

An affectionate tribute to the memory of the late Dr. John Fothergill / by W. Hird.

Contributors

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A N
AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE
TO THE
M E M O R Y
OF THE LATE
Dr. J O H N F O T H E R G I L L,
By W. H I R D, M.D.

Accustomed as we are to see the ravages of that hand, which removes the generations of men, strong and weak, rich and poor, the ignorant and the wise, like the herbage that falls promiscuously before the scythe, not one could refrain the unaffected sigh, scarcely the tear, when it was known that our *Russel* was no more!

Dr. FOTHERGILL's Essay on the Character of Dr. RUSSEL.

L O N D O N.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY JAMES PHILLIPS,
GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

M.DCC.LXXXI.

AN
ANNUAL
CONGREGATIONAL TRIBUTE

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
CHURCH



OF THE
CHURCH
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

FOR THE
YEAR 1884

NEW YORK

A N
AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE
TO THE
M E M O R Y
OF THE LATE
Dr. J O H N F O T H E R G I L L.

IT must be admitted that no partiality of affection should so warp the mind, as to influence its regard for truth. On common subjects, the world is indulgent enough to accept the embellishments which a warm imagination may add to a few plain facts, but the language of eulogy is always suspected, and consequently much more exposed to the severity of remark ; yet if any subject that I am acquainted with will bear a more than ordinary warmth of expression, it certainly may be indulged in a Tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Fothergill.

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The general voice has placed him amongst the illustrious characters of the present age ; but, what is more to his honour, it has placed him amongst the best of men. May the memorial I am giving to the public preserve his name unblemished by misrepresentation, till some more equal pen shall hand it down to posterity, as a bright example of what great usefulness extraordinary talents may prove to society, when under the direction of a good heart, fine feelings, and an enlarged philanthropy.

His understanding was of a manly, energetic cast ; it was penetrating, comprehensive, and highly cultivated : There was a firm dignity in his character, which, though it could not bend to any thing unbecoming itself, yet was accompanied by a certain softness and complacency of manner peculiarly conciliating. His heart was sincere, friendly, compassionate, and liberal to excess. His hand was an unsparing distributor, and the bounties of it, lest they might not reach the truly worthy, were, not unfrequently, diffused amongst the imposing, and the ungrateful.

His practice as a physician was by no means confined to London and its environs, the place of his long and general residence. For some years past he made

a point of retiring, during a few summer months, to his place in Cheshire; a seat chosen by him as a sequestered retreat from the labours and fatigue of his professional attentions, to digest his thoughts, take possession of himself, and invigorate his mind and body for his returning duties: but it too frequently happened, that what he had pleasingly conceived as an asylum from care and intrusion, proved not the retirement he was in pursuit of. Wheresoever he resided, his name and character followed him, carrying along with them those influences, which not only pervaded every quarter of this, and the neighbouring kingdom of Ireland, but a very considerable part of Europe and North America; from whence, in cases that apparently would admit of the delay, he was frequently consulted by letter and description.

From this high rank in his profession, and from the respectful manner in which he was always treated, it may very reasonably be concluded that the pecuniary emoluments of his practice were large: and so they certainly were, to an uncommon degree; the produce of his annual practice being greater than has fallen to the lot of most physicians in this nation: and could the fees he rejected be added to the sum, it would have increased to a

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surprising amount ; but he was accustomed to make distinctions, which would not, I presume at least, enter into every mind.—Yet notwithstanding all these sources of affluence, so large and so numerous were the channels through which his bounties flowed, that they might be truly said to be scarcely equal to the liberality of his heart.

There is a certain exquisiteness of sensation in the tones of some minds, which, amidst the various circumstances of life, and the unavoidable evils attendant on humanity, is, indeed, a most painful species of pre-eminence: the mind of Dr. Fothergill was of this mould ; it was ever in unison with the afflicted spirit in all situations, exciting him to acts of the most cordial friendliness.

In the distribution of his favours, he retreated as much as possible from the acknowledgments of those he obliged. He knew the value of a grateful heart fully, for his own was grateful in the extreme ; but he rather chose that the objects of his kindness should feel that active and essential gratitude which is better evinced by a proper use of favours, and a happy change in circumstance and situation, than by any verbal expression. In a few words, Dr. Fothergill's beneficences flowed from
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him with so graceful an ease, and so high a polish of address, that no modest worth was wounded, nor the acuteness of distress increased, by the awkwardness of its acknowledgments.—His was not that drop-like bounty which pauses in its progress; it was full, flowing, and benign.

