

THE  
**CONSTITUTION,**  
Rules and Regulations

To be adopted and practiced by the Members of the

**FRIENDLY BOTANIC SOCIETY**

In Newhampshire and Massachusetts.

TOGETHER

WITH THE PREPARATION OF MEDICINE AND SYSTEM OF

**PRACTICE**

Under the nature and operation of the four Elements,

BY SAMUEL THOMSON.

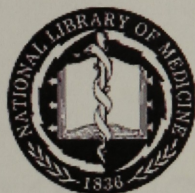
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DOVER :

*Printed for the Society,*

1815.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE  
Bethesda, Maryland





THIS agreement made this  
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve,  
between Samuel Thomson, of Portsmouth, in the county of  
Rockingham, and state of Newhampshire, Botanist, on the one  
part, and the undersigned subscribers of the several towns set  
against their names in the county and state aforesaid, and in the  
county of York, and state of Massachusetts, on the other part  
witnesseth.—

The said Samuel Thomson on his part agrees to give to the  
said undersigned subscribers all the information in his the said  
Thomson's power, relative to obtaining, preparing, and using all  
such herbs, roots, and barks, and every other medicine that he  
the said Thomson has heretofore found, or may hereafter find  
useful or necessary to remedy any disease incident to the clim-  
ate in which the said subscribers or either of them, do or may  
live.

And the undersigned subscribers each one for himself on his  
part agrees, in consideration of the above information, to pay the  
said Samuel Thomson the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, as soon as  
he the said Thomson, shall give them the above named infor-  
mation, and the undersigned each one for himself further agrees  
with the said Thomson, that they will not give or cause to be  
given or revealed any part of the above information to any per-  
son except to a subscriber of this agreement, under the penalty  
of forfeiting his word and honor. The Society shall consist of  
fifty original members. And it is further agreed between the  
said parties, that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (or more as may  
be agreed on) which shall be paid by each additional member,  
shall go the one half to the use and benefit of the said Society,  
and the other half to the use and benefit of Samuel Thomson  
and his heirs forever.

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## RULES & REGULATIONS

TO BE ADOPTED AND PRACTISED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE  
FRIENDLY BOTANIC SOCIETY.

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I. No one of the members shall reveal or cause to be reveal-  
ed, under the penalty of forfeiting his word and honor, any part  
of the information given by Samuel Thomson to the Society,  
relative to obtaining, preparing, and using all such herbs, roots,  
and barks, and every other kind of medicine that he the said  
Thomson has heretofore found, or may hereafter find necessary  
to remedy any disease incident to the climate in which the So-  
ciety may reside.

II. If any one of the Society is known to be guilty of reveal-  
ing or causing to be revealed any part of the information above  
mentioned, he shall be expelled from the Society, and shall not

be considered worthy of being a member, and as having forfeited his word and honor.

III. One suitable member shall be appointed by the Society to act as agent and clerk for the Society. And it shall be the duty of the agent to procure, prepare, and always keep a sufficient quantity of medicine for the use and benefit of the Society, which shall be provided at the expence of the Society.

IV. No member shall at any time deal out, sell, or give any medicine to any person that is not a member of the Society, unless administered by himself, under the penalty of the above named forfeiture.

V. No person or persons shall be admitted to be a member of the Society, without the approbation thereof.

VI. There shall be a committee chosen by the Society to assist the Agent, and to conduct the business of agency in his absence, or confinement by sickness, or any other way. And it shall be the duty of the committee to assist the agent in preparing medicine, and in all necessary business relative to the good order and advantage of the Society.

VII. No one of the faculty of physicians, or studying under their direction shall be admitted as a member of this Society, unless first examined by the committee, and judged to be confidential. And shall be bound under the solemnity of an oath administered by a justice of the peace, and recorded by the same, and shall agree and conform to the rules and regulations of the society, and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Then he shall be entitled to the privilege; and become a full member of the Society.

