

Plan of an attempt for rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners, preserving their lives, and the property of our merchants, when wreck occurs.

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MALLISON

PLAN
OF
AN ATTEMPT FOR RENDERING
ASSISTANCE
TO
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS,
PRESERVING THEIR LIVES,
AND THE PROPERTY OF OUR MERCHANTS,
When Wreck Occurs.

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AN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN individual, endeavouring to remove a great and long continued evil, or introduce a subject, however useful, appearing in the least an innovation of established and received opinions; or introduce an invention or mode of assuaging a calamity, or giving even a partial alleviation to it, requires the cool, candid, and patient attention of the reader—the only manner in which THAT PREJUDICE, ~~for~~ to every thing novel, however useful, which attended Hervey, who met opposition, among the most learned, in his discovery of the circulation of the blood; the introduction of the smallpox into this country, when his present Majesty, to do away that PREJUDICE, pardoned three criminals, on condition of their being inoculated; in our own more recent time, the cowpock, which even the report of the College of Physicians, upwards of a million of

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the public money expended, and ten years' successful practice in every quarter of the globe, is not yet sufficient to convince many of the advantages it possesses over the smallpox ; or Mr. Lancaster, whose perseverance has conquered every difficulty, and established a mode of education I hope ere long to find introduced into every town of the United Kingdom—these great and useful plans have been effected by perseverance, the projectors certain their foundation was good, and that it required time alone to convince the more incredulous in the world, of the services that must result from their being carried extensively into execution, and, by perseverance, their greatest hopes were crowned with success. The misfortune is, we live in an age of projection and speculation, and have to decide between that which is really useful, the plan rationally laid, the benefit proposed, if not immediate, yet more than probable at some future period, from the many bubbles and speculations, which, after employing the heads of the inventors twenty years, have either been found impossible to execute, or, when carried into execution, the expence, time, and trouble, far exceeds any service that can be derived from them.

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I am well aware the plan I am now submitting must appear, at first view, utterly impracticable; yet, if followed step by step, for we conquer seeming impossibilities, by difficulty after difficulty, not attacking them at once, every person will perceive, in the execution, it is not only practicable, but easy, the expence trifling, the good effects certain, the benefit, in its being carried into execution, so vast as to mock calculation, and exceed every institution proposed for the service of society, that has yet preceded this attempt for the preservation of life and property when wreck occurs. I shall therefore lay the plan as it at present rests, point out my intended mode of proceeding, which will obviate every supposed remaining difficulty of generally introducing it, at the conclusion, make some few observations, prove my assertion, answer every objection I have heard against the plan, and place whatever profit may proceed from the sale of this pamphlet to the credit of the account.

PLAN OF AN INSTITUTION

FOR SUPPLYING THE

DIFFERENT SEA-PORT TOWNS

With Mr. MALLISON'S Invention, called the SEAMAN'S
FRIEND, for the Purpose of going to the Assistance
of Vessels when wrecked ;

*Submitted to the different Societies and Individuals in London, with their
Answers, to June 25, 1807.*

THAT it being proved, to our entire satisfaction,
by the use of Mr. Mallison's invention, called
the Seaman's Friend, it becomes impossible to
sink, when in deep water, and considering, that
a general diffusion of them may be attended
with the most beneficial effects, and by a distri-
bution of them at the sea-port towns most liable
to be witness to a misfortune, for which there
has been found no remedy, the most happy
consequences would ensue, inasmuch as it
will enable the different pilots, fishermen, sea-
fencibles, and inhabitants, to proceed to the
assistance of vessels, in cases where they have
hitherto been prevented only by the certainty
of

of adding their own lives to the number of the unfortunate sufferers;

We resolve, That, considering the number of lives and immense property annually lost by wreck, every unnecessary delay should be avoided, and, being well aware of the difficulties and expences first attending the introduction of any subject, however meritorious, and should the present summer months pass over, the intention would in a great measure be defeated, that the whole of the management be entrusted to Mr. Mallison for twelve months, he giving his own security, and that of two others, in a bond of two hundred pounds each, that the money subscribed shall be applied for the express purpose of supplying the different sea-port towns with the Seaman's Friend, and the furtherance of the views of the above Society ;

and trusts, from the liberality of the higher classes of this country, Mr. Mallison will be enabled immediately to carry his intentions into execution; for which purpose the following syllabus is published :

That Mr. Mallison be appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and requested to use such means to promote the intentions of the Society as to him shall seem most expedient.

That Mr. Mallison be immediately ordered to proceed and give from ten to twenty or thirty of these Seaman's Friends, with proper directions, and convince the fishermen, pilots, sea-fencibles, and inhabitants, of the impossibility of sinking, when in deep water, and that the Seaman's Friend shall then be kept at the town-hall, church, or at the houses of such inhabitants as shall engage to preserve and bring them forward in the hour of distress.

Note.—A list of the names of every pilot, fisherman, or individual, to whom the Seaman's Friend is entrusted, be given to the mayor, resident clergyman, or officers commanding sea-fencibles, and fixed on the church porch, that it may be known who possess them.

That when such towns and inhabitants are perfectly satisfied of the utility of the invention, they shall be requested to remit the value of the Seaman's Friend, at the rate of Thirteen Shillings each, which, with any sum the inhabitants of the town, from the sense of the service the invention may prove to society, when extended, may think proper to add, will be placed to the credit of the Institution.

That those who shall be so fortunate as to have their lives or their property preserved,
through

through the use of these means, be requested to become subscribers, in such sums as their gratitude and circumstances may permit.

That there being always a difficulty in the introduction of any subject, however useful, particular exertions to preserve the lives of our fellow-creatures from destruction shall be rewarded, out of the funds of the Society, with such remuneration as the resident clergyman, magistrate, or principal inhabitants, shall consider adequate (always paying regard to the state of the funds).

Note.—The necessary certificate must be signed by the clergyman, magistrate, or principal inhabitants.

Resolved, That the bond of Henry Barker, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Mr. James Brandon, of Covent Garden Theatre, and W. H. Mallison, in the sum of two hundred pounds each, be considered a sufficient security for any sums of money that may be received by Mr. Mallison in trust for this Institution.

That Mr. Mallison is ordered to keep a Dr. and Cr. account of all monies so subscribed, and likewise of all monies received and paid, for the use of this Institution.

That Mr. Mallison be permitted to charge
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the sum of Thirteen Shillings for each Seaman's Friend sent or given for the above purpose.

That Mr. Mallison be permitted to place all necessary expences of printing, stationary, correspondences, rewards, and any other unforeseen expence that may occur on account of the express purposes of this Institution, to the debit of the account.

And, in order that the subscribers may be informed of the progress of the Institution, Mr. Mallison is ordered, at the end of six and nine months, to give an account of all his proceedings, and of all monies that have passed through his hands, to the subscribers, either by printed particulars or the public papers.

And, at the end of twelve months, Mr. Mallison engages, if required by the subscribers, should it be found expedient to enlarge the plan, to deliver to the Committee, then appointed, all books of accounts, papers, balances of money and documents, relative to the Institution, under the forfeiture of the sum of four hundred pounds of the bounden, Henry Barker, Esq. and Mr. James Brandon, and likewise of his own two hundred pounds.

And we hope, that those whom affluence has placed beyond the reach of so dreadful an evil
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as this Invention is intended to remedy, will assist with such subscription as seems to them most proper, especially when they consider the number of lives and immense property annually lost, for want of some means by which assistance can be given to the unfortunate sufferers; and that few subjects deserve a more serious attention than a means of preventing the continual and dreadful, though silent waste, of our fellow-creatures by Shipwreck.