Although it may be the general practice of physicians in other countries, as well as in this, to refuse the fees of the inferior clergy, yet the conduct of Dr. Fothergill towards numbers of this class, was distinguished by something more generous than meer forbearance; it was marked by extraordinary kindness.

He considered the inferior classes of clergymen as more particularly the objects of his liberality and attention; being brought up in that line of education, which, in the opinion of the world, precludes bodily labour, and to which the idea of the gentleman is annexed, without a competency to support the character; to many of these, I am an evidence, he was a kind friend and a private benefactor; not only by his advice in personal distress, but by his purse, on severely trying occasions.—Nay, so cordial was his humanity towards these, that on a friend's hinting to him, whilst he was in the country, that his favours were
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not marked by propriety of distinction (the gentleman from whom he had refused his fee being placed in high rank in the church, with an independent fortune) he returned a ready explanation of his principle of action; “ I had rather, said the Doctor, return the fee of a
 “ gentleman with whose rank I am not perfectly ac-
 “ quainted, than run the risk of taking it from a man, who
 “ ought, perhaps, to be the object of my bounty.” Such was the noble style of this most excellent man’s way of thinking.

The humane reader will feel the finest springs of his affections moved, by the following anecdote given to me by a clergyman of high rank, who reveres the memory of Dr. Fothergill, and places his obligations to him, in a very trying season, near to his heart.

A friend of his, a man of a worthy character, who has at this time an income of about one hundred pounds a year, church preferment, was, in the earlier part of his life, seated in London upon a curacy of fifty pounds per annum, with a wife and a numerous family.—An epidemical disease, which was at that time prevalent, seized upon his wife, and five of his children: in this scene of distress he looked up to the Doctor
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for his assistance, but dared not apply to him, from a consciousness of his being unable to reward him for his attendance.—A friend, who knew his situation, kindly offered to accompany him to the Doctor's, and give him his fee; they took the advantage of his hour of audience, and after a description of the several cases, the fee was offered, and rejected; but a note was taken of his place of residence. The Doctor called assiduously the next, and every succeeding day, till his attendance was no longer necessary. The Curate, anxious to return some grateful mark of the sense he entertained of his services, strained every nerve to accomplish it; but his astonishment was not to be described, when, instead of receiving the money he offered, with apologies for his situation, the Doctor put ten guineas into his hand, desiring him to apply to him without diffidence in future difficulties.

Although amidst the diffusion of his favours he too frequently met with painful returns, yet he would never allow instances of this sort to check the ardour of his mind in doing all the good he could to others; and even to those who returned ingratitude for kindness, his charity continued still patient, hoping all things. It was his common expression, when he found his favours misapplied, or himself imposed upon, “ I had much rather that my

“ favours should fall upon many undeserving objects,
 “ than that one truly deserving should escape my notice.”

From the extensiveness of his daily employments in London and its neighbourhood, to which must be added, the variety of his medical, philosophical, literary, and friendly correspondence, it may be a matter of surprise to many, how he could acquit himself of the number of his engagements ; yet he understood so well the value of a moment, and the influence of order in the management of time, that he could generally settle his most interesting concerns every evening, before he retired to rest. His thoughts were so perfectly digested, his penetration was so quick, and his hand was so rapid in its obedience to the dictates of his mind, that what might have been to many able men a scene of inquietude, not to say of confusion, was, in his hands, easy and familiar. In cases of moment he was no procrastinator.

In the practice of a physician it is a happiness to himself, and certainly a much greater to his patients, if he is in possession of that native acumen or sagaciousness of mind, which, from the superior importance of his art, ought to have a high place in the scale of character, could it be clearly ascertained.—In every other art or science

ence it may be easily distinguished by men of moderate abilities ; but in medicine, its effects not being so obvious, popular impression, or private influence, must necessarily be accepted as security for its existence. It has so little dependance upon medical education, and professional employment, that a man may have enjoyed all the advantages of the one, and all the emoluments of the other, yet neither he nor his patients may have felt the least degree of its influence.—Education and employment are ordinary things ; but this alone is the life of medical genius, and is truly extraordinary ; it operates by quick discrimination in dubious cases ; it throws a clear light upon apparent difficulties ; it fixes the judgment determinately upon the right object, and is practically illustrated by happy and unexpected events.—It was this species of penetration that principally distinguished Dr. Fothergill as a medical man.

