

THE
FIFTY SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
INSTITUTED 1774,

TO COLLECT AND CIRCULATE THE MOST APPROVED AND EFFECTUAL METHODS FOR
RECOVERING

Persons apparently Drowned or Dead.

TO SUGGEST AND PROVIDE SUITABLE APPARATUS FOR, AND BESTOW REWARDS ON

THOSE WHO ASSIST IN

THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF LIFE.

1826.

DEATH MAY USURP ON NATURE MANY HOURS,
AND YET THE FIRE OF LIFE KINDLE AGAIN
THE OVERPRESSED SPIRITS. I HAVE HEARD
OF AN EGYPTIAN HAD NINE HOURS LIEN DEAD,
BY GOOD APPLIANCE WAS RECOVERED.

SHAKSPEARE, PERICLES, ACT III.



LONDON,
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 29, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

1826.

LONDON:

J. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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RISE AND PROGRESS

OF THE

Royal Humane Society.

THE ART OF RESUSCIATING THE APPARENTLY DEAD does not appear to have been known to the ancients.

Some instances of recovery from Drowning and Hanging, mentioned in the notes to Derham's "Physico-Theology," are the first on record. These cases happened at Tronningholm and at Oxford, about the year 1650, and the means used for the recovery of the persons in question were similar to those recommended by the Royal Humane Society. It does not seem, however, that these instances excited any public interest, or that any serious

investigation of the subject of **SUSPENDED ANIMATION** took place till about the middle of the last century. At this period the penetrating genius of Dr. J. FOTHERGILL, which had already in other branches of his profession developed new and important modes of treating diseases, led him to perceive "the fallacy and dubiousness of the received criteria of dissolution;" and in a paper which he addressed to the *Royal Society*, he maintained, as the result of his enquiries, "*the possibility of saving many lives without risking any thing.*" To us it must appear extraordinary that this publication excited little interest and attention among the medical philosophers of his time. He had, however, propounded a most important theory, although the glory of putting it to the test of experiment was reserved for a later period. This was first attempted by Mr. Reaumur, an ingenious foreigner: that gentleman having succeeded in several attempts at Resuscitation in Switzerland in the year 1767, transmitted reports of his cases to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Soon after this period, in the same year, a Society for the Recovery of the Apparently Drowned was instituted at Amsterdam, and, as if by a simultaneous movement, several similar associations were formed in different parts of Europe. The Memoirs of the Dutch Society were translated into English in 1773 by Dr. Cogan, for the purpose of convincing the people of this country of the practicability of resuscitating the apparently Drowned. His work fell into the hands of the late Dr. HAWES, to whose ardent and indefatigable mind it opened a career of public usefulness which he pursued until his death. Finding that a strong and general prejudice existed against the *practicability* of Resuscitation, and that the idea was even ridiculed as hopeless and chimerical, he determined to *demonstrate* it. With this view he publicly offered rewards to

persons who, between London and Westminster Bridges, should, within a certain period from the occurrence of an accident, rescue the bodies of drowned persons, and bring them to places appointed on shore for their reception, in order that the means of resuscitation might be tried. At these places he and his friends restored several lives.— During a whole year Dr. Hawes continued to pay these rewards himself. At the end of this period Dr. Cogan represented to him the injury his private fortune must sustain by such continued expenses, and kindly offered to unite with him for the formation of the HUMANE SOCIETY, which at first consisted of thirty-two individuals, their respective private friends*. Until the end of Dr. Hawes's life the Institution continued to exercise his unremitting attention and vigilant cares. To the persevering exertions of this gentleman, and especially to his disinterested early efforts, the English Nation is indebted for the formation of

* The names of these Thirty-two Gentlemen, who, with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, laid the foundation of the Society, deserve to be recorded. The following is a list of them :—

Mr. Armiger	Robert Palmer, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Bouillier	Mr. Patten
Fred. Bull, Esq. and Ald.	Mr. Michael Pearson
Dr. William Cooper	Mr. Phipps
Mr. Delver	Samuel Prime, Esq.
Mr. Denham	Mr. John Bewley Rich
Mr. Wm. Fox	Rev. Mr. Snowden
Dr. Oliver Goldsmith	James Horsfall, Esq. F.R.S.
Rev. Richard Harrison	Mr. John Jacob
Mr. Benjamin Hawes	Mr. Joseph Jacob
Dr. Heberden	Rev. Dr. Jeffries
Thomas Tower, Esq.	J. C. Lettsom, M.D. F.R.S.
Rev. Dr. Towers	Rev. Mr. Van Essen
W. Towgood, Esq.	Mr. Warrant
Mr. Wm. Townsend	Dr. Watkinson
Dr. Kooistra	Mr. Wright.

a Society, which, whether we reflect on its purposes or success, does honour to our country, and exhibits most impressively the power of a single mind to accomplish objects of the most benign character and extensive utility.



EXPLANATION

OF

THE GENERAL OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE Objects of the Royal Humane Society are twofold.

The first—relates to persons who, by receiving immediate assistance when in imminent danger of Drowning, are rescued by such assistance from accidental death.

The second—relates to individuals who, from whatever cause, are in a state of Suspended Animation.

Within a period of FIFTY years the Royal Humane Society has paid rewards to nearly TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND claimants for cases of the first description, and has thus contributed annually to the preservation of the lives of very many most valuable members of the community. Heroic and affecting instances are on record, in which individuals, from a spirit of humanity, have exposed their own persons to the most imminent hazard, in order to save a fellow-creature from perishing. Animated, too, by the rewards of the Society, men have fearlessly plunged into the water, and trusted to their strength and dexterity for success in bringing persons who were sinking to shore; or a rope has been carried round the body of a bold swimmer, frequently through the midst of a raging surge, and the deliverer and the delivered have returned together in triumph from the frightful waters.

With reference to the second kind of cases to which the Royal Humane Society directs its attention, namely, those in which the vital functions are suspended, let it be remem-

bered that previously to its formation the parties were frequently left to perish, *under the false impression that they were actually dead*. Since its establishment upwards of 5,000 individuals have been rescued by its direct agency, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis alone, from premature death. Among the instances of restoration have been all kinds of cases of Suspended Animation, such as have been occasioned by submersion, lightning, noxious airs in coal and other mines, wells, &c. apoplexy, hanging, and attempts at suicide.

A mere allusion to cases of the preceding description cannot fail to present the Royal Humane Society with the strongest claims to the generous sympathies of mankind; while, at the same time, it addresses itself to their dearest interests. With regard to other benevolent institutions, we are ourselves absolved from the miseries we soothe, and the wants we alleviate; but who shall claim for himself or his friend an exemption from the dangers against which the Humane Society provides?

Let us bring the objects of the Institution fairly home to our own families: its claims will then appear too imperative to be resisted. A child, perhaps an only child, in whose playful sports we had been participating half an hour before, heedlessly ventures upon a piece of ice, which breaks from under him, or, while bathing, is carried beyond his depth, or while playing on the brink of a river falls into the rapid stream. The alarm is sounded—an heroic individual, animated by an impulse of humanity, and encouraged by the rewards of the Humane Society, exposes his own life to succour and to save; but, alas! the short struggle of nature has passed. Our child, who left us all in the flush of youthful promise, is now brought to the house which so lately resounded with his voice, a pale and breathless corpse. Is this a hopeless case? A few minutes only elapsed before

he was drawn out of the water by the efforts of his deliverer. Aid is eagerly sought. The resuscitative processes of the Humane Society are instantly and assiduously applied by one of the Medical Assistants. By perseverance in those means the child is restored. WHO shall estimate the worth of an Institution which provided for the two-fold objects of his timely rescue and eventual recovery? WHO but *the parent whose child was dead, and is alive again?* What parent shall venture to say that such a case may not be his own? The records of the Humane Society abound in similar instances, and thus present the Institution, not as an object of general benevolence merely, but as one in which we have a strong, constant, and personal interest.

To promote the objects of the Society, suitable apparatus has been provided for the application of the resuscitative processes at regular Receiving Houses, which are established in the most convenient and appropriate situations along the shores of the Thames, near the banks of canals, in the immediate neighbourhood of dangerous pieces of water, and in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. And to ensure the due and prompt application of the processes and means of the Society, respectable Professional Gentlemen residing near the Receiving Houses are appointed Medical Assistants.

The Society's principal Receiving House is situated on the north side of the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park*.—The ground upon which it stands was graciously presented by his late Majesty to the Directors and Governors, expressly for the benevolent purpose to which it has been devoted.

In this House (which may be considered as the Society's model) every thing necessary for the application of the re-

* See p. 14.

suscitating process is provided, and kept in constant readiness. A bed is fitted up—a warm bath and electrifying machine, in case it should be found necessary, are in a state of preparation for instant use—apparatus and medicine, of every kind necessary in a case of Suspended Animation, are deposited there ; and during the bathing season in summer, and the frosts in winter, a medical gentleman attends for the purpose of rendering immediate and effectual assistance on the occurrence of accidents.

On the outside of the other Receiving Houses of the Society are placed large and conspicuous boards, announcing their object. These Houses are furnished with drags, poles, and other necessary apparatus, all of which are under the constant superintendence of the Society's Surveyor*, and are thus kept in a state of repair and readiness for immediate use in case of accident.

The Receiving-Houses are not exclusively applicable to the assistance of the Drowned ; it is evident they may be of frequent use in other cases of sudden or accidental death.

In presenting to public notice this outline of the Objects of the Royal Humane Society, and of the means employed to obtain them, a limited survey only is taken of its benefits. Within the sphere of its immediate influence, its rewards have contributed universally to diffuse a knowledge of its existence, and at the same time to excite the emulous exertions of the most active and courageous classes of the community in the preservation of persons in danger of Drowning. The distribution of its Methods of Treatment, added to the advantage of Sermons preached before numerous congregations, have put the public generally in possession of the most effectual means of restoring Sus-

* Mr. Vigers, of Whitefriars.

pended Animation;—the appointment of its Receiving-Houses and of Medical Assistants have ensured the most prompt adoption of these means in many thousand instances where the parties would otherwise have perished. But this is not all. In various other respects it has been beneficial to mankind ; it has kept alive the subject of suspended Vital Action, and has thus been the means of giving an earlier birth to the able and scientific works which have of late years appeared upon that subject, and which will be bequeathed as invaluable treasures to posterity. By the publication of its numerous cases it has created at the same time a well-grounded confidence, founded on experiment, in the powers of the Resuscitative Art, and has been the means of extending its application, by combining the energies of science and humanity in one great and undivided object. By its impulse and example it has led to the formation of numerous similar Associations for the Preservation and Restoration of Life in various places of Great Britain, in her Colonies, in several European nations, and on the American Continent. Many of these Institutions will become the future parents of others, and will thus contribute to multiply to an indefinite extent the practical benefits of the Royal Humane Society.



*View of the Receiving-House in Hyde Park, and a Representation
of the Method of Recovering Persons from under the Ice.*

REPORT.

FIFTY-TWO years have elapsed since the Establishment of the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY**, and it now falls to the province of the Committee to present to the Governors and the Public the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Transactions of the Society. The advantages which mankind at large have derived from the labours of this Institution have certainly stimulated many well-disposed individuals to institute societies for similar objects in various parts of the world, which have tended to spread a knowledge of the best modes of averting untimely death from drowning, suffocation, and other causes, which before the institution of this Society were considered highly improbable.

The Committee cannot but look back with pleasure at the success which has attended the Society's exertions, which is plainly evinced from the circumstance of upwards of seven thousand persons having been, through its instrumentality, rescued from a premature end, and nearly twenty-four thousand claimants have been rewarded for risking their lives for the preservation of those of their fellow creatures. The Committee trust that they may still be enabled, by the liberality of their friends and the public, to extend objects so important to the best interests of mankind.

To commence with our first circumstance in the order of time, the Committee would observe that his Grace the Pre-

sident of the Society was prevented presiding at the last Anniversary Festival in consequence of the death of a near relative. Although the Society were deprived of the distinguished honour of his Grace's presence, which was much regretted, the Committee cannot but seize this opportunity of again stating to the Governors that the Noble President, for the fifth time, sent a most munificent donation.