VIII. *Prices of Practice.*—The members of the Friendly Botanic Society, after repeated trials for a number years in the medicinal vegetives of our own country, having satisfactorily experienced in Dr. Thomson's six numbers prepared therefrom, a safe, speedy, and efficacious remedy for every disease incident thereto, that admits of a cure, cannot but highly recommend them to the Public at large.

A catholicon, or universal medicine has long been sought after by the faculty, but in vain; in these numbers they feel warranted in asserting, it is amply contained.

All that the best medicine can do, is to aid Nature in her efforts to throw off disease. The skill of the physician then lies in the administration of those medicines, that co-operate with her, and give additional force to her exertions. For she always acts as honestly as she can, and is never to be resisted. But what is Nature? The great Hippocrates maintains that Nature is heat; that active principle which gives life and animation to all the other elements that form our composition. And this medicine is admirably calculated to kindle and nourish this flame, and to assist it in all its operations.

It has many advantages over apothecary's drugs, which serve but to prolong disease, and often injure irreparably the health. It is perfectly agreeable to the constitution, more speedy in affording relief, and of course less expensive.

And for the information and satisfaction of the public, it is thought proper to introduce the following regulations on the prices of practice in future to be adopted.

In case of acute disease, as cholick, pleurisy, or dysentery, where the patient is relieved on the first visit, the price shall not exceed five dollars; and in all acute fevers, where any member has the first care, and the patient attends to his directions, it shall not exceed ten dollars exclusive of travel.

But after a long train of depletive remedies have been employed, as bleeding, mercury, opium, &c. since double the medicine and attention will be required, the price will be proportionably enhanced.

Any member of the Society shall have a right to attend upon one out of the Society through a fit of sickness, but not a second time, if he is able to join the same and refuses. But this condition shall not restrict the poor from assistance.

Any person on making application to join the Society, and shall be denied membership, shall not in consequence be debarred the benefits of the medicine if administered by a member.

When a member of the Society shall attend upon one not belonging thereto, and the patient shall send for a physician, to keep in favor with him; it shall appear, and thus injure the credit of the medicine, he shall pay the same sum as if attended through his sickness, and no member shall again administer to him, under the forfeiture of ten dollars, which shall go to the benefit of the Society.

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### *Dr. S. Thomson's System of Practice.*

My system of practice is founded upon these few, simple, and I think just principles.

1st. That the constitution of all mankind are essentially alike, and differ only in the different temper of the same materials of which they are composed. The materials of which all men are formed, may be resolved into the four elements. Earth and water constitute the solids of the body, which is made active by air and fire. And this last element in a peculiar manner, gives life and motion to the rest: And when entirely overpowered from whatever cause by the other elements, death ensues.

2d. That the construction and organization of the human frame, is in all men essentially the same. They have similar solids and fluids, viz. bones, cartilages, tendons, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, flesh, blood, and other juices, body, and parts, or members.

3d. That all are sustained in a manner as similar as their formation, from the earth, the common mother of us all. Of the elements man is made, and by the same elements he is supported.

4th. That a state of perfect health arises from a due balance or temperature of these elements. But when it is by any means destroyed, the body is more or less disordered. And when this is the case, there is always an actual diminution or absence of the element fire or heat, and in proportion to this diminution or absence, the body is affected with its opposite, cold. The former may be denominated nature itself, the best physician of the body, the latter its enemy; the first is the health and life of the body, the last its disease and death.

5th. That all disorders however various the symptoms, and different the names by which they are called, arise directly from obstructed perspiration. The many evils derived from hence, must be obvious, when it is considered, that the discharge from the body thereby, is greater than by all the other evacuations combined. Obstructed perspiration may be produced from a great variety of causes. From anxiety, and sorrow of mind, from severe study, from any sudden emotion, as anger or joy; from intemperance, as drunkenness, gluttony, or from too little sustenance; from any kind of irregularity, from inaction, or too severe labor; from too much sleep, or too little; from sudden changes of habit, or in the atmosphere; from bad air, or unwholesome diet; from wounds, bruises, burns, or chills; and from any injury, whether external or internal. In a word, from whatever diminishes the active energy of heat or nature.