There was another advantage, of no small moment, which his patients derived from his attendance ; he knew how to unite the kindness of friendship with his professional duties ; and could enter into those retreats of anxiety, from which flow an infinitude of bodily distresses, with an eye clearly discerning, yet incurious and benign.—A religious sensibility of spirit disposed him
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to draw near the deep springs of affliction, and diffuse the oil of peace over the troubled waters. There was a discretion in his sympathy, that attached the confidence of his patients to an uncommon degree; and of what-importance such an acquisition must be in the course of an extensive practice, I leave to the judgment of every skilful practitioner.

A lady of my acquaintance, occasionally expressing her high regard for the Doctor, and the satisfaction she received from his attendance upon her on many occasions, made use of the following pathetic language.—“ He was indeed my warm friend and adviser in my distress, as well as my physician.—He was, under Providence, the preserver of my health, and the restorer of my peace in the severest conflicts of my life.”

Dr. Fothergill was an encourager of science, and a generous patron of genius in every laudable pursuit. Genius and science found the way to his door, from every civilized quarter of the earth.—He looked not on the nation, but on the man. When, amidst the multiplicity and variety of applications, he could not himself find employment for those who excelled in the liberal and useful arts, he was zealous in recommending them to the patronage
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of his friends.—And his compassion to their apparent distress, very rarely permitted him to dismiss them without a donation.

His large collections in natural history, and his vast store of botanical productions, from all climates, still flourishing in full vigour in his garden at Upton, mark with precision the line of his taste.

In these, as in every other pursuit, he had always in view the enlargement and elevation of his own heart; having formed early habitudes of religious reference, from the display of Divine Power and Wisdom in the beauty, the order, and the harmony of external things, to the glory of their Almighty Former.—From the influences of these habitudes, his mind was always preserved in a disengaged and independent state, enjoying, but yet adoring.

This reference to the Divine Being is certainly the true ground of all our solid enjoyments, amidst the treasures of nature or art; the genuine source of every rational relaxation from severer studies, and necessary labours.—We have each of us some methods of unbending the mind; some paths distinct from our several employments,

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and our true wisdom lies in chusing such as in the hour of reflection we may coolly approve.—On this ground were raised all the satisfactions which Dr. Fothergill enjoyed, in observing the order and arrangement of natural productions ; their various divisions and subdivisions into classes, genera, and species ; the beauty or singularity in the forms and colours of shells, corals, fossils, and of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It was in this vast and instructive range of natural history that the Doctor found his highest amusement, and most agreeable relaxation.

His collection of drawings from these objects is very large, and well chosen.—In forming them, he employed several artists of various abilities ; and many of them are astonishing imitations of the truth of nature.

His encouragement of genius, and his generous rewards of it, when employed in imitations of this kind, are proofs that he did not in general disapprove of the exercise of this talent ; but as the subjects of natural history were the prevailing pursuits of his own mind, during his leisure hours, he esteemed portrait, historical painting, and works of fancy, as objects of inferior, if not of an useless class, and consequently, much less worthy of engaging the attention of an artist.

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The following anecdote will perfectly illustrate what I have said.

A physician in the country, one of his most intimate and familiar friends, was extremely solicitous to have a portrait of him, and had often importuned him on the subject in vain. To overcome Dr. Fothergill's resistance, he made use of the following argument; "You, said he, are yourself a generous patron of artists, and employ them daily in the imitation of natural things; and what distinction can you make between the imitation or picture of one object and of another? for they are all equally the work of the Great Creator, and man certainly stands highest amidst all his works."—"The distinction I make, returned the Doctor, is this; the one, I am persuaded, has its ground in self-love, and the vanity of man: the other has not this foundation, and may, as I hope it does, serve the purpose of spreading the wonders of creation, from every distant quarter of the world, amongst those who have no access to the cabinets of the curious."—He was solicited by many, but would never allow his picture to be taken by sitting to any painter.

His medical writings are not very numerous; and as they were published on particular occasions, it may become a proper

proper employment for some judicious professional man, to collect and arrange them in such a manner, that the medical world may possess them in one or two volumes intire; and should his writings on other subjects, of a more general nature, be published by themselves in another volume, it could not fail of being an acceptable present to the public.

