

fee, Medicine Duty, His Majesty's Stock Transfer, White Herring Fishery, and Volunteer Agents, Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from H. Hunt, esq. of Hookham Hall, Sussex, complaining that the returned Member, H. Davis, esq. had, during the late election for Bristol, employed a great number of outlaws and felons, under the name of bludgeon-men, or constables; that large sums of money were given to those ruffians, to induce them to beat and intimidate the friends of the Petitioner; that various assaults, and even murder, had been committed by these persons; that various acts of bribery were resorted to by Hart Davis, esq. and his friends; and that the poll was closed a day before the proper time. The consideration of the Petition was deferred till next Session.

Sir F. Burdett dwelt at great length on the dangers, both foreign and domestic, which pressed this Country.—The state of our finances, and enormous amount of our expenditure, which was dissipated in sinecures, in grants to foreigners, and maintenance of foreign corps, in loans to the East India Company, secret service money, jobs—such as the Caledonian Canal, improvements about Westminster, &c. altogether about nine millions, which might be saved. He thought the basis of the negotiation proposed by France should be accepted, it being of little importance whether Spain was governed by a Joseph or a Ferdinand. He predicted that the war in the North would ruin Russia, and that Buonaparte and his army would not be starved, as Ministers and the newspaper writers had imagined. He concluded with recommending Parliamentary Reform, the conciliation of the people, relieving them from the taxes under which

they groaned; and embodied the whole of his speech in an Address to the Prince Regent, which, not being seconded, was lost.

Mr. Baring, after observing that the landholder had now the option of redeeming the land-tax at 15 years' purchase, while the capitalist, considering the security on the land, would give 25 years' purchase, if the landlord declined redeeming, moved for an account of the amount of the land-tax redeemed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* warmly opposed the motion.

Mr. Tierney and Sir F. Burdett deprecated the measure, as discouraging the landed interest.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 29.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Vote of Credit, Peace Preservation, Prisoners of War Escape, Local Tokens, Stock Holders' Relief, Rated Liquor and Tobacco, Woods and Forests, London Prisons, Moorfields, and St. George's fields' Improvement, and the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Bills. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with Lords Eldon and Walsingham, were the Lords Commissioners.

The Inclosure Affidavits' Bill was thrown out, on the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, who considered the examination of witnesses *vis à voce*, upon oath, as absolutely necessary to prevent injustice.

July 30.

The Royal Assent having been given, by Commission, to the English Insolvent Debtors' Bill, the Commons, with the Speaker at their head, appeared, and heard the Commission for proroguing Parliament read.

The *Lord Chancellor* then delivered the Speech given in page 182.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 21. This Gazette contains copies of the following Letters:—One from Capt. J. Rowley, of the *America*, stating, that having, in company with the *Leviathan* and *L'Eclair*, fallen in with 18 sail of coasters, which took shelter under the town and batteries of Languella, the marines were landed from the different vessels on the 10th May, the batteries were carried, the Enemy driven back, and 16 vessels towed out. In this service the *America's* yawl was sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats, and ten marines drowned: total loss, 15 killed, and 20 wounded.—One from Capt. J. T. Nicholas, of the Pilot sloop, dated Palermo, April 16, states, that the Pilot being anchored close to the town of Poli-

castro, eighty of the civic militia were compelled to retire by Lieut. A. Campbell, assisted by Mr. Langlands, acting master, and a party of the marines, when nine vessels laden with oil, which were hauled on the beach, were brought out: none hurt or killed.—One from Capt. Napier, of the *Thames*, states, that, on the 14th May, he, in conjunction with the Pilot sloop, attacked the town of Sape, silenced a tower and battery, made the garrison prisoners, and afterwards took possession of 23 vessels, laden with oil, some of which were hauled a quarter of a mile in the country: none killed or wounded.—One from Sir E. Peller, dated off Toulon, notices that a 20-gun ship having escaped into Ciotat, an attack was planned, but which was frustrated by the wind

wind falling. By a chance shot from the batteries, the Kent man-of-war had Lieut. Walton and one seaman killed, and four wounded.—One from Capt. Hope, of the *Salsette*, stating the capture and destruction of the French privateer *La Comete*, of two 18-pounders and 45 men; also from Lieut. C. Phillips, of the *Onyx* sloop, stating the burning of a brig on the beach of Conil by the boats of the *Onyx* and *Desperate*, and of the capture of a French privateer of one gun and eight men, with small arms, by the *Fearless*.—One from Vice-adm. Thornborough, stating the capture, by the *Sybil* frigate, of the French cutter privateer *L'Agile*, (late the *Chesterfield*, Guernsey packet,) commanded by the noted A. Black, of 14 guns, eight of which were thrown overboard in the chase, and 61 men, out three days from Bannodet, near Quimper, and had captured, on the 19th, the *Alicia* brig, from Bristol, bound to Gibraltar.—And two letters from Capt. Moreby, of the *Wizard*, and Capt. Dow, of the *Redwing*, stating the capture of a privateer of eight guns and 60 men from Corfu, and of a Neapolitan privateer of one gun.]

Admiralty-office, July 25. Vice-admiral Murray has reported the arrival at Yarmouth of the *Eole* French lugger privateer, of 14 guns (only five mounted), captured on the 16th, near Heligoland, by the boats of His Majesty's sloops *Osprey*, *Britomart*, and *Leveret*.

Downing-street, July 27. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 7, 1812.

The Army broke up from the encampment on the Guarena on the morning of the 1st instant; and the Enemy, having retired from Alaejos, encamped on the Trabancos, with the advanced guard at La Nava del Rey. Having heard that the Enemy had destroyed the bridge of Tordesillas, our advanced guard crossed the Zapardiel, and moved upon Rueda, on the morning of the 2d, supported by the left of the Army, while the right and centre moved towards Medina del Campo. The Enemy, however, had not destroyed the bridge over the Douro, as reported; and the main body of the army had retired upon Tordesillas, leaving the rear-guard at Rueda.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton immediately attacked the rear-guard with Major-gen. Anson's and Major-gen. Victor Alten's brigades of cavalry, and drove them in upon the main body at Tordesillas. As the right and centre of the army were at a considerable distance, I could not bring up a sufficient body of troops in time to attack the Enemy during their passage of the Douro, and they

effected that operation without material loss; and took their position on that river, with their right on the heights opposite Pollos, their centre at Tordesillas, and their left at Simancas, on the Pisuerga.—I moved our left to Pollos on the 3d, and obtained possession of the ford over the Douro at that place. But, as the ford was scarcely practicable for infantry, and the Enemy's corps was strongly posted, with a considerable quantity of cannon, on the heights which command the plain on which the troops must have formed after crossing the ford, and as I could not establish the army on the right of the Douro till I should have adequate means of passing the river, I did not think it proper to push our troops further.—Gen. Bonnet was at Aguilar del Campo in the end of last month.

[This Gazette announces the receipt of Dispatches from Sir H. Popham, of the Venerable, giving an account of his proceedings subsequent to those inserted in the Gazette of the 14th.—It appears, that after an attack which had been planned on Guetaria on the 2d, but relinquished, owing to the appearance of the Enemy, and the non-co-operation of the Guerillas, the squadron arrived off Castro, Eastward of Bilbao, where a company of marines had been landed by Sir G. Collier, from the *Surveillante*, to assist Col. Longa in an attack on the place; but, owing to the advance of 2500 French, the marines were re-embarked, and the Enemy entered the town. Next day they were driven from thence by the fire of the squadron, and took post on the hills. The marines were then disembarked, and the castle, with 150 men, surrendered. On the 10th, the squadron proceeded off Puerta Galletta, to co-operate in an attack upon it, with the Spanish troops under Longa, and force an entrance to Bilbao; but, the Enemy being in considerable numbers, this did not take place.—On the 12th, the Venerable returned to Castro, which had been feebly attacked by the French the evening before.—On the 15th, the Enemy's moveable column having been drawn by a feint to Santona, from whence it could not reach Guetaria in less than four days; another attack was planned on the latter place, in concert with the Guerillas under Don Gaspar, and with the promised aid of one of the battalions under Gen. Mina.—On the 18th, Lieuts. Groves and Lawrence landed from the Venerable, with a party of marines, a howitzer, and a 24-pounder, and mounted a hill to the Westward of Guetaria, under the directions of Capt. Malcolm, of the *Rhin*, while Capt. Bouverie landed, with two guns, on a hill to the Eastward.

Eastward. At sun-set the Enemy were silenced, but, during the night, intelligence was received of the approach of near 3000 men, that had just arrived at St. Sebastian's from France, and were immediately sent forward by forced marches to Guetaria. Capt. Bouverie, in consequence, spiked his guns, and embarked his men; but Capt. Malcolm, being detained by one of Don Gaspar's aid-de-camps, who assured him that the Enemy were beaten back, had three midshipmen and 29 men taken, but none killed or wounded. Sir Home had proposed an exchange of the men taken on this occasion, and was in hopes of succeeding in this proposal. The detachment from Gen. Mina arrived the morning after, and joined Don Gaspar, having marched 18 Spanish leagues in two days.]

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Lieut. P. Warrant, of the Sea Lark schooner, stating the capture, in the Channel, after a well-fought action of one hour and a half, of the Ville de Caen lugger, Capt. Crocket, of 16 guns, and 75 men, belonging to St. Maloes, while in pursuit of two West Indians. The lugger was carried by boarding, and had 15 men killed, including the Captain, and 16 wounded. The Sea Lark had seven killed, and 21 wounded, including Lieut. Warrant. The good conduct of Mr. Beaver, acting master, with that of the Pilot, is greatly praised.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Downing-street, July 31.

Viscount Castlereagh has this day received, by Lieut. Dobree, of H. M. S. Victory, Dispatches from E. Thornton, esq. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias; and a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Orebro, by Mr. Thornton, and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, on the 18th inst.

[The Gazette of Aug. 1 contains an Order in Council forbidding English vessels to clear out for the United States, imposing an Embargo on American shipping in British Ports—and directing the capture of all American vessels (except those furnished with British Licences, which are to be permitted to proceed), with an instruction to our Commanders to be careful that the lading be not injured or embezzled.—To prevent capture, British vessels are not permitted to sail without convoy to the Western hemisphere.]

Downing-street, Aug. 4. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. the Earl of Wellington, dated Roeda, July 14.

Gen. Bonnet joined the Enemy on the evening of the 7th instant, and the Army have since extended to their right as far as Toro, where they have been actively employed in repairing the bridge which they had before destroyed.—Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill broke up from Albuera upon the 2d instant, and moved upon the Enemy, who retired before him towards Cordova. His last letter is of the 9th from Llerena, and at that time part of the Enemy's force had marched upon Puente Ovejuna, from Berlanga; and Gen. Drouot, with 10,000 men, with a very small proportion of artillery, had marched through Campillo upon Zalamea.—I have no authentic accounts of the siege of Astorga of a later date than the 5th inst. It is reported that there are two breaches in the place.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 8. Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted a letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, giving an account of the capture of the Colombe French felucca, carrying one long gun, and eight swivels, with forty-five men, on the 23d of June, off Cape Crisetto, by the boats of the Volontaire, under the directions of Lieut. Shaw. One midshipman and two seamen were wounded in the boats; and on the side of the Enemy, three were killed and seven wounded. The felucca was commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, and sent out expressly to attack the Volontaire's boats, which were waiting to intercept the coasting-trade from Marseilles.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 11. [A Letter from Capt. Campbell, of the Leviathan, dated off Cape Mello, June 27, states, that a convoy of 18 square latten-rigged vessels, having assembled at Langilla and Allassio, they were attacked by that vessel in conjunction with the Curagoa, Imperieuse, and Eclair. The marines of these vessels being landed between the towns, under the command of Lieut. Owen (of the Leviathan), and covered by the Eclair, were attacked, while forming on the beach, by treble their number. The Letter then proceeds:—"Prisoners report they had upwards of five hundred men in the two towns, a company having come to each in the evening, independent of one in each as its garrison; the 33d reg. of the line, consisting of 1300 men, having been detached from Genoa, a few days before, to the different towns along the coast; but nothing could withstand our brave fellows; they dashed at them with their bayonets, and drove them from their batteries (one of five guns, the other of four and a mortar) into the town, killing

killing a great many (upwards of twenty being counted, besides two officers), and taking 14 prisoners, all Frenchmen. After spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, they were embarked; but, though the ships were anchored within less than musket-shot of the towns, we could not effectually drive them from the houses to enable our boats to take the vessels off, (which were made fast in all manner of ways, with sails unbent, rudders unshipped, &c.) without risk of great loss; we therefore destroyed them with our guns."—Capt. Campbell praises Lieut. Owen, with the officers and privates of the marines, and likewise Lieut. Dobbs.—The *Leviathan* had two killed and 16 wounded, including a midshipman among the latter; the *Curagoa*, three killed, and three wounded; and the *Imperieuse*, 4 killed and 10 wounded, including Lieut. W. Walpole among the latter.]

[A Letter from Lieut. W. Dixon, of the *Britomart* sloop, gives an account to Capt. Hunt, her commander, of the capture of *L'Ecole* French privateer, off Heligoland, by the *Britomart's* cutter, aided by the boats of the *Osprey* and *Leveret*. The crews of the boats, after exchanging a few shots, gallantly boarded the privateer, which made a spirited defence, even after the British had established themselves on the deck, and some of the crew, after the colours were struck, and quarter granted, kept firing pistols up the hatchways, thereby wounding two of Lieut. Dixon's men. The *Britomart's* boat had one killed and five wounded; the *Osprey* two killed and six wounded; the *Leveret* none. Lieut. Dixon praises his brave co-adjutors, Lieut. Malone, of the *Osprey*, and Lieut. Romney, of the *Leveret*; but the latter, owing to his oars getting foul of the *Britomart's* boat, did not share in this gallant and unequal contest.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 15. Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Martin to Vice-adm. Sir J. Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 25th July. Transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, bart. &c.

"This instant, on my return from our advanced post, where Capt. Stewart is stationed with a division of gun-boats, I have the satisfaction to learn that a messenger arrived, during my absence, with intelligence of the Prince Bagration having attacked Davoust's cavalry in a most spirited manner, the result of which is made public at this place by the inclosed official paper."

Intelligence of the Operations of the Army, which has been received here this day, dated at Polotsk, the 7th (19) July.

In the first engagement of consequence which has taken place, victory has declared itself in favour of our native coun-

try and of humanity. Prince Bagration, who was employed in the execution of the movements entrusted to him, in order to effect a junction with the first army, fell in, on his march with his advanced guard, with the whole of the Enemy's cavalry. The Russian troops, who had long been eager for battle, fell in upon them, and, after the most resolute resistance of the Enemy, which rendered this battle the more conspicuous, nine regiments of the Enemy were completely cut down, above 1000 men, and upwards of 50 staff and upper officers, made prisoners. The difficulties which the Enemy had endeavoured to lay in the way of the operations of the second army are now removed. Nothing now stands in the way to prevent these two armies, with their united strength, from preparing for the swarm of their enemies the fate with which every desolating conqueror has ended, so far as the history of nations has taught us. This praiseworthy battle we can consider as the pledge for further brilliant deeds. While victory will conduct our feelings in a new battle, the victims of our opponent will diminish their confidence in the fortune of war, as well as their power and inclination for making resistance.

Riga, 13th (25th) July, 1812.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-adm.

Sir James Saumarez, bart. K. B. &c. to J. W. Croker, esq. dated on-board the *Victory*, in Hawke Road, Aug. 7.

Herewith I transmit a Letter I have this morning received by express from Hano, from Rear-adm. Martin, dated Riga, the 27th ult. informing me of the junction of Gen. Barclay de Tolli, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, with the corps of Prince Bagration.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Martin to Vice-adm. Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 27th July.

