

Dr. William Hawes.

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of parliamentary debates and most subjects of domestic and foreign policy. His Lordship has on every occasion, during the last eight years, stepped forward with particular zeal, and in the upper House has usually been considered as the echo and agent of the Minister.

He is unquestionably a very able representative of Mr. Pitt, but his eloquence has been considered as more declamatory than argumentative, and more passionate and noisy than conciliatory and persuasive.

2.
DR. WILLIAM HAWES.

The tear to wipe, to check the sigh,
To watch the pangs of Sorrow's bed,
Hygeia's genial balm supply,
And pillow'd Care with roses spread:
The tenant sits of transient clay,
Who cheers a fellow-pilgrim's way;
Bids Comfort's scene his hour attend,
With Brother, Father, Wife and Friend.

Ode by E. B. Green, Esq.

WHILE the eye alternately traces, in the biographic page, memoirs of heroes, statesmen, poets and divines, it is with pleasure we now present to the contemplative mind, the modest but forcible claims of an eminent philanthropist.

It is our duty to record worth: and though the task may be sometimes delicate, yet that impartial zeal which characterizes our pages, while it has obviated censure, has secured us approbation.

On the score of humanity and sound policy, we anticipate the gratitude of our readers in attempting to delineate the prominent features of that life, which has for a series of years been its avowed patron and active friend: we mean Dr. William Hawes; whose unremitting exertions in the god-like art of resuscitation has been (to use the words of an amiable living physician) enough to wear down the constitution of any man.

Dr. Hawes was born at Islington, about the year 1736, and, after a liberal education at St. Paul's school, was apprenticed to Mr. Carsan, an ingenious Surgeon, in the vicinity of Vauxhall. Having gone through the preparatory studies, he settled in the Strand, where, by his application, and unwearied attention to his patients, he acquired a considerable degree of reputation and affectionate esteem.

Year after year elapsed, in an assiduous application to the duties of his profession, while his leisure hours were employed in the researches of science, and the cultivation of friendships, replete with solid advantage to his studies in that path of public utility which he had adopted, and unquestionably meant to pursue through life.

Nothing, therefore, occurs for us particularly to notice, until the death of that ornamental and revered genius, Dr. Goldsmith. That event, happening as it did, excited a considerable share of the public attention.

In 1774, Dr. Hawes published an account of his illness and death, which was hastened by an improper

proper administration of a popular medicine, without the knowledge or consent of his medical attendants, Dr. Hawes and Dr. Turton.

In this work Dr. Hawes cautions persons against using powerful medicines, without due medical advice, as the injury once done cannot be recalled, and often, as in the instance above, terminates fatally; urging patience, at the commencement of a disease, rather than an hasty application of potent medicines, which, in unskilful hands, rather stand a chance of doing irreparable mischief than of restoring health: for (says Dr. H.) it is an indisputable maxim, that whenever powerful means are administered, if the consequences are not beneficial, they must be exceedingly pernicious and perhaps fatal.

Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Burke deputed Dr. Hawes, after this melancholy event, to the management of Dr. Goldsmith's affairs, until the arrival of his brother. This work, printed at the express desire of those celebrated characters, with their permission was dedicated to them.*

In

* See an account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's illness, &c. 8vo. The dedication concludes thus: "I am, however, willing to take this opportunity of expressing the great respect which I have for you, Gentlemen, to whom, with your permission, I have taken the liberty of addressing this publication. I am happy in having my conduct approved by two of Dr. Goldsmith's most intimate and respectable friends; both of whom have deservedly attained to a very high degree of reputation."—How the profits of this work were to be applied we learn from page 21. "As my late respected and ingenious friend Dr. Goldsmith was pleased to honour Dr. Cogan and myself with his patronage and assistance in

In 1777, Dr. Hawes published an Address on Immature Death and Premature Interment, of which ten thousand copies were distributed gratis, to excite in the public mind the fatal effects of laying out persons too soon, or of hurrying them to the grave before actual signs of dissolution appear; by which means often the vital spark is extinguished, which, by a different treatment, might be fanned into life, and apparently departed objects be restored to their lamenting friends. This seasonable address was productive of much good to mankind. How fallacious and deceptive the signs of death are, almost every day's experience has proved since its publication.