His publications of the medical class are distinguished by much observation, just reasoning, and by a clear, fluent, and nervous expression.—They are in general a series of facts perfectly illustrated. His first publication of note, dated in the year 1748, was on the ulcerated fore-throat; a complaint, in a great measure, new in this country, which appeared in London and its environs, about the years 1743, 1744, 1745; but in a much more dangerous degree in the year 1746, and some succeeding years. At its first appearance, and for some considerable time after, it was not so sufficiently marked by the faculty, as to fix distinct and clear conceptions of it, and a right determination of practice. It had been generally treated as a common fore throat, or simple inflammation of the tonsils, until very frequent repetitions of disappointment, and a more than common fatality in the prevailing epidemic, excited the attentive and observing to
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more minute inquiries into the nature of the disease, the distinction of its character, and the causes of ill success.—Dr. Fothergill's publication on this subject was a pleasing present to all the humane of the faculty, and proved of the utmost consequence to the public at large ; it was perfectly descriptive ; and what gave it more value, was, its being opportune, and it may be called with propriety the basis of all that has been written on the subject.

The candour of his mind is conspicuous in this work ; he frankly acknowledges his own mistakes in the first steps of his practice, and his humanity compelled him to look deeply into the ground of them ; he was not disappointed ; his attentive observation marked clearly the line of distinction between this epidemic, and the common angina ; and the practice founded on this distinction was at that time, with a very few exceptions, universally successful.

His familiar and friendly correspondence was remarkable for an easy fluency of expression, a pleasing address, and an agreeableness of condescension to the peculiarities or foibles of his friends.

In his letters to his literary or philosophical correspondents, amongst which were the first and brightest characters of the present age, he shone with uncommon lustre; every subject became more luminous by his manner of treating it.

There are few public works in this kingdom, which appeared to have social convenience, and a general utility for their object, of which he was not a zealous encourager, as well as a generous contributor towards their support.

His ideas of the mode of conveyance by means of public canals, bespeak the citizen of the world, and a mind turned to every useful purpose. Of these public works he was a vigorous promoter. The unhappy and depressed spirit of the present times has lamentably, indeed, put a severe check to an ardour for these, as well as for other great public undertakings; but should it, in some distant period, again rise from its present dejected state, this great idea will necessarily rise along with it.—The examples we already have of their general utility, may remain intire amidst the wreck of things, and excite generations unborn, during seasons of more tranquility, less dissipation, and the revival of a languishing commerce, to emulate

emulate the noble aspirings of a preceding age, and by means of these communications between the most distant parts of the kingdom, draw their various inhabitants into one general neighbourhood and social intimacy.—This idea, independent of the easy and cheap means of commuting the natural productions of one province for those of another, is, at least, a pleasing one, worthy to be indulged by a generous mind.

It is now proper that I should speak of the institution which has lately been established at Ackworth, a small village in the county of York, in a fine healthy situation, a plentiful country, and surrounded by all the conveniences and comforts of life. Of this institution Dr. Fothergill was the original projector; and although it is confined to the society of the people called Quakers, the great ends which it is intended to promote are worthy of the Doctor, redound to the honour of humanity, and of that expanded philanthropy, which can stretch its prospects towards the substantial welfare, not only of the present, but of future generations. In the short description I shall attempt to give of the motives from which it originated, and its present state, I will endeavour to be as explicit as possible.

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As the character of the future man is marked essentially by the impressions he receives during his state of childhood, when the mind is of a more plastic and yielding texture, and takes its modes of thinking and acting from those precepts and examples which are presented most strikingly before the eye ; and farther, as the whole treasure of our future happiness most materially depends upon an early subjection of our wills to habits of a virtuous self-denial, humanity most certainly becomes seriously interested, in promoting with ardour every rational means by which the mind may be formed for the general good, rather than for the bane and mischief of society.

It is this species of an attentive and guarded education, which, I have authority to say, was an object, wherein the Doctor was deeply interested for many years. He saw, with concern, those depredations which vice and folly were daily making in society, and was painfully anxious to prevent them as much as possible, by striking at the very root of the evil.—The humanity of his mind would have spread its influences over the community at large ; but, conscious that the attempt would be fruitless, he confined his hopes within the bounds of his own persuasion, where his influences were powerful, and where the wisest and best of its members, nay, I may say, the
general

general bulk of them, were very ready to unite in his views.