Gen. Barclay de Tolli, the Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, has announced his junction, by forced marches, with the corps of Prince Bagration at Witepsk, where the messenger, who is just arrived, left him on the 24th instant. The Emperor Alexander had himself reached Smolenski, probably to stimulate by his presence the natives of that loyal province to exertions suited to the danger with which they are threatened. The Emperor's activity and earnestness in the prosecution of the war affords an admirable example to his subjects, who in Old Russia are devoted to his cause. The Nobles of Moscow have offered to raise one hundred thousand men at their own expence, besides a voluntary contribution of two millions of silver roubles, to be at the Emperor's disposal. We learn, by the same messenger, that the Peace with Turkey is ratified.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, &c.

SIR,—Herewith I inclose a copy of intelligence of the operations of the Russian Army, published at Riga, which I received yesterday from Rear-adm. Morris, to whom it had been transmitted by Rear-adm. Martin, in a merchant-vessel, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.—I am, &c. J. SAUMAREZ.

Intelligence this Day received of the Operations of the Army.

The objects of the battle, which the advance of Prince Bagration's army victoriously sustained with the Enemy, are accomplished. The first West army has effected a junction with that of Prince Bagration, and now both hasten mutually to the attack of the Enemy. At the same time, the agreeable intelligence of the final conclusion of peace with the Ottoman Porte, is received. With united force, the Russian armies now stand opposite the Enemy, whose operations have hitherto been confined to preventing their junction, but which objects they have been unable to accomplish. Their brethren in arms on the Danube now turn from their conciliated opponents towards them, to take part in their deeds, from the result of which Russia has to expect immortal glory, and oppressed Europe the dawn of freedom.

(Signed) ESSEN, Lieut.-Gen.
and General Governor of Riga.

Riga, 15 (27) July, 1812.

[Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted Letters from Capt. Sir H. Popham, of his

Majesty's ship Venerable, dated the 30th ult. and 1st and 4th inst.; the two former giving an account of an attack made upon the town of Santander and the castle of Ano, at the mouth of its harbour, by a detachment of the royal marines, embarked on-board the squadron under the orders of Sir Home, in conjunction with the Spanish Guerillas under Gen. Poquier. The castle was taken possession of by the marines, but the garrison of Santander having received reinforcements, which made it much stronger than had been expected, Gen. Porlier was unable to advance upon the place, and the marines, which had pushed on to co-operate in the attack, were obliged to fall back upon the castle, with some loss. Captains Lake, of the Magnificent, and Sir G. Collier, of the Surveillante, who commanded the detachment, were wounded; as also Capt. Noble, of the marines, who was taken prisoner. The last letter from Sir H. Popham states, that on the 3d instant the French evacuated the town of Santander, of which a detachment of marines from the frigates lying in the harbour immediately took possession. Twenty guns, of different sizes, were found in it, with a quantity of ammunition.]

[Vice-admiral Murray has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Willis, of the sloop Leveret, giving an account of his having, on the 4th instant, captured the French lugger privateer Le Brave, of four guns and 22 men, out four days from Groningen.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

O'Donnell has been succeeded in the Regency at Cadiz by Pizarro, who is entrusted with the management of the Home Department.

We are concerned to learn from the private letters, that, owing to Gen. Maitland having been compelled to retire within Alicante with 22,000 men, the efforts of all the other British and Spanish commanders have been unavailing to molest the Enemy very materially; and the result has been, the union of the three armies of Soult, Suchet, and Joseph, at Truxilla, a few days after the evacuation of Granada.

SWITZERLAND.

An avalanche occurred on the 4th Sept. in the neighbourhood of Villeneuve, Switzerland. A part of the Eastern chain of the Fourches, which had been sapped by a stream that ran at its base, suddenly fell with a terrific noise. About thirty cottages were buried beneath the ruins, and twelve of their inmates killed. The noise of the avalanche was heard at the distance of six miles,

GERMANY.

The following curious phenomena were witnessed at Giessen, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine:—On the 18th August, after continued sultry weather, a piece of woody ground, comprising 12 English acres, suddenly sunk about five feet; on the 20th it fell two feet more; on the 24th it sunk another foot, and continued giving way almost imperceptibly, until, by the 4th September, it had sunk 15 feet. This frightful chasm remained near a week, and was visited by thousands. On the 12th, the surface of the land became marshy; since which water was observed to rise, and by the 19th it had entirely filled the vacancy, and presented a level sheet of water.

A fire broke out on the 8th Aug. in an hospital for casualties at Munich. The building contained, at the time of the conflagration, 102 patients; the greater part of whom must have perished, had not a high wind, at the period of the greatest danger, blown down the roof, and suddenly extinguished the flames. The

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shrieks and groans of the half-buried patients were so appalling, that four females died of fright. By incredible exertions, however, all the patients, except nine, were dug out alive; but several have since died, and others are deemed irrecoverable.

TURKEY.

The plague was raging with great violence in the Turkish capital last month—the daily average of deaths was 550.

The Russian troops have been withdrawn from Servia, and the Turks are preparing to re-occupy that country.

From the good understanding which now exists between Turkey and this country, none need dread the want of grain in Spain and Portugal; as the Russian merchantships will be allowed to pass from the Black Sea, through the channel of Constantinople: and from the cheapness of corn in Russia, and the safe navigation of the Mediterranean, supplies will be cheaper and more abundant than even those from America.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state, that the Conservative Senate had terminated their secret deliberations with a *consultum* for raising a new conscription of 137,000 men. The conscripts would be marched off as soon as embodied, to *dépôts* in Prussia and Poland; in order to replace, while under training, the troops that had marched on to reinforce the grand army.

The General of Division, Count Gourvion St. Cyr, is appointed a Marshal of the French empire.

The title of Baron has been made hereditary in the family of Denon, the French traveller.

A new comet has been visible to the naked eye in the department of the Meurthe, since 15th September. Its appearance is from 11 at night until 5 in the morning.

The Seventeenth Bulletin of the French Grand Army is dated Djhat, September 3; at which place Buonaparte had arrived on his way to Moscow, without any further molestation from the Russians.

The Eighteenth Bulletin, which is dated Mojaïsk, Sept. 10, states, that on the 4th of September Buonaparte set out from Ghjat, and encamped near Gritneva; on the 5th, the army put itself in motion at six o'clock; and at two in the afternoon the Russians were perceived, with their right upon Moskwa, and their left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. A fortified height, between two woods, which greatly strengthened the main position of the Russians, was, after being reconnoitred by the Emperor, immediately attacked and carried, after an obstinate contest of one hour, in which the Russians lost one-third of their numbers, and their artillery. During the

whole of the next day (the 6th), Buonaparte was engaged in reconnoitring the position of the Russians, which he found backed by a large wood, supported by heights on their right and left; these were crowned with redoubts, and fortified with batteries. "This position," says the Bulletin, "appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manœuvre, and to oblige the Enemy to evacuate it; but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting." The forces on both sides were considered as nearly equal, namely, at about 150,000 men each. On the 7th, at two in the morning, Buonaparte assembled with his Marshals; and his first act was to inflame the ardour of his soldiers by publishing the following Order of the Day:

"Soldiers! behold the field of battle you have so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you: it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, at Vitepsk, at Smolensk; that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride—that it may say of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'—At the Imperial camp on the heights of Borodino, 7th of September, 2 o'clock a. m."

At six o'clock the battle commenced; a thousand pieces of cannon, it is said, spread death on all sides; and at eight o'clock the positions of the Russians were carried, their redoubts taken, and the French artillery crowned their heights. "The advantage of position (continues the Bulletin) which the Enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The Enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity, he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack, with all his masses, those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses; and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter. There still remained to the Enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The Enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards turned a part

a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry a village which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither; eighty pieces of French cannon immediately arrested, and then annihilated, the Enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory. The King of Naples decided their uncertainty by a charge of cavalry, after which they dispersed on all sides. It was now two in the afternoon; the Enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended; the cannonade still continued; the Enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory. The loss of the Enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 5000 Russian horses, have been counted on the field of battle; 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power. We have had 2500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the Enemy at from 40 to 50,000. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded, or taken: General Bagration was wounded. We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon-ball; General Count Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards. The Generals of Brigade Compere, Plauzoune, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Emperor was never exposed. Neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain."

The Nineteenth Bulletin, dated *Moscow*, Sept. 16, says, "After the battle of the Moskwa, the French army pursued the Enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga. The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The headquarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The Enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two works from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.—The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 5000 malefactors whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.—Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the

city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.—The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment."

The Twentieth Bulletin is as follows:—*Moscow*, Sept. 17. The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotsk. *Te Deums* have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums* that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors, at least the populace thought so, for well-informed persons knew what was passing.—Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessities of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.—Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600—above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been pre-

served. Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rating its value to state it at many millions.—About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the Director of the Police.—Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 inhabitants*. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.—The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire, and the inhabitants, during the last 24 hours, had saved many articles. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames, but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.—The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and, in short, provisions of all sorts.—The advanced guard is 20 wersts on the road to Kasan, by which the Enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the Enemy has not a single soldier.—The temperature is still that of autumn; the soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles.

The 21st Bulletin, dated Moscow, Sept.

* It is disgusting, but not surprising, because it is in unison with the character and conduct of the man, to hear him, with crocodile heart, lament the horrible destruction of this rich and populous city, the ancient capital of Russia. It was not the governor, Rostopchin, and the liberated felons of Moscow, that did it. No, it was Buonaparte; he who had caused this dire necessity; he who had made it the duty of every loyal and patriotic Russian to take a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, and to burn or cut down every thing that could facilitate the advance of the invader.

20, says,—Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rostopchin had these prepared on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon full of combustible matter amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials necessary for the execution of his project. The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces, that beautiful one of Catharine, which had been newly furnished: not above a quarter of the houses remain. While Rostopchin was taking away the fire-engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 100,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 400,000 lbs. of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th, that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur, were discovered at a fine establishment, half a league from the city; this is a matter of importance; we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy. Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow. They are destroyed. The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia 100 years back. The weather is become rainy; the greatest part of the army is in barracks in Moscow.

The Twenty-second Bulletin is as follows:—*Moscow, Sept. 27, 1812.* The Consul-General, Lesseps, has been appointed Intendant of the province of Moscow. He has organized a municipality and several commissions, all composed of inhabitants of the country.—The fires have entirely ceased. We every day discover magazines of sugars, furs, cloths, &c. The enemy's army appears to retire upon Kalouga and Toula. Toula contains the greatest manufactory of arms which there is in Russia. Our advanced guard is upon the Pakra. We have found in the Kremlin several of the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperors, and all the flags taken from the Turks for upwards of 100 years.

Buonaparte appears to have been, on all occasions, prodigal of the lives of his men, but very careful of his own.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from General Kutusow, after giving his reasons for abandoning Moscow to the Enemy, states, that all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously removed from that city, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained on the French entering it. The Russian army occupied a line commanding the two great Southern roads from Moscow,

Moscow, one leading to Toulá, the other to Kalouga, thus communicating with the neighbouring provinces, which possess a large militia, and with the army of Tormazoff on the South-west, and that of Tchitchagoff, which is coming up from Moldavia on the South-east. We are happy to perceive that the loss of Moscow has produced no wavering on the mind of the Emperor Alexander; but that he is determined to persevere in the contest, and to reject every overture at negotiation. It appears that Kutusow's army still continues unbroken; and though numerically inferior to the Enemy, and compelled to abandon Moscow to its fate, it still remains a formidable body; and a junction with Tormazoff's corps, which was expected in a few days, would bring it an accession of near 100,000 men.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS TO HIS SUBJECTS ON THE CAPTURE OF MOSCOW.

It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) of September. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies, will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow by overcoming or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a Council of War, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order, by the best and most effectual means, to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect, that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined, that on his entrance into Moscow he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectations; he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increasing forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will—not in the defence of their re-

spective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its antient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined by its result.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom, and property, to be trampled upon; she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our Empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the Empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him), serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrent of its blood, shed for his ambition.

In the present disastrous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by its patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people singling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of Kings and Nations.

ASIA.

A dangerous mutiny has been detected at Travancore. It appears, that two of the native corps, making part of the subsidiary force of that kingdom, had meditated the butchery of their European off-

cers, at an entertainment given by Lieut. Col. Munro, the British Resident. The object of the conspirators was, after the massacre, to assist the Pychee Rajah, a refractory and deposed prince on the Malabar, in recovering his lost musnud. Owing to the absence of some of the principals, the execution of their design was postponed, and, soon after, a sepoy to the adjutant of the 14th native battalion, made a full confession of the treason. Two of the native officers, a jemidar and havildar, who were the ringleaders, were, by order of Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the subsidiary force, blown from a gun in front of the troops drawn up to witness their sentence. Several nairs and faquirs were subsequently hung, and these seasonable punishments are said to have suppressed the mutiny.

AMERICA.

The tone of the prints in the interest of the Government is hostile in the extreme; and it is openly avowed, that the repeal of the Orders in Council will not be regarded as sufficient to produce conciliation.

Dispatches from Sir G. Prevost, governor in chief of the British provinces in North America, announce the surrender of General Hull, with his whole army, as prisoners of war, together with the capture of Fort Detroit and 35 pieces of cannon, on the 16th of August. As a counterpoise to the above agreeable intelligence, we are concerned to state, that the *Guerriere* frigate, Capt. Dacres, has been captured by the Constitution American frigate.

It appears, from General Hull's dispatch, that he had not a single cannon or mortar fit for battering, and only one engineer, who fell sick. When he capitulated, he had powder for only one day, and provisions for a very few more. Gen. Hull trusted solely to treachery, and to the disaffection which he foolishly thought himself able to create in Canada. Of this base and despicable policy he was the willing tool, and is now likely to become the sacrifice.

According to the latest American papers, the British army was advancing against Plattsburgh, Sackett's harbour, and other stations on the banks of Lake Champlain. Plattsburgh was garrisoned by 2000 men: it was a grand depot for stores, and would, if taken, be another dreadful blow to the war party. The Americans begin to be dissatisfied with the inactivity of Gen. Dearborn, whose headquarters have been removed from Albany and Greenbush, to Cumberland, without his undertaking any military operation of moment.

The *St. Vincent's Journal* states, that on the 1st July, the Wallibow River, which

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had been prevented flowing by the masses of ignited substances ejected into it during the late eruption, and near the mouth of which a vast lake of four acres extent had been formed, suddenly overflowed, in consequence of the heavy fall of rain, when the flood burst through the barriers of volcanic combustibles with irresistible fury: such was its destructive impetuosity, that it completely inundated the adjacent valley, and besides its ravages in bearing down a number of negro houses, several lives were lost, and others so dreadfully scalded from the river of liquid fire which overwhelmed them, that their lives are despaired of. The mountain, too, during the dreadful scene, had a return of one of its terrific fever fits; its roarings caused a general consternation; and the following night, about 11 o'clock, a most violent concussion of the earth, such as the oldest inhabitants never experienced, was felt all over the island.

A letter from New Orleans, dated August 21, says, "On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a gale commenced, occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with dreadful violence for four hours. The market-house, a large and solid building, was entirely demolished; its brick columns, of two feet diameter, swept down as though their weighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the element. The roof was carried off from the church of the convent; the fence surrounding which, as also the trees in the garden, many whereof are remarkably large, were levelled to the ground. The tin covering of the theatres, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, was twisted and torn off as though it were mere paper. A great part of the brick-wall surrounding the garrison was beat down. But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore who shall attempt to describe? The level almost entirely destroyed—the beach covered with fragments of 60 vessels, merchandize, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. All the shipping below town high and dry in the woods. All the river-craft, barges, market-boats, &c. were entirely broken to pieces. As far as we have heard from the country, the ravages have been terrible—the planters' dwellings, sugar-houses, &c. demolished; and we have reason to fear, that nearly the whole crop of sugar will be lost. On the day previous to the hurricane it was discovered, that an insurrection among the negroes was intended."

A counter-revolution has taken place in Venezuela, South America. The city of Caraccas capitulated to the Royalist army, under Gen. Montereide, on the 28th July,

July, and La Guira surrendered at discretion on the 31st. The well known Miranda attempted to escape from La Guira on board an English schooner for Curaçoa, but the captain delivered him up. This counter-revolution, according to the American papers, was owing to the influence of the ecclesiastics, who impressed upon the minds of the weak and superstitious inhabitants, that the late earthquake was a visitation from heaven, in consequence of their defection from Ferdinand VII.

