exist eternally?—How sublime!—how animating the idea!—Enlarging therefore and enobling our minds with the contemplation of thine infinite wisdom, power, and goodness which is so visible in all thy works; and humbly imitating thy glorious perfections, teach us, O Heavenly Father, to think—to speak—and to act as becomes the Offspring of so high a Parent;—and, whilst in our minority, unable as yet to enjoy, and unworthy to possess the Inheritance we may hereafter through thy mercy attain,—O grant, that cheerfully submitting to every necessary discipline,—and anxiously cultivating every divine disposition, we may clearly discern, and steadily pursue those paths which may lead us finally home to Thee, Our Father who art in Heaven!—HALLOWED BE THY NAME,—thy great and holy Name! Ever, and by all, be it mentioned with humble, and with hallowed lips; and by whatever appellation or designation,—by whatever figure or form, we conceive of thee, or presume to express thy nature or thy name, still be thou hallowed—still be our minds impressed with awful reverence, and our souls with admiring love.—We, therefore with prostrate hearts, but with pure and elevated affections bend at the throne of Grace, before thee Our Father who art in Heaven and on Earth supreme!—praying—that THY KINGDOM COME—thy blessed Kingdom of universal charity, purity, holiness, and boundless love;—we humbly, yet ardently pray that it may come among us,—that the intellectual light of thy spiritual Kingdom may illuminate every mind, and in truth and simplicity be established in every heart:—innocence, alas! is not there to support it, but O stretch forth thy merciful



merciful arm; cleanse us from sin; and build it on humility, sincerity, and love:—and when established—Oh! let not the indolence or depravity of our nature, nor the wild gusts of wayward passions, disturb the intellectual harmony, obscure the celestial light, or subvert the divine oeconomy of thy heavenly Kingdom.—But, if the full tide of Passions and Corruptions should in our hearts prevent that all-blest establishment—change, graciously vouchsafe to change,—O thou great Ocean of goodness and mercy!—the dark and polluted streams into ardent torrents of contrition, that our Souls, through time and in eternity, may be expanded, elevated, illuminated and poured forth, with thankfulness and delight towards Thee—the great—the inexhaustible Fountain—For this happy purpose—**THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH, AS IT IS IN HEAVEN,**—thy blessed will, thy righteous laws, which thou hast been pleased to write in every heart, in such characters, as even the blackness of sin, nor the futility of fashion, cannot wholly obliterate;—thy blessed will, which in the divine purity and simplicity of its native light, shines forth graciously revealed in the Gospel of Peace, O may it more universally be done on Earth, even with those pure and elevated affections, with which it is done in Heaven.—For that purpose, O thou Eternal Source of all things! be pleased to shine more and more on thy Word and Will:—and may the Divine Light be so powerfully reflected on every mind, that we may thereby be led into the path of Peace; and may the ineffable blessedness of those who do thy will on earth, be loudly proclaimed, and powerfully transfused from heart to heart;—’till the holy ardour, becoming universal, transform human into divine:—till mortals, doing thy will on earth, be charmed with the supreme **BEAUTY OF HOLINESS**, and, cultivating more and more the delightful intercourse, feel the transcendent blessedness of raising their minds toward thee in contemplating the wondrous excellence of all thy works, of cleaving to Thee, the Rock of Ages,—the centre of all perfection—the source of all good!—and in doing thy Will on Earth, as it is done in Heaven.—**GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD,**—day by day, O most bounteous Being!—this day, O liberal Father, do we beseech thee to bestow upon us—such a portion of the Bread of Life, as may nourish up our Souls to the enjoyment of an eternal existence:—and we likewise look up to Thee, for the bread thou hast made necessary for the comfort and nourishment of our frail bodies.—We see,

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\* See the notes at the end of this prayer.



daily, the uncertainty, and unexpected vicissitudes of all things sublunary; and we are convinced that it is our duty, and our interest—to wait on thee, praying that thou would'st continue to open thy liberal Hand,—to feed us with convenient food,——AND FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, AS WE FORGIVE THEM THAT TRESPASS AGAINST US.—We presume not, O Heavenly Father, we presume not to solicit THEE to pardon our offences, unless we, from our hearts, first forgive ALL those who have any way offended us:—for we cannot expect that Thou, the Omniscient God,—the purest and most equitable of all Beings,—wilt pardon our constant and highly aggravated offences against Thee, our Maker and best Benefactor; when we, sinful creatures, dependent on Thee, and on each other, will not freely forgive those who accidentally, or even wilfully have done us wrong:—fill us therefore with meekness, charity, and brotherly love: and shed abroad in our hearts, a spirit of gentleness,—of forbearance—of courtesy, and of universal benevolence;—teaching us, not only truly to forgive, but sincerely to pray for—ALL those who have injured, “persecuted, or despitefully used us:”—Then, O merciful Father! then shall we look up to Thee, praying with humble confidence, and with cordial assurance, that THOU wilt forgive OUR trespasses, as WE heartily have forgiven ALL those who have trespassed against us.——AND LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION, BUT DELIVER US FROM EVIL,—guide and defend us, O most gracious Father!--suffer us not to be led into Temptation; but keep us perpetually under the happy influences of thy holy Spirit: the frailty and depravity of our nature, the deceitfulness of our hearts, and the importunate solicitations of our passions, will lead us powerfully and frequently into Temptation;——the sinfulness of the World, and the mighty influence of Fashion and of HABIT, will entangle us therein;—but Thou, O Father omnipotent! defend us by Thine Almighty Power--restrain us by thy saving Grace--and deliver us from evil!--from those evils--those temptations--and those sins--that most commonly, most strongly, and most easily beset us.--In our own strength we are very weak;--in our own greatest security utterly defenceless;--draw us therefore, Almighty Jehovah! Oh draw us, as it were, “with the silken cords of thy love,” from our own selves--unto Thee;--from the sinful vanity of self-sufficiency--into the compassionate arms of thy mercy;--there to be subdued from the bondage of self-dependance;--there to be purified and fashioned after Thy glorious Image:--and, O may divine impressions, like Thyself,



Thyself, be permanent ;---O cloath us with humility,---  
 gird us with constant watchfulness, bless us with the means  
 of Grace, animate us with the hopes of Glory,---and from  
 hearts thus flowing with benevolence to men, and burning  
 with admiration, gratitude and love towards Thee, may  
 the sweet incense of the unfeigned ardent devotion of  
 every liberal and enlightened mind, rise pure and ac-  
 ceptable to Thine eternal Throne!---Thus shall we  
 not be led into Temptation :---thus shall we be delivered  
 from all eventual evil ;---thus shall we rejoice ;---thus shall  
 we exult---in Thee Jehovah---Jesus---the mighty Lord---the  
 Light of Light---the Prince of Peace---the eternal Father !  
 ---FOR THINE IS THE KINGDOM, AND THE POWER,  
 AND THE GLORY,---thine the universal---and the eternal  
 Kingdom!---thine the power omnipotent and uncontroll-  
 able ;---thine the absolute, and supreme sovereignty of the  
 UNIVERSE thou hast formed, and dost support!---and to  
 Thee SOLELY, and ultimately, shall redound ineffable and  
 transcendent Glory!---Knowing, most merciful God ! that  
 Thou can'st,---we faithfully and cordially trust that Thou  
 wilt---hear and answer these Prayers and Petitions, by  
 Thee with wisdom and condescension taught,---and by  
 us with humble thankfulness adopted.---To Thee, therefore,  
 our Father who art in Heaven!---to Thee, mysterious  
 Three in Unity,---to Thee, the self-existing incomprehen-  
 sible, and SUPREME FIRST CAUSE---be ascribed by all Things  
 animate and inanimate---by all Agents, Principles, and  
 Influences---by all Systems and Worlds, visible and invi-  
 sible---by all ranks and orders of Beings and Intelli-  
 gences,---from the central point of the universe---to  
 every point on the boundless---the inconceivable circumfe-  
 rence!---even from the greatest---from the highest Thrones in  
 the highest Heaven!---from the purest,---hugest--most resplen-  
 dent---and most PERFECT ORB, PLACED ON THE  
 HIGHEST PINNACLE OF THE UNIVERSE! BY THE  
 UTMOST STRETCH OF OMNIPOTENCE! to the  
 meanest and minutest Being, insect and atom existing in each  
 and in the whole, from the greatest and highest, down to things  
 on the last scale, and in the lowest depths of Creation;---even  
 to the particles of matter indivisible!---to THEE, the great  
 Alpha and Omega---the first and the last---the beginning  
 and support---the end and the essence of all Things,---to  
 whose Eye, ever open ! the sun appears dim---or, rather,  
 of whose Glory every planet and sun in the universe are  
 but each a ray---each an emanation :---before whose Eye !  
 millions of ages pass in eternal revolution, as do the unre-  
 garded minutes before the dim and wavering eyes of mor-  
 tals ;---to whose Eye!---to whose all-seeing Eye ! the whole  
 Universe



Universe appears but as a point, seeing from Eternity to Eternity, the past, the present, and the future;---who by unalterable laws at the creation didst ordain the revolutions and motions of every being and planet, and of every particle of matter; and who art perfectly acquainted with the capacity, and with every sentiment of every mind existing in the great circle of thy Universe,---to Thee! therefore, ALONE THOU GREAT ETERNAL SOUL OF THE SOULS of the millions of myriads of worlds, of systems, and of Beings, subject each perhaps to different, but each to unerring---each to harmonious laws;---and which occupying the immensity---the infinity of space, compose the stupendous aggregate of the Universe!---to Thee!---to THEE ALONE! ---O T R E M E N D O U S G O D!!!--- be eternally ascribed all adoration, all might, majesty, dominion, thanksgiving, praise and Hallelujahs, even--- FOR EVER AND EVER, AMEN!

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N. B. On publishing this prayer, in order to give as little offence to the world as possible, and to please as many of the little bitter persecuting churches and sects as I can, I have used some phrases, and expressions, which are not very philosophical, and what is still worse, which I do not very well understand.

