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MEDICAL SOCIETY



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ENQUIRY ...

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# ENQUIRY

AN

#### Into the GROWTH of

Modern Empiricism:

#### CONSIDERING,

How far some Persons Secretly Enlightened, have the Advantage of those who rely meerly on the Helps of Humane Learning in the Cure of Diseases

#### WITH

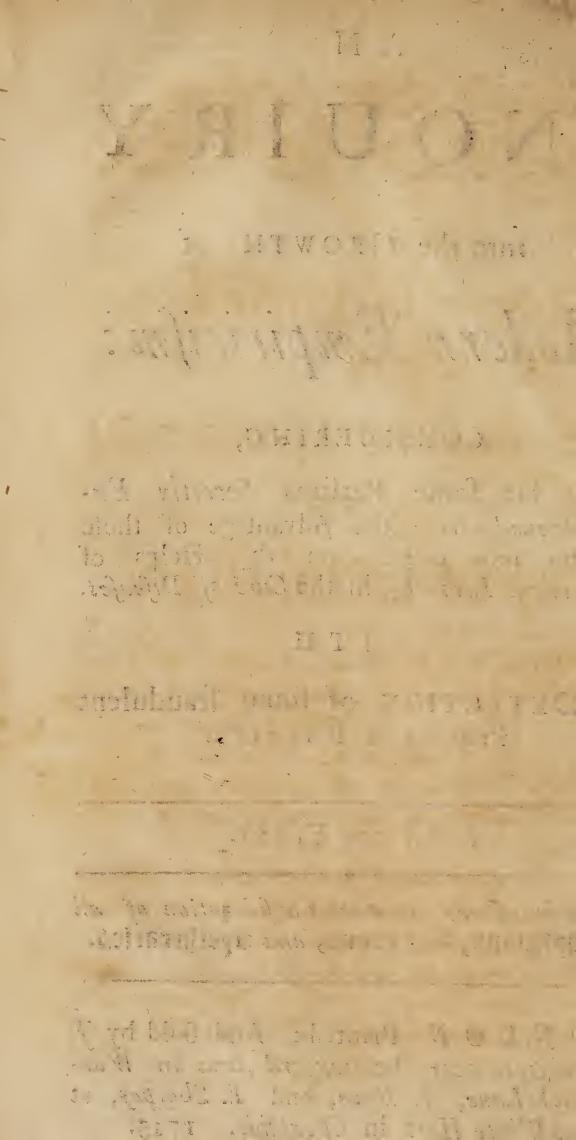
A DETECTION of some fraudulent Practices in PHYSICK.

#### PART the FIRST.

Humbly offered to the Confideration of all Phylicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.

LONDON Printed: And Sold by F. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane, J. Noon, and T. Sharpey, as the White Hart in Cheapfide. 1715.

Attributed to Francis Guybon, "MD"1673-1751





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# TO THE College of Physicians, And Worshipful Companies of Surgeons and Apothecaries OF THE City of LONDON:



HE great Regard I have always had for Your Faculty and Projessions, has induced me to submit to You, with all Humility and Deference, the following Consi-

derations.

The Perfons whom I here appear in Defence of, have drawn me into their Favour, by the great Good they do amongft their Fellow-Creatures, by the Frequency and Multitude of their Cures; for I cannot yet be able to think that a natural Effect can be brought A 2 about Why is Anon. addressing this group specifically? about by such means, as are under the Direction of a Person altogether unacquainted with their Natures and Properties, unless that Person be affisted and directed therein by some preternatural Power. And these I call Modern Empiricks, or Gifted Physicians.

He is apologizing for supporting empirics? What is the

The target. Seems to

be many of them?

If My too charitable Credulity in the Pretensions and Reports of these People context of this bas led me into an Error, detrimental to Your learned Societies, as soon as I discover it, it shall be publickly acknowledged. And to this Purpose, I have left what Information I can get berein, upon the strict. est Enquiry, for a second Bart. I do therefore earnestly beg all Assistances, Opportunity affords any of You, in Detecting any Frauds committed by such People; being refolved by fuch kind Helps to lay open the Rife, Abilities, and Pretensions of all the Dablers in Phylick about Town; so that those who are found to be Cheats and Impostors may be exposed to that Shame and Contempt they deserve, and thereby be render'd unable to impose any longer upon Mankind. For that Wretch who dare, for the sake of Gain, trifle away the Life of a Man, by Meddling in what be understands not, deserves as much to be marked out to Infamy as the Ruffian who openly attacks him upon ber Road. ..... I wit a work? risci jo mini different a great deal 1:0000

of Wickedness and Imposture in some of this kind, and given you in this Part some short Hints thereupon; but in the following, if I find upon Enquiry, that the World has been deceived by these Boasters, as I already begin to fear it has by most of them, I shall be so particular in their De-tection, as shall leave them no Refuge for any future Impositions. And in this I hope to deferve so well of Your Learned and very Useful Professions, as to procure me that Regard I have always been ambitious of, that is, to be thought a fincere Well-Wisher to the fair and honest Practice of Physick, in all its several Branches. What Anon wants.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

A S the Reader will find this to be only Introductory to what may in Time be published, as farther Lights and Information may be given, he is defir'd to collect what Instances have occasionally come under his Notice, of fraudulenr Practices, and Impositions upon the Ignorant, and transmit it to the Author hereof, by the Publisher, or Booksellers, whose Names he finds in the Title.

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ENQUIR

Into the GROWTH of

Modern Empiricifi



EFORE I enter into this weighty Debate, it feems neceffary to explain thoroughly the Terms of my Title; as it is well known to all who think justly of what Moment it is, in Controversy to affix clear and distinct Idæa's to all

the Terms made use of therein.