Buenos Ayres Gazettes have been received to the 15th of August, and private letters to the 20th of the same month. This unhappy colony is still destined to be the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. From about the 2d of July to the beginning of August, the city of Buenos Ayres was in a state of the utmost commotion. The cause of this is said to have been the dissatisfaction which the European Spaniards had conceived, on account of the abject condition in which they were held by the Junta of Buenos Ayres. Hence they are said to have conceived the idea of overturning the existing Government, with the view of taking into their own hands the supreme authority. They failed in their project, and upwards of 200 of the conspirators (comprising the first class of merchants) were made prisoners, of whom 25 were shot.

IRELAND.

Sept. 17. John Sergerson, esq. a magistrate of the county of Kerry, was murdered at *Farraloreen*, near Killorglin, in executing a warrant against Daniel and John Pennington. Mr. Sergerson received eight wounds of slugs, or small balls, two of which entered his brain, and one lodged in his ear.

Sept. 23. The mail from Derry to Dublin was stopped four miles from Drogheda, by about ten persons, who had fastened a rope across the road to impede its progress. One of the gang fired at the guards: the shot was returned, and the robber fell dead. Several other shots were fired, and the coachman and one of the guards were dangerously wounded. The robbers took from the passengers about £400. The mail-bags of 91 towns fell into their hands; those of six escaped their search; and two were found unopened on the road.

Oct. 1. Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Belvedere-house, near Dublin, at one o'clock in the afternoon, with the wind at South-west, and in 35 minutes had sight of the mountains in Wales; he continued in the same direction till three o'clock; when being nearly over the Isle of Man, the wind blowing fresh, he found himself fast approaching the Welsh coast; and at four o'clock, he had a distinct view

of the Skerry Light-house, and the prospect of consummating his ardent hopes of a speedy arrival in Liverpool. The wind shifting, he was unfortunately driven back, and night coming on and perceiving his vessels, he precipitated himself into the sea. His perilous situation, and the fear of getting entangled, deterred the men of the nearest vessel from coming near him, until he begged they would run their bowsprit through the balloon, which was dragging his car rapidly through the water. The men having done as he desired, the gas of the balloon escaped, and having thrown out a line which he wound round his arm, he was taken on board quite exhausted. In this situation he was conveyed to Liverpool, after being provided with clothes; and returned to Dublin by the way of Holyhead.

The Galway mail-coach which left Dublin, Oct. 3, was stopped by a numerous band of robbers near *Kilcock*, and plundered. The robbers fired a volley, by which the guard and one of the passengers were killed. Seven of the robbers have been taken, and one has turned king's evidence.

Oct. 20. The tide at *Belfast* rose to an extraordinary height as to pass over Sir Edward May's great embankment, making a breach in it, and flooding the low ground. The new markets were entirely under water, and other parts of the town suffered in a similar manner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 27. Fourteen men, belonging to Conway, went out in a small boat to finish the loading of a flat lying near Ormshead, bound with pavement-flags for Liverpool. They left the vessel about ten at night. Their cries were heard as if in great danger, but no assistance could be rendered to them. One loud yell was heard, after which there was universal silence. Next morning the boat was found, full of water, and drifted up the river. Ten of the men have left large families. Eleven widows were made, and thirty-five children left fatherless. None of the bodies have been found.

Sept. 20. Three families, consisting of Mrs. Shute, wife of R. Shute, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and sister to Mrs. Langley, of Water-house, near Bath; her daughters, Mary, Margaret, Eliza, and Anne; Miss Fisher, also sister to Mrs. Langley; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rothery, of Bath; accompanied by a man-servant, arrived at *Chepstow* in two chaises, and after proceeding to view Tintern Abbey of the Wye, returned with the tide in a pleasure-boat. They were already within sight of Chepstow, and were preparing to land before the bridge, about eight in the evening, when, on coming through the

channel

centre arch; where a brig was moored across, the rope taking the bottom of the boat, upset it. Every exertion was made to render assistance; but, out of ten persons, seven perished, including the footman. The survivors are Misses A. and E. Shute, Mr. Rothery, and two boatmen. Mr. Rothery made three attempts to save his wife; and succeeded each time, but was as often obliged to relinquish his hold, by his struggling friends clinging to him, The pilot who so reprehensibly moored the vessel across is J. Halford, of Bristol; and a fine of 100*l.* has been levied on him by the magistrates.

Sept. 21. The inhabitants of *Wellington* testified their admiration of the merits of the illustrious Marquis, by subscribing towards a dinner to all the poor persons in the parish. Flags with the arms, &c. of *Wellington*, were displayed, and on each side the High-street were placed tables for the happy multitude. A procession of the principal inhabitants, attended by the populace, paraded through the streets to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Proctor Thomas. Upwards of 1400 persons partook of the festivity, besides families supplied at their own homes. Four fat bullocks, sixteen sheep, and six hogheads of strong beer, were distributed on the occasion. A ball was held in the evening, and was numerously attended.

Oct. 3. A fire broke out in the house of Peter Moffat, inn-keeper at *Duskrith*. Being thimched; and a strong gale blowing at the time, the fire communicated to a range of houses occupied by Mr. Charles and others; and the whole were burnt. Seven families have lost nearly their whole property.

Oct. 4. A property, part of which was heath; in one of the most unimproved parts of the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, purchased, twelve years ago, at 7*l.* per acre, was sold last week at 100*l.* per acre.

Oct. 7. Lieut. Bagnall and Lieut. Stewart, both of the Royal Marines, quartered at *Portsmouth*, met on *South Sea Common*, in consequence of a dispute. At the first fire, Lieut. Bagnall received his antagonist's ball under the right arm: he lingered till the 10th, when he expired.

Oct. 10. The basin of the *Berkeley Canal*, Gloucester, was re-opened for the reception of vessels. Some young men had procured swivel guns to celebrate the event; one of them burst, and occasioned the death of Mr. S. Dowdeswell, farmer, of *Standish*, and Mr. Wm. Wheeler, jun. architect, and Mr. G. Halford, printer, was so much hurt, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Oct. 11. Robert Armstrong, a joiner, residing at *Cleveland*, got a man to let him down into a well, 69 feet deep, but con-

tains only two feet of water, to bring up two small dishes; which had been left there several months. He had not been lowered 33 feet before he fell out of the bucket into the well, and James Engledew, of *Martin*, and Joseph Tenison, of the same place, on being lowered to assist, fell in the same manner. It was now evident that the cause must be attributed to foul air in the well: and William Hardwick, a labourer, was let down with a rope tied round him, but he had not gone down more than 12 feet before he became senseless, and fell, but being immediately hauled up, presently recovered. The three bodies were at length got out, but were found dead.

Oct. 13. The prisoners at the dépôt at *Perth*, had employed themselves three days in excavating a mine from under the priy of the prison, with a view to escape, and had carried it as far as the outer wall, on the inside of which the earth gave way, and detected the stratagem.

Oct. 17. Sarah Ford, the wife of a farmer, of *North Huish*, Devon, was found murdered in her kitchen. The murderer, T. Liscombe, a labourer, had left his own clothes, and put on those of the master of the house. He was apprehended in the passage-house at *Tor-point* on the 19th, preparing to go into *Cornwall*, and confessed the fact. He likewise confessed having murdered Sarah Huxtable, a child, of *Dadbroke*, on the 20th of January last; for the discovery of which 200 guineas were offered in the *Gazette*.

Oct. 18. This night, and the following, a dreadful hurricane was experienced at *Plymouth*, and most of the out-ports. The merchant shipping sustained much injury; several small vessels having been wrecked.

Oct. 19. Mr. F. Bruce, farmer, and his housekeeper, were murdered at *Longford*, a small village near *Market Drayton*, *Shropshire*: They were discovered with their throats cut the next morning. The house was also robbed.

Oct. 19 and 20. The heavy gales did considerable damage in *Kent*. At *Folkstone*, the quay, at the eastern part of the town, burst in several places. Six houses, with Mr. Farley's storehouse, fell into the sea, with a tremendous crash; and the next day Mr. Farley's dwelling-house was also swept away. The loss to individuals, whose houses were destroyed, is estimated at upwards of 2000*l.*

The County of *Perth* lately voted an address to Marquis *Wellington* and his army, for their bravery at *Salamancá*. The address was seconded by Gen. *Graham*, the hero of *Batrosa*, who pronounced the campaign of 1812 in *Spain* to be a miracle in military annals; his Lordship, at the commencement, having two armies to contend with, each superior to his own.

An aloe, in full bloom, has been exhibited gratuitously at *Fawley Court*, near *Hinley-on-Thames*.

Since the last assizes, no fewer than 43 felons have been committed to *York Castle* for various crimes, out of which number 33 are charged with committing offences against the public peace, in the West Riding, and who denominate themselves *Luddites*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, August 23.

This day the following Thanksgiving Prayer, by order of the Prince Regent in Council, was read in all the churches in and near the Metropolis; and in all other churches on the Sunday after it was received.

"Gracious God, accept, we implore Thee, the praises and thanksgivings of a grateful nation, for the successes Thou hast repeatedly vouchsafed to the allied Army, in Portugal and Spain. Thine, O God, is the greatness; and the power, and the victory, and the majesty: without Thee, there is neither success in the wisdom, nor strength in the courage of man; the skill of the captain, and the obedience of the soldier, are thine. Direct our hearts, O God! so to exult in victory, that we forget not whence it cometh; so to use it, that we provoke not Thy heavy displeasure against us. Continue, we pray thee, Thy favour and protection to our Captains, and Soldiers, and Allies. Unite their counsels, and prosper their enterprises for the general good. And of Thy great mercy, O God! open the eyes of our blinded and infatuated enemies, that they may see and understand the wickedness they are working. Touch them with the spirit of remorse: awaken their justice; and correct their inordinate ambition; so that, at Thy appointed time, and under Thy good Providence, the miseries of war may cease, and destructions be brought to a perpetual end. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly submit to Thy Divine Majesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Corporation of London waited upon the Prince Regent, with the Address on the signal victory obtained by the Marquis of Wellington, at *Salamanca*; to which he returned a most gracious answer.

Monday, Sept. 23.

J. Blades and M. Hoy, Esqrs. Sheriffs elect, were sworn into office at *Guildhall*.

The *Gazette of Sept. 29* contained a Proclamation, dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one. The writs to be returned by the 24th of November.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses *Augusta* and *Mary*, and the Princess *Char-*

lotte of *Wales*, accompanied by the Prince Regent and the Dukes of *Sussex*, *Kent*, and *Clarence*, inspected *Drury-lane Theatre*. The windows were closed on the occasion; and the interior being brilliantly lighted up, a perfect idea was given of the appearance which the house presents on the nights of performance.

The metropolis was this day visited by a violent thunder-storm, ushered in by a very unusual darkness of the atmosphere, partly occasioned by the denseness of the clouds, and partly by the non-ascent of the smoke, in consequence of a close calm. A ball of fire entered the *Thames*, near the *Tower*, which, on coming in contact with the water, exploded with a report equal to that of a cannon.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

The following Bulletin was shown at *St. James's palace*:—" *Windsor Castle, Oct. 3.* The King has suffered no fresh accession to his disorder since the last monthly Report, and has continued nearly in an uniform state."

Monday, Oct. 5.

This morning a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. *Bowden* and *Tucker*, drug-brokers, in *Camomile-street*. The flames extended along the back of the *Bishopsgate-street* houses, as far as to *Houndsditch*, where several houses have suffered.

Sunday, Oct. 11.

Between five and six, a fire broke out at *Wilkinson and Co.'s Upright Piano-forte manufactory* (formerly *Merlin's Museum*), on the South side of *Oxford-street*, and the flames spread with great rapidity. By nine o'clock the fire was got under. The manufactory was burnt down, and the houses on each side greatly damaged.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

This morning, about three, a fire broke out in the premises of *Mr. Merle*, picture frame maker, *Leadenhall-street*. The fire burnt in an Easterly direction, and consumed every thing before it to the corner of *Billiter-lane*. The premises of Messrs. *Holroyd* and *Jackson*, slopsellers, and of *Mr. Seabrook*, tailor, *Leadenhall-street*, were destroyed.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The ceremony of putting the first spade into the ground of the intended line of the *Regent's Canal*, took place this day. A branch of the canal is projected to extend to certain places already marked out on the Eastern side of the *Regent's Park*, close to the *New Road*, for the site of three new markets, for meat, vegetables, and hay. The Act directs, that the part of the Canal extending through the *Regent's Park*, shall be executed in twelve months. The Company have purchased 190 acres of *Finchley Common*, for the purpose of forming a head of water, which is to feed their canal.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sept. 24. *A West Wind; or, Off for London*; a musical Farce, said to be the first dramatic production of Mr. *Wastell*, of Doctors Commons.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 6. *The Ethiope; or, The Child of the Forest*; a Melo-Drame, in three Acts, by Mr. *Dimond*; the chief attraction of which consists in the great splendour with which it is got up. The musick is by Mr. *Bishop*.

Oct. 16. *Schneiderkins*; a Farce, by Mr. T. *Dibdin*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dawning-street, Sept. 21. Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

Foreign-office, Sept. 23. Richard Allen, esq. Consul in the Kingdom of Galicia, the Principality of Asturias, and the Territory of Saint Andero.

Whitehall, Sept. 26. C. Stuart, esq. an Extra Knight of the Bath.

Carlton-house, Sept. 29. Earl of Clancarty, and, in his absence, Right hon. F. J. Robinson, President of the Committee of Controul, for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Colonies.

Whitehall, Sept. 29. Viscount Melville, Admiral W. Domett, Rear-admiral Sir J. S. Yorke, Right hon. W. Dundas, Rear-admiral G. Johnstone Hope, Sir G. Warrender, and S. Osborn, esq. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Carlton-house, Oct. 1. T. D. Coventry, of Henley, esq. Sheriff of the county of Oxford, vice F. S. L. Wheates, of Glympton Park, esq. deceased.

Whitehall, Oct. 3. Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, Hon. Berkeley Paget; Right hon. Frederick John Robinson, and James Brogden, esq. Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Foreign-office, Oct. 9. Daniel Bayley, esq. Consul-general in Russia.

Whitehall, Oct. 10. Major-gen. Isaac Brock, an Extra Knight of the Bath.

Snowden Barne, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Right hon. F. Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

Earl of Clancarty, Master of the Mint.

Rev. John Cole, D. D. rector of Exeter College, Vice-chancellor of Oxford for the ensuing year. — Pro-Vice-chancellors; Rev. Whittington Landon, L. D., Provost of Worcester college; Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Master of Balliol College; Rev. James Griffith, D. D. Master of

University College; Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. W. West, Hayden V. near Sherborne, Dorset.

Rev. S. Blackwall, B. D. senior fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, North Cadbury R. Somerset, vice Askew, deceased.

Rev. R. B. Gardiner, one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Mr. James, Minor Canon of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. George Burgess, B. A. Halvergate V. and Tunstall Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. R. P. Whish, Broxted V. Essex, and Meesden R. Herts.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. At Whaddon-hall, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Lowndes, esq. a son.

26. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Brydges, a still-born son.

At Seriby, Notts, the Countess of Galway, a daughter.

27. Mrs. W. M. Thiselton, of Great Russell-street, a son.

Lately, The lady of Lord Granville Leveson Gower, a daughter.

Lady Foley, a daughter.

In Park place, Lady Mary Markham, a daughter.

At Clarence Lodge, Roehampton, the Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, a son.

At Acton Burnell Hall, the lady of Sir Edward Smythe, bart. a daughter.

At Keel House, co. Stafford, the Hon. Mrs. Sneyd, a son.

At Wingerworth Hall, co. Derby, the lady of Sir W. Hanloke, a son and heir.

Oct. 6. The Hon. Mrs. Davis, a son.