In 1780, Dr. Hawes published a third edition of an Examination of the Rev. J. Westley's Primitive Physic, 8vo. So rational a confutation did Dr. Hawes great credit, while it exposed the ignorance of Mr. Westley, and the absurdity of remedies founded neither on theory nor experience.

Much judicious medical advice is interspersed in this Examination. It exposes the ill-effects of prescribing for symptoms without due attention to the history and progress of diseases, which knowledge cannot be properly within the province of those who too frequently take upon them to prescribe.

In 1781, the Doctor published an Address to the plan for the recovery of persons apparently dead, now on the point of being established in this kingdom, I think I cannot shew a greater proof of my esteem for the deceased, than by applying the profits of this publication to an institution, the design of which was favoured by his warm approbation."

the

the Legislature on the importance of the Humane Society, on the score of humanity, philanthropy, and sound policy, and stated therein a variety of consequences which were rationally to be expected from the general establishment of receiving houses, more especially if founded on that extensive scale where alone the patronage of the Legislature could place it.

“ When sudden death happens (says our author) by accident in the public street, or other places on land, too often the consideration of inconvenience overcomes the dictates of humanity, and no friendly door is open to receive the body; or, if there is, the attendants are ignorant of their duty. Even when the affectionate surround the bed of the suffering objects of pain and sickness, and re-echo the departing sigh, sorrow suppresses activity, and phrenzy triumphs over wisdom. Struck with these varied unfortunate inconveniences, the author is anxious to recommend general receiving-houses, supported by the authority and sanction of the Legislature, conceiving that to be the only means of preventing immature death and premature interment. He has, with this view, through the medium of pamphlets distributed gratis, hints suggested in the public prints, and lectures on animation publicly delivered, recommended such establishments; but, with infinite concern, he is obliged to declare, that his unwearied endeavours have not had the desired effect.

“ As the gentlemen of the faculty are now situated, they have not an opportunity of affording that assistance in cases of sudden and accidental death, which otherwise, by their attention, skill, and humanity, they might often effect. When medical men are applied to, on such unfortunate occasions, they are always introduced to a scene of real confusion. If the miserable object wears the ensign of poverty, this catastrophe is generally in the open street, amidst a croud of spectators, whom curiosity and sympathy have drawn together; and as they come by chance, they are not furnished with any of the necessaries to forward the medical practitioner in his laudable endeavours to restore animation. Even if the unhappy person, thus suddenly arrested by the semblance

of death, has the external appearance of a better fortune, his situation is little mended. Instead of the seemingly dead body lying on the cold earth or pavement, it may perhaps be raised from the ground and placed on a shop floor; but still the same confusion and distress prevail, still the medical man, on being sent for, has to regret the want of necessary as well as proper assistance in order to rouse the latent spark of life.”*

About this period the Doctor commenced an interesting plan of medical education, viz. Lectures on suspended Animation, which excited the attention of the faculty and the public. As these lectures were novel, it may be gratifying to introduce here somewhat of their scope and object; which were,

1. To instruct the younger part of the faculty how to preserve human life in every critical circumstance, wherein the vital powers are liable to be suspended; and to urge the importance of the enquiry, on every principle of christianity, national policy, and humanity.

2. To consider the sundry derangements, which suspend the action of the principal vital organ, the brain, the heart, or the lungs; together with the various means for restoring their respective functions.

3. An inquiry (so far as relates to the present subject) into the effects of the animal, vegetable, and mineral poisons; their deleterious power, in suddenly destroying the vital functions; and the most approved methods of preventing or correcting their baneful effects, when received into the human body.

4. The modes of recovering persons from synopæ, inebriation, trance, drowning, suffocation by the cord, or noxious vapours, intense cold, or lightning.