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\* \* See the petition, "GIVE US THIS Day, &c." page 211. ---I have often thought that it was repugnant to the merciful goodness, &c. of the Supreme Being, that any human being should be doomed to eternal damnation or misery. May it not be possible that those of dark, stubborn, and deformed minds,---who through misfortune or folly, have neglected the discipline and cultivation of the heart and intellectual faculties,---or who through perverseness, selfishness, or a certain diabolicalness of mind and dispositions,---delight, and obstinately persist in dishonouring the Deity, and in tormenting society, especially those about them; is it not possible, I say, instead of damning to eternity those poor wretches, who by such mental darkness and bitter dispositions are sufficiently damned or tormented here,---that immediately after this life, their soul and body may both be extinguished for ever?---like as in the vegetable world (for there is a great analogy between the structure, formation, and functions of all animal and vegetable bodies) some buds and flowers not sufficiently full of the mild and sweet radical moisture, nor properly susceptible of the genial and nourishing influence of the sun, are blasted as it were, and drop off---equally incapable of benefitting or giving pleasure



pleasure in the universe, and of springing up at the return of the genial season, into verdant leaves, beautiful flowers, or delicious fruits!—the vital principle—the prolific germ—having degenerated and perished in its first stage of existence.—Who knows, then, but that those human souls, which through certain principles or imperfections in their original formation or constitution, especially when suffered still farther to sour and degenerate for want of the proper and necessary discipline and cultivation in this world,—who knows, I say, but that such souls as do not in this life arrive at—or attain to A CERTAIN SIZE, OR POINT, OR DEGREE OF GOODNESS, intelligence, sweetness, and elevation,—shall wither, perish, and drop off like a blasted blossom, or untimely fruit,—for ever and ever.—And, to pursue the allegory,—as there are millions of verdant—beauteous—prolific, and even luxuriant plants, &c. which flourish in wild, uncultivated, and seemingly barren soils—In like manner there are millions of bright and brilliant souls, filled, and overflowing with goodness, love, and universal benevolence,—and highly illuminated with celestial—with divine light!—among nations called savage\*, in a state of nature—unshackled by systems—unperverted by art. But who, as I said before in another place, shall amply obtain under the œconomy and emanations of glory in future states of existence, whatever hath been withheld from their terrestrial degrees of perfection. To conclude, is it not probable from these considerations—is it not more honourable to the Supreme Being! to suppose—that after this first state of trial or discipline, souls of a dwarfish growth—those of a MULISH or monstrous nature,—and those who have not attained to A CERTAIN SIZE, or to A CERTAIN POINT OR DEGREE OF GOODNESS, INTELLIGENCE, SWEETNESS, AND ELEVATION! shall neither vegetate nor flourish when this husk—this outward covering—this vile—mortal—perishable body drops off;—(this is what I understand by the resurrection)---nor that they shall be sent into eternal torment; BUT THAT (perhaps after a certain full and striking view of the horror and deformity of sin, and of the beauty of virtue and benevolence) they shall either be removed and received into happiness and glory—or, UTTERLY EXTINGUISHED, AND ANNIHILATED FOR EVER.

\* Here I am reminded of a striking instance of this native benevolence to men, and piety towards the “unknown”—the Supreme God! in a young untutored Russian, whom I had the happiness to meet with some years ago, when on my travels through the northern parts of Europe.

I was



I was going to the Gulf of Finland, down the majestic river which flows through Petersburg to Cronstadt. After a few hours, this young Russian, or Tartar peasant, (who sat next me, for so so he appeared to be by his dress, for he could not speak a word of any language that I was acquainted with) opened a bag and took from thence some provisions, which he very kindly and liberally pressed upon ALL that were in the boat.

Not knowing what occasion he himself might have for them, I declined partaking with him, till by repeated refusals I found he was mortified to the extremest degree, because we had in dumb show been particularly attentive to each other from our first setting out: he, indeed, was at last so much affected that the big tears rolled from his bright and intelligent eyes.—While I was eating very heartily of his little provision, a brutish fellow who sat opposite to us, a commander of an English ship, observed to me, after a beerish belch, that the young Russ had got them out of some nobleman's kitchen. When we arrived at Cronstadt, I took the young man with me to the inn I was to lodge at, and we slept in a two-bedded room. In the morning as soon as it was light, he got out of bed, and had the politeness to put on his cloaths without making even a shadow of noise, after he had looked and listened to find whether I was asleep, ---and imagining that I was so, he kneeled down by the window next his bed, and appeared to be very intense indeed---in devotion!—He moved his lips,---beat his breast very much,---and bowed;—and at length, he bowed down to the ground, and beat the floor repeatedly with his forehead.—his devotions being finished, finding that I stirred, and was awake, he came smiling to my bedside, and kissed my hand as he had done the night before, with the most obliging and most affectionate cordiality and kindness.-----I never in my life was more deeply affected with an agony of delight;—and I parted with the *savage* angel with the most poignant regret. Does my reader suppose that the *civilized and enlightened* English captain was infinitely more amiable in the eyes of men?—infinitely more worthy or precious in the sight of angels—or of God!—



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# A P P E N D I X.

## C O N T A I N I N G

A Short Description of the Composition, Preparation and Properties of the Three Great Medicines, which for the universal Benefit of Mankind, as well as for my own Honour and Emolument, are now sold in almost every City and great Town in the World; -- being perhaps the first advertised Medicines that Sovereign Princes, and crowned Heads! were ever advised or permitted to take.

### I. E L E C T R I C A L Æ T H E R !

OR, AN AGGREGATE COMPOUND OF THE MOST ACTIVE FACULTIES OF THE MATERIAL SOUL OF THE UNIVERSE!

THIS admirable Composition is one of the purest and most subtil essences in nature. It is a combination, or concentration of all her elementary powers, and vivifying influences: being an essence extracted by air, magnetism, and the electrical or celestial fire, from the richest oriental aromatics, &c. with the balmiest and most active æther. A few of the richest, mildest, and most cordial roots, barks, seeds, flowers, fruits, gums and balsams, which flow into this great metropolis from the four quarters of the globe, especially those from Asia, and the choicest of the British simples, are under my own immediate inspection selected, properly prepared, and put into massy glass vessels, and upon them is poured a due quantity of the finest ætherial spirit. They are then placed in one of the great metallic globes on the dome of the electrical Temple of Health, in the great Apollo apartment, to be acted upon by the celestial fire, &c. and lastly, the essence is purified by filtration upon a new principle, which prevents all possibility of the finest and most volatile parts evaporating.

The globes are entirely lined with metal in the in--as well as on the outside. They are four in number, each containing full thirty-six gallons. The glass vessels too, are covered  
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with metal, inclosed in curious magnetic cases, and their stoppers are pierced with tubes and thick metal rods, which end in a multitude of points, from which streams of the electrical fire, &c.---are continually pouring into the æther and aromatics, in luminous and most glorious streams.

The immense quantity of this vivifying restorative fire, &c. which is accumulated in the Temple, flows thus into the medicine through the rods and tubes above-mentioned, and even it, and the magnetic effluvium through the outside of the glasses, &c. to the substances contained in them: for each of the four great globes becomes a genial, *cool* oven, glowing with the plentitude of these salutary and harmonious influences.

By this curious and most wonderful process, like every operation which I perform on the bodies of my patients, with this, or with any other part of my astonishing and tremendous apparatus, (which, altogether, occupies ten rooms) I have it in absolute command and subjection, acting arbitrarily or at pleasure on the medicines,---on my patients---or on any part of their body or limbs particularly affected, in any quantity, or with any degree of power, according to the nature of the substances, or as the various constitutions, &c.---of my patients require: in short, the whole of the apparatus employed in making the three Great Medicines mentioned in this Appendix, if solid metal, would weigh considerably above a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. After the above account of the composition and preparation of the electrical æther, it would be quite unnecessary for me to dwell on its manifold and surprizing virtues. Philosophers, physicians and chemists must plainly see, that by the above means, a rich, yet *SIMPLE* *homogeneous*, and *VIVIFYING QUINTESSENCE* must be produced,---an utter enemy to diseases and corruption,---and a cordial peace maker in all strife and discord in the human body! These facts must be too obvious to *every* person of even a very common understanding, to require commenting upon. I shall just say that for preventing every species of infection, and for curing all low, nervous, lingering and putrid diseases, nothing on earth can equal this most noble quintessence which I chuse to call, simply,---*electrical æther*; and as it is much easier and wiser to prevent diseases, than to cure them, I shall point out, very briefly, its uses in the first place, as a preventive.

First, then, all persons who frequent public places, and who regard their health, ought never to be without a vial of the electrical æther, even in their pocket---those especially who are subject to catch colds and dangerous disorders,---or who have weakness and oppressions at their breast and stomach,---or a nervous system irritable and relaxed.



It is well known, by every person who knows any thing at all of medicine or philosophy, that the air of any place after it has been breathed, and charged with the perspiration, &c. of even the cleanest, soundest and healthiest persons,—becomes not only altogether unfit for respiration, but likewise absolutely poisonous. But how much more dangerous and unwholesome must it be, to draw into our lungs, perhaps for several hours together, the foul and putrid exhalations which reek from dirty bodies and garments—secret fores—and corrupted lungs!—I am not at all surprized at the severe diseases and sudden deaths which happen among both young and old. No; but I am astonished that MANY MORE do not happen; and that so many rational beings should not submit to the drudgery and danger, not to mention the expence, of attending crouded—nonsensical—public places. But as it is in vain to oppose the tyrannic force of fashion, or to shake off the mighty influence of HABIT, which, with absolute sway govern every thing that hath the breath of life, I would advise every prudent person before they go into such places to fortify their body, and harmonize their mind, with taking a tea spoonful of the electrical æther on sugar, or in any thing they like best—and even to smell now and then to it in such places when they suspect danger, or when they find themselves languid or oppressed.—By these precautions, hundreds of the nobility and gentry in Europe, experience daily from it the happiest effects; and when they return home faint, relaxed and exhausted, from over heated rooms, public or private; from enervating indulgencies, too, or from violent agitations of body and of mind—they are presently refreshed, recruited, composed, and invigorated by smelling to the electrical æther for a few minutes, by taking a tea spoonful or two of it, (OR RATHER, of the nervous ætherial balsam) in a glass of brandy,—of wine,—or of cold water:—or even by pouring a little of the electrical æther into a basin or quart mug half filled with hot water, and breathing over it for a few minutes. By these means, under God! sweet, sound, and refreshing sleep, and mental tranquillity, are with certainty procured,—and all possibility of disease or decay, effectually warded off:—and these happy effects are rendered still more certain, kind, and lasting, if the persons will wash or bathe their face, neck, hands, feet, and private parts—ESPECIALLY THE LATTER, with pure COLD water—or with milk and water—about blood warm. This simple and delightful affair of bathing the private parts every night and morning, summer and winter, in sickness and in health, in cold milk or water—is of more importance to the bodily health of men and WOMEN, than any thing I have or can mention or inculcate



in this book. If THIS PRACTICE and temperance were invariably observed from our birth, physicians would be almost as unnecessary in the world, as soldiers; and as are such codes of laws and discipline, in church and in state as they are at present ADMINISTERED in almost every nation on earth,—which are in general dark, unreasonableness, unjust and diabolical, and extremely contradictory to the spirit, and advancement of true religion, sound policy and the Healing Art, however agreeable to the letter of the law, the canons of the church, or the practice of the Royal College of Physicians. Millions of the human species have felt too sensibly the truth of this assertion.—O Law! O Physic! O Divinity! when—when will ye undergo a necessary ordeal—a thorough, a rational reformation!—As to WARS—I will not mention them; for my whole frame quivers with horror even at the thought of them.—Carnage!—poverty!—devastation!—horrible apprehensions!—and for what? But I beg pardon for making this digression; I beg pardon, I mean, of their Worships and High Mightinesses, the CLERGY!!! the MEN OF WAR!! the LAWYERS! and the physicians, and I will now return to finish the descriptive sketch of the nature and properties of my electrical æther.

