

Waterton (G. E.)

Cholera and the Public Health.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REMARKS

ON THE PESTILENCE, AND ITS PROGRESS
IN EUROPE;

WITH

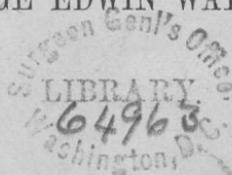
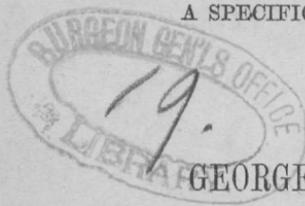
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN FAVOUR OF
A SPECIFIC CURE FOR THE DISEASE:

BY

GEORGE EDWIN WATERTON.

LONDON:

T. JONES, PATERNOSTER ROW;
LEEDS: T. E. BRADLEY; MANCHESTER: A. HEYWOOD;
LIVERPOOL: SHEPPERD;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE 1

LECTURE 2

3

TO THE
POOR, FRIENDLESS, AND AFFLICTED,

THESE FEW PAGES ARE

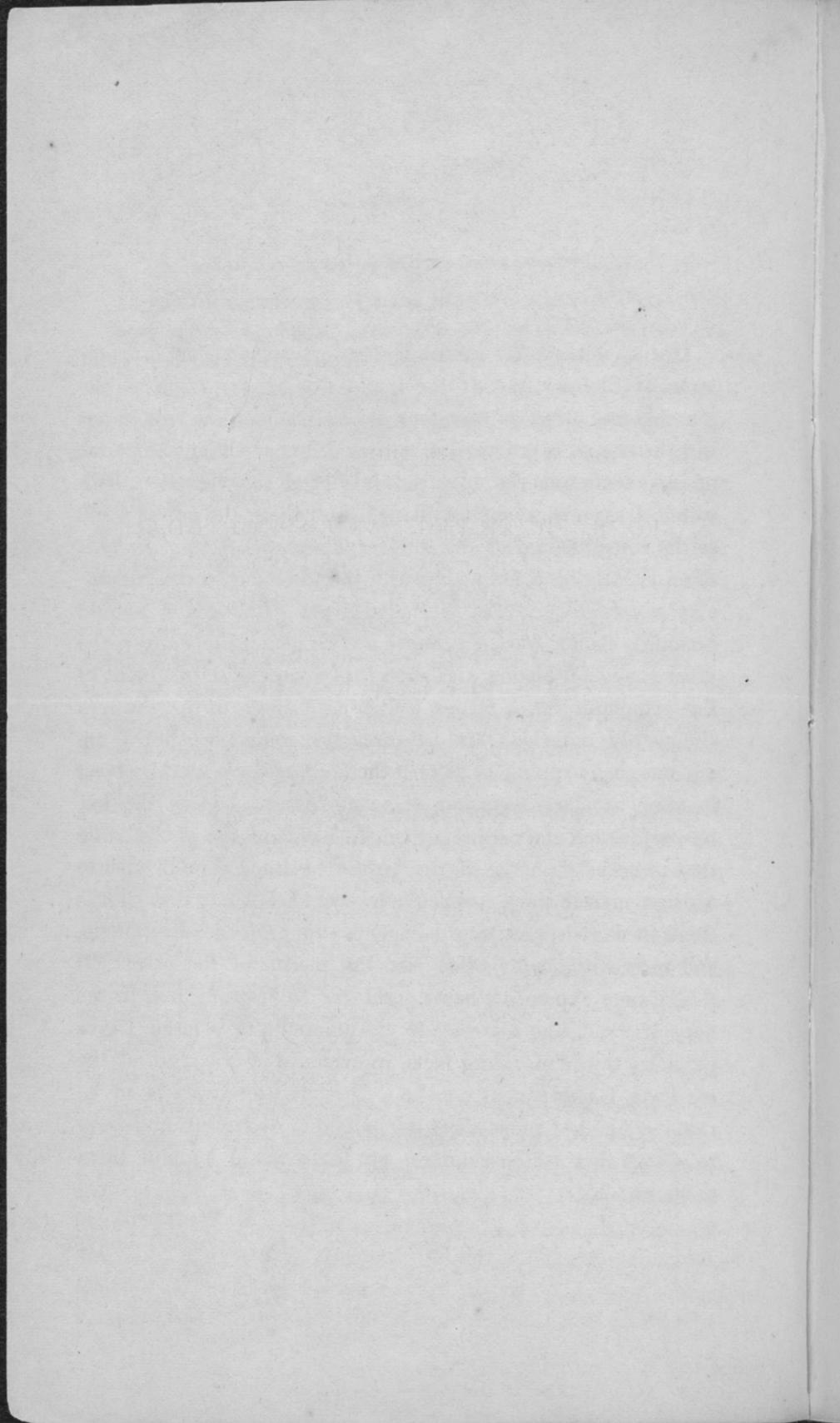
DEDICATED,

BY THEIR

WELL-WISHER AND SERVANT,

G. E. WATERTON.

*No. 9, York-Place, Leeds,
August 15th, 1852.*



"Coming events cast their shadows before them."

Having noticed for some time the prevalence of mild symptoms of Cholera in this town, and finding from the public journals and other sources, that Asiatic Cholera has broken out in Prussia, and is progressing westward, I need not apologize for offering some remarks upon the subject of the visitation, with which, I assume, we are threatened. In calling the public mind to the consideration of the subject, I am not playing the part of an alarmist, but am acting with the forethought the circumstances require. Whilst the clouds are gathering, we should provide a shelter from the storm. The nearer the danger, the greater should be our vigilance. My successful treatment of the complaint on a former occasion, in 1849, in this town, is sufficiently notorious and requires no comment; but I am anxious to give publicity to what then occurred. With this object in view, at the suggestion of many friends, I place the following documentary evidence in the hands of the public. To those who have charge of the public health, I should wish to address myself more particularly, could I hope that in the threatened crisis, they would dispense with professional etiquette, and enter without prejudice into the merits of the case. Of this, former experience has taught me to despair; but, in the hope of rendering a service to the community at large, I give publicity to the following facts, in evidence of the truth of the assertion I subsequently make. How my discovery is to be made available I must allow the public to determine, and leave to chance that which common prudence would prompt them to adopt.

G. E. WATERTON.

REMARKS, &c.

IN calling the attention of the public to the results of a very extensive, and I assume, successful inquiry into the nature, the causes, and the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, some short account of the writer, and the object he has in view is necessary, the more particularly, as an unprofessional man will not readily be believed to have paid that attention to the collection of facts, and to have had those opportunities for experiment and investigation, which would alone give weight to the inferences he might draw from examination into the phenomena of this so-called mysterious complaint.

The life of a military man is certainly so opposed to the art of healing, that it would appear ridiculous for him to enter the arena of physical research or epidemical investigation, and still more so, to offer to the public the result of his experience in these matters. We have witnessed in our times, illiterate civilians becoming celebrated and distinguished generals; doctors of law treating on divinity; literary adventurers and poets becoming statesmen! Why then might not a soldier possess a taste for the practice of medicine, and turn his mind from the art of *killing* to that of *curing*?

In proof of my early taste for medical inquiry and research, whilst still a very young man and a cadet in the imperial army, having obtained a six months' leave of absence, strange as it may appear, I proceeded to the West Indies with the avowed purpose of seeing some cases of yellow fever, conceiving that I had discovered a remedy for that complaint. I embarked at the port of Liverpool, and after a favourable passage of thirty-three days I reached George Town, the capital of Demerara, and I had soon an opportunity afforded me of visiting some patients attacked with the complaint. I saw the patients in company with a maternal uncle, a celebrated physician of that colony, but as will readily be supposed, I was unable to persuade him to use my specific. I succeeded, however, better with one of his patients, to whom I administered my nostrum, and to my inexpressible delight and the astonishment of the doctor, the

patient recovered and is yet alive and able to bear testimony to the cure I effected. After a stay of ten weeks in the colony, I returned to Europe and rejoined my regiment, stationed in Moravia, continuing my attention more to the art of *healing* than the art of *war*. In 1831, the Asiatic Cholera broke out in the town in which I was quartered, and I had then the first opportunity of studying the nature of this disease. The ravages it committed were terrific. I visited the cottages of the poor, I attended them in every stage of the disease, and had the proud gratification of saving all whom I attended, administering the same medicine which has since been so successfully employed as a remedy in this town.

In 1833, finding that wielding the *lance* was less congenial to my taste than using the *lancet* (for I was then in a regiment of lancers), I quitted active service, and from that period I have dedicated my time and attention to chemical operations, and the cultivation of the science of medicine, which in the hands even of a non-professional man, may be the instrument of good to suffering humanity.

It is not my intention, at present, to attempt to enumerate or refute the various opinions entertained, as to the cause or origin of Cholera, whether it be contagious, infectious, or epidemic, whether it arises from a deficiency, or excess of electricity in the atmosphere, be it insects, or a poisonous exhalation, the result is death! My object is to combat the effect, as in my opinion, it is a matter of indifference to the public generally, what the cause may be, provided a remedy be discovered.

Theorising for thirty-five years, and experimentalising unsuccessfully at various intervening periods, have left the faculty as ignorant of a specific cure, as were the Dervises at Jessore, in 1817. If in anticipating another visitation of Cholera, experiment is all we have to look to, and help at the hands of those who declare their incapacity to devise a remedy, is all we have to expect, it would surely be the height of folly to refuse enlightenment on this important subject, if offered even by a non-professional man, or to decline adopting a method of treatment, the happy results of which are confirmed by the testimony

of the thousands who employed it so beneficially in 1849. My object in coming before the public is to make known that *I am in possession of a specific for Cholera*. I have no wish to enter the arena of theoretical argument, neither is it my intention attempting to convince by the aid of logic, and it is still further from my wish to foist upon the public crude opinions or chimerical assertions. I shall leave my readers to draw their conclusions from the evidence produced, and the facts subsequently detailed. "The minds of some men," says Moore, "are like the pupil of the eye, contract themselves the more, the stronger light there is shed upon them." However, plain unvarnished facts are intelligible to all, if they fail to carry with them conviction, they are nevertheless worthy of consideration.