5. Important reflections on still-born children, and the most efficacious modes of restoring vital action.

* See an Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, 3d edition, to which are added, Observations on the General Bills of Mortality, by W. Hawes, M. D.

6. The various symptoms of apparent death, which sometimes supervene in acute diseases, but which might frequently be surmounted by suitable measures speedily adopted and vigorously pursued; and lastly, the usual signs of death considered, and those which are *certain* distinguished from those which are more equivocal, &c.

These lectures closed with an adjudication of prize medals, offered by Dr. Hawes, for the best dissertations on the following questions: "Are there any positive signs of extinction of human life, independent of putrefaction? If so, what are they? Or, if there be not, is putrefaction a certain criterion of death?"

The award was couched in the following terms:

"London, Harpur-street, October 3, 1782."

"Having deliberately considered the dissertations submitted to our determination, we unanimously adjudge the GOLD Medal to Dr. Pearson, of Birmingham, and the Silver Medal to the dissertation whose motto is *"Humanitas."* We embrace the present opportunity of expressing our joint tribute of approbation to Dr. Hawes, on account of so signal an exertion of zeal for the interests of humanity and the advancement of science.

(Signed) "J. C. LETTSOM, A. FOTHERGILL,
"JOHN JEBB, J. WHITEHEAD."

The gold medal was presented to Mr. Pearson, with the following address:

"To you, Sir, on the part of your brother, Dr. Pearson, at Birmingham, we present this honorary medal, as a tribute justly due to his abilities and philanthropy. In addition to this we beg to inform him, that a decision so much in his favour, by such truly respectable and excellent physicians as Dr. Lettsom, Dr. A. Fothergill, Dr. John Jebb, and Dr. Whitehead, when so many well-written essays were offered for their judgment, will, in our opinion, stamp his merit with the world and the medical profession.

sion. We hope that, at so early a period of life, his success will lead to more important exertions, so as to be productive of future fame and fortune;—and that he will feel, in its fullest extent, the first of all rewards, the conscious satisfaction of having contributed to the benefit and happiness of mankind.”

On the exergue was *Latæat Scintillula Forsan*, 1782, round the civic wreath, *Ad conservationem Vitæ, et incrementum Scientiæ*, Donavit Gul. Hawes, M. D. within the wreath, *Juveni optime merenti, Ricardi Pearson.*”

“ Thus ended a business (observes the Doctor*) highly interesting to the public safety, and to the promotion of medical knowledge. A business which the author can truly say was set on foot purely for the benefit of mankind. His views will be most amply fulfilled if his humble example should induce lecturers at the universities, and in the metropolis, to offer prize medals for enquiries into whatever requires elucidation in the various and complicated branches of medicine. The result of such conduct would be an emulous promotion of public good and professional reputation.”

The following elegant compliment from an amiable and scientific physician, now living at Bath, we cannot resist this opportunity of noticing, as it is so highly creditable both to the addresser and the addressed.

ON THE ART OF RESTORING ANIMATION.

ADDRESSED TO DR. HAWES.

“ *Nulla in re homines propius acedunt ad DEOS quam vitam hominibus intermortuis resuscitando.*” CICERO.

While others sing of warlike deeds,
Embattl'd squadrons!—foaming steeds!—
Whose dreadful conflict, far and wide,
Pours forth the sanguinary tide!

* Address to the King and Parliament, 8vo. 3d edit. page 34.

With all those direful scenes of woe
 That people Pluto's realms below !
 While widows' shrieks, and orphans' cries,
 Bemoan the haughty victor's prize ;
 My Muse abhors the bloody car,
 And all the impious pomps of war ;
 With pity views those restless things,
 Styl'd Princes, Heroes, Conquerors, Kings !——
 And bids attune the peaceful lyre,
 To *those* whom healing arts inspire ;
 Who fan the embers of Promethean fire.
 What victor claims such just renown,
 As he who earns the civic crown :
 Whose godlike office is to save
 The just, the virtuous, and the brave ;
 Too oft pale victims to the Stygian wave !
 T' unfold the enlivening art divine
 Deserves a more than mortal shrine.
 It long lay hid in Nature's laws,
 Till late she gave the Key to HAWES :
 Who, zealous of th' important trust,
 Humanely views the lifeless dust ;
 When, if one *latent spark* remains,
 An heart-felt joy rewards his generous pains.