Considering the number of lives and immense property annually lost on the coasts of this kingdom, amounting, on an average, to three thousand individuals—men in the prime of their lives, when most useful to the country of which they are members; many of whom are married, and of whom two-thirds have families, who are reduced to poverty and ruin by the loss of their parents and husbands: and likewise considering there are no means by which assistance can be given to this so long continued and depopulating evil (except the very local one of the life-boat), and being confident of the impossibility of the individual ever sinking with my Invention, I have named the Seaman's Friend; in May, 1806, the above Syllabus of an Institution

tution for distributing them among the fishermen, pilots, and those most likely to witness the scenes of devastation that so frequently occur on our coast, was presented to the Society of Arts and Sciences in the Adelphi; conceiving, after every investigation and approbation of the principles of the Invention, and of the impossibility of the individual, when using it, being drowned, that the difficulties ever attending a first attempt, however laudable the motive, would, by their patronage, be considerably lessened. In consequence of the application, the Society appointed a Committee of twenty-five members and upwards, who witnessed the actual experiment in the Thames; and, on the 15th of May, came to the following Resolution:—

“ *Resolved*—It is the opinion of this Committee, that the Society cannot enter into the Plan of Mr. Mallison, it being contrary to the nature of this Institution, however desirous they may be of bringing into general use any mode of preserving life; but the Committee having been convinced, by the experiment of Mr. Mallison, that his apparatus, called the Seaman’s Friend, is useful in preserving the lives of persons

sons in water, do recommend it to the Society to reward Mr. Mallison with the Silver Medal, &c. &c. May 15, 1806."

In August I submitted the plan to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who appointed me to meet him and Sir Joseph Banks at the Serpentine River, and who there saw the effect, and from whom I received the following answer:

"H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, having reconsidered the whole subject, does not see any just reason for departing from what was, at that time, intimated to be his intention, namely, not to suffer his name to be used in the business at all; as, although no doubt the Invention had both merit and utility, it did not offer any thing to overcome the grand objection that subsists against all similar ones that have appeared hitherto; which is, the impossibility of guarding against the rocks when struggling to get on shore: but his R. H. is perfectly disposed to add his subscription towards enabling you to give the Invention a more general trial than it has had hitherto; it being clearly and completely understood, that, in so doing, the Subscription itself is not to appear headed by his R. H. the Duke of Kent, or that his R. H.

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is at any time to be quoted as the Patron of it : on these terms only will the Duke agree to become a Subscriber. 15th September, 1806."

In October I submitted the plan to the Committee at Lloyd's, and received the following answer: "I am directed by the Committee for managing the affairs of this House, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th, inclosing a plan of an Institution for supplying the different sea-port towns, with your Invention called the Seaman's Friend. The Committee desire me to acquaint you, they cannot comply with your request to patronize the undertaking, but recommend you to apply to the Trinity Board for that purpose ; and if they are pleased to commence a Subscription, which they suppose will be followed by the Society of Arts, the London Institution, and the Royal Humane Society, from whom it appears you have received letters of approbation, the book may then lie at the bar of this House for further Subscriptions ; and no doubt a sufficient sum would shortly be raised to answer the end desired. Lloyd's, 31st October, 1806."

Doctor Hawes, of the Humane Society, informed me, that they, no more than the Arts
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and Sciences, could appropriate their money for any other purpose than the immediate object for which it was subscribed.

Mr. Court, of the Trinity House, that it was not their province, and referred me to the Admiralty.

The Admiralty, that they could do nothing in it.

This May I inclosed the plan to the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, in the hope that there was no restricting clause in that Society, and received the following answer:—

“ *Resolved* that Mr. Mallison be informed it is a matter of regret to the Managers, that they cannot, in their collective capacity, adopt any measures for carrying his plan into effect.—
11th May, 1807.”

The several answers and resolutions of the Societies not containing any thing against the principle of the Plan, I enclosed it to Earl Stanhope, who did me the honour to send the following letter:—

“ SIR,

“ I have just received your obliging letter, but I must decline putting myself at the head of your proposed Institution for the preservation
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tion of life and property when vessels are wrecked, conceiving that my grand plan of preventing ships and vessels from being wrecked, or foundering, is of still superior utility and importance. Considering, however, the thousands of lives which are lost on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, and the certainty that your Seaman's Friend, distributed along the coasts in sufficient numbers, and at proper places, would save many lives valuable to their country, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed Five Pounds, as my subscription for promoting your Invention. I think you would do well to accept the offer that has been made you by the Gentlemen at Lloyd's, to permit your subscription-book to remain at the bar of that house. Wishing you success in your laudable undertaking, I am,

“SIR,

“Your obedient Servant,

“STANHOPE.”

Stratford Place, June 26, 1807.

Upon receiving this letter, I determined to new-model the plan; and as the chief difficulty appears to be procuring the bond to be executed,
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to limit the sum and take the whole charge and responsibility on myself; previous to which I procured two men, who, by leaping off London Bridge and swimming down to Deptford, would place beyond all doubt the certain security the Invention would afford the purchaser from ever sinking in deep water. The experiment took place on the 7th of July, before thousands of spectators, by one man only, the other being taken and carried to the Poultry Compter, whilst in the act of getting on the ballustrades; the other leaped off at the moment the beadles of the bridge were placing a ladder against the lamp-irons to take him into custody; they considering the attempt too hazardous for any individual being permitted to try. The success, however, was every way equal to what was expected; and, on his rising on the surface of the water, a liberal contribution among the Nobility and Gentlemen present, expressed their satisfaction more than the universal plaudits of the surrounding populace. He afterwards swam, occasionally relieved by another, to Bell Wharf, beyond all the shipping in the River, a distance of three miles; the coldness of the day, after such an unequivocal proof, rendering it unnecessary to proceed to Dept-

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ford,

ford, as was at first proposed: and, on the 28th of July, the same man leaped off the centre arch of Westminster Bridge, a height of sixty feet, and with three others, one a lad of ten years of age, swam as far as Battersea Bridge. It remains for me, therefore, only to observe, that this simple Invention is made of such materials as will last, with common care, seven or eight years, and is entirely out of the way of every action the human frame is capable of, which was completely proved by the men who rowed the barge carrying the music, wearing the Invention without any hindrance to the management of the oar. Not doubting that the sentiments expressed in the several letters and resolutions will influence many of the affluent and humane, I submit the plan, altered as follows, to the Nobility and principal Merchants, and will do myself the pleasure of waiting on them for such Subscription they may deem the attempt deserving.

A P L A N

For supplying the different Sea-port Towns with Mr. Mallison's Invention, called the SEAMAN'S FRIEND, for the Purpose of proceeding to the Assistance of Vessels when wrecked.

MR. MALLISON intends immediately to proceed, and give from ten to twenty or thirty of these Seaman's Friends, with proper directions, to the fishermen, pilots, sea-fencibles, and inhabitants, and convince them of the impossibility of sinking when in deep water; and that the Seaman's Friend shall then be kept at the town-hall, church, or at the houses of such inhabitants as shall engage to preserve and bring them forward in the hour of distress.—*Note.* A list of the names of every pilot, fisherman, or individual, to whom the Seaman's Friend is entrusted, will be given to the mayor, resident clergyman, officers commanding sea-fencibles, and fixed on the church-porch, that it may be known who possess them.

That, when such towns and inhabitants are perfectly satisfied of the utility of the Invention, they shall be requested to remit the value

of the Seaman's Friend, at the rate of Thirteen Shillings each, which, with any sum the inhabitants of the town, from the sense of the service the Invention may prove to society, when extended, may think proper to add, will be placed to the credit of the Institution.

