Quackery unmask'd: or, reflections on the sixth edition of Mr. Martin's [Marten's] Treatise of the veneral disease ... and the pamphlet call'd The charitable surgeon, &c.; Containing ... observations concerning the veneral disease; and the method and medicines proper for its ... curation. Proper remarks on Mr. Martin's Admirable medicine and his Infallible preservative. A full ... account of quacks and ... An account of some excellent medicines, etc / [John Spinke].

Contributors

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Quackery Unmask'd EFLECTIONS In the SIXTH EDITION of Mr. MARTIN's Treatife of the. VENEREAL DISEASE, and its APPENDIX; find the PAMPHLET call'd, The Charitable Surgeon, &c. CONTAINING and Plain Derection and Refuration of some gross Errors, &c. of those Authors: Interspers'd with mae new and useful Observations concerning the Venereal Difease; and the Method and Medicines proper or its speedy, safe, and effectual Curation. Proper nem arks on 'Mr. Martin's Admirable Medicine, and h if allible Preservative. A Full and True Account gracks; and their Method of Practice. An Account

of some Excellent Medicines, &c.

3hl necessary to be read by all Venereal Patients,
who would prevent their own Ruin; and by all Phyficians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, who are here
Vinduated from Mr. Martin's Aspersions.

J. SPINKE, Licens'd Practitioner in Physick and Surgery.

Printed, and Sold by D. Brown, with a raban, at the Golden-Ball in Conference Church-Yand ber, at the White-Har Author at his House and Caftle Taxe

N.B. Since the Publication of this Book, I am crever was (as I was told) a Soap-boyler; but has by his own Industry, acquir'd a competent Knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Physick; and does on all Accounts behave himself as a Gentleman, meriting a good Character. Which, in justice to him, I thought my self oblig'd to publish. T. SPINKE

THE

INTRODUCTION.

Ho the real Author of the Sixth Edition of the Treatise of the Ve-nereal Disease, and its Appendix is, I know not; but the Name Martin being in their Title-Pages, I must, till better inform'd, presume some Gentleman, whose Name is Martin, is their Author, and shall Address him by that Name. Doubtleß, Mr. Martin, so Learned a Man as you are (being an Author) well know that whoever becomes an Author, submits his Book to the Censure of every Reader; and if be be guilty of Mistakes, for Humanum est Errare, (asking your pardon for expressing my self in a Language, I fear, you do not at all under stand) . he ought to acknowledge himself oblig d to any Person that shall better inform hin. No Man, tho' never so Learned, can be sure that some Errors shall not escape his Pen. For this Cause we may observe, the most Learned Authors (witness the Renouned Boyle) usually deliver their Sentiments with the greatest Modesty: And treat other Men, tho' of inferior Capacity, with Candour and Civility. But the Notions in your Books, not transcrib'd from other Authors, are

The INTRODUCTION.

are so notoriously erroneous, and your Treatment of all Physicians and Surgeons, so egregiously insolent, and so unbecoming a Member of Surgeons-Hall, (a Man of Art or Learning, or indeed) a Man of an ingenuous Education, that, unless you imagind your self beneath any Man's Notice, you were certainly insatuated, if you did not expect that your Errors and Ignorance in the Matters you writ about, would at one time or another be detected, your Ill Manners chastiz'd, and You thereby render'd contemptible to the Learned and Ingenuous Part of Mankind.

March 1. 1703. From my House at the Golden-Balt in the Dark Passage, three Doors beyond the Sun-Tavern in Honey-Lane (or Milk-Street) Market, in Cheapside.

Quackery

Quackery Unmask'd, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of the Essence and Nature of the Venereal Disease.

Shall not, say you, (pag. 1.) trouble my self or the Reader, in this Treatise, with the many different and indeterminate Notions of the natural Cause of this Distemper, as to its original Production, &c. It is sufficient, continue you, (p. 2.) that we know it to be a Distemper daily gotten, and know how to cure it. What, Do you, Sir pretend that you know how to cure a Disease, which, you confess, you know no more of, than that 'tis a Disease daily gotten? Is this talking like an ingenious Surgeon? Or rather, is it not talking like a tampering Old Woman? or (in your Rhetorick) a scandalously ignorant Quack?

Solutions 2. After you had (a little further) transcrib'd (any Quack, that can write, may do the same) from divers Authors, their differing Notions concerning the Original Cause of this Disease; you thought, as well you might, your own Notion of the Matter would be expected: But you excuse your self (p. 8.) by

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fay-

saying, it would take up a great deal of time, and no small pains, to enquire into the Validity and Probability of those several Conjectures (which, say you there, I cannot stand here to do, and consequently give my own Sentiments about,) shall pass it by, as not at all material to the Matter intended. And then, instead of a Learned Disquisition concerning the Nature and Cause of this Disease, Ballad-singer-like, you dismiss your Reader with a piece of an Old Song!

§. 3. You begin Chap. 2. (p. 76.) thus, viz. Before I begin to shew the Easiness of curing the Venereal Disease, it will be necessary to discover something further than has been yet faid, of the Nature and Kinds of the Pox. A Man would certainly believe you were now setting about the Business in good earnest : But alas'tis all a Feint! You were well appriz'd your Learning and Capacity would not bear you out in the Enquiry; and therefore, about fourteen Lines lower, we find you thus concluding, viz. But whether their (i. e. your Authors) Methods may be drawn from the Positions they lay down, as to the Nature, &c. of the Semina Morbi (that is, the Seeds or Essence of the Disease,) I shall not here stand to enquire. Thus again you shuffle off the Disquisition, without having writ one word to the purpose. Authors of Learning and Parts do not use to disappoint their Readirs at this rate.

§. 4. About the middle of Page 77. you thus express your self, viz. The generality of Physicians define it (the Venereal Disease) to be an occult or bidden Disease, contracted by malign Vapours that are communicated by a Pocky-Body; because I suppose their Remedies won't reach it: For if it was so bidden as not to be discover'd by any Medicines or Means, we should all then grope in the Dark indeed: But it has been an Happiness to Thousands, that 'tis a manifest Disease, or else they would have had but a bidden Cure: And also a Benesit it has been to Hundreds, that there are Medicines to discover its Nature, tho' never so bidden; but by this means they shelter themselves under this Asylum Ignorantia, that it is a Disease occult; if they had said difficult, they had said something, because it is a Disease not manifest to every Professor, that knows nothing beyond Tradition. Here, Sir, you fet up for a Wit, and contrary to Decency and good Manners, droll upon the generality of Physicians. But only expose your own Ignorance, and want of Breeding. The Matter is false you charge the generality of Physicians with; for they do not define the Venereal Disease, an Occult Disease. And if what you here assume to your self, viz. the Discovery of the Nature of the Disease by Medicines, be not Scandalous Quackery, what can merit to be so call'd? What, put Physick in the place of the Physician? Send a Medicine into a Man's Body to discover what the Disease is, that

that he is afflicted with? The Medicine, that ought to be adapted to the Curation of a known Disease, is by you sent of an Errand to discover the Nature of the Disease! But what Medicine shall we suppose you, on such Occasions, make a Messenger of? Pag. 59. you say, The Medicine I give to discover the Disease, is one of a thousand, endued with full Efficacy to actuate and stir the Venereal Poyson, which is what I never (fay you) could find from the common Preparations of Mercury in Practice. Here you confess that your Discoverer of the Disease, is a common Preparation of Mercury, but not common in Practice. Pag. 303. you tell us, that Mercury Sublimate is an admirable Medicine, and has been given by you, with Wonderful Success. Mercury Sublimate, I confess, is a Medicine of a thousand, and (tho' bleffed be God, not common in Practice) is indued with full Efficacy to actuate and stir, not the Venereal Poyson only, but all the Liquids of a Man's Body; For, says Dr. Harris, in his Pharmacologia Anti-Empirica, Pag. 107. we all know, that Mercury Sublimate is one of the Rankest Poysons that Art can furnish us with! It is (fays he pag. 71.) a most fad and bewailing Reflection, that the Rankest Poysons in the World should be given inwardly! So that it seems, Sir, you have indeed had Wonderful Success, if you have not out-right murder'd every one of the Persons you have given this Admirable Medicine to! If this be your Arcanum

Arcanum (pag. 60. of your Book) to discover whether a Man be Clapt or not, it will be no wonder to find some Clapt Sparks, who shall more dread Hatton-Garden than a Bawdy-House! The Poyson of a Poxt Whore being nothing near so dangerous as Mercury Sublimate, when sent into an Humane Body, of a Fool's Errand! I can't conclude this first Chapter, without affuring you, that I am asham'd the World should take notice that a Man, who writes himself Surgeon, should, as you have done, stuff so many Pages with Transcriptions from other Authors; Stories of Patients, (probably all false;) and Scraps of other Men's Poetical Flashes of Wit; whilst all that can be call'd your own, is not only little to the Purpose, but is fuch senseless, (some of it Icandalous Stuff) that an Old Woman turn'd Dodress, or a Country Farrier would be asham'd of it. You have, as we have feen, industriously avoided delivering your Opinion of the Cause and Nature of the Venereal Disease; I can't therefore avoid declaring it my Opinion, that you have so done, from a Self-Conviction of your Incapacity in the Matter. And there I'll leave it, till you shall better inform me.

S5. But you have not only declin'd delivering your Opinion of the Cause and Nature of the Venereal Disease; but you seem to confess your Ignorance of the Methodical Pra-Etick Part; for (pag. xxxvi. of your Presace) you unluckily start the Question, how shall we know that you understand the Practick Part, or however be convinc'd that you are successful in what you do? (Is not this as much as faying, that altho' you do not understand the Practick Part, yet you may be successful in what you do?) You answer your own Questionithus, viz. Why truly, Gentlemen, I must own 'tis a proper Question, and ought to be answer'd, but yet I can fay no otherwise to you, but that you must e'en take my Word for't; here are Letters, &c. from those that have receiv'd Benefit. As to your Word, Sir, it ought not to pass (in this Case) even with those that do not know you; every Fool will talk of his own Wit and Skill: And every Knave will boast of his own Honesty (tho' I think pag. 264. you confess you know not what Honesty means!) No Man, however conscious of his own Imperfections, being willing to be accounted either Fool of Knave. Against your Letters (in this Case) I object, 1. This is appealing to the Cure (you pretend) you have done; to provi your Capacity in the Art of Curation Which being the Assylum that all the Quack and Mountebanks in the World fly to, should not methinks be mention'd, by so topping an Author, and Surgeon of Honour, as Mi Martin (not the Soap-boyler) pretends to be 2. This is obliging us to take our Estimat of your Capacity, in the Art of Curation from the Opinion of the People concerr in

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ng you; But (pag.xxxv.) you tell us, That he Opinion of the People, is the Opinion of Fools: And can you, Sir, afford us no better proof of your Capacity, than the Opinion of Fools? 3. You own (pag. 218.) ome suspect that those Letters were made by your self: If so, then, from them, we hall not have so much as a Fool's Opinion of you: But must wholly depend on your own Word; of which before. But a better way in my Opinion, to guess at your Capacity, is to examine what your Book contains: For had you known better, you would doubtless have written better.

CHAP. II.

Of Mercury, its Vertues, and Preparations.

better acquainted with Mercury than with any other part of the Materia Medica, because you have taken none other part thereof into Examination: And by your Performance in relation to Mercury, we may justly gueß at your Knowledge and Skill in the rest of the Medicinal Store, and in the various Medicinal Preparations from thence resulting. This you can't deny to be fair Dealing; for no Man will expose himself, by printing his Thoughts concerning those Maters, or Things, that he least understands; and, in

in the mean time, say nothing concerning those Things that he is better acquainted with, or has a more compleat Knowledge of

§. 2. Pag. 287. You undertake to examin the Opinions of Authors concerning Mercur and its various Preparations; and then to del ver your own Opinion upon the whole. An having transcrib'd, what you thought fi from other Authors, concerning the Natu and first Qualities of Mercury, you freely d liver your Opinion, (pag. 291.) that Mercu is Hot; because, say you, of its great pen trating, eating, corroding Vertue; for it burn like Fire, devours and makes its way thre Metals, &c. And being apply'd to our B dies by way of Caustick, not only eats th Flesh, but corrodes the very Bones, if no minded, as we have often observed in Pr cipitate and Sublimate Mercury. But, Sir, was Mercury it self, and not this orthat Con position, in which Mercury is only One, the the Principal Ingredient, you were to giv your Opinion of. Did you therefore eve find pure simple Mercury of an eating corre ding Vertue? Did you ever see it burn lik Fire? Did you ever know it apply'd as Caustick? Did you ever observe it to en the Flesh, or to corrode the Bones? That Men cury Precipitate, and Mercury Sublimate Wi have fuch Effects, is nothing to the Purpofe Because the Acid Corroding Spirits of Sal Nitre &c. which are imbodied in the Me cury, and which, together with the Me

cury, constitute the Compositum call'd Mercury Precipitate, as also, in different Proportions; the other Compositum, call'd Mercury Sublimate, are the sole Cause of all the Effects you mention; and Mercury, quatenus Mercury, is unconcern'd in the matter! By your Argument, common Water may be prov'd to be Hot: For if you mix a sufficient quantity of strong Spirit of Salt, Nitre, &c. therewith, that Mixture will as effectually produce all the Effects you mention, as Mercury Precipitate, or Mercury Sublimate. A few Lines further, in the same Page, you affert that Lead is bot; but I can't conceive what Argument you can produce to prove it, unless it be that melted Lead, at some time or other, may have burnt your Fingers. But you having thus afferted that Mercury burns like Fire, devours and makes its way through Metals, &c. And that being apply'd to our Bodies, it not only eats the Flesh, but corrodes the very Bones, &c. Can it be imagin'd how you should presently be of a clean contrary Opinion, and tell us, as you do, (p. 348.) That 'Mercury is the Balfam of Nature, in which is an incarnative and regenerative Vertue, wonderfully renovative and restorative?" Certainly your afferting these two Opinions, so directly contrary to each other, concerning Mercury, must be because you thought that one of the two, you knew not which, must be right. But, such is your Misfortune, they are both false, and both

both ridiculous. For as we have proved, that

Mercury neither burns like Fire, eats its way through Metals, nor yet is guilty of eating the Flesh, or corroding the Bones: So Mercury is no Balsam (excepting in your mercurial Brains only) nor of any balfamick Nature, nor can it properly be faid to have any incarnative, regenerative, renovative, or restorative Vertue. You have a third Opinion of Mercury, which is, that 'tis replete with volatile Salts: This I gather from Pag. 34. where you tell us, that Mercury is one of the most soveraign Remedies for the Venereal Disease; and Pag. 130. where you say by the Antivenereal Remedies, you mean such as are Sufficiently replete with Volatile Salts. A fourth Opinion of Mercury you have oblig'd us with, and that is (p. 333.) that 'tis of the Nature of Sulphureous vinous Spirits; viz Brandy, &c. For, say you, Mercury and Brandy, or Spirituous Liquors, equally inflame the Blood, creating an undue Ferment, &c, §. 3. After having exclaim'd against the Preparations of Mercury, commonly in us. (doubtless because the People need not come to you for them, for I believe you have

to you for them, for I believe you have none others) you have (p. 299.) these words, wiz. A Mercurial Medicine, therefore should be found out; that by its benign Quality will, upon mixing with the Mass of Blood, imbibe its Ferments, and evacuate the offending Cause, by which way Nature is in spin'd, by Sweat or otherwise, and is altogethe

gether free from foreign Acids: For those with foreign Acids by chance may cure, but yet uncertainly; those foreign Acids in the Medicine, uniting with the acid Ferments of the Pocky Disposition, proving often times of very dan-gerous Consequence. That Mercurial Medicine then is the true and only Specifick in the Pox, which is divested of those foreign Acids, and fo dulcified, as to fuck up and imbibe the Pocky Acid in the Body, which it does without any tumultuous Operation, or uncertain ' Effect: But where to have such a Medicine, most that Practice are at a los." Here again, Sir, you have discover'd your Ignorance more than before: For such a medicinal Preparation of Mercury as you mention, neither Galenical nor Chymical Pharmacy can by any means afford; because nothing but foreign Acids can deprive Mercury of its fluid Form. And when, by means of any kind of Acids whatever, Mercury be depriv'd of its natural fluid Form; any Alcali, that can altogether free it from foreign Acids, will presently, by so doing, restore it to what it was at first, i. e. running Mercury. Well therefore may you, Sir, tell the World, that most that practise are at a loß, where to find such a Medicine. It being, though unknown to you, as much as to say, Most that Practice are at a loss, where to find a Medicine that is no where to be had; and which no Man ever did or ever can prepare. But, good Sir, why are you so inquisitive after a Preparation of Mercu-B 2

ry altogether free from foreign Acids? For (p. 303.) you say that Mercurius Sublimatus corrosivus is an admirable Medicine, and that you have given it with wonderful success. But certainly, Sir, you can't be so abomina-bly ignorant, as to take Mercurius Sublimatus corrosivus to be altogether free from foreign Acids; it being the most replete with them, of any Preparation of Mercury whatfoever: And has been a thousand times damn'd, both by Authors and Experience, as a violent Poyson; and is really the most keen and dangerous Poyson that can be prepar'd from Mercury. A glorious Medicine to boast of success from! But per-haps some Clap'd and Pox'd Patients can't be poison'd! We read that Mithridates King of Pontus, when he would, by Poyson, have put an end to his Days, he could not. pag. 264. you tell us, that Crude Mercury is the most dangerous of all to be administred; on the contrary I assure you 'tis the most innocent. And whenever your Worship shall consent to take into your own Body half of one Dram of your admirable Medicine, Mercury Sublimate, I consent at the same time to take into my Body one whole pound of Crude Mercury. You tell us (p. 318.) that strong or ill Remedies of Quicksilver are abominable; than which nothing more evinces the Ignorance of those that administer them. This, Sir, is Truth, tho' it comes from you; but no stronger nor worse Remedy (for internal use can be prepar'd of Quick-silver, than Mer curiu

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curius Corrosivus sublimatus; therefore nothing more evinces your Ignorance than your admi-

nistring it.

§. 4. You bestow almost all p. 301. to prove that Mercurius Vita, is a dangerous Preparation of Mercury, and this you do principally from the Authority and Experience of Hildanus, Fabricius, &c. Yet even here you again discover your own Ignorance, in adhering to the Error of those Authors. For that Medicine, to which those, and some other Authors, have been pleas'd to give the Title of Mercurius Vitæ, consists of the Flowers of Antimony, and has nothing of Mercury in it. And for that Reason, Modern Chymists place it amongst their Preparations of Antimony, and not of Mercury. This Medicine, call'd Mercurius Vitæ, is, indeed, a Violent Emetick, and its Exhibition is sometimes attended with ill Consequences; and for that reason Men of Skill and Learning almost wholly forbear to use it in their Practice. Tobacco, so frequently smoak'd in a Pipe, being distill'd in a Retort, yields an Oyl, a few Drops of which, mix'd with Sugar, and given inwardly, will have much the same Operation as the Medicine call'd Mercurius Vitæ has; and is as apt to occasion ill Consequences. This, Sir, I have taken notice of, left, meeting with it in some other Author, in the next Edition of your famous Book, you should not only lay the ill Effects of the Flowers of Antimony (for Mercurius Vitæ is B 3 really

really nothing else) but also those of this Oyl of Tobacco, to the charge of Mercury.

6. 5. Pag. 312. You tell us, that Raymond Lully, that profound Philosopher affirms, that in Mercury dissolv'd, lies hid a great Secret: which Solution of Mercury, or Mercury dissolv'd. he calls Aqua Gloriofa; and that you have fuch a Preparation, but that yours is rather a Tinctura Gloriosa; and that, with it you have done Wonders, no Preparation in the Universe coming near it for the Venereal Disease, &c. Here, Sir. I must observe, 1. That Raymond Lully was an Ecclesiastick, but apply'd himself to the study of Alchymy; and attempted, (some say with fuccess) from Mercury, to produce the Philosopher's Stone; and not a Medicine to cure Claps with. If you have, as you fay, attain'd to Lully's Agua Gloriofa, that is, I suppose you mean, the Philosopher's Stone; I wish you Joy of it. 2. You say your Aqua Gloriosa, is rather a Tinctura Gloriosa, and is a Solution or Preparation of Mercury. But Mercury, Sir, can't give a Tincture to any Menstruum whatever. If therefore your Liquor be really a Tinctura Gloriofa, it must receive that Glorious Tincture from some other Ingredient, and not from the Mercury. 3. You, I observ'd above, are wholly for a Preparation of Mercury, altogether free from foreign Acids: yet here you extravagantly recommend an Aqua or Tinctura Gloriosa, and intimate it to be a Solution of Mercury, and which probably may be none other than a Dissolution of Mereuriu

eurius Sublimatus Corrosious (with which, you fay, you have had wonderful Success) in common Water, and tineturiz'd with Saffron, Lemon-Peel, or some other Ingredient. Now I must inform you, that nothing but Foreign Acids can diffolve Mercury; and that nothing but Foreign Acids can keep Mercury, when dissolved, suspended in any Liquor whatsoever. So that according to your own Doctrine, concerning Mercurial Preparations, (p. 300.) your so much boasted of Tinetura Gloriosa, altho' by chance it may Cure, yet uncertainly; those Foreign Acids in the Medicine (Tinctura Gloriosa) uniting with the Acid Ferments of the Pocky Disposition, proving oftentimes of very dangerous Consequence. Yet you ought to be allow'd to think this Tincture (tho' it should really be good for Nothing) a Glorious Medicine, because (p. 131.) you seem to intimate, that you have broke your Brains in studying it out: And any Man will readily believe that to be Truth, by the Romancing Crack-Brain'd Account you (pag. 3.13.) give of it.

§. 6. You begin p. 317. with these Words, viz. Those Persons only are fit to use Mercury that truly know it, and are qualify'd to prepare it; to separate artfully the pure from the impure, the poysonous Part from the salubrious." Here, Sir, once again you have spoken the Truth. And when the Reader shall have duly restected on what I have already writ in this Chapter, and shall have obser-

observ'd; First, That you can't distinguish between Simple Mercury, and a Composition in which Mercury is only one of the Ingredients. Secondly, That you propose a Preparation of Mercury, which the Nature of Mercury will not admit of. Thirdly, That you commend and boast of Success from the use of Mercury Sublimate; which is a very dangerous Poyson. Fourthly, That you blame a Medicine, as a dangerous preparation of Mercury, that has nothing of Mercury in it. Fifthly, That you take Lully's Mercury dissolv'd, in order for the Philosopher's-Stone, to have been a Clap-Medicine. Sixtbly, That you tell us, that Mercury eats the Flesh, yet is an incarnative Balfam; that it corrodes the very Bones, yet is restorative, &c. Seventbly, That you affirm Crude Mercury (which may with safety be taken by Ounces, nay, by Pounds at a time) as more dangerous than Mercury Sublimate, a few Grains of which, given inwardly, infallibly puts the Patient in great danger of Death. And Lastly, That you are ignorant that only Acids can deprive Mercury of its fluid Form; dissolve it in any Liquor; and keep it (when dissolv'd) therein suspended: Isay, when the Reader shall have duly reflected on all these Particulars, he will, from your own Words, before-recited, eafily determine how fit you your self are to use Mer-cury, which, in the Hands of a Skilful Practitioner, is, indeed, a great and Sovereign Re-medy, but administer'd by an ignorant Medicaster

dicaster (licet Socius Chyrurgorum sive Medicorum

ille sit) often proves a deadly Poyson.

S. 7. You make a mighty stir, pag. 311, 317, 332. and in divers other places of your Book, about the choice of Mercury, and about the ill Effects of Arsenical, Poysonous and Cobaltous Mercury. But you have no where told us, how we may, or that you can, with certainty, distinguish between benign and malign Mercury. And the Truth is, there is not any occasion for such Skill; because every Man that merits the name of a Physician, or Surgeon, (your felf only excepted) knows how to revive Mercury from Cinnabar; and how so effectually to purifie any Mercury that he may buy of the Druggist, as to separate from it, any thing that is Malign and Heterogeneous to its Nature, and so can infallibly have a pure Mercury, fit for all Mercurial Preparations. All therefore that you have faid on that Head, amounts to neither more nor less than the Magnifica Verba, Mighty Words, that you say (p. 350.) are used by Quacks and Impostors to amuse the People. When a Man speaks by Experience, he speaks with Confidence!

CHAP. III.

Of the Methodical Curation of the Venereal Disease.