That Sect of Phyficians, which amongft the Antients went under the Name of Empiricks, were fuch as from the Difficulty of the Work, from Want of proper Means of Information, and from the frequent Wranglings of the Schools about different Syftems of Philosophy, were deterred from purfuing the Theory of Phyfick to any Certainty, as believing it to no Purpole; and therefore they took up with what could be deduced from Observation and

Empirics defined.

and Practice: And he who had longeft Experience. and most Opportunities of Observing, upon this Foot, was generally efteemed the ableft Phyfician. Their Distribution of Diseases into feveral Classes, or Heads, were not with Regard to their Caules from any Confideration of the Animal OEconomy; but made according to the Affinity of Symptoms, as they collected them in Practice. They likewife troubled not themfelves, how fuch a Medicine, or fuch Means operated in bringing about its Effects, but only took Notice of the Confequences of its Operation, and accordingly determined in what Purposes to make use of it another Time.

We would now say "snake oil salesmen."

Polemic<sup></sup> continues for 32 pages with considerable shortage of specific. Who by name did what when?

But by Modern Empiricks, I mean Persons of a very different Cast; they are such as from some particular Circumstances of Birth, as being a Seventh Son, or the Seventh Son of a Seventh Son, seem from the first to be sent into the World to heal Diseases ; and one Instance the present Age has had of a Perfon who laid Claim to this Talent, by not being born at all; or they are fuch who at some Time of moralizing and a notable Life, without any preparatory Pains or Study, are fuddenly and fecretly informed or inspired with the Knowledge of Phyfick; infomuch as to be able immediately to undertake, with the utmost Cer-tainty, the Cure of the most obstinate Distemper. So that the Art of Healing amongst these Modern Empiricks, seems to be upon the same Foot as heretofore has been the Art of Performing fome religious Exercises, when it passed upon the Delusion of those Times for a Gift. And as that generally was in Possession of People of the greatest Ignorance, fo this is now very seldom found amongst any who have been prepossessed and prejudiced by human Learning. In the Sequel therefore of this Defence. I shall express by the Term, Gift of Healing, what in the Title Page is called Modern Empiricism. As the Adepti in some other Acquirements, as

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just now observed, have generally been Persons of the meanest Educations, so our Modern Empiricks, or Gifted Physicians, are, to humane Appearance, of the vilest Extraction, and of the lowest Capacities: They often turn up amongst Mechanicks, and grow confiderable in the Cure of Diseases, after they had been ruined by not having Skill enough to be good Shoemakers or Taylors. There is not the meanest Employment in the Kingdom but can give Instances of this kind; some we have from maimed Tumblers and Rope-Dancers; and at this very Time shines in his Coach a Doctor who had this Gift come upon him just as he grew too old to be any longer a Jack-Pudding. There are indeed not a few of this Number from

Professions of Learning, but they never appear to be under these Secret Teachings, 'till after they have given sufficient Proofs that their Heads were impenetrable by humane Literature; as there appears to be a manifest Enmity between these two Talents, infomuch that they are never found to-gether in the fame Perfon. And thus, without any Reproach to the Inspired, if another Set of Men will allow me the Use of that Term, we frequently find them amongst the Refuse of the Bar and Pulpit; for by their Incapacity or Unfitness to receive any Impressions from humane Instruction, they manifestly shew a Disposition for Teachings of a higher Nature. And for the fame Reason it is that we often find one, who is naturally uncapable of ma-king a good Surgeon or an Apothecary, to excell this Way, and to be enabled to cure the most obstinate Distemper, though he could not be taught to let Blood, or make a Medicine.

But this Gift of Healing, from what fecret Caufe foever it proceeds, is not equally difpenfed to all; in fome it teaches only the Cure of fome particular Difeafe, or the Difeafes of fome particular Part, B while

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while in others it is much more extensive. Thus fome take only the Eyes into their Care, others the Parts of Generation; fome are taught to clear the Skin, mend Complections, and dye the Hair; others to extirpate internal Maladies, and kill Worms; some have a Talent in a Feaver only, an Ague, or a Rheumatism, and others in Dropfies and Con-sumptions, and nothing else. Yet there are a great many of this Rank who are more generally Gifted, and undertake to remove all Maladies incident to humane Nature. Some indeed go yet further, pretend to foretell future Events, and help People to stolen or lost Goods, but it is shrudely to be sufpected that fuch either impose upon the Credulous, or are acted by some evil Spitit, and have Corres. pondence with unwarrantable Intelligences. Cornelius Agrippa, Doctor Faustus, and some other Authors of that kind, it is to be feared, have turned fome Peoples Heads too much that Way. However that leffens not the Authority of what I here undertake to prove; wife People will eafily difcern Reality and Truth from Imposture and Diabolicifm.

Thus having explained fome unufual Terms, and confidered the Qualifications of those who are generally the Subjects of this extraordinary Operaion, there comes next in the Way fomething of Difficulty, that is, to explain to a Perfon acquainted only in natural Things, what is to be understood by Secret Teachings, Enlightenings, or the Gift of Healing, for it must be owned that the Difficulty of apprehending proves a great Stumbling Block to fuch who difcern with an Eye of Reafon. To bring down this Affair therefore, as near as the Nature of the Subject will bear, to an Understanding informed only by common Means of Instruction, I shall first shew that Disposition of Mind a Person ought to mould himfelf into before he can be a fit Judge

Judge in a matter of this Moment. Secondly, The effential and infeparable Characters of an Enlightened or Gifted Perfon. Thirdly, Lay down the only Evidences that can be had of fuch Things. And Fourthly, prove that our Modern Empiricks have no Knowledge in Medicine, and the Cure of Diftempers by any other Means.