At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Hope, a son.

13. The lady of Earl Talbot, a son.

14. At Nottingham-place, the wife of William Key, esq. a son.

15. In Cavendish-square, Lady Brownlow, a son.

17. At Ide, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Grubb (Royal Bucks Militia), a son and heir.

21. At Putney-heath, the wife of Wm. Jones, esq. marshal of the King's Bench a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8. At the Residency, Bagdad Sir. Wm. Wiseman, bart. Capt. R.N. to Catherine, third daughter of Sir J. Mackintosh.

Feb. 24. At Bundlesund, East Indies J. Wanchope, esq. Judge and first Magistrate there, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Macan, esq. of Carriff, col. Armagh Aug.

Aug. 22. Carolina, Princess Royal of Denmark, to her uncle, the Prince of Hesse.

Sept. 15. Charles Chaplin, esq. M. P. to Caroline, second daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fane, of Fulbeck.

Sept. 16. Major Durbin, 2d Somerset militia, to Anne, daughter of the late G. Birch, esq. of Hampstead Hall, co. Stafford.

Sept. 17. At Moynusk, J. Farquharson, esq. of Houghton, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir A. Grant, bart.

Lately, Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, second son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to Miss M. Markham, fourth daughter of the Dean of York.

At Chelsea, Rev. B. Wake, rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, to Miss Bridge, only sister of Rev. Bewick Bridge.

At Bungay, Rev. Wm. C. Uvedale, to the second daughter of the late Sir William Johnston, bart. of Caskieben.

At Thornbury, co. Gloucester, Rev. R. Slade, vicar of that parish, to Joanna, youngest daughter of Col. Beverly Robinson.

Tho. Starkies, esq. barrister, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. of Holme, Lancashire.

At Clifton, R. Garden, esq. to Louisa, niece of Gen. McKinnon.

F. Layton, esq. R. M. to Gemima, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Plumtre, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Sir J. G. Sinclair, bart. of Murkle and Stevenson, to Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Vice Adm. de Courcy.

At Glen-Stewart, H. A. Douglas, esq. third son of the late Sir William D. bart. of Kelhead, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Robert Dalzell, esq. of Glenac.

At Houndswood, co. Mayo, Henry Kirwan, esq. of Castlehacket, to the daughter of Major Bingham, late of Galway.

John Keogh, esq. second son of J. K. esq. of Mount Jerome, Dublin, to Miss Dunne, of Leinster Lodge, Kildare.

Oct. 1. Wathen Phipps, esq. of Cork-street, to the Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the late Adm. Earl H. and widow of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon.

M. R. Langdale, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Louisa, youngest dau. of G. Jourdan, esq. of Guildford-street.

At Pancras, R. Kelham Kelham, esq. to Miss Phillips, both of Merton, Surrey.

At Walthamstow, Lieut. Martin Cole, R. N. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late P. Laprimaudaye, esq. of Austin-friars, merchant.

Edward Parker, esq. major of the 19th Light drag. second son of the late J. P. esq. of Brouscholme, co. York, to Grace Isabella, second daughter of Mrs. James Strode, of Kensington Palace.

At Montalto, co. Down, the very Rev. the Dean of Dromore, to Frances Catherine, second daughter of the late D. Her, esq. of Portavo.

At Mount Juliet, Kilkenny, the Hon. C. Butler, brother to the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, to Lady Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

Oct. 5. Rev. Dr. T. S. Whalley, of Mendip Lodge, Somerset, to Mrs. Hon. neck, of Bath, relict of the late Gen. H.

At Addington Park, by special licence, Rev. James Croft, to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, fourth daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Uplime, Dorset, Hon. Capt. Stuart, R. N. to Miss Hyndman, dau. of the late Wm. H. esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.

In the Isle of Wight, W. Stephens, esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Brydges, of Woodton Court, Kent, relict of Rev. E. T. Brydges.

7. Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl of Airlie, to Clementina, only child of the late Gavin Drummond, esq. of Forth-street.

Edward Joddrell, esq. of Lewknor, second son of R. Paul J. esq. to Mary Lowndes, youngest daughter of William L. Stone, esq. of Brightwell.

10. At Radley, C. Sawyer, esq. of Heywood Lodge, to Henrietta, eldest sister of Sir George Bowyer, bart.

12. At Stoke-upon-Trent, Dr. Bent, of Bedford, to Frances, second daughter of Sir J. E. Henthcote, of Longton.

At Bacousthorne, Rev. J. Mount, eldest son of the Bp. of Quebec, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Brooke, rector of Kirby Bedon and Swainsthorpe.

13. Rev. Edm. Paley, A. M. to Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Apthorp, both of Cambridge.

Dr. Bodley, of Brighton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Rev. Frederick Hamilton.

14. J. A. Knipe, esq. of Behnhut, Cavan, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir W. B. Rush, of Wimbledon-house, Surrey.

15. Major Scott Waring, of Petterborough-house, to Mrs. Esten, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

16. S. M. Phillips, esq. second son of T. M. P. esq. of Garendon Park, to Geremile, second daughter of Charles Grant, esq. late M. P. for Inverness.

17. Mr. Harrod, Printer and Bookseller, Market Harborough, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. W. Sprigg, of Clifton.

20. Rev. Isaac Nicholson, of Great Filton, Hunts, to Mary Frances, second dau. of the late Major Green, of Buckden.

Geo. Morgan, esq. second son of Rev. W. M. of Frertherne, co. Gloucester, to Lady Hotham, widow of Sir Charles H. bart.

25. Wm. Brocklehurst, esq. of Macclesfield, Cheshire, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Coare, esq. of Ilkington.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. LEWIS DUTENS.

OF this learned Divine some brief particulars have been given in p. 197, which shall now be enlarged from documents furnished by himself, in 1805, under the title of *Memoires d'un Voyageur, &c.* i. e. *Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement*; containing Historical, Political, and Literary Anecdotes, relative to several of the principal Personages of the Age." These Memoirs, which were begun in 1775, were not published till 1805; though they were actually printed in 1802 in two 8vo volumes; but, "recollecting that they contained many occurrences of recent times, and several characters of living persons, which it would not have been prudent to make public, he committed all the copies of the book to the flames, and reprinted them with corrections." In making this revision, he detached from the original work a considerable number of Observations, Reflections, and Anecdotes, intitled, "*Dutensiana*, intended as a Sequel to the Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement;" of which work they form the concluding volume.

Mr. DUTENS was of a respectable Protestant family in France. Excluded, as the French Protestants were, from the privileges and advantages of society, his father had prepared to renounce a country where he was persecuted, and to fix in England, where he had an opulent brother, then resident in Leicester Fields. The climate, however, did not suit him: he returned; settled in France, married, and became the father of seven children, one of whom was the subject of these Memoirs; who assumed the name of *Duchillon*, from a small estate so called, which had long been the property of his ancestors.

The talents of young Dutens, according to his own Narrative, were somewhat extraordinary; for, in his fifth year, he was a proficient at chess; and before he had completed his second lustre, he composed Comedies for his amusement, Enigmas for the *Mercur de France*, Epigrams in the news of the day, and Madrigals for the ladies. He was flattered, but not corrupted, by applause; he read with avidity the romances of the good old times; and, when he beat his tutor at chess, his tutor beat him for a faulty exercise. Having furnished his mind with a laudable provision of romance, poetry, belles-lettres, history, and morality, our accomplished hero fell desperately in love with a school-master's daughter; but, being naturally of a very modest disposition, he did not venture to request his father's consent to the projected nuptials, till repeatedly urged by his mistress, and favoured by the darkness of the evening, when he re-

ceived for answer a hearty slap on the face. Indignant at such treatment, he ran away from home; but had not proceeded far, when his susceptible heart was again captivated by a young woman, somewhat simple, and very devout. Unfortunately, however, her prosing Confessor laboured in vain to convert him from the Protestant faith, and the negotiation was abruptly terminated. Another adorable maid awaited him at Nantes: but an eager desire of visiting Paris, and witnessing the public rejoicings for the Peace in 1743, getting the better of his rage for marriage, he posted away with a light heart, and a lighter purse, the pittance that remained with him not amounting to one-fourth of the expence of the journey. This alarming deficiency in his finances was supplied by a merchant from Rheims, who was tired of riding, and to whom Duchillon resigned his place in the chaise, braving on horseback the rigour of the elements, till a furious snow-storm compelled him to take shelter under the jaded steed. They afterward continued their route in a public conveyance, in which they were duly regaled with many and long disputations concerning religious opinions. "For my own part," says the Memorialist, "young as I then was, I perceived from that moment the inutility of controversy on this subject; and I found that, when we arrived at the barriers of Paris, each adhered to his first sentiments."

Our *nouveau débarqué* was charmed with the Parisian society, and frequently resorted to the theatre, or mingled in a coterie of amiable and lettered friends. In three months he composed a Tragedy on the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and presented it to *La Noue*, the comedian, for his approbation. The reception of this piece was far from flattering: but its author consoled himself with the applause of a village clergyman, who had never read a Tragedy in his life, and who was, moreover, a very good-natured and merry fellow. The god of love, meanwhile, was preparing for Duchillon a tragedy of deeper interest. The preliminaries of a matrimonial union with a miss at the boarding school, destined to a large fortune, had scarcely been adjusted, when the young lady was taken home by her father. This cruel intelligence was received by the deserted swain in the presence of five or six girls, who had been bred at the same school; and therefore he could not, he says, do less than dash his head against the wall: but the damsels interposed their tender offices, prevented a repetition of the blow, honoured him with all their compassion, and admired him.

him as the victim of an excessive attachment and grief, which they believed could have existed only in romance.

As an eagerness to recount these momentous incidents has withdrawn our attention from the vulgar consideration of hard cash, it may now be proper to mention, that a relation of his father supplied the adventurer with some of this useful commodity on his arrival in the French capital: but, as this temporary source of accommodation was speedily exhausted, the bustle of Paris was hastily relinquished for the tranquillity of the paternal mansion. In this retreat the Memorialist began seriously to meditate on some fixed plan of life, when the arbitrary confinement of his sister in a convent, by an order from the archbishop of the diocese, suddenly inspired him with the resolution of passing into England, and paying his respects to a wealthy uncle. On his way, to Chatellerault, with the view of procuring letters from some English families, he was accompanied by the gay and frolicsome Chevalier de la Borde, who accosted every person whom he met in the style of the renowned Don Quixote. Having stopped to dine with a numerous marriage party at Montbason, they witnessed a ludicrous incident, which threatened to disturb the harmony of the feast. An officer having mentioned that the Baron de C—— had taken his lady from a convent, in which he had confined her for three years on account of misconduct, a gentleman from Cahors first contradicted his statement of the facts, and then repeated them nearly in the same language.

"Sir, I marvel at your audacity," exclaimed the officer, "thus to deny my assertions: were I near you, I would give you a blow, to teach you good manners; take it for granted that I have given it." "And I, Sir," replied the Gascon, with all the coolness and gravity imaginable, "to chastise your insolence, this moment run you through the body: take it for granted that you are a dead man." The company, equally surprized and delighted with the repartee, easily prevailed on the parties to embrace and keep the peace. In the evening our travellers supped at St. Maure, and were entertained by the Baron and his lady; to whom Duchillon, by a most unfortunate mistake, related their own domestic history, as the news of the day.

No Englishmen were to be found at Chatellerault: but their absence was more than compensated by an accidental rencontre with Miss Betty Pitt, sister to the celebrated Lord Chatham, and her travelling companion, Miss Taylor. The former, if we can implicitly credit Mr. Dutens' insinuations, would have gladly retained him as a favoured guest; and

with the latter, who was young, beautiful, and amiable, he was fated, as usual, to fall deeply in love. The fair-one, too, according to custom, returned his flame: but even the society of these engaging ladies could not divert him from his purpose of hastening his departure for England. Miss Pitt, perceiving that all her entreaty was unavailing, at length ceased to urge delay, and gave him letters of introduction and recommendation to her brother and Lord Barrington. The former, then only Paymaster-general of the forces, manifested every disposition to serve the young foreigner; when his sister unfortunately quarrelled with the Dutens family, and all intercourse was abruptly broken off.

Thus disappointed in his hopes of preferment, Mr. Dutens sought for consolation in the study of the English language, and in the society of Miss Taylor, who had returned to London, and continued faithful to her engagements. As soon as he reckoned himself equal to the task of translation, he tried his skill on Congreve's "Way of the World," and Garrick's "Lying Valet:" but as the plan and spirit of the latter appeared to him to be completely French, he begged to know the real history of the piece from Mr. Garrick himself. Though distinctly assured that it had no connexion whatever with any French performance, no sooner was it transmitted to the Parisian Comedians, than they returned it as the *Soyeur mal Apprêté* of Haute-Roche, with a few trivial alterations, "which," adds the Translator, "I found to be really the case."

After several unsuccessful efforts to procure an establishment, the subject of these Memoirs was induced to return home, for the benefit of his health: but scarcely had he reached the end of his journey, when he was seized with a violent fever, which had nearly proved fatal. During his convalescence, he began to moralize on his condition, and adopted those principles of virtue and religion, by which he professes to have regulated his future conduct. In the midst of his meditations, he received an invitation from his uncle to return to London, and accept an offer of travelling with a gentleman of fortune, who was inconsolable for the recent loss of a beloved partner. In a few days, however, he married another lady, and Duchillon was placed as governor in the house of Mr. Wyche, with the consciousness of being thoroughly unqualified for the situation. Yet, by perseverance and assiduity, he contrived to keep a head of his pupil; and Mr. Wyche himself, an accomplished scholar, and a most worthy gentleman, very obligingly undertook to explain the Greek and Latin authors, and to form at once the master and his disciple. Under such auspices,

Mr. Dutens passed a few years with much pleasure and improvement; and not only became endeared to the family, but widened his range of study, acquired habits of regular industry, and fitted himself for the active stations which he afterwards occupied. The death of his favourite pupil is commemorated in language truly pathetic; and the reader will not peruse without emotion the account of Miss Wyche, who had the misfortune to be born deaf and dumb, and who was much indebted to the imported Mentor for the unremitting attention with which he laboured to instruct her. A mutual attachment, by no means equivocal on the part of the young lady, was the result; when, in October 1758, the unexpected appointment of Chaplain and Secretary to the Hon. Stuart M'Kenzie, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Turin, released Dutens from singular perplexities.

The first movement of the embassy he thus describes: "We left London in the month of October 1758. England being then at war with France, a great many young Englishmen availed themselves of Mr. M'Kenzie's permission to travel through France, and formed a considerable retinue. Our entry into Calais, after a violent squall, exhibited a very ludicrous contrast. The Prince of Croy, who commanded in Picardy, was then at Calais; and, desirous of shewing every mark of polite attention to the English Minister, he took his station on the quay with part of the garrison, to hand *Mylady* out of the vessel. Unfortunately, we had been tossed all night on the water; and supposing, from the state of affairs, that we should slip into the town unperceived, none of us had ever thought of dressing. Behold, then, the Prince of Croy, with his hair frizzled and powdered at eight o'clock in the morning, and at the head of the officers of his garrison, gallantly giving his hand to *Mylady*, in her night-cap; Mr. M'Kenzie following next, quite confounded at this unexpected reception, hanging down his head, wrapt in his cloak, with his hat over his night-cap, and accompanied by a dozen English gentlemen, pale and jaded, with their hair undressed, and one half of them with their stockings hanging about their heels. In this plight we proceeded through the town, with drums beating, and between two rows of soldiers, to the great amusement of some smart officers, who could not help remarking the contrast. The Prince took leave of *Mylady* at the door of the inn, to allow her time to repose, after having invited the party to dine with him: but Mr. M'Kenzie felt so much hurt at the ceremony of this reception, that, though he had intended to pass a day at Calais, he accelerated his departure; and, after

having sent me to present his thanks and make his apology to the Prince of Croy, he abruptly quitted Calais, to avoid the dinner, ball, and play which the Prince had ordered for him."