The Chair in the absence of the President was filled by John Gurney, Esq. K. C.; Vice-President, a steady supporter of the Society for many years, on which occasion the following Donations and Subscriptions were received :

	£.	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.	100	0	0
Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London, V.P. L.D.	10	10	0
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Durham, (2d donation).....	10	10	0
Right Hon. Frederick Robinson, M.P.	10	0	0
Hon. Sir J. Allan Park, Life G.	3	0	0
Hon. Sir Stephen Gaselee, V.P. Life D.....	5	5	0
Henry Goring, Esq.....	105	0	0
Legacy of the late John Blackburn, Esq. V.P.	100	0	0
J. Gurney, Esq. V.P. L.G.	10	10	0
Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman, Life G.....	5	5	0
Collection at Ware, Herts, per J. B. Dickinson, Esq.	25	4	0
A. J. Valpy, Esq. A.M.	21	0	0
Ferdinand Anderson, Esq.	10	10	0
Charles Henry Ashley, Esq.....	10	10	0
John Capel, Esq. L.D.....	10	10	0
Mrs. Capel	10	10	0
William B. Gurney, Esq.....	10	10	0
William Harrison, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss L. Hawes, (4th donation)	10	10	0
C. L. Hoggart, Esq.....	10	10	0
F. Langton, Esq.....	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
A. Lincoln, Esq.....	10	10	0
C. N. Palmer, Esq.....	10	10	0
David Pollock, Esq.....	10	10	0
J. D. Powles, Esq.	10	10	0
A. W. Roberts, Esq.....	10	10	0
Charles J. Swan, Esq.....	10	10	0
Edward Tewart, Esq.....	10	10	0
George Vaughan, jun. Esq.....	10	10	0
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.....	10	10	0
Gideon Ackland, Esq.....	5	5	0
Arthur R. Barclay, Esq.	5	5	0
Robert Barclay, jun. Esq.	5	5	0
William Bowles, Esq.	5	5	0
Messrs. Peacock and Co..... Annual	5	5	0
George Sharpe, Esq. L. G.....	5	5	0
Frederick Webb, Esq. Life D.	5	5	0
Benjamin Woolner, Esq.....	5	5	0
J. W. Fowler, Esq.	2	2	0
J. A. Hammett, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. Meyer, Life D.	2	2	0
J. F. Vandercom, Esq..... Annual	2	2	0
James Alder, Esq..... Annual	1	1	0
Anonymous.....	1	1	0
John Athawes, Esq.....	1	1	0
Rev. Thomas Appleby.....	1	1	0
John Bilke, Esq.....	1	1	0
J. C. Beard, Esq.....	1	1	0
Henry Buckland, Esq..... Annual	1	1	0
James Bailey, Esq.....	1	1	0
John Curtis, Esq..... Annual	1	1	0
John Exeter, Esq.....	1	1	0
J. F.....	1	1	0
William Ghrimes, Esq..... Annual	1	1	0
Robert Hopkins, jun. Esq..... Annual	1	1	0
George Hayter, Esq.....	1	1	0
James Hartley, Esq.....	1	1	0

		£.	s.	d.
Miss S. Hawes	Annual	1	1	0
F. Hope, Esq.		1	1	0
William Holt, Esq.		1	1	0
E. Hindo, Esq.		1	1	0
Ignotus.		1	1	0
William Johnstone, Esq.		1	1	0
Henry Jager, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
Martin Jones, Esq.		1	1	0
R. G. Jones, Esq.		1	1	0
J. Knaggs, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
F. Lambert, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
Rev. C. Lane	Annual	1	1	0
B. Lancaster, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
John Macdonald, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
William Mathews, Esq.		1	1	0
William Mackurck, Esq.		1	1	0
George Millward, Esq. Life G.		1	1	0
George Millward, jun. Esq.		1	1	0
James Peache, Esq.		1	1	0
William Phillips, Esq.		1	1	0
Alfred Price, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
William Radley, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
W. J. Ready, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
John Rilke, Esq.		1	1	0
D. R. Roper, Esq. Life G.		1	1	0
H. Sawyer, Esq.		1	1	0
John Smith, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
John Stracey, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
William James, Esq.		1	1	0
Edward Tewart, jun. Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
F. W. Weatherstone, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
F. Weatherby, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
William Williams, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
C. Woodward, Esq.		1	1	0

Subscriptions and Donations received by T. A. Curtis, Esq. V. P.

	£.	s.	d.
Right Hon. Earl Brownlow	Annual	5	5 0
Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. V. P.	Annual	5	5 0
Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.	Annual	2	2 0
Sir John R. Reid, Bart.		10	10 0
J. Alexander, Esq. M. P. Life D.		10	10 0
Alliance Insurance Office	Annual	10	10 0
John Butler, Esq.		10	10 0
Samuel Gurney, Esq.		10	10 0
John Lett, Esq.		10	10 0
Thomas Maude, Esq.		10	10 0
Joshua Walker, Esq. M. P.		10	10 0
William Ward, Esq.		10	10 0
T. A. Curtis, Esq. V. P. Life D.		5	5 0
B. Gompertz, Esq.		2	0 0
Charles Welstead, Esq.	Annual	2	2 0
Captain Welstead.	Annual	1	1 0
E. Barber, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0
George Rankin, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0
N. M. Rothschild, Esq.		15	0 0
Mrs. Rothschild		10	0 0
L. A. Goldschmidt, Esq.		10	0 0
J. L. Goldschmidt, Esq.		10	10 0
Moses Montefiore, Esq.		5	5 0
S. M. Samuel, Esq.		5	5 0
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.		5	5 0
J. H. Israel, Esq.		3	3 0
Isaac Cohen, Esq.		3	3 0
D. J. Solomons, Esq.		2	2 0
H. Montefiore, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0
Solomon Sebag, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0
A. De La Metz, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0
M. A. Goldschmidt, Esq.	Annual	1	1 0

Honorary Medallions were presented in pursuance of the award of the General Court in January 1825, to Captain

English, Rev. Henry Woolley, Mr. Henry Hughes, Capt. Cooke, of the Cambria, Capt. Morel, and Lieut. Turnbull, R. N.

The three first cases were distinguished by the meritorious conduct of the gentlemen concerned. Capt. Cooke's case was one of peculiar interest, and will long be recollected on account of the peculiar circumstances under which he rescued the crew of the Kent East Indiaman. The two latter are cases of Suspended Animation, which reflect the highest credit on the individuals concerned. The insertion of a copy of the letter sent by T. A. Curtis, Esq. to Captain Morel, and his answer, may prove interesting.

To Captain Morel, Dunkerque.

SIR,

I am happy to have the honour to forward you the silver medal, voted by the Royal Humane Society, in consideration of your noble efforts in the cause of humanity. In its name I most sincerely congratulate you on the success which has attended your excellent endeavours. The satisfaction which must necessarily result, will prove to the last moment of your life, a reward more agreeable to your feelings than all the honours which the world can bestow. It is not therefore to boast of the encouragement which it desires to give to those who are willing to assist its objects, nor to offer a splendid testimonial of its rewards, that the Royal Humane Society has voted this medal, but in order to assure you, in a modest and convincing manner, of the gratitude and thanks which are due to you. I am desirous to express the regret of the Society that an accident should have prevented you from personally receiving this medal from the hands of the President at the Anniversary Meeting. It would have afforded an opportunity of proving that the Society favours neither nation or sect, but is ever prepared to extend a

brotherly hand to those who assist it in a duty so interesting, and so closely connected with humanity, religion, morality, and all those affections which constitute the charm of life. I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurance of my consideration and esteem, and to subscribe myself,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

T. A. CURTIS,

One of the Vice-Presidents.

33, *Old Broad Street, London, June 4, 1825.*

To T. A. Curtis, Esq. Vice-President.

SIR,

I have received, with the letter you did me the honour of forwarding me, the Medal which the Royal Humane Society has been pleased to award me, than which, although perhaps too flattering, nothing could have proved more agreeable to me. I thank you for the many obliging expressions you are good enough to address to me. I did but my duty, Sir, in giving way to those sentiments of humanity which lead every one to assist his fellow-creatures, and the recompense which I have received will only serve as a pleasing testimony of the gratitude of your nation to the citizens of every country. I beg to present my acknowledgments, and remain, with the highest consideration, and the most profound respect,

Dunkerque, July 10, 1825.

J. MOREL.

The Committee have to lament the great loss which this Institution has sustained by the death of his Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, who in the year 1806, graciously condescended to accept the Gold Medal of the Society, for his noble and successful exertions

in resuscitating a peasant, who was taken apparently lifeless from the Wilna, after his medical attendants had despaired of recovery. The following extract from a letter, dated 24th March, 1806, from James George, Esq. to the late Dr. Hawes, the joint founder, with Dr. Cogan, of this Institution, will detail more minutely the particulars of this circumstance :—

“DEAR SIR,

London, March 24, 1806.

“Agreeably to your request, that I would commit to writing the narrative that formed part of our late conversation, I have now the renewed pleasure to inform you, that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journeys through Poland, by his own humane perseverance and personal exertion, *restored to life* a peasant of that country, who had been under water a considerable time.—This very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at St. Petersburg, and took place between Konna and Wilna (in Lithuania), on the banks of the little river Wilna, from whence the last-mentioned town derives its name.

“The Emperor, from some cause or other, immaterial to the present interesting subject, had considerably preceded his attendants; and being led, by the winding of the road, within a short distance of the above-mentioned river, and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, instantly alighted; and, on approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man, *apparently lifeless*.—Prompted by *humanity* alone, and without any other assistance than that of the ignorant boors around him (to whom he was no otherwise known, than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank), he had him conveyed to, and laid on the

side of a bank, and immediately proceeded, with his own hands, to assist in taking off the wet clothes from the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c. which His Imperial Majesty continued for a considerable time, using every other means (though destitute of every medical assistance), that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation, but all without effect.

“ In the midst of this beneficent occupation, the Emperor was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were Prince Wolkonsky and Count Lieven (two Russian noblemen), and Dr. Wylie, His Majesty’s head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known (at least on the Continent), that they need no comment, who always travels with, and indeed never quits his Majesty at any time.

“ Their exertions were immediately added to those of the Emperor; and, on the Doctor’s attempting to bleed the patient, his Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power: however that, and all other means they could devise, proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that *after above three hours’* fruitless attempts to recover him, the Doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the Emperor (who was by this time become very anxious about it), his opinion, that life was quite gone, and that it was useless proceeding any further.

“ Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the Emperor could not, however, rest satisfied without entreating Dr. Wylie to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The Doctor, although (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this than in former ones, proceeded, nevertheless, to obey the positive injunctions of his Imperial Majesty; when the whole of them (the noblemen, &c.) making

a last effort in rubbing, &c. the Emperor had, at length, the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan.

“ The emotions of His Imperial Majesty, on this occasion, the Doctor informed me, are not to be described ; and, in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed in French,

‘ *Good God ! this is the brightest day of my life !* ’

and the tears which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from the heart.

“ It is useless to say, my dear Sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success ; but I must not forget to add (as in justice to His Imperial Majesty no trait, however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honour on his feelings as a man), that, on Dr. Wylie’s looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the Emperor instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and, with his own hands, bound the poor fellow’s arm with it (whose gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive) ; and remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him ; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

“ The accompanying snuff-box, on which this interesting event is faithfully, though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists), was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration ; and is one of *four* presented on the occasion, to the principal actors in it, namely, His Imperial Majesty, and the *three gentlemen* above-mentioned, who are (though not very correctly, it is true) represented on it.”

Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince, or his actions, Dr. Wylie was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; and although I would not part with it on any other account, I think it cannot be better disposed of than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end that so striking an example of humanity, perseverance, and philanthropy, in so exalted a character, may not be entirely lost to the world, and to posterity.

The Committee have also to record the loss of the Right Reverend Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec, who preached the Anniversary Sermon of the Society for the year 1819.

In the death of the Very Reverend Gerard Andrewes, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, the Society have to regret the loss of an able advocate of their cause.

The Committee have also to mention the death of one of their Chaplains, the Rev. John Pridden, A.M. F.S.A. one of the first clergymen who preached for the benefit of the Institution, and he continued a steady supporter of it till his death.

Amongst their own body, the Committee have to notice the decease of Thomas Furley Forster, Esq. who had been for many years associated with them, and whose character was marked by active benevolence and philanthropy.

The Committee have the pleasure of informing the Governors and the Public, that during the past year a Humane Society has been established at Guernsey, through the kindness of the Very Reverend the Dean, who granted the use of his pulpit in behalf of the object. Daniel De Lisle, Esq. has transmitted a letter to the Secretary concerning it, of which the following is a copy :

SIR,

Guernsey, Dec. 5. 1825.

I have the honour to inform you that unexpected delays in discussing what system to adopt for the better furthering the views of your Society in this Island had arisen, owing principally (together with other causes) to the absence of one of those medical gentlemen, on whose zeal and experience we most relied; but, that the plans were finally decided upon, and have been some time in progress, which consist in printing in French, as well as in English, extracts from your reports, containing the details of the proper means to use the apparatus in emergencies, and also in obtaining two more cases of it, to be deposited in the more distant parts of the country, while the first is deposited in our town Hospital; to remain all three at the call of the medical gentlemen, and of intelligent men, some of whom have been requested to undertake the charge till medical men arrive on the spot, and have received the necessary instruction. One of the cases we propose to solicit the States to pay for, less for the sake of the money, than in order to bring on a discussion which will draw the attention of the country people to the subject, and at the next meeting of the States, the Bailiff has promised to bring it forward. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

DANIEL DE LISLE.

To the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, London.

The Committee beg to draw the attention of the friends of the Institution to the following letters from the Ham-burgh and Copenhagen Humane Societies, and at the same time to inform them that a Humane Society has been recently established at Leith under the most favourable auspices:

To the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society.

SIR,

The patriotic Society of Hamburgh, instituted in the year 1765, and occupying herself since 1767 with the saving of drowned and suffocated persons, has charged me, one of her members, to address her compliments and well wishes to the highly meritorious Royal Humane Society of London. Having been so many years out of connection with this estimable Society, she wishes to renew the ties, uniting both as formerly in the same holy cause of philanthropy.

The Hamburgh Society would be very happy if she could renew this connection, for which purpose she has ordered me to ask you for a set of your last publications and reports. I should be very happy to fulfil any wishes on the Continent the Royal Humane Society would honour me with.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

NICOLAS HENRY JULIUS, M.D.

5, *Falcon-street, Falcon-square, Aug. 17, 1825.*

SIR,

The Copenhagen Society for the saving of drowned persons, who at its first foundation regulated itself in conformity with the plan adopted by the Humane Society in London, consider it a duty to inform this honoured Society of that success with which they have operated from the year 1796.

By encouraging premiums for incidents of a successful nature in saving and restoring life, combined with that interest the Danish Government has bestowed on having the art of swimming taught in all public schools, military and civil, a considerable number of unfortunate beings have of late years been saved from drowning. During the first sixteen years, in which the Society had been constantly engaged in their pursuit, sixty-nine persons were taken out

of the water alive, and thus saved from drowning; and twenty-two persons, who were apparently dead, were restored to life by scientific help. From the year 1814 to 1824, the lives of 336 persons have, by assistance in due time, been preserved from an unavoidable death, as likewise twenty-two apparently dead have been restored to life.—Although this number would have been considerably increased, had not our endeavours been interrupted by impediments, occasioned by the disturbance of war, we, nevertheless, flatter ourselves that the Humane Society will receive this information with some degree of interest, as this success is supported particularly by the instructing example of this highly honoured Society.

KHNGBERG MUNDS,
LLARSEN BANDO.

Copenhagen, July 5, 1825.

Note.—An ingenious portable case apparatus for restoring suspended animation, and a model of an ice boat, accompanied this communication.

With respect to the Gold Fothergillian Prize Medal, for the best essay on the preservation of life from shipwreck, the Committee beg to say that eleven essays are now under the consideration of a special Committee, assisted by a deputation of the Corporation of the Trinity House, consisting of Captains John Foulerton, Andrew Timbrell, and Joseph Dowson.