In the course of the last winter I had frequent opportunities of observing the good effects of this essence, and of the nervous ætherial balsam, upon many Ladies and Gentlemen who were uncommonly susceptible of the evils which arise from the cold rawness and fogs of this variable climate; occasioning rheumatic complaints in the joints, and still more particularly in the head and face, with swellings of the cheek and gums, sore throats, and tickling defluxions on the breast and lungs. By the use of these two medicines, and by keeping the body open with the Imperial Pills, these complaints which formerly had confined them almost constantly to the house were happily prevented, and in others who were seized as usual, the cough, soreness of the breast, fevers and inquietudes were speedily carried off by the gentle and moderate use of these precious, and most friendly medicines.

But the electrical æther is more especially necessary for those who attend courts of justice, public meetings, sick persons, and those places where hundreds of common people are crammed up in the galleries,—&c. Nothing in nature is or can be equal to the electrical æther, the nervous ætherial balsam, and the cool open air in curing all, even the very worst, and most confirmed species of low-nervous-putrid fevers; ulcerated and gangrenous sore throats; the small-pox,—mortifications, and the whole tribe of consumptive, dropical, and paralytic disorders. By only smelling to, or breathing over the æther, and taking now and then



then of it, or of the balsam—the patient always finds instant relief, and generally a perfect cure; while those about him, or in the house, are effectually secured from that dangerous malignancy which often sweeps off whole families into one common and untimely grave.

As the effects, or rather the medicines themselves, fly in a moment with the swiftness of light from the sun—over the whole system, no other cordial whatever in nature has been found so instantaneously and so lastingly to recruit the strength and spirits after great fatigue, or violent exertions of body or of mind. They refresh, brace, compose, comfort, and literally speaking, ILLUMINATE, all the bodily,—and thro' them—all the mental faculties; in short, in all severe illnesses, in sinkings, and in faintings in consequence of severe excruciating pain, profuse evacuations of blood, &c. and draining weaknesses of every kind, or from whatever causes proceeding, these medicines (especially the nervous ætherial balsam) are ALWAYS found to produce the most astonishing good effects, and these too, are manifested to the patient, and to every one present, even the first minute they are used. For a more particular account of the electrical æther, and the various and best modes of using it, see the printed directions given with each vial.

## II. NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM!

Or, The restorative Ætherial Oil, for decayed and worn-out Constitutions.

**I**F the reader can conceive of the richest—purest—and most strengthening parts of all the cordial and nourishing things he is acquainted with in nature—being extracted, purified, exalted, harmonized and concentrated into a small compass,—he may also conceive of the nature and properties of this precious balsam.

The Peruvian bark, cinnamon, saffron, castor, lavender, sage, rosemary, red-rose-buds, ambergris, myrrh, amber, and benjamin;—the balsams of Tolu and Gilead,---and various other balmy bracers, and fragrant aromatic strengtheners are selected with my own hands, and prepared under my own eye: a pure ætherial essence, combined with a certain portion of the richest and most genuine wine, is then poured upon the ingredients, and being properly mixed and secured, they are placed to macerate and digest, like the electrical æther, under the united influences of dephlogisticated or vivifying air, æther, magnetism and electricity, in



one of the four great globes which compose the tremendous pyramid on the dome of the Temple of Health! in the great Apollo Chamber.

From the present general stile of living---from the luxury, folly, dissipation, and enervating indulgences of persons, perhaps of every rank, the disorders which now a days prevail, and which harass and wear out human life, are such as proceed either from condensed fluids, morbid humours, and heterogeneous viscidities in the blood or lymph;—or, from irritation, relaxation and debility of the solids and nervous system. The former however complicated,—however various in their appearances, are very justly attributed to venereal, scorbutic, and gouty humours—and the latter are promiscuously and not improperly termed nervous; they arise chiefly from enervating indulgencies, luxurious and artificial living, and are often so distressing and oppressive to the miserable patient,—as to make riches and honours, and even life itself a burthen—a weary and heavy burthen, which they would gladly,—nay even sometimes—impiously and fatally venture to lay down.

In the former cases, namely, in viscidities and impurities of the blood and juices, from scorbutic, venereal, gouty and rheumatic humours, the Imperials Pills, by and bye to be described, will be found in general the safest and most certain antidote: and in the latter, viz. in all nervous, putrid, and debilitated habits, this nervous ætherial balsam is without exception the mildest and most effectual remedy that can be met with in the whole circle of nature!—for in all nervous complaints and weaknesses;—in all convulsions, epileptic, apoplectic and hysteric fits, in all obstructions and irregularities in the monthly periods of women, particularly at the two critical and most dangerous periods of commencement and final cessation, this Balsam, the Electrical Æther, or the Imperial Pills, are absolutely infallible in producing the happiest effects. For I will venture to say, that there is scarce a menstrual obstruction in the world—however complicated, or however confirmed, but what will be overcome and effectually removed by taking three tea spoonfuls of the *electrical æther* in a pint of cold water for three successive mornings, if the patient is plump and sanguine, but if, on the contrary, she is lean, cold and languid, she must take three tea spoonfuls of the NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM thrice every day in wine, spirits, or herb-tea, and continue it for only three days. In both cases, and under these opposite circumstances, with due attention to the above distinctions, a perfect cure will undoubtedly take place; especially if plenty of the medicines be rubbed on the loins and back-bone, and in the former case the application of cold  
water



water is made to THE PARTS, hands and feet, for hours daily,—and in the latter case warm wine or spirits and water—be applied daily in like manner.—In both, and in every case, running about in the open air is earnestly recommended.—But when the patient is too much weakened and reduced from the *opposite causes*,—namely, too copious and profuse a flow,—and great debility;—REST, *cool air*;—the application to the parts, and indeed to every part of the human body and limbs of cold milk and water, or red wine, and a course of the nervous ætherial balsam, with an infusion or tea of the Peruvian bark, red rose leaves, and a little nitre, with Bristol or Spa water—will build her up into a rock of snowy alabaster, studded with roses and streaked with celestial blue, making her a lovely and desirable companion!—a healthy and a happy mother!—But for farther particulars relative to these delicate and important matters, see my sheet of “Private medical advice to married Ladies and Gentlemen; to those especially who are not blessed with children”—to be had sealed up, ALONE at my House in the Adelphi, price only One Guinea.

N. B. In the above, such simple, natural, and effectual means for removing the causes of barrenness in both sexes as never were recommended, or even thought of before, in any age or nation,—are pointed out;—and such directions given, as will, if duly attended to, make man and wife sweeter—lovelier—and more DESIREABLE in the eyes of one another.

After what hath been already said, I need scarcely add, that in all scarlet, miliary, jail, bilious, nervous, putrid, spotted and malignant fevers—especially those of the East and West Indies, America, &c. these medicines are absolute and speedy specifics. A person armed and provided with these, and with the genuine powder of Dr. James, need not fear any inflammatory fever or any low, putrid, malignant, or bilious fever or complaint whatever; in any climate, season, or in any part of the terraqueous globe. These will be a most complete apothecary's shop, and reason, common sense, and the patient's own feelings—a *trio* of the safest and wisest physicians.

In every case, therefore, where the patient is low, faint, feeble or emaciated, from *certain virus*, a sharp poverty—or putrid dissolution of the blood and juices;—or from want of a due elastic tone of the solids—arising from a defect of the vital spirits—or of the balmy nervous fluid, this nervous ætherial balsam! has not its equal in nature;—and this I aver CONFIDENTLY, from very much, and very happy experience in actual practice, which in all things is the only infallible guide—the only incontrovertible evindence! Thou-  
sands



sands by it alone, have been snatched from the grave\*: and still many more thousands of the human species when languid and worn out with diseases, excesses, irregularities,

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\* As a proof of this, I have authority to mention the following very extraordinary case of a respectable and very amiable young lady, a Miss B. at Mr. Schroeder's Warehouse, (Robe and Habit-Maker to Her Majesty!) in Tavistock-Street, Covent Garden,—late Pritchard and Spilbury's.