In 1760, on the return of Mr. M'Kenzie to England, Dutens filled the honourable situation of *Chargé des Affaires* at Turin; in which he continued till May 1762; when Lord Rivers (then Mr. George Pitt) being appointed Envoy Extraordinary to that Court, Dutens returned to London, to the society of his excellent friend Mr. M'Kenzie, and to a participation of his labours as one of the members of the Earl of Bute's administration. He returned to England by the way of Paris, where he halted for some time, according to his instructions. In a party of English who had met at the Marquis of Tavistock's in honour of the birth-day of their Sovereign, he happened to sit next to the celebrated Sterne; who described Dutens in the most ludicrous point of view, without knowing that he was present, to the great diversion of the company. The portrait, it should seem, was greatly overcharged; and the *sentimental* Satirist, when he was informed of the blunder, made a personal apology, which was accepted with much good-humour.

In regard to the conclusion of the Peace during Lord Bute's administration, Mr. Dutens furnishes us with some curious information: "Lord Bute received the King's commands, and communicated them to his brother; Mr. M'Kenzie transmitted them to the Comte de Viry, the King of Sardinia's Minister, in whom they placed the greatest confidence; the Comte de Viry corresponded on the subject with the Bailli de Solar at Paris, who conferred with the Duc de Choiseul; and when they had agreed on an article, they passed it officially through Lord Egremont's department. With the view of obviating the more formidable difficulties, Lord Bute and the Duc de Choiseul entered into correspondence; and I was sometimes employed to translate into French a part of a letter, or a few sentences; for they did not communicate the whole to me: but I saw enough to guess the rest, without appearing to do so. When preliminaries were settled about the end of 1762, the Duke of Bedford was sent to Paris, and the Duc de Nivernois came to London, to sign them. It was on occasion of this arrival of the Duc de Nivernois, who was little and thin, that Mr. C. Townshend remarked, on seeing him, that "they had sent the preliminaries of a man to sign the preliminaries of peace." Before Lord Bute retired from office, Mr. Dutens obtained a handsome pension; and shortly afterward, he was invited to resume his function of *Chargé*

des Affaires at Turin, a station to which he manifested an evident partiality. He continued two years at Turin; and passed his time both pleasantly and usefully. There he planned an edition of Leibnitz, which was completed in a twelvemonth, and published it five years after in six quarto volumes. There also he wrote a work in which he claimed for the Antients the discoveries which the Moderns had attributed to themselves in the Sciences.

Before he quitted Turin, he learned that the kindness of Mr. M'Kenzie had obtained for him from the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the promise of a Deanry in that kingdom; which Mr. Dutens declined accepting; but soon after received from the same noble Patron a presentation to the rectory of Elsdon in Northumberland, then worth 800*l.* a-year; which induced him, in 1766, to return to England, when he received a present of 1000*l.* from the King; and was highly delighted by the reception he met with at Northumberland House.

Mr. Dutens having an inclination to make a visit to his father, the Duke requested him to take Lord Algernon Percy with him, as a prelude to the grand tour which he intended that he should afterwards make; and, whilst preparing for their departure, the Duke informed Dutens that the King had done him the high honour of speaking to the Duke concerning him; praising the zeal he had shown in conducting the affairs at Turin, as well as the style of his dispatches; and told the Duke that he intended to present Dutens with a living of 1000*l.* a-year, which could not fail of becoming vacant soon. Mr. M'Kenzie had already given him the same information; and Mr. Dutens considered this promise as an effect of the King's good-will, produced by his first benefactor. The visit to France was a short one; and on his return Mr. Dutens was introduced to the Earl of Bute at his seat at Luton.

He next set out on a long and serious tour with Lord Algernon, not merely as a tutor, but as a friend to whom that young Nobleman was enjoined to pay the same deference that he would to his father. The Duke spoke of the reward which the trouble Mr. Dutens was going to take would deserve, and wished to secure it beforehand; but this was declined, in confidence that it would not be withheld, if wanted, on his return; and with acknowledgments for the share the Duke had taken respecting the King's promise of the valuable living. The tour commenced, in 1768, with the most agreeable prospects; and lasted four years, in which time they visited Paris, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, and Nice; thence, crossing the Alps, through Piedmont, to

Genoa, where some conversation with the Marchioness of Babbj gave rise to a work which Mr. Dutens afterwards published at Rome under the title of "*The Tocsin*," and afterwards at Paris under the title of "*Appel au bon sens*." From Genoa the Travellers proceeded to Florence, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Rome, they passed through Venice and Milan to Turin; thence, after visiting Voltaire at Geneva, to Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Wittenberg, Potsdam, Berlin, Brunswick, and Cologne; where, on the 26th of April 1771, they met the Duchess of Northumberland, and Mr. Dutens had the severe mortification of learning, that "the Duke of Northumberland having joined the party in opposition, the promised benefice of 1000*l.* a-year had been otherwise disposed of. As Dutens was attached to the Duke, the Minister imagined that the surest method of vexing him was, not only to disappoint Dutens in the benefice, but to give it to a man who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke by having written against him. The Duke, sensible that the connexion of Dutens with his family had subjected him to the loss, assured him, by letter, that he should not be easy till he had repaired the injury; and the Duchess repeated the assurance." The Travellers visited Aix-la-Chapelle and the Hague; the whole of Holland, Flanders, and Brabant; and returned to London with the Duchess; when the Duke presented Dutens with a draft for 1000*l.* and renewed his promises of making amends for the loss of the 1000*l.* a-year. "Five years afterwards," says Dutens, "he was reconciled to the Court: I waited ten years, continuing to live with him as usual; but nothing was ever said of recompence or indemnity." During that period, he accompanied the Duchess on a tour from Alnwick through Scotland; and the following Summer went with the Duke and Duchess to the Spa, and thence to Paris, where they separated.

Dutens continued some time at Paris, where he published several works, and lived in a perpetual round of splendid amusements. But in all this time he received no money from England. His agent had seen his death in a newspaper; and it was useless for him to write, or for his friends to speak: the man produced the papers, and said that Dutens was dead.

On his arrival in London, in August 1776, Mr. Dutens found that his friend Mr. M'Kenzie, and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, were retired into the country. He followed the Duke to Alnwick, and afterwards into Devonshire. "Three months after this period, the Duchess of Northumberland died, when we least expected it. I had passed the day with her, when she expected

company, and was, as usual, very cheerful and very amusing. I waited on her next morning, and, on taking leave, she made me promise to pass the evening with her. Accordingly, I agreed to return at nine o'clock. At seven, she sent a servant to request my immediate attendance. I ran instantly to her house, somewhat alarmed at the urgency of the message. Immediately on my arrival, she desired that I would be seated, and thus addressed me: 'I feel indisposed; I believe that I shall not live long; and I was afraid I might lose my recollection, before I had taken leave of you, and entrusted you with a particular commission.' Astonished at this language, I said all that I could to banish such an idea from her mind, but nothing could shake her firm persuasion. 'It has been foretold to me,' said she, 'that I shall not pass sixty years—a term which expires on Thursday. The prediction, I perceive, is on the eve of accomplishment—so let us not lose time in vain reasoning.' She then explained the particulars which she intrusted to my confidence, and took leave of me as for the last time. As I could not believe, however, that she was really so near her end, I expressed the less regret. I saw her next day: but she was in such a state, that she could hardly recognize a single individual. In a short interval of recollection, she fixed her eyes on me, and said, 'Adieu, for ever.' On Thursday evening, she asked what the hour was, and was answered, six; 'I have, then, still two hours to live,' said she, 'for I was born at eight;' and in fact she expired about eight o'clock, having just completed her sixtieth year."

Mr. Dutens never quitted the Duke for three months, being "the only person whose assiduities were proof against the irksomeness of the duty." At this period Mr. McKenzie, having formed a design to go with his lady to Naples, pressed Mr. Dutens to be of the party; but whilst preparing for the journey, the Duke wished to detain him, by an offer of his table, his house, and 500*l.* a year; with an assurance "that he would treat me like himself, and that I should be the person whom he would every where present as his best friend. There was something flattering in this offer, though I clearly understood, reducing it to its just value, that the Duke proposed that I should renounce my existence to double his, at a price considerable to me, it is true, but trifling to him. Perhaps I should have agreed to these overtures at any other time; but, having promised Mr. McKenzie to go with him to Italy, and knowing that he could not undertake the journey without me, I could not prevail on myself to be wanting in gratitude

to my first friend, and I assigned this reason to the Duke of Northumberland for my refusal. He knew that, 14 years before, Mr. Mackenzie had declared that I was to expect nothing more from him, that I might not be kept in suspense; nor deceive myself with vain hopes. He could not help praising the generosity of my conduct; and that made him more desirous of attaching me, if possible, to himself. He therefore told me, that he saw me depart with regret; but begged me to promise to return to him as soon as I came back from the expedition, which could not last longer than a year. I did not absolutely engage myself; and I set out, without informing Mr. McKenzie what I had refused on his account, that I might not wound his delicacy. I will not enter into any detail of this new journey. I re-visited Paris, Turin, Rome, and Naples, of which places I have already spoken fully elsewhere. I returned to England, resolved to seek retirement and repose; and to renounce the world and the hopes nourished in it, which I had so frequently seen frustrated. I was nearly 50 years old: was it not then time to live for myself, after having lived so long for others? What had I gained during the 15 years I had spent in paying court to the great, to men in office, and men in power? On the contrary, had I not involved myself in debt by living among them? Had they even thought of inquiring into my circumstances, and of procuring any addition to my income? Besides, was not this income sufficient for me, if I chose to live as suited a man of my age, who had resources in his own mind; and who was not without friends of his own rank, that would not exact duties which they themselves would not be ready to pay? These reflections, which were supported by so many years of experience, prevented me from giving a decisive answer to the Duke of Northumberland upon my return. I only begged Lady Algernon Percy, who was then in London, and going to him in the country, to tell him, that, if I were rich enough to purchase the pleasure of being always with him, I should have no other ambition; and that, without making any other engagement, I would be to him the same that I had always been. He came to London, and nothing more was ever said upon the subject."

Mr. Dutens afterwards accompanied the Duke to Bath; and discovered at length that it was his noble Patron's disposition "to do nothing for those he liked, in order to keep them with him," but, not wishing to break with him, he contrived a journey to Italy, to detach himself from Northumberland House, carrying with him, Reguier's "*Satire on the Great*."

Dutens

Dutens was again quietly settled in his rectory at Elsdon, when Lord Mountstuart was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to his favourite Court of Turin; and, notwithstanding the many resolutions he had formed, he yielded to the invitation of the new envoy; and prepared to accompany him as his friend, but without any official situation, except (upon the emergency of Lord Mountstuart's being called to England upon private business) his again filling for a short period the situation of *Chargé des Affaires*. Upon Lord Mountstuart's return, Mr. Dutens appears to have quitted Turin; and, after a residence in Lombardy, Rome, and France, to have joined his friends in England. It was in his way through France with Lord Mountstuart, that Mr. Dutens had an opportunity of collecting some anecdotes, which supply a more satisfactory explication respecting the history of the "*Masque de Fer*," than the industry and ingenuity of Voltaire, and of a thousand other writers, has been able to produce. From this account, indeed, it is extremely probable, that the person confined was minister to the Duke of Mantua, and employed in soliciting all the Courts of Italy to form a league against their common enemy.

Whilst stopping at Rome, Mr. Dutens "received an offer from the Duke of Northumberland of an annuity for life of 500*l*. if I would give him my society for the short time he had to live." The offer was tempting; but he was "not to be shaken," and refused the offer. Completely enjoying his independence, he even avoided forming any establishment, travelling in a good English post-chaise, with a desk and portable library. Thus situated, he met Lord Algernon Percy at Florence. Here he was for a time completely happy. "I found," he says, "so many advantages united together in Florence, by the mildness of the climate, of the government, and of the disposition of the inhabitants, that, in spite of my predilection for Paris, for London, and other cities of great resort, I should have remained there to this hour, if indispensable obligations had not compelled me to quit it. Every thing required my presence in London. The desire of seeing again Mr. M'Kenzie and his Lady, whose esteem and affection I could flatter myself I possessed, the want of money, the necessity of repose, and that gratitude which would no longer permit me to absent myself from the country which had adopted me, altogether determined me to return: nevertheless I could not resist the desire that I had to visit my brilliant acquaintances at Paris; and I arrived at that capital at the end of June 1783."

A considerable part of this summer was

passed in Paris, and at Chanteloup, with the Duke and Duchess of Choiseul; and the following winter at Tours.

In the spring of 1784, after passing six weeks at Paris, he set out, in the beginning of May, for London, where, he says, "I found Mr. M'Kenzie and Lady Betty M'Kenzie the same persons I had ever known them, and I devoted myself entirely to them. I saw also the Duke of Northumberland, who pressed me afresh to accept the offer he had so often made me of taking an apartment in his house; but I was determined to reject his proposal: I answered him in a polite, but evasive manner, without accepting his offer. I continued, however, to cultivate his acquaintance, which I did from inclination. On this subject I shall say, in a few words, that, during the two years which the Duke lived after my return, he saw nobody oftener, or with more satisfaction, than myself. I even passed a whole summer with him at his Castle at Altwick; and in the illness of which he died, I was the only one who visited him constantly. A few days before he died, he said to his son: 'My son, I think we ought to do something for Mr. Dutens.' His son assented, and no more was said on the subject."

One of the first visits paid after his arrival was to Lord Bute, at his new seat in Hampshire, where he was entrusted by that Nobleman with all that he himself knew of the affairs of the kingdom during nearly 40 years.

After for some time leading a quiet life, Mr. Dutens was in 1786 strongly invited by Lord Walsingham, then appointed ambassador to Spain, to accompany him as secretary; an offer which staggered his resolution of remaining quiet, but which he wished to evade by raising difficulties. "I asked an increase of my pension, an annuity from his Lordship, and a promise of another favour from Government, which it is unnecessary to name. Lord Walsingham left me immediately to go to the minister, and returned in an hour to tell me that he had obtained the two articles which depended upon Government; and, as for that which depended on himself, the annuity, I should be in possession of the deeds the following day. I could no longer hesitate; I accepted the situation. We were preparing for our departure, when Lord Walsingham came to inform me, that Mr. Pitt had proposed to him the place of Post-master General, if he would give up the embassy to Spain, whither they had a design to send Lord Auckland. He was undecided whether to accept it or not. I represented to him, that if he had passed some years at Madrid, they probably would not offer him a more agreeable retribution. This recompense

was offered him before his services; he could not do better than avail himself of the opportunity. He accepted it. I was delighted; I gave him up his annuity, and resigned with pleasure the hope of the conditional favour obtained for me from Government. There only remained for me the increase of my pension. I was satisfied; but Lord Walsingham was not so on my account. He lamented that his interest with the ministers was not sufficient to procure me the recompense of the pains I had taken for him. He often said, that he was ashamed of having done nothing to convince me of his gratitude; and I am sure that he thought so. I assured him, that I expected nothing; that I desired nothing but the continuation of his goodwill towards me; in short I made him easy."

Of the King's illness in 1788, Mr. Dutens published an account, by which he lost the favour of the Prince of Wales, by whom he had before been honoured with very particular attention.