It will be gratifying to the Governors to know that Dr. Gilchrist has kindly furnished the Society with a translation of their manual of the methods of treatment into the Persian and Naguree character, which will enable the Committee to circulate their manual throughout the territories of the Honourable East India Company, and they trust it will be the means of saving many valuable lives.

The following is a brief sketch of the proceedings of the General Court of the Society, which was holden in January last:

The Secretary reported that during the last year, 235 cases had been rewarded by the Society, of which 206 were successful, and 29 unsuccessful; of the 235 cases, one was a suicide, 30 were attempted suicides.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to honour the Institution by adding his name to the list of its Honorary Governors.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has also conferred on the Society a similar honour, communicated to the Society in the following letters:

SIR,

Cheveley, 4th November, 1825.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and request you will acquaint the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the Royal Humane Society, that I have much pleasure in complying with their wish, that my name should be added to the list of Honorary Governors of that useful Institution.

I am, Sir, your's,

FREDERICK.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.

SIR,

Vigo-Lane, August 30, 1825.

I have been commanded by the Duke of Cambridge to acknowledge with his Royal Highness's best thanks, your obliging communication, containing the 51st Annual Report of the Humane Society, and at the same time, to express to you his Royal Highness's sincere regret, that from the circumstances of your last letter having been unfortunately mislaid among other papers, the reply to it should have been so long delayed. I am further directed to assure

you, that his Royal Highness will have great pleasure in seeing his name on the list of the Honorary Members of your excellent Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.

The Court elected the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; and Benjamin Hawes, Esq. Honorary Members.

The following annual letter from Mr. Highmore was laid before the Committee, and is a gratifying testimony of the successful application of the means recommended by the Society :

To the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society.

SIR,

I have to inform you, that the Matron of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, has, during the year 1825, been successful in restoring to Life ten Infants, apparently still-born.

With all due respect to your Committee, and to yourself,
I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. HIGHMORE, Sec.

6th January, 1826.

Honorary Medallions have been adjudged, in the usual form, to Mr. George Martell, surgeon, Captain Robert Patten, R. N., Mr. Adolphus Ball, Mr. Adam Hogg, Lieutenant Archibald Sinclair, R. N., Colonel Fearon, Major Mac Gregor, Captain Cobb, of the late Honourable East India Company's Ship Kent, Captain Bibby, of the Caro-

line, Mr. Matthew Waller, mate of the *Caroline*, and Mr. William Cracroft.

The following case exhibits the beneficial effects of persevering in the use of the means recommended by the Society, and reflects great credit on Mr. George Martell's professional skill :

Portsmouth.

During a tremendous gale, which came on suddenly in the afternoon of the 17th December, 1823,* a wherry containing two watermen, was upset at some distance without the harbour.

Being at Point at the time, on professional business, my attention was arrested by hearing the circumstance related by some persons in the street; and I immediately hastened to the beach, with the view of rendering every assistance in my power on such an occasion. Here all was confusion. The agitated state of the sea hid from us the wherry and the unfortunate sufferers, nor could any one state the precise situation in which it upset. Some time was therefore unavoidably lost. At length, the *watch-house boat*,† stationed at Point, was manned, and boldly put out, and braved the storm, at the risk of their lives: and after struggling with the waves, for at least twenty-seven minutes, were fortunate enough to find the body of Richard Leslie Brown, whom they immediately brought to the shore. I had the body immediately conveyed to the nearest public-house, the "Still," and stripped. I anxiously applied my hand to the region of the heart and pulse, but not the least action was

* An Honorary Medallion would have been adjudged to Mr. Martell two years ago, had he furnished an address by which the Society could have then communicated with him.

† Belonging to the Custom House.

evident. The eyes were fixed and glassy; the pupils insensible; the breathing had ceased; the extremities blanched and cold, and in short, all the animal functions were suspended. The case appeared hopeless, but still I thought it my duty to leave no means untried; I therefore placed the body near a large fire, and applied heat by means of a warming pan, to the regions of the heart, hot bricks to the feet and other parts of the body; in conjunction with this, frictions, and the usual remedies in cases of suspended animation, were resorted to. After persevering in my exertions for a full hour, I saw a convulsive catching of the muscles of respiration. This was soon followed by an involuntary sob, which occurred at about every half minute; it was not long before I was gratified by finding the heart pulsating, and the colour returning to the cheeks. It will be uninteresting to state the minutiae of the case, suffice it to say, the man gradually and perfectly recovered, and is now alive and well.

This will be an impressive lesson to me, and I hope to others, never to neglect any means, or to relax any exertions in such cases, however hopeless they may at first sight appear. Since his recovery I have asked the man what was the first circumstance he remembered on coming to himself, and he answered. "hearing some one remark the colour was returning to his face;" he has not the slightest recollection of being taken up by the boat, or of any thing which occurred afterwards, until the above remark was made by one of the bystanders.

GEORGE MARTELL,

Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

CAPTAIN PATTON.—The particulars of Captain Patton's case were communicated to the Secretary, by his father, in

letter to the Treasurer, and which the Committee rejoice at having an opportunity of recording, as reflecting great honour on Captain P.

Copy of a letter from Captain Thomas, of His Majesty's ship Prince, Portsmouth Harbour, to Commissioner the Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet.

His Majesty's Ship Prince, 12th February, 1825.

DEAR SIR,

Yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I was roused from my sofa by the frantic cries of a female, when hastening to the cabin window, I perceived a woman on board the Havock gun brig, at about half a cable's distance, in the greatest despair, crying out for her child who had fallen overboard. Boats from all quarters were instantly in motion, hastening to the spot, but it so happened that the Fareham passage-boat, at that moment passing, was the nearest. The boat, however, passed the child, and when there appeared no hope of saving it, to the honour of Captain Robert Patton, Royal Navy, a passenger in her, he instantly plunged in and saved the child: they were both brought to this ship, where things being prepared, the child, I am happy to say, by Mr. Libb's exertion was again restored, while Capt. Patton, I hope, will feel no bad effects from this noble impulse of humanity.

I have not the pleasure of being known to Captain Patton, but could not withstand this opportunity afforded me of bearing testimony to the feeling and intrepidity which, in spite of bad health, impelled him at this season of the year, without hesitation to risk his own life for the preservation of a fellow creature's.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed)

RICHARD THOMAS.

This succeeding case is one in which individual courage and perseverance were crowned with success: and was thought worthy of the Society's honorary distinction, as an encouragement for similar exertions in others.

DEAR SIR,

Abington, June 14, 1825.

I take the liberty of annexing to this note a statement of the remarkable preservation to which one of the young gentlemen of Mr. Kent's establishment, at Radley Hall, is indebted for his life, and which you will much oblige me by transmitting it to the Royal Humane Society, at your earliest leisure.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's truly,

To William Bowles, Esq.

CHARLES TOMKINS.

On Friday last, June 10th, a party of the assistants of the above-mentioned academy, accompanied by two or three of the pupils, were bathing in the sea near Nuneham Courtenay, the seat of Earl Harcourt, when an alarm was given that two of the boys were drowning; and Mr. Adolphus Ball, one of the ushers, reached the bank near the spot when the boys were observed to sink, but as the precise place could not be pointed out, he dived at a venture. On reaching the bed of the river, at a depth of from ten to twelve feet, he saw one of the boys, (Joseph Parsons), lying apparently dead; but finding himself deprived of breath, he was rising towards the surface, when Parsons caught him by both ancles. With much exertion he disengaged one leg only, and succeeded in reaching the bank: and although the landing-place was clayey, and precipitous, and the top of the bank barely within his reach, he succeeded in grasping the boy, who was rescued, apparently lifeless, by his companions on the bank. Suspended animation was

speedily restored, whilst Mr. Balls, undaunted by his own immediate danger, plunged into the river in search of the other boy, and continued diving till restrained by his companions, upon the plea that his exertions would be unavailing, and of his risking his own life from exertion. The body of the other boy was carried at the bottom of the current to a considerable distance, where it was found after the unremitting exertions of the by-standers on the following morning.

This was attested by an eye witness, and was also corroborated by a letter from Mr. Kent, the master of the academy.

The next case of Mr. Adam Hogg, presents two instances of great courage in a youth of only sixteen years of age, in saving the lives of two children, of the ages of ten and eight years. The particulars as detailed in several documents transmitted to the Society, are as follows.—Two children had fallen into the sewer, that runs through Aylesbury, which is about eleven feet wide, and generally contains about six feet of water; he jumped in with his clothes on, and as the sides of the sewer are of brick, and nearly perpendicular, the difficulty and danger were materially increased. On one occasion, this brave youth ran heated from a game of cricket, and plunged into the stream, and succeeded in rescuing the child James Wyatt. The above meritorious circumstances were made known to the Society by the Right Honourable Lord Nugent.

The following circumstances detailed in the subjoined extract of a private letter, written at the moment by Lieutenant Archibald Sinclair, of his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, to his father, the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, were communicated to the Secretary by W. Smith,

Esq. M. P., which the Society publishes, leaving the brave conduct of Lieutenant Sinclair to speak for itself :

Spithead, October 10th, 1825.

I take up my pen to inform you of a circumstance which occurred last night, namely, my being the means of saving the life of Sir John Hope Pinkie's son, who, about nine last night, accidentally fell overboard, head foremost into the sea, at Spithead. From his not being able to swim, and having a large cloak on, he would most assuredly have gone down had I not jumped after him, and kept him up until a boat was lowered down to pick us up, when we were both safely landed on board, with the loss of my hat, and what was still worse, having got my watch all wet from the length of time it was in the water, and the case not fitting very close. Hope fortunately lost nothing, and came on board just as he went, with his cloak buckled round his throat. I took hold of him at first, but he was not satisfied with that, but seized me with both hands, and had I not succeeded in getting hold of the stern ladder long before the boat was lowered, both of us must have gone down, as it was impossible to disengage myself from him.

The General Court have further awarded an Honorary Medallion to William Cracroft, Esq., for his humane and successful exertions at the imminent risk of his own life in rescuing several persons from drowning, in the canal in St. James's Park, during the late severe frost, in January last, an account of which appeared in the public prints ; this is not the first occasion on which Mr. Cracroft has succeeded in preserving life under similar circumstances.

The General Court also adjudged Honorary Medallions to Col. Fearon, Major Macgregor, and Capt. Cobb, for the splendid example of cool and intrepid conduct exhibited

by them for a period of little less than twelve hours, during the conflagration of the Kent East Indiaman, exposed during the whole of that time to the danger of instant destruction, from the explosion of the magazine of gunpowder, and employed, regardless of personal danger, in superintending and directing the disembarkation of the passengers, and maintaining that order and discipline among the troops under their command, so difficult to be enforced, but yet so essential to the successful issue of operations, conducted under such trying and disastrous circumstances, and which has entitled them to the lasting gratitude of their country, and acquired for them a degree of honour to which no reward can give additional lustre; for, although acting in the discharge of their duty during the whole of these painful and anxious proceedings, yet their peculiar situation, and the dangers which surrounded them, rendered the performance of that duty eminently meritorious.

The following account is extracted from a small volume entitled "*Narrative of the Loss of the Kent East Indiaman, by a Passenger :*"

" You are aware that the Kent, Captain Henry Cobb, a fine new ship of 1350 tons, bound to Bengal and China, left the Downs on the 19th of February, with 20 officers, 344 soldiers, 43 women, and 66 children, belonging to the 31st regiment; with 20 private passengers, and a crew (including officers) of 148 men on board.

" With slight interruption of bad weather, we continued to make way until the night of Monday the 28th, when we were suddenly arrested in lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, long. 10° , by a violent gale from the south-west, which gradually increased during the whole of the following morning.

" On the morning of the 1st of March, one of the officers of the ship, with the well-meant intention of ascertaining that all was fast below, descended with two of the sailors into the hold,

where they carried with them, for safety, a light in the patent lantern ; and seeing that the lamp burned dimly, the officer took the precaution to hand it up to the orlop deck to be trimmed. Having afterwards discovered one of the spirit casks to be adrift, he sent the sailors for some billets of wood to secure it ; but the ship in their absence having made a heavy lurch, the officer unfortunately dropped the light ; and letting go his hold of the cask in his eagerness to recover the lantern, it suddenly stove, and the spirits communicating with the lamp, the whole place was instantly in a blaze.

“ I received from Captain Spence, the Captain of the day, the alarming information that the ship was on fire in the after-hold ; on hastening to the hatchway, whence smoke was slowly ascending, I found Capt. Cobb and other officers already giving orders, which seemed to be promptly obeyed by the seamen and troops, who were using every exertion, by means of the pumps, buckets of water, wet sails, hammocks, &c. to extinguish the flames.

“ With a view to excite amongst the ladies as little alarm as possible, in conveying this intelligence to Colonel Fearon, the commanding officer of the troops, I knocked gently at his cabin door, and expressed a wish to speak with him, but whether my countenance betrayed the state of my feelings, or the increasing noise and confusion upon deck created apprehensions amongst them that the storm was assuming a more serious aspect, I found it difficult to pacify some of the ladies by repeated assurances that no danger whatever was to be apprehended from the gale. As long as the devouring element appeared to be confined to the spot where the fire originated, and which we were assured was surrounded on all sides by the water casks, we ventured to cherish hopes that it might be subdued ; but no sooner was the light blue vapour that at first arose succeeded by volumes of thick dingy smoke, which speedily ascending through all the four hatchways, rolled over every part of the ship, than all farther concealment became impossible, and almost all hope of preserving the vessel was abandoned. ‘ The flames have reached the cable tier ’ was exclaimed by some individuals, and the strong pitchy smell that pervaded the deck confirmed the truth of the exclamation.

“ In these awful circumstances, Captain Cobb, with an ability and decision of character that seemed to increase with the imminence of the danger, resorted to the only alternative now left him, of ordering the lower decks to be scuttled, the combings of the hatches to be cut, and the lower ports to be opened, for the free admission of the waves.