S. I. THE Method of Physick (being a rational Application of Remedies to an Humane Body for the Curation of Diseases) consists

consists, r. In the Knowledge of the Disease and its Cause. 2. In the Choice of Remedies proper for the Curation of that Disease. 3. In a due Ratiocination in the Practitioner, which of those Remedies ought to be used first, which next, &c. So that the Disease, and its proper Remedies must be thoroughly understood, before the Practitioner (that is the Physician in Internal, and the Surgeon in External Diseases) can duly ratiocinate in himself about a Methodical Curation thereof.

§ 2. In Medicinal Practice, the Disease, its Cause, Symptoms, &c. the Age, Sex, Constitution, Strength, &c. of the Patient, are call'd the (Indicantia) things indicating: The Remedies are call'd (Indicata) the things indicated. The Result of the Practitioner's Ratiocination in himself, concerning the Disease and its Remedies, is call'd the (Indicatio) Indication: And (after and according to all these Pracognita & Pramissa) the actual Application or Administration of these proper Remedies, constitutes the (Methodus Medendi) Rational Practice of the Art of Curation. Those Professors of Physick and Surgery, who regulate their Practice according to this Rational Method, are call'd Rational and Methodical Physicians, and Surgeons: Those Practitioners in the Art of Healing, whose want of Learning and Capacity prevent their pursuing this Rational and Methodical way of Practice, judge as well as they can of the Disease, and then administer such Remedies as they have known serviceable in the

the like Cases; these Practitioners are (ab εμπειρέω, tento) stil'd Empiricks, and, by our Author, a Man accustom'd to the highest Flights of Billingsgate Rhetorick, Quacks.

§. 3. Thus we may observe that a Man cannot be a Rational and Methodical Practitioner in the Art of Curation, that does not understand the Nature of the Disease he pretends to Cure; and the Nature of the Remedies with which he designs to cure that Disease. The first Chapter of this Book, in my Opinion, clearly makes it appear, that our Author, Mr. Martin, knows very little of the Nature and Essence of the Venereal Disease: The second Chapter proves directly that he is (unless he knows better than he has communicated to the World) as grosly ignorant of the Nature, Qualities, Vertues, and various Preparations of Mercury (which he (p. 292.) makes to be the only Antidotes for the Curation of this Disease) as a Man can well be; it follows therefore of Consequence, that in relation to this Disease at least, he can't be (Licet Socius Chirurgorum Londinensium ille sit) a Rational and Methodical Practitioner. And therefore I advise him to remember that (p. 392.) he has told us, 'When any one falls upon the Practick Part, that is altogether a Stranger to the Theorick, there is 'an Hundred to One against him, as to his Patient's Recovery, &c." Which if it happens, Is more by Hap, than any good Cunning.

§. 4. The Empiricks (by our Polite Author call'd Quacks) flight, as he does, the Knowledge of the Nature of Diseases, and their Remedies; and depend, as our Author does, on their Experience of certain Medicines (Emperici, sunt qui Experimentis solummodò contenti sunt, neglettà Ratione. Blancardus.) And if our Learned Author can (for his Honour) frame an Argument, and prove himself, 'Agneumeinds, sive 'Eumeinds' Eumeinds; that is, Chief Empirick, or Quack of Quacks, the' rest ought to succumb, and pay him the Respect due to his Eminent Character. Now that Quack who is more ignorant and impudent than any of the Rest; and who, altho' his Ignorance necessitates him to pursue the most irregular and bazardous methods of Practice, yet proclaims bimself more knowing than any other Person; and in order to establish his own Reputation, attempts to bring all other, as well Methodical and Learned, as Empirical and Unlearned, Medicinal and Chyrurgical Practitioners into Disgrace: This Person, who ever he be, merits the name of Chief Empirick, or Quack of Quacks. This Eminency, if Mr. Martin aims at it, he may, for all that I know, attain unto. His Skill in the Venereal Di-· sease, and in Mercury (it's Antidote) seems to be a solid Foundation. In the last Pages of his Preface; and in the last Pages of the Second Chapter of his Book, he has (in, and to, his own Praise) imitated a Mountebank Oration to a Nicety; and by p. 254, and 255.

255. you'll see that he learned the same of the Never born Doctor in Morefields. His strenuous Endeavours to disgrace all other Practitioners, you'll find in Chapter 6 & 7 of this Treatise. And p. 438. he informs you, that he has consulted all the Authors that have treated of this Disease, has examin'd 'em as to the Practick Part, (the Theory be durst not meddle with!) and has either approv'd or rejected them, according as was the Event! which certainly is a Method of Practice more bazardous and perilous than that used by any oth-r Quack in Town; Quacks usually trust to Methods and Medicines they've known serviceable: He, if what he says be true, to what any Author recommends; until, by Experience, he finds 'em dissonant to Truth; then he rejectts 'em! Suppose an Author, through Ignorance or Mistake, should recommend a poysonous, instead of a salubrious Medicine; Or, suppose in an Author, thro' a slip of the Pen, or the Printer's mistake, one Medicine be set down instead of another, as Mercury Sublimate, instead of Mercury Dulcis; or, an Ounce of some strong Medicine instead of a Dram, (the Characters being nearly alike.) In this Case the ignorant Experimentor will, almost infallibly, murder his Patient; and will his rejecting that Medicine for the future compensate for the Death of the Person already murder'd thereby? Any Taylor, Tinker, Soap-boyler, &c. may practife Physick and Surgery at this rate!

He

He that is not so thoroughly vers'd in the Materia Medica, and in the Nature of an Humane Body, as, upon viewing the Prescriptions recommended by Authors, to be well affur'd what Effects they will produce, ought wholly to forbear making Experiments with em, lest he should kill his Patient instead of curing him. We have Mr. Martin's Word (p. 267.) that every Quack values himself for some Nostrum of his own: And p. 312, &c. he(in demonstration of the Truth thereof) informs us, how highly he values himself on his own Nostrum, Tinctura Gloriosa! And (p. 128.) he tells you, that the many Cures he has from time to time perform'd, make manifest his having Antidotes and Specificks for the Venereal Poyson: But if you want to know what Cures he has ever perform'd in the Venereal Disease, he names you mone; but tells you (p. xxxi. of his Preface) that you must e'en take his Word for't! What Quack can fail thus to prove himself posfess'd of Specificks! And that he has done innumerable Cures therewith! But he ha ving made so much Noise in divers parts o his Book about his Specificks, Nostrum's, Se crets, &c. that (p.313.) Hundreds of People have stood in Admiration of: That (p. 62. Never will fail in a Thousand Tryals, &c Is it not pleasant to observe him (p. xxxi of his Preface) afferting, That the World begins to fee through such Cob-Web Assuran sces! And that Such Arcana, Secrets, &c. fai thre

three times in four! This must to be understood of his own Nostrum's, Secrets, &c. For he must be a Vil—n to affert it of another Man's Nostrum's, that he knows nothing of! Nay, his being ignorant of choice Medicines, that may, in many Cases, be consided in, does not prove that all other Men are so! However these Particulars, and many more that his Book affords, are, in my Opinion, demonstrative, that he is in a fair way, if he proceeds with Vigour and Resolution, in time, justly to merit, the

Honourable Title before-mention'd.

§. 4. Senertus, and most Authors, I know, treat of the Art of Physick under a five-fold Division. 1. Physiologia, which treats of an Humane Constitution in a State of Health. 2. Pathologia, which treats of the Morbid State of an Humane Body. 3. Semiotica, which treats of the Symptoms of Health, and of Diseases. 4. Hygieina, which relates to the Confervation of Health. 5. Therapeutica, which relates to Physick, in the usual acceptation of the Word) Diet, and Surgery, viz. the whole Practical Part of Curation. But to have treated of each of these Heads, would necessarily have much enlarg'd this Chapter. Besides, the Discourse would, I fear, have been as unintelligible to our Author, Mr. Martin, as Greek, Hebrew, Arabick, or any Language he never heard of: I studied therefore to contract the Matter, and to adapt it, if possible, to the meanness of his Learning and Capacity.

C2 CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Mr. Martin's infallible Preservative from the Venereal Disease.

§. 1. YOU tell us, Mr. Martin, (p. 69.)
That when the Malignity of the Venereal Disease has translated it self from the parts of Generation, and has seiz'd the more noble parts, imparting its viciousness to the Blood, &c. there will result a villainous Distemper indeed, which we, say you, call 'the Pox." I say nothing against all this; but I can't easily acquiesce to what I find you, a few Lines further, affert, viz. 'That, altho' it does not frequently happen, yet ' (fay you) certain it is, that the Pox may be as suddenly contracted as as Clap." This is your declar'd Opinion. Now a Man may justly be said to have contracted a Clap, the very Moment after he shall have received the Venomous Miasmata, or Malign Particle. of the Venereal Infection, into the Pores of ei ther the External or Internal parts of his Yard &c. And this not only may be, but mof certainly is usually done, when done at all in a very short space of time. For upon an Emission of Seed, the Pores of the Yard are lax and open, and easily admit, or rathe fuck in, the Circumambient Air, and there with the Infectious Venereal Miasmata, tha closel

closely adher'd to the Superficial Skin, and which, by the acuteness of their Angles (being an Acid) gain an almost immediate admssion into the Cutaneous Pores, &c. tho' the direful Effects of this Infection are not always prefently perceived. But that the Venereal Infection is ever of so volatile a Nature, as sometimes even immediately to translate it self (as you affert) from the parts of Generation, seize the more Noble Parts, and impart its Viciousness to the Blood, &c. and so, even instantaneously, to become productive of this Villanous Distemper (as you call it) the Pox, I see no Reason to believe. But because you positively affert it; I will, at this time, admit that so it does sometimes, nay, if you please, that so it does very often happen.

After a long Harangue concerning a Preservative, you pretend your self Master of, you thus express your self (p. 65.) concerning it, viz. With this Liquor, if a Man or Woman wash or bath the Privy-Parts warm two or three times a day, two or three days, and also cast some of it into the Passage of the Yard and Womb with a Syringe, within the compass of twelve hours after Congress (tho' the sooner the better) it will infallibly rescue them from that Venereal mischies? What, Sir, can your Preservative, by the bare Ablution or Washing of the Surface (which only include the Urethra, and the Vagina Uteri) of

the

the Parts pertaining to Generation, within twelve hours after an Infection receiv'd, infallibly rescue the Patient from that Venereal Poyson, that, you tell us, sometimes tranflates, it self from the Parts of Generation, to the more noble Parts, and imparts its Viciousness to the Blood, &c. As soon as a Clap can be contracted, viz. even the very moment that the Infection is admitted into the Cuticular Pores of the Yard: This is telling us that your infallible Liquor (probably not good enough for a Farrier to wash a Gall'd Horse's Back with, or to Cure a Dog of the Mange) will not only wash the external Pudenda, but the more noble internal parts, and the Maß of Blood it felf, from all the Venereal Poyson, and this with Infallibility! But altho' I faid before, that I can't acquiesee to your Notion that the Venereal Poyson can as soon be produ-Hive of a Pox as of a Clap; yet I do believe, that, in less than twelve hours time it is always out of the power of your infallible Liquor, or of any Ablution in the World, infallibly to rescue the Offender from that Venereal mischief. And your ownrelation of Observations demonstrates the Truth of this Conjecture: For (p. 48.) you not only tell us of one men-'tion'd by Gasper Forella, who had his Yard ul-'cerated immediately after Congress;" but you add, 'that several, who you have had in Hand, have complain'd of the Symptoms '(that is of a Clap) the next day, and some in a few hours after converting with four Women

Women, particularly One, who in less than twelve hours after, had such a Heat and Burning in his Yard, without any other Symptom, as that by the most proper Means used, he could not get rid of it for many Weeks together." Now you admit that your Preservative can't wash off all the Venereal Infection in less than three days time (for so long you order it to be used two or three times a day) and yet you tell us, that oftentimes in twenty four hours, sometimes in twelve hours, the Symptoms of a Clap are complain'd of; which can't possibly happen whilst the Infection remains within the reach of any Ablution whatever. Nay (p. 226.) you say you have oftentimes obferv'd it (the Venereal Infection) to be so furious in some Patients, as to devour like Fire! You must mean, if you have any Meaning, that it preys on the Patient's Body like to Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Nitre, or Mercury Sublimate, which (p. 291.) you say burns like Fire, eats the Flesh, and corrodes the Bones; and after twelve hours thus devouring like Fire, and penetrating into the Body, will it be no further advanc'd than to be fetch'd back by washing with (p. 65.) Whore's Piß; or your infallible Ablution! But you so often contradict your felf, that 'tis not worth while to take notice of it. Here I have done it to shew what credit ought to be given to your Romantick Encomium of your infallible Liquor. That a great many may have thought it fuccessful

successful from Experience, Idon't at all question; for you ordering it to be used as soon as may be after Coition, perhaps of twenty that have used it, not two had any occasion for that, or any thing else, having receiv'd no Injury from, as they fear'd, their infectious, tho' really found, Companions. But pray why is the time limited, for the use of this Liquor, to twelve hours after Coition; fince you confess, that in less than that time the Symptoms sometimes appear? This must doubtless be, because in twelve hours time (and oftentimes not much fooner) the Famous Martin may, from any part of the Town, be sent to, for a Bottle of his Vice-encouraging Infallibility! You tell us (p. 64.) that you have not oblig'd the World with the Prescription of this infallible Liquor, lest it should prove an Encouragement to Sin: But this, Sir, looks too much like a Sham, for me to think it any thing else: For does it not, I pray, as much encourage Lewdness to know that such a Medicine may be purchased, and where? As it would do to be inform'd how to prepare it? Nay more, for probably the Ridiculousness of the Prescription might discover the Vanity and Ignorance of the Prescriber, and render the Cheat (for I can't think it any other) more conspicuous. But I'll dismiss your Infallibility of a Preservative, without faying any more here concerning it, because I shall be oblig'd to say fomething concerning another of the fame

fort (unless they be both one) when I come to talk with our conceal'd Quack, who calls himself T. C. Surgeon. But, p. xxxiv, you give us a Rule in Physick, which is so univerfally true that you wonder any Man can be ignorant of it, viz. That what will Cure a Disease, will most effectually Prevent it: And (p. 340.) you allow a Salivation is a noble Cure for the Venereal Disease. Now, Sir. could you perswade all the People in London that, by Whoring, may be in danger of getting that Disease, to apply to you to be salivated by way of Prevention; it would bring in the Guinea's a-pace: But in that Case it would not be convenient to pursue a certain near-a-chappel Quack's Method of Salivation, who, I hear, lately kept a poor Gentleman in the Powdering-Tub ten Weeks, and at last made no Cure. This would be making more work for the Quack-Scourger N. Fitcherton, M. D.

CHAP. V.

Of the Latin Tongue.

§. I. I Will not affert that a Knowledge of the Latin Tongue is absolutely necessary in order to a Man's being a good Surgeon. I believe there are some ingenious and skilful Surgeons, who have but a little Knowledge in that Language. But that Man, whoever

whoever he be, Surgeon or Physician, who, being ignorant of the very Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, shall yet, in order to amuse the World and gain Patients, ostentatiously pretend to a thorough Knowledge of that Learned Language, either by causing any Book to be Printed in Latin with his Name thereto, as the Author; or any Book to be Printed in the English Tongue, as if by him translated out of Latin; this Man, I say, be he who he will, I can't excuse from being so far an Impostor and a Cheat; for this is a sinister way to make People entertain Thoughts of him that are not true, and to believe him capable of those things that he is not. The most Learned Physician or Surgeon is often, not unreasonably, presum'd to be the most skilful in his Profession. Nothing but a desire to be thought skilful can induce any Physician or Surgeon to use Means to appear or be thought more Learned than really he And his Attempt to chouse people into an Opinion of his only pretended Learning is, I fear, usually with a design, as opportunity shall offer, to chouse them of their Coin. A Manof but little Learning may be an honest, safe, and successful Practitioner in either Physick or Surgery. But he that imposes on the People in one thing, gives them a just Occasion to fuspect him in every thing.

§. 2. I find, Sir, (p. 422.) and in divers other places of your Treatise, you intimate your having translated Dr. Greensield's Book

of the safe internal use of Cantharides, in the Practice of Physick, out of the Latin into the English Tongue. A few Years ago a Treatise concerning the Diseases of the Eyes, was Printed with the Occulift Sir W-- R--'s Name in its Title Page. About twelve years ago, a Treatise of Anatomy, all in Latin, was Printed with Dr. Case's Name in its Frontispiece. And you must pardon me, if, induc'd thereto by your Latin Words and Phrases, presently to be taken notice of, I assure you, that I verily believe Dr. Case, at Lilly's Head by Ludgate, is altogether as capable of composing and writing a Book in the Latin Tongue, as you of translating a Book out of that Language into English. A Man wholly ignorant of the Latin Tongue may with ease, as well from School-Boys Books, as from many other Authors, select and write down Sentences in Latin and English, to amuse the World: But if the Book from whence he shall transcribe, happens not to be correct, and he shall want those Sentences that are false Printed, he can't then avoid discovering his Ignorance, for he must take them as he finds them. But a Man who has so thorough a Knowledge of the Latin and English Tongues, as to be able to translate Books out of the One into the Other, can't mistake in transcribing common Adages and little Sentences: For, being equipt with the Rules of Grammar, if he finds them not right, he'll certainly make em so. Nor will any Author permit his Book

Book to appear in the World before he shall have orrected it, according to the best of his skill. The Case being thus, in order to determine, or gueß at least, how probable 'tis that you were indeed the Translator of Dr. Greenfield s Book, I will examine a few of the Latin Words and Sentences, I meet with in the Sixth Edition of your Treatise of the Venerea Disease, and its Appendix. And I shall, ir my own Opinion, make it very plainly appear, that you are wholly ignorant of the Ru diments of the Latin Tongue contain'd in the common Accidence. It is not every Man tha is capable of being taught what belongs to the very first Page of the Accidence: For I remem ber, that the Ingenious Linguist, and School-ma ster, Mr. Ainsworth of Hackney, who taught me Greek, told me that a certain Morefields Astro logical Medicaster, apply'd to him to be taugh Latin; but could not be made to understand the Difference between a Noun Substantiv and a Noun Adjective. Whether this Aftro loger be fince become a Translator of Book. I know not. Mr. Sintelaer is, I conceive to blame, in telling you (p. 38, of his A) pendix) that you left your Latin School to soon; for a Man can't be said to have le that place too foon, that he never was at And if you have ever feen the infide of Grammar School, you ought to be the mor ashamed of the Blunders I'm now going t take notice of, viz.

I. When a Boy enters a Latin School his first Lesson is this, viz. In Speech be these eight Parts following, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, &c. Now, Sir, this first Lesson, I find you are unacquainted with; for (p. 80.) of your Appendix, the Word Cunnus, which is a Noun Substantive, (and which signifies a pretty lietle thing that you dearly love to talk of; But they say great Talkers are little Doers) you take for a Verb-active, and tell us that it signifies to Conceive. The Word indeed is deriv'd a wiew, in utero gestare.

II. You can't distinguish between the singular number, and the plural number; for (p. 71.) I find this Expression, viz. When the Disease grows most inveterate, sixing a mala stamina upon the whole Constitution, &c." Pag. 34. You say — 'Upon the immission of reminre, — where rem and reare both salse Latin. I find p. 358. ambutabat; and (p. 374.) Apophosis, but the Roman Language knows no such Words.

III. The Accidence teaches that the Adjective must agree with its Substantive in Case, Number, and Gender. Pag. 8. I find, Quot homines tot sententia. Here you have made the Adjective to disagree with its Substantive in Number. So again (p. 43.) you are guilty of the same Blunder, making the Latin Word [Similis] of the Singular Number to agree with the English Word [many] of the Plural Number.

IV. The Accidence teaches that the Preposition [in,] with this sign [to] governs an Accusative Case. But (p. 143.) you join it with an Ablative Case, viz. into statu sano;

instead of into statum Sanum.

V. The Accidence teaches that the Preposition [sine] governs an Ablative Case. But you have, twice in one Sentence, joyn'd it with a Nominative Case. P. 26. of your Appendix, viz. Sine Cereres & Bacchus friget Vemus; instead of, Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus.

VI. The Accidence teaches, that when two Substantives come together, betokening divers things, the later shall be put in the Genative Case. But the later of two Substantives coming together, and betokening divers things, you have put in the Ablative Case. Pag. 11. of the Appendix, in tempore coitu;

initead of, in tempore coitus.

VII. The Accidence teaches, that Verbs transitive will have an Accusative Case after them; instead of which, you (p. 78.) have put the Dative Case, viz. illustrissimo for il-

lustrissimum.

VIII. The Accidence teaches, that Verbs require an Ablative of the Instrument put with this sign [with] before it. You, p. 249. have put the Word, signifying the Instrument, in the Genitive Case, viz. duri oris; for duro ore.

IX. The Word [virago,] which signifies a Couragious, Bold-Spirited Woman; you have used (p. 98.) of your Appendix, to denote a Lecherous Man.

X. Crocodiles, Otters, Water-Rats, and all Creatures that as naturally live in the Water as out of it; and as naturally out of the Water as in it; are, by Naturalists, call'd Amphibious Creatures; you (p. 375.) use that Word to signific Hermophrodites. This is as cunningly done as 'tis (p. 71. of your Appendix) to make the Moon one of the Elements.

XI. The Word Apophysis ('Amoquais, ab amoqua, pars ossis exuberans) signifies a Process, or Proeminence of a Bone (particularly the AncleBone) jetting manifestly out above its Superficies; you (p. 374.) use it to signifie an
Excrescence of Musculous Skin, descending
from the superiour part of a Woman's Womb.
An excellent Anatomist, as well Linguist.

XII. Pag. 250. We have, non causa procausa: By which you there intimate, that Q-cks, through Ignorance, take one thing for another; which is true enough, witness your own taking Flowers of Antimony for a Preparation of Mercury: But non causa, pro causa, is not Sense; besides the last causa wants its Circumstex Characteristick, to denote its being of the Ablative Case.

XIII. Pag. 41. You say, a Man would often come to you in terrorem, in a Fright, complaining, &c. We say, such an Offender ought to be so, or so punish'd, in terrorem alionum, to deter and keep others from committing the same Fast: And had you not subjoyn'd your English to these two

D 2 Words

Words; I should not have thought them improperly us'd; but rather that you had bonestly intended to let us know, That that Man (who ever he was,) had had so ill success in paying you Visits, that he still sometimes repeated them, to deter or caution

others from the same Folly.

XIV. Pag 152. You have these Words, viz. I wish I could add my ipse dixit, it being a Cure which I must needs own to be 'wonder'd at!" Ipse dixit you stole from p. 7. of the little Book of Remarks, which I shall by and by take further notice of, and I wonder, when your hand was in, you did not from thence also steal the two Greek Words, autoseon, which are of the same signification, and are there us'd in the very same Line: But the Greek Words were printed in such damn'd cramp Letters, that I suppose you took 'em for Conjuration, and so durst not venture to imitate 'em, lest you should have thereby rais'd the Devil, and have been frighten'd out of your Wits. But pray, Sir, will you please to translate these two Words, ipse divit; but left they should puzzle you, (for had you known their meaning, 'tis not poffible you could have us'd them.) I'll do it for you, viz. ipse he, dixit hath said. Now we'll hear how your Sentence will run in all English, viz. I wish I could add my own, (he hath faid) it being a Cure I must needs own to be wonder'd at!

XV. You express your self (p. 340.) in these Words, viz. I know by repeated Experience what I fay, for though 'Iam Amicus Galienus, Amicus Hippocrates, '(who for their great Skill in the Medical 'Art, are styl'd Oracula Medicinæ) yet I am Magis Amica Ratio, Veritas, & Sapientia, and according thereto will I act." This is certainly the prettyest intermixture of Intin and English, that ever was pen'd by a Learned Translator of Latin Books into the English Tongue. Amicus, signifies a Man Friend; Amica, a Woman Friend: So that, I find, you know, by repeated Experience, that you are an Hermophrodite, and fuch a one as partakes more of the Woman than of the Man; for, you say of your self, I am Amicus, a Man, &c. But continue you, I am Magis (i. e. more) Amica, a Woman, &c. The whole Sentence (which is absolute Nonsense) being put all in English Words, will run thus, viz. I know by repeated Experience what I say: For tho' I am Friend Galen, and Friend Hippocrates, (who for their great Skill in the Medical Art, are styl'd the Oracles of Phyfick) yet I am more Friend Reason, Friend Truth, and Friend Wisdom, and according thereto will I act. The Word Friend, being so often, and to so nonsensical a Purpose, here repeated, feems to intimate, that you more justly merit to be intituled a Quaking, Quacking Surgeon, than the Gentleman you reflect upon (p. 249.) does to be call'd a Quaking, Quacking Apothecary.