That those who shall be so fortunate as to have their lives or their property preserved through the use of these means, shall be requested to become Subscribers, in such sums as their gratitude and circumstances may permit.

That there being always a difficulty in the introduction of any subject, however useful, particular exertions to preserve the lives of our fellow-creatures from destruction, shall be rewarded out of the Fund of the Society, with such remuneration as the resident clergyman, magistrate, or principal inhabitants, shall consider adequate (always paying regard to the state of the Funds).—*Note.* The necessary certificate must be signed by the clergyman, magistrate, or principal inhabitants.

Mr. Mallison intends, as secretary, treasurer, and projector of the plan, to use such means to promote and carry into effect the intention of the plan, and the Subscribers, as to him shall seem most proper.

Mr.

Mr. Mallison intends to keep a Dr. and Cr. account of all monies subscribed, and likewise all monies received and paid, for the use of this Institution.

Mr. Mallison intends to charge the sum of Thirteen Shillings for each Seaman's Friend sent or given for the above purpose.

Mr. Mallison intends to place all necessary expences of printing, stationary, correspondences, rewards, and any other unforeseen expence, that may occur on account of the express purposes of this attempt, to the debit of the account, producing the vouchers for every expence at the end of the year.

And, in order that the Subscribers may be informed of the progress of this attempt, Mr. Mallison engages, at the end of three, six, and nine months, to give an account of all his proceedings, and of all monies that have passed through his hands, to the Subscribers, either by printed particulars or the public papers.

And at the end of twelve months, should this attempt be crowned with success, Mr. Mallison entertains no doubt that an undertaking so serviceable to the public and humanity, will attract the attention of the Government of this country. Mr. Mallison engages

to give up to the Committee that may be then appointed, all books of accounts, papers, balances of money, documents and vouchers, relative to this attempt, and the great trust reposed in him; reserving a copy for his private use.

With regard to the rocks and surfs, I have only to observe, that I have made every enquiry at the different sea-port towns where I have been, among the class of men who must eventually carry the whole into execution, and their answer invariably has been the following: That the rocks and surfs did not at present prevent their attempting to proceed to the assistance of these unfortunate sufferers, whenever the possibility presented itself of so doing without a certainty of losing their own lives; and that the possession of this Invention, by which they could not possibly sink, would certainly enable them to make greater exertions than they do at present. It is my intention, therefore, to limit the Subscription to Four Hundred Pounds, which I conceive to be every way sufficient, (unless the success should be so great as to warrant an extension), but, on account of the few summer months that remain, not to wait
until

until the whole of the sum is subscribed ; but, on receiving Two Hundred Pounds, to leave the Subscription open at a Banker's, and, by as early a distribution as possible, prepare for the usual consequences of the winter ; and have no doubt that when, for an instant, they whom affluence has placed beyond the reach of so dreadful an evil as this attempt is intended to remedy, will allow that few subjects demand a more serious attention than a means of preventing the continual and dreadful, though silent, waste of our fellow-creatures by shipwreck, and consider this attempt for that purpose worthy every trial.

From the result of experiments that have been made by the desire of the Committee at Lloyd's, and which, from the variable state of our climate, could not be executed until lately, they have done me the honour of permitting the Plan to lie at the bar of their House : I therefore wish clearly to define the object intended, which is to distribute a certain number of this Invention among the fishermen and pilots, according to the degree of danger attending the situation, and convince them of the impossibility of themselves ever sinking, when employed in their humane endeavours of rendering assis-

tance; under the idea, that, when they become confirmed and experienced in the use of this Invention, few instances of wreck will occur where assistance will not be given. The mere inspection of the Invention is sufficient to convince every sensible man of the service it must prove, distributed in the manner proposed; however, to place the matter beyond all doubt, any person is permitted to try them, on leaving the value.

The money already received amounts to £112 1s.; the expence occurred, consisting of stationary, printing, postage, &c. &c. &c. since June 23, 1807, amounts to £52 17s. 9d.; leaving a balance, August 11, 1808, of £59 3s. 3d.

“OF ALL the afflictions incident to a seafaring life, Shipwreck is the most disastrous. What can afford a more affecting spectacle than those poor mariners, who, on their joyful return from a long voyage to the bosom of their families, are unhappily cast away at the very mouth of the harbour? To behold them in this perilous situation, conflicting with the merciless waves, clinging to the broken planks, or, with uplifted hands and piercing shrieks, imploring aid with all the eloquence of ineffable woe! Among the crowd of spectators on the beach, the aged parent,

rent, the tender wife, and helpless children of the distressed sufferers, in the anguish of their souls pouring forth their unavailing cries and supplications ! At length, exhausted with ineffectual strugglings, the devoted victims, in the agony of despair, are forced to yield to the all-conquering element ; and, while casting their last looks on the shore, are suddenly overwhelmed in one common undistinguished grave. This is no feigned picture of imaginary distress, but the genuine recital of a mournful event, which, alas ! is too often realised on the British coasts.”—*Dr. Fothergill.*

These are the situations where the Invention will prove of the greatest service ; the fishermen and pilots can see the vessel a few fathoms from them, distinctly hear the cries of the unfortunate sufferers, behold the crew perish before their eyes, and yet it has been hitherto out of human power to yield them any assistance, consistent with individual safety ; fatal experience having taught them, that to attempt succour is only extending the scene of suffering mortality. But, were from fifteen to thirty of the fishermen and pilots convinced, by actual practice, that this Invention affords certain preservation from drowning, how many of these
brave

brave men, whose intrepidity even now astonishes us, would not hesitate an instant to render assistance! and how many valuable lives, and immense property, may not, by their means, be saved to society!—Such Gentlemen whose philanthropy will incline to assist the undertaking, will have the kindness to place the Subscription they shall consider this attempt may merit, to Messrs. Bennet and White, at the bar of Lloyd's; Messrs. Drummonds, the Bankers, Charing Cross; or Mr. Mallison, No. 6, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, where the Invention may be inspected, and taken for trial.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Earl Stanhope.....	£5	0	0
Henry Barker, Esq. Gray's Inn ..	5	0	0
Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.....	10	10	0
His Grace the Duke of Bedford...	5	0	0
Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. ...	2	2	0
Mr. James Brandon, Covent Gar-			
den Theatre	2	2	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of			
Kent	5	5	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of			
Cambridge.....	5	0	0
			Right

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castle-			
reagh	£5	0	0
Dr. Marshal, Bartlett's Buildings.	2	2	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of			
Gloucester.....	5	5	0
Right Hon. George Rose, M. P.			
Treasurer of the Navy.....	5	5	0
Lord Somerville, M. P.....	5	5	0
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M. P.	5	0	0
Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G..	5	0	0
Richard Thompson, Esq. Grosve-			
nor Square	5	0	0
Stephen Willson, Esq. Whitehall..	3	3	0
Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury....	5	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Pembroke, K. G.	5	0	0
Edward Boehm, Esq. St. James's			
Square	2	2	0
Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor.....	5	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Harrowby	5	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Grenville.....	5	5	0
Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward	5	0	0
Right Hon. W. W. Shirley	2	0	0
Sir John Sheffield, Bart. M. P....	2	2	0
Hon. R. Ryder, M. P.	2	0	0
Lord Viscount Anson	5	0	0
Mr. Charles, 8, Old Jewry.....	1	1	0
John Davies, Esq. Cork Street ...	3	3	0

Isaac Solly, Esq. St. Mary Axe..	£2	2	0
Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, First			
Lord of the Admiralty.....	10	10	0

Having, in 1806, for the simplicity and self-evident utility of the Invention I call the Seaman's Friend, received letters of thanks from three principal Societies, I formed the plan, and presented it as an Institution worthy their support; and submitted it, one after another, to the different Societies, Institutions, and public Bodies, as in the first part, under the title of, "A Plan of an Institution," &c. &c. &c. You have their different replies to October, 1806.