In pursuing this question yet a little further, I may be permitted to inquire of what avail were the vaunted poisonous prescriptions administered during the pestilence in 1832 and 1849? We need only refer to the bills of mortality for the reply! Let us ask the unfortunate patients who survived, whether in the coming visitation, if again attacked by the complaint, they would consent to be dosed with creosote, with acetate of lead, with prussic acid, or with ten-grain doses of calomel? Those I have spoken with on the subject have declared, that they would prefer death to the sufferings they have since endured.

Cures were effected by the administration of these poisons I admit, but how many? There were cures to my knowledge effected in certain stages of the disease by a cup of coffee, by a dose of the essential oils, by a glass of iced water, but they were solitary instances. It is notorious, that the medicine that effected a cure in one case, afforded no relief to the next patient to whom it was administered. It must, therefore, be obvious to all who give this momentous subject their consideration, that a remedy is required that will under all circumstances, and in every stage of the disease, afford that speedy and effectual relief which the medicines hitherto prescribed have failed to produce. *Such then is the specific cure I am now anxious to introduce.*

I have been repeatedly asked why I do not publish my recipe; by so doing, I should not attain the philanthropic object I have in

view. Who ever valued gratuitous advice? Yet I have frequently and unconditionally offered to do this, and what was the result? During the epidemic of 1849, letters on the subject of my discovery and its effects, were addressed by responsible parties to the Board of Health in London. The medicine and recipe were offered to various members of the medical profession; by the former, the communication was treated with contemptuous silence, by the latter with incredulous indifference. Letters with a description of the successful employment of the remedy were sent to the editors of several of the leading papers; they were unnoticed, excepting by the *Times*, who inquired, why did not Mr. Waterton publish his recipe? To whom was the recipe to be offered, if not to the members of the faculty? Were dying men to search the pages of a Newspaper for advice? There were hundreds of recipes advertised; there were columns of gratuitous advice offered! Who read them? or if read, who used the prescriptions? I hope not the thousands who perished during the late visitation! What encouragement was there to have added mine to the list? The good that I have effected would have been left undone, and my prescription would have been handed down to posterity in the musty pages of a newspaper, unheeded and unregarded.

The publication of the foregoing remarks and the accompanying documents, will, I am fully aware, be looked upon with dissatisfaction by a very large and influential portion of the community. I am laying myself open, as on a former occasion, to the accusation of entertaining selfish and interested motives, be called an ignorant, audacious Empiric, a designing Quack, Impostor, and a variety of equally uncharitable and offensive appellations. This and more I am prepared to encounter, and whatever may be the result of my endeavours to induce those who are interested in the sanitary condition of the public, to eschew professional quackery and discountenance dangerous experiment, I shall have the satisfaction of having endeavoured by the recommendation of a *proved* remedy, to stem the torrent of the frightful disease with which we are again threatened, and which has, by their own admission, hitherto

baffled the united skill and talent of the medical profession.

If I cannot hope for the approval or co-operation of a certain portion of the community, I shall doubtless receive the thanks and blessings of the afflicted and the poor, to whom I have dedicated these pages, and in whose behalf I shall again be prepared to encounter the perils of infection, and brave the contumely and contempt of many, who in times of universal calamity frequently and undeservedly reap a golden harvest.

Now that the Asiatic Cholera has reappeared in Europe, raging with fearful intensity and fatality, the foregoing remarks and a short history of the complaint with its symptoms, may not prove unacceptable to at least a portion of my readers. The pestilence, it is believed, originated at Jessore, in 1817, but there is strong evidence of its having occurred so far back as 1782. It is one of the most remarkable and fatal diseases that have ever afflicted mankind, and appears to have raged with redoubled violence and intensity in each succeeding visitation. From Jessore it spread with frightful rapidity over Asia, carrying off millions of inhabitants, In 1823, it had reached Astracan. In 1828, it broke out at Orenburg, and passing westward, raged with the most fatal consequences in different parts of Russia. In 1830, it appeared in Moscow, breaking out simultaneously in the Russian Army in Poland. In 1831, it passed the Cordon Militaire, that had been placed by the Austrian government on its frontiers, and spread with the rapidity of lightning over the greater part of Europe, carrying death and desolation in its course. It reached this country for the first time in 1832. The ravages it committed are well remembered, no doubt, by many of my readers; at Paris, in the same year, it was even more fatal than with us, 50,000 of the inhabitants having fallen victims to the scourge. In 1849, it reappeared amongst us, and whilst the horrors of the late dire infliction are fresh in our recollection, and we are yet mourning over the domestic bereavements on every side, we are threatened a third time with, perhaps, a more calamitous visitation than any that have preceded it. By late communications from Germany, we are informed, that the attack of the

pestilence is so sudden, and its fatal results so rapid, that from a state of perfect health, individuals are struck down and hurried into eternity, in many instances, ere they can receive assistance. In ordinary cases, however, due notice is given of the approach of the complaint, which if attended to, a fatal termination of the attack may be avoided. The premonitory symptoms are sickness, slight headache, or a feeling of trifling ailment; this warning must not be disregarded or it will soon pass to the more alarming and dangerous stage. Violent vomiting and purging, accompanied by excruciating pains or cramps in the limbs, and subsequently the body, now commence, to be followed by collapse, and death, if not arrested by the timely administration of appropriate medicines.

The symptoms of the disease and its deadly effects are too well known to require a more lengthened description of them here, and it is not so much my object to describe the disease, as to shew that it can be cured. I will however add, that great caution as to diet should be observed during the prevalence of Cholera; those who wish to escape an attack, should keep at home after sunset, should not leave their house in a morning with an empty stomach. Vinegar and acids of every description, beer and spirituous liquors, must be avoided, and fish and fruit should be thrown to the pigs.

That during the prevalence of Cholera there exists in the atmosphere a subtle poison, is, in my opinion, beyond a doubt; that it is imbibed into the system is equally certain. How the virus is produced and propagated, or what are its chemical actions on the secretions of the stomach, I shall not here describe. The poison does exist, and I confidently assert that for this poison there is an *antidote* or *specific remedy*, and if taken during the premonitory symptoms, or in the more advanced stage of the complaint, and even in a state of collapse, the remedy is equally efficacious, the result equally certain. Public fear, which is said to be a predisposing cause of the complaint, may be in a great measure allayed by the belief in this encouraging assurance, borne out as it is by the following incontrovertible facts; at the same time

we should be fully prepared for its arrival. The difficulty, however, exists, not in prescribing my remedy, but in persuading the public that it is really a specific.

I shall now pass to that period in which I was so extensively and practically engaged in opposing the ravages of the Cholera, and although I cannot entirely divest myself of some degree of vanity, it is with no ostentatious view, that I now lay before my readers the following facts.

In the month of July, 1849, having heard of the short illness and death of one of my poor neighbours, from the requisite inquiry, and the account received, I pronounced her complaint to have been the Asiatic Cholera; in a few days I had a more convincing proof of the correctness of my conjectures, and I immediately applied myself to the preparation of the medicines, which at a later period were attended with such beneficial results in this town, and in many other parts of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and commenced their distribution in the latter part of the same month. The following documents will show the high opinion entertained of their efficacy by the inhabitants of Hunslet and other districts. Having within a very short space of time, distributed upwards of 30,000 packages of the medicine; an unfortunate misunderstanding occurred which induced me to relinquish the distribution of my medicines, and accordingly I posted at my door the following notice :

“Notice is hereby given, that the Hunslet Board of Health having signified to Mr. Waterton that the Medicines he has been distributing have been the means of preventing other remedies from acting effectually in cases of Asiatic Cholera, now spreading in this Township, Mr. Waterton, though with extreme regret! deems it advisable to give notice to the public that he will not, from this date, distribute any more medicines.”

Within an hour after the posting of this notice, the following placard appeared upon the walls of the Township :

“Notice.—The Inhabitants of Hunslet feeling alarmed on perusing the notice of Mr. Waterton, just issued, to the effect that he will not distribute any more medicines, have resolved

to call a general meeting of the Inhabitants of this Township, to consult as to the steps to be pursued in this matter, and to induce Mr. Waterton, for the sake of the public, to continue his laudable exertions, hitherto attended with so much good.

This was followed by a communication from the Chairman of the Hunslet Board of Health :

" Hunslet, August 16th, 1849.

To Capt. Waterton,

Sir,—It having been represented to me that the Bellman of the Township of Hunslet, was giving notice that a public meeting would be held this day at 12 o'clock, to oppose the solution of the Board of Health, to recommend the discontinuing of the distribution of your Powders. I requested the Bellman to desist, and also discharged him from stating that the Board of Health had authorized any one to prevent the distribution of the same. I respectfully beg leave to state, that the Board of Health have not authorized any one to recommend the discontinuing the distribution of your Powders.

Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) EDWARD HARDESTY,
Chairman pro. tem. of the Board of Health."

The day after, I received the following :

*" Hunslet Board of Health,
National School Room, Aug. 17th, 1849.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That a vote of thanks be given to George Edwin Waterton, Esq., for his gratuitous distribution of a chemical preparation to alleviate and arrest the disease of Cholera, and also for his unsolicited offer to allow (rent free) one of the rooms on his premises to be fitted up as a Cholera Hospital.

(Signed) WILLIAM HEATON, Jun.,
Chairman."

" Beeston, 22nd August, 1849.

To the Committee of the Hunslet Board of Health.

Gentlemen,

Allow me to add my testimony to the truly valuable medicines given by Captain Waterton to many hundreds in this township. In doing so, I only express the general opinion

of the inhabitants and authorities of the township of Beeston, who feel great want of them. We also sincerely regret that any circumstances should have taken place to induce Captain Waterton to withhold them in such a time of affliction as the present, and we feel very indignant that anything should have been said or done, which should tend to cause any unpleasantness in the mind of so truly charitable and distinguished a gentleman as Captain Waterton.