About the beginning of last March, Miss B. was seized with a severe disorder which broke out on one side of her face, and spread to her eye, ear, neck and throat. It was taken, and properly attended to, from the very beginning; but nevertheless in two or three weeks it had spread over both sides of her face and neck, which with both her eyes and ears, it had swelled to a monstrous degree. The humour was so sharp and so excessively profuse, that day and night it would wet and run thro' twenty folds of cloths or handkerchiefs in one quarter of an hour, but notwithstanding that incredible discharge the swellings did not abate, and those under her ear, and about her throat, were as hard as a stone. The catastrophe of the scene being now at hand, and the young Lady herself, her affectionate Father, and her anxious friends, being alarmed and apprehensive of the most fatal consequences—the Medical Gentleman who attended her was dismissed, and I was called in. The chilly shivering coldness, which indeed had been a most unfavourable symptom from the beginning, increased, now, very fast.—The terrible humour began to fall inward, and to be absorbed into her blood, which it dissolved and broke down into a putrid watery gore; and on the Sunday morning I found her laying with scarce any pulse—cold, sleepy-like, complaining that she could not now swallow, and of a dead coldness in her limbs, on her left side particularly,—and a want of smell and all sense of feeling in one side of her nose. Her face, neck, eyes and ears were entirely covered over with a thick black crust or scab—like a complete mask,—she had been quite blind for near two days, and on examining her throat inwardly, I found the mortification there far advanced. From these symptoms and appearances, joined to what is called the rattles in her throat, which had now come on, and the putrid smell which notwithstanding every precaution, began to spread all over the house, every body was persuaded that the melancholy scene would be closed in a few hours; and I myself was apprehensive that the deadly sweep in the house might be very great; a gentleman, a few streets off, his wife, and some of their children and servants having been all swept into the

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grave



enormities and early imprudencies, have been suddenly built up into firm rocks of blooming health, and intellectual happiness.

I shall conclude this short account of the great medicine, by observing, that in all lesser nervous complaints and uneasinesses, occasioned by tea, coffee, adulterated wine, or pernicious liquors; and in all those little lingering fevers,

grave by a putrid disorder within the space of one week, a few days before:—to whom I regret exceedingly, that I had not the good fortune to be called. But to return. What was to be done!—Miss B. could not swallow but a few drops at a time, and that very slowly, and with the greatest danger of suffocation.

No time was to be lost with the patient, nor any thing left undone for the security of the family. Every window in the house, which Mrs. Schroeder had very judiciously thrown open, and the frankincense and other aromatics which that lady had wisely burned on the stairs, by way of fumigation, were, (with the addition of camphorated æther to sprinkle with) all continued.

I immediately mixed a large vial of my NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM, with an equal quantity of the syrup of capillaire to soften it —Of that I gave Miss B. spoonful after spoonful, as fast as she could let it over—till she had taken full the whole of it. That part of it which run out of her mouth was not lost; for it was absorbed by her neck and breast.

In the course of a quarter of an hour, I used no less than three whole vials of my ELECTRICAL ÆTHER on her face, neck, throat, &c.—Another very large vial, containing four ounces of it, was held continually to her nostrils, and some of it a little diluted, was thrown into her nostrils upon her throat inwardly, with a syringe; and an infusion was immediately prepared, of half a pound of the finest Peruvian bark, and an ounce of cinnamon, both in powder, and half a pound of red rose leaves.—To this when strained, no less than half a pint of Mr. Jones's\* very excellent tincture of the bark, was added. This was exhibited very often by way of glyster, and a cupful of it drank as often as possible. But before it could be prepared, I had given Miss B. another whole large vial of my nervous ætherial balsam, and had sprinkled the bed-cloaths well, all-over, with my electrical æther—a large blister likewise was applied between her shoulders

\* Mr. Jones, who is a chymist and druggist in Russel Street, Covent Garden, is a man of fortune and character, and particularly attentive in having the best and most genuine medicines that can be procured.



beats and chillinesses, and those tremors and quiverings of body, and restless anxieties, dread and horrors of mind, which proceed merely from an irregular circulation of the

shoulders, and one *under* each collar bone, backwards, towards the top of her shoulders. What were the effects of these bold—these great operations!—They were most happy!—They appeared miraculous!—They snatched an amiable young person—an useful member of society—I may say, from the very bottom of the grave. What would ordinary medicines—what would, what is called the *regular* practice, have done in this desperate case?—why—nothing. The patient MUST INEVITABLY HAVE DIED. How very fortunate it was for Miss B. that I was personally present to direct the proper exhibition of the three great medicines—to which under God! she owes her life! In a quarter of an hour, from the time that the ætherial balsam was *first* given to her,—she broke out into a general perspiration; her pulse was better;—the fulness, choaking, and inability of swallowing went off; the rattles ceased. At the end of another half hour, all these favourable appearances were more strikingly manifested:—and at the expiration of one hour more, so rapidly did the cold numbness and sleepiness go off, and the mortification, and putrefaction abate, that I conceived her to be even out of all danger. The putrid morbid matter which had fallen inward, and carried death to every vessel and fibre of the system being now so much overcome and subdued by the nervous ætherial balsam, and electrical æther. I was determined to lose no time in carrying as much of it as possible out of the body. For that purpose, as Miss B. could not be supposed to be as yet capable of swallowing *pills*—and even if she could, it would have been a considerable time before they could have dissolved in her stomach: I therefore dissolved nine of the IMPERIAL PILLS in a proper vehicle, and gave the whole of them to her in the space of an hour. The consequence was, that they operated so properly and effectually, that I ventured to leave her that same night, being called into the city to attend to some cases of great importance.

I had ordered my servant to enquire after Miss B. by six in the morning, and a gentleman, (a surgeon in the East-India Company's service) who had the goodness to sit up all night, being on a visit at Mr. Schroeder's (and to whose kind and judicious care we were all very much indebted,) sent me word that Miss B. was amazingly better, that she had slept sweetly great part of the night, that she was then refreshed and cheerful, with both her eyes quite open, and every unfavourable symptom entirely gone off.

I shall



blood, or from spasms, debility, or relaxation of the nervous system,—this ætherial balsam will always be found of immediate service, and by a gentle—persevering course of it, and of the Imperial Pills, duly attending to the directions given with them, a perfect and a lasting cure will in general be obtained. Because by them the blood and juices are purified, sweetened, tempered, and brought to a pure fluid state, while the solids are braced and strengthened, and the nerves sheathed, nourished, steadied and coiled up.

Many fanciful and luxurious people, who are in fact in good health, and who ought by no means to take this precious ætherial balsam, or any other medicine, nevertheless accustom themselves to take more or less of it, and even an imperial pill or two every day;—with them, or when at any time they are taken into a sound and tranquil body, they produce no other operation or sensation, than a more genial and brisker flow of the animal spirits,—and that species of contentment, thankfulness, and benevolent gladness of heart, which makes us happy in ourselves, and agreeable to all about us: but where they meet with diseases and corruption, they encounter them with the boldness and majesty of a lion, effectually expelling them, and leaving a clean and a quiet house for health and happiness to reside in.

The nervous ætherial balsam, then, is by very far, and without exception, the most exhilarating, antispasmodic, bracing, restorative, strengthening, and consequently antiseptic medicine in the world—ininitely superior to the common tinctures of the bark, valerian, castor, saffron, lavender, &c.—and infinitely more cordial and mild than the burning inflammatory salts, and fiery fetid spirits of harts-horn, eau de luce, sal volatile, &c.—and the dose of this great medicine is only a few drops, or one tea spoonful or two, on a bit of sugar, in a glass of wine, or in a cup of cold water. But for a more particular account of it, the reader is referred to the ample instructions given with each vial.

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I shall not trespass any longer on my reader's time; suffice it to assure him, that by continuing the medicines, &c. in one week or ten days more Miss B. came down stairs quite recovered. The black crusty scabs dropt off her face, neck, head, throat and ears entirely; she was once more perfectly herself,—and free from every spot or appearance—and with a good appetite, and high spirits, she has continued perfectly well ever since; and thinks that she even enjoys better health than she did before she was attacked with that terrible disorder:—and, it pleased God! that not one individual of that large and respectable family suffered an hours illness from the imminent danger which had threatened them.



## III. THE IMPERIAL PILLS!

Or, The Universal Purifiers of the Blood and Juices!

**T**HIS title was given to them to mark their exceeding superiority over all the analeptic or stomachic pills, drops, and medicines that perhaps ever were invented, or which are now used in the world,—in all weaknesses, oppressions, flatulencies, cholicky gripings, and distensions of the stomach and bowels, especially when those uneasy, and indeed tormenting complaints proceed from scorbutic, venereal, gouty or bilious humours, fretting, corroding, and irritating the nervous coats of the stomach and bowels;—or from heats, acidities, crudities and indigestions, occasioned by full and foul feeding; excessive drinking of hot and foul wines and liquors; heats and colds, or surfeits; irregular and late hours as to sleep; want of exercise, and perspiration, &c. &c.—In all such cases, the Imperial Pills are constantly found to give immediate relief, and if the person is prudent and temperate, by a regular and gentle perseverance in the use of them—a perfect and a lasting cure will, with a moral certainty, be obtained.

These pills are a composition of the purest parts of the choicest articles of the *Materia Medica*, combined and rendered still more active, by the united influences of air, æther, and magnetism\*, according to the true principles of electricity

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\* Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Sir Isaac Newton, Van Helmont, Paracelsus, Descartes, Sydenham, Boyle, Boerhaave, and many others of the greatest philosophers and physicians, ancient and modern, that ever blessed and enlightened the world, *prophecied*, and in all their writings *insisted upon it*, that whenever the practice of physic arrived to a high degree of perfection, or medicines were discovered which would effectually eradicate diseases, inducing health and peace in the body and mind, alleviating the pressures of age, and lengthening human life to the longest possible period, it would be done by attending to the simple, yet divine voice of nature, and by the united influences of the great primary principles or natural agents which I so happily employ for those most important purposes. Animated by the concurring opinions of those great men,—stimulated by the prospects which were opened to my view by those bright luminaries of science!—shocked, too, at the very transient, rapid and painful progress of man thro' this world;—and moreover, almost mad at the trifling absurdities



and of the philosophic chemistry, and are constantly acted upon by these powerful and most genial agents for several months in the upper globe, of the pyramidal metal dome of the temple of Health, which globe alone, like each of other three, contains thirty-six gallons, and is of the finest burnished gold.

ties of the ordinary practice in this useful but dangerous art—and at the too feeble—or too harsh effect of most medicines as commonly used,—I was compelled with a certain divine or supernatural energy or impulse, to search for wider and more rational paths, and more effectual means for the prevention and cure of diseases; how far I have succeeded those who are acquainted with my medicines and practice, or who even have read my book, will be able to judge.—I will only say, that according to my abilities, and agreeable to the ideas and directions of those great men, I have studied and endeavoured to unite every affinity that there is between the elements and man:—between the sun, moon and stars, and man;—and in short between man and every thing in the great system of the universe (which affects his body, and thro' that his mind) however remotely connected with his frame. But as the *perfecting* all this vast and most comprehensive system requires a degree of intelligence far—very far superior to what I can pretend to, I trust that God will raise up a succession of men who will carry on and perfect what I have so happily begun.