1. There is a great deal more in fuiting the Temper and Frame of Mind, to the Nature of the Thing coming under Confideration, than perhaps most Persons apprize themselves of. A Person knowing only in worldly Affairs, endeavours to give himself a very different Disposition of Thought; and Turn of Mind, between his going to an Entertainment of Mirth, and a Scene of Sorrow, between a Wedding and a Funeral; and such a one does not awaken the fame Faculties to arbitrate a Matter in Difference, or affist upon a Jury, and to receive Pleasure at a Confort of Musick. When therefore we come to lay before us Things of a supernatural kind, we should certainly frame our Minds accordingly, and give our Thoughts a Turn most likely to receive Impressions of such high Concern. We ought industriously to that up all the Avenues of Sense, and cut off all Intercourse with material Objects, and give into those Means of Conviction as can be had only in a Way preternatural. We must learn to distinguish between the Means which with Inftruments and Matter can form a Machine, and those which are of an intellectual Nature, and which operate by fecret and invisible Ways only upon the Understanding. For it is certain that they who cannot abstract themselves from the World, turn the Eyes of their Understanding inwards, and embrace invisible Truths upon such Evidences as they admit of; can never be competent Judges in an Affair of so great Weight as what now lies before us.

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2. By an Enlightened or Gifted Person, we understand fuch who manifestly perform some Things, which it is impossible they thould by natural Means. I fay impossible, not that what they do is out of the Power of natural Means to effect, but because those Means which Reafon fuggefts, and Experience confirms proper to such Purposes, are absolutely out of their Acquaintance, and Ability of using. It is here therefore proper to observe the Difference we make between a Performance it self, being preternatural, that is, an Effect in Nature produced not by natural Causes, and the Means by which that Performance is brought about, that is, the Perfon applying those natural Means being fo : For we cannot mean the Performance, because Distempers are frequently cured by meer natural Means proceeding from the Dictates of humane Learning and Reasoning; and therefore it is the Person here only we have Regard to who is capable of producing a natural Effect, by Caufes he can know nothing of but by fuch preternatural Means as we are now infifting upon. Thus in the like Senfe we should call a Person Enlightened, who should produce a fine Piece of Mechanism of his own doing, who had never studied or been instructed in those Rules and Laws of Motion, by which only those Things can be done in a natural Way, and from the Production of which by a common Artificer we fhould be in no Surprife. So that when we see an Effect brought about by natural Causes, under the Direction of a Person wholly unacquainted with their Efficacies and manner of Operation, such a one we call Enlightened, or Gifted; that is, he must come to his Knowledge of those Means by preternatural Af-listances. listances.

3 The Evidences and Proofs of these extraordinary Teachings, are only to a Person's self, who is the happy Subject thereof, untill they are drawn out out into Action, and then every one can teftify to the Truth of them, from the Effects produced thereby; by the Facts frequently performed by those who are posselled of them. So that this will not admit of that kind of Proof, as the Schools have it à Priori, but only à Posteriori. And as there are fo many notorious Instances of Conviction in the latter Way of Proof there are need of no other. He must be greatly gone into Prejudice, who will not believe what every Day brings him fome fresh Testimony of, as in a more proper Place will be enquired into hereafter.

4. In the last Place, we come to shew that these Persons perform their Cures by some secret preternatural Informations, from their Impoffibility of doing them by any Affistances from humane Wifdom and Learning. For it is obvious to all the World, that those who make the greatest Pretensions, and do the greatest Wonders, are most remote from any fuch Thing, and are abfolutely Strangers to all that is taught by common Means. Nor is it very difficult to account how it should be thus, for a little Smattering of Learning cannot but in some Measure employ the Faculties, and prejudice the Mind too much in Favour of natural Means, and a Relyance upon second Causes; whereas those who have no Learning at all, give entirely into, and wait for those Secret Teachings which Man's Reafon is wholly unacquainted with:

And for this Reafon, without Doubt, it is that we find those who come off from other Professions, where they were necessarily preposses with some some final Portion of Learning, never to make any confiderable Advances this Way. A Stomachick Elixir, or an Antiscorbutick Tineture, a perpetual Drawing Plaister, or a Lozenge of great Virtue, they fometimes arrive to, but feldom further. What is wonderfully to be admired at herein is, that amongst this

this Sort this Gift feems to be difpenfed not only in Proportion to the Absence of all other Knowledge, and the Aptitude of the Faculties upon that Account to receive it, but also fo as just to supply those Exigencies which their Failure in other Pointsoften brings them under. This admirable Diftribution is very remarkable amongst the Brethren of the Lancet, and of the Peffle; where Learning and humane Reason has not been before-hand, this Gift generally takes Place, and in Proportion to the Want of Them does This generally abound. One of the latter Fraternity has convey'd his Fame almost through the whole Kingdom by his uncommon Proficiency herein; from a few Clap Medicines and a Worm Powder he has now ran almost over the whole Province of Phyfick, that there is hardly any Thing therein now out of his Pretenfions; all which feems to have been owing to a happy Impenetrability to all humane Instruction, and the total Escape of that Learning he was obliged to bring with him from his Profession, infomuch that he now stands upon as advantageous Terms as one who could never write or read.

