

crossed the river, and it was ascertained that his loss in the late action had been much more severe than was at first reported.—Gen. Barclay de Tolly's letter is dated the 10th of August, at Smolensko: it speaks only of an attack made by Count Pahlen's cavalry on the Enemy's rear-guard, which he drove before him, taking 2 or 300 prisoners and General Sebastian's carriage, with all his papers. Frequent skirmishes take place, and they are represented as invariably favourable to the Russians, and every thing in the army is going on in a satisfactory way. Several small detachments from this garrison have been scouring the country, and have destroyed a magazine and taken some prisoners. T. M. MARTIN, Rear-adm.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 5.—Extract of a Letter from Sir Home Popham to Admiral Keith, K. B. dated on board the Venerable, Bilboa Inlet, Aug. 16.

Yesterday morning at day-dawn, General Renovales attacked the Enemy, and his dispositions were so judicious that he drove him out of the town, from whence he retreated on the high road to Zornosa, and his whole force fell back towards Durango. The Spaniards lost ten men killed and 23 wounded: the Enemy certainly lost more, and had six prisoners taken. Major Williams marched with a strong picquet to examine the country; but as the Enemy continued to retreat, he returned to the town of Bilboa in the course of the night. I directed Capt. Malcolm to take a proportion of gunpowder, with a party of men, to blow up the Moro, as we had completely destroyed every work at Portugalete and its neighbourhood; but, as Gen. Renovales preferred doing it himself, I supplied him with powder for that purpose.

Downing-street, Sept. 7. Extract of a Dispatch from Maj.-gen. Cooke, dated Cadiz, Aug. 16.

"I have just received accounts from Col. Skerrett, dated at Huelva on the 14th; the allied troops landed there on the 12th. The Enemy blew up the castle of Niebla, and spiked the guns on that night, and retired; the place is now occupied by Spanish troops."

Whitehall, Sept. 7. The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Horace David Cholwell St. Paul, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Army, of Ewart House in the county of Northumberland, and Willingsworth Hall in the county of Stafford; Henry Heneage St. Paul, Lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Northumberland regiment of Local Militia; Charles Maximilian St. Paul, a Captain in the 69th regiment; and Anna Maria St. Paul,—children of the late Horace St. Paul, of Ewart House aforesaid, esquire, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, deceased, his Majesty's Royal Licence and

authority, that they, upon whom the dignity of Count of the holy Roman Empire shall have devolved, or shall devolve, in virtue of the limitations in the Imperial Letters Patent or Diploma granted by Francis the First, Emperor of Germany, and bearing date at Vienna, the 20th day of July, 1759, unto the said Horace St. Paul, may avail themselves of the said honour, assume and use the title thereof in this country, and bear the armorial ensigns annexed thereto. And also to order that this concession, and special mark of his Majesty's favour, may be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Sept. 10. Major D'Oyly, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Cooke, has this morning arrived with dispatches from him, dated Cadiz, Aug. 26, inclosing his letter to the Earl of Wellington, respecting the raising of the Siege of Cadiz.

My Lord, *Cadiz, Aug. 26.*

The Enemy abandoned his positions and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th, except the town of Port Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day, and then withdrew to the Cartagu. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder; and although most of the ordnance has been rendered useless, he appears to have retired from his position with more precipitation than I should have expected. A considerable body of cavalry was brought down previous to the retreat commencing. The towns of Puerta Real and Chiclana are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops, and a party from the 2d Hanoverian hussars is at the first-mentioned place, to which Col. Lambert had moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light troops from this division. G. COOKE.

EXTRACT. Col. Skerrett and the Spanish troops under Gen. Cruz, were at Manzanailla on the 22d, where they remained to draw the attention of Marshal Soult. The Régency has given orders to commence a cut across the Trocadero immediately, by a considerable number of workmen, so as to insulate it.

Downing-street, Sept. 12. Extracts from Letters from Colonel Sir H. Douglas, dated Castrororongo, 22d, and Astorga, Aug. 29th.

Castrororongo, Aug. 22.—When the Earl of Wellington transferred his headquarters from Mojados to Cuellar, the Gallician divisions, then occupying La Nava and Pollos, crossed the Douro again, and Gen. Santocildes established his headquarters in Valladolid. On the 7th inst. Tordesillas capitulated, and the siege of Toro was undertaken, but with means very insufficient. On the 12th the Enemy advanced,

advanced, with about 7000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, from Palencia towards Valladolid, which was only occupied by one battalion. Gen. Santocildes retired, taking the road by Torrelabaton towards Villalpando. The Enemy now advanced towards Toro; and it was ascertained that their objects were to relieve Toro and Zamora, and then to march to Astorga to raise the siege, and, having withdrawn the garrison, to destroy the works. The Spanish troops were withdrawn from before Toro, which the Enemy immediately abandoned; and General Santocildes, having collected all his force at Belver, on the Rio Seco, commenced his retreat on Benevente, near which place the Enemy's cavalry came up with that of the 6th army (about 400) and in the affair which followed we sustained some loss. On the 19th inst. Astorga surrendered, when the Enemy had already reached La Baneza, from which place they have since retired, on hearing of the loss of that garrison, which was of such importance as to lead them into these operations. I have no doubt, from the direction they have taken, that they will now withdraw the garrison of Zamora, and entirely abandon the line of the Douro. Astorga was commanded by a General of Brigade, was defended by a Lieut.-col. of engineers, and the garrison was composed of two battalions of the 23d and one of the 1st infantry of the line—in all 1900 effectives, at the time of the surrender.