“ These instructions were speedily executed by the united efforts of the troops and seamen ; but not before some of the sick soldiers, one woman, and several children, unable to gain the upper deck, had perished. On descending to the gun deck with Colonel Fearon, Captain Bray, and one or two other officers of the 31st regiment, to assist in opening the ports, I met, staggering towards the hatchway, in an exhausted and nearly senseless state, one of the mates, who informed us that he had just tumbled over the dead bodies of some individuals who must have died from suffocation, to which it was evident that he himself had almost fallen a victim.

“ Death in two of its most awful forms now encompassed us, and we seemed left to choose the terrible alternative. But always preferring the more remote, though equally certain crisis, we tried to shut the ports, to close the hatches, and to exclude the external air, in order if possible to prolong our existence, the near and certain termination of which appeared inevitable.

“ The upper deck was covered with between six and seven hundred human beings, many of whom, from previous sea-sickness, were forced on the first alarm to flee from below in a state of absolute nakedness, and were now running about in quest of husbands, children, or parents. While some were standing in silent resignation, or in stupid insensibility to their impending fate, others were yielding themselves up to the most frantic despair.

“ While we thus lay in a state of physical inertion, but with all our mental faculties in rapid and painful activity,—with the waves lashing furiously against the side of our devoted ship, as if in anger with the hostile element for not more speedily performing its office of destruction,—the binnacle, by one of those many

lurches which were driving every thing moveable from side to side of the vessel, was suddenly wrenched from its fastenings, and all the apparatus of the compass dashed to pieces upon the deck ; on which one of the young mates, emphatically regarding it for a moment, cried out, with the emotion so natural to a sailor under such circumstances, ‘What ! is the Kent’s compass really gone ?’ leaving the bystanders to form, from that omen, their own conclusions. One promising young officer of the troops was seen thoughtfully removing from his writing-case a lock of hair, which he composedly deposited in his bosom ; and another officer procuring paper, &c. addressed a short communication to his father, which was afterwards carefully enclosed in a bottle, in the hope that it might eventually reach its destination, with the view, as he stated, of relieving him from the long years of fruitless anxiety and suspense which our melancholy fate would awaken, and of bearing his humble testimony, at a moment when his sincerity could scarcely be questioned, to the faithfulness of that God in whose mercy he trusted, and whose peace he largely enjoyed in the tremendous prospect of immediate dissolution.

“It was at this appalling instant, when ‘all hope that we should be saved was now taken away,’ and when the letter referred to was about being committed to the waves, that it occurred to Mr. Thompson, the fourth mate, to send a man to the fore-top, rather with the ardent wish than the expectation, that some friendly sail might be discovered on the face of the waters. The sailor, on mounting, threw his eyes round the horizon for a moment,—a moment of unutterable suspense,—and waving his hat, exclaimed, ‘a sail on the lee bow !’ The joyful announcement was received with deep-felt thanksgivings, and with three cheers upon deck. Our flags of distress were instantly hoisted, and our minute guns fired ; and we endeavoured to bear down under our three top-sails and fore-sail upon the stranger, which afterwards proved to be the *Cambria*, a small brig of 200 tons burden—Cook—bound to Vera Cruz, having on board twenty or thirty Cornish miners, and other agents of the Anglo-Mexican Company.

“ Although it was impossible, and would have been improper, to repress the rising hopes that were pretty generally diffused amongst us by the unexpected sight of the *Cambria*, yet I confess, that when I reflected on the long period our ship had been already burning—on the tremendous sea that was running—on the extreme smallness of the brig, and the immense number of human beings to be saved,—I could only venture to hope that a few might be spared ; but I dare not for a moment contemplate the possibility of my own preservation.

“ While Captain Cobb, Colonel Fearon, and Major Macgregor of the 31st regiment, were consulting together, as the brig was approaching us, on the necessary preparations for getting out the boats, &c. one of the officers asked Major M. in what order it was intended the officers should move off ; to which the other replied, ‘ Of course in funeral order ;’ which injunction was instantly confirmed by Col. Fearon, who said, ‘ Most undoubtedly the juniors first—but see that any man is cut down who presumes to enter the boats before the means of escape are presented to the women and children.’

“ To prevent the rush to the boats, as they were being lowered, which, from certain symptoms of impatience manifested both by soldiers and sailors, there was reason to fear ; some of the military officers were stationed over them with drawn swords. But from the firm determination which these exhibited, and the great subordination observed, with few exceptions, by the troops, this proper precaution was afterwards rendered unnecessary.

“ Arrangements having been considerably made by Captain Cobb for placing in the first boat, previous to letting it down, all the ladies, and as many of the soldiers’ wives as it could safely contain, they hurriedly wrapt themselves up in whatever articles of clothing could be most conveniently found ; and I think about two, or half-past two o’clock, a most mournful procession advanced from the after-cabins to the starboard cuddy port, outside of which the cutter was suspended. Scarcely a word was uttered—not a scream was heard—even the infants ceased to cry, as if conscious of the unspoken and unspeakable anguish that was at

that instant rending the hearts of their parting parents—nor was the silence of voices in any way broken, except in one or two cases, where the ladies plaintively entreated permission to be left behind with their husbands. But on being assured that every moment's delay might occasion the sacrifice of a human life, they successively suffered themselves to be torn from the tender embrace, and with the fortitude which never fails to characterise and adorn their sex on occasions of overwhelming trial, were placed, without a murmur, in the boat, which was immediately lowered into a sea so tempestuous, as to leave us only 'to hope against hope' that it should live in it for a single moment.—Twice the cry was heard from those on the chains that the boat was swamping. But He who enabled the Apostle Peter to walk on the face of the deep, and was graciously attending to the silent but earnest aspirations of those on board, had decreed its safety.

“After one or two unsuccessful attempts to place the little frail bark fairly upon the surface of the water, the command was at length given to unhook; the tackle at the stern was, in consequence, immediately cleared; but the ropes at the bow having got foul, the sailor there found it impossible to obey the order. In vain was the axe applied to the entangled tackle, the moment was inconceivably critical, as the boat, which necessarily followed the motion of the ship, was gradually rising out of the water, and must, in another instant, have been hanging perpendicularly by the bow, and its helpless passengers launched into the deep, had not a most providential wave suddenly struck and lifted up the stern, so as to enable the seamen to disengage the tackle; and the boat, being dexterously cleared from the ship, was seen, after a little while, from the poop, battling with the billows;—now raised, in its progress to the brig, like a speck on their summit, and then disappearing for several seconds, as if engulfed 'in the horrid vale' between them*. The Cambria having prudently lain

* I was afterwards informed by one of the passengers on board the Cambria, for from the great height of the Indiaman, we had not the opportunity of making a similar observation, that when both vessels happened to be at the same time in

to at some distance from the Kent, lest she should be involved in her explosion, or exposed to the fire from our guns, which, being all shotted, afterwards went off as the flames successively reached them, the men had a considerable way to row; and the success of this first experiment seeming to be the measure of our future hopes, the movements of this precious boat—incalculably precious, without doubt, to the agonized husbands and fathers immediately connected with it,—were watched with intense anxiety by all on board. The better to balance the boat in the raging sea through which it had to pass, and to enable the seamen to ply their oars, the women and children were stowed promiscuously under the seats; and consequently exposed to the risk of being drowned by the continual dashing of the spray over their heads, which so filled the boat during the passage, that before their arrival at the brig, the poor females were sitting up to the breast in water, and their children kept with the greatest difficulty above it.

“On coming alongside the Cambria, Captain Cook very judiciously called out first for the children, who were successively thrown or handed up from the boat. The women were then urged to avail themselves of every favourable heave of the sea by springing towards the many friendly arms that were extended from the vessel to receive them; and, notwithstanding the deplorable consequence of making a false step under such critical circumstances, not a single accident occurred to any individual belonging to this first boat. Indeed, the only one whose life appears to have been placed in extreme jeopardy alongside, was one of the ladies, who, in attempting to spring from the boat, came short of the hand that was held out to her, and would certainly have perished, had she not most happily caught hold at the instant of a rope that happened to be hanging over the Cambria's side, to which she clung for some moments, until she was dragged into the vessel.

“It being impossible for the boats, after the first trip, to come alongside the Kent, a plan was adopted for lowering the women

the trough of the sea, the Kent was entirely concealed, by the intervening waves, from the deck of the Cambria.

and children by ropes from the stern, by tying them two and two together. But from the heaving of the ship, and the extreme difficulty in dropping them at the instant the boat was underneath, many of the poor creatures were unavoidably plunged repeatedly under water ; and much as humanity may rejoice that no woman was eventually lost by this process, yet it was as impossible to prevent, as it was deplorable to witness, the great sacrifice it occasioned of the younger children,—the same violent means which only reduced the parents to a state of exhaustion or insensibility, having entirely extinguished the vital spark in the feebler frames of the infants that were fastened to them.

“ As the day was rapidly drawing to a close, and the flames were slowly, but perceptibly extending, Colonel Fearon and Captain Cobb evinced an increasing anxiety to relieve the remainder of the gallant men under their charge.

“ To facilitate this object, a rope was suspended from the extremity of the spanker boom, along which the men were recommended to proceed, and thence slide down by the rope into the boats.

“ The gradual removal of the officers was at the same time commenced, and was marked by a discipline the most rigid, and an intrepidity the most exemplary ; none appearing to be influenced by a vain and ostentatious bravery, which, in cases of extreme peril, affords rather a presumptive proof of secret timidity than of fortitude ; nor any betraying an unmanly or unsoldierlike impatience to quit the ship ; but with the becoming deportment of men neither paralysed by, nor profanely insensible to, the accumulating dangers that encompassed them, they progressively departed in the different boats with their soldiers ;—they who happened to proceed first, leaving behind them an example of coolness, that could not be unprofitable to those who followed.

“ But the finest illustration of their conduct, was displayed in that of their chief, whose ability and invincible presence of mind, under the complicated responsibility and anxiety of a commander, husband, and father, were eminently calculated, throughout this

dismal day, to inspire all others with composure and fortitude.—Never for a moment did Colonel Fearon seem to forget the authority with which his Sovereign had invested him, nor did any of his officers—as far as my observation went—cease to remember the relative situations in which they were severally placed. Even in the gloomiest moments of that dark season, when the dissolution of every earthly distinction seemed near at hand, the decision and confidence with which orders were issued on the one hand, and the promptitude and respect with which they were obeyed on the other, afford the best proofs of the stability of the well-connected system of discipline established in the 31st regiment, and the most unquestionable ground for the high and flattering commendation which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to bestow upon it.

“The alarm and impatience of the people increased in a high ratio as the night advanced; and our fears, amid the surrounding darkness, were fed as much by the groundless or exaggerated reports of the timid, as by the real and evident approach of the fatal crisis itself.

“But it was not till the close of this mournful tragedy that backwardness, rather than impatience, to adopt the perilous and only means of escape that offered, became generally discernible on the part of the unhappy remnant still on board;—and that made it not only imperative on Captain Cobb to reiterate his threats, as well as his entreaties, that not an instant should be lost, but seemed to render it expedient for one of the officers of the troops, who had expressed his intention of remaining to the last, to limit, in the hearing of those around him, the period of his own stay. Seeing, however, between nine and ten o'clock, that some individuals were consuming the precious moments, by obstinately hesitating to proceed, while others were making the inadmissible request to be lowered down as the women had been; learning from the boatmen that the wreck, which was already nine or ten feet below the ordinary water mark, had sunk two feet lower since their last trip, and calculating, besides, that the two boats then under the stern, with that which was in sight on its return from the brig, would suffice for the conveyance of

all who seemed in a condition to remove ; the three remaining officers of the 31st regiment seriously prepared to take their departure.

“ As I cannot perhaps convey to you so correct an idea of the condition of others as by describing my own feelings and situation under the same circumstances, I shall make no apology for detailing the manner of my individual escape, which will sufficiently mark that of many hundreds that preceded it.

“ The spanker boom of so large a ship as the *Kent*, which projects, I should think, 16 or 18 feet over the stern, rests on ordinary occasions about 19 or 20 feet above the water ; but in the position in which we were placed, from the great height of the sea, and consequent pitching of the ship, it was frequently lifted to a height of not less than 30 or 40 feet from the surface.

To reach the rope, therefore, that hung from its extremity, was an operation that seemed to require the aid of as much dexterity of hand as steadiness of head. For it was not only the nervousness of creeping along the boom itself, or the extreme difficulty of afterwards seizing, and sliding down the rope, that we had to dread, and that had occasioned the loss of some valuable lives, by deterring the men from adopting this mode of escape ; but as the boat, which the one moment was probably close under the boom, might be carried the next, by the force of the waves, 15 or 20 yards away from it, the unhappy individual, whose best calculations were thus defeated, was generally left swinging for some time in mid-air, if he was not repeatedly plunged several feet under water, or dashed with dangerous violence against the sides of the returning boat,—or what not unfrequently happened, was forced to let go his hold of the rope altogether. As there seemed, however, no alternative, I did not hesitate, notwithstanding my comparative inexperience and awkwardness in such a situation, to throw my leg across the perilous stick ; and with a heart extremely grateful that such means of deliverance, dangerous as they appeared, were still extended to me ; and more grateful still that I had been enabled, in common with others, to discharge my honest duty to my sovereign and to my fellow soldiers ;—I proceeded, after confidently committing my spirit, the great ob-

ject of my solicitude, into the keeping of Him who had formed and redeemed it, to creep slowly forward, feeling at every step the increasing difficulty of my situation. On getting nearly to the end of the boom, the young officer whom I followed and myself were met with a squal of wind and rain, so violent as to make us fain to embrace closely the slippery stick, without attempting for some minutes to make any progress, and to excite our apprehension that we must relinquish all hope of reaching the rope. But our fears were disappointed: and after resting for a while at the boom end, while my companion was descending to the boat, which he did not find until he had been plunged once or twice over head in the water, I prepared to follow; and instead of lowering myself, as many had imprudently done, at the moment when the boat was inclining towards us,—and consequently being unable to descend the whole distance before it again receded, —I calculated that while the boat was retiring I ought to commence my descent, which would probably be completed by the time the returning wave brought it underneath; by which means I was, I believe, almost the only officer or soldier who reached the boat without being either severely bruised or immersed in the water. But my friend Colonel Fearon had not been so fortunate; for after swinging for some time, and being repeatedly struck against the side of the boat, and at one time drawn completely under it, he was at last so utterly exhausted, that he must instantly have let go his hold of the rope and perished, had not some one in the boat seized him by the hair of the head and dragged him into it, almost senseless and alarmingly bruised.