I am gentlemen, yours truly,
 (Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER,
 Clerk to the Beeston Board of Health."

Memorial presented to Captain Waterton.

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Leeds, Hunslet, Morley, Beeston, Churwell, &c., &c., having in our own persons received speedy and effectual relief from the use of your Cholera preparations in various stages of this awful pestilence, deem it an imperative duty to make known to the rest of the community their valuable properties, and whilst expressing to you, Sir, our gratitude for your philanthropic, benevolent, and successful attempts to stem the progress of the disease, with which it has pleased Providence to afflict us, we do confidently hope, that you may be induced to resume your acts of mercy, the abandonment of which, has been attended with consequences as distressing as it has proved calamitous, and by your prompt attention to our request, you may again be the means of arresting the progress of this fatal and mysterious epidemy."

Here follow the signatures of *two thousand five hundred individuals.*

Letter addressed to the Editors of the Local Papers.

"*Hunslet, August 24th, 1849:*

I would respectfully call your attention to the following matter of fact connected with the name of Capt. Waterton, and the excellent Cholera medicines which he has been gratuitously distributing to the extent of more than 30,000 papers. On Sunday the 19th, it was known and felt as a calamity, that Capt. Waterton had discontinued the distribution of his medicines. The reason for that step was soon generally known. A public out-door meeting of the inhabitants was called, to show the popular approbation of the Captain's benevolence, and to testify that his medicines had been a great blessing to the neighbourhood, and also to adopt measures such as might induce Mr. Waterton to resume his benevolent efforts to stay the pestilence. It was resolved at the meeting that petitions from

Hunslet and the Cholera districts around, should be presented to the authorities of the Borough of Leeds, praying them to use their good offices to prevail with Mr. Waterton to resume his benevolent aid and efforts in this period of calamity and suffering. A committee was appointed to manage the affair, and on Tuesday and Wednesday petition sheets were laid before the public, in Hunslet, Holbeck, Churwell, Beeston Royds, Newtown, and the Bank. The response was more than *two thousand five hundred* signatures of petitioners, all of whom bear practical testimony to the value of Mr. Waterton's Cholera Medicines, many of them having been cured of the premonitory symptoms by the use of them; others of the petitioners, a far greater number than you can have any conception of, have been rescued from the fearful spasmodic stage of the disease, and it is worthy of remark, that recovery from this stage was rapid and permanent. On Thursday, the petition was presented to the Borough Board of Health, &c., &c."

Letter from the Secretary of the Hunslet Committee to the Editors of the "Leeds Mercury," but which did not appear in the pages of that respectable Journal.

"Gentlemen,—The inhabitants of Hunslet alarmed by the rapid progress of the Cholera, have met together to devise some method by which to check the ravages of the fatal malady becoming hourly more destructive and deadly in its attacks. For several days past they discovered, that, by the aid of Capt. Waterton's powders, which he had gratuitously distributed, the greatest possible good was effected, in as much as many cases of the worst description were speedily and effectually cured. That gentleman however, for reasons to which we need not refer, has unfortunately discontinued his charitable and philanthropic exertions. No sooner had this determination on his part become public, than the greatest excitement and alarm was manifested amongst all classes, and a committee was instantly formed to wait upon Capt. Waterton, if possible to induce him again to resume his exertions to check the complaint. Petitions were signed by upwards of 3000 persons, all of whom have more or less suffered from this scourge, and have been relieved by its administration. From Hunslet, Holbeck, and other parts of the town petitions have been sent into the committee, all earnestly urging the necessity of an immediate and extensive distribution of the Powders in question. Deputations have waited upon the Borough Board of Health, presided over by our excellent chief magistrate, and were received with the greatest kindness by those gentlemen, who expressed their conviction that the above facts should be made known to the public.

On the part of the committee I am requested to address you, and earnestly to impress upon you, as a public journalist, the important duty of aiding in this work of charity, by giving the greatest publicity to facts, which do not admit of the slightest doubt, in the hope that immediate steps may be taken to bring into more general use the above important discovery. In these days of public calamity and danger it is the duty of every one to use those means best calculated, under Providence, to check the progress of this pestilence, and to urge the attention of the faculty to the merits of this medicine, now so fully established, and wanting only their co-operation to render it a blessing to the community at large.

(Signed) DAVID BOWER, Secretary."

The complaint having broken out at Morley Tunnel, and many of the men working there having died, I sent out one of my assistants furnished with medicines, which he was instructed to administer. This is his report :

"Morley, 16th August, 1849.

Dear Captain,

I have administered your medicines according to your instructions in *one hundred and twenty-nine cases*, and in each so far as I know, *successfully*. I write in the house of a man, whose wife had been under the care of a resident practitioner, and who died this evening. The husband's case is obstinate. It is ten o'clock at night, I shall remain with him until every aid, that can be offered with your remedies, will have been administered. Please send a further supply of medicine.

Yours very faithfully, NICHOLAS LLOYD."

N.B.—The patient above referred to *recovered*.

"To Mr. Waterton:—

We the inhabitants of Providence-street, having witnessed the happy results of your valuable medicines in our neighbourhood, feel bound to return you our sincere thanks, and seeing by your placard that you are again commencing your distribution, we crave your goodness to favour us with a small supply. It shall be faithfully given to those who may be attacked with the complaint, and we will ever pray for you and yours.

THOMAS LUDHAM,	T. HEMMINGWAY,	ENOCH SAVILLE,
GEORGE CARESS,	JAMES PATTAGE,	WILLIAM WILSON,
BEN. WATSON,	ABRHM. HANSON,	JAMES MASSEY,
EDMND. MORONEY,	A. LONGBOTTOM,	J. BRAMHAM."
AMOS BROWNFOOT,	SARAH NETTLETON,	

“ Boar Lane, Leeds, 25th August, 1849.

To Captain Waterton,

Sir,—Having several times heard of your powders as an effectual remedy in cases of Cholera, I was induced during the past fortnight to administer half a tea-spoonful to a sister of mine at the commencement of an attack. Ease was obtained, the dose was repeated twice. A profuse perspiration was the result. This morning I am happy to say the patient is well. I now consider them so truly valuable a medicine, that no person ought to be without them. If you will forward me one dozen of the powders per bearer, at your own price, or inform me where I can get them at any price, you will confer a favour upon,

Sir, yours most respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BRIGGS.”

As the pestilence progressed, it increased in virulence and intensity. The fatal termination of its attacks becoming hourly more frequent and alarming, I soon became aware of this change in the characteristics of the complaint, and met the evil by administering a remedy, the marvellous effects of which, must have been witnessed to be believed. Suffice it to say, that patients from the state of collapse, were cured by its administration in the short space of twenty minutes, and there are numerous individuals in this town who are able to bear testimony to the truth of this assertion, however incredible and exaggerated it may appear.

“ 46, Belgrave-street, Leeds, Sept. 12th, 1849.

Captain Waterton,

Dear Sir,—I am exceedingly glad to inform you of the efficacy of the Drops which I got from you. I gave them to a little girl six years of age, in the Leylands, who was attended by Mr. ——. She was laid apparently dead, and the doctor pronounced her to die before night; I gave her three drops, and told the people to go on giving them to her until they saw hopes, this was done, and when I went down this morning I was glad to hear of her being able to run about. They have also cured another man to whom they gave it, and they were wanting more, and would have given anything they said, had they known where to have found me. I have been sitting up all night with a young lady, who has been seriously ill of the complaint, but who is now doing well. I have given her the drops. Hoping things are more favourable in Hunslet

I am, dear sir, yours obedient, THOMAS PARKER.”

“ August 13th, 1849.

Capt. Waterton,

Sir,—The Overseers of Beeston will feel obliged if you will send by the bearer a few of your Powders. They beg to acknowledge on behalf of the Inhabitants, their obligation to you for the services rendered to *thousands*, and request that you will receive the enclosed amount, per bearer, not as a compensation for the powder, but as a trifling token of respect for your exertions to do good. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) DAVID WEBSTER, Assistant Overseer.”

The following was my reply :

“ Hunslet, August 13th.

Mr. Waterton feels very sensibly the flattering expressions contained in the note of the Overseers of the Parish of Beeston, and in returning his acknowledgements, begs respectfully to decline to accept the pecuniary remuneration that has been so generously and delicately presented to him, under the impression that his acceptance of money would desecrate the cause in which he is engaged.”

“ Leeds, No. 8, Shannon Row.

Capt. Waterton,

Sir,—I am residing in a neighbourhood where Cholera is very prevalent, I think it my duty, and that of every good thinking man, to render praise where it is due. I am not one that can flatter, but from what I have seen of the effects of your medicines, I shall for ever hold you in the highest esteem : my neighbours all express the same sentiment. I have known several cases of Cholera in which your Powders have been taken, and the patients have *all* recovered. On the other hand, where Doctors have attended, death has followed in their steps. The general cry in my neighbourhood, during the last week, has been for your Powders, but we were informed that you had ceased distributing them, which has caused great lamentation. All my neighbours have the greatest confidence in them, and for that reason, I am induced again to apply for some of them, and by conferring on my neighbours and myself this favour, you will lay us under the greatest obligation to you.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, WILLIAM WOOLEY.”

“ 33, St. James Street, Sunny Bank, Leeds, Aug. 27th.

Captain,

I have been informed that several persons residing in this neighbourhood who have been attacked with violent symptoms

of Cholera, have been immediately and permanently relieved by taking your Cholera Medicine. Working-men are so deeply impressed with the value and efficacy of the medicine, that they carry it in their pockets for immediate use.

If a more responsible person does not present himself from my neighbourhood, I shall be glad to give my aid in distributing your medicines in any way you may wish it to be done, and to give my testimony of your acts of benevolence.

I am, Captain, yours most obediently,

JOHN GREENE."

"Shipley, August 18th, 1849.