Astorga, Aug. 29.—The Enemy retired from La Baneza, on hearing of the fall of Astorga, and took the direction of Zamora: they evacuated the latter place on the morning of the 27th, retiring by Toro towards Valladolid. The Gallician army has again moved forward, and now occupies cantonments on the Esla, in the towns and villages near Villamanan.

Extracts of Letters from Lieut.-colonel W. P. Carrol, dated Zornoza, Aug. 24.

Zornoza, Aug. 24.—I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th inst. Gen. Rouget, with a force of nearly 3000 men, advanced from Durango to attack Bilbao. Gen. Renovaes took up a position on the left bank of the river, having his right on the heights of Bolueta and Ollargan, defending the new bridge of Bolueta; his reserve at Castrejuna. As soon as the Enemy's force was ascertained, Gen. Renovaes formed his plan of attack. Part of the vanguard and Campillo's regiment were to pass the river at Portugalette, and proceed to the heights of Santo Domingo, to attack the Enemy's right at day-break on the 14th, whilst Gen. Porlier, with the vanguard, attacked the Enemy, who were in possession of the two bridges in the town, and the troops at the bridge of Bolueta and the heights of Ollargan, were to attack the Enemy's left, which was strongly posted on the heights of Begona and El Morro. At three o'clock on

the morning of the 14th, the attack commenced with great vigour, and, after a heavy fire of four hours, the Enemy was driven from the bridges of the town, and from the heights of Begona and Morro; and at nine o'clock they commenced a precipitate retreat towards Zornoza, pursued by Gen. Renovaes's division and the vanguard, headed by Porlier. Had the troops which were to have attacked the Enemy's right, arrived at the appointed time, the victory would have been most complete, and probably Gen. Rouget, with the greater part of his troops, would have been cut off from Durango. Their loss on this occasion far exceeded ours, which was 20 killed and 50 wounded. It was highly gratifying to see the steadiness of the newly-raised troops of Gen. Renovaes's division. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on their Chief, in whom they place the greatest confidence, and who is indefatigable in his exertions to complete and organise his division. Since the 15th we occupied Galdacane and Zornoza, our advance close to Durango, which point the Enemy strengthened, having two guns on the bridge of Yurrea, and occupying several houses in the town: they have also an encampment on the left of the town, on the heights of Santa Lucia and Betano. On the night of the 20th we received intelligence that the Enemy were moving to attack us, and that a column had marched to Orduna, the high road from which to Bilbao joins the road from Zornoza to Bilbao, about a mile from the latter town. Gen. Mendizabel determined to fall back, and wait the Enemy on the left bank of the river, in nearly the same position as that occupied by Gen. Renovaes on the 14th inst.

On the night of the 21st the Enemy advanced from Durango in three columns, two by Zornoza, the other by Villaro, with a view of possessing themselves of the heights that led from Arrigorriaga, and flanked those of Bolueta, which was the right and the key of our position. Renovaes's division occupied from the heights of Bolueta to those of Oliviaga, which supported our left, covering the bridges of St. Anton, the wooden bridge, and the bridge of boats. At day-break on the morning of the 22d, Gen. Mendizabel, with part of the vanguard, proceeded to attack this column, directing that the division of Iberia should meet us at Arrigorriaga. Dispositions were made, which seemed to ensure the destruction of this column. The Enemy, on finding that we were in possession of the bridge of Arrigorriaga and roads leading to Bilbao, changed their direction, and by a most rapid march, favoured by the thickness of the woods, effected their junction with the second column, which was destined to make a simultaneous attack upon the bridge of Bolueta. Gen. Mendizabel, with