“ Captain Cobb, in his immoveable resolution to be the last if possible to quit his ship, and in his generous anxiety for the preservation of every life entrusted to his charge, refused to seek the boat, until he again endeavoured to urge onward the few still around him, who seemed struck dumb and powerless with dismay.* But finding all his entreaties fruitless, and hearing the

* Some of those men who were necessarily left behind, having previously conducted themselves with great propriety and courage, I think it but justice to express my belief, that the same difficulties which had nearly proved fatal to Cap-

guns, whose tackle was burst asunder by the advancing flames, successively exploding in the hold into which they had fallen,—this gallant officer, after having nobly pursued, for the preservation of others, a course of exertion that has been rarely equalled either in its duration or difficulty, at last felt it right to provide for his own safety, by laying hold on the topping-lift, or rope that connects the driver boom with the mizen-top, and thereby getting over the heads of the infatuated men who occupied the boom, unable to go either backward or forward, and ultimately dropping himself into the water.

“ It would appear, for the poor men themselves give an extremely confused, though I am persuaded not a wilfully false, account of themselves, that shortly after the departure of the last boat, they were driven by the flames to seek shelter on the chains, where they stood until the masts fell overboard, to which they clung for some hours, in a state of horror that no language can describe; until they were most providentially, I may say, miraculously, discovered and picked up, by the humane master (Bibbey) of the *Caroline*, a vessel on its passage from Egypt to Liverpool, who happened to see the explosion at a great distance, and instantly made all sail in the direction whence it proceeded. Along with the fourteen men thus miraculously preserved were two others, who had expired before the arrival of the *Caroline* for their rescue.

“ The men on their return to their regiment expressed themselves in terms of the liveliest gratitude for the affectionate attentions they received on board the *Caroline*, from Captain Bibbey, who considerably remained till day-light close to the wreck, in the hope that some others might still be found clinging to it ;—an act of humanity which, it will appear on the slightest reflection, would have been madness in Captain Cook, in the peculiar situation of the *Cambria*, to have attempted.

“ After the arrival of the last boat, the flames, which had spread

tain Cobb's personal escape, were probably found to be insurmountable by landmen, whose coolness, unaccompanied with dexterity and experience, might not be available to them in their awful situation.

along the upper deck and poop, ascended with the rapidity of lightening to the masts and rigging, forming one general conflagration, that illumined the heavens to an immense distance, and was strongly reflected upon several objects on board the brig. The flags of distress, hoisted in the morning, were seen for a considerable time waving amid the flames, until the masts to which they were suspended successively fell, like stately steeples, over the ship's side. At last, about half-past one o'clock in the morning, the devouring element having communicated to the magazine, the long threatened explosion was seen, and the blazing fragments of the once magnificent Kent were instantly hurried like so many rockets, high into the air; leaving, in the comparative darkness that succeeded, the deathful scene of that disastrous day, floating before the mind like some feverish dream.*

The Honorary Medallion of the Society has also been voted to Captain Bibby of the brig *Caroline*, and to his mate Mr. Matthew Wallen, the particulars of whose exertions will be found in the following additional extract:

[The narrative records the proceedings on board the *Caroline*, Captain Bibby, relative to the preservation of fourteen men who were left on the wreck of the *Kent East Indiaman*. The details are exceedingly interesting, and may be relied upon as authentic. The scenes here described took place after the departure of the *Cambria* from the burning remains of the *Kent*.]

“ About twelve o'clock at night on the 1st of March last, a bright light was observed in the horizon by the watch of the bark *Caroline* on her passage from Alexandria to Liverpool, proceeding apparently from a ship on fire. It having blown strong the preceding day, the *Caroline* was at the time under doubled reefed main and fore-top sails, main trysail, and foretop-mast staysail, close upon the wind with a heavy sea going. Word was immediately passed to Captain Bibby, who instantly bore up, and setting his main-top gallant sail, ran down towards the spot.

* The brig was about three miles distant from the *Kent* at the period of its explosion.

“ About two o'clock, when every eye was intensely fixed upon the increasing brightness in the sky, a sudden jet of vivid light darted upwards, evidently caused by an explosion, though they were as yet too far distant to hear any report.

“ The Caroline coming down right before the wind, was, in a few minutes, brought across the bows of the wreck, and as near as was consistent with safety. At that moment, when, to all appearance, no human being could be supposed to retain life within the sphere of such a conflagration, a shout was heard, and almost at the same instant several figures were observed clinging to the above-mentioned mast and spars. From their low situation, almost upon a level with the water, and the rapidity of the bark's motion, she could not have been visible long before they hailed; what then must have been their feelings, when (no rational hope of rescue remaining) they suddenly beheld within a few yards the hull and sails of a large vessel, brilliantly illuminated by the glare; but whatever those feelings were, a fearful pause ensued, for, with equal rapidity gliding athwart the bows of the Kent, the stranger disappeared, leaving them to their own conjectures as to the possibility of being saved, even if the attempt were made. in consequence of the heavy sea and probable disappearance of the wreck before a boat could reach them.

“ Captain Bibby saw the hazard, and with excellent judgment immediately decided upon his plan of operation. The top-gallant-sail was taken in, the fore-topmast stay-sail lowered, and the ship's course continued under the topsails and trysail to leeward, at such a distance as to avoid the danger of falling flakes and sparks, but, at the same time, so near as to admit of rendering every possible assistance to the forlorn sufferers, and then the fore top-sail was braced aback, and the vessel hove to. This course to leeward was further determined upon, in the hope that if any boat or raft was hanging near the wreck, it might be cast off and steered towards the Caroline; it being obvious that in such a sea it would be impossible for rafts or spars, or even boats, if much overloaded or imperfectly manned, to make their way to windward. In the mean time, the jolly boat was lowered down from the stern, and manned by Mr. Matthew Wallen, the mate, and

four seamen, who pushed off without hesitation, and pulled for the wreck. It is almost unnecessary to add, that in their progress these gallant fellows were exposed to very considerable danger, for situated as they were to leeward, the sea in every direction was covered with articles of every description and size. Masts, spars, chests, packages, furniture, &c., were dashing about, now in the hollow and trough of the sea, now on the summit of high waves, threatening destruction to whatever they might come in contact with, but fearlessly and skilfully they persevered, and, having approached within a few yards of the stern, they caught sight of the first living being—a man was observed writhing as he clung to a rope or portion of wreck close under the ship's counter—so close indeed, that, as the stern frame rose with the swell, he was jerked upwards, and suspended above the water, to meet a more dreadful fate, for, with a few short intervals, streams of pure flame gushed forth through the casings of the gun-room ports, and scorched the poor sufferer, whose cries of agony they could distinctly hear, and which only ceased when, as the surge passed on the descending stern frame, plunging downwards buried him in the waves. Imminently dangerous, not to say hopeless, as was the chance of saving this man, alternately exposed to the horrors of the contending elements, Mr. Wallen made up his mind to run every risk, and accordingly the men pushed at once under the stern frame, without attending to their own safety, exposed as they were to the danger of these successive jets of flame. “He,” said Mr. Wallen, “appeared to be the worst off, and therefore the first it was our business to look after.” The gratification of rescuing a fellow creature from such an unparalleled situation of suffering was, however, withheld; for when almost within their grasp, when the poor fellow (if faculties and sense then remained, which may be doubted, for latterly he had been silent,) looked for preservation, the fire severed the rope or spar connecting him with the wreck—he sunk, and was seen no more. Their efforts were then directed to the men on the mast, from which, in a few minutes, by cautiously backing in their boat, six of the nearest were secured and carried off, but not without considerable difficulty, as the swell rendered all approach extremely hazardous

“ To have taken more would have risked the safety of the whole, for it may be easily conceived that in a small merchant-man's jolly boat, about eighteen feet in length, and, in many respects, inferior to the generality of boats of this description, eleven persons in a heavy sea, and under such circumstances, were even more than it was consistent with strict prudence to carry, and, in fact, when returning, they were warned, by a heavy wave which nearly swamped them, of the consequence of overloading so small a conveyance. The first trip occupied a space of about half an hour ; and no sooner were the six passengers disposed of than Mr. Wallen again shoved off for the wreck, from which the *Caroline*, by drifting, had now increased her distance. No survivors having been observed on other parts, or near the vessel, those on the mast under the weather-quarter became the exclusive objects of attention, and accordingly, as before, the boat was backed in, and with equal success—six more were taken on board.

“ During this second trip, Mr. Wallen had remarked, from the state of the remaining works above water, that in all probability, before he could make a third attempt, the mast would go down, in which case there was too much reason to fear, that the survivors on the mast must be sucked under by the vortex, and inevitably lost. Exertions were, therefore, redoubled ; and although, as has been stated, the distance between the vessels had materially increased, the second trip did not occupy more time than the first, and no sooner had the additional six been placed in safety, than, for the third and last time, the little jolly boat pushed off. But when struggling against the head sea, before they could reach the mast, the anticipated and dreaded event took place. The fiery pile was observed to settle slowly on the waves, and gradually disappear. In another instant, the hitherto bright and burning atmosphere was involved in utter darkness, rendered still more awful by the contrast ; a dense cloud of black smoke lingered like a shroud over the spot, and to the loud crackling of burning timbers and rustling of flames a death-like silence had succeeded.

“ With a presence of mind well fitted for the service he was

upon, Mr. Wallen AS THE LAST FLASH QUIVERED UPON THE WATER, SET THE SPOT BY A STAR—aware, but for this precaution, his remaining exertion might yet be vain ; for even with the bright light, not inferior to that of mid-day, his approaches to the wreck had been attended with considerable danger, but now, involved in darkness, these dangers were increased an hundred fold ; floating pieces of wreck could no longer be seen and avoided, and a single blow would have annihilated his frail boat. As a last and only chance of rescuing such as might possibly be still floating, he resolved to wait for daylight,—but to keep up their spirits, and show that they were not deserted, loud and repeated shouts were raised from the boat. For a time none were returned, and they despaired of being further useful ; but at last a feeble cry reached their ears, and then again the boat's crew cheered loudly and gladly. For an anxious hour, during which they hung upon their oars, or occasionally moved to keep their position, with his eye steadily fixed upon the friendly guiding star, Mr. Wallen remained in suspense.

“ At length the dawn began to break, and the mast again became visible in the very line in which its bearings had been taken, and four forms were still seen amongst the cordage and top work ; but they were motionless, and it was doubtful whether life remained. On nearing them, however, anxiety was in part relieved, for two of the four showed symptoms of animation—they raised their heads, looked up, and stretched their arms towards their deliverers, who, pulling up, again backed their boat upon the wreck, and succeeded in securing them, though in a state of almost perfect exhaustion, from the length of time they had been exposed to the waves, with which they had been every moment nearly overwhelmed ; but the other two made no signs ; one had attached himself firmly to the spar, and grasping it in his arms, rested his head upon it as if asleep. The other, reared between the cheeks of the mast, stood half upright with his arms extended, and his face turned towards the direction of the boat, but he was motionless—both were dead—and, of course, no efforts were made to detach their bodies from the wreck. How long these fourteen survivors had been floating on the mast, cannot be ascer-

tained with certainty, for their account is confused and imperfect ; but it is known by the letter of Mr. Thompson, published in the newspapers, that the cutter, under his command, did not quit the Kent till after midnight,* when it was considered impossible to remain longer in consequence of the flames from the gun-room, ports, and cabin-windows.

“The humanity and meritorious efforts of Captain Bibby and Mr. Wallen are above all praise, and well deserve to be extensively known.”

The Committee now proceed to lay before the Governors and the Public, the names of those gentlemen who have received the thanks of the Society, on vellum, for their successful exertions in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures.

The Society paid this tribute to Mr. Thomas Shanks, who, on the 10th of October, 1824, during the passage of his Majesty's ship, Sir Francis Drake, through Queen's Channell, jumped overboard from the quarter galley window, and saved a man from drowning, who had fallen from his Majesty's ship, Egeria, which was then about a cable's length a head, the ship sailing at the rate of six knots an hour at the time, and in a situation where she could not easily be hove to.

To Monsieur Desjardens, teacher of the French language, who saved the life of the son of Mr. Robert Roskell, of Liverpool, who went out to bathe in company with Monsieur J. D., and being able to swim a little, he ventured to proceed a considerable distance from the shore ; on attempting to return, however, he found that he had not duly estimated the strength of an ebbing tide, for by all his efforts he was unable to make any progress against the receding waters ; on the contrary, the current every moment

* About which time the fire had been observed by the Caroline, and when, in fact, she was bearing down towards the Kent.

carried him further from the land. In this emergency, he called for help, when M. Desjardins perceiving the danger in which his friend was placed, "felt himself," to use his own expression, "excited with a new courage, or supernatural strength, and instantly swam to his rescue." By the time M. Desjardins in his generous zeal had arrived at the spot where M. Roskell was struggling with the waves, the latter had two or three times sunk exhausted below the surface of the water, and was on the point of yielding to his fate. At this critical juncture, M. Desjardins seized him with one hand and with the other swam to a place of safety.

To Mr. J. C. Bennett, who jumped into the moat surrounding the Penitentiary at Millbank, at high water, and rescued a child therefrom.

To Mr. Hill, surgeon, Bath, and to Mr. Dutton and Mr. Miller, surgeons, Hastings, for their professional skill in severally resuscitating persons who had been for some submersed.

To Mr. John Smith, of the Borough, who plunged into the river Thames from the steps opposite Fishmongers-Hall, and had the happiness to save from drowning the son of Mr. W. H. Blackmore.

To Mr. Burman, surgeon, of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, for his professional skill in resuscitating Mr. Guinness.—This case was brought under the Society's notice by that active philanthropist, Sir William Hillary, Baronet.

To Edward and James, sons of Mr. J. B. Gearing, of Chiswick, who with great promptitude and presence of mind saved the lives of two persons.