In the mean time, I respectfully intreat the correspondence of all men of learning, science, and ingenuity; most earnestly beseeching every man and woman in the world, *without exception*, to communicate to me personally, by their friends, or by letter, any thing that they already know, or may hereafter discover, for the cure, alleviation, or prevention of any one disease; or for rendering human existence longer or happier on this earth: and likewise whatever they now know, or may hereafter discover for the improvement or embellishment of religion, philosophy, or the useful arts; especially in metals and minerals. I will be extremely happy to be favoured with the opinions and conjectures of persons of ingenuity, of goodness of heart, or of excentric brilliant imaginations. And as this correspondence will cost each of my friends individually, but a few pence for paying the postages of their letters, while otherwise the aggregate, centring in me, would cost probably several hundred pounds annually; I hope therefore that my liberal, polite, and ingenious correspondents will continue to have the goodness to write to me, POST PAID. Their favours shall as usual be registered,



The Imperial Pills are of so mild and friendly a nature that they are found to agree perfectly well with both sexes and with every age and constitution. They operate first by dissolving all tough, cold phlegm or slime, and other gross, corrupted, bilious and putrid humours, which not only clog and irritate the stomach and bowels, but form a nest and nourishment for those common and most destructive vermin, WORMS—which they effectually kill, evacuate and carry off by stool and urine: after that, by continuing their moderate use as an alterative, without change of diet, confinement, or any irksome restraint whatever, they subdue, eradicate, and expel by stool, urine, and a breathing insensible perspiration, all scorbutic, gouty, rheumatic, venereal, bilious and scrophulous humours, however long they may have lurked and prevailed in the system, preying on, and exhausting the strength and spirits and, undermining and destroying all the springs and principles of life.

Rubbing and exercise are universally allowed to be good for the recovery as well as for the preservation of health. Now these act by exciting the electrical fire in the body which removes obstructions, animates and braces. The Imperial Pills therefore, and the Ætherial Balsam, being filled with the electrical fire, and with the most vivifying particles, promote all the natural and necessary circulations and secretions, and consequently *must* be of the greatest service to those persons, especially to females, who take too little free air and exercise, tho' at the same time they eat and drink very plentifully, and are of a costive or irregular habit. These pills are found exceedingly beneficial in those heats, spasms pains, and uneasinesses in females, occasioned by the *periodical* fulness of their vessels, and from certain other causes: But the good affects in gouty, scorbutic, and rheumatic

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tered, and a true account of the success of what they recommend or have discovered, sent to them in whatever part of the world they reside.—Once more for the honour and glory of God!—for the good and happiness of the human species in general, I earnestly invite, and most solemnly exhort every man and woman of worth, goodness and ingenuity, in whatever sphere of life they move, from the Imperial throne to the beggar's hut—to the above mentioned communications or correspondence; and by benefactions of money or lands, or testamentary donations to establish a fund to defray the expences which necessarily attend printing books, and chemical and philosophical processes and investigations—for the advancement of true, vital, and universal religion, for the improvement of science, and the embellishment



cases, and in all eruptions, sores or blotches, however inveterately blended in the blood,—however obstinately confirmed in the constitution—is really astonishing. The dreadful train of sufferings which the miserable patients in the above cases endure, and even the most obstinate rheumatic swellings and weaknesses of the joints, &c. yield very readily to the superior efficacy of these excellent pills;—and they are a diuretic of so soft yet searching a nature, that they generally give very speedy ease in severe fits of the stone and gravel, and by persevering in a proper course of them, they often have been found to cure radically those most painful and most excruciating disorders.

But in all less grievous, tho' abundantly troublesome complaints of the first passages—they are an absolute specific. For they immediately restore lost appetite, and correct all hot, acrid, and sour fermentations in the stomach and bowels, which they so genially cool and invigorate, as to enable them to concoct and extract those fine mild nutritious juices of our food and drink, which nourish the body and gladden the soul. By these means the breath is rendered balmy and sweet; and the complexion clear, fresh and youthful; and all these happy effects are produced insensibly as it were, without (as I said before) confinement, particular regimen in food or drink, or hindrance of business;—their operation, like the nervous ætherial balsam, being so mild and congenial to human nature, that they may be taken under any circumstance, in any climate, or at any season of the year, tho' when taken merely as a preserver of health, the spring and autumn seasons are doubtless the most proper.

The Imperial Pills therefore, while they fortify the stomach and bowels, and purge the blood and lymph from

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bellishment of the useful arts;—in the mean time, humane and charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen in and about this Metropolis, may as usual have an annual ticket for three Guineas; which intitles them to have one sick or lame poor person or another, continually on the books, to be cured by the ELECTRICAL ÆTHER, THE NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM or THE IMPERIAL PILLS, assisted when necessary, with electrical and other operations and medicines. Those who take two tickets pay only five guineas, and are entitled to have two servants or poor persons constantly under cure. By this means every human creature in London and its environs, assisted by the affluent may participate of THESE GREAT MEDICINES, and of the benign, healing, and most salutary influences which flow daily from THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH! established in the centre of the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, London!



all morbid humours, and *heterogeneous sharpnesses and viscidities*, they so perfectly eradicate all venereal and scorbutic diseases, that I defy the world to bring me any such case if *at all curable*, but what I will radically, speedily and safely cure by a proper course first of these pills, and afterwards of my ætherial balsam, without the use of one grain of that horrible poison, Mercury. Indeed *than* these medicines, there has been no others as yet discovered, whatever quacks and empyrics may pretend, which so speedily and so completely counteract the deadly effects of Mercury, and other violent medicines, which often so tear, shake, and debilitate the constitution as to make the dear bought cure of the primary complaint, no great blessing to the feeble-*unnerved* patient. This singular and most invaluable quality of the Imperial Pills is ocularly demonstrated to the patient and to all his friends, by instantly stopping the highest salivation, throwing off the pocky or scorbutic virus, &c. by stool, by urine, and by sweat:—and by making the quicksilver run off in globules by stool in quantities nearly proportioned to those that had been unfortunately used. Now the universally *allowed*, and *two well known* effects of Mercury are to dissolve and break down the mass of blood into a sharp, watery putrid gore;—and to tear, deaden, and relax the whole nervous system; but the Imperial Pills carry the Mercury and all venereal and scorbutic humours entirely out of the body, restoring the healthy tone of the stomach, bowels, and solids in general;—and the nervous ætherial balsam very speedily warms, and steadies the cold—quivering—tottering body; restoring the balmy crasis of the blood and juices; sheathing, bracing, and invigorating the dry, shrunk and tremulous nerves; and absolutely cures all seminal weaknesses and debility in both sexes, from whatever causes proceeding, but those especially which arise from ill cured, neglected, or improperly treated or repeated venereal complaints, early imprudencies, irregularities, and all unnatural and inordinate exertions and indulgencies. Let the inventors or proprietors of other medicines which are sent abroad into the world, make a parade of their PATENTS, &c.—For these great medicines I never thought of such securities or sanctions. I am not afraid of any one counterfeiting *them*, tho' I find it has been vainly and ridiculously attempted. The compositions are so curious and complex, and the ingredients so very subtil, that they will not bear to be analyzed by even the most skilful adept in philosophical or pharmaceutical chemistry. I repeat it. The ingredients are too costly and too numerous,—the processes too complex and tedious,—and the apparatus employed in the preparation costs too many  
thousand



thousand pounds for most adventurers, even of abilities, in the medical or medicinal line to engage with or even to think of. They are now, I find, bought by some of the most eminent of the faculty, and exhibited in severe dangerous and important cases as their own preparations, and I assure the nobility, gentry, and even the faculty who are desirous of knowing every ingredient in the composition of each, or either of the three medicines, that they need only apply to me to be fully satisfied in every particular which they feel themselves interested in. To know them is to approve of them; and to use them once, is to use and recommend them most cordially for ever. Such is their intrinsic excellency that they will bear every test—even the test—the criterion the fiery ordeal of experience in the most confirmed, and most hopeless cases:—for they have been brought to their present high state of perfection by long and deliberate investigations of the real qualities of medicines, by the deepest researches into chemistry, enlightened by the important improvements which have lately been made in natural philosophy; and finally, by the nicest and most assiduous attention to the effects and operations of the medicines themselves, in a most extensive course of private practice in this, as well as in various foreign countries; and the invariable result of their judicious use has been effectually, to prevent, and with certainty to cure most diseases to which mankind are obnoxious,—but especially those which the natives of these islands are liable to at sea or in foreign countries—intomuch that many gentlemen, especially of the army and navy would almost as soon go to sea without provisions, or upon a long journey without money as without a certain stock of these three precious remedies. Indeed, in the hands of people of prudence and good sense, they supersede the need of a travelling physician, or of any other medicine chest—for they are of themselves an apothecary's shop fully adequate to the prevention and cure of most diseases. And so thoroughly convinced am I of the universal salutariness, and superior efficacy of these three great medicines, that in a very few years I will probably relinquish the practical part of medicine altogether, but continue to dispense them all over the world, WHILE, for the good of the human species of every nation and clime,—even for the children of those who shall be born a thousand years hence, I will publickly teach medicine and philosophy in academical lectures, and from time to time publish what I am now compiling, viz. a complete System of Prophylactic and Practical Medicine; or, the whole art (without even a shadow of reserve) of preventing and curing diseases. Perhaps, likewise, I may send into the world, a complete and rational Body