with the vanguard, and Longa's division, arrived in time to resist the Enemy's attack. Their principal efforts were to force the bridge of Bolueta, which was defended in the most gallant manner, the Enemy suffering considerable loss without being able to gain a foot of ground: their efforts on the left of our line proved equally unsuccessful. Gen. Renovales, at the head of his brave peasant soldiers, met their attack at every point. The Enemy attempted, in vain, to force the two bridges of the town, and that of boats. Night coming on, the Enemy retired to his position on the heights of Santo Domingo, El Morro, and Begona. Arrangements were made for a combined attack upon the Enemy's position; but finding that he had, upon being attacked by Renovales, who crossed the river in front of the heights of Bunderas, early in the night, commenced his retreat, no time was lost in pursuing him; and notwithstanding the great advantage he had in point of time, from the rapidity with which the division of Iberia marched, we came up with him near the town of Zornoza, and attacked his rear with such vigour, that his retreat became a confused and disorderly flight; insomuch that they did not avail themselves, as they might have done, of several strong positions which the road from Zornoza to Durango presents. At one of the strongest of these positions they made an effort to stand, but the gallantry of the Commandant-general Longa, who at the head of his troops led the attack, animating them by his example, and charged the Enemy with a few cavalry and a small body of infantry, obliged him to abandon this position, and fly for safety to the town of Durango. The Enemy's loss has been very considerable: we have taken some horses and prisoners. As yet I am unable to give you a detail of this victory, as my attention was occupied on our right, and in the pursuit of the Enemy with the division of Iberia. The General in Chief has not as yet received the details from the commanders of divisions. This victory has been highly creditable to the Spanish army. The advantages which will result, and the confidence it inspires in this newly-raised army, will, I have no doubt, produce the very best effects. The Enemy's force appears to have been from 5 to 6000. We understand, from prisoners and deserters, that Rouget, Duvernette, and another General, lately from France, commanded in this action.

On board H. M.'s Venerable, off Portugal-lette, Aug. 26.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that we have just received information that Caffarelli, who is much exasperated at the failure and defeat of Rouget, has marched a force of from

2,500 to 3000 men to Durango, to reinforce Rouget, and that they purpose making another attack upon Bilbao. I am returning to join Gen. Mendizabel. The troops are in the highest spirits.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 12.—Extracts of Letters from the Captains of his Majesty's ships *Acasta*, *Colibri*, and *Emulous*, transmitted by Vice-adm. Sawyer, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Halifax.

His Majesty's Ship Acasta, at Sea, July 24.

I beg to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship *Acasta*, under my command, fell in with and captured, this day, in lat. 44. 15 N and long. 62. 30 W. after a short chase, the American privateer-brig *Curlew*, pierced for 20 guns, but having only 16 on board, with a complement of 172 men.

H. M. S. Colibri, Cape Sable bearing West 12 leagues, July 26.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on Sunday, at eight a. m. we descried two ships to the Northward, and a schooner to the S. E. the former apparently steering a course for Halifax; hauled up in chase of the schooner; at noon exchanged salutes with his Majesty's schooner *Bream*; were in chase of the ships to the Northward, which we found had hauled up for us, the headmost evidently a man of war with an American ensign and pendant flying; she soon tacked and made sail from us, with a bark, her prize: we continued closing with her, and a quarter before three o'clock we came alongside, and the action became general, and at three they called for quarter; brought to, and took possession of the American ship-privateer *Catherine*, from Boston, out eight days, and had taken nothing but the said bark. She is a beautiful and well equipped ship, pierced for 16 guns, mounting 14 long six-pounders, and a complement of 88 men, commanded by Francis A. Burnham. She had one man killed, and one wounded. Her men ran below, which accounts for their suffering so small a loss.

H. M.'s sloop Emulous, at Sea, July 31.

His Majesty's sloop under my command fell in with, yesterday evening, the American privateer-brig *Gossamer*, of 14 carriage guns, with 100 men, and after a short chase came up with and captured her. She left Boston on the 24th inst. had made one capture, the ship *Mary Anne*, of Greenock, from Jamaica, bound to Quebec.

Downing-street, Sept. 14.—A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid, Aug. 18.

Joseph Buonaparte retired from Ocaña on the 16th inst. and his army are in march towards Valencia. The Enemy have aban-

abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerillas of El Medico. Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalajara, consisting of 700 men, has surrendered to the Empecinado by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those which I granted to the garrison of the Retiro. By reports from Major-gen. Clinton, I learn that a part of the remains of the army of Portugal had moved forward from the neighbourhood of Burgos, and some of their detachments were understood to be in Valladolid on the 14th inst. Gen. Santocildes having withdrawn the troops of the Army of Galicia which occupied that town. Some of their detachments were likewise on the right of the Pisuerga. I had expected they would make this movement as soon as I should get the troops together, when I undertook the march upon Madrid.

By accounts from Sir R. Hill of the 13th it appears, that Gen. Drouet had drawn in his right from La Guareña, but he still held Hornachos.

By accounts from Cadiz to the 6th inst. it appears, that Gen. Villate had returned to the blockade. Gen. Ballasteros had taken 300 prisoners at Osuna; and by the reports of the position of the troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again open to him.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 15. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bremer, of the Bermuda, dated off Boulogne, the 11th inst. to Admiral Foley.

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning at day-light, I saw a tugger in the North West, having French colours flying, chased by the Dwarf cutter and Pioneer schooner, the latter vessel far astern. At 10 o'clock the lugger made an ineffectual attempt to cross the Bermuda's bow, and did not surrender till he had received several broadsides of grape from this vessel. The utmost gallantry was displayed by every officer and man employed in the boats of the Dwarf and Pioneer; and the animated zeal and laborious exertions of Lieut. Gordon and those who remained on board the cutter, exceeds all praise.—The prize is the privateer *Le Bon Genie*, of Boulogne, having on board 16 guns (four only mounted) and 60 men; she sailed from Boulogne last night, and had not made any captures.—The Enemy made a desperate resistance, and his loss has been severe, there being three killed, and 16 wounded, most of them severely.