Thus passed the first year, when I fortunately, in June, 1807, enclosed it to Earl Stanhope, whose answer induced me to have the experiments made, and the plan altered, under the title of, "An Attempt," &c. &c. &c. as follows Earl Stanhope's letter; and enclosed the plans to the principal Nobility then in town, whose immediate answers were such as to encourage me in the hopes of being able to carry the plan into execution last autumn; and again wrote to the Committee at Lloyd's, who,

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in August, sent six down to Mr. Rose at Christchurch, where I attended in September, who immediately made his report, and inclosed me a draft for five guineas, as his subscription towards enabling me carrying the plan into execution.

Not being content with Mr. Rose's opinion, on the 2d of October, the Committee sent six more to Mr. H. Strachan at Montrose, and, on the 6th, six more to Mr. Robinson at Burlington, in Yorkshire, who both wrote me as early as possible the experiments should be made, the success of which they had not the least doubt, but that every pilot and fisherman had volunteered their services to bring the fleet from Copenhagen. Unfortunately, when they returned, the cold season was too far advanced and too tempestuous for the necessary experiments to be made. On the 7th of December, by their advice, I sent six more down to Admiral Douglas at Yarmouth, who, on the 21st of July, wrote me and the Committee at Lloyd's as follows:

ADMIRAL DOUGLAS'S LETTER.

*Admiral's Office,**“ SIR, North Yarmouth, 21 July 1808.*

“ I am commanded by Vice-Admiral Douglas to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 19th instant, that, agreeable to your wishes, a fair trial has been made of your invention by a young gentleman in this office, and the person who has the superintendence of the foul-weather flag at the beach, as well as by several boatmen and pilots, who report, that the said machine is very capable of supporting any one in the water, although such person may not have any knowledge of the art of swimming, and that they found themselves perfectly safe when equipped therewith; but the Admiral not conceiving them necessary in a vessel where impressed men are received, I am to acquaint you they cannot be received on board the receiving ship at this port.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

THO. ALLDRIDGE,
Secretary.”

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On the receipt of this letter, the Committee have opened the book at the bar of their house, to receive the subscriptions of those merchants whose affluence and philanthropy may induce to assist the undertaking; and Messrs. Drummonds have obligingly permitted a book to lie open at their house for the subscriptions of the nobility and affluent at the west end of the town. The intermediate time, betwixt June 1807 and the present August 1808, has been occupied in sending the plans to the nobility, and waiting on them for answers. Some of the principal merchants having informed me they should support it when opened at Lloyd's, I declined, till that was done, inclosing the plans to them; nor were the pains I took in vain. Independent of the money subscribed, amounting to £112 1s. I was favoured with the promises of near seventy others, some when in a more forward state, others when opened at Lloyd's. The expences, consisting of printing, postage, stationary, &c. &c. &c. including a journey to Christchurch and back, £52 17s. 9d. leaving a balance of £59 3s. 3d. It is my intention of waiting until the sum of £200 is subscribed, which I have no doubt will now immediately be done, considering it useless to
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proceed to the distribution with a less capital. As the heaviest expence will be the journeys, were I obliged to return to London from every town I went to, it would take pounds to execute that, which, by proceeding along the coast, when arrived there, and sending by shipping a number of Seaman's Friends to wait my arrival, comparatively speaking shillings; still limiting the sum to £400, a sum I have ever conceived necessary for the experiment, for such it must be considered, till trial have determined the ultimate result, a sum every way sufficient, and not so large as to be a matter of regret to the affluent, who will, in the first instance, support it, should the intention totally fail.

My immediate distribution will be directed to the coast of Kent, from Dover to Whitstable, more wrecks happening there, from the circumstance of the Goodwin Sands, and being the channel through which all vessels coming to and from the river generally pass. I shall then strike off to the eastern coast, as far as the summer will permit. On my arrival at Deal, and other places, the following will be printed and dispersed through the town.

“ Deal,

Deal, Dover, Yarmouth, &c. &c. 1808.

“The inhabitants, pilots, and fishermen, of Deal, &c. &c. &c. are thus informed of an invention, cheap, simple, and portable, by the use of which it is impossible for the person possessing it ever to sink when in deep water, and which will last, with common care, from eight to ten years.

“Several of the nobility and principal merchants conceiving, that when the pilots and fishermen are convinced of the impossibility of ever sinking, when employed in the humane endeavours of rendering assistance to vessels in distress, or when wreck occurs, and that by the use of this invention their own lives will be preserved, too frequently at present lost, have subscribed a considerable sum of money to have the invention distributed among the pilots and fishermen, without putting them to any expence, and only on condition of their taking care and preserving of them.

“Mr. Mallison informs the pilots, fishermen, and inhabitants, who are in the habits of going to the assistance of vessels when wrecked or in distress, that a public exhibition of the invention will take place on the

by three men, at ; after which, such pilots and fishermen who may wish to have the use of this invention may be informed of the terms on which they will be given to them, and which he flatters himself will be found such as will satisfy any sensible man. There is one very great advantage he wishes to point out to those who may be desirous of possessing them.—When put into a bag, it can with the greatest ease be carried to the boat and brought home. Should any storm suddenly arise, and put them in danger, the person having the Seaman's Friend is certain of being preserved.

“Mr. Mallison desires it to be perfectly understood, having this invention in their possession will never OBLIGE the individual to go; but when his humanity and hopes of success in preserving the lives of these unfortunate sufferers, without their assistance doomed to destruction, induces them, they are placed in a much better situation by not being able to sink, and thus his own life preserved, than they possibly can be without this invention.

“Such gentlemen whom affluence has given the power, and whose philanthropy may induce, to assist the undertaking, will have the kindness to place such subscription with Mr. Mallison or
Mr.

Mr. , who has permitted a book to lie open at his house for that purpose."

And when the experiments mentioned take place, then such of the pilots, fishermen, and inhabitants, in the habits of proceeding to the assistance of vessels in distress, will be permitted to have the invention, on giving the receipt, their names will be written as in the Appendix, No. 1. at the end of the Instructions, and several of the printed particulars (Appendix, No. 2.) left with the most experienced and proper persons. This will be my usual mode of proceeding, varying only from local circumstances.

And on account that many people are washed on shore, when wrecked, apparently dead, by suffocation or cold, and who might be recovered, were assistance immediately given, I have, by two inventions, simplified the mode of recovering them, and rendered the means so easy to execute, that the most ignorant, by following the instructions, cannot fail to use them with every prospect of success. The apparatus of the Humane Society costs from 4 to 6 guineas, and

can only be used by professional men, or men well informed by education and reading. In the first place, the expence prevents them being left at many places; and in the second, they can only be used by medical men, and those who live at too great a distance from the spot. Those of mine can, if found necessary, be left at every place. They are described in the plate in the Instructions. (Appendix, No. 3.)

Thus, by proceeding step by step, this hitherto considered impossibility of rendering assistance to these unfortunate sufferers is surmounted. It wanted an invention, simple, to suit the class of men who must eventually carry the whole into execution; cheap, that it may be distributed in sufficient numbers; of such materials that it should last a length of time; sufficiently buoyant to prevent the person using it from ever sinking, and yet not be cumbersome, but out of the way of the general actions men are capable of.—This is accomplished in the Seaman's Friend.