Now as all men have similar constitutions, being formed of the same materials differently tempered. As their construction and organization essentially agree; As they are all sustained from the same elements which form their composition; As a just balance or temperature of these elements produces a state of health, and the reverse destroys it; As all diseases take their immediate rise from insensible perspiration in a greater or less degree obstructed; As this is an effect universally produced, from whatever injurious to the system, may be the distant and original cause; It is evident, that those medicines which are most agreeable to nature, and efficacious in removing obstructions, and the evils thereby produced, and restoring the perfect equilibrium, activity, and energy of the system, must be the best, and universally applicable.

I know of scarce an instance in the practice of a dozen years, where I have attended a patient, and administered my medicine, but what relief was obtained, if not a cure, except the most desperate cases. It is variously compounded, and powerful; but innocent as powerful. It is warming, opening, searching, penetrating, purifying, quickening and quieting. All these quali-

ties it absolutely possesses, and is suited to the disorder of the human frame, whatever may be the name given it.

No. 1 is to be used as in the Seaman's Directions. It will cleanse the stomach, overpower the cold, and promote a free perspiration.

No. 2 Is to be used to raise the inward heat, and maintain the fountain above the stream.

No. 3 Is designed to scour the stomach of canker, and promote more freely perspiration; and in case of fever, when the heat is increased to such a degree inwardly as to overpower the cold, the external heat will return inwardly, and the cold will pervade the whole surface of the body as the heat had done before; and this is called the turn of the fever. But if No. 1 should sicken and not puke, there may be two causes for it; viz. the coldness and acidity of the stomach; for which you may apply No. 2 more freely, to overpower the former, and pearl ash dissolved in water as strong as can be taken, will be proper for the latter. But if this fails of the desired effect, and the medicine does not operate sufficiently nor ease the pain, as in the case of a cholic, put the patient into a sweat by steaming over a pan or bason of hot water, with a hot stone in it, about a fifth part immersed in the water, which should be occasionally wet with vinegar. Let the patient set or stand over this steam, covered with a blanket to shield him from the air, as long as he can conveniently bear; this will more thoroughly open the pores, extract the cold from the body, and set the medicine into operation, which will be likely to afford immediate relief.

No. 4 (A common preparation of bitters) is to be used three or four times in a day at discretion. It will correct the bile and quicken the appetite.

No. 5—Peachmeat Cordial, Is to be used in cases of weakness, for the purpose of strengthening the stomach, and restoring the digestive powers.

No. 6—The Rheumatic Drops—To be used in all cases of pain, as well external as internal, and for any outward injury.

## *How to prepare Medicine.*

The Emetic is No 1, and must be gathered when the are about half turned, a little yellow, and the a little turned, then the is ripe. Gather the and spread it on a blanket in the sun; when dry, pound or grind it fine, and sift it through a fine sieve, and the likewise; the finer it is made, the better. The mode of using it, you will find in the Seaman's Directions.

No. 2, Is Peppermint, Pennyroyal, or any warm article to assist in raising the inward heat,

No. 3 Is of which take two parts, and of the root one part, to which may be added pople bark, chocolate root, Sumac bark, leaves or berries, and Moose wood bark. leaves may be used as a substitute.

No. 4—The bitters for correcting the bile, and assisting digestion, is the and these will answer alone—but the bark of the Cypress root is very good. If you wish for hot bitters, add Cayenne, or Pennyroyal.

No. 5—The best Syrup for promoting digestion after a dysentery, or after relieving of any disorder is the following; take 1 oz. or their value of stones, ground fine; half an oz. Gum made fine, which put into a bottle, and with a strong tea made of Black Birch bark, or with hot water fill the bottle two thirds full, and add 2 ozs. loaf sugar, and half a pint of Brandy. Take half a glass at a time, three or four times in a day. Add Cayenne discretionary.

No. 6—*Rheumatic Drops.* Take 1 gallon high wines; 1 lb. Gum and put it into a stone jug, and boil it in a kettle of hot water, for half an hour, when settled, pour it off in bottles, and add Cayenne as occasion may require. The rest verbal.