Sept. 22. This Gazette contains a list of twenty-four American privateers taken and destroyed on the Halifax Station. The principal are the Catharine ship of 14 guns and 88 men, captured by the Colibri, Capt. Thompson; Gossamer brig, 14 guns and 100 men, captured by the

Emulous, Capt. Mulcaster; and Curlew brig, of 16 guns and 172 men, captured by the Acasta, Capt. Kerr. The other American vessels are the Active, Fair Trader, Argus, Friendship, Intention, Morning Star, Polly, Madison, Olive, Spence, Polly (2), Buckskin, Dolphin, Regulator, Dolphin (2), Lewis, Pythagoras, and Bunker's Hill schooners, Actress and Gleaner sloops, and Commodore Barry, a revenue cutter. All these vessels mounted from one to six guns, and carried from 25 to 72 men.

SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept. 22.—Downing-street, Sept. 23.* The following dispatch has been this day received from Major-general Cooke, dated Cadiz, Aug. 30.

My Lord,

Cadiz, Aug. 30.

Since my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the entry into Seville of the allied corps under Gen. La Cruz and Col. Skerrett; I have received a dispatch from the latter, of which I transmit a copy herewith, and a return of the killed and wounded of the British detachment. I have, &c.

G. Cooke, Maj.-gen.
Seville, Aug. 28.

Sir,

I have the honour to report the movements of the detachment under my orders since the date of my last. The result of which, the capture of the city of Seville by assault, defended by eight French battalions, and two regiments of dragoons, entrenched, will I trust be considered as honourable to the allied arms as serviceable to the cause of Spain. On the 24th inst. Gen. Cruz Mourgeon, commanding the Spanish troops, and myself, judged it expedient to make a forward movement on Seville: for this purpose it was advisable to force the Enemy's corps of observation of 350 cavalry and 200 infantry at St. Lucar la Mayor. I marched from Manzanailla with 800 troops, composed of the 1st reg. of guards, the 87th, and the Portuguese reg. under Brig.-gen. Downie, accompanied by 600 Spanish troops. The Spanish column attacked on the right, and the British and Portuguese on the left. The French were driven through the streets with precipitation, leaving some killed, wounded, and prisoners behind them. We took post at San Lucar, without the loss of a man.—On the 26th inst. Gen. Cruz and myself having judged that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects, both on the public opinion and in saving the city from being plundered, if the French could be precipitated in their retreat from Seville; the allied troops, in consequence, marched for this purpose, and arrived at the heights of Castillejos de la Cuesta, immediately above Seville, on the morning of the 27th, at six o'clock. The Spanish troops formed our advance. The French advance was driven in; the cavalry re-

tired,

tired, leaving the infantry in the plain, which last were charged by the Spanish cavalry, who made many prisoners. The Spanish troops attacked a redoubt on our left, and lost a good many men. The columns advanced into the plain, by which movement this redoubt was turned, and its communication cut off; the Spanish troops under Gen. Cruz took the right, and made a detour to arrive and attack on that flank of Triana (the suburbs of Seville). I ordered the redoubt to be masked by a detachment of the 20th Portuguese regiment, and advanced a field-piece with some troops, to keep in check the Enemy's fire at one of the gates of the city opposite to us, and after giving sufficient time for the Spanish column to arrive, the British and Portuguese troops advanced to the attack in front; the cavalry and artillery advanced at a gallop, supported by the grenadiers of the guards, and the infantry following.—The Enemy abandoned the gate: we entered the suburbs, and advanced near to the bridge of Seville with as much rapidity as possible, in hopes of preventing its destruction, which would have rendered it extremely difficult for us to succeed. We were checked by the fire of grape-shot and musketry at the turning of the street. The grenadiers of the guards advanced to our support, and drove every thing before them. At this moment part of the Spanish column arrived; we advanced to the bridge under a heavy fire; Capt. Cadoux of the 95th, with great judgment made a flank movement on our left; Capt. Roberts, of the artillery, brought up with rapidity two guns; a heavy fire of cannon and musketry was soon brought to bear on the Enemy, who were driven from their position on the other side of the river, and from the bridge, which they had only in part destroyed. The grenadiers of the guards, and some Spanish troops, led the columns that crossed the bridge. A general rout ensued, and the Enemy were driven through the streets, which were strewn with their dead, and pursued at all points, leaving behind them valuable captures of horses, baggage, and money.—It is difficult for me to express the joy of the people of Seville. The inhabitants, under the fire of the French, brought planks to lay across the bridge, and their acclamations and vociferous marks of joy, added to the immense crowd, rendered it extremely difficult for the officers to advance through the streets with their columns.—The vast extent of the city, the exhausted state of the troops, who had advanced in double quick time for three miles, and the want of cavalry, rendered it impossible to continue the pursuit beyond the town.—Such was the rapidity of our attack, that this victory over a French division, and the passage of a bridge which the enemy had materially destroyed, with his infan-