The second, to induce men to make use of it; THIS is done by permitting the trial; for to imagine, for one instant, that men are so devoid of common sense as to prefer going on a service of danger unprovided with the means of saving
a life

a life they have a great chance of losing, when they have that means of saving their lives, and better accomplishing their object, in their possession, is at once to debase them below brutes. One quarter of an hour is sufficient to convince the most obstinate and incredulous of the certain power they possess of preserving his life; and the numbers will be such, there must ever be some at the place when wreck happens. The benefits to be expected, from the plan being carried into execution, are great. The reader immediately perceives it must be the means of preserving the lives of those who endeavour to give assistance. Nor is it a casual benefit preserving their lives once or twice; these endeavours are continually called into execution during the winter months. When once a part of the coast or sea-port town is supplied, we may look to the result of continued benefit annually, encreasing in proportion as these men become confirmed in the use of this invention. They will likewise be the means of preserving their lives, should a storm unexpectedly arise when out; it will disseminate the knowledge of applying the means of recovering the apparent dead; by preserving the lives of parents and husbands, it will diminish the number of widows

and orphans, by the parents' unnecessary and untimely death too often left to a workhouse for support; thus diminish the poor rates.

When I mentioned the benefit would be so vast as to mock calculation, it was in a political view. Our sailors are generally young, from sixteen to forty-five, who, by their industry and exertions, rear to the state various families, whose sudden untimely death involves in ruin and distress, or else they are in a marriageable state, and wait only to accumulate a little property to enter into it. Now, from calculation, out of one hundred people born, twenty-six only arrive to the age of twenty-five. It is well known the average loss of lives annually on our coast, by wreck, exceeds 3000 men—many calculate upwards of 4000; 11,538 children must be born to replace this number every year, which, when doubled, on account of one half being females, require 23,076 children born every year to supply the place of one year's loss*, of which number one-third only attain the age of eighteen, and we have to wait until they arrive

* This calculation, much under the truth, is intended for general readers. It requires something more than 34,000 children to be born to replace, eighteen years hence, 3000 men lost in one year.

at twenty-three before they generally enter into the marriage state, and in the meantime their country loses the immediate service of 3000 men, in the prime and vigour of their lives, and when most useful as parents, husbands, friends, relations, and defenders, and the right it had to expect of an encrease of population of three children each man so lost. This is the consequence of wreck for one year only, and will ever continue, unless some means are adopted to prevent it. Short as our summer months are, there is sufficient time for much to be done, and a foundation laid that may be extended to every part of the coast next summer.

In the city of London alone we have one hundred and forty-five public institutions and charities, supported by Government or the private charity of individuals, for the alleviation of local complaints and sickness. Surely, if a fever, a hernia, a society for the conversion of Negro slaves, for bettering the condition of the poor, for missions to Africa and the East, for the improvement of farriery and bettering the condition of a horse, of alleviating the miseries of a chimney-sweeper, have been considered worthy of support, it will not be withheld from one that so clearly indicates the means of preserving the lives of so many thousands of our fellow-

creatures, at present lost for want of some means by which those who see them perish can proceed to their assistance without sharing the same fate. Unfortunately, that time which should be actively employed passes away. Should any individual, convinced by this, be inclined, from motives of humanity, or from a wish to strengthen the force of their country, by preserving the lives of our brave defenders, to assist this undertaking, it requires to be done as early as possible. The subscriptions are received at the bar at Lloyd's, Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross, or No. 6, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, where the invention may be inspected, or taken for trial.

The following short account is added, that the benefits may become universally known to families and individuals.

To supply a Remedy for the Evil of Wreck has long been the Endeavour of every Nation.

NO. 6, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL.
 MALLISON'S SEAMAN'S FRIEND,
 AND BATHER'S COMPANION.

Much may be urged to explain and enforce the use of the Seaman's Friend; but the self-evidence

evidence of its security and benefit supersedes the necessity; and, it is presumed, no person, who has a due regard for life, an adequate sense of the dangers of the sea, a just idea of the security here offered, and the happiness of leaving their families with a certainty of a safe return, will proceed to sea without one.

The prices are as follow; allowing the poorest person, as well as the more opulent, the advantage attending this invention.

No. 1. For youths, 14 and under,

covered with green baize.. £0 8 6

Do. flannel, white straps..... 0 12 0

No. 2. For lusty men, about 5 feet 4,

covered with green baize... 0 11 6

Do. do. flannel, white straps 0 15 0

Do. do. buckle and strap.... 1 0 0

Do. do. covered with elastic cloth or kerseymere, gilt buckle..... 1 11 6

No. 3. For general sized lusty men,

covered with green baize... 0 15 0

Do. double, do. flannel, buckle and strap..... 1 3 0

Do. bound with kerseymere, or elastic cloth, gilt buckle... 1 16 0

No. 3.

No. 3. & 4. For general sized men,			
covered with green baize...	£0	16	6
Do. double flannel, buckle and			
strap.....	1	6	0
Do. with elastic cloth or ker-			
seymere, gilt buckle and			
strap.....	1	18	0
No. 4. For tall thin men, covered			
with green baize.....	0	18	0
Do. double flannel, buckle and			
strap.....	1	8	0
Do. with elastic cloth or ker-			
seymere, gilt buckle, &c...	2	2	0

The advantage of this invention, over all others for a similar purpose, consists in its simplicity, portability, cheapness, and durability. With common care, it will last a man his life, enables him to get through the water as well as the best swimmer, and, from the protection it affords his person, when thrown against the rocks, prevents him from being hurt. It requires only to be seen to be approved of.

In the hour of distress will this invention (simple and cheap as it is) prove of more value than all this world contains.

Directions

Directions for using the Seaman's Friend.

Enter the water breast-high; lift up your feet, and you will find yourself supported, with your head and throat above the water. You may then fearlessly strike into deep water, swim and float at your pleasure, as it is impossible to be drowned. If in a boat, fasten a running noose round one of your arms, and give the end of the rope to an attendant; let yourself gradually into the water, and you will find yourself supported as above. Cast off the rope, and you swim or float at will.

Observe, any individual taking the Seaman's Friend on trial, and keeping it longer than four days, the money will not be returned, but allowed in the purchase of a more expensive one, unless previously mentioned at the time.

Let it ever be remembered, that the cheapest are as well calculated for the preservation of life as the most expensive ones.

To Bathers.—The above will be found the most useful companion at the watering-places, inasmuch as it enables the possessor instantly to become a swimmer.

Every

Every gentleman is well informed of the benefit arising from cold-bathing; and there are none residing in the neighbourhood of rivers, or whose grounds and parks present a continual opportunity of benefiting from this agreeable and refreshing exercise, who do not lament their inability of embracing the local opportunity, from the fear naturally entertained of losing that existence it is the wish of every one to prolong, being debarred that pleasure from their inability to swim.

Those noblemen and gentlemen are informed, that by the adoption of this invention, the possibility of every accident is guarded against, and they have the satisfaction of possessing at will the power of enjoying, in the deepest and most retired waters, that exercise, which every physician points out as the most powerful tonic and invigorator of the system known in a climate so variable as this.

In order to convince every person liable to the dreadful consequences of wreck, what a safe, convenient, and certain security the Seaman's Friend is, when wrecked or in deep water, any person will be permitted to try them, on leaving their value.

Letters

Letters of Approbation and Thanks from the three following Societies, may be seen at St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill; Society of Arts and Sciences, Adelphi; Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; and the Royal Humane Society.