*For a Cough.* Take or made fine, four teaspoonfuls, one of No. 1, one of No. 2, one of Babary, one of Umbil, and one of bitter root, with sugar equal to the whole composition, moistened to the thickness of molasses with the Rheumatic Drops. Take half a teaspoonful at going to bed, keep warm, and continue taking it till relief is obtained, particularly at going to bed. Where the cough has been of long standing, it will be best while taking this prescription, to go through a general course of the medicine, and repeat it if the patient relapses.

*Counter Poison*—Take of and bush and and Bitter Root, of each equal parts, and half a part of powdered fine, and well compounded together. Take about a pinch in a large table spoonful of hot water sweetened, two or three times a day, and continue it till relief is obtained.

*Hysterick Powder.*—Take and of each equal parts, powdered fine. Take for a dose, half a teaspoonful of the mixture in two great spoonfuls of hot water.

*Cancer Plaster.*—Take the heads of and fill a brass kettle, and boil them an hour. Then take them out, and fill the kettle again with fresh ones, in the same liquor. After sufficient boiling, strain it off, and press the heads; then simmer it over a slow fire to the consistency of tar, when it will be fit for application. To be used for the lips, Cancers, or any deadly sore.

*Volatile Salts.*—Take Sal crude, 1 oz. 2 ozs. pound each by itself fine, mix them well together, and bottle fit for use.



*Salve.*—Take 1 lb. wax 1 lb. Salt 1 1-2 lb.  
Turpentine, and Fur Balsam, 1 part each, which melt and simmer together; then strain off into a bason fit for use.

*Strengthening Plaster.*—Take a 5 pail kettle full of and leaves bruised and boiled well; then pour it off, press or squeeze the leaves, and boil it down until half as thick as molasses, then add  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Rosin, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Turpentine, which simmer well together, until the water is evaporated, then pour it off into water, and work it like wax, when it will be fit for use.

*Nerve Ointment.*—Take the bark of the root of two parts; of Wormwood and Camomile each equal, one part; which put into horse or porpoise oil, or any kind of soft oil, and simmer the same together for twelve hours, then strain it off, and add 2 ozs. Spirits Turpentine, to each lb. of ointment. To be used in case of a bruise, sprain, callice, swelling, or for corns.

*For a Burn or Scald.*—Make a strong tea of the or Coffee, pound a cracker fine, or take slippery elm pulverized, and make poultice of the same, and apply it to the part, renewing it every 24 hours, washing it with soap suds at each renewal and wetting it in the interim with the rasberry till it discharges. Then apply salve till a cure is effected. When the scald is over the whole or greatest part of the body, take a cotton cloth of several thicknesses, wet with the decoction, and apply it to the body, thoroughly wetting it with the same, as often as it becomes dry.

*For a fresh wound, cut, or bruise.*—Wash immediately in cold water and bind up with the same; keep a hot stone at the feet, and take medicine to raise a gentle perspiration. After cleansing the wound, and laying the inflammation, apply a poultice or salve.

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### *Mode of treatment in sudden and deadly attacks, As the Spotted Fever, Fits, and Drowned Persons.*

In cases of this kind, the heat and activity of the patient is so greatly diminished, that the common administration will not answer the purpose. For the determining power of the medicine to the surface of the body, is so small, through the loss of internal heat to give it operation, that all its effect is resisted and counterbalanced by the pressure of the external air. To counteract this pressure, it will be necessary by the aid of a good fire to keep the patient's chamber about as warm as summer heat, and more fully to rarify and lighten the air, and aid the efficacy of the medicine, to make a free use of the steam bath, shielding the patient with a blanket, and at the same time administering as occasion requires, No. 1, and 2. This course should be attentively and unremittingly pursued and repeated, till the disorder is removed.