In 1789 he went to Spa, in company with a gentleman whom he describes under the name of *Atacus*; and passed two months there in the house of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. On his return, he took up his residence at Petersham, near Richmond. "I found there," he says, "Madame de Boufflers, the Duchess of Biron, the Countess of Grammont, Madame de Chalais, the Baron de Breteuil, and several others, who had taken houses at Richmond, where they passed much of their time—thanks to the hospitality of Mr. McKenzie, who gave them the best welcome, and kept an open table for them. . . . I passed about ten years in this delightful society; part of the year with Mr. McKenzie and his wife Lady Betty at Petersham, and the remainder in town. But the years 1799 and 1800 produced events which gave a new complexion to my affairs. Lady Betty McKenzie died. During the six weeks of her illness I never quitted her, and I shewed her all the attention that I could have bestowed upon a mother. Mr. McKenzie was inconsolable at her loss; he had known her from her earliest infancy; they were cousins-german, and had been married more than 50 years, living together in the greatest harmony. Old age is suspected of but little feeling; but I never saw sensibility equal to his. He repeated continually, *that it was the survivor who died*. In short, notwithstanding an excellent constitution, his grief was so excessive, that he sunk under it gradually, and died within eight months after his wife, at the age of eighty-one years. This was the most melancholy time I had passed in my life; I did not quit him a single day. He had heaped

so many benefits on me in his life, that I had not the smallest idea that he would take notice of me in his will. Of course, I was very much surprized to find that he had named me his executor, and residuary legatee, with his two nephews, Lord Bute and the Primate of Ireland. His friends and relations, without excepting those with whom I partook his property, applauded the testimony, which indeed honoured and enriched me, but which has left a blank in the remainder of my life difficult to fill."—Thus much from his own memoirs; to which we shall only add, that the legacy from Mr. McKenzie amounted to 15000*l.*; and that the remainder of his life was spent in the happy enjoyment of literary retirement and social intercourse; and was honoured by the appointment of, "Historiographer to the King;" an office highly respectable; but to him of no emolument, as he never received from it a single shilling, or even applied for the stipend annexed as an ancient fee to the office.—Mr. Dutens published, in 1805, "*Recherches sur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Usage des Voûtes chez les Anciens*;" or, *Inquiries into the Antiquity of Vaults among the Antients*." See our vol. LXXV. p. 352; and a second edition of the same work, with additions and corrections, *ibid.* p. 937. He presented to the Society of Antiquaries a genealogical table of the family of the Scipios (*ibid.* p. 405).—Not many days before his death, he called, in a coach, on many persons of eminence with whom he had corresponded, for the sole purpose of returning the Letters he had received from them.

DEATHS.

1811. **AT** Madras, in his 26th year, Nov. 11. Capt. Adam Derman Dunscombe, 89th reg. brother to Mrs. James Massy, jun. of Stoneville, and of Mrs. Wm. Russell, of Limerick. He had served in the four quarters of the globe; went through all the active service of his regiment in India, and was wounded at the taking of Java, from the effects of which he died.

Nov. 25. At Trichinopoly, in his 46th year, Capt. Robt. Duncan, 2d batt. royals. Capt. Duncan, who was a native of Aberdeen, had for the last 12 years been much engaged in actual service. He volunteered his services for Egypt, and was in the battle in which Sir Ralph Abercromby fell. At Ferrol, he saved the life of an officer of high rank, by cutting down a Spaniard, who had presented a pistol at his head.

Nov. . . . At Madras, John Byng, esq. judge and magistrate in the zillah of Trichinopoly, third son of the Hon. J. B. an incomparable loss to his disconsolate widow and family. He was esteemed a tender husband, good father, and affectionate friend.

1812. *March 30.* After lingering under mental derangement many months, aged 41, the wife of T. Chaplen, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

April 3. At St. Helena, aged 76, Major Wm. Pierie. He had spent the greater part of his life in the service of his country, in Europe, America, and Asia, with advantage to it, and honour to himself. He was an affectionate husband and relative, and a sincere friend.

May 26. At Rio Janeiro, Don Pedro Carlos de Bourbon and Braganza, infant of Spain.

June ... At Rio Janeiro, of an epidemic fever, which had made great ravages in that capital, the Marquis of Pombal; whose virtuous and exemplary lady died in 1808, at the same place. He was one of the most respectable personages who adorned the kingdom, the court of Portugal, and the ministry of the Prince Regent at Brazil. Besides the remarkable circumstance of his being eldest son of the great Marquis of Pombal, the celebrated Prime Minister of State to King Don Joseph I. and descended, by his mother, from the illustrious family of the Counts of Daun, in Vienna of Austria; it happened that the Marquis possessed one of the richest houses of Portugal, and which was the grand centre of union of the *corps diplomatique*, the focus of attraction for foreign representatives of all nations in alliance with Portugal. The Marquis married at an early age one of the sisters of the present Count de Caparica; and, before he had completed his 20th year, he was created Count de Oeiras, Chamberlain to her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal; Preceptor to the deceased Prince of Brazil, Don Joseph, by whom he was particularly esteemed; and, about this time, he was promoted to the situation of President of the *Senado da Camara* of Lisbon, which situation he filled with credit for nine successive years. A short time after the death of his father, having procured leave of his Sovereign, he quitted Portugal, and came to London, whence he went over to France; and at both the courts and capitals of Great Britain and France, he received the most distinguished honours and attentions. Returning *via* Spain, he went back to his own country, where, at that period, the intrigues of the Court were in their full vigour, which the disgraceful occurrences of the conspiracy of the Duke D'Aveiro had stirred up against the descendants of the Minister; to whose lot fell the sorrowful and repugnant commission to cause the laws of the kingdom to be put in execution on so serious and trying an occasion. However, the Marquis succeeded, not only in resisting, but in destroying the intrigues; and in spite of the influence of his powerful

enemies, who then occupied the most important situations in the State, he not only maintained the employments which he already had, but was appointed to others, and successively made a Councillor of State, Great Cross of the Order of Christ, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; and in the year 1807, this nobleman was one of those who followed his Sovereign, when his Royal Highness took the resolution completely to change his court for the city of Rio de Janeiro; where the Marquis had, among others, the distinguished favour of being promoted to the most exalted honours and employments, viz. Great Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, and President of the Supreme Tribunals of the *Desembargo do Paço* and *Meza da Consciencia e Ordens*; and died after the long period of 42 years' service, having rendered his sovereign and his country services of the greatest importance, in which he consumed both health and wealth; in which he displayed his patriotism, his fidelity, love, and respect for his Sovereign, in a most exemplary manner, and beyond the power of being surpassed.—The Marquis has left no legitimate children; but an illegitimate daughter survives him, who is married to one of the present Governors of Brasil, M. Povoas. His heir and successor is his brother, the present Count de Redinha.

July 19. Amurath, only son of the Turkish Sultan. The Grand Seigneur, who is now the only living male of the Ottoman family, has been plunged into the deepest grief by this event.

July 22. Fell, gallantly, at the head of his brigade, at the battle of Salamanca, Major-gen. Le Marchant, a native of Guernsey. He embraced the military profession at an early period of life, and served principally in the cavalry. He was considered as an officer of great activity, and strictly attentive to all the duties connected with his station. In the British army, officers hitherto have been seldom furnished with a sufficient field adapted to the display or perfection of their Military talents; and, in common with many officers of acknowledged tactical skill, the subject of this biographical sketch may be said, in the common army expression, not to have *seen much service* of an active kind. He appears to have served his first campaign in the continental expedition of 1793 and 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It was while employed on this service that he witnessed the great advantages to be derived in action from the skillful use of the cavalry sword, long practised by the Hungarian hussars; and became convinced of the decided superiority of this skill over the awkward and unscientific mode of their using the sword by

the cavalry, whether as a weapon of offence or defence. On his return from the Continent, he employed himself with great assiduity and perseverance in improving, and reducing into a system, all that his own experience had taught him on this useful and important point, as well as what additional information he was enabled to derive from other sources. In accomplishing this great object, he is said to have received no inconsiderable assistance from the Adjutant of the 16th Light Dragoons, who, we believe, was the officer first selected for initiation into the Austrian sword exercise, with a view to its future introduction into the British service. Major Le Marchant had, however, the honour of first perfecting and digesting that system which was published at the War-Office in 1796, by his Majesty's command, and has since been adopted by the British cavalry. The public spirit and perseverance of Lieut.-col. Le Marchant were next conspicuous in the share which he had in the framing and institution of the Royal Military College—a public seminary, founded on a plan similar to that of the Academy at Woolwich, but more extensively applicable to the education of every rank and description of Army officers. It is well known that a Military School had long existed in France, which, no doubt, gave origin to the idea of an establishment of a somewhat similar Academy in England: but regulations adapted to the genius of the French were inapplicable to Britain; and therefore peculiar laws became necessary. In this great undertaking he is supposed to have availed himself of the friendly observations and experience of officers capable of affording useful information on a point of so much importance. As a reward for his zeal and exertions, manifested in the foundation of this great national Academy, he was raised to be its Lieut.-governor, a situation of considerable honour and emolument. The direct military services of Lieut.-col. Le Marchant may now be said to have ceased for a period of many years, his attention being entirely devoted to the duties of his new appointment. In October 1805, he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel, and in 1811, to that of a Major-general. This last promotion, in consequence of an existing regulation, rendered it incompatible for him to retain the situation of Lieut.-governor of the Royal Military College. In return for this loss, however, he was appointed to a command no less honourable, namely, to that of a brigade of cavalry, when on the eve of embarking for service in Portugal, for which country he immediately set out. In a field so extensive, and at a period unexampled in British history, the services of such an officer could not be long unappropriated. Major-gen. Le Marchant was soon dis-

tinguished as an active and enterprising officer; and on several occasions, besides that on which he so gallantly fell, he received the public approbation of the Marquis Wellington, commanding that army. He had been but a short time in Portugal when he received the afflictive and most unexpected news of the death of Mrs. Le Marchant, whom the General had been obliged to leave far advanced in pregnancy. His grief, at so deplorable an event, was now only to be soothed by the bustle and activity of a fatiguing and protracted Campaign, involving the most important consequences to European politics; and fortunately he was not long in obtaining opportunities to distinguish himself, no less honourable to himself than useful to the service in which he was engaged.—A handsome provision has been made by Government, for the family of this gallant officer, (see page 286.)

July 26. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 130, Esmina Diamond, a free black woman.

July By a *coup de soleil*, when on duty near Ciudad Rodrigo, Ensign John Vavasour Carter, of the 30th regt. foot. A young man, who for amiable, engaging manners, goodness of heart, and general correctness of conduct, had but few equals. He was educated at Lincoln school, where, for many years, he distinguished himself in the annual recitations delivered there. His style was the pathetic; in which, from the sweetness of his voice, and the genuine feelings of nature with which he touched all his parts, he particularly excelled, melting the audience into tears as often as he appeared before them. On his leaving the school, his departure was deplored in the following lines, forming part of the next Introductory Address, afterwards published in the Lincoln Chronicle:

“One youth, who oft, in true pathetic strain,
The streaming tears of Pity's fount would
Each tender feeling of the heart control,
And wake to sympathy the melting soul,
No more shall cause your tears to flow,
nor move [hopeless love.
The deep-drawn sighs breath'd out for
For he has join'd the academic throng,
Where Isis pours his learned stream along.”

In April, 1808, he was admitted of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he remained two years. These were spent with the strictest attention to his studies, and a laudable desire to reap every advantage which the time and the place could confer. During his residence at the University, his acquaintance was select and respectable; and to these, and to the members of his own college, he endeared himself by the frankness of his disposition, and his upright, manly spirit. His destination was origi-

originally for the Church; but his mind had long been bent upon more enterprising and active employment, and his friends were at length prevailed upon to accede to his wishes, in procuring for him a commission in the Army. In the April of last year, he joined the dépôt of his regiment then at Wakefield; and shortly after, a detachment from it being ordered to Portugal, he volunteered to accompany it. His voyage to Lisbon was peculiarly adverse and unpleasant; and from the time of his reaching Portugal, to the day of his death, his life was little else than a series of marches and countermarches, across defiles and over mountains, attended with hardships and privations, in every respect the reverse of College ease and indulgence. These he endured not only without a murmur, detailing them with much pleasantry to his friends, but with an ardent zeal to become useful and eminent in his profession. How highly his character and services were estimated in the military line, will be best seen by extracts from the letters, which conveyed the melancholy intelligence to his parents—the former from a friend, the latter from the commanding officer of his own regiment.—“I conceive it to be my duty, from the friendship that subsisted between me and your son, to acquaint you, that he is no more. Poor fellow! a better young man I never knew; and I had an opportunity of knowing him well; for we lived together some months at Valada and Abrantes. He was as sterling and as pure, as any British lad I know.”—“Being a father myself, I well know the distress that this unfortunate event will cause to yourself and family; but, perhaps, it may be, in a slight degree, alleviated by knowing, that, since your lamented son entered the regiment, his conduct has at all times been truly exemplary and honourable; and I am well persuaded, if it had pleased God to have spared his life, he would have been an ornament to his profession. And I assure you, as he lived beloved, so he died regretted by all his brother officers.”—Ensign J. V. C. was eldest son of the Rev. J. C. of Lincoln, and grandson of Mr. C. of Brompton-on-Swale, whose death we recorded in our last, p. 195.

Aug. 12. At Paris, a daughter of the celebrated Rousseau; a shocking victim to the degraded course of life which she pursued.

Aug. 18. In Spain, of a gun-shot wound, Lieutenant Lindsell, of the 11th dragoons.

Aug. 21. At Cuellar, Spain, of fever, Major Molyneux Smith, 36th regiment.

Aug. 29. In the Bay of Rosas, after an illness of five days, of a constipation of the bowels, in his 61st year, Capt. Kent, of H. M. ship Union. He was a very good officer; and during the several voy-

ages he made to New South Wales, in the Buffalo, the affairs of that colony were much benefited by his zealous and able suggestions. He was nephew to the late Governor Hunter.

On board the Montague packet, on his passage from the West Indies, Zachary Hume Edwards, esq. only son of the late Bryan Edwards, esq.

Aug. In Quebec, Major George Thesiger, Deputy Barrack Master General of Canada.

Sept. 1. At the Palace of Escorial, near Madrid, of a typhus fever, Major-general Wheatley, 1st guards, of Lesne-house, Kent; a most zealous, brave, and meritorious officer, universally beloved and respected. He had served with the guards twenty-two years, and had shared in nearly every action in which the 1st regiment had been engaged during that period.

Sept. 2. In her 75th year, Mrs. Blunt, of Friars-place, near Acton.

At her son's, Uxbridge, in her 63d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Hodder.

At Sunning-hill, aged 22, Frederick, third son of S. Round, esq. of Windsor, Berks.

Sept. 3. At Mr. Hadley's, Craven-street, Strand, aged 16, G. Richardson, son of the late Capt. W. Richardson, R. N.

At the village of Cannonmills, near Edinburgh, in his 94th year, Mr. George Anderson, who long kept a public garden at Easter Wariston. He was a private in Lord Lewis Gordon's corps in 1743-6; and it was the boast of his life, that he had been near the person of Prince Charles Edward, from the day of the battle of Culloden, till his departure from Sky, in the disguise of a female.

Sept. 4. Mr. James Fox, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster.

At Brighton, Mrs. Begg, widow of the late Mr. G. B. formerly of Dublin.

At Exeter, aged 82, Mrs. Anne Granger, mother of E. G. esq.

Mr. George Routh, printer, Bristol.

At Bristol, aged 11, Evan Hugh, eldest son of Col. Hugh Baillie.

Sept. 5. Mr. Taylor, of Newington-green.

At Exeter, in his 16th year, T. Maquay, son of George M. esq. of Dublin.

Of a decline, aged 20, Anne, daughter of Mr. Brockliss, of Osney-mill, near Oxford. She was in perfect health, when her eldest sister died of the same complaint, about four months ago.

At Barcheston, co. Warwick, aged 97, Mrs. Utrecia Gibbons, daughter of the late Rev. Baptist Hickey, rector of Stratton-upon-Foss, co. Warwick, and mother of Mr. R. H. G. of Oxford.

Sept. 6. At Greenwich, Mrs. Walter, relict of the late Capt. Walter, R. N.

In his 92d year, Alexander, fourth son of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, Surrey.

At Inherst-house, Berks, Mrs. Sturgis, relict of the late Thos. S. esq. of South Andley-street.

Sept. 7. In Ely-place, Holborn, aged 42, Mr. James Rawlinson.

Aged 62, Mrs. Royal, of Bristol.

Sept. 8. Of a dropsy, aged 32, Catherine, wife of Mr. Joseph Evans, jun. Northumberland-street. Also, on the 1st ult. Marian Bridges E. their fourth daugh.