The most certain method that is left us to judge of the real value of this Invention, is by recalling to mind the situations already passed, attended with the most lamentable consequences, where considerable numbers would, by the use of this Invention, have been saved. In the last war, we lost more than 7000 of our seamen and officers by wreck alone. Where any are saved in a wreck, we may conclude all might; for they are preserved by being able to swim, or getting hold of a bit of wood, &c. &c. With this Invention it becomes impossible to sink. In the following instances, nearly the whole might have been saved:—Of the *Courageux*, Capt. Hallowell, only 124 saved out of 725; the *Tribune*, Capt. Baker, seven only out of 354; the *Beagle*, Hon. Capt. Gray, one only out of 65; the *Sceptre*, Capt. Edwards, 291 were lost; the *Brazen sloop*, Capt. Hanson, off Brighton, one only saved; *Queen Charlotte*,

Lord

Lord Keith, upwards of 700 officers and men lost, every one of whom might have been saved; the *Invincible*, Admiral Totty, Capt. Rennie, and 400 men, lost, who might have been saved. This war we have already lost upwards of 4000, of whom the following, it is presumed, might have been saved: — The *Apollo*, Capt. Dixon; the *Orquijo*, Capt. Balderston, 95 of her crew lost; the *Nautilus*, Capt. Palmer; *Clinton*, off Havre, all the crew perished; the *Felix* schooner, all the crew lost except three; the *Ajax*, Capt. Blackwood, burnt, upwards of 400 lost, who might every one have been saved; the *Griper*, foundered off Ostend, all the crew lost; the *Blanche*, Sir Thomas Lavie, 45 lost; the *Cæsar*, 45 only saved out of 140; the *Boreas*, Capt. Scott, 100 were lost, where 90 might have been saved; the *Anson*, Capt. Liddiard, where all might have been saved that were lost; *L'Hirondelle*, Capt. Kidd, where only four were saved out of 90 men. Nor is this waste of men confined to the navy: in 1796 the convoy met with a violent gale, under Admiral Christian, off Portland, and upwards of 600 officers and soldiers were buried in Hythe church-yard and the neighbourhood. In the expedition to Hanover

in

in 1805, the Aurora transport, with part of the 26th regiment, 280 men were lost; the Mary transport, 26 only were saved out of 270; the Isabella, 145 were lost in the Texel; the Nais, 30 only out of 260 were saved; the Crisis, with 370, all lost; and the Salisbury, with part of her crew and 210 officers and soldiers; in the Abergavenny East Indiaman, all would have been saved that were lost.

More forcibly to shew the great value of this Invention, let us instance two vessels, each of the same number of men, wrecked within a mile, a quarter of a mile, or three miles of the coast, the crew of each, consisting of 26 or 100 men. One ship they have the Seaman's Friend on board, the other not. In the first, nine out of ten would most likely be saved; in the other, nine out of ten lost; for, as they could not possibly sink, the wind and sea that wrecked them would drive those on the shore who had the Invention, but overwhelm and destroy the others.

As there is no person but must wish their husbands, children, and relations, employed in the service of their country, in commerce or abroad, should possess this Invention, and yet, from various circumstances, it is impossible for

them to be acquainted with it, such families are respectfully informed, all that is necessary is to give a description of their person, the price they wish to pay according to the scale, and they can be sent. Should it not be made use of for preserving his life in ten years, the benefit he will receive, in swimming and bathing, during that period, without a possibility of an accident happening, will be more than equivalent for the sum paid.

TO THE
OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

IN recommending the following to you, I am confident I but afford an opportunity of increasing the safety and comforts of the men under your command. Wreck ever happens near shore, a communication with which is the only apparent means you can ever escape destruction: were each of your ships, according to their rate, in possession of from six to sixty of these Seaman's Friends, and the best and most athletic swimmers practised, from time to time, in the use of them, some might, in many cases

cases of wreck, swim on shore with a rope, and prove the means of preserving the rest, by their warping themselves, as was done in the case of the Dutton East Indiaman. In the mean time, they might always be used, in stormy weather, by the boat's crew, when going to or from the ship; in case of their swamping, another boat can be sent after them, to pick them up; at present, they are generally lost. It will be found little or no prevention to the exercise of the oar, and the smallness of their number enables them to be taken proper care of.

The following case of the preservation of the crew of the Dutton, will, I am certain, be acceptable to every one:—

“ 1796. At ten in the morning of the 26th of January, in a dreadful gale at S. W. the Dutton East Indiaman, which had arrived the preceding day at Plymouth, bound from Rear Admiral Christian's fleet, drove to leeward, and at about twelve o'clock, struck on the S. W. part of Mount Batton, and immediately after parted her cables: she then veered round, with her head to the N. W. and stretched across the harbour under her topsail; but her rudder having
E
been

been beaten off, she became unmanageable, and was driven ashore under the citadel. At half past twelve, her back was entirely broke, and she became a mere wreck. She had on board near 500 persons, including women and children, most of whom would probably have perished, had it not been for the spirit and intrepid exertions of Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, who, to his infinite honour, had himself conveyed on board, by a rope extended from the ship to the shore. His presence and conduct prevented further confusion; and by his assurance that he would be the last man to quit the ship, the utmost serenity prevailed; and, in the course of the afternoon, every person was safely got on shore, except three or four, who perished by the falling of the masts. The ship soon after went to pieces.

The Corporation of Plymouth, as a testimony of their admiration of the conduct of Capt. Pellew, presented him, soon after, with the freedom of that borough."

APPENDIX.



No. I.

List of the Names of the Fishermen, Pilots, and Inhabitants, to whom the SEAMAN'S FRIEND is given for the Purpose of going to the Assistance of Vessels when wrecked, or in Distress.

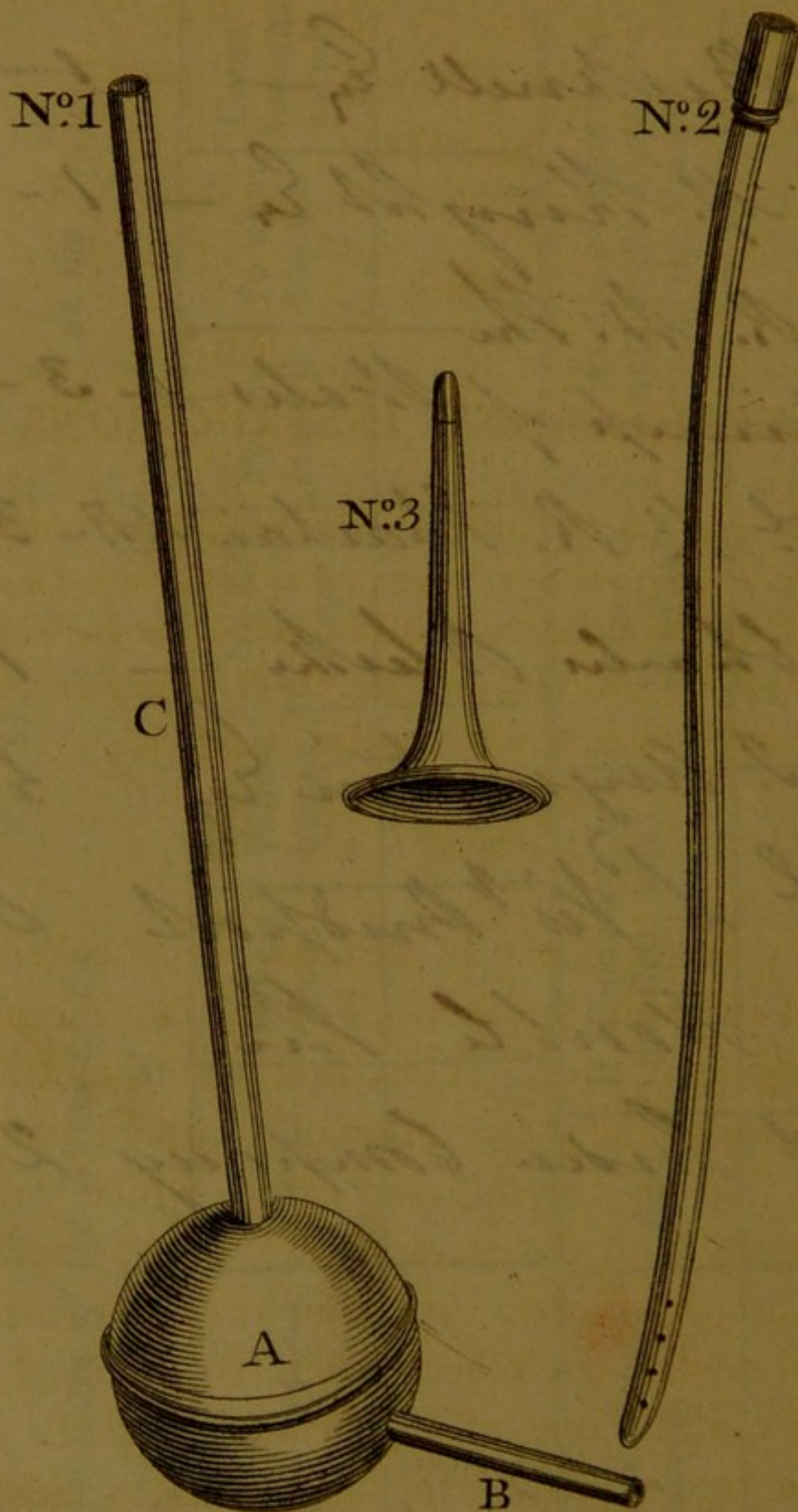
Name.	Profession.	Place of Abode.