XVI. You intitle your Appendix, Gonofologium Novum: Or, a New System of all the
the Secret Infirmities and Diseases, &c. Now,
Sir, Gonosologium is a Greek Word, compounded of χόν, (Γόν, sobiles, generatio, à πνομω, Nascor) and, λόγ, (Λόγ, Verbum, Ratio; à p. m. λέλογα, à verbo, λέγω, dico.) So
that Gonosologium Novum, does not import,
A New System of Secret Infirmities and Diseases;
but, a new Discourse, or Account of Generation.

XVII. But, Finis Coronat Opus, the End Crowns the Work; and (paffing by a multitude of others) I'll close this Enquiry with your Ostentatious Latin Phrase in the Title Page of your Appendix, viz. Discere quæ puduit, scribere jussit, &c. 'tis exactly the same in your Folio Paper hung up in the Exchange; therefore not any fault of the This is a very imperfect Sentence, the Nominative Case to the Principal Verb, jussit, being not set down. But 'tis very eafily and as aptly supply'd with your Name ; Viz. Discere quæ puduit, scribere justit Martinus Chirurgus. That is, Martinus Chirurgus, Martin the Surgeon, justit, hath given it in charge (fc. to himfelf) scribere, to write; quæ, those things which; puduit, 'tisa shame discere, to learn. Very pat, indeed, for the Frontispiece of a Book, confisting almost wholly of faise English, Bawdy Nonsense, and Error in Anatomy. But after all, Sir, I-know the Gentleman that told you of the Errors of this Sentence, soon after your Book was printed.

and advised you to correct it, and to put the word dicere, instead of discere; but you would not alter it; because, as you said, you were advised (O rare Translator, to consult in such a Case!) to use the Word discere, rather than dicere. He, Sir, was your Friend that advised you to alter the Word, before the World should have taken notice of it. But, Fools despise Instruction, Prov. chap. 1. v. 7. In the Preface to your Book, you tell us of the great Care you took to correct the Errors of the Press, even in those Editions, in which, for want of time, you could not make any other Amendments; and in the Fifth Edition, you give us an exact Account of all the Words (about 30 in number) you found false printed, together with Directions to correct 'em; yet every one of the Words and Sentences that I have here taken notice of, are to be found in the following Pages, viz. pag. 10,41, 54, 89, 187, 287, 288, 385, 403, 423, 424 of the Fifth Edition, as well as in those Pages before-cited in the Sixth Edition of your Book. A plain Demonstration, that they are the genuine Effects of your own Ignorance, and not the Errors of the Pres: Nay, further, in the Fifth Edition, p. 10. we read tot bomines quot sententia; which amongst the Errata to that Edition, you bid us read, quot bomines tot sententia. Here are four Words, and no more in a Sentence; two of which are misplaced, and a third is false Lacin. Upon a review, or rather upon comparing . what

what you had writ, with the Book you Words that are misplaced, and give directions for reading them aright. Is it now probable, or indeed possible, had you known any thing of Latin, but you must, at the same time, have taken notice of that third Word, that was false Latin, and have given a direction how to correct that too? This I speak in respect of your Fifth Edition. When you came to publish your Sixth Edition, this very Sentence was again, by you, folemnly reviewed, and, as before, amongst the Errata; so now in the Book it felf, the misplaced Words are, by you, put into order, but the Word Sententia, that ought to have been Sententia, remains as it was; and so do all the rest; which, without all dispute, would have been every one corrected, had you had Wit and Learning enough to have known that they were not, as they are now printed, as true Latin as ever Cicero wrote. But, notwithstanding all I have said, if there be any Persons, who are still fully perswaded, that you can translate Latin Books into English, with as much facility as you can make an effectual Cure of an inveterate Pox, or a severe Clap, I can't prove (nay, I don't believe) the contrary, and therefore will not contradict that Opinion.

§. 3. Some Persons probably will think the Veracity of the Learned Doctor Greenfield is concern'd, in my calling into Question

the Certainty of your being the real Translator of that Book, because the Doctor hath fignify'd as much in his Approbation of that Translation. But if the Matter be, as I suspect, I make no question, but that you as much imposed on the Doctor, as on the World; it was but waiting on the Doctor with the Translation ready done, telling him that it was your own Translation, and requesting his Perusal and Approbation, which the Doctor's Generosity (the thing being really well done) could not well refuse. But if the Doctor will please to give himself the trouble to read over your Treatise of the Venereal Disease, and its Appendix, he will, if I am not much mistaken, conclude the Translation of his Book, and those Treatises, could not be done by the same Hand. The Translation of the Doctor's Book is penn'd in a Polite Stile, and in true Grammatical English; whereas those Parts, or Places of your Treatifes that are not transcrib'd from other Authors, are very defective in those Particulars. However, Sir, if you did not act in the Version of Dr. Greensield's Book out of Latin into English; yet, let all the World say what they please, you may (for all that I know) properly enough be faid to be the Translator thereof; and that (most probably) by the same Rhetorical Figure, by which, a Gentleman of an Estate is often said to have built himself such and such a Mansion-House: The meaning of which is, that he caused Workmen, at his Expence, to erect such or such a Fabriek for his use.

§. 4. But, Sir, before I conclude this Chapter, let me ask you a few serious Questions: 1. Can you, after all this, expect still to pass for the Translator of Dr. Greenfield's Book? 2. If you have impos'd on the World in this Particular, with what Face can you expect Credit in any other Matter? 2. Is it not the just Fate of a detected Lyar to be disbelieved, even when he speaks Truth? 4. If you publish Falshoods of your self; who can believe that you'll report only Truth of others? 5. If you sham the World with Books, why not with Letters, &c? 6. If with either Books or Letters, why not with false Accounts of pretended Cures, and of pretended Medicinal Secrets? 7. Can you deny that the Learned and Ingenious Mr. Foshua Stephens, who formerly liv'd at St. Luke's Head in Broad-street, and who, being a Lawyer, has Chambers at Number 3 in Simond's-Inn, Chancery-Lane, was, bona fide, the Author of the Translation of Dr. Greenfield's Book, that is printed in your Name? 8. Ought you not then, in fearching after Imposing, Cheating Quacks, to begin where People say Charity does?

March. 3. 1709. At the Swan-Tavern in St. Bartholomew's-Lane, the abovementioned Mr. Stephens, then, and there acknowledg'd in my presence, that he was the Person that did translate Dr. Greensield's Book.

Witness my Hand, Oh the Veracity of Mr. Martin!

7. C.

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your Anatomical Disquisitions, in which you have been altogether as happy, as in your Account of Mercury; and in the Accurateness of your Latin. But you having exercised your Anatomical Talent, only in relation to the secret Parts of Man and Woman; Proper Remarks on that part of your Performance, can't with Decency, be inserted in this Pamphlet, which I design for the use of the common People, for their better understanding the true Worth and Excellency of your Books.

CHAP. VI.

Of Quacks.

Largery, by way of repreach, are sometimes call'd Quacks. But the Word, by Physicians and Surgeons is scarcely ever us'd, unless by those to whom it more properly belongs, than it does to them they apply it to. Women, whether modest, or immodest, are never, by Women, so often call'd Whores, as by the common Prostitutes of the Town. The Kettle, says the Proverb, calls the Pot Black-A—se. The Devil corrects Sin. And you, Mr. Martin, as it seems, cry aloud of Quacks; Quack, Quack, is to be found in almost every Page of your Book; and, indeed, were you accustom'd (as you may for ought I know)

to have a Quack dress'd up every day in one of your own Suits of Cloaths, to accompany you about the Town for Conversation-sake (some Crack'd-brain'd Fellows using talk to themselves as they walk along!) you could not be more apt than you are, at crying Quack! Quack! Nay, Empirical Rogues, Vilainous Quacks, Devils Emissaries, Impostors in Grain, (p. ix.) Quack of the Town, (p. xvi.) Mercenary Miscreant, (p. xxx.) Dutch Quack (p. xxxi.) Sophisters and Impostors, (p. xxxv.) Dr. Damnable, (p. 192.) Villain, Rogue, (p. 252. Quacking Empirical Fellow, (p. 262.) Quack-Doctor, (p. ibid.) Quack-Salver, (p. 263.) Quacking Apothecary, (p. 250.) Quaking, Quacking Doctor, (p. 249.) Quack Doctres, (p. 253.) These, and many other Expressions of the like kind, are often repeated in your Book But if you have bestow'd all these fine Flourishes of your Wit, Specimens of your Education and Accomplishments, upon Persons more Learned and Skilful than your felf on the Account of things in their own Nature, neither Criminal nor Disreputable, and of which you are as guilty as any one of the Persons you endeavour to stigmatize with these Names, you will (unless you be, as I fear, wholly past that Grace!) Blush for your Indiscretion in the Matter!

S. 2. You suggest (p. 248.) indeed, but do not prove that Suggestion, that the Persons you restect upon, and exclaim against, as Quacks have all been Taylors, Barbers, Weavers, Ba-

ers

kers, or the like. Now, Sir, had you had Wit and Honesty enough, to have writ any thing to the Purpose, you would have named the Persons concerning whom you write, and would have told us how these Persons are now qualify'd, rather than what they were, or have been. Your Taylor, I presume to be Mr. Spooner, at the Golden Half-Moon in Buckle-street, Goodman's-fields: But, Sir, that Taylor having, as I'm inform'd, marry'd your own Sifter, (in point of good Manners) ought not, by you to be call'd Quack; especially, he only vending, as I am also inform'd, Medicines prepar'd by Ben. the Chymical Soap-boyler, who may be heard of within less than a Mile of the Sign of the White-Horse in Broad-street; and if so, 'tis Ben. the Soap-boyler, not the poor Prick-Louse, that is the Quack. But with this Chymical Soap-boyling Quack, I may probably talk more at another Opportunity; I know the Names of near Twenty of his pretendedly famous News-Paper-Medicines, where they are dispos'd of; and how little they have (in some particular Cases) answer'd the Characters he impudently gives of them: But in the mean time I shall only defire him to remember, that the more famous and barefac'd Q-k his Brother, has told the World in Print, that such pretendedly famous Medi-. cines failing in three Cases, perhaps in four, soon lose their Reputation, and come to be rejected. And, indeed, you have told us the

the same thing, p. xxxi. of your Preface. Your Country Barber (p. 252.) does not believe, that had he been of that Trade, he ought by you to be call'd Villain, Rogue, &c. But he never was of that Profession, but is your Brother Clap-Curer, and I have his Leave to assure you, that if it happens to be your Misfortune to get either a Clap or Pox, and that you shall not dare to trust to your Tinctura Gloriosa, he will, for Fraternity-sake, oblige and affist you to the best of his Skill gratis. As to your Dr. Damnable (p. 192.) I believe him to be by you, damnably bely'd: But not knowing either his Original, or Capacity, I shall leave him to vindicate himself. If Mr. Noy (p. 254.) in the Minories, has been a Baker, I will suppose, till you otherwise inform me, that he then was an Honest Baker, and was not concern'd in Ch-lain's, or any other Cheating Project. I expect you should not ask who was! And notwithstanding his having been formerly a Baker; he may now be in every respect as good a Surgeon as your self, if not a better. But to give one Answer for all; Parents bring up their Children in what Trade or Profession they please. And 'tis no uncommon thing to see those Persons, whose unhappiness it has been to be brought up in any Trade or Profession, to which they have not been well enclin'd, when they come to be sui juris, to quit that Trade or Profession, in which they were brought up, and to take

take to some other Trade or Profession more agreeable to their Genius and Inclinations. And having so done, by a more than ordinary Assiduity, Diligence, and Industry, they frequently become more knowing and expert in their new Trade or Profession, than many are, who were originally educated therein. And 'tis well known, that the College of Physicians, as well as the Company of Surgeons, will, and do, frequently and freely admit into their respective Societies, any Persons, whatever brought up to, who, upon a due Examination, are found fitly qualified to practife, altho' fay the By-Laws of the Honourable the College of Physicians, but (in nonnullus curationibus) in fome particular Difeases. And, says the Learned Author, (who, as I am inform'd, is the ingenious Mr. Turner, Author also of the Apologia Chirurgica, which, without naming it, you have almost wholly transcribed) of the Present State of Chirurgery, Printed in the Year 1703. 1 know, lays he, 'tis too customary with some '(perhaps less knowing than those they stig-'matize) to brand every Person with the name of Quack, who has not run a University 'Circuit, or serv'd a seven Years Druggery to a Plaister Box: This I cannot think to be a fair 'Treatment, since 'tis possible for to find such, who have gone thro' both to very little Purpose; whilst a Fertile Genius, cultivated with greater Industry, and a more sedulous Application has without this formality at some-E 2 'times

times done his Country very good Service. 'In the Liberal Arts and Sciences, Ingenuity will, and ought to be encouraged; the Accoms plishment of the Person being still more va-'luable, than his manner of acquiring it. No 'Man ought to be discouraged, who has 'had a Liberal Education, and can give a ratio-'nal Account of Practice." Thus that ingenious, and ingenuous Author, in the said Present State of Chirurgery, in a Letter to Charles Bernard, Esq; Serjeant Chirurgeon; and Chirurgeon in Ordinary to Her present Majesty. There are, I acknowledge, in and about this Town, more than a few unlicensed and unqualified Medicasters, such as James Rivers in Brown's Court in Shoe-Lane, who, but t'other day was a Foot-Boy, and (in his Livery) gave Mr. Cam's Bills about the Streets, clean'd his Master's Shoes, &c. and divers others, Chymical-Soap. boylers, &c. to whom the Language your Book is full of, may (by a Person so ill-bred as to use it) aptly enough be apply'd. And if, by meer Sympathy, you be constrain'd to concern your felf about them; expose their Names, places of Abode, or do as you please with them, neither I nor any Man of Art will blame you. But, under the pretext of exposing Quacks, to use Sinister ways and means to prejudice the Reputation of Gentlemen qualify'd and authoriz'd to Practise; and who, for all that you know, may be far more knowing than your self in all Medicinal Learning; and in the mean time to

fcreen your self from a just and due Prosecution at Law, in order to make Satisfaction for the same, by taking care that no Man shall be able directly to make proof who you mean; is such a base, mean-spirited, ungentleman-like method of proceeding, as, I verily believe, no Physician, or Surgeon in London, but your self,

would be guilty of.

§. 3. In divers places of your Book, particularly p. 254. you exclaim against Quacks, for giving out Printed Bills, adorning, as you word it, Pissing-places, Posts, Doors, Corner-Houses, Thorough-Fares, &c. with their deluding Quack Impertinence. All this, Sir, amounts to no more, than that the Persons you call Quacks, make publication of what they are, or pretend to be capable of performing. And, by the way, your whole Book, of 4s. price, does no more, realiter, than tell us where you live, and what you pretend you can do in Pocky Cases! But the modus publicandi by Bills does not please you. I must therefore vindicate the distributing Clap-Bills by Hand, and pasting them on the Posts. I therefore inform you, Sir, that every Man, of any Business whatever, is at liberty to take what legal Measures he pleases to make himself known, and bring himself into Business; and some ingenious Physicians and Surgeons, have to that End, proceeded by this method of printing, giving away, and pasting up Bills, relating to some particular Disease or Diseases, in the Curation of E 3 which

which they have been most conversant and successful; and by this means they have became known and serviceable to many Perfons, who would otherwise never have heard of them. I have known several Eminent Physicians and Surgeons who have thus done. One, a Worthy and Learned Member of the College, now alive. And if these Gentlemen be ap'd by ignorant Fellows, and meer Quacks, that's their misfortune, not their fault. But if all these Publications are to be esteem'd Quack Impertinence, I admire, Sir, that you should not be more cautious of your own Reputation, than you are; for I submit the Matter to the Determination of those who thall please to observe, whether there be not as many Pissing places, Posts, Doors, More-Fields-Trees, &c. adorn'd with the Title Pages of your Pocky Book, as with any other Bills, or Quack-Impertinence whatever.

Quaeks for enticing the People into their Hands by plausible Invitations. Yet pag. 219, 220, 221, and 222. you have used, and I believe, from thence transcrib'd, all the enticing Words and plausible Invitations contain'd in most or all the Clap-Bills that I can remember to have ever met with about the Streets, for more than seven Years past. And what are all those Letters and pretended Histories, with which your Book is stuffed, but surther Invitations; and to what other End made publick? Can they (supposing them true and genuine)

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nuine) be otherwise serviceable to Mankind, than in letting them know, what a rare Fellow you are at Curing the Pox? I mean, by your own Report. For altho' I have had, I verily believe, more than an hundred Patients, who left you and came to me; because, as they said, they found you could not cure them: Yet I have never, unless in some very slight Cases, heard of any one Person, otherwise than by your Book, to whom you have been serviceable. But, by the way, I take notice that (p. 218.) you were apprehensive the Town would suspect that some, if not all, of those ridiculous Letters were made by your felf, or that you procur'd them to be writ. You therefore leave it to your impartial Reader to judge how that could be, 'Because, say you, the Printer and his Men can testifie, that they set their Preß from the Originals, all of different Hand-Writings, and the Post Mark (that is those of the Country) on each, from ' as many different places." Now, Sir, I take my self to be one of your impartial Readers, and according to the Liberty you give me, I'll tell you how I judge the Matter might be, viz. The Letters might be composed by your self, then transcrib'd, one by one Hand, and another by another (at the easie price of One Peny for each Letter;) then you might send those Letters, inclosed in others, into the feveral Parts of the Country, to some Correspondents, who, at your Request, might put

put them into the Post-Houses, without knowing in the least what was in them, or what you intended by it; and if the Case was thus, these really non-such Letters must necessarily return, by the Post, to their Dear, (p. 206.) Worthy, (p. 199.) Honour'd, p. 188.) Highly and Justly (i. e. by himself only) to be esteem'd (p. 211.) Original Author, Mr. Martin, who being willing to out-do the ordinary Quacks in Self-commendation, and to put a greater Sham upon the World than any One of them was ever guilty of, might strut with them, in all haste to the Printer, that the World might the sooner be acquainted what a plaguy pocky Doctor he would, by all means, right or wrong, be thought to be. And, Sir, I don't only judge that thus it might be, but I verily believe (tho' I neither do, nor can positively, affert it) that after some such manner, the Matter was manag'd: For had there been no juggling in the Case, I know not what should have caused you to imagine that you should be suspected: But a guilty Conscience wants not an Accuser. And the ridiculous Stile of those Letters, the Impudence, Ribaldry, Falshood, and Nonsence, they are stuffed with, bear so near a Resemblance to some other parts of your Book, and its Appendix, that methinks 'tis not possible but that they must be the genuine Off-spring of your own Brain. But I acknowledge this Argument is not absolutely conclusive, because good Wits (asking .your

your pardon, for suggesting yours to be one of that sort) by chance may jump; and were it not so, I should be at a loss to conceive (without supposing you not only a notorious Plagiary, but guilty of down right Falshood) how your Bawdy Appendix, which, in its Preface, you say, you writ near fixteen Years ago, should, in almost every part thereof, be as like what is to be found in Venett's Mysteries of Conjugal Love reveal'd, Printed in English but in the Year 1703, as if it were transcribed from the same. Besides, in December last Mr. Sintelaer, the Dutchman, publish'd a Book, entitled, The Scourge of Mercury and Venus,&c. and within three days, as Iremember, after the Publication thereof, we had in the News-Paper call'd the Supplement, the following Advertisement, viz.

Almost ready for the Press,
The Scourge of Quacks and Empericks,
in Answer to the Scourge of Venue and Mercury, impartially representing (for the
Good of the Publick) the Designs of that
Outlandish Pretender, through his whole
Book; which will demonstrably appear to
be all otherMen's Works, stol'n and tack'd
together, with such unaccountable Inconsistencies, manifest false Principles of his,
concerning the Nature of that Diseaseand
Mercury, as evidently discovers him to be
as egregiously ignorant in those Matters,

as any Morefield Quack in the Town. To which, by way of Conclusion, is added some serious Admonitions, that he would, in time return to his quondam way of living, upon Casting of Piss, and Telling of Fortunes, at his Sign of the Hand and Urinal, &c. demonstrates, to be his Trade; and not go out of his way, to the Ruin of the People, for the sake of a little (as he hopes) more Advantage. By N. Fitcherton, M. D. Vid. Supplement, Dec. 24. 1708.

Now, Sir, tho' N. Fitcherton, M. D. is tack'd to the Tail of this Advertisement, yet I suspect you were the Author of it; and that not only because you Bully Mr. Sintelaer with it, in the Preface to your Appendix, but

for the Reasons following, Viz.

I. Because 'tis beneath the Character of a Doctor in Physick, to publish, as Matters of Fact, things that are not so, in order to prejudice any Man's Reputation; which in this Advertisement is done, and which I submit to the Readers of your Book to determine, whether it be not your Practice; particularly in relation to this Author, as may be seen by his Appendix.

II. Had a Doctor in Physick endeavour'd to blacken that Author's Character by comparing him to the most Ignorant of Quacks, his Thoughts, I believe, would have run on Hatton-Garden, rather than Morefields.

III. This

III. This Scourge of Quaks, &c. is not

Publish'd as promised.

IV. The Advertisement is Nonsense, and in divers places of it False English; which is not the Printer's Fault, for it was five or six times Publish'd, and not Corrected. Will a Doctor in Physick pretend to Scourge Quacks before he has Learning enough to write either Sence or English? Or where is that Doctor in Physick to be found, who is so illiterate? But that this is answerable to your Capacity, almost every Page of your Book demonstrates.

V. You pretend to be acquainted with this Dr. Fitcherton, how else do you know him (as you say in the Preface to your Appendix) to be a Regular Physician, a Worthy

Gentleman, &c.

VI. The Matter of the following Certificate, encreases my Suspicion; Viz.

Day sent by Mr. Spinke to Mr. Martin in H—Garden, Surgeon, to enquire where Dr. Fitcherton might be waited on, or writ to, Mr. Martin told me he could not inform me; but affur'd me, that the Printer of the News-Paper, call d the Supplement, could: For that he the said Mr. Martin had left a Letter with the Printer of that Paper for the said Doctor: Upon which I was sent by the said Mr. Spinke to Mr. James's the Printer, and to Mr. Mor-

Morphew the Publisher of that Paper, who both asserted that they knew not where the said Dr. Fitcherton lives: As also, That no Letter was ever left with them, or with either of them, for the said Dr. Fitcherton.

Witness my Hand this 17th Day of February, 1709.

William Hubbins.

Until therefore, Sir, you shall have inform'd us where your Quack-scourging, False-English-writing N. Fitcherton, M. D. lives, and may be found, I shall not bestow any further Thoughts about what Credit your Letters, Histories, &c. ought to meet with.

S. 5. Pag. xxxi. of your Preface, you have these Words, viz. 'They (the Quacks) cry up this and that Arcanum or Panacæa, tel-'ling the World that that alone will do the Feat in all Venereal Cases." The Persons, Sir, that so tell the World, I fear, are Quacks indeed; meer Pretenders to Physick, void of all Learning, Skill, and Honesty. Yet what you fay of your own Arcanum, Tinetura Gloriofa, induces me to believe, that to be your own Method of Practice: Your Words (p. 212.) are these, viz. And with it I have done Wonders, no Preparation in the Universe com-'ing near it for the Venereal Disease, it eradicating the most stubborn inveterate Poxes, of ever so long standing, even when the Bones

Bones have been infected, and the Patient so deplorable, as to be, to all appearance, past the Power of Art to remedy!" Is not this, Sir, telling the World that this Arcanum. this Panacæa, your Tinctura Gloriosa, will do the Feat in all Venereal Cases? Yet in p. xxxii. of your Preface, you tell us, 'That as there never was, so there never will be, 'any one Medicine so famous, in Venereal, or other Cases, but that it will fail in some, that is (p. xxxi.) three times in four." Thus, Sir, you make nothing of afferting direct Contradictions, and giving your felf down-right the Lye. I could produce, I verily believe, an hundred places of your Book, wherein you have so done. You tell us (p. 325.) That you knew a young, strong, bealthy Man, that was Salivated by Fumigation, by a certain Quack that gives Bills about the Streets, &c." A knowing Man indeed! I do not, I confess, approve of raising a Salivation by Fumigation, nor did I ever yet once use it: Yet Parry, who was, in his time, Principal Surgeon to several Kingsof France, and many other Authors, with whom, I hope, Mr. Martin, has not the Front (tho' a bold one) to compare himself, highly commend it: Certainly therefore, Sir, by your Favour, 'tis no Characteristick of a Quack to use it.