In the Middlesex Hospital, J. Forster, who had lived with Messrs. Palmer, of Abchurch-lane, nearly 30 years. He had been dining with his shopmates at Hoxton, on the 5th instant, and was left by some of them near the Admiralty, about 12 o'clock, and found the next morning at eight, by one of the Messengers. He had missed his way, and is supposed to have stumbled over the rails, as he was found at the bottom of the area of the new wing at the Admiralty.

At Malta, James Bray, esq. of the Dock yard: a valuable and diligent servant to the publick. He served under Sir Sidney Smith, at Acre, and was the builder of the Dock at present forming by Government at Malta.

Sept. 9. At her father's (Benjamin Bates, esq. Stockwell), Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edw. Palmer, of Throgmorton-st. druggist. Aged 79, Mrs. Mary Clark, of Garlington, Oxon.

At Bristol, aged 20, Samuel, third son of the late Spence Hogarth, esq. of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex.

At Brechin, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gillies.

Sept. 10. At Cheltenham, John Gilbert, esq. of Clough-hall, co. Stafford.

Sept. 11. At Beaconsfield, in her 80th year, Mrs. Assheton, relict of the late Ralph A. esq. of Cuerdale, Lancashire.

At Glasgow, Jane, only daughter of Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D. Principal of the College of Glasgow.

Sept. 12. Well-respected and lamented by his friends, in his 19th year, William, son of Mr. Dean, at the Blue Bell, in Hinckley.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Sheppard, of Upton.

Aged 72, Mrs. Becket, of Oxford, many years bed-maker of Christ-church College.

In the Old Park, in his 74th year, Mr. Samuel Freshwater, many years bonded rum locker of Excise, Bristol.

Sept. 13. At Brompton, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Pearson, relict of the late Mr. W. P. one of the King's messengers in ordinary.

At Oxford, aged 33, Samuel Willson Bishop, esq.

Sept. 14. In John-street, New-road, the wife of Mr. R. Dennison, apothecary, of Duke-street, Manchester-square.

In Birch-lane, Mr. James Sutherland, notary public.

Genl. Mac. October, 1812.

Advanced in years, Mr. Isaacs, of Oxford. Being an Israelite, he was immediately placed in a shell, and forwarded to the synagogue in London, for interment, in conformity to the funeral rites of that people.

At Exmouth, drowned whilst bathing in the sea, aged 12, the son of Gen. Desbrisay, R. A. His companion was saved.

At Mile-end, aged 62, John Edwards, esq.

Sept. 15. The wife of Leny Smith, esq. of Hackney-wick.

At Hampstead, Miss M. Clark, daughter of Mr. David C.

At Appledore, Devon, aged 72, Mrs. E. Hogg, relict of the late T. H. esq.

Mrs. Ronaldson, widow of the late T. R. esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, in an apoplectic fit, preceded by repeated strokes of the palsy, Capt. G. Miller, R. N.

Sept. 16. Mrs. Minors, relict of the late Daniel M. esq. of Chancery-lane, surgeon.

At Chelsea, aged 83, Mrs. Paulin.

At S. Goodbehere's, esq. Lambeth, Mrs. Wood, relict of Henry W. esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Mr. R. Martin, Wharf inn, Grantham.

Sept. 17. At Bristol, aged 55, Mr. James Robinson, who had been 18 years in the service of Dr. Estlin.

Sept. 18. At Old Brompton, aged 23, R. A. Scott, esq. of Balliol College, Oxford.

At Wateringbury, Kent; Katharina Isabella, wife of Mr. Wm. Vickery, Tavis-tock-street, Covent-garden.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, of St. John-street, London.

Mr. David Cherry, many years a respectable auctioneer, of Bristol.

At Burnt Cottage, Devon, the wife of James Ogilby, esq.

Much lamented, for his liberal charities and other estimable qualities, Francis Fox, esq. of Plymouth; one of the people called Quakers. His funeral was attended by about 250 persons.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Hayes, sen. of the White Lion inn, Whisendine, co. Rutland.

At Salowglin, Kerry, the seat of her son, (T. Wm. Sandes, esq.) in her 67th year, Mrs. Sandes, relict of W. S. esq.

Sept. 19. At Long Stanton, co. Cambridge, in consequence of being thrown out of his carriage on the 13th inst. Sir Thomas Dingley Hutton, bart. He succeeded to the title, upon the death of his brother, about 12 months since; had but just completed his family seat for his residence, and was actively employed in promoting the inclosure of his own and the two adjoining parishes, in which he had a large property. Sir Thomas having thus so unfortunately died without issue (never having been married) the title becomes extinct;

ting; but the estates, which are considerable in that county, and in Norfolk, devolve on his two maiden sisters, as his co-heiresses at law.

At Chertsey, Mr. John Andrews, formerly of the Navy Office.

Aged 84, Mr. Carter, of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Ridley, of Walton-upon-Thames, relict of the late W. R. gent. and daughter of the late Rev. Roger Simkinson, rector of Dewchurch Magna, co. Hereford.

At Lawrence-end, co. Hertford, Henry Hawkins, esq. late a Major, in the East-India Company's service.

At Southampton, in her 87th year, Dame Rebecca Peyton, wife of Sir Yelverton P. bart.

At Exton, Mary, wife of Rev. Leigh Hoskins, master of Marpool Cottage, Devon.

At Edinburgh, aged 72, Mrs. Wyllie, widow of Mr. Alex. W. late of the Old Jewry.

Sept. 21. At Greenwich, in her 67th year, Mrs. Peach, widow of Rev. S. P. and only daughter of Rev. Dr. James Bradley, formerly royal astronomer at Greenwich.

At Walworth, J. Dewar, esq. many years a purser in the East India Company's service.

At Brighton, of an apoplectic fit, Lady Amcotts, wife of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire. This lady had been for some years a constant resident at Brighton, where she was much respected for her liberality and benevolence.

At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Blayney, sister of the late Rev. Dr. B. Canon of Christchurch, Oxford. She was a lady of superior understanding, zealously attached to our excellent constitution in church and state, and anxious for the preservation of the good order and happiness of the community. In her conduct she was an eminent example of religious and social duty; regular in her attendance on the appointed ordinances; kind and attentive to her relations; firm and unalterable in her friendships; just and considerate toward her dependants; humane and charitable to the indigent. By many, who have witnessed these qualities, her memory will long be respected and esteemed.

Sept. 22. In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Sheriff, widow of the late Gen. S.

At Kensington, Capt. A. F. Fanning, 22d foot, only son of Gen. Edmond F.

At Limehouse, Mrs. Surman, relict of Wm. S. esq. Tooting, Surrey.

The wife of James Langdale, esq. of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At Wilsden-house, Middlesex, the wife of G. Welbank, esq. of St. James's-place,

and eldest daughter of James Trotter, esq. of Horton place, Surrey.

Mr. Samuel Freith, of Tanmouth, co. Stafford.

In his 81st year, Mr. Thos. Porter, of Liverpool, father of Mr. B. P. painter, Bristol. He was one of the last survivors who could claim the honour of having fought on the plains of Minden.

At Falmouth, of a decline, the wife of Lieutenant-general Fuller.

At Stithians, aged 104, Mr. Henry Martin. He had been confined to his bed upwards of 20 years; but retained his faculties to the last. His children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, are nearly equal to the number of his years.

Whilst gallantly leading an attack on the outward wall of the citadel of Burgon, in which his conduct was the admiration of all present, aged 27, Major Lawrie, 79th foot, eldest son of A. L. esq. of the Adelphi, London, army agent, and of Sydenham, Kent, leaving a disconsolate widow with an infant son and numerous friends to deplore his loss. His remains were interred in the evening with every mark of respect.

At Fulham, in his 57th year, Rees Williams, esq. of Aberpergwyn, Glamorgan.

Thos. Streetwells, esq. of Overton, Hants.

Sept. 24. At the Dowager Countess of Errol's apartments, Hampton-court Palace, Lady Harriet Jane Hay, fourth daughter of James Earl of Erroll, and sister to the present Earl.

At Great Salters, Hants, in her 86th year, Mrs. Stewart.

Sept. 25. At Bromley, Mr. John Pieters, sincerely regretted for his virtues and amiable qualities; and justly esteemed a most accomplished scholar.

Thomas Boone, esq. of Lee, Kent.
Rev. Brouncker Thring, D. D. (of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.M. 1792) rector of Sutton Veney, and vicar of Overton.

Sept. 26. Aged 71, Mrs. Arabella Beard, of Fenchurch-street.

At Wimborn, Dorset, Geo. Leckie, esq.

At Guernsey, after a short illness, aged 20 years, Mary, eldest daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, K. B. bart. a young lady of a most amiable disposition.

Sept. 27. In Portman-square, Wm. Atwick, esq.

The wife of James Maude, esq. of Lombard-street.

At Oxford, aged 74, Mrs. Evetts.

Aged 73, Lieut. John Fisher, of St. Michael's Coslany, he served 40 years in that renowned regiment the Buffs.

At Winterbourne, Pinorell Musgrove, gardener to Rev. S. Parker, rector of that parish. He had been constantly employed in the rectory gardens, between 50 and 40 years.—Whilst gathering mulberries in the gardens on the 25th inst. it is supposed

• that

that the bough gave way, as, on being called to dinner, he was found lying on his face, weltering in blood. Surgical assistance was immediately procured; but, upon examination, his shoulder was found dislocated, and he was so much bruised and injured, that he survived only two days.

In Great Kestcheap, London, in her 69th year, Mrs. Neale, late of Reading, Berks.

Sept. 28. At Camberwell, in her 84th year, Mrs. Anne Shaw, relict of Joseph Shaw, M. D.

At her son's (W. Smith, esq. of Crayford), aged 84, Mrs. Smith, late of the City of Durham, widow and relict of Miles S. esq.

Sept. 29. In Goswell-street road, in his 58th year, Joseph Wilson, esq. surgeon and apothecary; a man deservedly esteemed for his suavity of manners, and rectitude of conduct; a sincere and true friend; and many years a most respectable member of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

After a lingering illness, in her 51st year, Sarah, the wife of Joseph Wood Hussey, of Fumival's-inn, Holborn, attorney-at-law.

In Queen-square, Aldersgate-st. Mr. T. Peacock, formerly of Chatham-place.

At the house of Mr. Rouse, Ely-place, Thos. Richardson, esq. late of the kingdom of Hayti,

At his residence near Chepstow, Monmouth, aged 80, Jacob Mills, esq.

Sept. 30. At Hammersmith, after four days illness, in his 78th year, Anthony Ten Broeke, esq.

At Hertford, in the prime of life, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience, Emma, youngest daughter of the late Russell Skinner, esq. of Newtown-house, Hampshire. Those only who knew her intimately, can appreciate her worth. As a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and a sincere friend, she shone eminently in the domestic circle; and her gentle manners, and genuine and unaffected piety, will ever endear her memory to her surviving friends.

At Chudleigh, Devon, the Hon. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Sinclair.

Sept. ... In Paris, aged 46, M. Legouve, the French dramatic poet.

Sept. ... Capt. G. Flint, of the 7th Madras Native infantry.

Lately, At Hoxton, in his 73d year, Dr. John Edwards, late of Llandilo; his property, which is very considerable, descends to Rev. Mr. Beynon, and Rev. D. Protheroe, of Llandilo.

At Shooter's-hill, in his 84th year, Major-genl. Wm. Grant, R. A.; an officer of distinguished zeal and bravery, displayed upon many occasions during 60 years' service.

At Horsendon-house, John Grubb, esq. in the commission of the Peace.

Rev. J. Parkin, rector of Oakford, Devon.

Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Much Dewchurch and Much Birch, co. Hereford. He was ardent and sincere in his friendships, liberal and generous in his sentiments.

Rev. John Pitt, perpetual curate of Amberley, co. Hereford.

At Faversham, aged 75, J. Hall, esq. one of the jurats and thrice chief magistrate of that corporation.

Rev. John Rees, vicar of Hawkshead, Lancashire.

Aged 68, Rev. Henry Marshall, rector of Salmonby, near Horncastle.

In his 72d year, Robert Warmington, esq. of Yarmouth. He served the office of mayor in 1790 and 1808; and was Prussian, Swedish, Danish, Hamburg, and American Vice-consul, and Naval Store-keeper of that port.

Aged 76, Rev. Bryan Leeke, curate of St. John Lee, Hexham, Northumberland.

Aged 60, Rev. J. Lea, rector of Acton Burnell, Salop.

At Meriden, co. Warwick, on his road to London, the Hon. John Astley Bennett, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, and captain in the Royal Navy.

ABROAD.—Major-general Poord Bowes. From Gibraltar he volunteered his services originally in the cause of Spain, and at the battle of Vimiera he received the public thanks. When again second in command at Gibraltar, he petitioned for leave to act under Lord Wellington, to which the Commander-in-chief assented; and, leaving his family, he went to Spain. At the storming of Badajoz he was wounded in two places, shot through the thigh and bayoneted, and had his aide-de-camp, Capt. Johnson, killed by his side. On recovering from his wounds, after a severe confinement, he again went forward; and, at the storming of Fort St. Cayetano, where he headed his brigade (so eager was he that all should go right) he was amongst the first wounded. Taken from the field to have his wound dressed, he heard his men were repulsed; on which, instantly returning to cheer and push them forward, he was shot; and thus has fallen an officer, who, on every possible occasion, sought service, and was only too forward to distinguish himself.

In the Lunatic Hospital of Charenton, near Paris, M. Desorgues, author of the lines "Sur ce Marbre," &c. inscribed on the tomb of Rousseau at Ermenonville.

At Copenhagen, Frederick Christian Winslow, physician to the King of Denmark, and knight of the order of Dannebrog. He was grand nephew of Winslow, the celebrated anatomist.

On his passage to the United States, George Jefferson, esq. late American Consul at Lisbon, and partner in the house

of Gibson and Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia.

Killed by the rioters at Baltimore, aged about 70, Gen. Lingan, formerly Collector of the Customs at Georgetown. He was a great favourite of Gen. Washington, to whom he owed his appointment.

On his passage from Calcutta to St. Helena, where he had been advised to go on account of his health, Major-Gen. Macan. He served in all the campaigns under Lords Cornwallis and Lake, by whom he was held in the highest estimation.

Of a dysentery, after leaving St. Helena, in the Lady Lushington East-Indiaman, from Bengal, Mr. Kidnock. He had acquired a fortune of 50,000*l.* in the Company's service; 40,000*l.* of which he has left to wounded Scotchmen, and 10,000*l.* to two friends.

Oct. 1. At Shrewsbury, in his 54th year, Mr. George Bagley, Master of Allatt's Charity-school. He was a man of strong mind, and wonderful perseverance; who, by energetic ardour, triumphed over all the disadvantages of obscure birth and neglected education. His intense application, and sedentary mode of life, probably, brought on the lingering and tedious illness, which terminated his life. Besides a knowledge of eleven languages, of which he published a Grammatical Synopsis in 1804, he was well skilled in Arithmetic, Algebra, the more abstruse parts of the Mathematics and Astronomy, of which he published a compendium in 1805. He was very fond of Music, and spent the latter part of his life in conjectural improvements, on the construction of the Piano Forte and Organ. He published in the Shrewsbury Chronicle of May 27th, 1808, a calculation on the Nativity of Buonaparte, and prediction of the period of his death; but his judicial Astrology unfortunately deceived him, or the world would have been rid of the scourge of the human race, in the latter end of 1810, or the beginning of 1811; the conjecture, however, as he showed it, was certainly ingenious.

At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Helen Dalrymple, relict of Hugh D. esq. of Fordell.

Oct. 3. At Castlerosse (Kerry), aged 58, Valentine Browne, Earl of Kenmare, Viscount Castlerosse and Kenmare, and Baron of Castlerosse. He is succeeded in title by Valentine, his eldest son by a second marriage.