To Mr. W. Hooker, who jumped into the Thames at Gravesend, and saved a lad from drowning at some risk to himself.

The Committee beg to inform the Governors and the Public, that the last Anniversary Sermon of the Society

was preached by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Gloucester, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury.

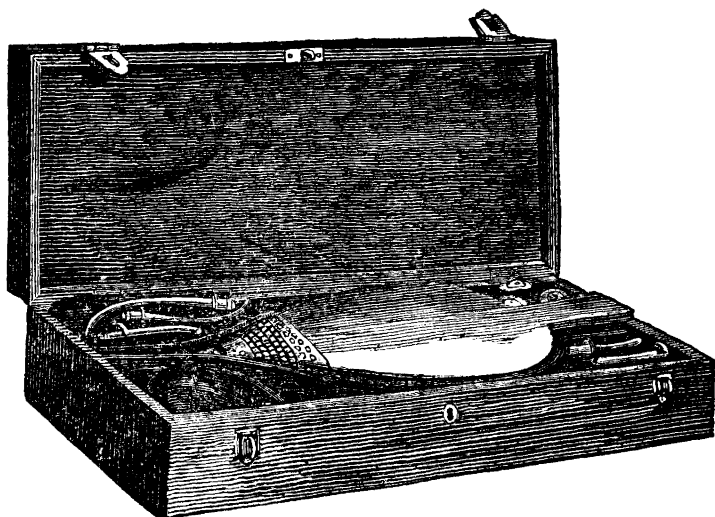
The cause of the Society has also been advocated during the past year by the Rev. W. S. Gilly, Rev. Robert Fennell, and the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

The Committee in referring to the Auditors' Report trust that the numerous demands on the Institution, in consequence of the increasing number of canals, docks, &c. will stimulate every friend of the Institution to exert his interest in promoting its welfare, and by an augmentation to its funds, to enable it to extend more widely its important objects.

The Committee request the attention of the Governors and the Public to the Receiving House on the north side of the Serpentine River in Hyde Park. During the past year most essential improvements have been made in it with regard to baths and apparatus. Upwards of twenty cases of suspended animation have been happily restored at this place during the last season. Several occurred during the late severe frost, and the Society have been at a very great expence in providing an additional number of attendants, and in adopting many new improvements for the prevention of accidents occurring on the ice. The Committee will always be glad to receive any suggestions which may be thought likely to tend to its further improvement.

In conclusion, the Committee would observe, that they have this year added three additional sections to the methods of treatment already adopted, relative to the best mode of preventing the fatal effects of oxalic acid, poisonous vegetables, laudanum, &c. which have received the approval of eminent medical practitioners and scientific men.

APPARATUS FOR RESUSCITATION.



*Description of the different Instruments contained in the
Society's Case of Apparatus for Resuscitation.*

FIGS. 1, 2, 3, Are different views of a pair of Bellows, for inflating the lungs.

FIG. 4, A short flexible Tube, for conveying air into the lungs; A the inferior extremity, to be attached to the nosel of the Bellows; B, the other extremity, plugs into the silver Tubes, Figs. 5, 6; and the Nostril Pipes, Figs. 7, 8, 9, for inflating.

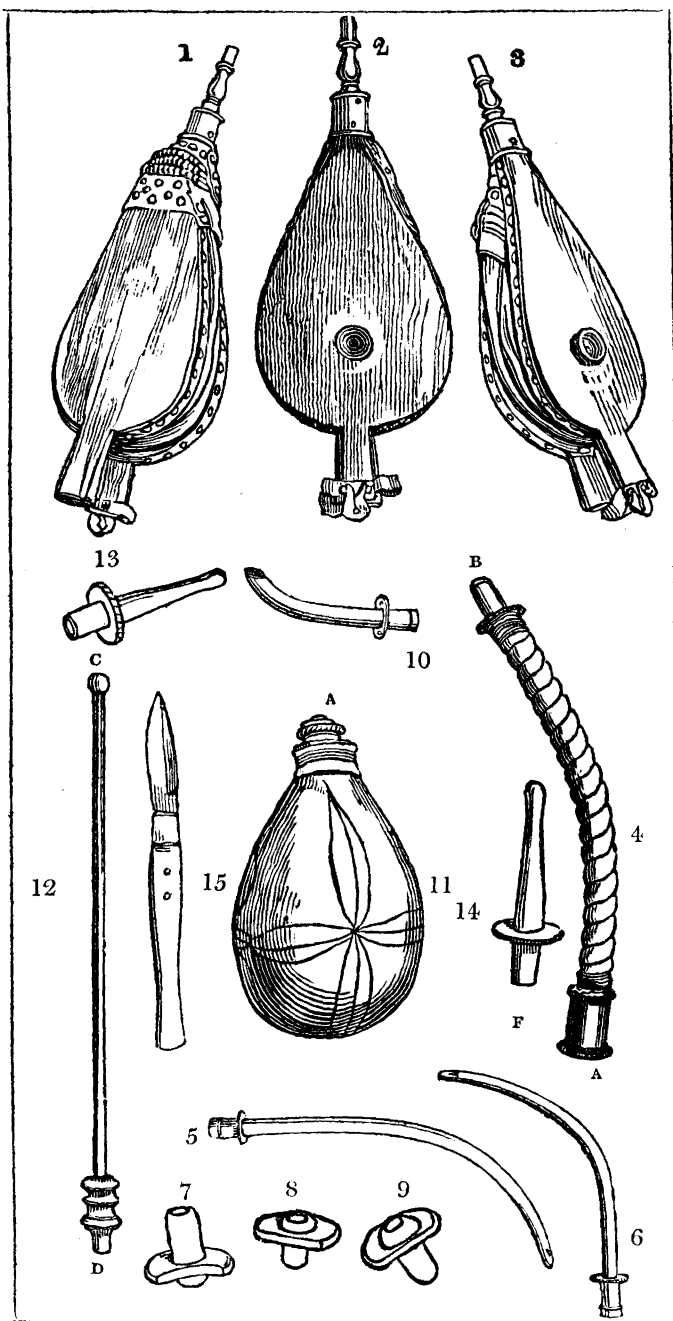
FIG. 10. A curved Tube to be inserted into an artificial opening in the Trachea, when it is thought proper to perform the operation of tracheotomy; and is to be connected with the Bellows through the intervention of the flexible Tube, Fig. 4.

FIG. 11, An elastic Bottle, for injecting fluids into the stomach through the flexible Tube, Fig. 12; A, the mouth of the Bottle, to be attached to the extremity of the flexible Tube at D.

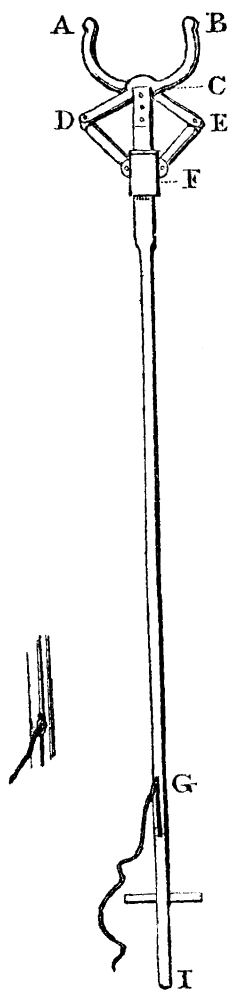
FIG. 12, A flexible Tube (of the same composition as flexible Catheters) to be introduced into the œsophagus, for conveying spirits, &c. into the stomach before the power of swallowing be returned; C, the extremity, to be passed down the œsophagus; D, the other extremity, to be connected with the elastic bottle at A, containing the fluid to be injected.

FIGS. 13 and 14, Are two Clyster Pipes for administering enemas: they fit at F, into the elastic Bottle at B.

FIG. 15, A scalpal for performing the operation of tracheotomy.



The annexed Wood-cut represents an Instrument used by the Humane Society at Hamburgh, to withdraw bodies from the water. It consists of a rod, *1* *r*, about twelve feet long; at the termination of which, is a pair of forceps, *ABDEF*, the command of which is in the possession of the person holding the end of the rod *1*, who by pulling towards him the wire *G*, communicating with the sliding piece *r*, closes the forceps; for the sliding piece *r*, obeying the wire in its motion towards *1*, causes the joints *D*, *E*, to approximate each other, and the points *A*, *B*, to close.—The other figure represents the Instrument in its closed state; and where it will be seen that the small cord attached to the wire *g* is wound round the adjoining cross piece, to preserve the forceps in their closed position, and to secure the body.



. The two popular Engravings of the Royal Humane Society, by Pollard, after Paintings by Smirke, representing a young man being taken out of the water apparently dead, in sight of his disconsolate parents, and his subsequent resuscitation, are now republished by the Society, and may be had, price Two Guineas the Pair, at their House, 29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars ; or at the following Print-sellers : *Colnaghi* and Co., 23, Cockspur-street ; *Anthony Molteno*, Pall-mall ; *Thomas Clay*, 18, Ludgate-hill ; and *Hurst, Robinson*, and Co., Pall Mall.—To Governors applying at the Society's House, the price for the Pair will be One Guinea.

SECTION I.



METHODS OF TREATMENT.

General Directions for the Treatment of the Drowned.

AFTER the body is found, particular care should be taken to employ the following means in the order described, and as quickly as possible; but in the precipitancy and confusion usual upon such occasions, to avoid cautiously every kind of violence and rough usage. It is of the utmost importance, first, to cleanse the mouth and nostrils, strip off the wet clothes, wipe and clean the body, and wrap it in dry clothes or blankets, before it is removed; in order to obviate evaporation and the effects of exposure to a cold medium. By either of these causes the temperature of the body would be greatly reduced, and the prospects of resuscitation diminished. The colder the weather, the more desirable it will be to *strip off the wet clothes, and promptly to put on dry ones*: this should be done upon the spot, unless a convenient place is near at hand to carry into execution the more material preparations. An error in the first steps of the resuscitative process may be fatal. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly urged upon those who humanely assist in these early moments, and who are seldom professional men, rigidly to adhere to these few articles of our instructions;

they may thus effectually prepare the way for the restoration of life. If they attempt to take more upon themselves, their intentions, though good, may be subversive of the end in view, and defeat the designs of the medical attendant.—More individuals are lost from the irregularity and want of order in the employment of the first means, than from any other cause. The time that is spent by the humane assistant in the faithful and exact adoption of our instructions, in the first steps of the resuscitative process, is as profitably employed as the time and judgment of the medical man can be; for he cannot exert his skill till the preparations have all been made. Neither coldness of the body, nor the length of time it may have been under the water, should dishearten the assistant from a rigorous and unremitting perseverance in his efforts. His services are, in short, incalculable. We cannot, therefore, in too strong terms solicit his exact compliance with our instructions. In conveying the body it will be necessary for the assistant to forbid persons lifting the body up by the shoulders, or taking hold of the legs with a view to carry it forward. In this posture it will be impossible to prevent the head from hanging back or bending forward upon the breast, either of which positions for the head is injurious. The best way to carry the body is to place it in a recumbent posture, on the back, with the head and breast raised, on a door or board, or in a cart. When arrived in the room prepared to receive it, the body should be stripped and covered with warm blankets, and placed on a table of a convenient height, to admit of the processes being employed with facility, taking care to keep the head and chest raised, and to have the nostrils and mouth thoroughly cleansed. If these are in any degree obstructed, the resuscitative process is not likely to succeed. *Both the nostrils and mouth should be free and open.*

We shall now proceed to point out the resuscitative process, which consists in restoring Respiration and Circulation. Sense and motion are suspended in the drowned person: both are capable of being recalled by the use of artificial respiration and the application of continual warmth.

In all cases of suspended animation, artificial respiration is certainly of the highest importance: if however there be no means present of putting it in immediate execution, the next important step, viz. the application of warmth, should be used without loss of time; and even when the process of inflation be already commenced, as it will not interfere with it, it should be adopted simultaneously.

Preparatives.

Cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

Strip, dry, and re-clothe the body with all possible despatch, or put it into blankets; do this on the spot, unless a convenient place be near at hand; in which case, convey it, before you strip the body, to such suitable spot.

Place it on the back on a table, if there be one of a convenient height, covered with blankets. Raise the head, shoulders, and chest, and support them in that position.—Wrap the body as soon as possible in warm blankets.

RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS.

1. Artificial respiration to be performed by two assistants.
2. HEAT to be applied by two or three assistants, as directed below.
3. Friction.
4. Stimulants.
5. Bleeding in some particular cases.

1.—*Artificial Respiration.*

This is a most important part of the process of Resuscitation. Artificial warmth, however, and artificial respiration should be simultaneously employed. For accomplishing the latter process, two assistants will be required, to whom a knowledge of those parts of the body to which the instruments intended to convey the atmospheric air into the lungs are to be applied, is essential, to give the process a fair and full trial. Should no medical man, however, be at hand, two intelligent assistants might attempt the operation, by only inserting the pipe of a pair of common bellows into one nostril, while the mouth and opposite nostril are closed by the other assistant, and the wind pipe, in the superior prominent part commonly called Adam's Apple, gently pressed back. Then by forcing air into the lungs, and alternately expelling it by pressing the chest, respiration may be imitated. When a case of instruments can be procured, the preference should be given to them; but in the event of their not being at hand, the substitutes are, a pair of common bellows, a box-wood tube, or wine-strainer, or horn, or conical tube of stiff paper or leather.

Particulars on the Modes of Inflation.

The subject being placed in as advantageous a situation as circumstances will permit, the bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward and a little downward. The bellows are to be worked in this situation; and when the

chest is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, the pressure should be removed from the nostril, and an assistant should press upon the chest, so as to expel the air. The bellows should then be applied as before, the nostril again closed, and the chest again pressed; this process should be repeated from fifteen to twenty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. As the *trachea* (wind-pipe) is always open through the *glottis* (the opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue), air conveyed through the mouth, the nostrils being closed, would necessarily pass into the lungs: if the cartilage of the *larynx* (the cartilaginous tube, situate behind the tongue) be *pressed against the vertebrae* (bones of the neck), *which it ought always to be*, so as to close the *œsophagus* (gullet), and prevent the passage of the air into the stomach, and at the same time the mouth and left nostril be closed, and the pipe of the bellows inserted into the right nostril, the air will pass into the lungs through the wind-pipe, because that is the only opening through which it can pass; its passage into the *œsophagus*, or its egress through the mouth or left nostril, being prevented in the manner above described.