of Divinity, or true vital religion; and perhaps, moreover a manual of Human Prudence, and a SIMPLE, yet full and naturally digested code of laws for civil, political, and ecclesiastical government,—submitted with great deference to those, to whom they more immediately, and more properly belong. But to return, I was observing the efficacy of the three great medicines in restoring decayed, consumptive, and worn-out constitutions, or after severe diseases, improper medicines, or hardships and sickness in foreign hot climates. Upon this subject I can scarce say enough. Yet to those who are acquainted with the medicines, every thing that even I *could* say, would be quite unnecessary. What need is there to expatiate on the genial qualities of the sun, which are universally felt, and universally acknowledged?—I will only observe for the information of the world in general, that in all such cases, they moisten, warm, refresh and build up the whole system, with bland, mild, balmy and nutritious juices; and by inducing a free, regular, steady and genial circulation of the blood (*which is the true radical moisture*) spirits, and nervous fluid, or that ætherial invisible principle which actuates the nerves, and which altogether constitute the balmy life of the body; and, finally, by inducing the due and reciprocal action of the solids and fluids on each other; or in other words, that happy *equilibrium*—that peaceful balance! which nature delights in, and constantly endeavours to maintain in the whole visible as well as invisible creation—they produce in the human body that peaceful homogeneous, tranquil state which we call health, and which is doubtless the natural and original state of all created things: for pain, discord and disease, are so very unnatural, that even pain and disease are only a departure from, and imply a possibility of health,—or the attainment of that state which nature pants after, and which man originally possessed. For every species and degree of pleasure, and of bodily and mental happiness which we enjoy in this world, are only the irradiations or emanations of this primary principle, namely, concord or health. This is the GREAT UNITY!—the root and branches—the flowers and the fruits—the sap and the life of mankind! To contrive and adapt, from the harmonious combination of the four elements acting on natural substances of KNOWN EFFICACY, such medicines as could root out disease, discord and strife from the human body, and produce, cultivate and nourish this heavenly unity, hath been my constant study day and night, for many years. How far I have succeeded—is abundantly obvious. Now this unity or health,—this SELF-REMEDY in nature for all her disorders, was the seal with which God im-

pressed



pressed every thing at the creation. And it was THIS in man which was emphatically called, " the IMAGE OF GOD." — This was paradise for man! This was the paradise of the earth, and of all the elements. — But man departing from God, and from the innocence and simplicity in which he was created, brought discord and diseases into his soul and body;—from hence proceeds his short and uncertain existence in this world; from hence flow pain, disease and death; ---and from hence, too, perhaps all evil and commotions within and without, in the natural and in the moral world. All fevers, fermentations, jarrings, restlessness, commotions, pains and diseases in the human body, are, therefore proofs of that hidden—constitutional peace and health which it has lost, and necessarily gravitates unto, and endeavours to regain, altho' it knows not the way---nor is it always so happy as to meet with, or follow, a friendly and unerring guide.

That the above medicines, conjunctly, are such a friend — such a guide! no one will doubt who has attended properly to the plain, open and simple description which I have given of them; nor will any one deny the truth of the fact, who has fairly and prudently used them---even in the most desperate cases. — These great medicines then, will restore health and tranquillity---because they restore in our body, as I have above shewn, that original unity,---balance---harmony or *equilibrium* which nature delights in, and continually strives to maintain in all her works---especially in the human body and mind, as being the most perfect and important of all that she has created, or placed on this terraqueous globe!

These, therefore, may justly be esteemed the true and genuine UNIVERSAL MEDICINE! — the boasted and long wished for *Prima Materia!* — *Aurum potabile!* or *elixir vite!* of the philosophers, chemists, and physicians of every age since medicine became a science. — In these three medicines, by the wonderful influence of the mighty---primary---simple agents upon each other, and upon the simple substances above mentioned, which for so many ages have been found so friendly to man---is produced and fixed, ---a vivifying---homogene principle which counteracts disease, insures health, and the prolongation of our mortal existence. In the balmy bed of these three medicines, all elementary and intestine strife ceases. Here, the active---the irresistible powers of air, earth, fire and water blend their seemingly jarring principles, and are at peace. Here with the swiftness of thought, they meet in one common centre. They kiss each other as it were,---cordially embrace, and are at rest in this paradisaical bed. For be it known (and however



however paradoxical it may appear, it is nevertheless a certain---sublime, and philosophical truth) that the quickest motion, is the most perfect rest. When a boy whips his top into the briskest motion---it turns about with such exceeding swiftness that it appears perfectly motionless---and he says it is asleep. Would not any thing that could pass from this to the East-Indies and back again in the thousandth part of a moment---be at perfect rest?---could a thought---or any thing that could glance or be shot from your eye in London to the farthest verge---to the most distant point of the globe and back again in the millionth part of the time of a twinkle of your eye,---could it be said to move at all?---Surely not.---When the cause of disease therefore is expelled by these great medicines they INSTANTLY compose all strife. I NEVER swallow any wine, spirits, or malt liquor, strong or weak, mixt, nor unmixt, and yet I undergo daily with pleasure, cheerfulness and good health, more fatigue of body and of mind, than perhaps any other man in London;---If, after the business of the day, or when I am forced to be up all night when sent for in great emergencies---I find myself faint and exhausted,---I immediately draw the vapour of the electrical æther with great force into my nostrils---or pour a few tea-spoonfuls of it into a basin of warm water and breathe over it;---and ordering a few new laid eggs to be beat as it were into a thin oil, and then mixed with some sugar and *very* cold water, I drink it off, and eating a bit of biscuit, or dry bread two days old, I find myself, in a few minutes, perfectly fresh and recruited. But what always astonishes me above measure is, the seemingly miraculous effect of the NERVOUS ÆTHERIAL BALSAM, of which, when I take a tea-spoonful into my mouth, by itself, or upon a bit of sugar, I feel my body refreshed, braced, and strengthened, and my mind enlarged and illuminated, in one moment. It darts its genial ætherial soul with the swiftness of light---or with the inconceivable swiftness above mentioned, through every nerve---vein---artery!---and that too, without ever entering my stomach:---for I never swallow any of it, or any thing spiritous; but when I have held it in my mouth for some time I spit forth the grosser and more inert parts;---or, rather, the saliva which had there accumulated. I desire to repeat, in other words, what I have already expressed; namely, that if thro' extreme bodily fatigue and anxiety, I feel myself as it were cramped in a cold dark room,---in a moment,---by the means of the electrical æther, and nervous ætherial balsam, I find myself saluted as it were by love,---joy and harmony! who in a moment fling open celestial scenes---and smiling, transport me on soft waving wings---with balmy and melodious gales, into the sweet---brilli-



ant, and flowery palace where they, the handmaids of HAPPINESS, reside!--illuminated with ten thousand lights of virgin wax!--or warmed and gilded with a vernal--a meridian sun! But to descend from the regions of metaphor.

These wonderful and most genial medicines attune the body, and thro' it the mind;—or, rather, the the mind and the body freed from discord and disease, recover, by their own energy, their natural and original tone:—And this happy state attained—every thing which surrounds us appears likewise pleasant, gay and harmonious. Like musical instruments tuned in unison, every chord which is touched, strikes and calls forth, by its own vibratory force alone, a corresponding musical tone from every octave in the other instruments thus invisibly touched. These are facts perfectly well known to philosophers, and to those who have studied music as a science. But to return; I say, that upon the grounds of reason and common sense, it is no wonder that these medicines, when judiciously applied are so efficacious as to remove all disorders that arise from the jarrings and disproportions of the constituent parts or qualities in human bodies—because these medicines are adapted, and accommodate themselves to all, and health ensues in the most easy, simple, and natural manner. The wise and sacred writer says, that the Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and that he who is wise will not despise them.”—Now as the qualities or virtues of all roots, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds,—and of every medicinal substance in nature, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, must undoubtedly reside in some little drops—some exquisitely small particles of one *prima materia*! which is the fountain or centre of existence, life and health—and as this fountain—or source—or centre, is to be found alone by the gift of God; or, in other words, by his blessing on the reverential and assiduous labours and investigations of those who search unweariedly into the vast treasures of nature, with the view of promoting the good and happiness of the world, and the honour and glory of God!—Whenever therefore, we can extract and concentrate from the adventitious, gross, or inactive parts—the balmy, simple, homogeneous and vivifying particles of substances truly medicinal, by means of the harmonious combination of the great universal principles of air, æther, magnetism, and electricity, we need look for no other medicines; and I defy any physician to mention an indication in the cure of any disease, whether by altering, attenuating, opening, purifying, sweating, purging, vomiting, passing off by the kidneys; or by taking off pains and irritations—by bracing and comforting the  
the



the nerves,—or by strengthening and vivifying the whole system, but may be answered in the completest and most friendly manner, by the judicious modulations and exhibitions of these three great medicines. They will therefore, upon principles perfectly demonstrable, cure all curable diseases, gladden the heart, illuminate the mind, and prolong human existence to the longest possible period. Because this exact mixture of hot and cold, moist and dry, ----this harmonious tempering of the primary vital elements, coalescing like chords in music, must be peace-makers in the strife or disorders of the constituent parts and qualities of man's body;—and because the true quintessence of nature is fire. I don't mean the gross, impure, consuming, culinary fire which we have every day before us in the world: by no means. The fire which I employ in the cure of diseases, and in the preparation of those three great medicines, is the true elementary fire, which has been worshipped as it were by the philosophers of all ages. They *had* glimpses of it; and even its dawn gleaming on their horizon filled them with ideas so vast and sublime! that the herd of the world called them mad enthusiasts. How much greater felicity must *we* enjoy, upon whom the sun of science shines so bright as at this day. How much more may *we* benefit and enlighten the human species! But still, the sun just alluded to, is far---very---very far from having attained its meridian altitude. It even now points, but at six o'clock of a summer morning. Yet how fast—how sweetly—do the buds of every branch of science open!—The birds sing—ALL NATURE REJOICES! But these charming fields—these delightful prospects tempt me to wander too far. I will return. The fire I say which I employ in the cure of diseases, and for the preparation of these great medicines, is the universal living fire which you, my courteous reader—this book, and the chair you sit in and every thing in the universe is full of; and which we can now in a moment extract, and make visible to *all* your five senses. It is the breath of life—the spirit of God!—which he breathed at the creation into man's nostrils, and which gives and maintains life throughout all his other works!—IT IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF GENERATION! the fire which quickens the embryo in the womb!—even the pure fluid, celestial, electrical fire which pervades, purges, and animates ALL NATURE! consuming disease and corruption—attracting and uniting the four elements—without destroying their variety or distinct powers,—because it is itself a composition of them all—the joy of them all—and the great band or material soul of the universe!