## ON FEVERS IN GENERAL.

A great deal has been written on the subject of fevers by the learned doctors of medicine, but without throwing much light on the subject, or benefitting mankind. They appear to be abundantly fruitful in finding out names for diseases, and with great care and nicety distinguish their different symptoms, but are as altogether barren in the knowledge of their origin and remedy. To the first, but little importance, comparatively, can be attached, to the latter highest. Names are arbitrary things, and the mere knowledge of a name, is nothing but the cumming and annis, but in the knowledge of the origin of a malady, and its antidote, lies the weightier matters of this science. This knowledge makes the genuine physician, and all without it, is mere quackery.

Agreeably to the writings of the faculty, there are a great variety of fevers, some more, and some less dangerous. But to begin with a definition of the name. What is fever? Heat, undoubtedly, though a disturbed operation of it. But is there in the human frame, but one kind of heat? Yes, says the physician, laughable as it may seem, there is the pleuretic heat, the bilious heat, the slow nervous heat, the putrid heat, the hectic heat, the yellow heat, the spotted or cold heat, and an infinity of other heats, and sometimes, calamitous to tell, one poor patient has the whole or most of these heats in one, but dies without, or want of heat after all. Is fever or heat then, a disease? Hippocrates (the father of medicine) maintains, that Nature is heat. And is he not correct? Is nature then, a disease? How preposterous! Fever is the effect, and not the cause of disease; it is the struggle of Nature to throw off the offending malady. It arises from obstruction, and obstruction from cold. This is universally the case. Remove then the cause, and the effect will cease. No person ever yet died of fever, for as a dissolution approaches, the patient grows cold, till in death, the last spark of heat is extinguished. This the faculty cannot controvert. And if they cannot, they must confess, that their whole train of depletive remedies—bleeding, blistering, physicing, starving, with all their refrigeratives, their opium, mercury, arsenic, &c. are so many deadly engines combining with the disease against the constitution and life of the patient. If cold, which is the common received opinion, and a true one, is the cause of fever, to repeatedly bleed the patient, and administer mercury, opium, nitre, and other refrigerants to restore him, is as though one should, to make up a good fire, throw half of it out of doors, and to kindle up the residue, heap on water, snow, and ice!!!

Now, as it is a fact, that cannot be controverted, that fever takes its rise from one great cause or origin; it follows consequently, that one method of cure, will answer in all cases. And the great principle is to assist nature. In the commencement.

of a fever, by direct and proper application, it is easily and quickly removed, and the patient is about again immediately. Twenty four or forty eight hours to the extent, and often less, is sufficient for this purpose. But where the patient is left unassisted to struggle with the disease, until his strength is exhausted, and more especially where the most unnatural and injurious administrations are made, if a recovery is possible, it must of necessity take a much longer time. These declarations are true, and have been proved, and will be again, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, at the hazard of any forfeiture the faculty may challenge.

But says the intelligent Dr. Hervey, "By what unaccountable perversity in our frame does it appear, that we set ourselves so much against any thing that is new? Can any behold without scorn, such drones of Physicians, that after the space of so many hundred years experience and practice of their predecessors not one single medicine has been detected, that has the least force directly to prevent, to oppose, resist and expel a continued fever? Should any by a more sedulous observation, pretend to make the least step towards the discovery of such remedies, their hatred and envy would swell against him, as a legion of devils against virtue; the whole society would dart their malice at him, and torture him with all the calumnies imaginable; without sticking at any thing that should destroy him root and branch; *For he who professes a reformer of the art of Physic, must resolve to run the hazard of the martyrdom of his reputation, life, and estate.*"

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### *A genuine receipt for the Cholic.*

WHEN a patient is taken sick of the cholic and relief is applied for by the Health Restoring Physician, let a portion of physic be given, and if the stomach is weak, and puke it up, then let it be repeated, and continued for two or three days — And if she till continue to puke it up, to hide the ignorance of the quack under the cloak and powdered head of a doctor, boldly declare the woman is burst, and if she denies it, answer, "who knows best, you or the doctor?" Insist upon it, and order accordingly some women to search her, and if a kernel can be found in the groin, then to support your former asseveration, swear it to be a burst. Then throw by all medicine, make a pledge of linen cloth, about the bigness and thickness of your hand, wet in cold water, which apply to the kernel, repeating it every five minutes by the watch, being careful to renew the water to every pledge, lest it should be too warm; and if it can be obtained, snow or ice would be far better. At the same time don't fail to give the woman as much cold water as you can persuade here to take; in the mean while, afford her no support, especially any thing warm. Use clysters freely, made strong