try and artillery formed on the banks of the river, was achieved with a loss that appears almost incredible. I have only to regret the loss of one officer, Lieut. Brett, royal artillery, who was killed gallantly fighting his gun at the bridge. The intrepidity of this gallant officer was observed by the whole detachment. The loss of the Enemy must have been very great. We have taken several officers, and, I believe near two hundred prisoners. The conduct of every officer and soldier has been above praise; where all have behaved well, it is difficult to distinguish; I must, however, mention the detachment of the King's German Legion, commanded by Cornet Wiebolt; the Artillery, by Capt. Roberts; detachment of the 95th, by Capt. Cadoux; and the Grenadiers of the 1st regiment of Guards, by Capt. Thomas. To Col. Maitland, 1st regt. of Guards (second in command), I am much indebted from the commencement of this service; and in the attack of Seville, his military talents, intrepidity, and zeal, were particularly conspicuous. I am also much indebted to Lieut.-col. Colquitt, commanding a detachment of the 1st regt. of Guards; to Lieut.-col. Prior, commanding a detachment of the 20th Portuguese regt.; and to Major Maclain, commanding a detachment of the 87th regt.—The exertions of Capt. Wynyard (Coldstream Guards), A. A. G. and Lieut. Reid, Royal Staff corps, Staff officers attached to the detachment, have been indefatigable. Capt. Bunbury, 20th Port. Brigade-maj. and Lieut. Smith, Royal Eng. were at this time detached on other service. During the whole of this attack, our allies, the Spaniards, have rivalled the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops; and Gen. Cruz Murgon, by his military talents and bravery, has principally contributed to the successful result of this day. Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded.—During last night a division of 7 or 8000 French troops passed by. Our attack has saved the city from the devastations and contributions with which it was threatened.—Capt. Wynyard is the bearer of this dispatch, who will inform you of any further particulars you may require. I have the honour, &c.

J. B. SKERRETT.

P. S.—A return of the guns and military stores taken, will be sent as soon as the quantity can be ascertained. Two of the field pieces which the Enemy advanced against us, fell into our hands.

Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Col. Skerrett, at the Capture of the City of Seville by Assault, on the Morning of the 27th Aug.—Total: 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 subaltern, 12 rank and file, wounded. Royal Artillery: First Lieut. Brett, killed; 95th Rifle Corps: First Lieut. Llewelyn, slightly wounded.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

An extensive conspiracy has, since our last, given considerable alarm to the governing powers in Paris. It resulted, however, in an abortive ebullition which agitated Paris on the 22d and 23d of October. Three Ex-Generals, Mallet, Lahourie, and Guidal, were at the head of the affair. Lahourie was a general of division, and had been cashiered in consequence of his attachment to Moreau, whom he attended constantly during his trial. A military commission was appointed to try the conspirators (24 in number.) General Mallet was charged, as the leader, with having been guilty of a crime against the internal safety of the State; the object of which was to destroy the Government and the order of succession to the throne, and to excite the citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against the Imperial authority. The rest were accused of being his accomplices. Mallet was convicted and sentenced to death; as were also the Ex-Generals Lahourie and Guidal, and eleven others, including Boccheicampe, a Corsican, who is described as having been a prisoner of state for ten years. The rest were acquitted. The whole of them, with the exception of the Ex-Generals and Boccheicampe, either belonged to the regiment of the Guard of Paris, or were officers of the National Guards stationed at Paris. Twelve of those condemned suffered the punishment of death on the 29th ult. and two were respited.—No particulars of the conspiracy are given; but private letters from the French coast state, that the three Generals who were shot had gained over two regiments of the National Guards, with their officers, amounting to 2000 men, who were to have put into execution the project of attacking the hotels of the Minister of the Police, of the Prefect of Paris, and of the commandant of the garrison, at two in the morning; but, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, the troops did not commence their march till four in the morning; when they first repaired to the dwelling of the Minister of the Police, where they arrested several of the officers of that department, and conducted them to prison. The next movement of the insurgents was an attempt to obtain possession of the citadel of Paris, for the purpose of seizing the arms in that depot; but, as their first proceedings had been delayed too long, this attempt unfortunately failed, as day began to dawn, and the objects of their movements were disclosed, which is stated to have been owing to treachery. One Philippon, a younger brother of the renegade who broke his parole here, is said to have communicated to Savary the information which enabled

him to defeat the objects of the conspiracy. About 12,000 soldiers and gens d'armes were hastily collected together, and stationed at different points, to resist the attacks of the insurgents, who consisted chiefly of the National Guards, and who were not overcome till after long and bloody conflicts. At the execution of the conspirators, none but the military were present. Mallet is said to have exclaimed a few moments before his death, "We are not the last of the Romans!" The *Journal de Paris* says, that the Police account of the suppression of the conspiracy was read by torch-light, in all the squares and public places where several streets meet, in Paris, and that it was saluted by general exclamations of "Long live the Emperor!"