That the Knowledge these Persons have of Difeafes, or of the Means by which they cure them, does proceed from some preternatural and secret Informations, is also manifest from the stupendious Cures of fuch who have never made any the least Pretensions to Learning and humane Helps, and whom the World knows to be entirely destitute of them. How can it be imagin'd that a Blackfmith, a Porter, or a Tinker, and fuch like Perfons, can come to fuch Knowledge by their Acquaintance with Anatomy, Pharmacy, or natural Philosophy, and to my own Knowledge feveral fuch at this Time are noted for their uncommon Pretenfions in the Art of Healing. One of the last mentioned Occupation, who fome Time fince mended old Bellows The see 2

Bellows and Sauce Pans, now fets up for an Oculift of the firft Rank, and advertifes feveral Thoufand Cures he has already performed upon fore Eyes. His Predeceffor Sir William, who was fo very eminent in the fame Way, was known wholly to rely upon this Gift, as being upon all other Accounts a Perfon of matchlefs Ignorance and Stupidity.

Having thus explained what we mean by Secret Enlightenings, or the Gift of Healing, confider'd the Qualifications of those upon whom it is generally bestowed, and the Evidences we have of its Reality; I shall next endeavour to point out the chief Advantages which Persons thus informed have, before those who rely meerly upon humane Learning in the Cure of Difeases.

The first Advantage of this Means of Information we thall take Notice of, is the Ease of its Attainment. All Acquirements whatfoever encrease or fink in Value, in Proportion very much to the Labour and Pains that are necessary thereunto: Where two Things therefore of equal Worth come into Competition, that always will be preferred which can most easily be come at. But this Gift of Curing Diseases without any Ac-

But this Gift of Curing Difeofes without any Acquaintance with natural Caufes and their Effects, is indeed rather to be called an unexpected Bleffing, than an Accomplifhment procured by any feeking for.

For by what we observe amongst those who have it most in Possessin of the most likely way to have it is to be so little qualify'd for the usual Methods of Instruction, as to be incapable of any Thing elfe. So that in Order to be a Gifted Physician, that is, to pretend to cure Distempers, whose Natures and Causes they know nothing of, by any Medicines or Means, the Operations of which they are likewise Strangers to; in Order to this, I say, it is necessary to keep the Mind as much distanged from all all other Things as possible, and preferved unfullied by any Traces of humane Impression, whereby it will be more in Readiness to receive Impulses of a higher Nature. If any Thing by which Persons acquire this Gift

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If any Thing by which Perfons acquire this Gift can be accounted laborious and painful, it is only that which all good Men ought in common to leek after, and that is a Mind entirely difinterefted from all worldly Regards. This is a Bleffing not to be expected upon fuch as would make Gain of it, and profitute it to availatious Purpofes. And therefore thole who would be in Poffeffion of it, fhould not only keep themfelves clear from all humane Literature, as before obferved, but likewife earneftly labour to root out all thole natural Corruptions which every one cannot but bring into the World with him; and to arrive to that Simplicity of Mind, and Defire of doing good, as is most likely to make fuch a Gift of the most extensive Benefit to Mankind.

That great Adept, Basil Valentine, was a famous Instance of the Advantage of this preparatory Expurgation of natural Corruption; whofoever reads that invaluable Piece which he left as his Legacy to the World, and calls his Last Will and Testament, will foon be convinced of the Usefulness and Neceffity of this Difinterestedness and Uprightness of Mind, preparatory to an Initiation into fuch Myf-That wonderful Man as he arrived to great teries. Proficiency in the Gifted Way himfelf by fuch Means, so when he vouchsafed this his last Legacy to Posterity, he did it in such a Manner as shewed his firm Relyance upon such Qualifications, as he ordered the Manuscript to be hid behind the Altar of a Church, that it might lye untill some Person thus endewed should be thought worthy to find it. And fince there has arise one qualify'd to be the happy Finder, and by that Means it has been tranfmitted 

mitted down to the prefent Age, yet it is wrapped up in fuch a Style, and under fuch mysterious Allegories, that it is altogether unintelligible; unless to those who have merited and received the same preternatural Helps.

And thus in our own Time and Country, we find all those who make the greatest Advances in the Gifted Way, perfectly free from all Confiderations of Self-Intereft, and fuch as bend all their Labours towards a publick Good. It is the Eafe of Mankind from Pain, and the Procurement of the invaluable Bleffing of Health, that are the noble Motives upon which they act, and the fordid Rewards of Riches and Wealth is what they reject with Difdain. Thus these Persons will afford as much of their falutary Affiftances for a Trifle fcarce worth mentioning, as another who vainly values himfelf upon humane Learning, and acts upon Worldly Regards, will part with for vaftly much greater Sums. As they are not puffed up with worldly Knowledge; fo they are not defirous ofany of its Rewards; but make Publication of their Talents several Ways, meerly for the Satisfaction of doing good, and to heal the Diftempers and Maladies of their Fellow-Creatures.

Thus while they who fet themfelves off with Learning, and put their Confidence in that Knowledge which is had only from humane Inftruction, opprefs their Neighbours and Fellow Creatures with extravagant Expectations and Extortion, to fupport an outward Grandeur, and indulge an unwarrantable Pride; we find the Gifted Phylicians, the only Enlightened Sons of Æfculapius, demeaning themfelves on Stages in Places of Refort, and tendering Medicaments of ineftimable Value on Horfeback at the loweft Rates. They foruple not to acquaint the World with their Abilities in the Cure of Difeafes by the meaneft Ways of Publication, for C that that it can but break thro' the Prejudices of fome, and conduce to a common Good. They difdain not to be advertifed in common News-Papers, nor to recommend themfelves in Fragments, which are by the Ignorant and Profane often put to Ufes very different from the Intention of the Difperfer, and extreamly injurious to, and affronting the Goodnefs and Generofity of the Authors.