Oct. 4. At Hadham, co. Hertford, in his 74th year, the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. rector of that parish; vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields; and archdeacon of Colchester.—It has fallen to the lot of few men to pass through a long life with such general esteem as this amiable man did. Whether viewing him in his clerical, social, or domestic character, he was entitled, in all these instances, to the highest respect

and regard. In the pulpit he was pre-eminent; instructing with energy, and commanding attention by the dignified manner in which he delivered those important truths which he firmly believed. Whilst he never adopted that declamatory style of preaching which is now in too common practice and estimation, his delivery was animated, and was accompanied with that soberness and gravity, which are the best ornaments of a Christian orator, and the most consonant with the intrinsic weight of sacred revelation.—An appeal to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester will be the most decided proof of the merits of their late Archdeacon. He was uniformly received by them with every mark of affectionate regard; and though he never relaxed in any point of duty, yet he maintained the dignity of his station with so much complacency and conciliation, that he was looked up to, not as a dictatorial adviser, but as a friend, zealous for the good conduct of the Clergy, and anxious for the credit and reputation of the Established Church. He was a faithful advocate for such an alliance between Church and State, as serves to prevent those wild notions of civil and religious liberty, which subvert all ranks and orders in the community; and which make so discrimination between the faith of Christians.—In private and social life he was the admiration of all who had the happiness of a frequent intercourse with him. Innocently cheerful, and ever disposed to promote cheerfulness in others, his company was generally sought for; and with his family he lived in such terms of harmony, that the authority of a parent was increased by the mildness and tenderness which accompanied it. Nor was he less noted for his liberality and benevolence, than for his many other virtues. He was always candid in his observations, and expansive in his sentiments of indulgence to human errors; without surrendering the principles of morality or religion. To the necessities of mankind he was feelingly attentive; and to the poor in his neighbourhood, both as a pastor and a magistrate, he was truly a father. It cannot therefore but be concluded, that the death of such a man must be a subject of general lamentation. For though his life was extended to an advanced period, it will naturally appear short to all those, who think that the greatest pleasure in society consists in associating with men of upright principles, of conciliating manners, and of Christian candour.

Oct. 5. At Hackney, in his 35th year, Rev. John Dewhurst; a man whose superior acquirements and extensive erudition, was equalled only by his great modesty and simplicity of manners; to the latter qualities it is to be attributed that his merit was not more extensively known.

At the house of Michael Wodhull, esq. Thenford, co. Northampton, aged 75, Mrs. Ingram, of Wolford, co. Warwick.

Oct. 6. At the Grove, Windsor, Hon. Jane Colman, eldest daughter of E. C. esq. At Harrietsham, Kent, in his 74th year, Rev. Robinson Hayward, A. M. rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

At Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, aged 85, Rev. John King, patron and many years rector of that parish, wherein he had constantly resided for 60 years. He was educated at Westminster School, and Balliol college, Oxford, and was the only son of John K. an eminent physician at Stamford, and the learned Editor of Euripides.—He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

At Keith-hall, N. B. William Keith, Earl of Kintore, Lord Inverary, and Lord Falconer, of Haulkerton. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Anthony, now Earl of Kintore.

Oct. 7. At Sandwich, Kent, in her 63d year, Mrs. Mary Roberta Matson, widow of the late John M. esq. his Majesty's Chief Justice, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in the Island of Dominica. [See vol. LXXV. p. 1194.]

Oct. 10. In Fitzroy-sq. in his 21st year, the Hon. J. Wm. Dillon, youngest son of Viscount Dillon.

Oct. 13. At Waterbeach, Cambridgesh. aged 65, deservedly regretted, Rev. Wm. Williams, vicar of that parish. During a constant residence of 18 years, he was truly exemplary in the discharge of his several duties, as a sincere Christian, an active magistrate, a loyal subject, and a liberal friend to the poor.

At South Petherton, in his 71st year, regretted by all who knew him, Rev. Dr. Robins, 28 years vicar of that parish.

Oct. 16. At Hertford, in her 82d year, Barone's Dimsdale.

Oct. 17. At the house of his son-in-law (Wm. Burnie, esq. Russel-square), in his 78th year, Dr. James Lind, F.R.S. late physician at Windsor. He spent a long life in the pursuits of science, and the profession of physic, with honour to himself, and advantage to the publick.

Oct. 19. At Bedwell Park, Herts, in his 81st year, Colling Smith, esq. father of Sir Colling Smith, bart.

Oct. 20. After a painful and lingering illness, aged 64, Mary, the inestimable wife of Joseph Brown, M. D. Islington. This amiable lady was a singular instance of suffering probity, unassuming piety, and domestic excellence. Mrs. Brown was married upwards of 35 years, and never gave her husband pain but—when she was ill, and when she died.

At Packington, the Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. His Lordship, after a hearty supper, and the usual performance of his devotions, went to bed,

and was in the course of the night attacked by gout in his stomach, which caused his death. He was born July 4, 1751, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, May 9, 1777.—His lordship married Lady Louisa Thynne, daughter of the first Marquis of Bath; who died in 1797, and left 14 children. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Lord Guernsey.

ADDITIONS TO FORMER OBITUARIES.

Part I. p. 498. The late *Matthew Ford*, esq. of Seaford in Downshire, Ireland, was nephew to Thos. Knox; the first and present Viscount Northland; brother-in-law of the Countess of Darnley, and the Viscountesses De Vesci and Powerscourt; and Cousin-german of Mrs. Cassan, of Sheffield-hall, Maryboro', Queen's County, and also of the Hon. Thomas Knox, of Upper Grosvenor-street. The Irish family of Ford is equally distinguished for its noble connexions and eminent services to the country. Mr. Ford, the subject of this article, married several years since Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, M. P. and sister of the before-mentioned Ladies Darnley, De Vesci, and Powerscourt. His father, Matthew Ford, esq. from whom he inherited the beautiful estate of Seaford, married Miss Elizabeth Knox, sister of Lord Northland; and his uncle was Colonel Ford, the illustrious hero of the plains of Plassey, one of whose daughters and coheirresses married Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, [brother of the late Stephen, a Counsellor at Calcutta, and High Sheriff of the same place, who was father of Mr. Stephen Hyde Cassan, now of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and a student of the Middle Temple.] The death of Mr. Ford's amiable and worthy lady, was some time ago duly recorded in our Obituary; as also that of Colonel Ford, who was lost on his passage to the East Indies, in the Aurora, together with Mr. Vansittart, father of the Rt. Hon. Nicholas (formerly at Cheam School), now Chancellor of the Exchequer. H. F.

Part II. p. 193.—By the death of *Robert Hunter*, Esq. of Kew, his family has sustained a most heavy loss, and society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Hunter, who was descended from an antient and highly respectable family in Ayrshire, North Britain, quitted his native Country at an early period of life, and, engaging in commerce, in the course of a few years became one of the most eminent among the London Merchants. He was peculiarly fitted for the profession which he had chosen, being active, intelligent, and enterprising, and governed in all his transactions and conduct through life by the most inflexible integrity. In his desire to promote any public good, his zeal was unbounded; and he was remarkable

markable for selecting those objects from which no emolument was derived. He was, with Mr. Jonas Hanway, among the first framers and supporters of the Marine Society; an institution whose utility is now blended with the glory and prosperity of the country. Mr. Pitt, who was for many years in the habit of consulting him on commercial points, when the heavy calamities which befel the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada rendered it advisable for Parliament to advance a sum of money in Exchequer Bills, for the relief and support of the sufferers, begged Mr. Hunter to be one of the Commissioners; an office which, from public spirit, he cheerfully accepted. During the fourteen years which this commission lasted, his attendance was constant; and such was the caution, perseverance, and skill, with which these affairs were administered, and in which he took the lead, that although upwards of 1,400,000*l.* sterling passed through the office, the accounts were wound up without the loss of a single shilling, either of principal or interest. When the London Docks were first projected, Mr. Hunter was solicited to become a Director; and his indefatigable exertions and enlightened understanding, as every one concerned will bear testimony, largely contributed to the completion and prosperity of that splendid undertaking. He was sincerely attached to the laws and constitution of his country, from a matured and unshaken conviction, founded on his thorough knowledge of the history of mankind, that they were better calculated than any other system which had ever been framed, for the diffusion of general happiness, the security of personal freedom, and the perpetuation of national independence and glory. He was on most occasions a firm supporter of the Government, not from any selfish views, an influence which he ever disdained, but from a confident and well-grounded assurance, that it was justly, wisely, and beneficially administered. — In the disturbances which were excited in the time of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Hunter was one of the few who got up to St. James's with the Address; and he was among the original projectors of the celebrated declaration of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, in the year 1795, which was attended with such advantageous

effects, and which, indeed, imparted vigour and stability to the state. The last important public concern in which he was engaged, was as one of the Commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum, which now makes a provision for 800 orphans, the children of those intrepid heroes who have fallen in the defence of their country. This was a cause calculated to call forth every warm and energetic feeling of a patriotic breast; and the interest which he took in the success of this munificent establishment was pursued with unabated ardour. Although he had reached a very advanced period of life, nothing but a total incapacity from illness, with which he was occasionally visited, could deter him from attending at the different Boards, where the maturity of his judgment and the advantages of his experience were ever acknowledged. In private life, he was amiable, cheerful, and entertaining, and, in the observance of every religious and moral duty, most scrupulously exact. He was a refuge to the indigent, a protector to the oppressed, and a counsellor to the inexperienced. His ample fortune enabled him to assist numerous petitioners; and the aid of his advice and the influence of his example were still more powerfully felt. He never courted notice, and even avoided popularity. Quite satisfied with a consciousness of discharging his duty, and with the respect and love of those to whom he was known, he sought no higher reward—and this reward he most abundantly obtained; for never did any man live more beloved and respected, or die more lamented and revered. Although he reached within two months of the advanced age of eighty, his body was still active, and he possessed his mental faculties, in their full vigour, to the last. He died, as he had lived, in perfect charity with all mankind, and in the full persuasion of receiving, by a blessed immortality, the reward of an useful, an honourable, and a blameless life. Mr. Hunter married, in the year 1762, Miss Lewis, the daughter of John Lewis, Esq. of the City of London; she was an amiable and accomplished woman, a faithful wife, and an affectionate mother. Their union lasted for 46 years. They had issue seven children, of whom four are still living, three sons and one daughter.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, on October 1812 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Birmingham Canal, 550*l.* with 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* half-yearly dividend, clear. — Swansea, 190*l.* with dividend 10*l.* per share clear. — Monmouth, 108*l.* — Leeds and Liverpool, 204*l.* with 4*l.* half-yearly dividend clear. — Grand Junction, 205*l.* 20*s.* — Old Union, 90*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 23*l.* — Huddersfield, 20*l.* — Ellesmere, 65*l.* — Lancaster, 22*l.* — Chelmer, 82*l.* to 86*l.* 13*s.* — Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 20*l.* — Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 19*l.* ex dividend 7*s.* — London Dock Stock, 107*l.* — Globe Assurance, 105*l.* — Rock Assurance, 7*s.* Premium. — Sun Fire Assurance, 160*l.* — Sun Life, 5*l.* Premium. — English Copper Shares, 7*l.* — Strand Bridge, 43*l.* 10*s.* Discount. — Vauxhall Ditto, 44*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.* Discount. — West Middlesex Water-Works, 40*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 22 to October 7, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 950	1863	Males - 836	1591		5 and 10	68	60 and 70	96
Females 913		Females 755			10 and 20	53	70 and 80	63
Whereof have died under 2 years old 607		20 and 30			91	80 and 90	56	
Peck Leaf 6s. 9d. 6s. 5d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 3d.		30 and 40			125	90 and 100	6	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.		40 and 50			128			

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending October 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.							
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Middlesex 119	1 57	3 54	7 55	9 92	0		
Surrey 120	4 60	8 53	9 49	4 164	0		
Hertford 113	4 68	0 55	8 50	2 36	6		
Bedford 109	10 72	0 33	5 48	7 69	7		
Huntingd. 107	5 00	0 35	9 38	0 71	10		
Northam. 115	0 80	6 60	6 47	8 84	0		
Retland 108	6 00	0 65	0 00	0 78	0		
Leicester 113	0 75	4 60	3 46	5 73	10		
Nottingh. 111	8 64	0 65	2 45	8 85	0		
Derby 117	4 00	0 66	6 49	0 78	0		
Stafford 117	5 00	0 67	9 39	10 84	2		
Salop 115	2 74	0 63	1 44	2 00	0		
Hereford 99	8 67	2 35	0 34	7 61	6		
Worcester 116	7 62	9 63	4 52	3 73	0		
Warwick 123	9 00	0 70	9 54	10 85	2		
Wilts 111	8 61	0 60	2 46	0 100	0		
Berks 114	10 65	0 55	8 47	2 20	4		
Oxford 107	1 00	0 54	2 48	11 74	8		
Bucks 119	4 00	0 56	3 48	2 77	10		
Brecon 115	1 89	6 67	2 37	4 00	0		
Montgom. 108	0 00	0 00	0 44	6 00	0		
Radnor 106	0 00	0 57	5 58	7 00	0		

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Essex 111	0 73	0 54	6 45	6 91	6		
Kent 116	4 64	6 56	0 39	0 78	8		
Sussex 108	0 00	0 52	0 40	7 00	0		
Suffolk 96	9 00	0 48	11 37	4 53	11		
Camb. 102	5 34	0 43	0 36	9 72	0		
Norfolk 97	1 60	0 47	3 39	0 00	0		
Lincoln 104	11 58	5 57	11 39	2 79	8		
York 109	3 30	9 66	6 49	0 95	9		
Durham 109	4 00	0 56	0 45	10 00	0		
Northum. 100	7 86	0 47	2 40	4 00	0		
Cumberl. 97	6 36	0 58	0 40	5 00	0		
Westmor. 117	6 96	0 57	7 48	0 00	0		
Lancaster 111	10 00	0 00	0 47	9 00	0		
Chester 103	6 00	0 00	0 43	5 00	0		
Flint 110	0 00	0 75	3 43	6 00	0		
Denbigh 116	4 00	0 72	6 36	10 00	0		
Anglesea 000	0 00	0 50	0 37	6 00	0		
Carnarv. 109	4 00	0 56	0 40	0 00	0		
Merionet. 120	0 00	0 66	6 40	0 00	0		
Cardigan 104	0 00	0 56	0 24	0 00	0		
Pembroke 90	7 00	0 50	9 20	4 00	0		
Carmarth 107	5 00	0 58	6 26	0 00	0		
Glamorg. 103	10 00	0 52	6 24	0 00	0		
Gloucester. 123	5 00	0 71	3 58	9 00	0		
Somerset 116	8 00	0 59	0 32	8 88	0		
Monmo. 113	5 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0		
Devon 110	0 00	0 46	2 32	0 00	0		
Cornwall 100	7 00	0 51	3 30	2 00	0		
Dorset. 110	2 00	0 55	2 32	0 100	0		
Hants 105	6 00	0 52	8 16	0 86	4		
	106	7 69	3 54	11 40	9 31	5	

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 26:

Fine per Sack 105s. to 110s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 12s. to 20s. Pollard 30s. to 34s. New Rape Seed 60l. to 63l. per last.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Oct. 12 to Oct. 17.

Total 7218 Quarters. Average 168s. 5½d.—0s. 0½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Bolt of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 17, 47s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, October 21, 45s. 5½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, in THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 26:

Kent Bags	10l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	11l.	11s. to 16l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 14l.	14s.
Essex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	16l.	0s. to 25l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 26:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 15s. 0d. Straw 2l. 9s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 19s. Straw 2l. 1s. Clover 7l. 10s.—Smithfield, Old Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 3l. 6s. Clover 7l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, October 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts about 3,600.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves 130.
Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lamb s. 16,000.
		Pigs 300.

COALS, October 26: Newcastle 40s. 9d. to 53s.—Sunderland 42s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. SOAP, Yellow, 104s. Mottled 118s. Curd 122s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Dozen. Moulds 16s. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 10d. Clare 5s. 10d. Whitechapel 5s. 9d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1812.

Rank	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 5perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Rx. Bills. (34d.)	Rx. Bills. (34d.)	Over- min.
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stock-Brokers.