CHAP. VII.

Mr. Martin's Respect for the Noted Physicians. Surgeons, and Apothecaries of the Town.

of. I. PAG. 250. You, Mr. Martin, com-plement the Apothecaries in general with a new Epithete, viz. Quacking Apo thecaries! And p. 249. by way of Sarcasm you call them Glister-Pipes! But, good Sir, why so severe (p. 249.) upon a Quaking Quac king Apothecary? Is he ever the worse ar Apothecary for being a Quaker? Or ever the more a Quack for being an Apothecary? Die you never keep an Apothecary's Shop, which was some little Matter bigger than an Houl of Office, near the End of Barnaby-Street in Tuly-Street, Southwark? Did not J. Martin Surgeon, (like to a true Blue Quacking Apothe cary) from thence advertise Pills for the Green Sickneß? Tinctura Metallorum for Fits an Vaporus? Consult the old News-Papers, th Flying-Post especially, and refresh your Me mory. Did you not remove from thenc into Goodman's-Fields? Did you not ther ape Dr. Byfield's Sal Volatile Oleosum? Did yo not inform us in the publick Prints, how in fallible a Medicine your Sal Volatile Oleosur was? Is it not strange that it should the not fail once in a thousand times; yet nov (p. xxxi. of your Preface) three times in four Ma

May not the Reader find a pretty Account both of your self, and your Sal Volatile Oleoum, in the Second Edition of Dr. Tworth's Compleat Distiller, p. 187, &c.? Did you not n the Year 1704. first apply your self to Clap-curing? Did you not so do, because all other Projects (I'll not name them) fail'd? Was it not a little ill-mannerly done of you to abuse your new Brotherhood, the Clap-Curers, as soon as you set up the Business, and even before you understood it? But to return to our Apothecary-Affair: Are we not rold (p. 204.) of the Translation of Dr. Greensield's Treatise of the safe internal use of Cantharides, that you serv'd your Time to one Mr. Green, a Surgeon? And does not that Mr. Green whose Apprentice you were: well might the Gentleman, just now quoted, ay 'some serve seven Year's Druggery to a Plaister-Box to very little purpose!") I ay, does not that Mr. Green now (being the Year 1709) keep an Apothecary's Shop near the Three Tun Tavern in Tuly-Street, Southwark? Nay, does not Mr. James Martin (who, tho' ne's your own Brother, is, I'm told, a Modest, Civil, Honest Gentlenan) now keep an Apothecary's Shop in Thames-Freet? 'Tis an ill Bird that defiles itsown Nest! Surgeon, who makes no small Figure in the World, brought you a Veneral Patient; and if here happen'd betwixt you and him such a comical and foolish Dialogue, as you relate

late (and of which I believe not one word) that Surgeon and your self doubtless were much of the same Capacity for Wit, Sence, and Learning. But at last you tell us he shall be nameless, you not being willing to expose any Brothers of the Quill, unless their Ill-manners should at any time provoke you to it. You tell us (p. 33.) of two Surgeons baffled in a slight Venereal Case. You pretend (p. 119.) to ridicule a French Surgeon, that, you fay, you were defired to confult with. You have a Fling (p. 303.) at an old Surgeon. You pretend (p. 133.) to have had a Patient come to you, almost ruin'd by a reputed, skilful Surgeon; in whose Hands he had been, you say, for two or three years! You (p. 131 and 132.) exercise your Wit upon the Generality of Professors, who, you say, are govern'd by Tradition, and think it fufficient to be regular Physicians and Surgeons: Then you buffoon them by drolling on 'em in (another Man's) Verses! And, that you may strike home, you (p. 126 and 127.) have a Lash at the Surgeons of the Hospitals, whose General Practice you there represent as extreamly bazardous! And (p. 277.) you joyn the Surgeons and the Quacks, as equally guilty of gross Mistakes! You tell us in the Book you call your Translation of Dr. Greenfield's Book, &c. (p. 347.) that the Society of Surgeons in London, of which, you there fay, you are One, are Botchers rather than Surgeons. That you are a Gentleman more fitly quaL 65

qualified to be a Member of a Society of Botchers, viz. Rag-Fair-Taylors, than of the ingenious and ingenuous (generally speaking) Society of Surgeons of London, may, I believe, be true enough: But an Affirmation that the Society of Surgeons (even without any exception) are rather Botchers than Surgeons, sounds very uncouch from you that complain of other Men's ill Manners. But if you esteem it a Discredit to your (p. 211.) highly and justly esteem'd self, to be called a Surgeon, because (if you are to be credited) even the whole Society are rather Botchers than Surgeons; I advise you to pursue Translating, and to entitle your Telf a Translator, that is a Cobler. However, the Surgeons, of the same Society with your Telf, being Botchers, and you, as you tell 15, p. 222. making the Curation of the Venereal Disease (of which you seem to understand very little) your Whole Busines; it follows of course, from your own Words, that your proper Title is, Venus's Botcher. That there may be some few very ignorant Surgeons, I dare not deny, lest you produce your self in evidence against me. But that the Surgeons in general, as well in a Body, as they are a Society, as separately in their Individual Persons, should be thus rudely raduc'd by you, is, in my Opinion, egregious! Yet I know generous Mastiffsslight the Snarlings of little whiffling Currs! You tell us p. xxxiv.) that 'tis a Rule in Physick, That whatever will Cure a Disease, F 3 will

will most effectually Prevent it. I have known fome saucy Rascals cur'd of the Disease, called Ill manners, by being well Can'd; but whether the same Remedy would prevent your being, for the future troubled with that Disease, I neither know, nor shall make the Experiment.

6.3. You mention (p. 100.) some Venereal Symptoms, to which (you there fay) not one Practitioner in twenty, I may fay (continue you) an hundred (regular Physicians and Surgeons you mean, for you there mention none others) know rightly how to apply. This is your modest Opinion. But my Opinion is, that amongst twenty, I may say, an hundred Physicians and Surgeons, scarce one would be found more ignorant in the Matter than your self. You tell us (p. 270.) That many Patients are almost as ignorantly manag'd in some regular noted Physi-Hands, as in the Hands of Quacks and Mountebanks, as, you tell us, you have been an Eye-Witness, and you have, you say, many Accounts of their Practice in those (Venereal) Cases well attested, were it convenient to make them publick! Nay, (p. 271.) you fay, 'They are not always the best Physicians that are most in Vogue, or carry the fairest Outside, or that arrive to the greatest Preferments; for that it is sometimes more Fortune and great Friends, or by some ' particular Management or Cunning, that 'they are promoted to attend the Courts of Emperors,

Emperors, Kings and Princes, than their excellent Endowments in the Faculty; Great Men may be, and oftentimes are, as soon imposed upon in their Opinion, and Choice of Physicians, as the poor or inferior People are. But I hope I need fay no more, for that the Instances already given, and the Remarks made, are sufficient Arguments to dissiwade Venereal Patients from 'applying to Quacks, or such that are igonorant of, or unacquainted with the Nature of the Disease, and ways of Curing; as alfo from those who through design do none service 'but themselves." Here, Sir, you leave the Court Physicians to choose, whether they'll please to think themselves esteem'd and proclaim'd by you, ignorant Quacks, or cunning, defigning Knaves, or both! And that you mean the Physicians of the Court of Great Britain, even some of those who have the Honour to attend Queen ANN's Person in that Quality, is, I conceive very plain, from your concluding Caution to Venereal Patients! What pity 'tis, before you writ this, you did not get your Brass new furbish'd, then perhaps your modesty might have condescended to have oblig d us with their Names!

S. 4. Now, Sir, I find, notwithstanding your Railings, Exclamations, and Noise, you are at Heart (natural Inclination, I presume, and Sympathy inclining you so to be) a true Friend to Quacks and Mountebanks; for you have

have here provided them very good Company, regular Physicians and Surgeons. Here I observe that Lully's Agua Gloriosa, if 'tis neither productive of Gold, as he expected, nor curative of the Pox, as you affert, yet it will inspire its Possessors with Confidence, nay, if need be, with Impudence of the highest degree! But must indeed the Apothecaries in general by you be proclaim'd Quacks! Must indeed all the Experienc'd Gentlemen of Surgeon's-Hall, pay due observance to, and stand in awe of you! Lest you, being provok'd, should expose them all without Favour, and without Exception! And not the Surgeons only, but the Physicians too; not the Physicians of the lower Class only, but the noted Physicians, and those in vogue, are here by you told in Print, that they treat their (Venereal) Patients, almost as ignorantly as the Quacks and Mountebanks! That amongst the noted Physicians and Surgeons, not one of an hundred knows how to apply to a flight Venereal Symptom! And that accounts of their ignorant Practices, well attested, are, by you, reserved in petto! Against the time their ill Manners shall provoke you to publish them!

S. 5. Thus, Sir, you have attempted to ridicule and lessen the Reputations of the Noted Physicians and Surgeons of the Town, and to level their Capacities (in Venereal Cases at least) with that of Quacks and Mountebanks; with an intention, so far as in

you

you lies, to frighten People from applying in fuch (Venereal) Cases, to either the one or the other, that you alone may be efleem'd the 'Agazesepy's, or rather the Oracle, to be consulted in every Venereal Difficulty. But how well your own Capacity and Knowledge, in Medicinal Learning, will vindicate your falling foul, so often as you do, on the Noted Physicians and Surgeons of the Town; or indeed on the meanest and most ignorant of those you (without the Formality of adding the word Brother) call Quacks, the former part of this Book is demonstrative. Every vicious Man thinks all Men guilty of those Vices he finds himself prone to. And I verily believe that all the Matters falfly fuggested by you, to the disadvantage of Quacks, as well as of the Apothecaries, Surgeons and Physicians, are the genuine (tho' faint) Resemblances of the matchless Perfections (of that kind) inherent in your self.

CHAP. VIII.

A Character of Mr. Martin's Book, and its Appendix.

§.1. YOU have, Sir, again and again, inform'd us what great Pains you have taken to bring to Perfection, this (Page last of your Preface) most acurate, exquisite

quisite, and elaborate Production of your Endea-vours; which you tell us (p. xvii) you have wrote neither to Teach the Knowing, nor to Inform the Ignorant: Now all Persons on Earth come under one of those two Denominations, viz. either Knowing or Ignorant; so that this your elaborate Piece is writ neither to teach, nor inform any one Person: Yet in its Title Page, we are told, that 'tis necessary to be read by all Persons! That is, 'Tis necessary for all Persons on Earth to read that Book; by which no one Person on Earth is to be either taught or inform'd. Its Stile, you tell us, (p. xxxv.) is very indifferent: But that, Sir, is only a modest Complement, (and the only one, I think, in your Book) the Performance being your own: For it seems to me to be, in a very extraordinary manner, adorn'd with the most exquisite Rhetorical Flourishes, that pure Nonsense, false English, Ribaldry, ill Language, Smut, Obscenity, and 2-k Impertinence are capable of; by which means you have indeed, as you there truly say, fitted it to the meanest Capacities, viz. of Oyster-Wenches, Billings-gate Rhetoricians, &c. But, Sir, I confess, I don't understand what you mean by telling us (p. iii. of your Preface) 'That you have not, in this Sixth Edition, omitted any one thing, to make a Discourse of this Na-'ture perfect;" and then (p. xvii.) to tell us, "Tis only an Introduction to what you may hereafter write on this Subject." S. 2.

§. 2. You assure your Reader (p. 438. of this your Sixth Edition) that you have confulted the many Authors that you have quoted! So, p. iv. of your Preface, you assure your Reader, That the Letters printed in your Book are true, genuine, &c. Now, Sir, when an Author publishes a Book, (unless he be notoriously known to be an Impostor) what Letters he prints, as sent to him, are presum'd, without his afferting it, to be genuine: And the Authors which he quotes, he is presum'd to have consulted. And if an Author adds his Affirmation, that anything of this Nature is Truth, he does but thereby give the World a just occasion to suspect his Veracity. And this made me suspect you, both as to your Letters, and your Authors. As to your Letters, I told you my Opinion before. And I will now attempt to convince you, that you egregiously impose on your Reader, when you affure him, that you have confulted the many (doubtless you mean all) the Authors you have quoted. What you quote, p. xxxiv. of your Preface, from Rhunrat, you had from the backfide of the Title-Page of Tachenius's Clavis to his Hippocrates Chymicus. You, p. xxxv. of your Preface, quote Euripides, Plato, Cicero, and Celsus; but for what you there present us with, you consulted not any one of those Authors, for all that Passage is stollen, word for word, from p. 4. of Tachenius's Hippocrates Chymicus. What you quote, p. 350. from Plautus, you trascrib'd

transcrib'd from the same Book of Tachenius, p. 105. You quote, p. 316. Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Riverius, Helmont, Johannes Picus, Pythagoras, Boetius, and Tacitus; yet all you there pretend to have had from those Authors, you really had from p. 3, and p. 117. of Tachenius. You, p. 293, and 294, quote Fernelius, Camerius, Ponzetta, Galen, Ætius, Agineta, Actuarius, Dioscorides, Avicen, Pliny, Capivac. And presently after, Hippocrates, Galen, Oribas, Trallian, &c. But what you quote there, as if from those Authors, you had from Dr. Harvy's Little Venus, p. 107, and 108. You, p. 307, 308, and 309, quote Fabricius, Oberndorf, Philerastus, Untzer, Lotch, Hildanus, Nic. Fontan, Skenckius. But you only transcrib'd from Dr. Harvy's Little Venus, p. 109, 110, and 111. You, p. 311. have quoted Forestus, Horstius, and Riverius; but you there again only transcrib'd from Dr. Harvy's Little Venus, p. 123. You, p. 297. quote Wierius, Sambarel, Fracastorius, Marianus, Brassavolus, Plauterus, Augerius, Bacus, Thurrian, Sala, Riverius, Agineta, Avicen, Haliab, Rhasces, Quarcitan, Hartman, Horstius; all which you had from Dr. Harvy's Little Venus, p. 115, 116, and 117. Yet in the Preface to your Appendix, you tell us, you have sent Hints to N. Ficherton, the Quack-Scourger, (known to no Man but your felf) to have the Dutch Man soundly scourg'd for stealing Words, Sentences, &c. out of your Book! Some Persons, perhaps, may be so favourable

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favourable as to imagine, that altho' thefe Passages were formerly quoted by Tachenius and Harvy, yet you, as well as they, may have confulted all those Authors, and may not have transcribed from Tachenius and Harvy, as I suggest. I answer, I do not only find in your Book, the beforemention'd Quotations that are also in Tachenius and Harvy; But I find them in the same order, translated (for those original Authors are in Latin) in the same Words, and attended with the Words and Circumstances, added by Tachenius and Harvy; which, I conceive, any Man will grant, could not have happen'd, had you consulted the Original Authors, and not transcrib'd from Tachenius and Harvy. Thus you doubly impose on your Reader; you assure him, that you have confulted a great many Authors, that you have not (and that, they being in Latin, I fear you cannot;) and you conceal from him the Names of those Authors you really did consult. If it be objected, that you mention both Dr. Harvy and Tachenius; I anfwer, You have not so done, in relation to any of those places that I have mention'd, as by you, from them transcrib'd. Thus, Sir, it appears, that about forty of the Authors you have quoted, you never consulted, but trusted to Tachenius and Harvy, that such Passages are in those Authors. Were it necessary, I could give a satisfactory Account of as many more of your Quotations,

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other time. In the mean while be pleas'd to behold the following Catalogue of Latin and Greek Authors, that you have quoted, viz.

St. Austin, Khunrat, Euripides, Plato, Cicero, Celsus, Sennertus, Palmarius, Dr. Lifter, Scribonius, Dioscorides, Fioranti, Paracelsus, Leonicenius, Fracastorius, Fallopius, Antonius Musa, · Eustachius Rudius, Lucretius, Trincavellius, Horstius, Amatus, Silvius, Gasper Terella, Hippocrates, Galen, Zacutas,

Hercules Saxonia, Aurelius Minardus, Auger Ferrerius, Mercurial, Philippus Ingrassus, Baglivius, Sr. Theodore Mayerne, Peter Johan. Faber, Ambrose Parry; Schenkius, Felix Plauterus, Columbus, Vidus Viduus, Epiphan. Ferdinandus, Dr. Morton, Lemnius, Untzer, Ferdinandus Ponrettus, Camerarius, Atius, Ægineta, Actuarius, Avicen, Pliny, Capivac, Oribas, Trallian, Fordas

Fordan, Brassavolus, Matthiolus, Georgius Agricola, Eustachius Rudius, Sambarel, Augenius, Bacus, Thurrian, Sala, Riverius Haliab, Rhases, Quercitan, Hartman, Horstius, Ilrichus de Hutten, Sebastianus Aquilianus, De Graef, Victus Favintinus, Barnardus Tamiranus, fohn Baptista Siraticus, f. Baptista Montanus, Derndorf, Mulerastus, Facobus Oetheus, Vic. Fontan. f. Laurentius Protopapa, Plutarch.

Raymond Lully Otto Tachenius, Fobannes Nicus Pythagoras, Boetius, Macrobius, Cornelius Tacitus, Democritus, Eusebius, Claudius. Tuvenal, Benivenius, Lucilius Marcus Paulus Thenetus, Garcias d' Orta, Bartholinus, Diemerbroeck, Orus Apollo, Moses Ægyptias, Epiphanius, Langius, Catullus, Martial, Dodonæus, Plautus, n all one hundred and seven Authors, every ne of which you affure your Reader (p.438.) ou have not only consulted, but compar'd heir Opinion with your own; but some

read

est in Latin, I leave any Man, who has G 2

f these Authors being in Greek, and all the

read read Chap. V. to judge how propable 'tis that you can have consulted all, or indeed any one of these Authors, excepting some of them in their Translations; but the greatest part of them never were in English, how then could you consult them at all? Ought we not, Sir, to esteem him a Conjurer, or some Juggler's Bastard at least, that can consult above an Hundred Authors, and compare their Opinions with his own, without being able to read and understand what is contain'd in any one of them? That in some little English Books, to be got in Morefields or Little Britain, all these Authors Names may be found, together with some little Passages, said to be taken from them, is probable enough. And if this was your Method, the most Ignorant Person, that can Write and Read, may quote as many Authors as your self! But where is your Veracity in the mean time? And if you put these needless Impositions on your Reader. how can you expect his Belief in any One Word you write?

Treatise of the Venereal Disease, Sir, consists of 439 Pages, 230 of which, as near as lean guess, are transcrib'd from other Authors the Letters, which you say are not of you own composing, and which are really nothing to the purpose, make up about 100 Page more; so that not above one fourth part of the Book, or thereabouts, can properly be said

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to be your own. All which is stuffed with Commendations of your felf, and Invectives on other Practitioners from the highest to the lowest Degree: So that the Whole of your Book is but One large 2-k Bill; and does not contain, to the best of my knowledge, one Prescript, nor one Medicinal Observation (not transcrib'd from some other Author) of one Half-peny value. When therefore I had given 4s. for your Book, and had read it once over, I concluded that I had loft, besides my time, about 3 s. and 11 d. by the Bargain. But upon a Review, besides the Matters already taken notice of, I thought the following Notions, for their Singularity at least, were remarkable, viz.

I. I observe, (p. 39.) by the Assistance of your Man Thomas, you have learnedly prov'd (that which every body knew before, viz.) that the Venereal Disease may be gotten without Ejection (Injection you mean) of Seed into the Woman's Body. Suppose you and your Man Thomas should prove that the Sun is the Cause of Day-light, what cunning Fellows

you'd be!

II. You tell us (p. 401.) That if a sound Man lies with an unclean Woman, that Member with which he first touches her Privy-parts, must of necessity be first infected. If, Sir, this were Truth, most Men would be first infected in the Fingers. Whether you have ever been thus Pox'd, and so speak by experience,

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I know not; but if you have not, I verily believe no Man ever was.

III. You tell (p. 226.) that so great has been the Fury of the Venereal Disease, (viz. in a place never known to any mortal Man but but your self) that in ten Days time it kill'd ten thousand Men! I suppose you mean besides Women and Children! What a Pity it was they were not supply'd with your Tinctura Gloriosa! I admire you didn't settle your Quack-Taylor, Mr. Spooner, now living at the Golden Half Moon in Goodman's-Fields, as your Factor in that Place! Or was you to rattle it thither in your Coach, and carry the Chymical Soap-boiler with you to prepare your Medicines, who knows but you might get a prodigious Estate in a short time?

IV. You teach us (p. 288.) how to make hot Bread dance; and Pease as they are a beiling to leap out of the Pottage-Pot, which, you say, will provoke Laughter. A cunning

Surgeon you!

V. You inform us (p. 376.) that in Spain, Turky, &c. the Women, for Cleanliness sake, deprive their Secret Parts of Hair, by a certain Powder. But you forgot to tell us whether your Wife uses this cleanly Fashion; as also whether you have any of that famous Powder to sell.

VI. You learnedly prove (p. 379 and 380.) that Women may, with safely, be Castrated or Spaded by Sow Gelders; or may have their Naturals button'd with Iron-Rings

as Mares have: But you seem best to approve of sewing up their Privities, because, say you, (p. 381.) When ever they Marry, the Husband who cutteth away the Sewing may make IT as great or as little as he pleases: And some Men, say you, (p. 383.) are 'pleased to converse with strait Women, affecting none others; and others with Wo-"men whose Passages are enlarged!" Prodigious Wit and Learning!

VII. You have (p. 87. of your Appendix) a long Discourse about a certain proper In-frument, with which, you say, Widows, Wives, Maids, nay even Girls at School, procure to themselves a Pleasure that supplies the room of a Man's Embraces:" Doubtless you have some of those Instruments to dispose of, as occasion shall offer, or you'd not talk so much and so often of them!

VIII. You teach (p. 75. of your Appendix) how young Whores, when they marry, may put the Cheat upon their Bridegrooms, and make 'em believe it was the very first

Bout. A new Piece of Surgery!

IX. You tell us (p. 13. of the Appendix) that a Man's r-d, by the Ancients, was number'd amongst their Gods: But (p. 16.) you make an Ox of his Godship, and yoke him before you admit him to go to Plow. I wonder you don't expose those Corken Yokes to publick sale! It might be a good Employ for the Taylor's Wife, your Sister, Mrs. Spooner, to sow in the Cotton Linings for you.

X. In

X. In some Countries, you say, (p. 368.) the Men do wear Bells between the Prepuce and Nut of their Y—s, and with them on do enjoy their Wives, and frisk it about like Venus-Morris-Dancers." I must say, Madam Martin has the merriest Bed-fellow in Town; (for you intimate, (p. 438.) That you make Experience of all you find in Authors, therefore doubtless of this pretty Fancy.) But, I fear, you having thus Musick and Dancing every Night, that you disappoint the City Waits of their expected Gratuity at Christmas.

XI. You inform us (p. 374.) 'That some where in Arabia the Women are Circumcised, having an Excrescence of musculous Skin cut away from their -: " And, p. 82 of your Appendix, you tell us 'That the Labia, or Lips, of some Women's --- are 'naturally so long, that there are, in the Southern Parts of the World, Fellows that 'make it their Business to walk up and down the Streets, bawling, Who wants to be Cut?" If, Sir, you take up that Employ in London, I advise you to get a good Sett of the Bells just now mention'd, and then as you go frisking and jingling along the Streets, the Maids that want to be Cut, hearing your Bells, will doubtless call you in, and fave you the Trouble of bawling your Trade, as those foolish Fellows do. Consider of this Hint; for that you intend to set up the Trade I conclude, from your telling us (p. 375.)

(p. 375.) that you intend hereafter to treat

of these Matters at large.

XII. You have (p. 360.) prov'd by learned Arguments, that Gelded Men are disagreeable to, and scoffed at by Women. 'A Man's 'I—dis, you say (p. 9. of your Appendix) 'a necessary Organical Instrument, without which a Woman can't be pleas'd, nor got with Child." Nay, you assure us (p. 19 of your Appendix) 'That a Man's Member of two or three Finger's breadth long, can't be probably of sufficient Measure to satisfie a Woman, and beget Children! But, say you (p. 10. of your Appendix) Half witted Men have It generally Nine Inches long, and sive Inches in circumference." Oh! happy Madam Martin!