By some, it is conjectured to have been a plot hatched by the Government, in order to get rid of the noxious Generals, and at the same time afford Buonaparte a plausible pretext for abandoning his army and returning to Paris.—The measures of the Police of Paris, after the conspiracy, were such as to indicate real alarm. Not a letter was suffered to leave Paris without being first opened; and all those which were found to contain any allusion to the events of the 23d ult. were immediately destroyed. It may have happened, that this excessive caution served only to magnify suspicion, in places to which the uncertain rumour had spread.

SPAIN.

We are sorry to observe, that the Marquis of Wellington, who had undertaken the siege of Burgos, has met with so unexpected a defence of that fortress, as to have been compelled at length to raise the siege, after having sustained a loss (in various gallant attempts to storm) of, it is supposed, 2000 men. The immediate cause of the abandonment of the siege was, the threatening position of the different French armies. His Lordship has since found it expedient to order Madrid to be evacuated; and himself, joined by General Hill, to take a defensive position on the banks of the Adaja.

From the Lisbon papers we learn that Joseph Buonaparte entered Cuenca on the 25th ult. with 2000 men. Soult was at Madrid with 60,000 men.

The Spanish General Ballasteros has been superseded in his command by Gen. Virues. He is charged by the Spanish Government with disobedience of orders, and refusing to act under the Marquis of Wellington.

ITALY.

The affairs of Sicily are said to continue in an unsettled condition. Letters from Messina of the 22d Oct. state, that the

Hereditary

Hereditary Prince of Sicily was so extremely ill, that all hopes of his recovery were doubtful; that the physicians had given it as their opinion that he had been poisoned; and the author of his illness was of course to be found in one near his person, if not allied in blood. It is added, that the command of the Sicilian army was given up to Lord W. Bentinck, but not until the subsidy had been withheld some time, and apprehensions were entertained that the army would mutiny for want of pay.

SWEDEN.

Previous to Sir James Saumarez leaving Sweden, he received a superb sword, accompanied by a most flattering letter from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince. The hilt is elegantly set with brilliants, of exquisite workmanship, and of great value.

RUSSIA.

We sincerely congratulate our Readers on the reverse which the affairs of Buonaparte have undergone in this empire since our last notice. After all his flaming and flattering reports of the enviable state of himself and his soldiers in the ruined city of Moscow, where warm pelisses almost rushed of themselves upon their backs by hundreds of thousands; where every cellar that they opened presented perpetual springs of brandy and wine; and "every day discovered magazines" of bread, potatoes, cabbages, meat, salted provisions, sugar, coffee, furs, cloths, &c. in short, comforts of all sorts; how must the "lads of Paris" now rue the loss of such a Paradise! In truth, the Corsican had dreamed, that he had only to enter Moscow, and thence dictate such insolent and degrading terms of peace as only his base mind could conceive; and that the Imperial Alexander would immediately accept them, and thank him for his clemency. The Proclamation of the Emperor, however, as given in p. 384, will have prepared our Readers for better things. In fact, the

language of the Russian monarch has been, "He (Buonaparte) may take Moscow, and I will burn it. He may take Petersburg, and I will burn it:—but Moscow and Petersburg are not the Russian Empire."

While the malignant Invader was, perhaps, considering how most to mortify and humble his intended Captive*, the armies of the latter were so judiciously arranging under the orders of the veteran Kutusoff, that it soon became evident that the French would, if they hesitated on retreating, be irretrievably cut off. In every quarter, in greater or lesser numbers, the French suffered destruction or captivity; their magazines were destroyed or taken, and their foraging prevented. At length, a most successful attack was made on that part of the French army under Murat, respecting which we give the following abstract of a Report from Field-marshal Kutusoff, dated at the village of Letashefska, Oct. 19.—"Having received intelligence that the corps of Murat, of 50,000 men, was on the river Tshernishna, at a sufficient distance from the other forces of the Enemy, to enable him to act against the said corps, our army advanced from Tarushina to the Nara in several columns, which were followed by our right wing on the following night. All these troops crossed the Nara, under the command of Gen. Bennigsen, whilst the remainder of our army followed his movements by the main road. Before day-break these troops had reached the appointed place, together with the 2d, 3d, and 4th corps of infantry; they passed, in the same order, through a forest, from which they rushed upon the Enemy. The Cossacks, under the command of Count Orlof Denisof, who had almost turned the Enemy's left wing, and were reinforced by several corps of cavalry, under Gen. Muller, with the 2d, 3d, and 4th corps of infantry, fell upon the unguarded Enemy with such impetu-