of tobacco and salt, and if she pukes them up [which demonstrates that the passage is free] swear that the burst stops all passage downward. Let this mode of treatment be strictly attended to for nine days, and every time you take off the pledge, pinch the abdomen, and try to croud the kernel into her body; and when you have pinched and pressed it so that the blood settles and the part turns purple, and becomes much swelled, then you must state there is danger of a mortification. Let no other physician visit the patient, lest your ignorance be exposed, and a cure performed. Lastly, call in two other quacks as ignorant as yourself; secrete yourselves from the family, call in three or four old women, who will not expose you; assume a face of brass, and the heart of a savage, so that the shrieks of the suffering patient shall make no impression upon your feelings! Then bind the victim, take your instruments of torture, cut open the body from the short ribs to the groin, and find no—burst!!! But to deceive the women present, you may skin off the kernel from the groin, and shew them that this pretended gut had no passage through it, and had grown fast to the hip. The whole process continue for about an hour and a half, till with coldness and loss of blood, the butchered victim gasps and dies!

Those who wish to be more minutely acquainted with this matter, can make application to Mr. Jonas Keyes of Portsmouth, who can vouch for the truth of all that has been said of the virtues and efficacy of this receipt.

### *Notice to the Public.*

HEARING a favorable and well authenticated account of Mr. Samúel Thomson, as Physician, and of the highly advantageous discoveries he had made in the medicinal roots, plants, and herbs of our own country, and of the new mode of practice, originating with himself, safe so the constitution, and both speedy and efficacious in the cure of common diseases, and extraordinary in those of a long standing, and of a difficult and complicated nature—We the undersigned, for our own conviction and confirmation, gave the doctor an invitation to visit these parts, and to practice among us; and engaged to pay him a satisfactory compensation for the valuable information he might communicate upon this interesting subject. He accepted the invitation, and has been with us at different periods, and spent at each a considerable time. His practice has been general and highly approved. A society has been formed of about fifty members, which is increasing; to which his attention has been more particularly directed; and to which he has given the most ample satisfaction. A particular description of the several difficult complaints, and diseases, his skill and medicine have remedied, we are not disposed to magnify, nor is at this time expedient to give; but the extraordinary cases, which are not a few, will

shortly be collected, and laid before the public. The cases, and facts speak for themselves. And we ourselves, have been witnesses in several alarming cases, of the superiority of his skill, and of the powerful, and immediate efficacy of his medicine. In the rheumatism, ague, fevers, dropsy, and cholic; and in external injuries, as wounds, bruises, burns, frozen members of the body, &c. his cures have been remarkable, and induced us to give a most decided preference to his medicine, theory and mode of practice; and have fully corroborated the testimony of our friends.

As it is strikingly obvious to us, that the medicinal vegetives of our own country must be more congenial to the constitution of its inhabitants, and better suited to the diseases incident to our climate, than imported drugs; we sincerely wish for the invaluable blessing and benefit to the great community at large; that Dr. Thomson's highly laudable endeavors, may be attended with the most satisfactory success, and the knowledge of his medicines with their virtues and uses, be universally disseminated, and his mode of practice as widely adopted.

JOHN BURGIN,  
SAMUEL TUTTLE. } COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.  
JERY BURGIN.

Eastport, April 28, 1812.

Method pursued by the Faculty towards a patient  
in a fever.