XIII. You have made a noble Discovery (p. 143. of your Appendix,) viz. That Men and Women have no occasion to be 's shown how to perform the Act of Procrea-'tion, but being brought up in the greatest Ignorance, without hearing one word of Copulation, they know, by bare Inspiration, how to go about it! Where the Desire of Children moves one to the Act of Copulation, the great Pleasure in the Act moves 'an bundred, I may say, (say you) a thousand, and that of both Sexes!" This, Sir, I presume you, being a Friend to Vertue, put in to incite young and unexperienc'd Persons to search after imaginary and forbidden Delights in Whoring, that meeting with their just

just Demerits, a Clap, they might apply to you for a Cure! And lest Nature should not sufficiently prompt and enable them to be Lewd, you inform them (p. 49. of your Appendix) 'That your Generative Drops taken inwardly, and your Liniment Virilitalis used outwardly, provoke to Venery; so that the greater, more lasting, and substantial Erection, and Titillation, is occasion'd, &c." In short, you make Anatomical Disquisitions a Pretext for your Bawdy Lectures; but alas'tis a meer Pretext; for the Anatomical Parts of your Books are perfect Jargon, unintelligible, and no more to the Purposes pretended, than would be fo many Stories of the Man in the Moon. I therefore verily and fincerely believe, that all you have writ in relation to Anatomy was by you intended only to flimulate Youth to Lewdness; Debauch their Morals, and prompt them to vicious Courses : of Life, thereby to encrease the number of Clapt Patients: So that I conceive your Appendix well merits to be presented by the Grand Jury at Hicks's-Hall, as being publish'd with an Intention to Debauch Youth, and, fo far as in you lies, encourage Vice and Immorality.

N. B. Where I have used a _____ Mr. Martin used Words at length.

CHAP. IX.

A Character of the First Edition of Mr. Martin's Book; of which he has given his Approbation in Print.

§. 1. YOU have, Sir, (pag. 148.) this Passage, viz. The two or three cases I am now going to relate, are verbatim from a certain Gentleman (I suppose one of the Faculty) that I should be glad to know; he has taken care that I should have the Account of them; but perhaps ima-' gin'd not that I would take notice of them This I must say, they are Remarskable, he himself says Surprizing; and to his Credit, I must also fay, he writes like a Man of Learning and Parts, but --- And I should have told the World his Name, 'and have paid him a Visit, to have thank'd f him if he had been so kind to have commu-"nicated it to me." P. iii. of your Preface, you tell us, that in March, in the Year 1704. was published the First Edition of your Treatise of the Venereal Disease, under the Title (p. ix. of your Preface) of, A True and Suceinet Account of the Venereal Disease, &c. And in May in the same Year, by a certain ingenious anonymous Author, was also publish'd a little Stitch'd Book, intitled, Remarks upon a late printed Pampblet, which the Author calls, A True and Succinct Account of the Venereal Disease, &c. In a Letter to the Author of the said Account.

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Account. Printed for B. Bragg, who now lives at the Black Raven in Pater-Noster-Row. Now the Three Cases related by you (p. 148, 149, 150, and 151.) I find verbatim, as you say, in the said little Book, intiled, Remarks, &c. p. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. And seeing, Sir, you have given your Approbation of that Gentleman's Writing, Parts, and Learning; I'll transcribe a little of that you have thus given your Approbation of, concerning your Book. He begins thus, viz.

SIR,

Here came lately to my Hands a small Tract of yours, bearing in the Front a specious Title, viz. A True and Succinct Account of the Venereal Disease, &c. On which (having look'd it over) you must excuse me, if I take the liberty to make some few Remarks. And to deal plainly with you, 'bating the Plagiary, you are grofly guilty of, there is very little in the whole Account, that feems necessary to have been imparted. When Men stumble at the Theshold, they are told, they shall have ill Luck: I wish the like Hap betides you not. For I find, even in the very Title-Page, an other's Words transpos'd, and somewhat diversify'd, which you have taken from a Chirurgick Apology, printed some time since. You tell us, in your Preface, That you write not to instruct the Learned: And I am sure, I can't fee where the Ignorant are to be better'd by your

your Information. They are inform'd, indeed, that you are Master of a more powerful Medicine, to expel the Lues than has been yet discover'd; and, pray, what less are we assur'd of from those very Empiricks, against whom you exclaim. What reason have the common People to think, Aqua Tetrachymagogon inferior to Aqua Tetra (if you please) Stericton: They are both, I'm sure, hard Names, and I alike to feek for their Etymologies; nor do I see, for my part, why his Electuarium Mirabile may not do as great Feats as your Electuarium Ignotum; there is only this difference, the later has your dutos eon, the other his ipse dixt, for their Vouchers. You tell us of a way to get the Infection without Carnal Copulation, or Hereditary Communication, and that is (as you are pleas'd to word it) by putting Rem in Re. This, Sir, I am at a less to make sense of, and tell you plainly, do not understand you: For doubtless, he who has thus far engag'd, tho' he retreats immediately, may in some respect, be said as truly to have had Carnal Copulation with a Woman, tho' there be no seminal Emission, as he that takes up his Quarters for a longer time, and that after Ejection. Proceeding now to a further Examination of your Account, I find the 17 and 18 Pages are taken out of Wiseman's Observations: You will say, perhaps, this is no Plagiary, because you mention a late Eminent Surgeon; but as you give us no H Marginal

Marginal Note, or Characteristick Letter, we are not only at a loss to know your Author, but can neither tell (very frequently) where you take him up, no more than where you drop him. Nay further, I can convince you, borrow'd (to use a handsome name for it) from the Apologia Chirurgica above-mentioned, without so much as hinting to us, that you have at all transcrib'd; which method of proceeding I must needs reckon injudicious, and an imposition upon your Reader. The beginning of your second Chapter, from Page 24 to 27, is all Transcription; and what follows after, for several Pages together, is chiefly an Eulogy upon your own Medicines; which not knowing what they are, I hope you will pardonme, if I should suspect that there is Anguis Latitans. Your third and last Chapter, is made up of an Invective against the Quacks: And yet you are taking the same method that they do, viz. Extolling your own Abilities, and boasting of your Arcana; 'tis here that I find whole Pages, some verbatim, others with some little variation, transcrib'd from Mr. Turner's Apologia Chirurgica, which was printed many Years past. By this I find you were freighten'd for the making up your Account, which is every where patch'd up with other Men's Relations. Your Notion of an old Gleet, which you call a Transparent Mucus, engender'd in the Prostates, and which you tell us proceeds

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proceeds from an Ebullition of the Blood, frothed into a bilious scum, thrown into the genital parts, and there condensed into a yellow Fluor: This, I say, is such a piece of Phyfical Rant, as I cannot refrain smiling at. The Erection of the Penus from an Oleaginous Mucus is of the same strain. Another pretty Conceit you have about the overflowing of the Prostates; and the same Fargon is continued, in what you advance concerning the Veficu-Le Seminales; which if they happen to be corroded, you say, there must needs ensure such an inundation of the Seed, as in few days to bring on a Dorsal Tabes; but if you had consulted the Fabrick of these Parts, you might have found that the Shutter at the Extremity of the Urinary Dustus, must likewise suffer, to faciliate this Discharge. I am come at length to your Grand Stericton, which, you fay, has made so much Noise in in the World: But I declare, fetting aside the Noise you make your felf, among all the Surgeons I meet with, I have never for much as heard of you, or your Stericton either. If you could afford to give away your Books, (for I am sure they are a dear Purchase) and had told us you are to be spoken with from seven till eleven in the Morning; and from two, till nine at Night, I should deem it one of the most pompous Empirical Invitations that I have met with. If in the business of Generation, you can go no further than what has been discover'd already; or H 2 if

if you design, (viz. in your Appendix, the Contents of which were in that First Edition of your Book,) to exceed Venette in nothing but Smut and Obscenity, you had better remain silent: Otherwise you will scarce spoil the Sale of Aristotle's Master piece, tho' you publish something more likely to Debauch and Corrupt Youth.

To all this, Sir, you have made no other Reply, but that, to the Gentleman's Credit, you must say, he writes like a Man of Learning and Parts! Which, in my Opinion, is an acknowledgment, that all he charges you with, (viz. Plagiary, 2-kery, Ignorance, &c.) is Truth! A part of which only, for Brevitysake, in Excerptions, I have transcrib'd, and refer the inquisitive Reader to the Book it felf (fold by Mr. Bragg, Price 6 d.) for the rest. Upon the Publication of these Remarks, you did, indeed, change the Title of your Book, drop your pretendedly famous Steri-Aon, and corrected the gross Errors the Gentleman therein inform'd you of. Notwithstanding which, it can't, I conceive, be deny'd, that the best that can be justly said of the Sixth Edition of your Book, is, that is a meer Fardel of Heterogeneities amass'd together, Mountebank-like, purely to abuse your Betters, and to amuse the unwary and untbinking part of Mankind. Not, Sir, that I suppose you sufficiently skill'd in Chirurgical Operations, to commence Mountebank; but induc'd thereto by your Excellent Books, I do

I will conclude with the following Proposal, viz. That if the Learned Dr. Greenfield, who (you pretend) is your Friend, or any other Gentleman of the College of Physicians; or any Surgeon of the Society of Surgeons, London, (not excluding Mr. Green of Tuly-street, your Master) can and will, from what is contain'd in the Sixth Edition of your Treatise of the Venereal Disease, and its Appendix, produce any one unanswerable Argument, to prove you either more Learned, or better Experienc'd in either the Latin or English Tongues, in Logick, Rhetorick, Philosophy, Physick, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymistry, Pharmacy, Clap Curing, or Pox-Preventing, than are some of those Persons you have in those Books stigmatiz'd with the name of Quack, &c. I will for his fo H z doing

doing, treat him with a Bottle of French Claret, and a Roast Capon, and will admit your dear, worthy, honour'd, highly, and justly esteem'd Self to partake of the Entertainment. And till then dear, honour'd, worthy Jack, fare thee well.

A POSTSCRIPT to the Reader.

S. I. I EST it should be apprehended that I have too sharply or unjustly restected on Mr. Martin in my First and Second Chapters, for his calling Mercury Sublimate an Admirable Medicine, and pretending to have given it with wonderful Success; I think sit to add a few Words more on that Subject. Mr. Martin's whole Paragraph (p. 303.) runs thus; Viz.

Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus is an admirable Medicine, and has been given by me with wonderful Success; yet unless with a particular Menstruum prepar'd, and after a particular manner administred, is of dangerous Consequence.

S. 2. As to the Preparation of Mercury Sublimate, whether the common Method of Grinding the Quick-filver (in order for its Sublimation) with the Salt, Nitre, and Calcin'd Vitriol; or the dissolving it (to the same End in a particular Menstruum, (as Mr. Martin mentions;) that ie, in Spirit of Ni-

tre, and Spirit of Salt, be pursu'd, it matters not, the Result will be the same: And the Mercury Sublimate, produc'd by either Method, will in every respect be of the same Nature and Qualities; and will be pro-

ductive of the same Effects.

§. 3. Mr. Martin's particular Manner of Administring it (whether in Bolus, Pills, &c.) I know not: That is one of the Secrets that he will not reveal, lest be should make other Men (p. 104.) as wise as bimself! But I asfert (and I appeal to all the Learned Physicians in London, for the Truth of this Affertion) that let Sublimate Corrosive be administred after any particular manner whatever, without first abating the Concentration and Keenneß of its Acids, and altering the Texture of its Particles (which being done 'tis no longer Sublimate Corrosive) even the smallest Dose thereof will be poisonous; nay the Quantity of a few Grains thereof will be murderous! Commend me, says Dr. Harris, in his Pharm. Anti-Emp. p. 108. to those Bold Fellows, who can venture to give a Grain of Subblimate Corresive in the Pilulæ Barbarossæ, as if not Mercury, but a Mercurial Poyson, were to be the Antidote of the venereal Poyson!

§. 4. But you'll say, perhaps, Mr. Martin, before he administers it, does, tho' he has not so told us, add to it some Ingredients that abate the Keenness of its Acids, alter the Texture of its Particles, divest it of its venomous Quality, and render it sit for internal

use:

use: I answer; By the Addition of proper Ingredients, Mercury Sublimate may be converted into good, safe, and salutary Medicines. Lemery, p. 208, and p. 250. of his Course of Chymistry, teaches how to convert it into a Red Precipitate; and into a White Precipitate; both which he allows to be used internally. Mynsicth, p. 20. of his Armamentar. Medico-Chym. makes thereof a Preparation that he calls Turpethum Minerale verum; to which he ascribes wonderful Vertues. Mercurius Dulcus is made by grinding Mercurius Sublimatus Currosivus, and Argent. Vivum together in due Proportions, and then several times resubliming that Mixture. In the Pharm. Bateana we have an Aqua Salivalis, which is a Dissolution of Mercury Sublimate, and some other Ingredients, in Fountain Water. Mr. Wiseman, in his Treatife of Surgery, p. 494. has something like it. But these and the like Medicines, tho? made of Mercurius sublimatus Corrosivus, are not Mercurius sublimatus Corrosious; which differfrom all other Mercurial Preparations as well inithe Quantity and Quality of its imbody'd Acids, as in the particular Texture of its Particles: And whenever Mercurius sublimatus Corrosious has any Ingredient whatever added to it, that alters either the Quantity or Quality of its Acids, or the Texture of its Particles; as it may then probably cease to be poisonous, so italso then ceases to bear the name of Mercurius sublimatus Coorofivus; thus, for instance, being

being mix'd and sublim'd with fresh Mercury, 'tis call'd Mercurius sublimatus Dulcis;
when dissolv'd in Fountain Water, that Mixture of Mercury sublimate and Water, is call'd
A Dissolution of Mercury sublimate; or, if you
please, Aqua salivalis. Thus it remains a
firm Truth, that Mercurius sublimatus Corrosivus may by a skilful Hand) be converted
into a great variety of good, safe, and salutary Medicines; yet is it self (and so will
be, as long as that Name can properly be
apply'd thereto) a very dangerous, deadly

Poyson!

§. 5. Mr. Martin, speaking (p. 302.) of some Empericks who pretend (as he relates of them) to cure any fort of a Pox, with five or fix Doses of Mercury præcipitate Corrofive, fays, He thinks Hanging is too good for such that matter no more running the Risque of their Patients Lives! If that be Truth, what does Mr. Martin merit, that no more values bis Patients Lives, than boldly to adventure the giving Mercurius sublimatus Corrosious, which is, at least four fold more poisonous? But, he says, he administers it after a particular manner forfooth! And why may not they so do, as well as he? I know of none Excuse for him, but that of Poor Robin the Almanack Maker, viz. Me soushir mort bluent

When we judge others we'd have them halter'd; When we judge our selves the Case is alter'd!

5. 6. But admitting that he gives Mercury sublimate mix'd with some Ingredients, that so alter the Texture of its Particles, and take off the Keenness of its Acids, that his Patients, instead of being poison'd, do receive Benefit thereby, (which is, as I conceive, the most favourable Conjecture the Matter will admit of) then, (r.) He calls that Medicine Mercury Sublimate, which ought to bear some other name: So that, altho' that Mixture that he uses may be safe and useful; yet Mercury sublimate, that he extols, may still be a deadly Poison; and he meritorious of a Hal-r for praising it. For (2.) He tells us (p. 438.) That he judges of Authors according as he, by Experience, finds them consonant to Truth." Now we'll suppose that some other Persons (tho' I bope not many) may pursue as ignorant Methods of Practice as he does: And he having thus call'd Mercury sublimate Corrosive, an admirable Medicine, and affirm'd that he has given it with wonderful success; how does he know, but that some young Practitioners may be thereby encourag'd to try Experiments with it? And if they thereby Murder their Patients; Or if some foolish Pox'd Persons (for his Books are dispers'd amongst the Mob) should from thence take Encouragement to try therewith (as a Gentleman he mentions. (p. 156.) did with another Medicine to cure themselves, and so murder themselves (and how do we know that some of the many Self-

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Self-murders we have lately heard of were not of that kind!) in either of these Cases; will not he be accessary (in the Eye of Heaven) to fuch Murders? That is, if he thus extols Mercury sublimate it self, and then, in stead thereof, uses some Preparation that ought to be call'd by some other name. To conclude; If Mr. Martin, or any Body for him, can vindicate Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus, whilst it remains Mercurius sublimatus Corrosivus, to be an admirable Medicine fit to be given internally, in expectation of wonderful good success, ille erit mibi magnus Apollo; But until the Publication of fuch a Vindication I shall make bold to proclaim it a dangerous and deadly Poyson; and hereby caution all Persons, as they value their Lives, to take care what Dealings they have with Mercury sublimate, and with ignorant Quacks that use is in their Practice.

you some Reasons inducing me to believe Mr. Martin's infallible Preservative (as he calls it) to be a meer Sham to get Money. Inow will inform you what I conceive this infallible Liquor really is. Pag. 61. he tells you, from a certain Author, as he pretends, That the Curtezans at Venice, immediately after they have had to do with an infected Person, make Water, and with it bath the Privy Parts for a small time; which they experimentally find does preserve them from all manner of Venereal Infection, in

in so much that they make no scruple to converse with Persons, tho' never so much Pox'd:" The Men, he tells you, use the fame; but he concludes, by informing you, That this will not do in England. Now, Gentlemen, you'll all own, that an Honest Woman's Pis, is far preferable to an Whore's Piß; if therefore Whore's Piß be a almost infallible preservative at Venice, why should not an Honest Woman's Piss be altogether so in England? This makes me suspect that Mr. Martin's infallible Preservative, is only his Wife's Water. If so, I advise you to let his Preservative alone, and to seek for pure Maid's Water, (if you can get it;) for doubtless pure Maid's Water, in Virtue and Excellency, as far excels an Honest married Woman's Water, as that does a Common Whore's Water.

S. I must also inform you, Reader, That this small Trast had appear'd in the World, above ten Days sooner than it does, had I not been inform'd that Mr. Martin, hearing it was in the Press, threaten'd me hard concerning it. That therefore those Gentlemen, who shall be my Readers, may have a true Idea of the Matter, and may plainly see that I have not treated my Antagonist more severely than he merits; I'll relate the Occasion of my taking this notice of his (as he'd have the World believe) excellent Performances. In March 1704, was publish'd the First Edition of Mr. Martin's Treatise, wherein he was pleas'd to tell the World, that

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that I (who then liv'd near Tom's Coffee-House, Ludgate) was a Country-Barber, &c. thereby infinuating my Incapacity to cure the Venereal Disease. By Mr. Bridge, a Printer, then living in St. Austin Fryars; I sent him word (and Mr. Bridge afterwards affur'd me he did the Message) of the Mistake, and I then only desir'd, that in case his Book (which then was very improbable) should bear a second Impression, that Passage might be left. out; instead of which, in the said second Impression, he tack'd another false Story thereto, pretending it to have been told him, by God knows who of a Patient, who, as he pretends, was in such a Rage, that he frequently said, He should never dye in Peace, till be was reveng'd of that Villain, Rogue, &c. meaning me, the Author of this. I about that time, viz. the Year 1705. was by some Domestick Misfortunes, diverted from giving him then that publick Rebuke I otherwise should have done. From that time Inever faw any one of one his Books, until January last, when I bought his Sixth, and, as yet, last Impression, and finding that so very replete with false Latinisms, false English, and Nonsense, I fear'd the Printer had been in the Fault, so I borrow'd the Fifth Impression, but could not procure any of the former. But comparing the Fifth and Sixth Editions, I soon perceiv'd the before-mention'd Faults were the Authors own, not the Printers. I likewise found the two before-mention'd falle

false Reports concerning my self still continu'd, in the 252d Page of this his Sixth Edition. But I defie Mr. Martin, and all the World besides, to make it appear, that I ever acted the part of a Rogue, or Villain towards any one Person, on one account or another; or that I ever imposed on any one Person, or attempted to make that, concerning my self, or Circumstances, to pass for Truth, that was not so: Nay, if Mr. Martin can prove that I ever impos'd on the World, tho' but in so trivial a Matter, as is that of putting my Name in Capital Letter. in the Title Page of a Book, of which I neither am the Author, nor am capable of fo being, let him call me Capital Impostor, Cheat

Rogue, Villain, or what he pleases!

§.9. I own I have the less reason to be disoblig'd with Mr. Martin, in that he ha taken much the same freedom with othe Persons, nay, in effect, with all Physician and Surgeons; for he has, as you've feen in Chap. 7. given you a great many preten ded Instances of the ignorant and unsuccessfi Practice of Noted Physicians, Physicians in Vogue Eminent Surgeons, Old Surgeons, Surgeon that make no small Figure, &c. Now th generality of the People observing all thes Instances, can do no less than suspect all th Physicians and Surgeons of the Town, because they are told in print, that fuch ignoran Mangerous, and unsuccessful Practicers are among them, but are not told the particular Pe So1

sons. Latet dolus in generalibus, says Mr. Martin, p. 90. that is, the R—ry lies conceal'd in the universality of the Accusation. He that fays there are some, whom he will not name, of such or such a Society of Men, guilty of fuch or fuch a Crime, altho' he actually accuses no particular Person, yet he effectually brings a Difreputation and Su-Spicion on the Society in general, and on every particular Person thereto belonging; for no Man can be affur'd which Person is not the Person intended. When therefore the common People want affiftance (in Venereal Cases at least) what can they do less than apply to Mr. Martin, who has been so kind as not only to inform them of his (pretended at least) Learning, Skill, Honesty, Care, Honour, &c. but has also caution'd them against the Ignorance, Quackery, K-very, Unsuccessfulnes, Negligence, &c. of the generality of other Praditioners, even from the highest to the lowest degree.

In to discharge to Rich and Poor, an honest Conscience, doing by all as he would they should do unto him. But he there, I know, speaks of his Patients; not of those who may take Patients from him! His Pretext, I know, is, that the People may not, by Quacks, be cheated of their Mony: But, by his favour, this I take to be a meer Imposition on the Credulity of undiscerning People; for he brings the noted, &c. Physicians and Surgeons! His

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real intention, doubtless is, that when oceafion be, he, not others, may take the People's Mony. And if so, altho' he does not cheat the People of their Mony, (which whether he does or not he knows best) yet his preventing, by false and scandalous Reports, other Skilful Practitioners having that share with him, they otherwise would have, I believe any honest Man will allow, is cheating them; and whether he that cheats Practitioners, is not as much a Vil-n as he that cheats other People, he may, if he please, ask Mr. Stephens, who is a Lawyer, and, I believe an bonest, as well as ingenious Gentleman; but, as a Friend, I advise him not, in this Point, to consult the Person that advis'd him to put Discere quæ puduit scribere jussit, &c. in the Title Page of his Appendix; tho' that Gentleman's imposing on him therein, was doubtless a pia fraus, and done with an honest design, viz. That the World might see what an illiterate Fellow he is. And that the Proverb is true, viz. That Ignorance begets Impudence. P. xvi. of his Preface, he makes the loss of Honour and Reputation equal to the loss of Life; his Words, quoted from the Dispensary (for like a Starling, he sings often, but has no Song of his own!) are these; Viz.

When Honour's lost, 'tis a Relief to die; Death's but a sure Retreat from Infamy.