This Difpofition, this Humility and Benevolence of Mind, is all that is requifite to a Perfon who would lye in the Way of this *Gift*, and without it all Expectations will be in vain; which as it agrees likewife fo well with what is fo much conducive to Happinefs upon other Accounts, it must be looked upon a very commendable Labour to strive after fuch a Temper; and if at last it happens to be crowned with this Bleffing, it is more than amply rewarded even in this World.

Hence comes very naturally into Confideration, the Affurances which every Perfon has within himfelf of his being thus *Enlightened*. To prove it indeed to others, is what cannot be done but by bringing it into Exercife, in the *Cure of Difeafes*. But nothing can be of a greater Certainty to a Man's felf than what he actually feels wrought within him, and in fuch a Manner as to change the very Powers and Faculties of the Mind, and bring to Knowledge what before there were no Notices of, and what could not be had by any natural Way.

And what great Advantages has a Perfon thus taught, of those who labour in vain from their Childhood after fuch Things, as they live in Uncertainty about even to old Age. They who go the common Road of the World, and toil in Schools and Universities, never arrive to Perfection, but after they have done their Utmost, and gone the greatest Lengths in humane Wisdom, are yet in fome Matters left in Doubt and Uncertainty. And

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it cannot be expected otherwife, for fuch Means and Affistances cannot possibly bring to Light the inward Springs and Secrets of Nature; the most knowing in that way never go beyond Conjecture; and there is always a Diffidence and Wavering in the most exalted natural Knowledge. Thus we find the Learned, as they are called, continually Wrangling about their Systems and Theories; and what one Age advances and is fond of, the next difcovers to be imperfect and delufory, and rejects it for some new Notion, which also has but its Turn to appear, and then give Place again to fome other; whereas the truly Enlightened never contradict one another, every one proceeding by an infallible Rule which he has within himfelf, and which can never either oppose or affist any other; they trouble not the World with Difputes, nor write Volumes to prove another in the Wrong, or themselves in the Right; demonstrating daily, by their Actions and Cures, the Infallibility of their Guides.

And this further brings us to the Advantage of this Gift not being communicable to any other; for an Enlightened Phylician, although he is not in any Diftrust about what he undertakes to perform by himfelf, and is in the utmost Confidence of Succefs with all his Patients, yet it is not in his Power to communicate to any other the Reasons upon which he proceeds, and how the Means he applies operate in bringing about a Cure.

This will not appear very extraordinary to fuch who confider the vaft Difference there is between the Means of Information in both these Cates. The Gifted Physician acts from fecret Impulses made upon the Mind by some preternatural Power, without any Regard to the Properties and manner of Operation in natural Agents: Whereas one who relies meerly upon humane Wisdom does nothing  $C_2$  but but by the Notices he has obtained from Study and Obfervation, of the Efficacies of fuch and fuch Means. So that the former is as far from being able to give any Information to the latter, as two Perfons of different Languages are from Conversing together.

And for this Reason, we find it always to no Purpose to be upon Enquiry with these Persons about what they propose to do in any particular Cafes, and how they expect the Means they use should bring about fuch certain Ends, because they are absolute Strangers to such Things themselves: Upon which Account they are not liable to be found in. such Inconfistencies and Contradictions as the Learned are sometimes observed to fall into. Indeed to gratify the unreasonable Expectations of some People who are defirous of a Reason in Matters they are incapable of Understanding, some do condefcend to comply fo far with Cuftom as to frame fome general Anfwers; but then fuch are always fo artfully contrived, that they will equally fit all Questions alike, without any Danger of being detected, or found in any Impropriety. Thus if it be afked, How fuch an Electuary cures the Scurvy? It does it by affifting Nature with its reftorative dulcifying Qualities, and by deftroying the crude faline Particles of the Blood, whereby it is reduced to its natural Balfamick Nature; and fuch lax Terms they run on in; but rationally to account for any natural Operation, fo as to be underftood by an intelligent Person, they make not the least Pretence.

The Impoffibility of Communicating this Gift from one another, is also attended with one Advantage, the want of which is reckoned very prejudicial amongst the Learned; for as one Gifted Person cannot make another so, so their Numbers are not liable to that Encrease as they are on the other Side, (21) Side, where one Phyfician may bring up a great

many more by the fame Means he was taught himfelf. But the Benefits arifing from hence are of too mean Confideration to be reckoned fuch by Perfons fo publick-fpirited as these always are.

There are indeed a Number of Perfons who fet up for the Cure of Difeafes, who cannot properly be reckoned of this Sortment, nor are they of the Number of the Learned, and thefe are fuch as practice by Receipts. As we find fome extraordinary Medicine handed down thro' feveral Generations in the fame Family, and the Son fets up for a Doctor from a Manufcript bequeathed him by his Father, under all the Reftrictions of a religious Secrecy.

These are sometimes obtained by Purchase, but the Buyer always takes such Care to repay himself, that generally makes it costly to get a Cure of such mercenary People. And here I think it a proper Place to advertise my Country-men wherein they are most grievously imposed upon, by being both cheated of their Money, and couzened out of their Health, if not their Lives.

There are a Set of Sharpers who take fo far the Advantage of weak Perfons Credulity, who with little Trouble are perfwaded to try any Means for their Recovery, which comes recommended to them with any Plaufibility and Colour of Reafon, that they make it their Study to contrive fomething in the Form of a Medicine, and after affixing to it fome furprizing Name, advertife it in the common Papers with fuch a Character and Recommendation as draws in Perfons to try it, when they are confcious to themfelves, the beft Effect of it is to do no Harm.