Captain Waterton,

You will remember on Thursday last, a person from Shipley calling upon you for some medicine, for the Cholera, and you kindly favoured him with two dozen. I consider it my duty to inform you we have had two cases of Cholera, and to all appearance of the most malignant kind; your medicine was administered, and under the blessing of God, had the desired effect. The patients received instant relief, and are now in a state of recovery. Should we be likely to stand in need of any more, I shall call a public meeting. The friends here are persuaded that your medicine is what at present is so generally needed.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your humble servant,

JAMES MURGATROYD."

"Shipley, September 5th, 1849.

Captain Waterton,

Sir,—We consider it our duty to make known to you the further results of our treatment of Cholera, which, thanks to your inestimable medicine, has proved most successful. We have attended between *forty* and *fifty* cases, some of the worst description of Cholera, out of which, we are proud to say, there has *not been one death*. By the personal attendance of John Stirk, and myself, and the strict observance of your instructions, we were fortunate in affording relief to the sufferers in *every instance*, but we did not leave their bed-sides until we considered them out of danger. It is our firm belief, that had we not been provided with your medicines, which with God's blessing, we administered, a vast number now alive and well, would have been laid in their graves. We know of nine persons, who, having had recourse to brandy, and other remedies, fell victims to the disease. We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES MURGATROYD AND JOHN STIRK."

“ Shipley, September 8th, 1849.

Captain Waterton,

We called a meeting in this village, and have to say that the meeting was unanimously of opinion that your medicines have been of the greatest service to those who have taken it. The meeting delegated Mr. David Lee, and John Stirk, to wait upon you for a fresh supply of it, and we trust that you will be so kind as to comply with the request, and

I am, Sir, yours obliged. (Signed) GEORGE HAIGH.”

These letters, with numberless others of the like import, have been received, but which I think it unnecessary to transcribe.

About this time, after ten weeks unceasing and laborious exertion on my part, day and night, my health gave way; immediate change of air was deemed necessary, which speedily restored me to my accustomed good health. On my return from the country, I had the gratification of receiving the following cheering and proud testimonial, of the efficacy of my humble efforts in the good cause in which I had been engaged. The signatures were hastily obtained, and I was informed, that, had it been deemed desirable, many thousand additional signatures could have been easily procured. The following is the document presented to me:

“ We, the undersigned, having been seized with Cholera, during the late awful visitation, applied to MR. WATERTON, of Hunslet, for certain medicines, that he was gratuitously distributing, and having used them according to his directions, we found immediate relief, and consider *our lives to have been saved* through the instrumentality of Mr. Waterton.

Hannah Hall	Samuel Foster	Sarah Tracey	George Eyre
Benjamin Hall	Sarah Phillips	Martha Bracewell	Sarah Dixon
Samuel Handforth	Thomas Walker	Squire Smith	James Clark
John Scott	George Thomas	Widow E. Cave	Benjamin Barker
John Clark	Samuel Marshall	John Cave	John Smith
William Wilson	Ann Bolton	William Cave	John Wood
Ann Harrot	Ann Smith	John Robinson	Jane Gledhill
John Smith	Jane Furniss	W. Hargreave	Elizabeth Craven
John Gill	Sarah Ann Scott	Ann Wood	Joseph Ball
Thomas Calvert	William Whittaker	Hannah Radcliffe	Thomas Land
Francis Ellis	John Ed. Morton	David Ramsden	Henry Butler
Benjamin Holmes	Ann Walton	Jane Dixon	Sarah Jones
Terry Stead	John Elliot	Sarah Norfolk	Mary Harker
Grace Hall	Joseph Hopkinson	Mary A. Wilkinson	Samuel Wood
Thomas Whitfield	William Brook	James Pratt	John Cooper

James Murgatroyd	Sarah Dobson	Maria Rayner	Thomas McDougle
John Shepherd	Ellen Bland	William Pearce	John Page
Lydia Horsfall	Esther Bland	Eliza Spence	Jesse Lumb
Mary Burnley	Margarette Barker	Francis Waterhouse	Christopher Walker
John Townend	John Denby	Nancy Crowther	John Plows
Chris. Thornton	Joseph Glover	Mary Butterfield	Roger Stephenson
Hannah Brooksbank	John Shackleton	William Hinscliffe	John Butterworth
Sarah Shackleton	Betty Wellhouse	John Batley	Samuel Hurst
Samuel Stirk	Grace Pitts	Thomas Wood	Ellen Dochnun
Wm. Sheppherd	Abrm. Kay, senr.	Sarah Fox	Maria Buckley
Mary Cowling	Abrm. Kay, junr.	Nath. Dickinson	Hannah Hall
Mary Bradley	William Jennings	Jonthn. Dickinson	David Foster
Sarah Bower	Sarah Hudson	John Dickinson	Joseph Robinson
James Moss	Ann Fearn	Ann Senior	Wm. Stackdall
Samuel Moss	Ann Frear	William Thompson	Betsy Brook
John Stubbs	William Banks	Sarah Mitchell	Rebecca Dickinson
John Beaver	Mary Walker	Thomas Mitchell	Frances Johnson
Michael Fites	Sarah Hartley	William Driver	David Myers
Jacob Verity	Richard Stirk	Joseph Clough	Hannah Walker
William Storey	John Wade	Mary Webster	Mary Harrison
Charles Castleton	Joseph Wood	Hannah Driver	John Gledhill
Mary Wilkinson	John Furnace	Mary Senior	Mary Little
Ann Swan	Sarah Slingsby	Eliza Guant	Ann Abbey
Mary Drake	Henry Else	Mary Ann Brook	Martha Wildredge
Joseph Powel	Abraham Baxter	Sarah Briggs	William Bell
Elliot Malthouse	Ellen Dugan	George Robinson	Mark Cooper
Mary Gavins	James Sykes	Matilda Robinson	Mary Littlewood
John Hall	John Hargreaves	William Wright	Elizabeth Cooper
Robert Appleyard	William Warton	John Saville	John Hayton
Betty Kellet	John Sudcliff	Ann Saville	John Hardy
John Kellet	John Teale	Joseph Wade	William Blakey
Benj. Hepworth	Ann Teale	Martha Wade	William Espley
John Ward	Hannah Gledhill	James Dixon	George Hewett
Sarah Waring	Samuel Scott	Mary Croft	Charles Ferbank
John Robinson	Hannah Smith	Sarah Haste	John Stephenson
Martha Child	Elizabeth Wilson	Joseph Wadsworth	Ann Lister
Luke Smith	John Ached	Christopher Croft	Hannah Batt
Wm. Middleton	Rachael Middleton	John Bradshaw	James Rayner
Joseph Gregory	Ann Walker	Jane Wilson	David Robertshaw
William Bentley	Benj. Harrison	Henry Brook	Wm. Charlesworth
William Gill	John Stephenson	Hannah Dixon	George Webster
William Pitts	George Dawson	Louisa Clark	Martha Morley
John Hall	Matilda Halliwell	William Sykes	Ann Boyd
M. Wildman	Matthew Whittaker	John Anderson	Joseph Stafford
Richard Brown	Jane Rickles	Thomas Pearson	Eliza Banks
Mary Wood	Ann Renton	James Gledhill	John Scott
Hannah Mason	Mary Beecroft	John Gill	Sarah Ramsden
William Myers	Catharine Cryer	Eliza Seathley	Aram Ramsden
Sarah Lee	Sarah Rigley	Richard Braid	Moses Ramsden
Thomas Slingsby	Hannah Hydes	John Braid	Emma Ramsden
Hart. Murgatroyd	Mary Butterfield	Thomas Achio	John Ellis
Maria Murgatroyd	Elizabeth Hartley	Ellen Hinchliffe	William Bell
Mary Smith	William Parker	Eliza Hinchliffe	Ann Sykes
Thomas Nicholson	Joseph Tate	Elizabeth Holstead	Elizabeth Sykes
James Nicholson	Mary Ellis	Ruth Kirk	Elizabeth Armitage
Joseph Mawson	Charles Laycock	B. Whitfield	Josiah Armitage
Sarah Pedler	Henry McGowan	Charlotte Lobley	James Scholes
William Bailey	John Robinson	John Wood	James Baxter
Nancy Scott	Elizabeth Lee	Ann Stockdale	Thomas Ellis
William Gill	Alfred Rhodes	Mary Ann Brook	Benjamin Hajt