But if Slander, raising and spreading false and scand alous

scandalous Reports, concerning Persons not meritorious thereof, be a Crime equivalent to Murder: What does he merit for telling the World, five Years together, in about 6000 of his Books, that I, of whom he knows no ill, am a Villain, Rogue, &c? Or how can he, who pretends to so much Honour, Generosity, &c. Now threaten me, for having taken this Pains to answer his Books, purely to demonstrate to the World, that I am not the Person he has fassy represented me to be, but am Superior rather than inferior to himself in Skill and Learning; nay, if I could demonstrate, that that Character he bestows on me and others undeservedly, is altogether his own; he ought not to be in the least displeas'd with me, but to reflect on his own Conduct. He makes the loss of a good Name, equal to the loss of Life: I'm sure 'tis equal to the loss of Wealth. And that Man that spreads false Reports of any Man, designedly to prejudice his Reputation, will never, by me, be thought more bonest, than he that breaks into another Man's House, and robs him of his Goods. But by the Pablication of this I hope to make my Vindication almost as publick as the Reproaches he has unjustly cast upon me. And if Mr. Martin's Reputation receives a Shock, as perhaps it may, by my justifying my felf, and, in order thereto, exposing his want of Learning, his Errors, Designs, and Impositions on the World; he must look at bome for the Cause thereof. Names to be gi-, I 2

ven to none but to those that merit the Gallows, he has bestow'd on me, and that without the least Provocation; but ill Language is his Talent, not mine. Methinks, when ever a Gentleman uses it, it makes him look as if he were only a Porter dress'd up in a Gentleman's Cloaths. The having Lex Talionis on my side has not indu'd me at all to call Names. Nay, I have not so much as once, my Knowledge, call'd Mr. Martin by his belov'd Word Quack; I call it his beloved Word, because I observe he can scarce write a Line without hawling it in even by Head and Shoulders. I dare engage, that Word is not so often to be found in all the Books he has in his Library, as 'tis in his single Treatise. Quack, Quack, Quack, is his continual Cry! But there is a certain Gentleman, about this time, making very great hast for England, who, in this respect may, I humbly conceive, be a very fit Companion for the worthy, bonour'd Mr. Martin, I mean Mr. Cuckoo; for this Gentleman call'd Mr. Cuckoo, can cry Cuckoo, Cuckoo, Cuckoo, as fast, and with as tunable a Voice, as Mr. Martin can cry, Quack, Quack, Quack. And all the World knows, that whenever Mr. Cuckoo does talk, he talks of himself! Chap. iii. I have made the Word Quack Synonymous with the Word Empirick. And an Empirick, being a Medicinal Practitioner, that depends on Experienc'd Medicines, I see no Harm in the Term. A Sect of

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of Physicians was once, under that Title, of great Repute in the World. The Learned Men of this Age indeed decline jurare in verba Magistri, and Philosophize only on Mathematical Principles, and attempt from thence to account for whatever appertains to the the Animal Oeconomy, the Operations of Medicines, &c. Yet I believe there is not that Physician in London, that will reject the use of a Specifick Medicine, that he by Experience, knows will feldom fail to cure this or that Disease, altho' he can't account for its so doing; and altho' he knows the using thereof is Empirism. But the Book call'd Gazophylacium Anglicanum, gives the Etymology of the word Quack, and says that it's of Dutch Original, and fignifies a frivolous and vain Tatler; whether Mr. Martin be a frivolous vain Tatler; or whether there be any, or how much, or any thing besides, frivolous vain Tatle in his Books, let others. judge.

fure moments, huddling this Tract up for the Press, it ought therefore to be excus'd if it falls short, as I hope it does not much, of the nice Correctness of Mr. Martin's Elaborate Piece, that he has, in five Years time, six several times corrected and amended, and of his Appendix, which, as appears by his Preface, he has been sixteen Years in bringing to Perfection. But I declare positively, I have not intentionally done Mr. Martin's Line.

tin the least Injustice: Yet if, through Haste and Inadvertency, any Word or Expression has slip'd my Pen, to the prejudice of his Reputation, and of which he not deserving, on due notice, Ill make any reasonable Satisfaction. If I have advanc'd Erroneous Notions (as probably I may, for I'm but a Man, and of the lower Class too, and allow'd my self but little time to think) let him reply, detect my Errors, and make them publick. But let him not threaten me, till he has a just Cause, which as yet I do conceive he has not. If he'll publish a Book, any Man in England is at liberty to answer it, that can. But I should never, in all probability, have made use of that liberty, had he not laid me under the before-mention'd Obligation, (i. e. for my own Vindication) so to do. Or had I given him an Answer, I should not have taken altogether the same Measures I now have done.

S. 12. Of what Nature Mr. Martin's Menaces are, I know not, nor am I very solicitous; he was, as you've seen, the Aggressor, and what I do is but Se defendendo: For a Man's Reputation, as well as his Person, ought to be defended. Mr. Martin, I know, wears a Sword, and so do I too, and did when he wore a Blue Apron. But as the Pen, not the Sword, began this War, so, I believe the Pen, not the Sword, must decide it. For I apprehend my Antagonist, and I shall both be better advised than to run the hazard

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hazard of being murder'd by, or hang'd for each other. If any thing of that Nature ever happens, I assure him, as he was in this Case, so he shall in that, be the Ag-

gressor.

9. 13. But I rather apprehend Mr. Martin intends some Prosecution (not in Chancery!) for Defamation, in case any thing in my Book will admit thereof: But as I have conscientiously used all the Caution that I well could, not to do him any Injustice, so I hope he'll find no Pretext for fuch a Litigious Prosecution. But admitting that some Word or Expression in my Book should be Actionable, ought not Mr. Martin, after having thus for five Years together proclaimed me, in 6000 of his Books, Rogue, Villain, &c. to be asham'd to flee to such a mean Subterfuge, as an Action for Scandal, or a Citation into the Spiritual Court? However, as I have I hope, neither given him just Cause, nor Opportunity for fuch a Prosecution, so I fear him not. But do hereby affure you, Reader, That if any thing of that Nature happens to me: Or any thing (through Mr. Martin's means, or suspected so to be) contrary to Her Majesty's Peace, (as to a certain, if I'm rightly inform'd, Bankrupt Quaker) whatever happens to me one day, f I remain alive, and capable of writing the Story, and sending it to a Printer, the Town shall be fully acquainted with it the next Day; and so from time to time, as the Matter goes forward. Nor shall my own Law Story come alone. Verbum fat

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fat sapienti. I had, I verily believe, cur'd near a thousand Persons of the Venereal Disease before he pretended to that Business, (any otherwise than keeping an Apothecary's Shop, &c.) And I believe what is contain'd even in this little Phamphlet, will demonstrate, that I understand what belongs to the Venereal Disease and its Curation, as well as Mr. Martin, if not some little matter better.

9. 14. But, perhaps, after all, Mr. Martin, whatever the Words he used might import, might not intend to threaten me at all! And for this Surmize, Reader, I'll give you my Reason; which is, That I find he is very apt to mistake the meaning of such hard English Words as are deriv'd from the Latin and Greek Tongues, and oftentimes to use one Word instead of another. Thus (p. 105.) he fays. 'If a Gonnorrhaa, after a Purge or two wholly stop of it self, the unwary Practicer presently with boldness denounces a Cure." Now to denounce, is to proclaim in a threatning way what one will hereafter do, and can't relate to Matters past: So that to denounce a Cure, is to threaten hereafter to effect it, not to proclaim it already done. You have it p. 126. of his Fifth Edition. So (p. 139.) he tells you, The Venereal Disease may be gotten without the Ejection of Seed into the Woman's Body. That is, the Venereal Disease may be gotten without casting Seed out of (for so Ejection denotes)

denotes) the Woman's Body into the Woman's Body! This you have p. 47. of the Fifth Edition. His calling a luftful Man, a Virago: Hermophrodites, Amphibious Creatures; the Moon, an Element, &c. you've seen before, viz. p. 38, &c. Now in these places, 'tis apparent that he did not mean what the Words he used, import. And so tho' the Perfon that related the Matter to me thought Mr Martin threaten'd me; yet he, Good Man, might have no fuch Intention! And this almost makes me afraid that I may have charg'd him with Ignorance in some Matters, that he does really very well understand, only was so unfortunate as to use Words that (tho' English) were not only not expressive of his Intention, but were of a direct contrary Signification: Why truly, Gentlemen, if the Case be thus, I heartily ask his Pardon; however, I'm not herein to blame, for I publickly declare, I was not his School-Master; and had I so been, I'd have advis'd him (and so, as a Friend, I hereferiously do) whenever he meets with any scarce-intelligible Words, such I mean, as are deriv'd from Heathenish, Antichristian Latin Words, to consult a Dictionary, and see whether they have really any, and what signification, before he uses them.

S. 15. One Conjecture more concerning his threatning me, and I hope this may be the Truth of the Case, viz. Probably he might threaten to pay me a Visit, and return me Thanks, for thus pointing at his Errors, Mi-

stakes,

stakes, &c. And now, Reader, I'll inform you on what I ground this Conjecture, viz. Mr. Martin publish'd the First Edition of his * Treatise in March 1704. Soon after came out a small Book of Remarks thereon by an Anonymous Author, as you've feen at large in Chap. 9. That Gentleman detected some few Slips, &c. Mr. Martin made no Reply, (that I ever heard of) but having an occasion to borgonist, he tells us (p. 148.) That those two or three Cases (so borrow'd from his Adversary) are verbatim from a certain Gentleman, to whose Credit he must say, he writes like a Man of Learning and Parts: And that had the Gentleman been fo kind as to have let him know his Name, he would have paid bim a visit to have thank'd bim. Now Mr. Martin having been thus complai-Sant to a Gentleman, who had not the Civility to let him know who he was, and where he lives; I'll take it for granted, that he'll not act the part of a Ruffian towards me, nor deport himself otherwise than as becomes a Gentleman. Let him remember, that 'tis now about five Years fince he has intitled me the Country Barber, yet this is the first time that I've presum'd to trim his Honour; and if I've not done it now to his Satisfaction, if he pleases to continue me in my Barbership, I'll de my best, from time to time, to amend my Hand; And shall only request, that he'll not be so ungenteel for the future, as to call his own dear Country Barber, Villain, Rogue, &c A SCOURGE A

SCOURGE

FORA

Conceal'd Quack,

Who calls his BOOK

The Charitable Surgeon,

And Himself T. C. Surgeon.

Book be a Surgeon, or a Soap-Boiler; a Taylor, or a Tinker, I neiber know, nor shall I concern my self; but be Treatment that his Book demonstrates to be us due, I shall, as near as I can, afford him.

S. I. THE Title of this Book, viz. The Charitable Surgeon; or the Best Remedies for he Worst of Maladies, reveal'd; imports full and plain Discovery of Remedies, for the

The Good of the Publick, especially the Poor:
But this is only a Sham, to make the Book
sell; for there's not one Receipt in that Book
which has not some one Ingredient of it conceal'd; and without this conceal'd Ingredient
he tells us, p. 68, and 69. each of those Medicines will be ineffectual, and of no signification to the Purpose intended: So that the
first Sentence of the Title Page (like almost
all the Book) is directly false.

all the Book) is directly false. S. 2. The Book begins thus; Viz. For many Years I have made divers Experiments and try'd all the Ways and Methods recom mended by all Authors that I could mee with, who had wrote of the Venereal Di sease; and after some Hundreds of Trials i all Constitutions and Conditions; having wh opportunity by a continued Series of larg Practice, find that the Method and Med cines hereafter prescribid, mare the sures s safest, and most expeditions Way of Cure, all the Methods that ever were by an " made use of." This, in order to make the Medicines sell, is, indeed, a brave Flourist but it has one small Fault is which is, th it is not Truth: As you will easily conceive from the following Considerations. Let suppose that there are 500 (and there ce tainly are a great many more) Authors to met with, who have treated, more or le of the Venereal Disease; let us also suppo that these Authors, one with another, ha 30 several Prescriptions, differing in sor

Particulars from each other, 500 multiply'd by 30, makes 15000 Prescriptions; each of which our Author must have used some bundreds of times; we'll suppose 200(for where the Word some is used, fewer than three can't be intended;) now we must multiply 15000 by 300, this Multiplication produces the Number 4500000; but this is not all, for he has try'd all these Prescriptions not only some hundred times, but in all Constitutions and Conditions. Now I presume any Physician will admit, that amongst Venereal Patients, 'tis not usual to find one in five (nor indeed one in fifty) who shall be of the same Constitution and Condition; that is, of the same Age, Sex, Hubit of Body, and in the same manner affected with the Distemper: I therefore multiply 4500000 by 5, and this Multiplication produces the Number 22500000, that is, twenty two Millions, and five hundred Thousand Patients. Sir William Pettus, in his Effay concerning the Multiplication of Mankind, Printed in the Year 1686. computes the Number of People (Infants and all) in England and Wales in the Year 1682, to be about feven Millions and four hundred Thousand. So that it seems our Charitable Surgeon, T. C. has (only in trying Experiments) cured more People of the Venereal Disease than three times the number of Inhabitants of all England and Wales ! But to drop this way of Arguing (which only proves the Impossibility that K 2 CLUE the

the Matter afferted can be true) I will suppose that T. C. has twenty or thirty Books that treat of the Venereal Disease, if he has, and he, as he fays, has try'd all the Methods and Medicines recommended by all those Authors, he certainly is the only Surgeon (Mr. Martin excepted) in England that has acted fo much like a fcandalously ignorant Quack. A Physician or Surgeon that has a true Knowledge of an Human Body, and of the Materia Medica, will never bazard the Ruin of his Patients by fuch experimentizing of whatever Methods and Medicines he may meet with in Authors. But the Notion (as indeed is almost all the Book) is taken from Mr. Martin's Treatise of the Venereal Disease, and may be found, p. 438. of the Sixth Edition of the said Treatise, where the said Mr. Martin affures his Reader, that he has not pass'd by one Author (no not so much as a Pocky Song-maker as his Book demonstrates) that ever wrote of the Venereal Difeafe, that he knows of or could get for Money, but has examin'd them all as to the Practick part: And where he has by Experience found them consonant to Truth, he has subscrib'd his Fiat (for you must know Latin is as familiar to the Learned Mr. Martin as English is to a well taught Parrot) and rested; where dissonant, he has rejected them, always allowing those Methods of Cure that were successful (the different Temperaments and Constitutions of the People ever

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long that common Saying verified, Experience teaches. So that it feems Mr. Martin has cured as many of the Pox as our Charitable Surgeon (perhaps just so many, and mot one more!) that is, two and twenty Millions, and five hundred Thousand Perfons; Heavens bless him that he has not plagu'd us with (pretended) Letters from every one of em!

110 6. 2. This Charitable Surgeon (as he calls thimself) has left with Mr. Curle (as his Book informs) fourteen Clap-Medicines to be fold, one whole Pacquet of which (probably not To good as a Mountebank's of 12 d.) at his Prices (with his Book and Syringes) comes to 3 1. 5 s. all which fourteen Medicines (leaving out his conceal'd Ingredients, probably not worth one Farthing) may (I'll engage) be had of an Apothecary for less than tos. If we allow him 3 d. for the conceal diparts of each Medicine (which I verily believe is fix times more than it stands him in, and fixteen times more than 'tis worth) the whole Pacquet will come to about 14 s. for which he (out of meer Charity (makes you pay (because, p. 70. he prefumes you to be poor) but little more than 3 Land after you shall, in the forty Days that he advises you (p. 30.) to continue the use of sem, have spent 20 or 301. in these Pacquets (if 'you be not thereby cur'd, as his an hundred to one you are not, if you Ingreail'd K 3

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ail'd any thing) he charitably advises you (p. xiv.) to apply your felf to a Surgeon: And that Surgeon will doubtless charitably laugh at your Folly, in purchasing Medicines prepar'd by a Quack, who is asham'd to let the World know who he is, or where he lives. A Gentleman almost spoil'd by his Sham Preservative, writ a Letter to this T.C. And T.C. writ in Answer, That was it to gain 100 l. he could not see him, but advised him to apply to 7. M. He tells you (p. 68.) That every one that shall make up these Medicines without the conceal'd Ingredients, will find them of another Colour, another Taste, another Smell, and of quite different Operations, than with the conceal'd Ingredients." As to their Colour, Taste, and Smell (not knowing his conceal'd Ingredients) I can fay nothing; but as to their being of quite different Operations, the Affertion is directly false: For his Purgative Electuary (p. 6.) without his conceal'd Part, will be Purgative: And his Emetick Potion (p. 19.) And his Emetick Bolus (p. 28.) will both of them be violently emetick, without his conceal'd Anti-venereal Powder. In short, every one of his Medicines (tho' perhaps they will be damn'd churlish, griping, troublesome, hazardous, and even perilous in their Operations, yet) they will have the fame Operations, without his conceal'd Ingredients, that he affigns them to have with 'em. 'Tis true, in the Venereal Disease, without the conceal'd

Ingredients they are good for nothing: And with the conceal'd Ingredients, I verily believe a Cart Load of them will not cure either a Pox or Clap. He tells you (p. 69.) Each conceal'd Ingredient, like the Spring of a Watch, which sets all the Wheels a going, does so open the Bodies, exalt, and cause all the other Ingredients to exert their Power and Efficacy; contend with, and conquer the Disease, that without them " the Medicines will be flat, dull, and useles;" This is, indeed, such false, as well as flat, dull, and foolish Stuff, that a Boy, who has ferv'd but a Year or two to a Chirurgical Apothecary, though in Tuly-street, Southwark, ought to be asham'd of it: Useles I believe them to be, both with and without the conceal'd Ingredients, but they will, without the conceal'd Ingredients, be so far from being flat and dull, that by the nimbleness and roughness of their Operations, some of them would (as you know by tryal, and as every Learned Physician will allow, by viewing the Prescriptions, which are the most ridiculous, and the most inartificially sumbled together of any that I ever saw printed) put weakly People in danger of their Lives. But Ignorance, Impudence, and Imposture seem to be the only Virtues our (pretendedly) old, dying, charitable (he should have said cheating) Surgeon is indued with.

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6. 4. If I am ask'd for what Reason I intitle the Author of this Book (who calls himself T.C. Surgeon) Quack; my Answer is ready, viz. Because the Book discovers its Author to be an ignorant, impudent, abusive, cheating Medicaster, who studies, under a Pretext of Charity, to chouse the People of their Mony, and keeps himself conceal'd to avoid the Scandal of fuch Villany. You are by him cheated of the very Mony the Book costs you, for you are deluded to buy it, by its being afferted in the Title-Page, that the best Remedies for the worst Maladies are therein revealed; which is directly false, for the Remedies (good or bad) are, as I observed above, levery sone conceal dod And the whole Book being only recommendatory of his own Hotch-potch Mixoures, by him call'd Medicines, is not of one farthing value, unless you'll esteem in of worth, because in divers places, (as Mr. Martin has in almost all parts of his Treatife) he abuses fome Eminent Bhysicians; and (p. 72) he wells you, That Quaoks go by diverso Names! This, Lappreliend, he speaks by Experience; for the' he here calls himself T. Cothat is for all that I know, Timothy Cheat-you all; time was (unless I'm much mistaken) he wrote himself 7. M. Practitioner in Phylick and Surgery; hince that F.M. Surgeon; and I know not but that, on a particular Qua casion, he may have wrote himself N. Fitcherton, M. D. as if he was a Doctor in Phyfick:

fick; But M. D. when it has relation to him, does not signifie Medicinæ Doctor, but Medicinæ Deceptor; and if he has (as he may for all that I know) translated a Book concerning-Flies, out of Latin into English, he knows the meaning of those two Latin Words. He tells you in the beginning of his Preface, That (being aged and weak) he is retir'd into the Country: You may imagine into a Garden, for the benefit of the Air. And if the Proverb be true, viz. The nearer the Church, the further from God: Probably you may hear of him (by one Name or another) near some Chappel. The beginning of his Preface further intimates his having (by his Practice, i.e. Ch-ting) attain'd a Competency: Which, perhaps, capacitates him to jog it about in an Hackney-Coach, without its Number tack'd on the Door: And this puts me in mind of a Kentish Proverb, viz. And what says Martin. Most Rogue, best Fortune.

S. 5. He begins his Preface (as I observ'd before) by telling us, That Age and Weakness oblige him to a Country Retirement from Practice; yet (p. vii.) he tells us, That all these Medicines are prepar'd by his own Hands; (I hope not in a Soap-boyler's Caldron.) Nay, (p. xii.) he intimates, That he prepares large Quantities of them, for the use of Soldiers, Sailors, &c. So that he is retir'd from Practice, but is still in great Business! The troublesome and laborious Pharmaceuntick part of Practice

Practice he can well enough dispense with, but old Age and Weakness (Death being as he intimates, p.ii. at his Heels) will not admit his sitting in an Easie Chair, to hear an Afflicted Patient's Complaint, and to dispense and deliver to him such Medicines as shall (in each Case) be proper! Physicians are often I hope caussely) charg'd with Atheism: This Surgeon, if such he be, certainly disbelieves the Being of a Deity, or he could never tempt God, by taking this Method, to impose on the Credulous, cheat the World, and make himself Rich.

- S. 6. He presents you (p. 65.) with his Grand Preservative, (price 7s. and 6d.) which he there tells you, 'That a Man or Woman using it according to Directions, may, without Fear or Danger, ramble all the World over, and not scruple having to do with the most infested Companion that is." He claims a right (p. iii.) of Prerogative (as he foolishly words it) of thus putting it in the Patient's Power, to prevent the Disease; having (as he fays) never observed the like to be done by any other Author. Notwithstanding which, all that he has faid, from p. 58 to.p. 65. concerning this precious Sham of a Preservative, the Reader may find in the Sixth Edition of Mr. Martin's Treatise, from p. 60 to 65. in almost the Same Words. But the certainty of a Preservative, can signifie but little in encouraging Whoring, when Perfons are old, feeble, weak;

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and incapable: Therefore, very often in the English-Post, particularly in that for Friday, Feb. 11. 1709. in the same Advertisement with with his Book, we are told of his Guttæ Cupidineæ, viz. Love-Drops; (Mr. Martin, p. 49. of his Appendix, has fuch a Rarity, which he calls his Generative Drops) that will, he tells you, enable the most saturnine, frigid, old, and debilitated Person, to perform strange things in Venery! Seeing therefore, he can render all Persons capable of Whoring! And can prevent their being pox'd by Whoring! He ought doubtless to be highly esteem'd by all those (and none but those) that keep Bawdy-Houses! But tho' he's so good at these Matters; he even owns his Incapacity in Clap-Curing; for, p. 30. he orders his Medicines to be taken for forty Days, (which will be above 20 l. Expence) yet he can't promise a Cure; only advises you, p. xiv. if not in forty Days cur'd, to apply to a Surgeon! First cheat you of your Mony, then advise you to feek out for a Cure 57 And how is it probable, that a Quack, who knows so little of the Venereal Disease, as to compare its Infection, as he does, p. 38. to Glue and Bird-Lime, should be capable of prescribing Remedies effectual for its Curation? Will an old Man, when going out of the World, and after having attain'd (as he says p. ii.) a Competency, act at this rate? And thus encourage Lewdness and Debauchery, to the Ruin of Youth, only to accumulate Medicines

cumulate a few more pence? Besides, his Preservative can't be such a Preservative; the Nature of the Thing will not admit thereof. And his Guttæ Cupidineæ are, I fear, not only incitive (as he would have 'em) to Lewdneß and Venercal Enjoyments, but ruinous of Health, and of the Constitution of an Humane Body; especially if they be (as Mr. Martin owns his to be) a Preparation of Spanish Flies. And he, in my Opinion, can be none other than a Vill—n that merits a Wh—ing-Post; for thus even inciting People to Lust and Whoring, that he may have an opportunity to chear them of their

Mony.

9.7. Hetellsus, p. iv. his advanced Years fufficiently tell him, he must not expect long Life, which made him haften the Publication of this Book, left, if it should not have been done in his Life-time, another might not have had the Thought, or at least might not have been so willing to communicate so freely as he has done, for the Good and Benefit of the People, &c. What impudent Stuff is this, he having communicated nothing at all! Only leaves Medicines at a Booksellers, for their Service, that shall have so little Wit as to purchase them! But, p. 70. he had forgot that he is an Old Man, and that Death (which may be true enough, tho' he makes a Jest of it) is at his Heels; for there he tells us, That no Man in the World knows what these (reveal'd) Medicines

Medicines are, but himself, nor shall for some Years at least. In troth, Mr. T.C. a Liar, should have a better Memory! He tell us, p. viii. That he leaves these Medicines with a Bookseller, rather than with an Apothecary, because the Apothecary might perhaps himself have seen the Book, and by that means know the Occasion, and so be more inquisitive than the Patient would be pleas'd with." As if a Bookseller should not know, as well as an Apothecary, the occasion of a Man's enquiring for Clap-Medicines, and Y-d-Syringes! Did not the greatest part of the Book demonstrate its Author a Cunning K-ve? This Passage, and some others, would induce a Man to think him a Natural F-1.