No. II.
Particulars of the Wreck of the
of
 180
on the

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Owner.	Where from.	Where bound.	No. of People on board.	Where insured.	To what Amount.	Gross Amount saved.
Names of those saved.	Age.	If Widowers, or married, what Families.	Place of Residence.	Names of those who went to the Assistance of the Vessel.				

Additional subscriptions

C. Becknell Esq	1-1
W. M. Knight Esq	1-1
H. R. A. The Prinsep of Wales	3-
Ad ^l Sir R. Shackan KB	3-
Sir Charles Blake	1-1
J. J. Angerstein Esq	5-
Ad ^l L ^d Vis ^t Bridport	5-
The Hon ^{ble} The East India Company	21-



*N°1 the Invention for blowing the smoke up the Body,
 A the bowl where it unscrews to put the tobacco in,
 B the small pipe on which the Ivory tube is placed,
 C the long pipe to which the mouth is applied.
 N°2 the long Elastic tube for filling the Lungs with Air. N°3 the Ivory tube.*

No. III.

DIRECTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

For those to whom the SEAMAN'S FRIEND is entrusted, for the Preservation of their own Lives, when employed in their humane Endeavours of preserving those that are wrecked, and for the Recovery of the apparently drowned, when washed on Shore.

WHEN a vessel is seen in distress, or wrecked, you will assemble, and consult on the best means of giving assistance. Your first attention will be directed to the preservation of the crew; your next to that of the ship and cargo, which you will deposit, with the greatest care, in the hands of the proper officers. As soon as convenient, you will send to the office, No. 6, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, one of the printed particulars left with you, signed by the captain, mate, chief officer, and three of the surviving crew.

As there is every reason to believe, many people washed on shore, apparently dead, might, by proper means be restored to life, especially when not having been in the water more than two hours, I here place the most simple methods of restoring them to life, and of speedily recovering them when nearly perishing with cold and fatigue; and have no doubt, by persevering in the few rules here laid down, you will have the happiness of recovering many. In the first place, I must inform you the means of bringing men to life, apparently dead, are so exceeding simple, that any person may use them. It consists in first cleansing the body from all filth, dirt, or sand, that may stick to it; then lay it on a blanket before a fire, until a bed is prepared, with the head a little raised. The body must then be rubbed with warm flannels or cloths, sprinkling the body with any spirits that may be at hand; bladders, three-parts filled with warm water, not so hot as to burn the hands of the person assisting, are to be placed under the arm-pits, at the sides, soles of the feet, on the crown of the head, under the throat and privities; tobacco-smoke occasionally thrown up the fundament, and air introduced into the lungs by the inventions described in the plate.

For

For instance, let us imagine a wreck, where several are saved, and a body washed on shore, which to your knowledge cannot have been more than from one hour to three in the water; let it be taken by two men to the nearest house, immediately stripped and dried; if in winter, laid before the fire; if in summer, and the weather warm, the operation is best performed in the open air. As soon as the body is stripped, let it be rubbed all over in a quick manner, but not roughly, each person taking one part; for instance, one the arms and side, the other the legs and thighs, next to him, for five minutes, turning him on his belly, and rubbing his back; this must be done briskly for a few minutes more; then light the pipe, place the ivory tube over the brass, introduce it gently into the body, about an inch or an inch and a half, and let a strong-breathed man blow about a minute; after which rub the body again for ten minutes more. As soon as the water is sufficiently hot, fill the bladders three-parts full, not so hot as to burn the hands of the parties rendering assistance; place them at the sides, under the arm-pits, soles of the feet, crown of the head, under the throat, and close up between the thighs, and give a general rubbing for about three

minutes, sprinkling the breast and belly with spirits, and occasionally placing a warm bladder on it; then turn the body, and let the tobacco-smoke again be thrown up; after which, replace the bladders, and rub the breasts, thighs, and arms. In five minutes more, take the long tube, No. 2, put it about two inches into the mouth, and let one of the assistants hold the nose with one hand, and with the other press the mouth close round, then blow into the tube, and you will perceive the stomach to rise; take away your mouth, but not the tube, and with one hand gently press on the stomach, and the air will come out; do it so as to imitate the natural breathing as much as possible, from one minute to two; after which a general rubbing from five to ten minutes; then turn the body, and throw up more tobacco-smoke for a minute; about every ten minutes give the body a good, but not a rough shake, moving the arms and legs backwards and forwards, and a smart blow on the back between the shoulders; every five minutes repeat the tobacco-smoke, and the next five the breathing in the lungs; and as the bladders get cold, refill them with hot water. This, if employed for a length of time, is sure of succeeding. On his showing signs of life, such as sighing, gasping,

gasping, convulsive motions of the body, opening his eyes, &c. leave off the tobacco, dip a feather into spirits and snuff, and put it up the nose as far as possible, and continue rubbing the stomach as quick as you can, still throwing the air into the lungs. In performing this, you must avoid blowing strong, as if you were filling a bladder; by so doing, you might break some of the small blood-vessels, but blow pretty smart; and when you perceive the stomach rise, it is enough; press it out, and blow again.