There are many little establishments amongst that society, in various parts of the kingdom, for the education of youth, and the direction of their minds in the best things; but on investigating the design and extent of each, he found none fully competent to his intentions.—It was to the children of the poor, and of those in that state of mediocrity, which either renders them inattentive to the education of their offspring, or disqualifies them for affording them such an one as they wish, that Dr. Fothergill principally directed his views; as these form the great bulk of the community, and consequently must spread the good or evil of their examples farthest. Yet, notwithstanding this great idea had long prevailed in the Doctor's mind, nothing was effectually done, until, by one of those fortunate, or rather providential events, on which hangs the fate of many great undertakings, the whole of his design became easy and practicable. On his return from Cheshire, through Yorkshire, in the year 1778, he did me the favour of being my guest a few days, during which time he was visited by many of his friends in those parts. In one of these interviews the conversation turned on an institution

at Gilderfome, a small establishment for the education of poor children amongst the society: the Doctor was inquiring into its state and management, and how far it might serve as a model for a larger undertaking: a just description being given of it, with the following remark, that not only this, but all others, however laudable the motives from which they took their rise, must fail of success, without a constant superintending care and unremitting attention to the first great object of the institution. This idea was exemplified by the then present state of the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, which, although originating from the most humane principle, and erected at a vast expence, was, from repeated inattentions to the first design, in danger of dilapidation, and ready for public sale. This relation struck the Doctor forcibly; “Why may not this, said he, serve the very purpose I am in pursuit of?” To be short, the building, and an estate of 80 acres of land, were purchased, improved, and furnished by subscription. The Doctor set a generous example by his own contribution, and an endowment by his will in perpetuity.

There are now above three hundred children of both sexes under the roof, furnished with all the necessary conveniences and comforts of life, properly clothed, and
educated

educated in every branch of knowledge suitable for the station in which it is presumed they may be placed. And to the satisfaction of every benevolent heart, it may be truly said, that the institution is at present in a most flourishing state, fully answering the designs of its founders; being conducted under the care of a number of chosen guardians of ability, and of an exemplary conduct, with an exactness of order, decency, and propriety, extremely striking, and perfectly pleasing to all who have visited it, though not of the same society.—The children are taught habits of regularity, of decency, of respectful subordination to their superiors; of forbearance, affection, and kindness towards each other; and of religious reverence towards their Maker; and, I may farther add, those habits of silence and recollection, taught and practised in the ancient schools of philosophy, inculcated in the scriptures, and most emphatically called “the true door of entrance into the school of wisdom.”

How it may appear to some minds I know not; but I confess, with respect to my own, that whilst I am contemplating the wonderful escape of my excellent friend from a former most dangerous illness, and which the late mournful event has confirmed to have been such in the most eminent degree; whilst I am considering the preservation

preservation of his life, activity, and spirits during the last two years, spent very much and very ardently in the promotion of this great design; whilst I am viewing the present apparently complete state of the institution, which he had so heart-felt a satisfaction in seeing the latter end of last summer, when, breaking the silence of a solemn committee, he most emphatically expressed himself as "rejoicing with a degree of trembling;" I must own that, probably with many others, I cannot avoid looking upon the preservation of his life to its late period, as a signal mark of divine favour towards the establishment, and as a blessing upon his labours for its promotion.—May it, under the same wise regulations, and excellency of conduct, continue an unblemished monument to the honour of his humanity, and to the lasting advantage of many generations!

With respect to his political character (for it is well known that Dr. Fothergill had a political character) in whatsoever light the agitated opinions of men may place him; those steady principles of universal justice and benevolence, which directed his conduct in every other concern of life, had equal influence over his sentiments on the great concerns of the nation. He was a warm friend to those interests which prevailed during the
most

most flourishing days of Great Britain. As he was disinterested in his motives, so he was alive in his feelings to every calamitous event of the present contention. His extensive medical, literary, and friendly correspondence in days of peace, with the most ingenious men on the other side the Atlantic, and his very frequent intercourse with such of them as visited this country, furnished him with opportunities which few have enjoyed, of knowing the genius, tempers, and views of our American brethren; and as it is well known to the Doctor's most intimate friends that he had a sincere regard for the welfare of every part of this great empire, so he had nothing more at heart than a permanent reconciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies.