§. 8. He tells you (p. viii and ix.) 'He conceals the principal Ingredient in each Medicine, lest the Apothecaries should use the same Medicines disguiz'd, at extravagant prices; and so bring a Disrepute on the Medicines and their Author." But this is manifestly false and irrational: Had he fully discover'd his Medicines, and an Apobecary should use them in disguise at any extravagant prices whatever, how could this bring a Disrepute on him, (T.C. being no Body) or on his Medicines, the Patient not knowing (they being disguis'd) that they are his? And if the Apothecary should own that they were his Medicines, (their Receipts being fully discover'd) the Apothecary could

not

not cheat the Patient by extravagant prices, because he could have argu'd with him about the prices of all the Ingredients. So that our old, dying Charitable Surgeon, affords us

nothing but sharping Falshoods.

s. 9. He tells us (p. 70.) 'That the Medicines are so reasonable, as scarce worth the trouble, but that (p.ix and x.) he is willing to take care the People might not be impofed upon in the prices of the Medicines, or have them ill made up." His Emetick Potion (p. 19.) is this, viz. Take Emetick Tartar 8 Grains, Carduus Water I Ounce and an half, of his Anti-venereal Power 3 Grains. Price 3 s. and 6 d. Emetick Tartaris 12 d. an Ounce, fo that 8 Grains (enough without his 3 Grains of the D-1 knows what, Antivenereal, as he calls it, Powder, to half murder some weakly Men, 5 Grains being the usual Dose) do not come to one Farthing, the Carduns-Water, and Emetick-Tar. tar, may be reckon'd at three Half-pence the Glassan Half-penny; fo that his 3 Grain of Powder is valu'd at 3s. and 4d. If it was Aurum Fulminans, (the dearest Powder us'd in Physick) it would come to but one Shilling. But I see no Reason to esteem his conceal'd Powder dearer than the Emetick-Tartar. So that Charity obliges him (in this his old Age) not to cheat his Customer. of more than 3 s. and 4 d. out of 3 s and 6 de

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S. 10. You'll say, if he sells his Medicines for just their intrinsick value, how shall he live? And why may not he, as well as other Practicers, make (if his Medicines are good) a moderate Gain by what he does? I answer, He tells us, that he, having a Competenty, and being old, is retir'd from Business, and now acts out of pure Charity. And to acquire even a moderate Gain, under a notion of Charity, is, in my Opinion, a meer Imposition on the World, and a Sacreligious Cheat! As to the Goodness of his Medicines, I have known them us'd, but never with Success. The Poor he tells you (p. 70.) who nave any thing of Mony, may be supply'd, that is, cheated of the little Mony they nave.) But they who are so poor as to have nothing at all of Mony, for him may e'en go bang themselves! à Chirurgis hujusmodi muniheis libera nos Domine!

After my Answer to Mr. Martin, and its Postscript were printed off, I met with a printed Paper, published by Mr. Sintelaer; I waited on hat Gentleman, and requested his Leave to revint the same, together with some few Remarks bereon: He consented; and tis as follows, viz.

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Some Additional Observations and Animadversions upon the Calumnies, false Suggestions, and vain Pretences and Practices cast out, and set on Foot by Mr. John Marten Chirurgeon, against Mr. John Sintelear.

77 Hen I saw my self reduc'd to an abfolute Necessity of publishing an Appendix some few Weeks ago, to my late Treatise, intitled The Scourge of Venus and Mercury, in my own Defence, in order to obviate those many Calumnies, false Suggestions, and scandalous Personal Reslections and Invectives, fo plentifully cast out against me by one Mr. John Marten, Chirurgeon, but who fets up not only for a Physician, but also for an universal Refor. mer of Physick; I was still so far from laun--ching out into Personal Reflections, or repaying him in his own Coin by Invectives that I infifted upon nothing but undoubted Matter of Fact, such as had an immediate Relation to fuch things as were objected to me, and that in fuch a Manner, and in fuch Terms, as could not afford the leaf Occasion of Offence to any, except such a · being guided by nothing else but Self-inte rest and Self-conceit, would as much as in them lies, make the Ruin of their Neighbours, the Foundation-stone of their Fortunes.

I thought this Precaution both becoming the Character of a Man of Honour, and of a good Christian, and was, besides this, not out of Hopes, that our Reforming Chirurgeon fetting up for both with fo much Oftentation, would by the Prevalency of Truth, be so touch'd in his Conscience and Reason, as to be asham'd of those scandalous Expressions, and injurious Practices; but to my Cost am made sensible that those fair and generous Methods have produc'd a quite contrary Effect. For, whilst my beforemention'd Appendix was yet under the Press, out comes an Advertisement in one of the News-Papers, immediately after that of Mr. Marten's, full of the most scurrilous and most bitter Invectives, both against my before-said late Treatise, and my own Person; with this Addition, forfooth, That my felf and my Book were to be expos'd at a miferable rate, (Risum teneatis amici) by one Dr. Fitcherton, a regular Physician. If the Name, as well as Title and whole Advertisement is not sictitious, (as there is great Reason to believe it is, as shall be shewn anon) I pity the Gentleman that has undertaken to take up the Cudgels in Defence of a Pretending Fellow, who being prompted by his own Vanity and Self interest, and back'd

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by nothing but an unaccountable and matchless Confidence, has us'd not only his Fellow Chirurgeons, Apothecaries and Practitioners, but also some of our College Physicians at so scurvy a Rate, for no other End, than to put his false Notions and Conceits upon the World, by reviling not only his Equals, but aspersing also his Betters; as is obvious from many Passages of his Treatise of the Venereal Disease, and has been sufficiently demonstrated in my late Ap-

pendix.

But I cannot forbear frankly to tell the World, that I look upon it as a Fiction, only to bugbear the Ignorant, under a specious Title of a regular Physician, and shall do so, till it be made appear, that the Name and Title as well as the Refutation, is real; and that for the following Reasons: First, I can scarce perswade my self, that an University Physician, who both by his Education and Profession is to be rank'd among Gentlemen of the first Rate, should be so far forgetful of his Character and Station in the World, as to stuff up an Advertisement in a News-Paper, without the least Provocations given him, and before fo much as one Line of the pretended Refutation is publish'd, with such scandalous Personal Reflections.

Secondly, Mr. Marten is so far from disowning that he has not a Finger in the Pye, as the old Saying is, that he tells you in his Preface F 17]

Preface of his late Appendix to his Treatife of the Venereal Disease, That he has given some Hints to that worthy Gentleman, and what fort of Hints these are likely to be, may be easily conjectur'd from the Nature of the Man, and his past Transactions of that kind, whereof I shall give you some Patterns in several Letters hereafter.

My Third Reason is, That upon the strictest and most diligent Enquiry in all the most frequented Parts of the City of London and Westminster, and that from and by such Hands, as in all Probability might know, or have heard of fuch a Man, under those Qualifictations he is represented in the said Advertisement, it has been impossible hitherto to meet with fo much as one fingle Person, that either knew, or could give any Tydings, or Account of him, except Mr. Marten himself. Several Experiments have been made, to try whether our boaffing Chirurgeon, would be so kind to the World, and his pretended worthy Friend, as to let People know where he might be found, or heard of; but all to no Purpose. Porters have been fent to his great House in Hatton-Garden, to enquire after Dr. Fitcherton, the Regular Physician, under pretence of having earnest Business with him; but, as I told you before, to no Purpose, for they were put off with some frivolous Excuse or other, that he was not in Town, &c.

A certain Gentleman had the Curiosity to go himself to the Noble Chirurgeon's, and to ask very earnestly where Dr. Fitcherton liv'd, or where he might be spoken with, because he wanted his Advice and Assistance in a certain Distemper, he being recommended to him as an extraordinary Physician; but after several lame evasive Answers, could get no more of them, than that, if he had any Business with Dr. Fitcherton, he might leave it there; which being not what the Gentleman came for, he went his ways.

From these Premises I draw this Natural Conclusion, That if there be such a Regular Physician as Dr. Fitcherton, and that he be so obscure hitherto, asscarce to be known to any Body but Mr. Marten the Chirurgeon, he is fallen into very indifferent Hands to encourage his Practice, since, as it seems, he will let no Body know where he is, whiether it be either wholly to encroach his Person, or his Practice of Physick also to himself, (as it is manifest he does with others as far as his poor Capacity and Endeavours can reach) I will not determine; but thus much I think is true beyond all Dispute, that the said Dr. Fitcherton has but little Reason to enter the List among Marten's Champions, (unless there be some occult Quality or hidden Cause in the Case) fince he takes so little Care of his Interest.

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What I said before I can't but repeat again, that if there is such a Person (which I very much doubt) as Dr. Fitcherton, an honest Gentleman, and regular Physician, that actually intends to espouse our pretending and designing Chirurgeon's Quarrels, I can't but pity him, since out of the following Letters it will appear, that he has entangled himself with a fort of People that are not likely to have any regard for, or prove a Support to his Reputation.

The next following Letter is in effect the last of five that were sent to my House, but as it will serve at once to give a true Insight into the sinister Designs of the Managers and Authors thereof, I thought sit to insert it before the rest: It was directed for Dr. Sintelear, over against Turn-Style in

Holbourn, and runs thus:

SIR,

YOU have been strangely banter'd by one that goes by the Name of Robinson, and sent you a goes by the Name of Robinson, and sent you a long Letter of a Case, your Answer to be directed to the Nag's-Head Tavern in Cheapside, when his Name in Truth is Fitcherton, being a Doctor, and lives at Westminster: He also sent you a Letter by the Name of Knowles, directing an Answer to Batson's Coffee-House: He also sent your Wife a Letter by the Name of Mary Lewis, directing the Answer to be left in Fleet-street: He was also at your House with another Gentleman on Tuesday Night, and told them a long Story, and you look'd upon one of their Penis's, and then you shew'd them the Book, and told a long lying Story of Sir David Hamilton, which has been told him; and, at the same Time, by the same Token, there came

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came a Porter with a Letter for your Wife, which you said came from a Person of Quality, which was a Lye my Lord, and you went out of the Room Monsieur Dutchman (you being troubled with the Gout or Pox,) and the Answer to that Letter was sign'd Sintelear, was it not? And was not all this true, Mr. Quack? I that was with him sind you an old illiterate, obstinate, prating, soolish, doating Coxcomb, and all those you took for Patients. Dr. Fitcherton will scourge you. At the same Time you rail'd at Mr. Marten, when you were shew'd his Appendix, which will be told him also: I that write this am no Doctor, but have so much Skill as to know you to be none. Dr. Fitcherton that was with me, is an University Doctor.

Before I enter upon any further Observations upon this and the following Letters, I can't but take Notice, that this roaring Paper being written in the same Style, and with the self same scurrilous Air, as that was which Mr. Marten has been pleas'd to insert in the Presace of his late Appendix, as a Testimony against me, did doubtless come from the same Hands also, and consequently I will give the World leave to judge of its Validity; and will now proceed to the second Letter mention'd in the former, and sent to me by the Name of John Robinson. It was directed thus

For Dr. Sintelear, at the late House of his Grace the

Duke of Leeds, in Holbourn.

London, Jan. 6th, 1708.

At 8 in the Morning

Have been these three Years in the Hands of the greatest Physicians in the City, for the Cure of the Pox, which the it seems pass'd the Worst, yet is very troublesome to me, with Pains in my Head, Hands, Arms, Shins, Nose, &c. so that sometimes I can't sleep, yet very sew or no Breakings out. I have been these last four Months in Sir David H—— Hands, who, upon naming your Royal Decoction, call'd you Names, as Quack, Rascal, Fool, &c. upon which I have left him,

him, and don't doubt but you can cure me. I pray confider my Case, and return me a Line by the Penny-Post, and if you think sit I will wait on you in a Coach, having hurt my Foot with a Fall. A Friend of mine has got a Running of a Fortnights standing, with Heat of Urine, but no other Symptoms; he is oblig'd to go for Holland in ten Days, and I advis'd him to you. I desire you, Dear Doctor, to give me your saithful Opinion in your Letter, and you shall find me (pay before-hand for what I have) for ever to acknowledge the Kindness.

Pray direct yours to the Nag's-Head Tavern in Cheapfide, for your Humble Servant, 7. Robinson.

Pray burn the Letter.

Par nobile Fratrum, Birds of a Feather flock together.

The third Letter from Mr. Knowles was directed as follows: To the Doctor at the Hand and Urinal, over against Turn-Style in Holbourn, that was the Duke of Leeds House; with Care.

The Letter runs thus:

Dec. 28. 1708.

Had a Shanker on my Yard six Months ago, and a Sea Chirurgeon heal'd it presently, and said I was well; but about two Months ago I had Pains all over me, and so bad that I could not rest a Night, and so I am still, tho' I have taken a Deal of Physick of an Apothecary. I read of your Decoction in the Flying-Post, and if you think it will cure me, pray send me a Line or two directed for me, to be lest at Batson's Costee-House near the Royal Exchange, till call'd for, and I will wait on you at your House, if you let me know your Hours. Pray seal up the Letter safe that it my not be open'd:

Yours,

James Knowles.

One of the pretended Lady's Letters fent by the Name of Mary Lewis, was directed for my Wife thus:

For

For Madam Sintelear, over against Turn-Style in Holbourn.

Jan. 4th. 1709.

Madam,

I have a long time been troubled with an Infirmity; which I have not yet discover'd to any one, but finding I may be easily cur'd of it, as a Bill wrote by Mr. Sintelear gives me hopes, which lately I met with, and read: I beg leave to apply my self to you strik, being both asham'd, and afraid to come to your House, having a very inquisitive, tho' good humour'd Husband, who is pretty well acquainted in your Neighbourhood; therefore I crave the Favour you will send me Word where, and when I may wait on you any where near your own Home, and you will infinitely engage and oblige

Your unknown Humble Servant,

Pray direct for me, to be lest at Mr. Bradford's; a Cabinet-maker, at the Angel near Fleet-Bridge.

The Answer my Wife sent to this Letter, was only, That those that would speak with her upon such Account, as was mention'd in the Letter, must come to her own House.

The Fifth and Last is from another pretended Lady, who by her Air seems to affect a great deal of Modesty, and somewhat of Quality, and therefore has not thought fit to set any Name to it: The Letter was likewise directed to my Wife thus; and brought by a Porter:

To Mad. Sintelear, Present.

Madam,

I Have been grievously afflicted with the Whites, and lately also with a Running. My Husband has been given to keep Company so much, that has brought this Inconveniency upon me; having also a fore Throat, that I can scarce swallow, and some other Inconveniencies, as I can't shew to any Body but you; therefore beg your best Assistance, but desire the Doctor may not speak to me about it, for I can't tell my Concern to any Man; therefore beg you, dear Madam, for God's Sake to extricate me out of this Mischief, and send me word

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by, a few Lines feal'd with a Seal, by the Bearer, whether you will undertake my Cure, and what Money you will be pleas'd to hove, and I will bring it with me, and I will be with you at Nine a Clock exactly; I beg you will not let any Body fee you write to me, nor fay any thing to the Messenger.

Your forrowful Servant.

Egregiam vero laudem & spolia ampla aufertis: If this is not magno conatu magnas nugas agere, i.e. to take a great deal of Pains to play the Fool with themfelves, I know not what is. And here again, I can't forbear once more to observe, that neither I nor any other fensible Person, can well imagine, how a Gentleman, who challenges the Character of an University Doctor of Physick, should stoop so low as to act so mean and so childish a Part, to contrive and send (if we may believe his Friend) no less than four or five Letters with sham Names to them, and for what forfooth? For a Banter; for a Man to difguise himself thus sometimes under the Notion of a Woman, and then under some other feign'd Person, and that for a Trifle, seems to be more becoming the Character of a Merry Andrew, than that of a Regular Doctor of Phyfick; and therefore it is my Opinion, that these little Emissaries, who ever they were, did only make use of fuch a Name, the better to colour their Folly and finister Deligns.

Their Errand was doubtless not so much to banter, as to try their little Skill, whether they could ensure me into something or other, which might serve their old Friend Mr. Marten, as a Handle to lay he ad on, to spew out his Venom and scurrilous Rester against me, as is evident from the sirst Lette acions against which being in essect the last that a inserted here, had lost their Aim of drawing was sent after they launches out into such scand me into a Pramunire, sions, as sufficiently discommended alous and malicious Expressions, as sufficiently discommended as the Character and the green both the Character and the in it.

But if this was their Errand, (as it is apparent it was) they took the wrong Sow by the Ear, and so lost their Labour, the whole being fo foolishly contriv'd, that even a Child might have feen through it. For after the pretended Mr. Robinson had fent me this Letter, I took care to fend him such an Answer as the Nature and Circumstance of the Case requir'd, viz. That if he had discharg'd his Physicians, and would come to my House, I would do all that I could for him: This Anfiver being directed to the Nag's-Head Tavern in Cheapside, I sent my Servant to that Place soon after, to know whether the faid Letter was come to the Hands of Mr. Robinson; who was told that the Letter was enquir'd for, and given to the Gentleman, but that his Name was not Robinson. This, with some other flighting Words that were added, gave me a sufficient Hint to be upon my Guard; so that when afterwards these two pretended Patients came to me, and Robinson made heavy Complaints against Sir David Hamilton, I return'd no other Answer than this, That Sir David Hamilton having so much Business of a quite different Nature upon his Hands, I could scarce believe that he avould intermeddle in such a Distemper as his; which So baulk'd the suppos'd Doctor, that he spoke not one Word more of his Diffemper; his Companion indeed produc'd his Penis, where instead of a Running I found feveral Warts, which I told him I could not ealily take off, but that believing them to be old Standers, he had best make use of my Decoction. Some Words we had concerning their Friend Marten, which they are at full liberty to tell him again, for I am fure I treated him much siviller in my Discourse than he has me in his publick Writings.

I thought fit to give you this rough Draught of their whole Design, which they never so foolishly contrived, and as simply executed, may nevertheless serve as an undeniable Instance of the malicious Endeavours of these Emissaries, which, as they doubtless intend to publish to my Disgrace, so I thought my self obliged to act with them by way of Prevention, and to stifle the ill-favour'd Brat in its Cradle; but since I find that these

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these busy Fellows want Employment, I will in Requital of their Kindness to me, and the Pains they have taken in my Behalf, put them in a way how to oblige me and the Publick in a much more effectual Manner than what they have done hitherto; this is by proposing to their old Friend Mr. Marten, and desiring of him

the Solution of the following Questions.

First, where their old Friend, Mr. Marten attained to his most profound Skill and Knowledge, in Physick and Chymistry, whether at his Masters, who to this Day keeps a small Apothecaries Shop in Southwark, or at his own Shop in Tuly-street in the same Borrough; which being no bigger than a large Cabin, and his House not much larger than a good spacious House of Office, it is a Riddle to the World, how in so small a Compass, and with such few Ingredients as appear'd in his Shop, he could be able to exercise his Talent of Chymistry, and improve it to such a Degree, as to make his Nostrums, &c. to exceed all the other Preparations of that kind as yet known: The Solution of this Question will be of great Use to the Publick, and if answer'd to some Purpose, will turn to the much greater Advantage and Reputation of Mr. Marten, than all that was publish'd, and boasted of in his Writings hitherto, will be able to do.

Secondly, If Mr. Marten be so extraordinary and skilful a Chymist, as he would make the World believe he is, and that consequently Vitriol as well as Mercury, must be the Object of his Art and Profession, how it came to pass that he was so far unacquainted with the Nature and Qualifications of Vitriol, as to lay a Bill or Note of a considerable Value among some of that Mineral, which having eaten off (as he said) the Ink and Writing, he lost his Money as I am credibly inform'd.

Thirdly, It being apparent beyond all Contradiction that Mr. Marten is so far from being a Latinist, that he has committed many Blunders (in his late Treatise of the Venereal Disease) against the most common Rules of Grammar, for which even School-boys are frequently lash'd by their Masters, (as has been sufficiently shewn in my late Appendix to the Scourge of Venus and Mercury)

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with

with what Face could he make so many reiterated Boasts in his beforesaid Treatise, of his having translated Dr. Greensield's Treatise of the safe internal Use of the Cantharides out of Latin; and since 'tis impessible he could do it without the Assistance of others, whether the chief Honour of that Translation don't belong to one Mr. St —, or some other of his old Land-Bank

Acquaintance?

Fourthly and Lastly, What is it that could move him, tomake so ample a Collection of Bawdry out of his fuffy old Authors, in order to represent and rehearse the same, both in his Treatise of the Venereal Disease, and his Appendix to it, (treating of the Secret Infirmities of · both Sexes, &c.) in fuch fulfome, rank and plain Terms, as are not only offensive to the Ears of Persons that pretend to Modelly, but even to the greatell Debauchees; witness his Account of Huffling and Buggery, which are represented by him in so lively Expressions, and most abominable Circumstances, that I am sure he has exceeded in this Point, all that has been publish'd, even by the most profligate Wretches in the Universe, especially in their Mother-Tongue. Now this being undeniable Matter of Fact, I ask you Mr. Robinson, you Mr. Knowles, you Madam Lewis, and the rest of his precious Gang, whether he does not deferve for this to be most severely handled by the Law, as well as for his putting his Sham Preservative against the catching of the Venereal Disease upon the World, which, as there is no such thing in rerum Natura, so it serves only to encourage Vice, and consequentiy to help to maintain him in his Great House, over against the Chappel in Hatton-Garden, at the Expence of the Publick.

I will only add so much, by way of Conclusion, That by that time Mr. Marten and his Emissaries have well and clean pick'd these Bones, there will be some more ready for them that will try the Strength of their Venomous Teeth.

management of this Affair, to be more becoming the Character of a Merry Andrew, than that of a Doctor of Physick, and thinks that those little Emissaries, who ever they were, did only make use of such a Name the better to colour their Folly and sinister Designs; that their Errand was to try their little Skill, whether they could ensure him into something or other which might

ferve their old Friend Mr. Martin, Gc.

As to the Notion of a Merry Andrew, 'tis indeed a merry Conceit; but, is, as I conceive, beside the Cu-Shion: From a Merry Andrew we are to expect Wit and Honesty: But in these Letters, or in the management of that dark Affair, I can't perceive the least glimpse of either. And if this was (as I fear it was) Mr. Martin's managery, what, Reader, can you conceive should prompt him thereto? Unless, first, some Disorder in his Head. which may denote him Lunatick, and fit to be confin'd to a dark Room, a spare Diet, and such other Requisites, as should, by a Learned Physician, be thought proper, in order, if possible, to restore him to his Senses; Or, Secondly, some Vil-nous Design, to ensnare Mr. Sintelear into something that might lay him open to a Profecution at Law, for Male-Practice, in which these Emissaries, probably Kn_ts of the Post, Common Wh-s, P-k-Pockets, &c. might be Evidence. This I suspect, because Mr. Martin, with an air of Confidence, and an Honesty peculiar to himself, has, in divers places of his Book, represented that Gentleman, as he has also divers others, whose Honesty, Skill, Honour, and Learning, are not at all inferiour to his own, and who has an equal Right and Authority with himself to practise Physick; and amongst these I'll rank my felf, and do affure him, that I am so far from acknowledging my felf his inferior, that unless he knows better than his Books demonstrate, (for I pretend to none other knowledge of him;) had I an Apprentice who had ferv'd me two Years in part of feven, I should be asham'd to see him in Mr. Martin's Company. I say Mr. Martin has in divers places of his Book, particularly p. 255, Gc. and more particularly in the Preface M 3

rant Quack, and a Man not fit to live; like as, p. 252: he calls me Villain, Rogue, &c. Nay, p. xxx. of his Preface, he, in a Poetical Rapture, thus expresses himfelf, viz.