On his recovery, so as to be able to swallow, give him a table-spoon full of warm water, which, if he swallows, raise his head by pillows, or resting it on the shoulder of an attendant, and give him about two wine-glasses full of spirits and water, one-third only spirits, the rest warm water. When recovered, put him into bed, with the bladders at his feet and between his thighs and sides. The Humane Society give a reward of two guineas for every person recovered, to four people assisting, and one to the house where the body is taken. Now, I propose giving four guineas for each person recovered in the course of one hour, six in the course of two, and eight if he is recovered by following these directions
for

for three hours, and ten in four, to be divided equally among the parties, not exceeding four in the room or about the person at once, who can be relieved by others when tired; and one guinea for every person who allows the body to be taken into their house or cottage, and provides the hot water, &c. &c. whether successful or not, provided these means are followed for half an hour. These rewards are not intended for those wrecks that happen in large towns, such as Ramsgate, Margate, Yarmouth, Bristol, &c. where medical men reside, and assistance can be given; but only in those small hamlets and villages, scattered at a distance along the coast, with whom the care of instruments are left; and to obtain it, the parties who render assistance must go before the resident clergyman, or nearest magistrate, with the captain, chief officer, or such of the surviving crew, especially those recovered, when he will send up a certificate to that effect, and the money will be immediately sent down. Nor is it to be supposed that any of the surviving crew can well expect reward, whatever assistance they may render; humanity demanding every assistance they can give their more unfortunate comrades.

Having

Having told you what you are to do, and it requires only perseverance to effect your intention—

First, Carrying the body to the nearest house.

2d, Cleanse it from all dirt and filth.

3d, Place it on a blanket before a fire till a bed is prepared.

4th, Begin rubbing the body, as quick as possible, with woollens, sprinkling it with spirits.

5th, After rubbing ten minutes, throw the smoke up the body.

6th, Five more, breath into the lungs.

7th, As soon as the water is hot, the first thing, if you find it ready, apply the bladders as directed; and about every ten minutes shake and agitate the body. No. 5. and 6. are the principal means which should be followed one after the other; the first five minutes the rubbing and smoke, the next the breathing and rubbing, then the rubbing and smoke again, and so on.

I now tell you what you must not do.

First, On no account hold the body up by the heels.

2d, Never roll it on any cask.

3d, Avoid the use of salt.

4th,

4th, Never attempt to throw any liquid down a person's throat by the long tube, nor put it more than two inches into the mouth. It is left long for reasons you will find.

5th, Never let any person attempt bleeding.

The best method I can point out to you to know whether the person is really dead, or by perseverance may be recovered, is by opening the eyes. If you find a deep pit in the middle of the eye, it is no use taking any trouble; but if the eye is round, as when alive, lose no time, but continue your exertions till he is recovered.

The treatment of those who are washed on shore, nearly perishing from cold and fatigue, must be very different.—About half a pint of lukewarm spirits and water, two-thirds water to one of spirits, if able to swallow; but they must not come near the fire, but rubbed with flannels dipped in cold water, their legs, thighs, and arms rubbed with them. No warm water applied to any part of the body, but snow, or flannels dipped in cold water, placed upon his belly, &c. the same as the warm water is applied in the recovery of the drowned. The following case is so very remarkable, that the reading of it will instruct more than volumes.

“ On

“ On the 25th February 1783, a boy, about thirteen years of age, apprenticed to Mr. Bowers, in company with two young men, in an open boat, on their way from Gravesend to Deptford, were overtaken by a violent storm, accompanied with a great fall of snow. Some way below Erith, the boy complained of the cold, and that his hands were so benumbed he could not manage his oar. He was urged to exert himself, as the most likely method to keep him warm. The storm continuing, and the cold unceasing, with the close of the afternoon his complaints became more urgent. Opposite to Erith, a biscuit was given to him, and whilst putting it to his mouth, he dropped from off the bench insensible. His companions covered him with a great-coat, and he remained in that situation till the boat arrived at Deptford. In the evening, I was sent for, and informed of the above particulars. Several people were rubbing him with flannels, and pursuing the methods recommended for the recovery of the drowned.

“ Before I describe my mode of treatment, I shall first endeavour to convey some idea of the body, as it appeared to me on my entering the room.

“ The *countenance* displayed the strongest
marks

marks of dissolution I can remember to have seen—the features even as if in miniature, so very much contracted were they—the skin of the face, and the whole of the body, was pale, cold, and hard, conveying by the *touch* more the sensation of *marble* than that of the human body—the head rested upon the breast, with the chin turned towards the left—the *muscles* of the neck were *rigid*—the *under jaw* locked—the *eyelids* were open—the eye-balls diminished in size, immoveable, and sunk in their sockets, without lustre—the *arms* were strongly contracted—the hands and fingers firmly clenched, resting upon each side of the head—nor any pulsation of the heart.

“ I began his recovery, by removing every thing warm from the body, whilst I ordered two of the attendants to bring in a large quantity of snow, but, in order to gain time, I collected some from off the house and commenced rubbing him with it till a larger quantity could be procured. The frictions were chiefly confined to the extremities, and large quantities of snow were applied to the abdomen and stomach. A few minutes only elapsed before the boy uttered a *groan*. When the appearances of life became more distinct, I attempted to extend one of the contracted arms; strong convulsions immediately

ately seized every member of the body, and the arm which I held extended in my hand regained its situation with a violent spring. When the snow had been used half an hour, the breathing became more regular; there was a tremulous motion in the eyes, the under jaw with some violence could be separated from the upper, the heart was felt, and the limbs could be placed in their natural situations, but not without occasioning violent screams and pain. The boy was still insensible. At this period I attempted to pour some liquid into his mouth; but on trying to swallow, it was forced out with considerable violence. Imagining this difficulty was owing to the *frozen* state of the muscles of the throat, I applied snow round the neck. *In the space of an hour life seemed to be perfectly restored.* I continued the friction on the extremities till the features recovered their sensibility, and an universal redness covered the whole body, and until the muscles swelled beneath my hand. I afterwards put him to bed, and in the morning he came to me, *enjoying the perfect use of his limbs, and his senses at large.*—*Report of the Humane Society.*

In regard to the large towns, when a wreck happens, the warm baths should immediately be
got

got ready heated to _____, and medical men be in attendance with the apparatus for the recovery of the drowned, and a small electrifying machine. Let the body, when washed on shore, be immediately taken to them. As there are likewise cold baths, should any doubt arise whether the person is recoverable, let two men go into the cold bath, take the body between them, and lay it on the water. If it sinks, and the eyes not pitted, it is certainly recoverable. The proper means should then be used, and continued for even four hours.—The reason I have left the elastic tube long is, although it is highly improper for you to endeavour to throw any strong liquid into the stomach, yet, when a medical man can be procured, he should always be sent for, and has only to bring some antimonial wine, or emetic tartar. He can inject it, by introducing the tube, bent to any angle he pleases, from his own mouth into the stomach, when he conceives it proper.

I have said these rewards will not be given to the inhabitants of large towns. It is not my intention they should go unrewarded; but it is impossible to name a particular reward. At places that are too distant to carry the
body

body in three-quarters of an hour to the bath; from the time they are found, the reward will be the same as mentioned, according to their exertions.

In carrying out anchors and cables, in weather which, without the use of this invention, they could not have done, I shall hold myself accountable in such sums as may be considered are merited by the numerous townsmen who will witness their bold and resolute exertions; and as they will be the best judges, I must leave it to them to mention the reward they, from actually being on the spot, may judge proper, where all due attention shall be paid to it. The East India Company gave £500 to those who preserved the lives of and much of the property of the Hindostan; and I am confident the merchants at Lloyd's will never leave it out of my power to reward those brave men by whose assistance any vessel is preserved from apparent destruction, properly testified by the captain of the vessel and principal inhabitants. The reason the receipt is taken for a guinea, is to prevent any one of those to whom it is entrusted destroying or giving it away, and to induce them to preserve it for the express purpose for which

it is given. It will likewise be a proof that those who apply for it intend to preserve it, and, whenever a proper opportunity offers, of preserving their own lives, when employed in their usual business, or in their humane endeavours of succouring the distressed, make use of the invention.

FINIS.