The mode of inflation, as expressed by Dr. Curry, is as follows* :—

“ While an assistant sustains the box-wood tube (into which a common pair of bellows can be made, by the assistance of a strip of linen, ribbon, or tape, to fit accurately) in one nostril, and stops the other nostril with his left hand, and with his right accurately closes the mouth, another assistant (who ought to be placed on the opposite, or left hand of the body) is, with his right hand, to press backwards and draw gently downwards towards the chest the upper part of the wind-pipe, that part which lies a little below the

* Dr. Curry's Observations on Apparent Death, p. 49.

chin, and which, from its prominence in men, is vulgarly called Adam's apple : by doing this, the gullet, or passage into the stomach, will be completely stopped up, whilst the wind-pipe will be rendered more open, to let the air pass freely into the lungs. The left hand of this second assistant is to be spread lightly over the pit of the stomach, ready to compress the chest, and expel the air again, as soon as the lungs have been moderately filled ; the first assistant un-stopping the mouth or nostril at the same time to let the air escape. The same operation is to be repeated, in a regular and steady manner, either until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures recommended have been persisted in for at least SIX HOURS, without any appearance of returning life."

2.—*Heat.*

" While some assistants are engaged with Artificial Respiration, others we have already hinted should be employed in communicating continued heat to the body. Dry warm blankets, bags of warm grains, or sand-bladders, or bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, or blankets wrung out of hot water, are amongst the means most easily obtained. The body may be placed before a fire, or in the sun-shine, if strong at the time. Whatever may be the means employed, the restoration of warmth should always be assiduously pursued." Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a steam-engine, brewhouse, bakehouse, or any fabric where warm water may be easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in a warm bath, moderated to a degree of heat not exceeding one hundred degrees. The warmth most promising of success is that of a heated bed or blankets. Bottles of hot water should be

laid at the bottom of the feet, to the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits ; and a warming-pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be passed over the body, and particularly in the direction of the spine. A large bladder should be applied filled with hot water, and inclosed in flannel, to the region of the stomach and heart. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of the body, has been found, in some cases of adults, and particularly of children, very efficacious ; but the warm bath, where it can be procured, is preferable to all other means of communicating heat.

3.—*Friction.*

Friction should at first be used as a means of increasing warmth, and subsequently, when the lungs have been successfully inflated for some time, as a means of assisting the circulation of the blood. Gentle friction with a warm hand is the most likely to accomplish both these ends.

4.—*Stimulants.*

These means are employed on the supposition that the vital powers exist, and are in a state to be called into action. Irritation given to the *nose* has considerable influence in exciting the action of the muscles concerned in respiration ; for this purpose the nostrils may be occasionally touched with a feather dipped in spirits of hartshorn, aromatic spirit of vinegar, &c. During life, the *skin* loses sensibility in proportion as it is deprived of heat, and does not recover it again until the natural degree of warmth be restored.— Previous to the restoration of heat, therefore, to a drowned body, all *stimulating applications* are *useless* ; and so far as

they interfere with the other measures, are also *prejudicial*. —The skin having in some degree recovered its sensibility, spirit of hartshorn, or *eau de luce*, held closely applied, or a liniment of equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and salad oil, may be rubbed on the wrists, ancles, temples, and parts opposite the stomach and heart. Introduce some moderately warm and stimulating liquor into the *stomach* by means of a syringe and flexible tube, such as *half a pint* of warm negus, or water with spirits of hartshorn, mustard, or essence of peppermint. Till the power of swallowing is pretty well restored, it will be dangerous to attempt getting fluids down the throat in any other way. The best time to administer a stimulating cordial of the above kind is a few minutes after the other part of the process is begun. A clyster, of a pint or more of water, moderately warmed, with the addition of the materials before mentioned, or of rum, brandy, or gin, may be administered.

5.—*Bleeding.*

Bleeding in Suspended Animation requires the utmost caution. In such cases the right side of the heart and the venous system will often be gorged with blood, and the abstraction of a small quantity from the external jugular vein may relieve the brain, and contribute to the restoration of life. The quantity, however, necessary for accomplishing this purpose should not exceed from an ounce and a half to four ounces; as it is evident that great danger of extinguishing vitality would be incurred by abstracting much in a case of suspended vital action.

Instances of suspension by the cord will especially require the moderate use of bleeding. When re-animation has taken place, it will be evident that the use of the lancet may

be of essential service where a high degree of excitement takes place, or symptoms of inflammation appear. In such cases the quantity of blood to be taken away must of course be regulated by the prevalent symptoms, and the constitutional powers of the patient.

Respecting the abstraction of blood, considerable diversity of opinion still prevails among those who have paid much attention to the subject; some believing it to be wholly objectionable, while others consider it, in some cases, to be decidedly beneficial. In all instances the intelligent practitioner should be guided by the particular circumstances of each individual case; and whilst he should relieve any obvious turgescence, or preternatural distention of any important organ, he should be sparing in exhausting the already diminished powers of the system by a greater loss of blood than the necessity of the particular case may require.

Management after Recovery.

The greatest possible care is required to maintain the restored actions; so as on the one hand to avoid excitement, or on the other to prevent their cessation. If suicide has been attempted, and thus happily prevented, we cannot but impress the necessity of the most guarded conduct. This part will most likely devolve entirely on the Medical Practitioner.

Rejected Means.

Holding up by the Heels—Rolling on Casks—Emetics—Friction with Salt or Spirits—Injection of Tobacco Infusion or Smoke—Snuff.

Treatment of Persons apparently dead from Hanging.

Remove the ligature from the neck. Lay the body in the posture recommended for drowned persons, but let the head and shoulders be raised higher.

The same measures recommended for drowned persons are also necessary in these cases.

Bleeding may be requisite.*

The cord compresses the veins of the neck, and prevents the blood from the head returning to the heart; but while respiration continues, blood is sent to the head. Great fulness of vessels, amounting in some cases to apoplexy, is the consequence. The jugular vein is recommended to be opened rather than a vein in the arm. The quantity of blood to be abstracted must be enough to unload and relieve the vessels of the head, *without weakening the powers of life*, or cupping may be advantageously employed. After recovery, blood may be, and often is, required to be taken away in much larger quantity than previously to the renewal of respiration; for, although the circulation is first impeded, the cause of death is the suspension of respiration.

Treatment of Persons suffocated.

All gases, wanting admixture of oxygen, are totally unfit for respiration; and no gas is properly qualified for the due and natural performance of this important function but atmospheric air.

Carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, of combustion, of burning charcoal, of fermentation, and found in

* See Article Bleeding, p. 70.

abundance in caverns, mines, wells, brewers' vats, &c. is noxious. It destroys the faculty of life, called irritability; the muscles of an animal so killed do not contract when stimulated.

Exposure to cold air, and sprinkling or affusion with cold water, are the remedies, in addition to those recommended for the drowned, which experience sanctions.

Inflating the lungs with alkaline vapour has been proposed; but oxygen gas, as employed by Dr. Babington, is preferable.

The body should be naked, laid in the open air, with the head and shoulders considerably raised. Cold water should be dashed smartly and repeatedly on the head, neck, breast, &c. until the temperature of the body be reduced to its natural standard, or until signs of life appear. If the body, however, be under the natural temperature, then it will be necessary to apply heat. In the mean time, the measures recommended for the drowned must be adopted. Bleeding may be sometimes requisite. A brisk purgative or emetic will remove the violent pain in the stomach which sometimes occurs after recovery.

Treatment of Persons smothered.

If the body be warmer than natural, reduce the temperature. Inflate the lungs, and adopt the means recommended for the recovery of the drowned.

Treatment of Still-born Children.

Inflation of the lungs by bellows and by breathing. Application of warm flannels; putting the body into warm water. Moderate frictions upon the chest with the naked

hand. Gentle agitations. Stimulants to the nose, temples, and pit of the stomach.

If after birth respiration has not begun, and the pulsation in the naval-string continues, do not be in haste to tie it, unless the state of the mother requires it; for bleeding will rarely occur till the after-birth is separated from the uterus.

“Before children are born, and until they have begun to cry, the tongue,” says Dr. Curry, “is drawn back into the throat, so that a kind of valve, which is attached to its roof, is shut down over the opening into the wind-pipe, and the entrance of any foreign matter into the lungs thereby prevented. A finger should therefore be introduced into the throat, and the root of the tongue be drawn forward, and this valve raised, before we proceed to inflation. The upper part of the wind-pipe should also be pressed gently backwards and downwards, as already noticed in the treatment of drowned persons.”

Treatment of the effects of Oxalic Acid.

Oxalic acid and Epsom salt bear great resemblance to each other, which has led to great loss of life, but they may with facility be distinguished. The former (oxalic acid) has an extremely sour or acid taste, and the latter (Epsom salt) has a bitter saline nauseating one; the mere precaution of tasting the suspected solution before swallowing it is the most simple and easy way of ascertaining one from the other. Whenever a quantity of Oxalic acid has been swallowed, either intentionally or accidentally, the best thing to be done till medical aid arrives, is to administer a mixture formed of either chalk, whitening, or magnesia and water; this mixture should be of the consistence of cream, and a wine glass full of it should be given directly, and repeated in a quarter of an hour. Should vomiting not come on, it should be excited by a large dose of warm water. But no time should be lost in obtaining medical assistance.

Treatment of the effects of Poisonous Vegetables.

Several cases of poisoning by noxious vegetables having come to the knowledge of the Committee, they have considered it expedient to insert some remarks on the best mode of obviating their fatal effects. Every body who has observed wild plants, or weeds, cannot but be struck with the resemblance which many of them bear to a well-known culinary vegetable, parsley. There are a great number, comparatively, of plants (not excepting several kind of hemlock) that are like parsley in their general appearance, therefore the parents and nurses of children should be care-

ful not to allow them to pick any *parsley-like wild plants*, as they are for the most part poisonous.

Should it appear that a child has swallowed a portion of a plant of this nature, it is important that the public should know what to administer during the lapse of time that takes place before the arrival of a medical man.

Large doses of olive or salad oil, with warm water, should be given every ten minutes, till free sickness is produced. Small quantities, say a teaspoonful or two of vinegar, given after vomiting has been fully excited, prove beneficial.

Treatment of the Effects of Laudanum.

The plan to be adopted will be precisely the same as that recommended in the last chapter, but no time should be lost in gaining medical assistance.

SECTION II.

1.—*Prevention of the Effects of Lightning.*

WHEN persons happen to be overtaken by a thunder storm, although they may not be terrified by the lightning, yet they naturally wish for shelter from the rain which usually attends it; and therefore, if no house be at hand, generally take refuge under the nearest tree they can find. But in doing this, they unknowingly expose themselves to a double danger; first, because their clothes being thus kept dry, their bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing harmlessly over a body whose surface is wet; and secondly, because a tree, or any elevated object, instead of warding off, serves to attract and conduct the lightning, which in its passage to the ground, frequently rends the trunks or branches, and kills any person or animal who happens to be close to it at the time. Instead of seeking protection, then, by retiring under the shelter of a tree, hay-rick, pillar, wall or hedge, the person should either pursue his way to the nearest house, or get to a part of the road or field which has no high object that can draw the lightning towards it, and remain there until the storm has subsided.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron grates, or palisadoes, at such times: metals of all kinds have so strong a conducting power for lightning, as frequently to lead it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in the house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder gust. The

nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest danger to be apprehended from lightning is explosion of powder magazines; which might in a great degree be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk-heads and flooring with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which would not be great.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body, and throw buckets-full of cold water over it for ten or fifteen minutes; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised; let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to administer them; and apply blisters to the breast.

Dr. Curry very earnestly advises the use of electricity in these cases of apparent death. "This recommendation," says he, "does not depend upon mere theory, but is drawn from instances of its success in real cases, as well as in experiments made upon fowls and other small animals, which, after being completely deprived of sense and motion by a *strong* electrical shock passed through the head or chest, were perfectly recovered by transmitting *slighter* shocks through the same parts: and in this way animation has been suspended and restored alternately, for a considerable number of times. Besides, persons seemingly killed by lightning have frequently been restored by the ordinary means used in other cases of apparent death;* and from the superior stimulant power of electricity, there is every reason to think that it would have been successful in many cases where these alone have failed.†

* See Reports of the Society for 1787, 1788, and 1789, pages 153 and 155.

† Curry's Observations, &c. p. 95.

2.—*Prevention of the fatal Effects of Drinking Cold Water or Cold Liquors of any kind, in Warm Weather, or when heated by Exercise or otherwise.*

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it ; or wash the hands and face, and rinse the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has been produced, the first, and in most instances the only, remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given twenty minutes afterwards.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water, should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

3.—*Prevention of the fatal Effects of Excessive Cold.*

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it when they become very drowsy, and are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible, by protecting them, when exposed to cold, with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or, when riding, with hay or straw wrapped round them ; by keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding

tight boots or shoes, and *moving the feet constantly* ; or, when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together, by placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

Where the cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is directed to be applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning. This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear ; for some persons have recovered who appeared lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by the cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water, with ice in it, until the feeling and power of motion return ; after which the bathing, or the rubbing with snow is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

4.—*Prevention of the dangerous Effects of Noxious Vapours from Wells, Cellars, Fermenting Liquors, &c.*

Procure a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

Before any person descends in a well or vault, whether it has been closed any time or not, it is right to try whether the air be such that a person can breathe in it. This is to be done, by letting *a lighted candle*, slowly down, as, where a candle will burn, there a man can probably breathe ; and if the candle goes out, no one must venture down till the well be cleared, and the place at which the candle

goes out will shew the height to which the foul air reaches. This air is what is called by chemists *carbonic acid gas*, being the same as that which proceeds from *burning charcoal*, and from *brewing vats*. Some soils make this more than others, especially a blue gault. This air being heavier than the common air, sinks to the bottom, and must be drawn out; which may be effected by letting down a long tube or pipe, the upper end of which is to be closely attached to the valve underneath a pair of blacksmith's bellows, and then by working the bellows the air may be drawn out of the well; or the air may be baled out with a bucket, or dislodged by a wind sail as used on board ships.