A. F.

We now come to notice another work of the Doctor's, wherein his critical and discriminating power of detection is again displayed : we mean his " Observations on the General Bills of Mortality." This is certainly an important work : it concludes thus—

" Such are the errors of the modern bills of mortality. Is it possible for the calculator, philosopher, physician, or the public, to be better informed, while the *searchers* are commonly two as poor and ignorant persons as the parish affords ? These are to see all dead bodies, and report to the company of parish clerks of what disease they died. If the body is emaciated, which may happen even in fevers, it is enough for them to place it to the article

of

of consumption, &c. though the death of the party was perhaps owing to a malady specifically different : and thus an account of mortality is framed in the highest degree erroneous."

A series of acts of humanity justly recommended the Doctor to the honours, as well as the advantages of his profession. In 1781, the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him, and in 1782, he offered himself as one of the physicians to the Surry Dispensary, which called forth the following honourable testimonies to his character and abilities :

" To the Governors of the Surry Dispensary.

" There are instances where we recommend reluctantly. Upon the present occasion, of electing a physician to the Surry Dispensary, I do most cordially recommend Dr. Hawes, not merely because he studied medicine in the schools for a series of years, but likewise because he has practised it for upwards of twenty years in the best practical school in Europe, the city of London, where his humanity as a man, and his skill as a physician, procured him the degree of Doctor of Physic—the best titles certainly to engage your support ; for in a Dispensary, where multitudes of poor, but deserving objects, claim your tender sympathy, a physician of known humanity, and tried medical skill, seems peculiarly adapted for your choice. It is upon these considerations, and his great services to the public in establishing, in the most zealous manner, that excellent institution the Humane Society, that I recommend Dr. Hawes on the present occasion, knowing him qualified for the important office of your physician, and likely to render essential services to your invaluable charity.

*Sambrook-House,
July 15th, 1781.*

(Signed) " J. C. LETTSOM."

This was succeeded by the following testimonies from George Fordyce, M. D. :

" In justice to the professional character of Dr. Hawes, I do certify the following facts to have come within my knowledge, and
declare

declare the same to be true. That for many years, in the early part of his life, he was remarkably attentive to cultivate knowledge in the various branches of medicine, and that he was a Member, and an occasional President, of several medical societies, with some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons now in London. The Doctor attended lectures on botany, chemistry, materia medica, practice of physic, and the cases of patients, for upwards of nine years. His medical education has, therefore, afforded him equal opportunities of obtaining sound practical knowledge, as could have been met with any where. I have likewise observed his practice among many of his patients more than seventeen years, and in every point of view am clearly convinced he is duly qualified to act as physician to any public charity.

St. Thomas's Hospital,

(Signed) "G. FORDYCE."

July 24th, 1781.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Doctor was chosen by a large majority.

As the Humane Society is so closely connected with the fame of Dr. Hawes, we shall briefly trace its origin and progress.

The penetrating genius of Dr. John Fothergill had, many years ago, been aware of the fallacy of the received criteria of dissolution; and in a paper addressed to the Royal Society, he maintained "the possibility of saving many lives without risking any thing."*

But the year 1773 was providentially destined to

* What Dr. Fothergill endeavoured to prove, illustrate, and enforce, on this subject, has been since attempted in most maritime States in Europe, and he enjoyed the pleasure of living to see those rules adopted with success in this metropolis, by the ardor of Dr. Hawes and others, which upwards of thirty years before he had recommended by his pen.