A Perfon who is impudent and wicked enough to attempt to make his Fortune this Way, has nothing to do but to contrive fomething of no Efficacy cacy into the Form of a Medicine, employ fome necessitous Scholar to compose an Advertisement, and then follow it fo close in the Common Papers, as cannot fail drawing some weak People in to try it. Thus a new Rolle in the Hands of a Medicinal Pedlar, with a little Turmerick, Powder of Ginger, or Liquorish, or some Drug that may give it a Medicinal Smell and Aspect, may be made into small Boxes of Pills, which thall promife to be good for all Diftempers of the Head, or Stomach, or Bowels, or to any Purpose which is like to draw in the most Patients; and as it never does Harm, it never produces any publick Resentments, so if from any other Cause, which often happens, the Patient grows better about that Time, this Cheat runs away with the Honour of a Cure, and Certificates are daily advertised of the wonderful Effects of such a Medicine. And in the same manner, a Mixture with a little Cherry Brandy that may alter its Tafte and Smell, or a Tinclure of Cochinel, or Red Sanders, may pals for an Elixir, or a Tincture of as many Vertues as a crafty Cheat can contrive, and an Infusion of Gentian Root and Orange Peals, may, from an ordinary Stomachick, enlarge its Vertues to the Curing of Agues, and all Pestilential Infections, according as the Weaknesses and Follies of the People seem fitted by some new Alarms to receive fuch Impositions.

From thefe Impoftures it is that the Bulk of the Advertifements in Newr-Papers is taken up with Quack-Medicines, (for thefe may juftly be called fo) for the Contrivers are very fenfible that there is nothing in the Things themfelves that can recommend them after Tryal, and therefore they are forc'd to follow them thick with continued Remembrances of their great Efficacies and Virtues, otherwife they would foon be forgot, and difcontinue being enquired after. Thefe Cheats may generally be known by their appearing without any known

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known Perfons Name who is Living, and their being fold at Coffee-Houfes, Toy-Shops, and fuch like Places, the Venders themfelves knowing nothing of the Medicines, or the Authors, but receiving them from unknown Hands, with fuch Allowances for Sale In a Second Part of this Work, I thall make it my Bufinefs to detect thefe Impoftures; and in the mean Time let this be a Caution to the two Brothers, John and Ben, how they continue to bubble Mankind this Way, for I thall be particularly free with Them. And to this good End, I defire the Informations and Lights that any can give, fo that fuch Cheats may be fetched out of their Concealment, and exposed to that Neglect and Contempt which they deferve.

But to return to the latter Sort spoke of, who may not improperly be called Receipt or Nostrum-Mongers; for they are absolutely circumscribed within what is transmitted to them by Inheritance or Purchale, and trade only with That, not pretending to any other Knowledge, either of Humane or a Preternatural Origin. Were it nicely to be enquired into, most of the Receipts and Medicines which are thus handed about, and prostituted to mercenary Purposes, would be found to have originally been the Produce of a Gifted Talent. Would it not carry me into too great a Length, I could trace the most celebrated now in Use up to fuch an Origin, and it would not be very difficult to difcover by what Accidents it has happened that they have fallen into fuch undeferving Hands.

And here I cannot omit observing that those Physicians, reckoned of the Learned who have been most in Esteem for doing good, have by some means or other obtained such Secrets, either by Purchase or accidental Acquaintance, and I dare not say never by the same preternatural Means as we are here speaking. Thus we have lodged in the Shops of Apothecaries Apothecaries Secrets that none know of but the Phyfician himfelf who makes them, or orders them to made under all poffible Obligations of Secrecy; and fuch go for that Doctor's Noftrums; with which it is generally obferved that he does more Good, and that the Cures made by them raife his Credit and Reputation beyond all he ever does by those Means which are under the Direction of ordinary Knowledge.

There is fome Difficulty upon what Foot to ground our Expectations from thefe Phyficians; tho' it is very remarkable, and confirming an Obfervation before made about those Perfons who come into the Gifted Way from Professions of Learning, that those to whom the World is most beholden to for such Secrets that are from themselves, are always of the meanest Abilities as to Learning and natural Knowledge; so that this Gift, as before remarked, seems to find Perfons just where Learning and common Sense leaves them.

By Thofe it is, that at fuch an Apothecary's only can be had fuch a Doctor's Pills; and at anothers, fuch a ones Elixir; and even the Publick-Houfes and Shops are frequently made Places of Vent for thefe Things, in common with the Cheats just now mentioned. Some of these Arcana are recommended to answer almost in all Cases; but such are the foonest to be suspected. There is a black Powder that now goes under a Phyfician's Name, otherways of very finall Note, which levels almost at all Distempers, it happens therefore to be an Analeptick, Antibysterick, Antiparalytick, Antibestick, and what answers most Intentions, and best fits the Cafe of the Patient in Hand, tho' it primarily appeared only as on Antispasmodick. It has been much difputed whether this Powder, tho' pretended good for so many Purposes, ever was of any Service, unless to those concerned in its Sale; however, it is generally

generally agreed, that there are few or no Instances of its doing Harm.

Something appears very unaccountable in the Conduct of one Person, very famous by the frequent Repetition of his Name and Medicines in the News-Papers, as it runs counter to what has been before the conftant Practice. He was indeed equipp'd with fo much Learning as to carry him to an inferior Branch of Phyfick, but his great Deficiencies therein laid him open to thele Secret Teachings, which at last he altogether rely'd upon; and with fuch Success, that if moderate. Acquisitions of Wealth and Credit could content him, he might have been eafy, but such, it seems, has been the amazing Pride and Vanity of his Heart, as to throw him upon the Purchase of a North British Diploma, and to buy the empty Name of a Phylician, when he cannot but be confcious to himfelf, of his not being able to practife any otherwife than as a Gifted Empirick nor has he indeed ever fince pretended to go out of his old Circle of Bitters, which he was Master of long before.