SECTION III.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

Instituted in 1774, to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual Methods for Recovering the Apparently Drowned or Dead ; to suggest and provide proper Apparatus for, and to bestow Rewards on all who assist in, the Preservation or Restoration of Life.

I. THAT this Society do consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Directors, Governors, Chaplains, Medical Assistants, Registrar and Secretary.

II. That a Subscription of *One Guinea* annually constitute a GOVERNOR ;

Two Guineas annually, a DIRECTOR ;

Ten Guineas, a LIFE GOVERNOR ;

Twenty Guineas, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

The Executor of any Person paying a Legacy of *Fifty Pounds*, to be a LIFE GOVERNOR ; and of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be a LIFE DIRECTOR.

Governors have the Privilege of attending all General Courts ; and Directors have the additional Privilege of attending all Committees.

III. That Two General Courts be held annually ; on the Second Wednesday in January, and the Second Wednesday in July ; and *Seven* Governors be a Quorum. That an Extraordinary General Court may be called either by the Treasurer, or by a Requisition in writing of *Thirteen* Directors or Governors, addressed to the Secretary.

IV. That the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Registrar and Secretary, Collector and Messenger, shall be elected at the Annual Court in January.

V. That a COMMITTEE shall be chosen at the same Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Directors, and *Forty-five* Members, *Three* of whom may act as a Quorum. That the Committee meet on the *Third Wednesday* in each month : or oftener, if occasion should require.

VI. That the Committee have power to make Bye-Laws, subject to confirmation at the next General Court ; and to define the Duties of the respective Officers.

VII. That the Committee have power to suspend any Officer or Servant till the next General Court, and to appoint others in the mean time.

VIII. That *three* Auditors be elected at the General Court in January, who shall meet and audit the Accounts previously to each General Court ; and that the Accounts be signed by *two*, at least, of the Auditors, and submitted to each General Court.

IX. Gentlemen desirous of becoming *Medical Assistants* are to be proposed to, and elected by, the Committee.

X. That the Committee recommend those Persons whom they deem worthy of becoming Honorary Members, and of having *Honorary Medallions*, to the General Court, and that the Medallions be conferred at the subsequent Anniversary Festival.

XI. That the usual *Rewards* (having reference to the number of Persons actually engaged in the preservation of Life) be paid only in cases which occur within *thirty* miles of the Metropolis; with liberty to the Committee to give rewards to any peculiar cases that may occur beyond those limits.

XII. That Remuneration* be given to any *Publican* or other Person who shall admit the Body of any Object into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary Accommodations; and that they may be secured from the Charge of Burial in unsuccessful cases.

XIII. That two Members of the Committee be elected at the General Court in January, to be joined with the *Treasurer*, as Trustees for Stock and Funded Property.

XIV. That the *Anniversary Sermon* be preached, and the *Festival* held, as soon as conveniently may be after the General Court in January.

XV. That the Steward's Fine be limited to 5*l.* 5*s.*

XVI. That Proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different Meetings, together with Cases,

* One Guinea is always paid to a Publican who readily takes a body into his house, with the hope of recovery.

Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information of the Public or the advantage of the Society, be from time to time published, at the discretion of the Committee.

XVII. That if a *Debate* arise at a General Court, such Question shall be determined by the holding-up of hands, unless a Ballot be demanded by nine Members: in case of an equality of Votes, the Chairman shall have a casting Vote.

XVIII. That all Persons within five miles of London who claim the Premiums offered by this Society, shall produce their Testimonials to the Secretary within *fourteen* days, signed by three respectable Housekeepers acquainted with the Accident, and the Medical Assistant, if any attended, or by the Minister of the Parish; but, if the distance be considerable from the Metropolis, one month shall be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION IV.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

THE Committee have great satisfaction in recording the Establishment of similar Humane Societies in various parts of the World; and that the success attending these has exceeded the sanguine expectations of their Founders and Supporters.

1.—*BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BATH	NORTHAMPTON
BEDFORD	NORWICH
BIRMINGHAM	OAKHAM
BRISTOL	OXFORD
CHATHAM	PLYMOUTH
CHESTER	PORTSMOUTH & PORTSEA
EASTERN-COAST	PRESTON
EXETER	SCARBOROUGH
FALMOUTH	SHEFFIELD
GLOUCESTER	SHREWSBURY
GUERNSEY	SHROPSHIRE
ISLE OF WIGHT	SOUTHAMPTON
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	SUFFOLK
LANCASTER	ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE
LEICESTER	WHITEHAVEN
LIVERPOOL	WISBEACH
MELTON MOWBRAY	WORCESTER
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	YORK

RIVERS WREAK AND EYE	FORTH AND CLYDE NAVI-
ABERDEEN	GATION
GLASGOW	SOUTH WALES
GREENOCK	SWANSEA
LEITH	CARDIFF
MONTROSE	DUBLIN
NEWRY	CORK.

2.—*BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS	QUEBEC
CALCUTTA	JAMAICA.

3.—*FOREIGN.*

BEKLIN	MASSACHUSETTS
GÖRLITZ	PENSYLVANIA
HAMBURGH	BOSTON
PRAGUE	NEW YORK
COPENHAGEN	BALTIMORE
ST. PETERSBURG	DUCHY OF NASSAU.

SECTION V.

HOUSES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR RECEIVING
PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED OR DEAD.

*And where the Society's Drags are deposited, and in constant
Readiness in Case of Accident.*

THE SOCIETY'S PRINCIPAL RECEIVING-HOUSE is on the North side of the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, built by the Society on ground granted by HIS LATE MAJESTY.—Proper attendants, warm bath apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to *prevent the fatal or injurious effects* of any accident.

Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, Governors, and the Publick, are requested to visit this house; and should there be cause of complaint, or any improvement to be suggested, the Committee will be obliged by the information.

BARNES—*Bull's Head.*

BATTERSEA—*Swan.*

BATTERSEA—*Red House.*

BATTERSEA BRIDGE—*Mermaid.*

BATTLE BRIDGE—*Maidenhead.*

BILLINGSGATE—*Queen's Head*, with the *Old Swan*, and *Waterman's Arms* for the passage through LONDON BRIDGE, &c.

BLACKWALL—*King's Arms*, for the EAST and WEST
INDIA DOCKS, &c.

BRENTFORD—*Fox and Hounds*.

BRENTFORD BRIDGE—*Grand Junction Canal Office*.

SURREY CANAL—*Princess Charlotte, Albany Road*, for the
Albany Arms, Camberwell.

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, HACKNEY—*Rose and Crown*.

CHELSEA—*White Hart*.

————— *Cricketers*.

————— *Old Swan*. Apparatus.

————— *Yorkshire Grey*.

————— *Royal's Boat House*.

CHISWICK—*Red Lion*.

CITY ROAD—*The Macclesfield Arms*.

CLAPTON—*Mr. Taylor*.

COMMERCIAL ROAD, LAMBETH—*Feathers*.

DATCHETT BRIDGE.

DEPTFORD.

————— *Grampus Hospital Ship*.

————— *Sir John Falstaff, Lower Water Gate*.

EDMONTON—*Cook's Ferry*.

ENFIELD—*Nag's Head*.

CHACE SIDE, ENFIELD—*Crown*.

ERITH—*Crown*.

FULHAM—*Swan*.

GREEN PARK—*Mr. Ward, Under Park Keeper at the
Reservoir*.

GREENWICH—*Waterman's Arms*.

HACKNEY—*Antelope*.

————— CAMBRIDGE HEATH—*Rose and Crown, for the
Regent's Canal*.

HACKNEY ROAD—*Rhodes's Tile Kilns*.

HAMPSTEAD PONDS.

HAMPTON—*Pell.*

HER ORD—*East India Company.*

HIGHAM STILL FERRY.

HORNSEY *Three Compasses.*

HUNGERFORD MARKET—*Swan.*

ISLEWORTH—*London Apprentice.*

ISLINGTON—*Blue Coat Boy*, for the NEW RIVER.

KENT ROAD—*Lord Wellington.*

—————*Lord Nelson*, for the SURREY CANAL.

KINGSLAND ROAD—*King's Head.*

LAMBETH—*White Lion*, near the Palace.

—————*Two Sawyers.*

LEA RIVER—*King's Ware Lock House.*

LEA BRIDGE—*Jolly Anglers.*

LEWISHAM *Plough.*

LIMEHOUSE HOLE—*Horns and Chequers*, for the WEST INDIA DOCKS, &c.

LIMEHOUSE—*Two Brewers.*

LONDON BRIDGE—*Old Swan.*

—————*Waterman's Arms.*

For the Passage through LONDON BRIDGE, &c. see
BILLINGSGATE.

MILBANK—*White Hart.*

—————*Spread Eagle.*

MILFORD LANE—*Ship.*

MILL LANE, TOOLEY STREET—*Plymouth Arms.*

MORTLAKE—*Ship.*

NEWBURY—*White Horse.*

NEW CROSS—*George.*

PADDINGTON—*Storehouse of Grand Junction Canal Company.*

PICKLE HERRING STAIRS—*Five Pipes.*

QUEENHITHE—*King's Arms.*

REGENT'S PARK—*Jew's Harp*, for the REGENT'S CANAL
BASIN.

RICHMOND—*White Cross.*

——— *Three Pigeons.*

ROTHERHITHE—*Angel*, for the COMMERCIAL DOCKS and
SURREY CANAL BASIN.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE—*Toll Houses.*

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN—*Bull's Head.*

STRATFORD—*Swan.*

TEDDINGTON—*Lock House.*

TOOLEY STREET—see MILL LANE.

TOTTENHAM—*Hillyer's Ferry.*

TOWER—*Tiger.*

UPPER GROUND STREET—*Earl of Warwick.*

VAUXHALL BRIDGE—*Roebuck.*

WALTHAMSTOW—*Higham Hill Ferry.*

WANDSWORTH—*White Horse.*

WAPPING—*Union Stairs Watch Boat.*

——— *Ship, Execution Dock.*

WAPPING WALL—*Ship*, for the LONDON DOCKS, &c.

WARE—*Crane Inn.*

WATERLOO BRIDGE—*Toll Houses.*

——— *Feathers.*

WEST HAM—*White Swan.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE—*Swan Tap.*

WINDSOR—*Crown and Anchor.*

SECTION VI.

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RT. HON. AND RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, F. R. S.
HON. AND RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.
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RT. HON. LORD HENNIKER.
RT. HON. LORD PRUDHOE, F. R. S.
HON. PHILIP PUSEY.
HON. MR. BARON GARROW.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GASELEE.
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BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq.

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	Elected.
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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND	1811
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX	1815
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE	1826
HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.....	1792
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD	1803
HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN ..	1805
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY	1804
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS	1813
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ELY.....	1814
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL	1823
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF	1822
THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF LICH- FIELD AND COVENTRY.....	1826
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER	1826
REV. RICHARD VALPY, D.D. F.A.S. <i>Reading</i>	1803
MATTHEW CLARKSON, ESQ. <i>President of the Humane Society, New York</i>	1811
RONALD M'DONALD, ESQ. <i>of Staffa, North Britain</i>	1811
CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY	1811
ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, ESQ.	1811
EDWARD RICHARDS ADAMS, ESQ.....	1814
BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.	1826

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1776,
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1777,
REV. DR. MARKHAM.
1778,
REV. DR. MILNE.
1779,
REV. DR. FRANKLIN.
1780,
REV. MR. NEWMAN.
1781,
REV. MR. DUCHE.
1782,
REV. MR. BROMLEY.
1783,
REV. MR. SWAIN.
1784,
REV. DR. JACKSON.
1785,
REV. SETH THOMPSON.
1786,
REV. MR. SAVERY.
1787,
BISHOP SMALLWELL.
1788,
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1789,
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S*.
1790,
REN. ARCHD. POTT.

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1794,
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1796,
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1797,
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1798,
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1799,
REV. RICH. HARRISON.
1800,
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1802,
REV. DR. VALPY, F.S.A.
1803,
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1804,
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S¶.
1805,
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1806,
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* * * See Rule XV, p. 84

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Holborn, Mr. WHITMORE.
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Windsor, SIR JOHN CHAPMAN.

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Deptford, Mr. SHERIFFE, Mr. BROMLEY, Mr. COLEY, Mr. BAILDON.

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Rochester, Mr. THOMSON.

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 *Ferdinando. Anderdon, Esq. Custom-house
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 H.M. †*Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, 7, Langham-place
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FORM RECOMMENDED FOR A LEGACY.

I, *A. B.* do hereby give and bequeath the Sum of
 unto the *Treasurer*, for the Time being, of a Society
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 SOCIETY.—The same to paid within Months after my
 Decease, in Trust, to be applied to the Uses and Purposes of that
 Society.

. Gifts, by will, of land, or of money or stock to be laid out
 in the purchase of any lands for charitable uses, are void by the
 Statute of Mortmain ; but money or stock may be given by will,
 if not directed to be laid out in land.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE from December 31, 1824, to December 31, 1825.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Balance last year's Account.	104 0 5	Rewards for saving Lives; Rents of	
Subscriptions, Donations, Dividends,		eighty-seven Receiving Houses, ap-	
Sermons, &c.	2048 18 1	pointed by the Society for receiving	
		Persons apparently drowned or dead;	
		Salaries including the Attendant at	
		Hyde Park Receiving House, and	
		Men's Wages during the Frost in	
		Hyde Park and St. James's Park;	
		Medallions, Drags, Apparatus, Print-	
		ing, Advertising, &c.	1651 17 6
		Purchase of £500. 3 per cent Consols	453 2 6
		Balance at the Bankers ...	£23 6 6
		In the Hands of the Secretary	19 12 0
			47 18 6
			£2152 18 6

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