Rebecca Goodrick	Jane Rhodes	Benjamin Wood	Francis Blackburn
Grace Kitchin	William Pickardt	Jane Priestwall	Joseph Summerton
John Shooter	Henry Burgon	Joseph Preston	John Yewdall, jun.
Mary Smith	Samuel Cockerham	Elizabeth Hartley	George Bramham
William Russel	Joseph Holland	John Holmes	Thomas Walton
Samuel Elliot	Sarah Boldridge	Richard Haste	John Boyd
Thomas Basker	James Yewdall	John Sharpe	Mark Smith
John Ingleston	Thomas Cliff	David Blakey	James Brown
Thos. Lockwood	Elizabeth Naylor	James Metcalfe	Elizabeth Rogerson
Mary Ann Smith	Robert Silsdill	Judith Holmes	Susan Spalton
John Slater	Harriet Ratchiff	Benjamin Ward	Emma Spalton
Charles Slater	Sarah Croft	Mark Pattison	Mary Booth
George Britton	Benjamin Bentley	Martha Thompson	Hannah Wright
Hannah Goldthorp	Griffin Bentley	Thomas Armitage	William Asquith
Ann Ridgley	Margarite Frith	Mary Vevers	Ellen Brown
William Crowther	Michael Fitts	Sarah Atkinson	B. Hargreaves
Eliza Smith	Mary Fitts	Thomas Phillips	Samuel Tudd
Hannah Walker	Rachael Robinson	R. Wainwright	Alfred Croft
Peter Nicholson	Nathan Robinson	Emma Smith	John Myers
Eliza Hollings	Jane Bradley	Ann Sunn	Joseph Fletcher
James Dorker	Sarah Blacket	John Thorp	John Asquith
John Spencer	Thomas Blacket	Jane Taylor	Ann Baxter
Thomas Taylor	Sarah Coop	William Wood	Sarah Butterfield
James Brook	William Davison	John Chadwick	B. Butterfield
Louisa Dixon	Mary Hunt	William Chadwick	Joseph Nelson
John Braithwaite	Joseph Wainwright	Seth Whilson	Charles Mackintosh
Henry Rhodes	John Eddyson	Ann Whilson	Robert Williamson
Esther Grey	Thomas Armitage	Esther Pickering	T. Murgatroyd
Richard Ingham	Martha Mairl	Eliza Pickering	William Gray
Mary Hillary	Rachael Briggs	John Pickering	John Varley
Francis Rider	John Briggs	John Naylor	William Norton
Edward Pattison	Mary Ann Brook	Francis Whitecross	Joseph Stephenson
George Thompson	Maria Taylor	E. Whitecross	Ellen Garrit
Elizabeth Johnson	Mary Bartle	Eliza Blackburn	Mary Wood
Eliza Carr	John Barron	Robert Parkinson	W. Wheelhouse
John Atkinson	Thomas Farrer	Hannah Parkinson	James Longbottom
Samuel Britton	Eliza Howard	Ann Collet	William Simburt
Mary Garforth	Susan Wainwright	Ann Holderson	Joseph Williams
Robert Jenkinson	Joseph Hill	Robert Taylor	Samuel Tudd
Thomas Davison	Robert Bedford	William Dickinson	Thomas Wilks
Joseph Robinson	Sarah Bedford	John Dickinson	John Liversidge
Sarah Spurr	Mary Greaves	Sophia Fosard	W. Winterton
Frances Spurr	John Nivens	Isabella Spink	John Roads
Sarah Mackintosh	Mary Sudwick	William Ogg	James Ellis
William Asquith	John Sanders	C. Campbell	John Clark
Ann Asquith	Sarah Sanders	Henry Robinson	Thomas Atha
Rachael Asquith	Thomas Smith	John Hallis	Joseph Taylor
William Smith	Bessy Smith	John Cosling	Harriet Thackray
Henry Stubbs	William Smith	James Williams	Samuel Goodall
William Tillotson	E. Blemming	Mary Lund	Samuel Webster
James Bleasby	Ruth Blemming	Samuel Elley	Christr. Newton
Sarah Poppleton	Thomas Holiday	Thomas Core	Henry Crowther
John Swainbank	John Waid	William Fisher	Thomas Boom
William Leathley	Sarah Waid	David Titterington	Grace Baxter
Ann Sugden	Henry Silveson	Thomas Vardy	Richard Brook
Lucy Duck	W. Summersgill	Daniel Telford	John Limbord
William Taylor	S. A. Summersgill	David Chadwick	William Smith
Rachael Pedeston	H. Summersgill	Ann Hallida	John Davies
William Whitley	Jane Summersgill	Ann Bell	Martha Hotchan
Thomas Silsdill	Ann Naylor	Ada Spalton	James Wilkinson

John Akroyd	Thom. Murgatroyd	David Marlow	Joseph Mc. Gowen
Thomas Spor	Sarah Morton	John Neal	Mary Garnett
John Mann	Mary Simpson	John Dickson	Nancy Butterfield
David Duithworth	Benjamin Simpson	Thomas Hill	Mary Marshall
Mary Rothwell	William Gray	George Britton	William Peacock
Elizabeth Wilson	Squire Learoyd	John Duck	Francis Hornor
Eliza Etherington	John Lord	John Tailor	William Marshall
Thomas Walker	Mary Ann Richards	Robert Pedeston	Mary Sharpe
Ann Mackintosh	John Varley	Preston Lee	Alice Kitchly
William Brown	Ann Watson	John Lee	Samuel Jagger
Mary Watkinson	Thomas Wishup	Benjamin Gauthorp	Thomas Thawkes
Sarah Bell	Henry Richardson	William Gauthorp	Robert Williamson
Mary Brook	William Norton	William Macaw	Sarah Hustler
Jane Clabour	Mary Nichols	Mary Ann Macaw	Henry Hallbook
Mary Ann Sykes	Henry Robinson	Samuel Macaw	Eliza Imeson
John Mills	Matthew Robinson	William Macaw	Benjamin Hirst
Mary Warton	Charles Lockwood	Robert Annals, jun.	Ann Hirst
Thomas Sheperd	Jonathan Shaw	Robert Annals, sen.	Ann Turner
Sarah Emmerson	Joseph Clarkson	Henry Annals	Emanuel Hawfield
William Tunsdale	John Moore	Phebe Annals	Sarah Hawfield
Robert Walker	Elizabeth Steel	Selina Walker	Thomas Blackburn
Eliza Forsyth	Charles Schofield	Jesse Walker	William Rosen
John Pratt	Mary Ellis	Thomas Harrison	William Wright
James Oddey	Lydia Feagher	William Harrison	John Robinson
Joseph Hendley	Ann Briggs	Mary Ann Harrison	Ann Robinson
James Pratt	Jos. Hemmingway	Margarette Harrison	Joseph French
Peter Nicholson	Elizbth. Stephenson	Sarah Myers	Mary Ann Smith
Edward Dwerden	John Stephenson	Joseph Myers	Edward Kershaw
Susan Pratt	James Bermont	Thomas Scaley	John Royston
Elizabeth Dearden	Thomas Gardner	William Scaley	Sarah Ann Wilson
Maria Hobson	Sarah Gardner	Elizabeth Smith	John Hallot
Robert Pratt	John Wood	Grace Smith	Sarah Taylor
Thomas Lockwood	Margarette Wood	Joseph Witley	Ann Lunn
Ann Watson	George Wood	Samuel Smith	Thomas Skirah
William Wright	Rose Wood	Sarah Smith	William Skirah "
Mary Wild	Thomas Wood	Ann Bownars	
William Walter	William Newton	Thomas Whiteley	

N.B.—The age and address of each individual are given in the original document.

At a later date I was presented with a Testimonial by my fellow townsmen at a public meeting, of which the following is an account as extracted from the local papers of that date.

PRESENTATION OF THE WATERTON TESTIMONIAL.

His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

There are few residents of Leeds or Hunslet who are unaware that for some time past a public subscription has been in progress, with the view of offering to Captain Waterton a testimonial of the gratitude of his fellow-townsmen, for the unexampled liberality displayed by him during the recent visitation of the cholera, in gratuitously dispensing fully 100,000 anti-cholera powders, and also placing a mill at the disposal of the Board of Health, for the purpose of a cholera hospital. To show the universality of feeling which prompted this testimonial, we need only state the fact that there were upwards of three thousand contributors to it. Tuesday last was appointed for the presentation, and the Rev. John Clarke, Vicar of Hunslet, kindly lent the National School Room for the occasion. Fully 900 persons sat down to tea at half-past 5

o'clock; and after tea, two or three hundred other persons were admitted—the large room, in fact, being densely crowded in every part. At one end of the room an orchestra was erected, and from it the Philharmonic Society gave forth some excellent vocal and instrumental music during the proceedings. Around the room were suspended suitable devices in silver letters upon a black ground, including the following:—"I was sick and he visited me"—"See the good Samaritan"—"Blessed is the man that remembereth the poor; for in due time he reaps his reward"—"And the widow gave her mite, and the two orphans their two mites."

About seven o'clock, upon the motion of Mr. WM. HEATON, jun., seconded by Mr. Councillor BLACKBURN, the Mayor (who wore the gold chain of office), was called to the chair; and there was then upon the platform, besides the above gentlemen—Captain and Mrs. Waterton; Rev. John Clarke, M.A., Vicar of Hunslet, and Mrs. Clarke; Miss Overend; Alderman Bower; Councillor Blackburn; E. T. Da Cunha; T. L. Hunter, Esq., surgeon, Wetherby; John Prest, Esq.; W. B. Holdsworth, Esq., &c., &c.

The MAYOR, on taking the chair, was loudly applauded, and said that he attended here in compliance with an invitation from the Hunslet Board of Health, and he had the utmost satisfaction, so far as his humble abilities enabled him, to fulfil their wishes on this most interesting occasion. (Hear, hear.) He was himself but an indifferent speaker; but he was happy to know that there were gentlemen to take part in the interesting proceedings of that evening who would render it unnecessary for him to make more than a few preliminary remarks. His worship then paid a high compliment to Mr. John Heaton, jun., for the ability with which he had acted as chairman to the Hunslet Board of Health, and said that that gentleman should have presided over this meeting, and have received the honor which such a position gave. (Hear, hear.) However, they thought the presence of the chief magistrate desirable. He had great pleasure in accepting their invitation; and in order that he might meet their wishes, he thought it would not be unacceptable to them to put on the insignia of office, which was so honorably presented by a large number of the burgesses of the corporation, to be worn by the mayor on all interesting public occasions. He thought this a fitting occasion to put on that insignia—(hear); for what could be more interesting and delightful than to see his fellow-townsmen and his fellow-countrymen assembled together to express the debt of gratitude they owed to a most benevolent and excellent gentleman, who lived and reigned in their hearts, and who would always find a place in their esteem to the latest hour of their existence. (Loud applause.) If Captain Waterton were not present, he (the Mayor) might perhaps be induced to dilate more upon his worth; but, present or absent, he could not in duty refrain from saying that he was a truly noble man in his heart—in all his conduct he was truly a gentleman, whom they ought to delight in esteeming, and whom they ought to consider, and did consider, as their best friend. (Applause.) For who could be a better friend than he who sought them out and relieved them in their affliction—especially in such an affliction as that through which they had lately passed, when those afflicted with the malignant disease found the doors of their neighbours shut against them, and none dared to visit those who sunk under the scourge? (Hear, hear.) But Captain Waterton knew no such fear; he would, had it been possible, have visited everybody; and, though he had been unable to do this himself, he did that which was of perhaps even more consequence—he provided medicines to be administered by others, and thus by his generous instrumentality, the lives of numbers had been saved. (Loud applause.) The Mayor, after one or two other remarks, concluded by calling on