This latter Instance brings me to take Notice, that tho' it may be commendable and of Service to the World for a Gifted Person to come out from Professions of Learning, when they are within the proper Qualifications; but it is certainly a very grievous and prefumptuous Offence for one who has been thus fecretly taught to be fo far carried away with Pride and Worldly Vanity, as to aim at that worthless Reputation, which is obtained amongst the common People of the World by Hus mane Learning. It must certainly put a Check upon those Secret Affistances and Means of Information, as it manifestly appears to be an open Affront This strange hankering after Worldly thereunto. Honours and Titles, by Perfons whole Intereft it manifestly is to make their Pretensions quite upon

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another Foot, is very much to be blamed, and is a Fault at first Sight so monstrous and rash in it felf, that one would think it scarce possible to find Persons go into it: But as several have been so weak, I shall take the Liberty here to admonish them of their Errors in such a manner, that if it succeeds not in Reclaiming past Offenders, yet it is hoped to have the good Effect to prevent the like increaster.

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By the foregoing, it appears that the collected Body of such as deal in Medicine, are enabled so to do either from Education and Learning, or from some private Affistances, which we call Secret Teaching or Illumination; and whofoever we find medling in that Province who are not manifeftly from one of those two Origins, must be Cheats and Impostors. Such in the Second Part of this Enquiry we shall endeavour to detect, and expose to due Shame and Contempt. Of those who practife the latter Way, that is, by Secret Illumination, tho' they are much the greater Body, yet such are the Prejudices of the World, that those who are of the former Sort, pafs with more Reputation, tho' their Abilities in Healing are not fo great, and they cannot perform fo many Cures. And this, it is to be feared, has weighed too much with fome of the Gifted, infomuch that they have frequently declined their own Sortment, disowned their Means of Instruction, and put themselves upon the World for Persons endewed with Humane Learning.

As this cannot but appear an Offence of the higheft Aggravation, fuch as I have detected in this Wickednefs, I fhall make no Scruple to expose. In the first Place then, I shall be free with that Perfon who has found a double Account in putting himself off for a Perfon of some Learning, and boasting in a printed Book of his uncommon Skill in Claps and Venereal Cases: As the Book has brought him

him Patients by the great Pretensions made therein, so likewise by its notorious Obscenity, it sells not only as a Treatise of Physick, but, as Murcius or Rochester, it is in Esteem with lewd Persons, and so by Debauching the Minds of Youth, it gives them an earlier Itch after those unlawful Pleasures, in the Pursuit of which, they meet with these Mis-fortunes it is his Profession to remedy.

This Apostate, (for fo I must call all such who fall off from preternatural Enlightenings, and go back again into Worldly and Carnal Means) after fome fruitless Attempts in the usual Way of an Apothecary to raife his Fortune and Reputation, was reduced for some Time into those lowly and humble Circumftances in which this Gift generally finds Per-fons; and had he kept within the Compass of fuch a Practice, he seemed admirably fitted to excell in that Way; but fince Pride and Avarice have tempted him into an open Affront of such Assistances, it is already pretty eafy to guels how fuch a Defec-tion is like to be rewarded; for it is plain that that Certainty and Infallibility which always attends the truly Gifted has left him; So that by then he has gone round with the Town in one Diftemper, his Inability to make good his Pretensions is detected, and he is forced to have Recourse to some new Imposition, Thus as soon as his Clap Patients reject him, he alarms the Town afresh with his wonderful Skill in the Gout; and, as before, proclaims his Pretenfions in a printed Book ; not pretending to give any rational Account of that Distemper, or of the Reasonableness of his Method of Cure, but just as a Quack Bill to say great Things of the Secret he has discovered, give a List of Perfons pretended to have been cured thereby; and to draw ignorant People into a fresh Bite. And after this is again found to be only a' vain Boaft, he is 

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now attempting another Round with an extraordinary Specifick against Agues.

We have another Perfon famous at the latter End of News Papers, juft of the fame Cut; and an Out Caft from *Pharmacy*, from his being incapable of *Learning* it. This Man, tho' brought up to his Profession under a Master of known Worth, yet such was the Impenetrability of his Understanding, that he became the Jest and publick Laughter of his Fraternity, being called, by way of Derision, *PhiloJopher John*; and not a great while after his Beginning in the World for himfelf, he fell under the Reproach of having his Medicines found not fit for use, the Persons who had a proper Authority so to do, throwing them into the Street, and obliging him to pay a Fine besides for the same Offence.

These Missortunes soon humbled him into Qualifications for a Gifted Brother, and he waited not long before he found the Enlightening come upon him, first in one Distemper, then leading him into another: Agues, Feavers, Rheumatisms, Cholicks, Consanother: Agues, Feavers, Rheumatisms, Cholicks, Confamptions, Jaundice, Green Sickness, all fall before him; but in Worms he does Wonders.

Yet notwithilanding this great Succefs, and that he has no manner of Pretensions to know any thing but in this gifted Way, such of late has been his Impudence and Vanity to put himfelf off for one of *Learning*; not only by trequenting Auctions, and Buying Books he understands nothing of, but by attempting himfelf to give *Lucid* and *Succinct* Accounts in Print, of the Reasonableness of his own Practice, and Management of Distempers. And such appears to be his Ambition in the Way of the World, that not long fince he offered five Guineas to one to write a Book for him about the Cholick, of which he was to pass for the Author. But I shall leave his collusive Dealings in that Affair to be refented, fented, at a proper Time, by the Person who was very unworthily dealt with therein.