THIS



THIS, *then*, is the natural—the celestial quintessence or influences with which those three great medicines are impregnated—and with which they are replete:—even with the harmonious combination of the four elementary qualities in ONE;—and whenever this pure and simple light or concord is received into the body—disease and discord *must* vanish, as the cold and darkness of the night must vanish at the presence of the morning—of the summer's sun!—and I will now conclude this short and very imperfect account of these great medicines with assuring those sick and infirm persons who have not yet had the happiness to partake of their salutary influences,—that they are in their nature and operations, easy and benign,—genial and gentle as a dove—strengthening and exhilarating the soul\* and body of those to whom they are thankfully and prudently administered:—whilst at the same time they are as strong and as furious as lions in subduing and evacuating diseases, and every thing that is injurious or unfriendly to good health, or to human existence. But the strength above alluded to, is the strength of a protector—and the fury,—that of love!—because they hurt not the weakest or most delicate, in infancy or in old age:—to the former they are as milk and honey—to the latter, as generous wine, or the smoothest—the sweetest oil!—and to pursue the metaphor, they are in

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\* Those who *will* have the soul to be IMMATERIAL, will be perhaps highly offended at my bringing it in upon every occasion, head and shoulders with the body. The reason is, because I can no way succeed in separating them. We all know that light, tho' supremely pure, and infinitely subtil—is nevertheless material: and I agree so far with the generality of the world, as to consider the human soul as a substance (or emanation in consequence of the exquisite organization of our body)—so exquisitely—so supremely pure and subtil as to be absolutely invisible and inconceivable to any or all of our senses. I find that the materiality or nature of the soul is *now* a point bitterly disputed by philosophers. For my own part, I profess that I know nothing at all about the matter. I know, however, that it is a point which we have no sort of business with;—and as to *this*, and all other matters which ARE NOT ESSENTIAL to our happiness in this, or in any other state of existence,—and which *cannot possibly be settled* in this world—I think we had better be easy, and not quarrel—wrangle—and disturb one another about such abstruse, metaphysical and I may say, nonsensical matters. Thus I have in three words, written all that I ever intend to write upon this subject.



the last stages, of most severe and fatal diseases, what fresher oil is to an expiring lamp.

These great medicines which are sold at no other place in London or Westminster but at my own house, now distinguished and honoured by the title of the *TEMPLE OF HEALTH!* Adelphi, are carefully put up and secured in strong flint vials:—even the Imperial Pills—because they would immediately lose their virtue if kept in a box—or exposed to the open air. The three medicines are all sold at the same price, viz—in vials of Five Shillings, Half a Guinea, and One Guinea each.—For the conveniency of the navy and army,—of the commanders of East and West-India ships—and of ladies and gentlemen travelling by sea or land, proper assortments of *all the three* medicines are put up in mahogany cabinets of Five, Ten, and Twenty-Five Guineas—with very ample directions. By which means not only much money to physicians, apothecaries, &c. may be saved, but likewise under God, the lives of many hundred persons of worth, fashion and of fortune, who travel into foreign countries—may be yearly preserved,—who, otherwise, might be swept off by diseases in a few days—when absent from their families, and far distant from their affectionate friends.

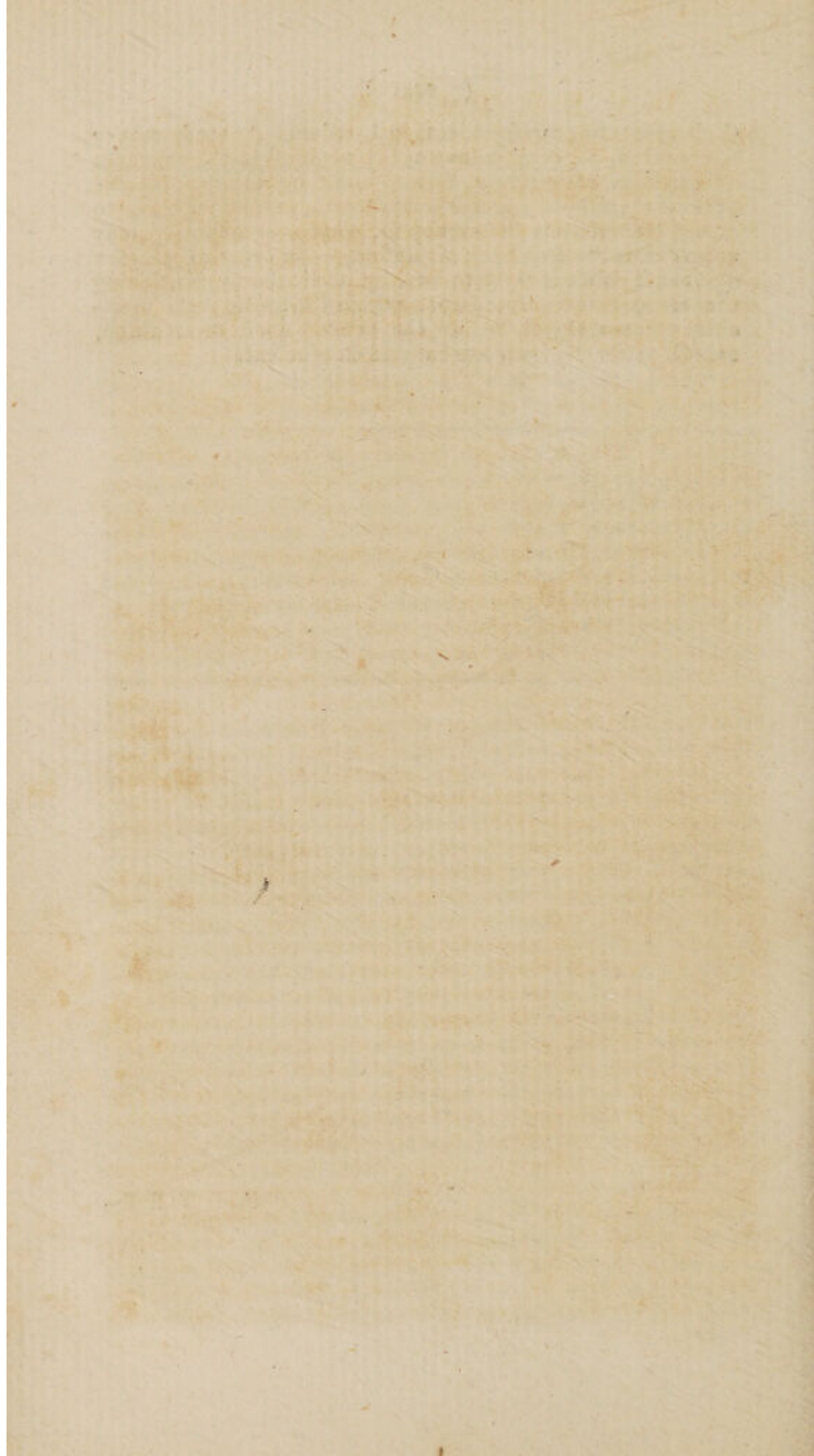
Proper allowance is made to merchants and captains of ships who buy them in large quantities for sale in foreign countries, In all *fevers* and RELAXATIONS—and in BILIOUS, spasmodic putrid malignant and consumptive complaints, in the East and West-Indies, and in America—they are immediate and absolute specifics. So that any lady or gentleman of sense and liberality, may, *THUS ASSISTED*, become sovereign physicians, and often save not only their own, but the life of a friend or of a fellow creature, when apparently at the point of death—and when given over by even the best physicians. But above all, they are most earnestly recommended to people of weak nerves and relaxed habits—who are particularly susceptible of catching colds and infectious disorders—to those likewise who are apprehensive of strokes of the apoplexy or palsy—and still more, especially to those under sentence of death—I mean those persons who have already been visited by those sudden—dreadful—and merciless harbingers of the awful—the tremendous hour!

\* \* Any respectable person, *not of the faculty*, in any capital city or town in Great-Britain or Ireland—or in any other part of the world, where these great medicines are not yet established,—and who are very desirous to vend them, ought to lose no time in applying to me, thro' their



their agents or correspondents in London. As ready money is expected, a proper allowance is made; but all expences of carriage, advertizing, &c.—must be defrayed by the persons themselves; and it is an invariable rule with me to return immediately the money for what ever quantity may at any time be sent back as unfold—in order to prevent trouble, I think it right to be very particular in mentioning the terms or conditions upon which I dispense these medicines all over the globe, for the general good of mankind, as well as for my own honour and emolument.







# ADVERTISEMENT.

SALUS POPULI—SUPREMA LEX EST.

*Suavissimum est immanes dolores rescindere!*

## TEMPLE OF HEALTH!

CENRTE OF THE ROYAL TERRACE,  
ADELPHI.

May 15, 1780.

**D**R. GRAHAM, for the public good, as well as for his own honour and emolument, thinks it his duty to depart from what is called the regular mode, by giving this public and additional notice, which is addressed to THE FRIENDS OF PERSONS APPARENTLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH, and to every individual who labours under any kind of complaint or infirmity, which has resisted the effects of the most powerful medicines, or the skill of the most judicious Apothecary, Surgeon, or Physician.—To such, in whatever station of life, this Advertisement is addressed; but more especially to the charitably disposed Christian—to the affectionate Parent—the dutiful Child—the fond Companion—and the tender—the anxious Friend.

In order to remove *effectually* every unfavourable impression which the jealous or envious insinuations of the faculty or their friends, ALARMED AT DR. G'S UNPRECEDENTED FAME AND SUCCESS, may have created in the minds of those who are unacquainted with Dr. G. and his valuable discoveries and improvements; and to demonstrate to the world at large, the infinite superiority of his peculiar modes of treating diseases, he will continue till the 1st of next January, (1781) to attend at their own home, patients in severe ACUTE diseases, when given over for death by any other, even by the most celebrated Apothecary, Surgeon, or Physician, without any expence whatever, if his endeavours to preserve life, under God! prove ineffectual. When restored to health, his gratuity shall as usual, be regulated by the generosity or circumstances of the patient. *No ordinary or trifling case will be attended to:* THE ABOVE IS CONFINED TO THOSE—AND TO THOSE ALONE, WHO ARE THOUGHT TO BE NEAR DEATH IN SEVERE ACUTE DISEASES. Seldom, *very seldom* a day passes, but Dr.



Graham has the blessedness of easing excruciating pain, and of snatching from the grave, one or more sick persons, even when struggling in the agonies of death, and after having been abandoned by very skilful physicians.