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, Vicar of Hunslet, who was received with loud applause. When silence was restored, the rev. gentleman spoke as follows:—It now becomes my pleasurable duty to enter upon the more immediate business of the evening; and, sir, as a preface thereto, I beg to express to you the great satisfaction and delight we experience in having the chief magistrate of this borough presiding among us on the present occasion. I feel assured,

sir, that in no part of your municipality will you find a more cordial welcome than among my friends and parishioners, the inhabitants of Hunslet. (Hear, hear.) And, ladies and gentlemen, I feel assured that you will agree with me that the mayor of this extensive borough will never shine more conspicuously, act more in accordance with his own feelings, or more effectually sustain the dignity of his office, than by coming among us on these or similar occasions. (Applause.) If anything can possibly enhance the pleasure felt by your kind presidency on this occasion, it is the consideration of the object for which you have been summoned among us. Sir, the promptings of grateful and generous hearts, which have, we trust, long since poured forth deep accents of thanksgiving and praise to the God of all mercies, for the great things which he has done for his people, have given rise to this large and unanimous assembly. Allow me to revert, for a few moments, to past events, connected, as all events are, with the development of God's Providence and dealings towards mankind. Once again, for reasons best known to the Almighty, the destroying angel received commission from the Most High to go forth and to destroy; and no sooner was the mandate issued than it was obeyed; and a dire, pestilential, and mysterious disease—once before known to us by painful experience—revisited us, and raged with greater mortality than heretofore. The suddenness with which it laid its deadly grasp on those whom it seized, striking our fellow-creatures down in the pride and prime of health and life—the speedy prostration of strength consequent upon its seizure; the mysteriously rapid work of the last enemy, death—and the hasty interment of the dead, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered an outrage upon decency, have been painfully and extensively witnessed by us, and have left, I hope and firmly believe, an indelible impression upon us of the awful reality of the sacred truth, that the Lord God is terrible in his judgments. And surely we must have concluded from the three successive visitations of the last few years, viz., murrain among cattle; famine; and last but not least, a dire pestilence—surely from these three awful visitations we must all have come to the conclusion that the Lord Jehovah, according to the words of the the prophet, had a controversy with us for our national and individual sins; and determined to diminish us, and not to spare with his eye, nor have pity. We fervently hope, and conscientiously believe, that the penitential prayers of the faithful throughout the length and breadth of the land, were wafed to the throne of mercy by the merits of our blessed Redeemer, and that through his intercession and mediation, the Almighty was pleased in his wrath to remember mercy, and to issue his mandate for the plague to be stayed—to say to the destroying angel—"It is enough." And, therefore, for this purpose he granted a blessing upon the services of man for his fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) Those whose immediate duty and occupation is to minister to bodily diseases were, during the excessive prevalence of this scourge, completely baffled in their application of remedies—for what suited one patient would not suit another. They succeeded at times—they failed as often. (Hear, hear.) And here let me be understood that I would not animadvert upon the skill of the medical body, for whom I have the highest regard—(hear, hear, hear)—but I speak the sentiments of many highly professional gentlemen, when I thus assert that medical skill was baffled by the disease. (Hear, hear, hear.) When hundreds and thousands of our fellow-creatures were thus dying around us, perhaps as many being stricken with disease through fear as from infection or contagion—when dire pestilence stalked through the length and breadth of the land—when the people were staggering under feelings of wonder, astonishment, and awe—and when medical skill was baffled, it surely would not be wrong, nay, rather did it not become the duty of any, who were practically able to devise a remedy, which under the blessing of God might be useful and beneficial. Most assuredly it was no attempt of quackery—no wish to make money by the fears and infirmities of suffering humanity; but surely it was a high, and noble, and Christian, and generous spirit which thus prompted our kind sympathising and philanthropic fellow-townsmen, Capt. Waterton—(loud cheers)—himself a practical manufacturing chemist, to come forward,

and with skill and energy, to give his mind to the preparation of some specific remedy which might give confidence to the afflicted and mitigate their disease, or as was very often the case, perfectly recover them from it. (Applause.) When I state that he with that generous and noble spirit of philanthropy for which he is signally noted, who offered to place his valuable preparations in the hands of several medical gentlemen for their approval and use—when I tell you that he gratuitously distributed 100,000 packages of powders in the space of ten weeks, to all parties, no matter who they were—when I inform you that extra clerks and a nurse were kept—when I tell you, that day and night, during the whole of the time, he was at the command of those who came, thinking nothing of trouble, thinking nothing of annoyance—when I tell you these things, I am sure you will say with me, that though he reaped no other reward, he must have found that grandest of earthly luxuries, the luxury of doing good. (Loud applause.) As an instance of the great demand upon his time and his services, I may state that in two short days during the time I have mentioned, 700 persons visited his house and were cured by him. (Hear, hear, hear.) Nor is this all. Another instance of disinterestedness was the giving up of a large part of his premises for a hospital for the Hunslet Board of Health to place the poor under medical treatment. (Applause.) Well, the very nurses in the hospital, which he so generously gave up, whose duty it was to lay out the bodies of the dead, in a hasty way for interment, were frequently seized as often as two and three times a day with the dreadful symptoms of this disease, and in every instance they had recourse to Captain Waterton. (Hear, hear, hear.) Twice or thrice in the day those nurses have been known to come to him, and by the administration of his valuable medicine, they have shortly been able to go back and finish the sad task they had to perform, without taking the infection. (Applause.) But, sir, and ladies and gentlemen, time would fail me to point out or illustrate the many signal instances wherein his medicines have been efficacious. (Hear, hear.) It has fallen to my lot, in my ministerial capacity, to prescribe this medicine, where from the suddenness of the attack or other causes, no medical man had been in; and in several instances where I found parties cramped and doubled up, I can vouch that by administering this medicine they have in two or three hours, been perfectly recovered. (Applause.) Now, be it remembered, that however such attempts may be regarded in the minds of some parties, here at least is no attempt at foisting on the public any nostrum or specific which is to be a panacea without fail in such a disastrous visitation. (Hear, hear.) But here is a medicine given gratuitously to all who ask for it—here is a medicine offered to the medical profession in all parts of England, and the prescription freely placed at their disposal; and all he claimed in return was that, if any credit were attached to its discovery, his name should not be wholly forgotten. (Applause.) These things have called forth deep and lasting gratitude from a grateful public; and the result has been a hearty effort to make a suitable return to my gallant and philanthropic friend. Subscriptions have flowed in a public stream to the fund for a testimonial of gratitude, and this evening has been selected for the presentation. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the testimonial which I have to request you to present to my friend, Captain Waterton, lies before you. It consists of a silver salver, with a purse containing the sum of £280, a silver snuff box, and a bracelet or brooch for his lady. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I find myself to some extent curtailed in the remarks which I desired and had intended to make, by the presence of our worthy and gallant friend. Notwithstanding this, however, I may still make this general observation, that the whole of Hunslet, without distinction of party or creed, have in the most simultaneous manner come forward to pay some portion at least of the debt of gratitude and affection they owe to my worthy friend the Captain. Not only have we here assembled men and women of all classes and creeds, in one bond of union upon this subject, but out of doors, before we could come here as we do to-night, we find that even the humblest amongst us had joined in the tribute to the best of their power and ability; and I believe that had they been blessed with

greater ability, double or even treble would have been the amount. (Loud applause.) I feel that the mere fact of such a number being assembled to show their high regard and esteem for his past services, and to join in good wishes for his future welfare, proves that the intentions of Captain Waterton have been rightly appreciated and properly felt. (Hear, hear, hear.) Sir, I now beg leave to request that you will present this salver to Captain Waterton, on behalf of the general body of subscribers, and with it the purse which lies upon it, containing 280 sovereigns. (Applause.) Sir, to some it might be necessary to explain, that it was thought by the committee advisable and proper to place a large portion of the subscriptions at his disposal in money, rather than present him with plate, as we did not know what plate he had, or desired to receive; and therefore this sum was placed at his disposal in gold, to use as he thought best. (Hear, hear, hear.) Here is also a silver snuff-box, which is a slight emblem of the affectionate gratitude of other parties. (Hear, hear.) And this bracelet, sir, is for his honourable and worthy lady. (Loud applause.) Within that bracelet is enclosed a gem which, bright and glittering though it be, is but a dim reflection of the far brighter jewel within her—even the mind. (Loud applause.) And I trust and hope—yea, I feel assured—that, while appreciating the donors, she will, every time she wears that bracelet, draw the Christian's comparison between the brightness of a worldly jewel and what ought to be the glorious reflection of an eternal soul. (Hear, hear, hear.) And may our worthy friend the Captain preserve the salver and the snuff-box, and may he be blessed with health, and strength, and prosperity, long to continue among us—to enjoy our gratitude—to be looked upon as a benefactor of mankind—to be regarded as the good Samaritan, and ever willing to aid in the cause of suffering humanity—(applause)—and when it pleases the Almighty to call him home, may he, in reviewing his past life, find sweet comfort and consolation from the investigation of his life's career; and among the reflections which will at that moment crowd upon his mind, may he enumerate those happy instances where, by the blessing of God, he has been so signally useful to his fellow-creatures, and who, as this meeting shows, have been so universally grateful. (Loud and reiterated applause.)

The MAYOR then, amidst applause, said—I now, with the greatest pleasure rise, in the name of upwards of 3,000 subscribers, to present to you, Captain Waterton, this humble tribute of their gratitude for the immense services which you have conferred upon them—(hear, hear)—services which you have spent days and nights in rendering; and not only yourself, but your worthy lady—(applause)—your most excellent and benevolent wife. Your servants and clerks were also fully employed in that most awful time when the cholera ravaged this important town. I scarcely know how—in fact I am perfectly inadequate appropriately to use terms in order to express the gratitude of the living who have partaken of the incalculable benefits to which I allude; and therefore I can only say that I do most cheerfully, most fervently, and most seriously join in the fervent prayer for your prosperity and health, and every good which the Almighty can confer on you; and may you long live to enjoy this beautiful tribute which I have been called upon to present to you. (Applause.) This elegant salver, which I now with deep pleasure present, contains this very appropriate inscription:—

“This Salver, presented to GEORGE EDWIN WATERTON, Esq., of Hunslet, with a purse of £280, by 3,000 subscribers, on the 12th day of February, 1850, as a token of gratitude for his gratuitous distribution of medicine, unwearied labours to the public, and also for the voluntary loan of premises as a hospital, during the prevalence of cholera, in 1849.”