Vide Lettson's Memoirs of John Fothergill, M. D.

illumine the English nation with regard to this divine art, for in that year an amiable and ingenious physician, Dr. Cogan, translated the "Amsterdam Memoirs," in order to acquaint the British Nation of the practicability of restoring persons apparently drowned.*

Dr. Hawes, on the perusal of his ingenious friend's work, instantly embraced a plan so intimately connected with individual happiness and the public good, and in conjunction with Dr. Cogan, in 1774, exerted himself to attract the public attention to so important a subject.

At a General Court of the Directors of the Humane Society in 1776, Dr. Towers sat as chairman; and after congratulating the Society, in a variety of successful cases of astonishing recoveries, the chairman thus proceeded:

"To the well known humanity of his (Dr. Hawes's) disposition, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this Society in a great degree owed its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an institution of this kind had been very early seen by Dr. Hawes, and therefore he had laboured to promote it, with a diligence and an ardour that would ever do him honour. Indeed, before the establishment of this Society, he had publicly advertised rewards for notice to be brought him of any persons in such situations, within a reasonable distance from his own habitation, as those who are now the objects of this institution; which was the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and that afterwards, by join-
ing

* Dr. Cogan has lately added to his other valuable publications a translation of Professor Camper's work on the connection between anatomy, sculpture, painting, &c. and in the present year *A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions*, 8vo.

ing with his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present institution, he had performed a real service to his country."

The Royal Humane Society was therefore instituted this year, but no sooner had it surmounted the first difficulties inseparable from such a novel undertaking, than it not only fixed the attention of the faculty, but also attracted the notice of the poet, the painter, the divine, and the philosopher.*

A popular living writer†, in his poem of "HUMANITY," is a proof of this assertion, in the following poetic tribute:—

" And oh! 'tis THINE, when vital breath seems fled,
To seek the awful confines of the dead!
Beneath the billow, though the victim lies,
Thy dauntless zeal the roaring main defies;
Inspir'd by HIM, whose hallow'd touch restor'd
The darling son the widow's soul deplor'd;
Her matron bosom eas'd of dire alarms,
And gave the youth to her despairing arms.
'Tis thine to plunge into the bloating flood,
Clasp the swoln frame, and thaw the frozen blood;
Breathe in the lips re-animating fire,
Till warm'd to SECOND LIFE, the DROWN'D respire.

Hark! as those lips once more begin to move,
What sounds ascend of gratitude and love!

Now

* Vide, "A New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action, &c. by A. Fothergill, M. D. of Bath," whose literary exertions, in the cause of humanity, have been conspicuous, and of infinite benefit to the cause of resuscitation. See also Mr. Kite's "Essay on the Recovery of the Drowned;" the works of Dr. Goodwyn, Coleman, and others, on the same subject.

† Mr. Pratt.

Now with the GREAT REDEEMER's praise they glow,
 Then bless the agents of his power below :
 New sprung to life, the renovated band,
 Joyful before their second Saviours stand.
 And, oh ! far sweeter than the breathing spring,
 Fairer than Paradise the wreathes they bring.
 The blisful homage rescued friends impart,
 Th' enraptured incense of a parent's heart ;
 O'eraw'd, and wond'ring at themselves, they see,
 The magic power of soft HUMANITY !

By such collateral aid, but still more by the uncommon exertions of one individual, has this institution at length happily silenced all objections, triumphed over prejudice, and diffused its benefits over a considerable part of the known world.

His Majesty graciously accepted the gold medal of the Society in 1778,* and condescended to become

* His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was presented with the gold medal of this Society, at St. James's Palace, in Aug. 1798, by Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Hawes, Joseph Thompson, and John Nichols, Esquires. Dr. Hawes thus addressed the Prince, " May it please your Royal Highness, the Court of Directors of the Royal Humane Society, an institution under the patronage of your august father, have deputed us to wait upon your Highness, to request your acceptance of the gold medal, and the transactions of the Society, which are the most peculiar and distinguished marks of approbation in their power to bestow. The former will be a standing monument of your Royal Highness's beneficence and philanthropy, so providentially exerted in the restoration to life of an unfortunate, desponding suicide."