His ideas of men, whether in or out of administration, were always formed from his observations on their conduct in private life, their strict regard to justice, their œconomy, their humanity and domestic attentions, their intellectual abilities, and the independency of their situations; never, from their popularity of character, or the splendor of their public elocution.

There was one great leading principle which prevailed in the Doctor's mind, at his first entrance into public life,

and continued to its close.—He thought the great business of man, as a member of society, was to be as useful to it as possible, in whatsoever department he might be stationed.—Opulence was not his object ; but it appears to have flowed upon him as the designation of Providence, to cherish and give activity to this principle.

Though the influence of Christian principles is manifested in almost every branch of Dr. Fothergill's character, yet I should think myself guilty of a neglect, injurious to the memory of my deceased friend, did I not observe, that he abhorred the prevalent infidelity of the age, and gloried in the name of Christian. His attachment to revealed religion was sincere, arising from rational conviction and mature deliberation.—He valued the scripture as the great repository of divine truths, and was never ashamed of those grand fundamental doctrines, salvation through the mediation of Jesus Christ, and sanctification by the influences of his holy spirit.

His education led him into an attachment to that society of Christians called Quakers, and his judgment, upon a dispassionate inquiry, confirmed him in that attachment ; yet his mind was of that open, candid, and enlarged class, which surveys all the families of the earth, and all orders
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of men, with a liberal and comprehensive view, as the children of one common Parent, and equally under the care of his Providence ; and he was instant at all times to support what was truly good and virtuous in them, under all forms, denominations, and distinctions whatsoever.—He was a man of charity in the true Christian sense, “ thinking no evil.”

The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make ; his features were all character ; his eye had a peculiar brilliancy of expression, yet it was not easy so to mark the leading trait, as to disengage it from the united whole. He was remarkably active and alert, and, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a general good state of health.

He had a peculiarity of address and manner, resulting from person, education, and principle ; but it was so perfectly accompanied by the most engaging attentions, that he was the genuine polite man above all forms of breeding.—I knew him well, and I never knew a man who left such pleasing impressions on the minds of his patients.

His dress was remarkably neat, plain, and decent, peculiarly becoming himself ; a perfect transcript of the
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order, and I may add, the neatness of his mind.—He thought it unworthy a man of sense, and inconsistent with his character, to suffer himself to be led by the whim of fashion, and become the slave of its caprices. But this impression upon his understanding was much strengthened by his firm attachment to his principles as a Quaker, which lead to that decent plainness and modesty in dress, which may be presumed to be one at least amongst the external evidences of a spirit elevated in its views above all transient and sublunary things.

At his meals he was remarkably temperate ; in the opinion of some, rather too abstemious, eating sparingly, but with a good relish, and rarely exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner or supper ; yet by this uniform and steady temperance, he preserved his mind vigorous and active, and his constitution equal to all his engagements.

His ideas of retreat from business were marked by a degree of dignity perfectly correspondent with the rest of his character. “ I wish,” said he, “ as far as I ought
 “ to wish, to withdraw myself from my professional la-
 “ bours in full possession of my faculties, and, I may add,
 “ of my reputation ; for I well know, from many an hu-
 “ miliating instance, how much the infirmities of age, or
 “ paralytic

“ paralytic debility, to which we are all of us alike exposed, may affect the remembrance of our best qualities.”—He wished to retire with the respect, rather than the compassion, of his friends.—It has pleased Providence to remove him from society, after a few weeks painful indisposition, in the vigour of his faculties, and in the lustre of his reputation, having closed a life of usefulness and honour, in the 69th year of his age, with expressions of a well-grounded assurance of an happy immortality.

In the language of his own eulogium on the memory of his friend Dr. Ruffel, I shall conclude this imperfect Tribute to the memory of my affectionate, steady, and I may add, my partial friend, Dr. Fothergill;—“ Animated by his example, let us pursue the arduous track of public virtue ; and having, like him, supported the dignity of our profession, by dealing with a liberal hand to all the blessings of health, to the utmost of our abilities, and done honour to our species, by the constant exercise of uprightness, candour, and benignity, may we close the scene in full possession of all that deserves the name of human felicity.”

Harpur-street,
Feb. 28, 1781.

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