(Applause.) In addition to that, sir, I have the pleasure of handing to you a beautiful silver snuff-box, the inscription upon which will inform you that it is presented to you by the labouring classes of Hunslet, in grateful acknowledgment of your invaluable services to the poor during the prevalence of the cholera, in 1849. But this, sir, is only a very small portion of the subscrip-

tions of the working classes. (Loud applause.) Besides this snuff-box, which is presented as a lasting testimonial of their gratitude, they subscribed upwards of thirty-five guineas, which is added to the general fund. (Applause.) And to you, Mrs. Waterton—(cheering)—I have the great pleasure of presenting a gold bracelet, set with a valuable ruby, and which bears the following transcript:—

“This bracelet, presented to Mrs. Waterton, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 1850, was subscribed for by a number of ladies, as a token of their esteem for her exemplary kindness and attention to the poor during the prevalence of the cholera, in 1849.”

(Loud applause.) And, madam, may I be permitted to add, that the subscribers heartily concur with me in wishing that you may live long to wear it, and be blessed with happiness and prosperity. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I might add much more; but I am sure that the benevolent and sensitive minds of Captain Waterton and his good lady would rather that I did not; and I will therefore say no more than that these presentations are the guarantees of your sentiments of gratitude to them for favours received. (Loud cheering.)

Captain WATERTON then rose, and was received with shouts of applause. Silence being restored, he said—Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I rise to address you with extreme pleasure, but at the same time with considerable anxiety, as I feel how unequal I am to the task of expressing to you how deeply sensible I am of the proud distinction you have just conferred upon me. (Hear, hear, and applause.) To any man, but more particularly to one like myself, it cannot but be a source of honest pride to have met with such reception, and to have heard his name uttered in terms so flattering by the chief magistrate of the borough of Leeds. (Hear, hear.) Placed as I am on this occasion, this honor cannot prove otherwise than peculiarly gratifying; and I need scarcely assure you that I have listened with feelings of the deepest interest to the sentiments so beautifully conceived and so eloquently expressed by my respected and worthy friend, the vicar of this township.—(Applause.) I shall not attempt, however, to give expression to my varied emotions, or to the feelings which oppress me; but you will permit me to state that, whilst pursuing the course you have kindly and generously commended, I was actuated by no selfish—(applause,) no mercenary motive. (Loud applause.) I attempted to do that which I considered my duty, and most nobly you have rewarded my humble endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I now beg to return you my most grateful thanks for the valuable and costly marks of your esteem and approval, which you have this day so generously bestowed upon me; and I will promise you that they shall be treasured up by me, and handed down to posterity—(applause)—to become silent though expressive monitors—teaching those that follow me that deeds of philanthropy are rewarded, even in this world, and that in doing their duty to their fellow-men they are certain to obtain that most valued and acceptable of all rewards—the affection and esteem of the good and generous among whom they live. Ladies and gentlemen, there remains yet one important and agreeable duty to perform—to acknowledge with feelings of the deepest gratitude the distinguished compliment paid by you to my beloved wife. (Loud cheers.) To those ladies in whose name has been presented this beautiful tribute of respect, I beg to offer her warmest and most grateful thanks; and they will permit me to assure them we shall ever bear in remembrance this evening, graced as it has been by the elegant compliment paid to her by the fair and amiable donors. (The gallant captain resumed his seat amidst loud applause, which was followed by three hearty cheers.)

W. B. HOLDSWORTH, Esq., (in the unavoidable absence of John Wilkinson, Esq.) spoke to the exertions of the Hunslet Board of Health, and the Hunslet and Leeds Committees, the members of which, he said, had done all that lay in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their afflicted fellow-townsmen, and used their utmost efforts to allay the dreadful effects of the dire scourge which had raged so fatally in these townships. (Hear, hear.)

Some members, of the board, he added, had for weeks given up their whole time and attention to its duties, to the neglect of their own business, and they richly merited the thanks of the whole borough. (Applause.) To the committee, he was sure, the township felt grateful for the trouble they had taken in getting up this testimonial. (Hear.)

Mr. WILLIAM HEATON, chairman of the Board of Health, replied, and said that that board had done all in their power to alleviate the distresses, sufferings, and pains of the people during the prevalence of the cholera. (Applause.) He feared that in their exertions to alleviate distress, the Board of Health had been sometimes imposed upon; but he did not regret this when he considered the real good they had accomplished. (Applause.)

JOHN PREST, Esq., solicitor, said that he had been called upon very unexpectedly, but confessed his willingness to join heart and hand in offering his humble tribute of respect and gratitude to his excellent friend, Captain Waterton. (Applause.) They must permit him, Mr. P., to remark, that he had had the happiness of knowing Capt. Waterton from his boyhood, they had as it were lisped their creed together as Christians, and he, Mr. Prest, could with confidence, therefore, speak to the unbounded goodness of heart which through life had ever distinguished his gallant friend. His active and generous benevolence had justly earned for him his, Mr. Prest's, warmest admiration and esteem. (Hear and applause.) He, Mr. Prest, well perceived the difficulty the Captain had in giving expression to the feelings of gratitude, the extent of which none but those who knew him well could conceive. After making some other remarks eulogistic of Captain Waterton, he proceeded to speak to the exertions of the Hunslet Board of Health, and Hunslet and Leeds committees. He said they had laboured with unanimity together, and whatever had been done by them he could assure the meeting had been done with a generous spirit—that of benefitting and relieving their fellow-townsmen. Out of the £300 collected towards this splendid offering—he spoke within limits in telling them that the labouring classes of Hunslet, Leeds, and the surrounding townships, had given the greater portion of the money. (Loud cheers.) With these remarks, he begged in conclusion to offer to the meeting the hearty acknowledgments of the Leeds and Hunslet committees. (Applause.)

Mr. HEAPS was then called upon to address the meeting, upon the liberality of the working classes, particularly the penny subscribers. He said the working classes originated this movement, and had laboured unceasingly in it. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated those of his fellow-townsmen who were present, upon having escaped the late scourge, and upon being permitted to assemble upon that occasion. He also complimented them upon having been so successful in their efforts to remove the evils of the late visitation, notwithstanding the carpings and croakings of faultfinders and enemies. He was delighted to find their efforts in favour of social, and sanitary, and intellectual improvement, recognized; and he opined that the present position of Captain Waterton was a far prouder one than even his brilliant appearance at the military review, or his sanguinary exploits in the battle-field. (Applause.) Now for a word of advice. The cholera might come again; and he urged them to become sanitary reformers, and by using every preparation, arm themselves at all points. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let them do this, and they would be none the worse for it, even if the cholera did not occur again,—(hear, hear,)—and all the better if it unhappily re-appeared. (Applause.) Hunslet had been stigmatised as dirty and unclean; and though this charge had been often repudiated, yet there was enough truth in it to make it an unpleasant thing to be told of. (Hear, hear, hear.) Much evil was felt throughout the township to arise from the throwing of filth upon footpaths, and the accumulation of refuse matter near to dwellings. (Hear, hear, hear.) All this must be remedied; and how? Why, by every man and woman determining to reform himself or herself. (Hear, hear.) They must not trust to magistrates or police, or Town Councils; but they must remember that society generally would never be efficiently reformed until all the units of which it was composed reformed themselves. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. BEAUMONT was loudly cheered on rising to acknowledge the compliment to the working classes. He said, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,— It would be presumption in me to occupy much of your valuable time after the very able speeches which have been made, and presuming that those gentlemen who have been appointed to succeed me will address you to greater advantage, and engage your attention more profitably. However, sir, as the preceding speaker has adverted, in eulogistic terms, to the class to which I belong, it would be a dereliction of duty, and an act of injustice to those working men, whose spontaneous donations have been a theme of general admiration, were I not unhesitatingly to assert that every farthing contributed by them to the “Penny Testimonial Fund,” was given with a feeling of cheerfulness unparalleled. (Applause.) This general manifestation of gratitude amply rewarded the committee (which was composed exclusively of persons belonging to their own order) for the exertions they had made in the performance of that which their own grateful feelings dictated. (Hear, hear.) A great number of those humble subscribers, with their wealthier brethren, have assembled here this evening, to again manifest their sense of gratitude towards a gentleman whose humane actions will descend deservedly to posterity. (Cheers.) If there be one thing more than another throughout the whole range of creation, which enhances, ennobles, and dignifies man, it is the principle of gratitude. (Hear, hear.) All the inferior grades of animated nature, according to their diversified instincts, show incontestibly their gratitude in a peculiar manner one towards another, and

“Should man, the great master of all,
The only insensible prove?
Forbid it fair gratitude’s call—
Forbid it devotion and love.”

(Applause.) No sir, it is an attribute co-existent with our nature, and when rightly appreciated, and properly manifested, it opens the portals of philanthropy, and stimulates men to emulate in good deeds. (Hear, hear.) There are, 'tis true, fictitious philanthropists, who by an insignificant and isolated act of benevolence, palm themselves upon the unwary as real lovers of mankind, having no just claim to such an exalted appellation; and there are men who, like our highly esteemed and valued friend, despise in acts of humanity the distinction of class and colour:—

“The truly philanthropic mind,
To all compassion gives;
Casts round the world an equal eye,
And feels for all that lives.”

(Applause.) What, sir, I would ask, is the distinguishing characteristic of this numerous and respectable audience? Is it not that we have left in the rear all ingredients of a conflicting and invidious character, and united the virtuous and congenial elements of our collective natures to express our thanks, and something more, not to the haughty, sanguinary patrician, but to the genuine lover of the human race, for his effectual attempts in assuaging the ravages of the cholera, and in a great measure staying its pestilential progress? (Cheers.)