His Royal Highness accepted the medal and transactions with that amiable condescension, which adds dignity to the most exalted character. The circumstance it alludes to was the Prince's exertions in restoring to life a young woman who had plunged herself into the Thames.

its immediate patron in 1784, and most beneficently granted a plot of ground near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, for the erection of a receiving house, in case of accidents, where the Society have erected a neat building, furnished with such an apparatus as cannot be rivalled in Europe, for the restoration of unfortunate victims plunged into the contiguous stream. "The Philanthropist may here survey the improved and ingenious contrivances of human art, not to destroy but to save and preserve life."

In 1796 the Doctor published the transactions of the Society from 1774 to 1784; a period of ten years, in one volume octavo, dedicated and presented by permission to the King, with three plates: 1. A portrait of his Majesty; 2. Apparent dissolution; 3. Returning animation. By this volume, and the annual reports, published for the anniversary festival, we learn that near three thousand persons have been rescued from premature death by the exertions of the Society;* to the benefit of many both in body and soul. "These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!"

The infinite value of a single life, and the advantages of the increase of population, as the basis of the riches of the State, we do not mean to discuss here: to every well-informed mind it is sufficiently obvious.

* When to these are added the number saved by foreign Societies, and their progeny, the accession to Society in a few years must be immense.—(See Adam Smith on the Wealth of Nations, &c.)

This Society continues to spread its beneficent career through every part of the world;* bold and daring, beginning where all other institutions quit their objects, and where all human expectation was, previous to its successful energies, dormant. It has added a new tie between the living and the dead, and almost by a miracle raised with the body the wandering soul, alive to righteousness and everlasting peace.

The importance of such a member as Dr. Hawes, to the very existence of the Society, will readily be granted, when we reflect how much depends on the zeal and abilities of an individual, in many institutions of a public nature, who becomes voluntarily the kind and labouring oar, to forward and execute

* The following extract of a letter from Copenhagen, transmitted in May, 1800, to the Treasurer, is too interesting for us to pass over.—“With the greatest satisfaction we received and perused the works of Goodwin, Kite, Coleman, and Fothergill, wherein the possibility of restoring suspended animation is, *a priori*, evidently demonstrated; and at the same time in the Transactions of your Society we found that incomparable collection of facts, which, *a posteriori*, confirmed the ingenious theories of the above authors.”—“His Majesty the King of Denmark, always attentive to every thing that tends to public utility has also most graciously supported our institution: and has, moreover, been pleased to order the royal ship wharfs, and all armed vessels, to be furnished with such instruments and remedies for saving and restoring drowned persons, as they hitherto were in want of. In Norway, Tuon, and Jutland, similar Societies have been erected.

(Signed) “J. D. HERHHOLDT, and

“C. G. RAFN,

Registrars of the Copenhagen Humane Society.

every

every view proposed, as the object of its aggregate body. Dr. Hawes in private is extremely regular, rising early. His extensive correspondence with various parts of Europe, &c. relative to the Humane Society, preparing its annual reports, arranging its monthly business, and receiving and disbursing its accounts, occupy no small share in the daily routine of employment, and the ardour displayed in these labours does him infinite credit.

But, not to this Society is the Doctor's time alone devoted, as he is an active friend of many public institutions, and Vice President of the London Electrical Dispensary. To witness the Doctor perfectly happy, we must view him at the sublime annual procession at the London Tavern, of persons restored to life, than where a more impressive spectacle was never exhibited to human observation.

“To see the vital glow return,
Reanimate the faded cheek,
Life's feeble spark re-kindled burn,
And give what language cannot speak.”