Here is a man taken with a fever, the doctor comes and says you have a fever, and it must run nine days. He then proceeds to his common mode of practice by bleeding, puking, and physicng till his strength is greatly reduced. After this is done, the man is twice as sick as he was before. Then he attends him every day or twice a day with opium and nitre to kill the last remains of heat, to stupify the last part of sensation; and when he gets him very low, then he visits him three times a day; and the sicker he makes him, the oftener he visits him. Only one dollar a visit if he finds his own medicine, and thus follows him till the nine days are up; then if nature is sufficient to overpower the medicine and disorder, the man will seem a little better, if not, he will remain growing worse, especially if he continue taking the medicine, till it terminate in what they call another fever's setting in, such as a putrid fever. If the tongue grows black after this, if the nerves become convulsed attended with spasms, then the putrid nervous fever has taken hold; this commonly ends the strife; otherwise, the patient being in a lingering condition, the disorder unremoved, he is braced up with the bark, his nature submitting to his situation, he seems half way between living and dying, neither sick nor well, fit for himself nor any body else. Then the chief reply when asked how he

does, is—I don't feel well, that fever broke my nature all to pieces, it left me very low, and I fear in a decline. After having lingered in this way a year or two, and applied to all the doctors he can hear of far and near, and gotten himself as near dead as possible and be about, then he becomes a fit subject for Doctor Thomson; then application is made to him, and the patient is urged on his care; then he has to produce a revolution in the body, to throw off the deadly stupifying medicine that has been administered, with all its ill effects; and bring him back to the same situation he was in when he had the fever, and remove the cause which should have been done at that time, and restore the system to its usual natural motion and vigour. If this three-fold object is accomplished, to destroy the reputation of Thomson's medicine and practice, the report is immediately spread abroad that the patient was almost restored under the regular order of physicians before he applied to him. Otherwise, if the case was desperate and incurable, the reply is, that Thomson has killed him. Thus has his character and reputation been abused and scandalized, to keep the utility of his medicine and practice from the use and benefit of mankind, nor will the cure of fifty persons scarcely regain the credit back. Thus has he suffered persecu<sup>o</sup>n since he has been in these parts.

When the Dr. had practised two years in Portsmouth, the public reproach against him was, that he had killed six patients. It is allowed that six died under his care, although four of them were given over by other physicians, and the other two were past the operation of the medicine; this was the situation of the patients that he was said to have killed. One thing I shall notice. In the two years, the bills of mortality rendered an account of 196<sup>3</sup> deaths in the town; and there were six practising doctors, of which it was allowed he had as much practice as any of them. How many was the proportion for each one to kill? Divide 196 by 6 and it will give the proportion of 32 to each, and 4 to kill between them. By this you will find that Thomson has not killed his proportion by 27. Who killed those 27 over their proportion? Killed, did I say! no, nothing about killed, saving six; the rest died according to law, or the Lord saw fit to take them away by his own pleasure. Who would not blush at such open partiality, and ingratitude as this!

I shall not proceed any further upon the subject, but leave it for serious consideration.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

—•—  
*Another Case.*

Here is Mr. John Helpless, this morning taken very sick, and sends for Dr. Thomson, who immediately comes. D. Good morning Mr. Helpless. P. Good morning doctor, I hope you

have come to help me up. D. Yes, out of pity and a deed of charity I shall give you my best endeavors. P. Do you think you can help me? D. O yes, undoubtedly I can help you.— P. How long first? D. I think in about fifteen days, if you live till that time. P. Do doctor be on your practice as soon as you can, for I want relief. D. Yes I will, but I must in the first place reduce you as low as possible, in order to your more speedy recovery, so he bleeds him, and administers a dose or two of calomel and jalap, orders him water gruel, and returns to make his charge. Thus he continues his visits three times a day for fifteen days, by which time, the patient having a fine constitution, overcomes and throws off in a great measure the pernicious medicine as well as disorder. So on the fifteenth day, he salutes him with a good morning Mr. Helpless, I am glad to see you so far recovered; what time did you get about? As soon as you told me I should. D. Well, I have helped you then, according to the time I set. P. Yes doctor, you have done well, you have saved my life, and I am under the greatest obligation to you besides paying you. What is your bill? D. Here it is.

May 14, 1809. John Helpless, to Samuel Thomson, Dr.  
To visiting you in your sickness 15 days 8 times a day  
at 1 doll. per visit - - - D. 45,00

P. I thank you doctor, for your constant, kind, and unremitting attention. I never paid a more reasonable bill, with higher satisfaction.