* It will be recollected, that one of the French Bulletins recorded the fact of several Russians having been put to death, for no other crime than that of being faithful to the cause of their country, in endeavouring to render the possession of Moscow of as little avail as possible to the invaders, by destroying it. It now appears, that this atrocious act was attempted to be covered by the mock solemnity of a Military Commission; at which the charge of setting fire to the city was formally made against twenty-six Russians, several of whom were natives of Moscow, and for which ten of them were sentenced to death; and the remaining sixteen, although it was acknowledged that there was not evidence sufficient to convict them, were ordered to be detained in the prisons of Moscow, *to prevent the mischief they might commit!* The detail of the proceedings of this Military Commission are contained in the French papers. Had it not been for their own record thus published to the world, it would, perhaps, have scarcely been believed that so wanton and insolent a violation of every principle of justice had really been committed. A Military Commission, consisting of French officers, is appointed to try twenty-six natives of Russia, upon no other charge than that of the fair exercise of the rights of war against an invader; and by the Military Commission ten of these individuals are condemned to death, and the rest sentenced to linger in a prison! It is worthy of remark, that similar proceedings were instituted by the French Generals in Spain and Portugal, till retaliation was threatened; when the Proclamations ordering these infernal executions were fearfully retracted.

osity that the latter could not maintain his position for any length of time, but very soon betook himself to flight; our light troops pursued him with artillery, heavy cavalry, and infantry, as far as the borough of Woronow. The Enemy's loss, on that day, was 1000 prisoners, and about 2500 killed, a standard of honour belonging to a regiment of cuirassiers*, and 38 pieces of cannon, 40 ammunition waggons, and the whole baggage of the Enemy, including that of the King of Naples, taken. Our loss of only 300 men is enhanced by that of the brave Lieut.-gen. Bagawut, who fell at the beginning of the battle. Gen. Bennigsen also received a slight wound from a shot, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing in the command, even until the pursuit.—A regiment of Cossacks took 500 prisoners, with Gen. Daru."

On this, it appears, that Buonaparte determined to quit his pleasant quarters in Moscow, and undertake a refreshing march back to Poland, leaving, however, a garrison in the Kremlin; with what hope, or for what object, we cannot imagine. Previously, however, to his quitting Moscow, he sent Lauriston to solicit an armistice, preparatory to a negotiation for peace. Lauriston, according to the foreign journals, was received politely, and conducted to Kutusoff's head-quarters; but his proposal to send a messenger to St. Petersburg was not granted. Marshal Kutusoff, suspecting that Buonaparte intended to retreat, and wished to obtain time to receive reinforcements and arrange his plan, determined not to be the dupe of his art. He redoubled his vigilance and activity, and thus avoided the snare laid for him.

Of the Russian official account of the re-capture of Moscow, we shall give an abstract; it is from a Report made by Major-general Ilowaiska, dated Moscow, October 22:—"On this day Gen. Baron Winzingerode gave orders to his van, under Ilowaiska, to advance from Nikolsk upon Moscow. The whole corps followed under the command of Maj.-gen. Benken-dorff.

"Baron Winzingerode attacked the Enemy's outposts in the city with great impetuosity, and compelled them to retreat; but, in pursuing the Enemy to the Kremlin, Gen. Winzingerode separated from his corps, and hastened forward to persuade the hostile commander to cease a useless firing, which could not hinder us from taking the town. This temerity was

the cause that this brave and esteemed general, together with the captain of cavalry, Narishkin, were suddenly seized by a detachment of the Enemy, which suffered them to come quite near, without paying any attention to the white handkerchiefs, which they waved as flags of truce, and thus they were taken prisoners. Hereupon Ilowaiska pursued the dispositions which the general had previously directed; took the Kremlin, and the whole city, in which the Enemy left his hospitals and a great quantity of ammunition."

From that time to the present, (Nov. 26), we have received no account of Buonaparte's "whereabouts;" though we know that all his armies are in full retreat.

Marshal Kutusoff, the gallant chief of the Russian armies, we understand, is in the 75th year of his age, and has lived from his infancy in camps. He has lost an eye, and received musket-balls through both his cheeks; and from other wounds in former wars, is scarcely able to mount his horse; but all his bodily infirmities are compensated by the greatest mental activity, and the most unconquerable spirit.

A Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Russia was ratified by the emperor Alexander, on the 1st of August, 1812, of which we annex the following articles:—

I. There shall be between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, their heirs and successors, and between their kingdoms and subjects respectively, a firm, true, and inviolable peace, and a sincere and perfect union and amity, so that, from this moment, all subjects of disagreement that may have subsisted between them shall cease.

II. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on each side, on the footing of the most favoured nations.

III. If in resentment of the present re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the two countries, any Power whatsoever shall make war upon his Imperial Majesty, or his Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other, for the maintenance and security of their respective kingdoms.

IV. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment, as soon as possible, with respect to all matters that may concern their eventual interests, political as well as commercial.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR

ALEXANDER.