I have sometimes indeed been in Doubt whether this Person ever was under any true Enlightenings or not, and whether he ought not rather to be reckon'd with those we commonly call Cheats or Impostors; the only Reason in his Favour for a Gifted Man, is his great Ignorance and Stupidity, and the admirable Qualifications he has to expect such Helps. If he be then what Charity commands us to hope, he certainly has had a very great Portion of Illumination, as none undertakes more, or pretends to greater Affurance of Success in all they undertake than he does; as we daily see Certificates of new Cures he makes in several Distempers. But let him then keep within those Bounds, and not wickedly and knowing affront the Means by which he is enabled to do fuch great Things; and endeavour to raife any Reputation by a Shew of Learning, when 'tis notorious to all that he has none; and that if his natural Abilities and Knowledge had been sufficient to have made him an Apothecary, he ne'er would have been able, as now, to excell the most eminent Phy-ficians.

There are too many more of this Number who put a Difgrace upon these Secret Teachings, by taking hold on all Opportunities to pais for Men of Letters, to take Notice of here fingly. This ftrange and very unjustifiable Defire, has at one Time or other, perhaps, produced the most out of the Way Nonfense and Jargon that was even met with. How many Divisions has been run upon the Word Venus to decorate the Title-Pages of Books writ about the -Pox, Venus has been unmasked, deceived, entombed, and put into abundance of strange Circumstances, by these notable Writers. Some make their Addresses to those who have been Sporting in her Gardens; and a Thousand Conceits the Pretenders this Way 1. 71 are

Fools, and make wife Men fick.

Every Body has now thrust into their Hands, or may have it for alking, A Scheme of the Secret Difeafe; which, for the publick Good, is given away, but the Intention is to draw foolith Readers into the Purchafe and Trial of fome paultry Remedies recommended therein. Upon the fame Policy is likewife to be had Gratis a Piece of as eminent Philofophical Gingle and Nonfenfe as ever faw the Light, only to recommend to Sale a Sympathetick Necklace. By fome peculiar Sublimities in the Follies of the last, I suffect the Author to be more Knave than Blockhead.

But howfoever fome may fall away from the Simplicity and Integrity of a Gifted Practice, and be drawn afide by worldly Craft and Profit, yet fuch as keep firm to their fecret Guides, confcious to themfelves of not being able to pretend any thing upon any other Foot, are the only Perfons that I am here professedly in Defence of.

I cannot be insensible how odd the Notion I have here advanced of Secret Teachings in Phylick, may appear to some Persons. From such I only ask the same Freedom which has always been allowed in Matters of Speculation. If I find, upon further Examination, that I have been led into a Mistake. the World shall find me very ready to own it. As for some Terms made use of herein, I know they have been applied in Matters of a higher Concern, with fuch a religious Regard, that it may not be very pleasing to some, as looking like Ridicule; but if it be a Fact that Persons can cure Diftempers by Means which they are not inftructed in by the ordinary Way of Knowledge, they must be directed therein by Helps, which I cannot think of any properer Names for, than what I have here given them. .... There 515

There are a great many Objections to be brought: against the Persons whom I have appeared in Vindication of, and Arguments tending to weaken the Credit of their performing those Cures which they. industriously advertise the World of; many I have. heard talk in this manner; that as they take all Opportunities to enlarge their Reputation, fo every: Person who comes out of their Hands with his Life, is always marked Recovered, fo that they run aways with the Credit of Curing all who do not dye: And it is well known to those who are but little acquainted with Phyfick, what some particular Medicines will do in some Distempers, towards obtaining some Remission, which are so far from being able to make a lasting Cure, that the Distemper returns with Aggravation, when the Efficacy of the Medicine is over : Thus in fome Cholicks, Rheumatisms, and Diforders attended with sharp Pains, Opiates scarce can fail of Procuring some Truce; and if they be continued, may so far disguise it to the Patient, as to flatter him with a Cure, but he will foon be convinced of his Error by his returning Torments. And fuch Intermissions as these your Empiricks take the Advantage of, get leave, for a publick Good, to have such an extraordinary Cure certified under Hand, and then fill the Coffee-Houfes with them in Print. If the abused Patient is like to complain to his Dif-Reputation, it is not difficult to lay the Return upon a Cold, or some Irregularity; or if he be poor, to leave him under fuch Demands as may deter him from Talking to the Doctor's Prejudice.----

These, and what other Difficulties occur, shall be fully confidered hereafter: And in the mean Time, to convince the Reader thoroughly of my Impartiality in this Affair, I promise to employ all Opportunities of Enquiring into the Justice and Truth of all Pretensions to *Empiricism*, and detect the Defrauder wheresoever he appears; and to this Purpose,

pole, not an Advertisement shall come out either of the Abode and Pretensions of these Persons, of Medicines to be fold, or of Cures done, but the Rife, Education, and Abilities of the Pretender shall be at large enquired into, and made publick; fuch Medicines shall be nicely examined, and their Compofitions and Vertues truly laid open; and all Certificates of Cures made publick shall be brought to the Teft: By which Means, it is to be hoped, that in some Time may be exposed and rooted out that impudent Tribe of Man-Slayers, who, to the Difgrace of their Country, are permitted to come into Competition with the truly Educated Phylicians; and that those who are regularly bred to either of the Branches of Physick, may enjoy such Advantages in their Professions, which the Laws of our Country. have hitherto been defective in Securing to them. month is a matter of the state of the

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