But I would ask, had not this patient have better paid this money, and been immediately relieved? Undoubtedly he had. But strange as it may seem, he would have complained, and found great fault to have been perfectly restored in 24 hours, and paid only five dollars.

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### *Seaman's Directions*

For using Dr. Thomson's vegetable medicine in acute disorders in foreign parts.

TH' Emetic No. 1's design'd, a gen'ral medicine for mankind  
Of ev'ry Country, clime, or place, wide as the circle of our race;  
In ev'ry case, and state, and stage, whatever malady may rage;  
For male, and female, young and old, nor can its value half be told.  
To use this med'cine do not cease, till you are help'd of your disease;  
For NATURE's FRIEND this sure will be, when you are taken sick at sea.

Let number TWO be used bold, to clear the stomach of the cold;  
Next steep the coffee number THREE, and keep as warm as you can be.  
A hot stone at the feet now keep, as well as inward warmth repeat,  
The fountain 'bove the stream keep clear, and perspiration will appear.  
When sweat enough as you suppose, in spirit wash and change your clothes,  
Again to bed both clean and white, and sleep with comfort all the night.

Should the disorder reinforce, then follow up the former course,  
The second time I think will do, the third to fail I seldom knew.

Now take your bitters by the way, two three or four times in a day,  
 Your appetite if it be good, you may eat any kind of food.  
 Physic I would by no means chuse, to have you first or last to use,  
 For if you take it much in course, it will disorder reinforce.  
 If any one should be much bruise'd, where bleeding frequently is us'd,  
 A lively sweat upon that day, will start the blood a better way.

Let names of all disorders be, like to the limbs on a tree ;  
 Work on the root, and that subdue, Then all the limbs will bow to you.  
 So as the body is the tree, the limbs are cholick, pleurisy,  
 Worms and gravel, gout and stone, relieve the fountain and they're gone.  
 My system's founded on this truth, Man's Air, and Water, Fire and Earth,  
 And death is cold, and life is heat, these temper'd well, your health's complete.

### *An examination of Man*

As formed from the four elements, and the cause why life is  
 not prolonged to age, sect or denomination.

ATTEND my friends and lend an ear, it is of consequence to hear  
 How th' elements compose man's breath and heat and cold are life and death.  
 I shall at first my reason give, why sects or ages cannot live,  
 The fire that did uphold the life, is quench'd by water in the strife.  
 Soon as the heat or fire is lost, the active part that rules the whole,  
 You find the line of life is cross, the water has the full control.  
 From th' extract of elements we rose, which earth and water doth compose,  
 The fire must 'bove the water sway, if not we turn again to clay.  
 Disorders take their rise from hence, the water has preeminence,  
 Then keep the fire to bear the sway, and make the water waste away.  
 And when the water gains the day, or cold upon the heat doth play,  
 Then cold and heat do hold their strife, the battle is for death or life.  
 And if the heat shall gain the day, then life and health shall bear the sway.  
 But if the cold the victory gain, then death and silence hold their reign.

### *An address to slanderers, and people of ingratitude.*

I UNDERSTAND some in this place, that are in human form,  
 So Judas like, a deep disgrace, better they'd ne'er been born.  
 They are like Java's deadly tree, whose sland'rous pois'ous breath,  
 A nuisance to society, a pestilential death.  
 There's some, oh shame, who have confest, when finding they must die,  
 No other means to gain relief, to Thomson they'd apply.  
 Sav'd from the grasp of sudden death, they would his cure deny,  
 With their last scandalizing breath, attest it was a lie.  
 Can noble souls of real worth, their value so despise,  
 To pay respect to worthless shapes, who own their words are lies.  
 When crafts in danger, priests can swear, oaths seem like chaff or smoke,  
 Lives length in people they declare, to give a deadly stroke.  
 You may find one as bad as this, with A. M. to his name,  
 Who to kill right, and help craft spite, now is expos'd to shame.  
 People of such ingratitude, who wilful crimes commit,  
 The devil is useless, so is hell, if they don't find that pit.