Dr. Graham's new and improved methods of curing diseases, as hath been fully shewn in the foregoing pages, consist in herbs, simple medicines, and ætherial essences, rendered more salutary and active by means of the most powerful agents in Nature—viz electricity, vivifying air, music, and magnetism;—or, in other words, by conveying without shock or any sort of uneasiness, into the general system, to the seat of the disease, or only to parts particularly affected, the pure, active, genial, balmy and restorative *effluvia* of medicines—animal, mineral, or vegetable—simply, or combined with the electrical or celestial fire, magnetic *effluvium*, or the primary elementary principles and influences. By these, under God! and by other benign—gentle—yet efficacious means, he assures the Public, (and he defies any one to disprove the truth of the assertion) that NOT ONE PATIENT HAS DIED OF THE MANY HUNDREDS HE HAS BEEN CALLED TO, WHEN AT THE POINT OF DEATH, DURING HIS PRACTICE FOR THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS: and notwithstanding the severity of the weather for the last half year, and the great multitudes who are brought, or who attend daily at his house—NOT ONE HATH DIED IN THE WHOLE CIRCUIT OF HIS PRACTICE, either at home or abroad, one Gentlewoman *only* excepted, who was brought to him in the very last stage of a consumption, with ulcerated lungs, and an exhausted emaciated body: to whose respectable husband and brother, P. Graham wrote the first day he saw her, that it was absolutely impossible to save her life, but that as it was at their earnest desire, he would do all in his power to give her ease: and even *that* lady, emaciated as she was, he had the satisfaction of keeping alive more than four months, to the astonishment of all her friends and acquaintance;—so surprising indeed were the good effects of his medicines, &c. that for a few weeks, every bad symptom was so much abated and removed, that the lady herself, and every one of her friends were flattered with the hopes of a perfect recovery. This is mentioned as the highest honour to Dr. Graham, to shew the amazing good effects of his medicines and methods, especially of his electrical æther, and nervous ætherial balsam, even in the worst and most fatal of all cases—the last stage of a hectic and pulmonary consumption. The above success in full seven months practice in this Great Metropolis, is an honour which few other Physicians can boast—a pleasure which very few have experienced.



experienced. It is a degree of success, equally astonishing and unprecepedent, especially as it is well known that for several years past, he has seldom less than an hundred patients every day under his care, and often even *double* that number.—The fame and emoluments which Dr. Graham is honoured with, have long since placed him in a sphere which is an object of envy to the illiberal part of the faculty—but which envy has not been able to remove him from.—The cases in which Dr. Graham, and his three GREAT medicines have been the most remarkably successful in curing, are the following:—viz. Violently dangerous fevers, particularly scarlet, putrid, and nervous ones. Excruciating pain and imminent danger from the gout—apoplexy, putrid ulcerated throats—stone or gravel—inflammations of the brain, lungs, bowels or bladder,—Obstinate and confirmed venereal complaints, from repeated infections, and irregularities, or from having been neglected, trifled with, or improperly treated with mercury, severe purging, &c. Total suppressions of urine, too; immediately dangerous FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Fits, spasms, and convulsions, especially in children and young people. The small pox—mortifications—nervous and consumptive weaknesses.—Immoderate fluxes.—Severe fits of coughing, suffocation, or asthma. Acute, bilious and other obstructions. The dropsy, recent strokes of the palsy, &c.—In those, and in most other diseases, particularly in glandular and white swellings—complicated rheumatisms, obstinate scurvies, in blindness, and in deafness too, and in most of the disorders of those most precious and most delicate organs, the eye and ear—his medicines and applications produce the most amazing good effects. They open obstructions, promote a due and regular circulation of the blood and spirits—which they sweeten, purify, enrich and animate, nourishing, bracing, and coiling up the nervous system when weakened and relaxed—overcoming every degree of putrefaction—recruiting decayed strength—and generally acting on an exhausted body, as has been before observed, like fresh oil poured into an expiring lamp.—After all, however, Dr. Graham, is far from pretending to work miracles or impossibilities, either in his private practice, or with his three Public Medicines. No: He is abundantly sensible of the impossibility of curing many diseases in their advanced and confirmed stages; and of the fallibility and uncertainty of all sublunary things;—all that he contends for is, that his methods of treating diseases are far more rational, than those in general employed by any other physician in the world—and that he often succeeds in curing effectually and lastingly,



lastingly, by his peculiar art, or with those three medicines, diseases internal and external, when the most celebrated surgeons and physicians—and even when the more friendly powers of regimen, exercise, and the best mineral waters have failed.

So amazingly has his business increased, that he has *now* found it necessary, from motives of humanity, to appropriate SIX hours every day, for the reception of such sick and lame persons as cannot afford to give fees for advice; and that they are now admitted daily, Sundays not excepted, from six till ten o'clock in the morning, and from six till eight at night, to whom advice and all necessary medico-electrical operations, &c. are administered *gratis*, in rotation, according to priority of arrival, without respect of persons, paying the Apothecary for such medicines only (if any) as their respective cases require. But, as the greatest hindrances have arisen from multitudes crowding into the Temple of Health! under the pretence of attending sick friends, but merely to gratify their curiosity, by staring at the apparatus, which is indeed *infinitely* more powerful, safer, more magnificent, and more effectual than any thing else of the kind without exception in the world—filling ten rooms, and having cost many thousand pounds.\* To obviate therefore in future those inconveniences and impertinences, and that as many diseased persons as possible may partake of the salutary effects of this GRAND SYSTEM OF HEALING! No person whatever will be admitted in the hours above mentioned without a Subscriber's Ticket, or a Ticket, which must be had of the Porter, price Half a Crown. This is required only at the first consultation, for Dr. Graham on receiving it, gives the patient another Ticket *gratis*, which admits him during the whole course of the cure. No sort of objection however is made to *one* friend attending each patient.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Others, who apply through the day, viz. from ten till six, must pay a Guinea the first consultation, and Half a Guinea every time after. No persons whomsoever, even Personages of the first rank, need expect to be attended at their own houses, unless confined to bed by sickness, or to their room through extreme weakness; and from those whom he attends at their own houses, Two Guineas each visit is expected. Dr. Graham, for reasons of the highest importance to the public as well as to himself, and which

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\* Dr. Graham gives notice, that after the 1st of next October, no one, *except patients*, will be admitted to inspect the Apparatus, without an Admission Ticket, price Half a Guinea.



he has explained at length, at the beginning of this book, has a chymical laboratory, and a great medicinal cabinet in his own house, and in the above fixed fees either at home or abroad, every expence attending his advice, medicines, applications, operations, and influences are included—a few tedious, complex, and expensive operations in the Great Apollo apartment only excepted.\* But if the case is an ACUTE one, and the patient given over by the faculty, his attendance at the patient's house, and even his medicines will be attended with no expence whatever—when his endeavours to save life, prove ineffectual.

Before he concludes this Address, it may not be amiss to repeat in a few words, what he already has observed in the body of this work, on the dangerous and even fatal effects which may be produced by so mighty an agent in the hands of ignorant and rash people. So very powerful an agent as electricity cannot be indifferent when applied to the human body; it must do considerable good or considerable harm; striking instances of both have repeatedly fallen under Dr. Graham's observation. He trembles with apprehension for his fellow creatures, when he sees in almost every street in this great metropolis, a barber—a surgeon—a tooth-drawer an apothecary, or a common mechanic turned electrical operator. How dangerous!—how ridiculous! must it be in most cases to venture so curious—so complex and so delicate a machine as the human body, and that too, even when diseased, into such hands to be shook, torn, and convulsed with the ignorant and improper application of this awful element!

For his own part, he has been taught by reason, and by the most attentive observations in innumerable experiments on almost every substance in nature, and in a course of practice in the cure of diseases, far more extensive than that of perhaps any other man in the world, he has been taught that all violence is hurtful;—that electrical shocks ought seldom to be given; that partial frictions, sparks, brushings, with rich medicinal substances charged with electricity, or gently pervading the whole system with a copious tide of that celestial fire, fully impregnated with the purest, most subtile, and balmiest parts of medicines, which are extracted by, and flow softly into the blood and nervous system, with the electrical fluid, or restorative

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\* In cases where electricity or attendance are not necessary, and medicines are required to be taken at home, or when any are sent into the country, if they are furnished and prepared by Dr. Graham's Chymist or Apothecary, they must be paid for separately.



ætherial essences. In those cases where shocks are absolutely necessary, instead of charging bottles lined with tin foil, or other gross, impure, and perhaps arsenical metals, his jars are filled with loadstones, sulphur, quick-silver, and with the mildest yet most active medicinal substances from the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdoms:—these are charged with this celestial fire, and the powerful and salutary *effluvia* of antimony, aromatic oils, Peruvian bark, castor, camphire, musk, ambergrease, and the influences of electricity, air, æther, medicines and magnetism, thus combined, and positively charged with the pure electrical fire, or magnetic effluviuum, are made to pass through the whole or any particular part of the patient's body, giving what is called the shock. But, as he said before, he generally prefers the *effluvia* of these genial, aromatic, balsamic, antispasmodic substances, or the *effluvia* of magnetic, aerial or ætherial essences, passing silently into the body, or confined to the seat or cause of the disease, while the spasmodic tensions, and stiffnesses are relaxed,—or the relaxed and debilitated tone of the nerves or muscular fibres, braced up, or invigorated, as the case or constitution requires, with the above, and with properly adapted musical vibrations, &c.

N. B. This book is sold likewise, price, unbound, 3s. 6d. at the TEMPLE in the Adelphi; but as the sale of it is no sort of object, Dr. Graham has given orders for his Porter to return the money to those who having read the book, chuse to return it. But this is not meant to extend to those books which have been given away, or to those sold by the Booksellers.

\*\*\* Dr. Graham makes it an invariable rule to reject the incurable,—and to inform every patient, or their friends, at first sight, whether a perfect cure, or what degree of relief may be expected.

☞ Lest it should be thought that Dr. Graham uses electricity in ALL cases, he desires to inform the public, that many of his greatest and most extraordinary cures have been done entirely without the assistance of electricity.

*Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè,*

*Æquè neglectum pueris—senibusque nocet.*

HOR.