As T — g, W — 11, K — us, Doctor C — e, S—k, C—m, and N—y, and the rest of the Quacking Crew,

Practice for Gain, the People to undo.

their allegant a dierry die error we are to crypett

better to colour their in

And indeed, continues he, It is a fad and bleeding Reflection, to consider the lamentable Practice that is here in this great City, commonly used in the Cure of this Difease, by many who stily lurk in Corners, and impudently Paste up their senseless Pretentions in * all the publick Stinking Places of the Town, and ac-* quire to themselves a Reputation by nothing more than a good store of Confidence, to the daily committing infinite Mischiefs, and frequent Murthers, &o." All this doubtless he intended should be understood of the Persons he had hinted at, in his impudent doggreb Rhimes. - Yet I believe every one of those Persons have at least as much Honour, Honesty, Skill, and Learning, as himself. But because he's pleas'd to intitle them Quacks, they must of course be guilty of frequent Murders; and (p. 302.) hanging's too good for them! And to the Gall -s it feems, some Noted Physicians and Surgeons ought, in his Opinion, to bear them company; for they (p. 270.) treat their (Venereal) Patients almost as ignorantly as do the Quacks: And those Physiesans too that attend the Courts of Emperors, Kings and Princes; for they (p. 272.) through Design, do none Service but themselves. Ought the Apothecaries to escape the G-ws? No, by no means, they are (p. 250.) Quacking Apothecaries! But Mr. M. 's Mafler is an Apothecary, you'll fay; well, and what then? Judas brought his Master to the ! And why Il ould not f-n attempt to imitate him! Nay, he feems to have attempted to out-do him in V-ny;

him in attoning for that V-ny, I mean, in performing due Execution on h--mf--lf. Nay, the Apothecaries Prentice-Boys must come in for a snack, for they, young Quacking R - gues, as they are, presume to undertake the Cure, which they (p. 294.) no ways understand. This I take to be confessing how Honest and Skilful he was, when he was an Apothecary's Boy, and made Love-Powder of Spanish Flies. See Dr. Greenfield's Treatise of Cantharides in English, p. 204. and well near ruin'd a Man who had a Clap, with the same dangerous Medicine, to the Nature of which he was a Stranger, as he tells of himself, p. 189. of the same Book. Yet he still pursues the same dangerous method of Practice, as he tells you, p. 438. of his Treatife. Therefore, I fear he is as little improv'd in either Skill or Honesty lince he was an Apothecary's Boy, as he is in the knowledge of the Latin Tongue! A mature Reflection on these Matters, makes me, I say, suspect (if Mr. Martin was the chief Manager of this Affair) whether some ill Design was not intended against Mr. Sintelear, because these Suggestions might well serve to back a Prosecution, and make the Matters he should be accused of, tho' false, be credited; and then his Disgrace might be published, as an effectual Caution against all Persons, however qualify'd, (Mr. Martin excepted) who make publick Pretensions to the Caration of the Venereal Disease. But these are only my own Notions; and I shall be pleas'd to find the Matter otherwife well explain'd, and Mr. Martin effectually to vindicate (if he be concern'd) his Prudence, and bonest Intentions in the Matter. In the Paper call'd the Supplement, I this Day, being March the 16th. 1709. find the following Adver-

but I fear he'll scarcely have the Honeity to imitate

In the Paper call'd the Supplement, I this Day, being March the 16th. 1709. find the following Advertiement, viz. There is preparing for the Press, by John Martin, Surgeon, The Truth of the Matter, undeniably proving, by divers Assidavits, Certificates, that the Assertions, Sc. set forth by Mr. John Sintelear, Practitioner in Physick, (as he calls himself, but evidently known to be a Pearl-Driller by Trade) in a Book, Appendix, and Additional Observations, which he calls his, are notoriously False, malicious,

and unmannerly. On the Account of this Auvertisement, I must, Mr. Martin, again address to you, and do affure you, I am glad to find you are in a way of Reformation: (Pray God continue it!) You will, you fay, intitle your next Book, which you are now preparing for the Press, The Truth of the Matter. This, Sir, feems to me, to intimate, that what you have already oblig'd the World with, was not The Truth of the Matter! But that you are now preparing for Confession! And I plainly perceive that you begin to learn Manners; for in your Book 'tis Dutch Quack, but, in this Advertisement 'tis Mr. John Sintelear! But, Sir, I request, that in your Book you will please to resolve the following Queries. 1. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that in about 40 Years time, a Pearl-Driller may attain to be as good a Clap-Curer, as a Quacking-Apothecary, or a Botching-Surgeon? 2. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that a Pearl-Driller has as good a right to practife Physick, as a Taylor, or a Soap-boiler? 3. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that your Sifter's Husband, Mr. Spooner, is a Taylor, and a Quack-Doctor, or a Vendor of Quack Medicines? 4. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that your own Brother Ben. is an honest Man, yet a Soap-Boyler, and a Quack-Dostor? 5. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that his Quack Medicines are, or have been, fold at the faid Mr. Spooner's, Facob's Coffee-House, Mr. Crouch's, &c? 6. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that any Man that pleases may turn Quack Doctor, the' he be not of your own Family, nor ally'd thereto by Marriage? 7. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you have no more Authority to scandalize other Persons in Print, than they have to treat you in the same Manner? 8. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you ought to use better Manners your self, before you complain of other Men's treating you unmannerly? 9. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that altho' Mr. Sintelear did not write his Books himfelf, (which whether he did or not, I know not) may as justly call them His, as you can call the Translation of Dr. Greenfield's Book Yours? 10. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that should this Book to be call'd The Truth

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of the Matter, never be printed, that we ought to think, that Dr. Fitcberton, the Quack Scourger, and you, his Friend, are Birds of a Feather? 11. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that if this Book, to be call'd The Truth of the Matter, does not contain an Effettual and Rational Reply to this my Treatife, that it will be but a further Satyr upon your felf? 12. Is it really the Truth of the Matter, that you intend to write this Book, to be called The Truth of the Matter, your self? 13. If you do not, is it not the Truth of the Matter, that That will be a further Imposition to the World, and (tho' well done) a Scandal to your Reputation, if your Name be to it? 14. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you have attempted to Difgrace the Noted Phylicians and Surgeons of the Town, as well as those you call Quacks, in order to secure all the Venereal Business to your self? 15. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you believe some that you've Scandaliz'd, to understand the Venereal Disease, and its Curation, as well as you do your felf? 16. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you have neither Affidavits nor Certificates, that will affift you in giving a Rational and Gentleman-like Answer to these Queries? 17. Is it not the Truth of the Matter, that you now begin to be asham'd of your own Proceedings?

A Short Account of some Excellent Medicines, which, in my near Twenty Years Practice, I have found effectually to answer the Characters I here give of them.

BUT Mr. Martin, who, that I know of, never faw me twice in his Life, having, as you've feen, intitled me, Villain, Rogue, &c. to prevent your from thence concluding that the Medicines I here recommend to the World, are so many Impositions on the Publick, and as such ought to be disreguarded, &c. I will confront Mr. Martin's Aspersions with the Opinion of a Gentleman concerning me, whose good Reputation is at leak

least equal to his, I mean that ingenious and expert Chymist Mr. George Wilson; whose Honesty and Veracity, as well as Skill in Chymistry, are too well known to most Physicians, and other Gentlemen who affect Chymistry, as well in most of our Neighbouring Nations, as in Great Britain, to be call'd into Question by any Man. This Mr. Wilson being desir'd, in a Letter sent to him by a certain Gentleman, who had fometimes feen me .. in his Company, to give an Account of me, was pleas'd to return the following Answer, viz.

SIR, March 5. 1709. S to Mr. Spinke, (whose Character you request of me) I have been acquainted with him about three Years; and (I think) in all that time he has constantly been one of the Gentlemen who have gone through every Chymical Course with me, his Genius (as it feems) lying that way; I have observ'd his Remarks to be very Rational; I do conceive he is well acquainted with what belongs to Chymistry; and I must say he is a modest and ingenious Man, and as honest in his Dealings as any Gentleman I ever had any Concerns with, From my House in Well-

" Tard near St. Bartholomew's

· Hospital. Iam, SIR,

Your most Obedient Servant, G. Wilfon.

I had, I confess, my Education in the Country, and was Licens'd in the Practice of Physick before I left the Country; but I am not asham'd to own, that since my living in London (which has been now about 12 Years) I have embrac'd all Opportunities (and shall continue fo to do) to improve my felf in the Knowledge of Phyfick, Surgery, Chymistry, Anatomy, &c. And had Mr. Martin taken more Pains to improve himself in Skill and Learning, and less Pains to stigmatize and abuse other Persons to him unknown, he might, I believe, have been more capable of being serviceable (even in Pocky Cases) to the Common Wealth, than he now is; and might might have been worthy of that good Character that I can't think him now to be. But to the Matter; the Medicines that I shall now recommend, are as follow, Viz.

I. Pilula Antivenerea; Antivenereal Pills: These Pills are of two sorts, viz. Purgative and Specifick; the Specifick Pills are useful in disposing the Venereal Infection, for a safe, easie, and speedy Secretion, and Expulsion by the Purgative Pills. The Purgative Pills are easie to take, safe and pleasant in their Operation, and require no Consinement; yet they are not inserior (in Venereal Cases) to any other Purgative in the World; for they essectually attract the Venomous Particles of the Venereal Disease, and carry them off by Purgation; they are serviceable where Mercury has been unskilfully given; and installibly prevent the dismal Effects of a Venereal Insection, if taken presently after the same be received; and carry off the Remains of any Pox or Clap

formerly ill-cur'd.

I speak from the Experience I have had of them in the Curation of above a Thousand several Persons. For I have, ever since I've liv'd in London, made the Euration of the Venereal Disease the principal part of my Business; and therefore may, I humbly conceive, without Vanity, presume my self to have as thorough a Knowledge of that Disease, and its true method of Cure, as most Practitioners in Town. And can from a reiterated Experience, promise Relief and a perfect Cure for the most flubborn and invetrate (curable) Pox, of so long standing, that the very Bones are infected, and the Patient so deplorable, by means of violent Aches, Pains, Ulcers, &c. as to despair of ever being cur'd: This, I fay, I can promise from Experience, and not only so, but I can also give a Rational Account how, and by what means the Medicines that I use do perform such a Cure. But in a Gonorrhæa, Running of the Reins, or Clap, and in such other Venereal Cases as are not become inveterate, the before-mention'd Pills, with some other Medicines, as any particular Case shall require, will even infallibly carry off the Infection, and compleat

the Cure, without any hindrance of Business, in a few

Days time.

There is no better Purging Physick on Earth for such Persons as have ever had the Venereal Disease, tho 10, 15, or 20 Years ago: They are also Excellent in the Sourvy, Dropsie, Jaundice, all Aches and Pains, whether occasion'd by Heats and Colds, the Scurvy, Rheumatism, or Venereal Disease; and dispose all Old Sores, Fistula's, and Ulcers, for a speedy Healing; and can't be prejudicial to any Person whatever. Price 3 so the Box.

II. Pilula Antiscorbutica; Pills for the Sourvy: These Pills are a Universal Purgetive, and where there is nothing of a Venereal Taint, they will perform even Wonders; for they purge all Humours briskly and nimbly, performing more at one fingle Dose, than most other Purgers can do at five: They kill and expel Worms in Young or Old to a Miracle: They cure the Pain and Weakness of the Stomach, cleanse it, and cause a good Appetite: They are very Excellent for the Dropsie, Jaundice, Stone, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other Aches and Pains, and especially for the Scurvy and all its Attendants, tho of never so long standing. In the Green-Sickness, and to cause a good Colour in the Face, no Purgative can excel them. They are very Excellent for Diseases of the Head and Brain, viz. Vertigo, Apoloplexy, inveterate Head-Ach, &c. Price 1 s. the Box.

III. The Grand Cordial and Cathartick Elixir; Experience has confirm'd the great Power and Efficay of this Noble Medicine, in Relieving and Curing Stubborn and

Chronick Diseases.

1. All wandring Aches and Pains in any part of the Body, whether occasion'd by the Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Surfeits, or by Heats and Colds, bringing, as it has often done, even Cripples to the perfect use of their Limbs, especially if the Limbs be bath'd with my Anodine Essence.

2. It perfectly and speedily cures Griping of the Guts, Dry Gripes, Wind and Stone Cholick, carrying off all cold viscous Humours, Sand, Gravel, and the Stone, (if

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not large and flinty) healing the Exulceration and Soreness occasion'd by Sand, Gravel, or the Stone in the Ureters, and Neck of the Bladder.

3. It is an Admiral Pettoral, and eminently prevails against Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, viz. Coughs, Colds, Asthma's, difficulty of Breathing, and Consum-

ptions.

4. It prevails against Scabs, Itch, Tetters, Ringworms, and all manner of Breakings-out in any part of the Body, unless in the Venereal Disease. But in these Diseases of the Skin, if my Royal Cosmetick be used externally, the Cure will be the sooner perform'd.

oppressions of the Spleen, Fits of the Mother, Pains of the Head, Dizziness, &c. It Purifies the Blood, and even renovates the whole Man; prevents Diseases; and preserves a sound, vigorous, healthy Constitution, and a good habit of Body, even to extream old Age. 'Tis but gently Purgative, but is very Depurative, Cordial, Reviving, Strengthening, and Restorative to decay'd and weaken'd Nature. Price 2 s. and 6 d. each Glass.

IV. Elixir Corroborans; The Strengthening Elixir: It even momentarily prevails against Soreness of the Bowels, Weakness of the Stomach, Liver, and Womb; Cures all Fluxes of Blood or Matter; Diarrhæa's or Looseness of the Belly; Flux of Chylous Matter; Bloody-Flux; continual inclination of going to Stool, voiding little, save Mucous or Slimy Matter; Pissing of Blood; Vomitting or Spitting of Blood; in most Cases performing a Cure in two or three Days time. But for Preternatural Flowings in Women; Weakness of the Womb, (especially after Lying-in;) and to prevent Miscarriage, it has no Equal. Price 10 s. each Glass.

V. Tinctura Ophthalmica: Being an incomparable Eye-Water, which very speedily cures Sore, Ulcerated, Rheumy, or Running Eyes, and has in a short time restor'd some to perfect Sight, who had for some Years been almost Blind. It Cures Eyes that are Blood-Shot; takes off Films, Pearls, Spots, Clouds, or what other Matter

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Moever that hinders or darkens the Sight; being indeed an Excellent Remedy in most Diseases of the Eyes. Price I s. 6d. a Glass.

VI. Pulvis Cephalicus: The Cephalick Powder, which seldom fails, at three or four times using, to cure the most invererate and violent Aches or Pains in the Head, Vertigo or Dizziness, Megrim, Lethargy, Sleepiness, Dulness or Drowsiness: It comforts the Brain, and revives the Senses; removes the cause of Nodes or Knots on the Head; Breakings-out on the Head or Face; Rheum or Soreness in the Eyes; suppresfes. Vapours and Melancholly; cures Deafness; prevents and cures the Apoplexy; and brings away Mercury dodg'd in the Head by an ill Course of Physick used for the Venereal Difease, or otherwise. Price, two Papers for 2 s.

VII. Liquor Cosmeticus Regalis; The Royal Cosmetick, which has been experienc'd in above a Thousand Perfons, fafely and effectually to Gure the most inveterate Scabs, Itch, Tettars, Ring-Worms, White Scaly Breakings-out, often taken for a Leprofie, Salt Humours, &c. in any part of the Body. It frees the Face, &c. of Worms in the Skin, Tellowness, Sun-burning, and other Defilements, rendering the Skin pure white, fmooth

and foft. Price 5 s. the Glass.

VIII. Tabula ad Lumbricos: Worm Cakes; Being a safe and infallible Medicine for Worms in Children. They not only kill and carry off all kinds of Worms, together with the Wormy-Matter, by, and in which they are bred; but alfocure Children's Sickness at Stomach. loathing of Food, inclinations to Vomit, Loofeness, Scabs, Sourf, and Breakings-out; prevent, and sometimes cure the King's Evil and Rickets; changing Children's white, pale Looks to a florid, brisk and airy Complection, and their weak, fickly Dispositions to healthy, thriving and lively habits of Body Being in molt Cafes, for Children, the very best of Purgative Physick; yet as Tale and pleafant as Sugar. Price, four, for one Shilaimol filled. It Chief By that one Blood-Shot; Ent.

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IX. Electuarium ad Diabeten: An Electuary for the Diabetes. This is the most effectual Medicine I ever knew or heard of for curing a Diabetes. With this Medicine, and a Drink not unpleasant, I have often cur'd an Incontinency of Urine; and, in Six Weeks time, made those Persons capable of retaining their Urine a-Nights without any difficulty, who had been incapable of so doing for twelve or fifteen Years before. Many Children are afflicted with this Insirmity, but I never knew one who could not be therewith cur'd.

Price 5 s. the Pot

X. Tinctura Antiscorbutica; the Antiscorbutick Tin-Aure: This is a very powerful Medicine, in curing the Scurvy, all Scorbutick Aches and Pains; Pains of the Limbs; Rheumatism and Lameness. In January last Mr. Rich. Tharp, who lives at the White-Hart at Brooks-Wharf, Trames-street, a Man, I believe, of about fixty Years of age, was feized with a violent Fit of a Rheumatism and Lameness, in so much that he could not move either Hand or Foot, to turn himself in his Bed. I was fent for; the principal Medicine I used was this Tincture; yet, in four days time, I fo far restor'd him to the use of his Limbs, that he could dress himself, and walk handfornely, without any affiftance, about his Room; And is now, bleffed be God, in perfect Health. This, I conceive, is as notable a Cure, as most that Mr. Martin's nameless Letters, from, I fear, meer Non-Entities of Patients, make mention of. This Medicine is the best that I know of for curing the Sturvy, Rheumatism, Aches, Pains, &c. and is an effectual Preservative of Health, and a found Constitution. Price 5 s. the Bottle.

XI. Liquor Medicamentosus; the Medicinal Liquor: This I have had above ten Years almost daily Experience of, in the speedy and effectual Curation of Old Sores, Fistula's and Ulcers, which would yield to none other Remedies, that had, sometimes, for above seven Years together been made use of. Price 3 s. the

Bottle.

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XII. Elixir ad Cachexiam; An Elixir for an ill Habit of Body: It is a powerful Medicine in opening all Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; prevails against Hypochondriack Melancholly; and (after due Purgation with my Antiscorbutick Pills) is an effectual Cure for the Green-Sickness in Virgins; removing (after a wonderful manner) their Shortness of Breath, Faintness, Weakness, Pale Whitely Colour, Loathing of Food, &c. and renders them brisk, airy, lively, florid in their Complections, and of a found healthy Habit of Body. Price 5 s. the Glass.

But after all, although these and many other Medicines have a kind of Universal Tendency, and may with safety and great advantage be used by any Person, according to the Directions that I give with them; yet in any difficult Case 'tis adviseable to consult some ingenious and skilful Practitioner, who, in every such Case, may adapt proper Remedies, prore nata; for in the Methodical Curation of any Disease (as you have seen in Chap. III. p. 21.) the Method and Medicines must fometimes be varied, as the Age, Sex, and Constitution, &c. of the Patient, Cause, Symptomes, &c. of the Disease, shall indicate or require. And this may, in Chronick Diseases, as well be done by Letters, as by Interviews, as I know by Experience in many Cases, where I have been serviceable even in the highest Degree, yet never faw the Perfons I have been fo ferviceable to. I will now add no more concerning my own Medicines, because I intend in a little time to publish my Pharmacopæia Practica, wherein the Compositions, Preparations, Vertues and Uses of a set of Medicines effectually Curative, not only of the Venereal, but of most other, as well external as internal Difeases, incident to an Humane Body, will be contain'd.

But now, Reader, I must entertain you with a Word or two more concerning our Friend Mr. Martin: Just as this Trast was ready for its Publication, I apply'd my self to our Trumpeters of Novelties, the Takers in, I mean of Advertisements for the News Papers; but the

the Chief of them refus'd me, Mr. Martin having, as it feems, laid them under an Obligation, on Pain of his High Displeasure, not to publish any thing that should be printed against his Books. Yet (p. xxxiv. of his Preface) he tells you, That if what he has written will but animate some abler Pen to take the Hint, and do better, he shall think his Pains well-bestow'd. But now he takes all the Caution he can, not to have his Errors, &c. exposed. He tells you in the same Page, That some may look upon what he has written after one manner, and others after another. He means, I suppose, that some will look upon all that he has written, as a Contrivance to amuse the World. &c. And others will not have Wit enough to know what to make of it. I observed before, that he tells us (p. iii.) that in this Sixth Edition, He has not omitted any one thing worthy notice, to make a Discourse of this Nature perfect; and that (p. xvii.) 'Tis but an Introduction to what he may further write on this Subject, at some other time. But when every one thing worthy Notice is thrust into the Introduction, nothing but Impertinence, and matters not worthy of Regard can remain for the Book it felf; which is (as you'll fee prefently) to contain Forty Eight Sheets of Paper! Bless us! Who does Mr. Martin think will purchase a Book of Forty Eight Sheets of Paper, in which its Author before-hand affures us, there is not to be contain'd any one thing worthy Notice! Well, thus 'tis, and thus it must be; and if you'll not believe me, turn to the end of the Fifth Edition of his Treatife, and there you have a large Account of this intended Elaborate and Volumnious Piece, under the following Title, viz. A Peculiar and Compleat Treatise of the Venereal Disease, both Real and Similar, in all parts of the World; with all its Names, Kinds, Causes, &c. As also, an Account of the various Methods of Cure all the World over; and the true way of Curing. It will contain Forty Eight Sheets in Quarto.

Now, Gentlemen, to my Country Capacity, this Title imports, 1. That there is in all parts of the World a Venereal Disease, that is not a real Venereal Disease.

2. That there is in all parts of the World a Venereal Disease.

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Disease that is like a Venereal Disease. 3. That this Venereal Disease had originally various Causes. 4. That Mr. Martin understands the Languages used all the World over. Query, whether his studying the Languages spoken in the most remote, and to us unknown Parts of the World, be not the Caule of his not being better acquainted with the Propriety of the Latin and English Tongues? But the word World is of an ambiguous Signification; for fometimes 'tis used to denote only our litthe Globe of Earth, and the Sublunary Things thereto pertaining; and at other times 'tis used to fignifie the whole Creation, and so will comprehend the Sun, Moon, &c. And some Mathematicians tell us, That the Sun, Moon, &c. are inhabited; and if so, there may be, for all that I know, a Venereal Difease amongst them, as well as amongst us; and if Mr. Martin intends to write concerning what relates thereto, his Book will doubtless be large! And it will redound to the Immortal Honour of his Nanie! 5. This Title intimates, That Mr. Martin knows the various Methods of curing the Venereal Difease used all the World over. 6. That no one Man in all the World, himself. excepted, knows the true way of Curing: For he promises to give an Account of the various Methods of Cure all the World over; and then to prefent you with the true way of Curing! However, I would not have you think him non compos mentis. He has told you (p. 350.) That. Quacks and Impostors amuse the People with Magnifica. verba. And why should not be, now and then make a Flourish in imitation of them? I am not unacquainted with what Authors teach concerning those they call Similar Difeases; and from their Doctrine let him vindicate that part of the Title of his intended Book, if he can. But you are to understand, I only hint at their things now, for Mr. Martin's Information; because, as I observ'd before, he is in a way of Reformation, and truly he feems to be very folicitous about it; and if I can but prompt him forwards, I shall think my time well bestow'd. That he has began a Reformation the before mention'd Advertisement demonstrates. And he is, it seems, now convinc'd that Discere que puduit, &c.

was not as it ought to have been; but that was not his Fault; for, as Pin coll, he took Advice; and what, Gentlemen, could any of you have done more? And now he is convinc'd that it was an Error, that Error is amended, the Letter [f] in the Word Discere (in the Paper hung up at the Exchange) is scratch'd out, and doubtless soon after my Tract comes to his Hands, he'll amend all the little Peccadillo's I've hinted at, and prefent the World with New and Correct Editions of his Books. And as for his false English, Smut, Obscenity, and Ill Language, I know not whether he be fo much to blame, as you may imagine: Consider that he was brought up in Tuly-Street, Southwark, which is throng'd with Tar-pawlins, Car-men, Water-men, &c. who are continually chattering Broken English, telling Bawdy Stories, calling one another Ill Names, &c. how then could. Mr. Martin (for evil Communication cortrupts good Manners,) avoid learning of them? But he's now remov'd, and has thrust himself into a place where better Conversation is to be met with; if therefore he should hereafter publish any Book or Books, not stuffed with False English, Nonsense, Smut, Obscenity, &c. I advise you not presently to presume them wrote by some Hackney Pen, and his only by way of Adoption, &c. For I verily believe he will really reform; nay, being conscious that he has almost lost his own Credit with you; he will, I believe, in his Truth of the Matter, endeavour to convince you by divers Affidavits, Certificates, &c. that he is fully determin'd to become a New Man. And if so, he'll merit our Praise and Imitation.

To conclude, Reader, I defire you to remember, that I all along treat Mr. Martin as he is an Author, not as he is a Surgeon, in which Capacity I have not any Knowledge of him; but am content, if you please, that you esteem him the most Skilful Surgeon in Town, and the best Clap-Curer: And as to the Notions, &c. contain'd in his Books, which I have resected on, I submit it to your Determination, whether Mr. Martin

or my Self be in the Right.

ERRATA

PAg. 9. 1. 4. for Hatton-Garden, read Covent-Garden; so again p. 58. 1. the last; p. 14. 1. 22. after, &c. add, four several Opinions, and every one erroneous! p. 15. 1. 18. after Acids, add (for all Sulphurs are Acids;) p. 24. 1. 2. for does, r. seems to do; p. 29. 1. 32. f. only, r. will; p. 30. 1. 28. f. Forella, read Torella; p. 31. 1. 27. f. 65. r. 61; p. 32. 1. 28. f. Cheat, r. Sham; p. 102. 1. 8. f. indu'd, r. induc'd; p. 104. 1. 4. after he, add is.

The literal Mistakes, Reader, be pleas'd to correct, and excuse, as you meet with them; and observe that sometimes the Page of Mr. Martin's Presace is refer'd to by the Figures, without being nam'd.

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