“When erst contagion, with mephytic breath,
And cholera virus urg'd the work of death,
The noble Captain, with his generous mind,
In acts immortal and good deeds combined—
Proclaimed aloud, an antidote is found,
And gave to all from peasant to the crown'd;
Restored to babes the self devoted wife,
To her fond husband health renewed and life;
He trod inemulous of fame and health,
Profuse of toil and prodigal of wealth.

Onward he moves, disease and death retire,
 His feats of love both rich and poor admire.
 Then gratitude from us this day doth call,
 Ye fathers, mothers, youths, and all."

(Loud and reiterated cheering).

Mr. BUXTON said that many cases had come under his notice which showed that Captain Waterton's powders had been eminently efficacious. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Renwick, surgeon, was to have spoken to this, but that gentleman was unfortunately too much indisposed to attend. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Buxton then mentioned many instances of the efficiency of these powders; and in particular adverted to a case where the Captain had been called up at midnight—put his horse into a gig—drove off to the poor man's house—administered the powders—and stayed with him till he was relieved. So great, indeed, was the faith of the poor in these powders, that to use the words of Alderman Bower, "They had hardly swallowed them before they felt relieved." (Laughter and applause.) He hoped Captain Waterton would live long among them, to comfort and relieve the people of this locality. (Applause.) He adverted in feeling terms to the kindness of Mrs. Waterton, who had laboured unceasingly in this good work of relieving the sick and the cholera-stricken. (Loud applause)

Mr. ELSWORTHY proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies for making tea, and also to the committee of management. Mr. JONES seconded the vote, in his usual felicitous style, and it was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the vicar for the use of the school—to the secretaries—and the mayor; and the meeting did not terminate until nearly eleven o'clock.

Passing over such parts of the above narrative so highly complimentary to myself, but which in justice to the numerous good Samaritans who assisted me, I could not omit. I have avoided speaking of the numerous cases that have come under my immediate notice, and of the cures I effected. I have merely laid before my readers the unexaggerated accounts given by others. I have advanced nothing but what is fully proved by the documents in my possession, and which are open to inspection. If there be truth in the adage, *vox populi, vox dei*, and human evidence is to be relied on, no doubt can be entertained as to the value of the specific recommended. I should feel disposed, and it would be more in accordance with the feelings of respect I entertain, in common with the community at large, towards them, to offer my specific to the faculty, but from their high estate, how could they look down upon what they might call, the exaggerated vapourings of an unprofessional enthusiast? But to the uninitiated in the mysteries of pharmacy, to the philanthropic and thinking, I look for, and demand a cool and impartial hearing, and if common sense does not lead them to a verdict in favour of my views, then truly may I say, "O judgment,

thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."

It is the bounden duty of those who have charge of the public health, to adopt such means as are best calculated to prevent this Epidemic, and provide (now that an opportunity presents itself) *a certain cure for it*. By a timely distribution of medicine amongst the working classes and the poor, *before* the disease shall have taken root, much of the evil that would otherwise occur may be obviated. Hospitals in the various districts should be prepared as on former occasions, with this difference, that they should be ready *before*, not *after* the Epidemy has carried off hundreds of the population. On the appearance of the disease amongst us, those of the poor who may have the misfortune to be attacked, should be separated from their companions and immediately conveyed to the places ready for their reception, thereby preventing the infection from spreading with its usual alarming rapidity. The former scenes of distress and horror would not again occur to disgrace the age in which we live. Excessive and useless expenditure of the public money would be avoided; the health of the wealthier classes would not be endangered, and the valuable lives of our working men and of the poor would not be sacrificed. The homely adage that "prevention is better than cure" should not be lost sight of. The Epidemy would thus become comparatively innocuous, and we should have the satisfaction of knowing that by forethought and judicious arrangement, we had prepared ourselves to encounter more successfully the attack of the disease, than on the late disastrous occasion.

And now that the task I have undertaken has been brought to a close, I take leave of those who have honoured these pages with their perusal, confidently hoping that they will give this important subject their mature consideration ere it be too late; that they will favour me with their approval, and if it be not requiring too much, that they will give me credit at least for sincerity, in my endeavours to benefit the community.

To my poorer friends whose heroic patience and virtuous resignation under the late calamitous visitation, I shall ever

remember, I bid adieu, with the assurance, that should it please Providence again to afflict us, they will find me at my post ready to use the humble means at my command in affording them assistance.



Since going to press, it has been represented to me that I am said to have acted injudiciously on a recent occasion, in warning the public of the probable early arrival of Cholera in this country. I take leave to differ strongly with those who hold this opinion, and I am borne out fully by the unanimous voice of the public press, which is daily teeming with caution and advice on this momentous question.

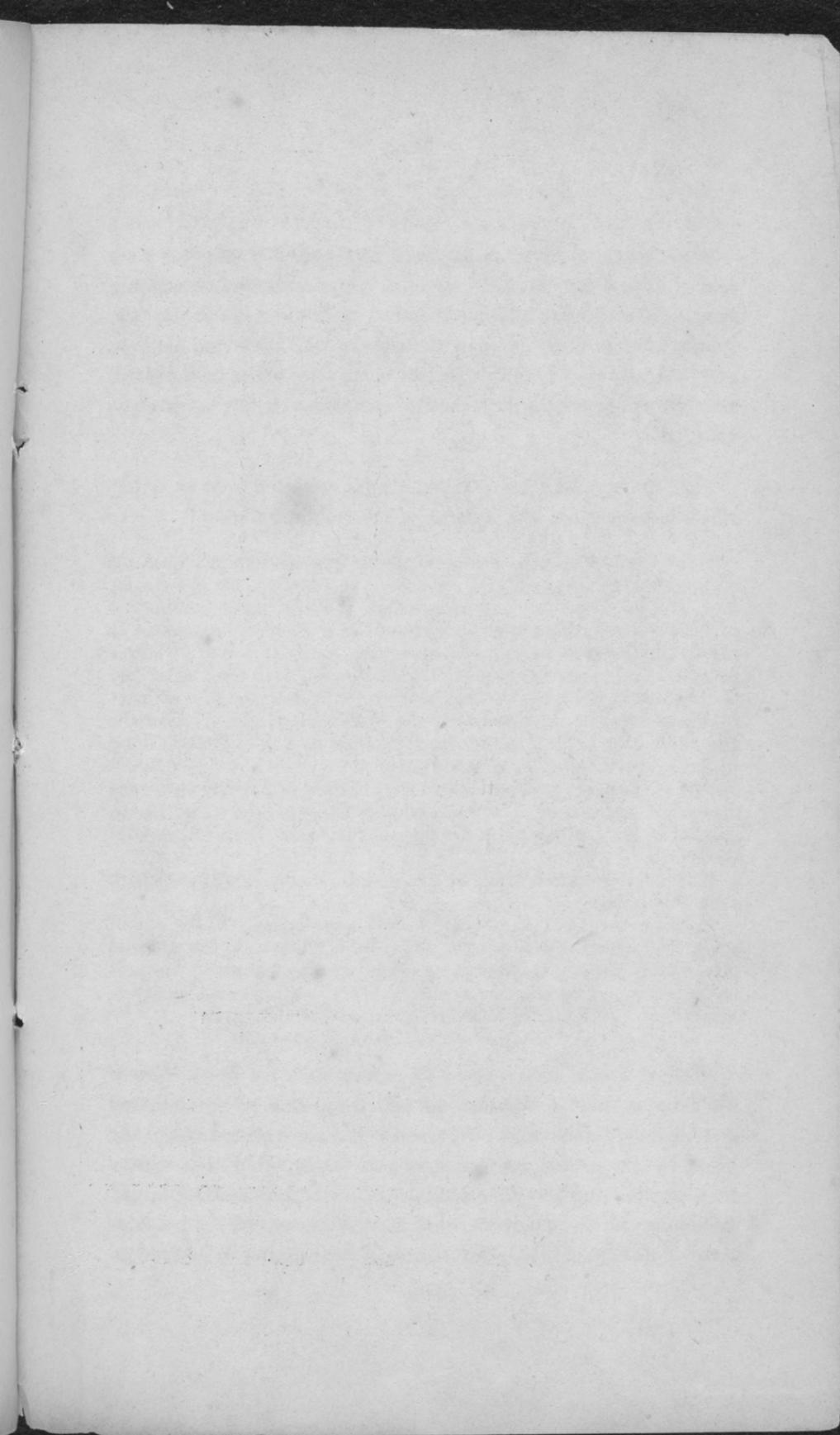
The following thrilling observations are extracted from an article which appeared in a late Number of the Dublin "*Nation*."

"The Cholera is on its noiseless march through Europe, marking its progress by hecatombs of victims. It breathes on the strong man, and his blood turns to rottenness. It looks in the young face of beauty, and makes her the bride of the worms of the tomb. It passes the gates of cities, and mourning and desolation fill their palaces. It boards the laden ships on the sea, and the flag of the plague marks them as floating hearses, with dead cargoes of corrupted mortality. It penetrates the golden chambers of the rich, and baffles the skill of the leech, for no divinity doth hedge a king from the pestilent kiss of the destroyer. It riots in the squalid homes of the poor, and battens on the children of poverty and want in myriad holocausts. It feeds on all things human: and Death laughs, as his executioner slays men in their sins, their follies, and their pride.

It is coming on the wings of the Eastern wind. It will not spare even this island.

It has scourged Poland with fearful vengeance. Three out of every four whom it has seized upon, have fallen into the charnal pits. It is already in Prussia, rushing fast as a thunder tempest on its mission of destruction, and never, in all its periodical ravages, has it dealt more fearful mortality than in this visitation."

We are further informed by an extract from the *Daily News* of the 7th inst., that in Warsaw, out of a population of one hundred and forty thousand, twenty thousand of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to the pestilence, and it was reported that deaths from Cholera had taken place on board of a ship at Hamburgh! Assuming this to be correct, what time have we left for preparation? Forewarned is to be forearmed, if the warning be listened to.



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