“When attending the annual festival of this institution, you would then, with me, my friends, have enjoyed the truest feast of the soul. You would have seen the tear of gratitude starting from the eye of the aged matron. You would have beheld the fond father returning, by a silent but irresistible kind of eloquence, his ardent thanks to the promoters of his present happiness. You would have been witness to a group of happy beings, each bearing the great charter of his faith, and offering up to God and their preservers the incense of their unfeigned thanks. The sight would have warmed your hearts, and must have enlisted you amongst the firm unalterable friends of this excellent establishment.”*

* Vide Rev. R. Harrison's Anniversary Sermon, p. 17.

The Doctor in conversation is pleasant and instructive, his good humour entertains while his knowledge edifies. We are now about to dismiss an article to us particularly pleasing, not only in the record of private worth, but on the broader basis of public good, which has gradually advanced as the Humane Society has prospered; and we anticipate the day when the Legislature will no longer suffer it to exist only in the casual protection of voluntary contributions; but embracing it as an object of national policy, diffuse its beneficial energies through every part of the British dominions.*

This Society is indebted to the abilities of that ingenious artist *Smirke*, for two very fine pictures, engraved by Pollard, in 1787, representing, Plate 1, a young man taken out of the water, apparently dead, in the sight of his distressed parents—Plate 2, the young man restored to life.†

In delineating this biographical sketch, we have, in conjunction with our own, given sentiments of many highly respected living characters, of whom it is just to infer, that they are above any bias, but on the side of truth. We conclude with a wish, that Doctor Hawes may long enjoy the well-earned laurels which encircle his name, and hope that the public

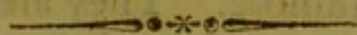
* See an excellent Sermon on Vitality, by the late Lord Bishop of St. David's, (p. 27.) which our limits will not permit us to quote at length. Sixth Edit.

† See the interesting and fanciful comment on these points contained in a work entitled *Painting Personified*, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. by A. Bicknell, Esq. Baldwin, 1790.

will be ever emulous to patronise his extensive philanthropic views, with an ardour surpassed only by their importance and great public utility.

“The conquering hero less demands our praise,
Who boasts of victory with ten thousand slain,
Than he who from untimely death doth raise
One victim to his weeping friends again.”

Dr. Hawes is senior physician to the Surry and London Dispensaries, honorary member of the Royal P. S. Edin. Massachusetts, H. S. Manchester, L. P. S. Bath, A. S. &c. &c.



✓ MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH.

WHEN nations which are involved in almost constant commotion and warfare can find time to contemplate a country which has hitherto preserved peace, in despite of the factions which have assailed it, and which, by this means, is rising rapidly to prosperity and power, it cannot be uninteresting to them to review the lives and prominent features which characterise those conspicuous individuals, to whom the pupils of desperate politics and party writers have ascribed the influence of an opposite European faction.

Mr. Randolph is one of those who stand highly elevated on this stumbling block of foreign error; and may be honoured, perhaps, with the ci-atlantic epithet of *a marked character*.

As it is easier, however, to stamp a mistaken im-

pression than efface it ; as a renovated opinion of the people may chance to bring men again into power, who have gone out under a temporary cloud ; and as foreign interests may hinge on the pivot of conciliation ; the biographical recorder of living subjects should investigate the facts he sets down with a pure and impartial eye.

Edmund Randolph, Esquire, is the only son of John Randolph, Esquire, the last Attorney General of Virginia, under the colonial jurisdiction, who espoused the royal cause, and left his native country with Lord Dunmore. They are of the family of Sir John Randolph, of honourable and respectable memory, and are understood to be his lineal descendants.

John Randolph, Esquire, the father of this gentleman, married a Miss Jennings, of Maryland, sister to a gentleman of that name, who is well known in London for his urbanity and other good qualities. By this marriage he had three children ; Edmund, the gentleman whose life we are about to examine, and two sisters, (the belles of their country,) who espoused the royal cause with their father, and experienced scenes of activity and difficulty, for which that cause was greatly indebted to them.

Young Mr. Randolph dissented from the political opinion of his father, under whom he had been bred to the study of the law ; and, without any collusive inducement to the political division of the family, (such as in many cases happened with a view to secure