Russians!—At length the enemy of our country—the foe of its independence and freedom

* The colours given to Murat's own corps for their distinguished conduct in the battle of Austerlitz, and inscribed with all their celebrated exploits, were taken by the Cossacks, and have since been presented to the Emperor Alexander.

freedom—has experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggression had aroused. From the period of his march from Wilna, his army, great in numbers, assured in valour and discipline, and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the Russians. The system which we had thought fit to adopt strengthened that confidence. The sanguinary battles fought on his route, and which gave him temporary possession of Smolensk, flattered him with all the illusions of victory. He reached Moscow, and he believed himself invincible and invulnerable. He now exulted in the idea of reaping the fruit of his toils; of obtaining for his soldiers comfortable winter quarters; and of sending out from thence, next spring, fresh forces to ravage and burn our cities, make captives of our countrymen, overthrow our laws and holy religion, and subject every thing to his lawless will. Vain presumptuous hope!—insolent degrading menace! A population of forty millions, attached to their king and country, and devoted to their religion and laws, the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims, cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force which he could muster, even of treble its late amount. Scarcely had he reached Moscow, and attempted to repose amidst its burning ruins, when he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops; he then, too late, discovered that the possession of Moscow was not the conquest of the kingdom—that his temerity had led him into a snare—and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former, and behold the consequences.

[Here follow the official accounts of the defeat of the advanced guard under Murat, near Moscow, by Marshal Kutsoff; of the defeat of Gen. St. Cyr, by Gen. Wittgenstein, and the storming of Polotsk; of the re-occupation of Moscow by Winzingerode's corps, &c.]

"Russians! the Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned your efforts with success. Every where the Enemy is in motion; his disorderly movements betray his apprehensions; gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction. The history of his daring must not be told without the terrible catastrophe by which it was attended. An hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presumption attest your valour and devotion to your country; and must deter him from a repetition of his impracticable design. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and that is

in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation; destroy every thing which can be of service to him, and our commanders have orders to remunerate you. Render your bridges, your roads, impassable. In fine, adopt and execute the suggestions of a brave, wise, and patriotic heart, and show yourself deserving the thanks of your country and your sovereign. Should the remains of the Enemy's force escape to our imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter there, they must prepare themselves to encounter all the rigours of the climate and season, and the valorous attacks of our troops: thus harassed, exhausted, and defeated, he shall for ever be rendered incapable of renewing his presumptuous attempt.

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

We now continue to notice the series of Bulletins with which the Corsican has continued to amuse and to dupe his "good citizens of Paris."

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

This is dated *Moscow, Oct. 9.*—After detailing skirmishes between the advanced guards, under the king of Naples and the Cossacks, in which the former "had all the advantage," and an account of colours and other curious things found in the Kremlin, which have been sent to Paris; it states, "Rostopchin has emigrated. At Vornovo he set fire to his castle, and left the following writing attached to a post:

"I have for eight years embellished this country-house, and I have lived happy in it in the bosom of my family. The inhabitants of this estate, to the number of 1720, quit it at your approach*; and I set fire to my house that it may not be polluted by your presence.

"Frenchmen.—I have abandoned to you my two Moscow houses, with the furniture, worth half a million of rubles; here you will only find ashes†.

(Signed) Count F. Rostopchin."

"We succeeded, with great difficulty, in withdrawing from the hospitals and houses on fire a part of the Russian sick. There remains about 4000 of these wretched men. The number of those who perished in the fire is extremely great. The Russian army disavows the fire of Moscow. The authors of this attempt are held in detestation among the Russians. They consider Rostopchin as a sort of Marat. He has been able to console himself in the society of the English Commissary Wilson."

* "They have returned."

† "In truth he set fire himself to his country-house; but this example has but few imitators. All the houses in the neighbourhood of Moscow are untouched."

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

This is dated *Moscow*, Oct. 14, and contains but little remarkable. "The forces which Russia had in Moldavia, have joined Gen. *Foransow*; those from Finland have disembarked at Riga. They marched out and attacked the first corps. They have been beaten; 3000 men have been made prisoners. We have not yet received the official relation of this brilliant combat, which does so much honour to Gen. *D'York*.... The engineers have taken a plan of the city by marking the houses which have been saved from the fire. It results, that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town. The other nine-tenths no longer remain."

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

"*Noelskoe*, Oct. 20. — All the sick who were in the hospitals of Moscow left them* on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. for *Mojaisk* and *Smolensko*. The artillery, caissons, the ammunition taken, a great quantity of articles of curiosity, and trophies, were packed up and sent off on the 15th. The army received orders to take biscuit for 20 days, and hold itself in readiness to march. In fact, the Emperor left Moscow on the 19th. The headquarters were the same day at *Disna*.—On the one side the Kremlin had been armed and fortified; at the same time it has been mined in order to blow it up.—Some think the Emperor will march upon *Toola* and *Kalouga*, to pass the winter in these provinces, and occupy Moscow, by a garrison in the Kremlin. Others suppose the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin and burn the public establishments which remain, and that he will approach within an hundred leagues of Poland, to establish his winter-quarters in a friendly country, and sufficiently near to admit of receiving every thing there is in the magazines of *Dantzic*, *Kowno*, *Wilna*, and *Minsk*, and to recover the army from the fatigues of war. The latter observe, that Moscow is distant from *St. Petersburg* 180 leagues of bad road, whilst *Witepsk* is only 130 from *Petersburg*; that from Moscow to *Kiow* is 218 leagues, whilst from *Smolensko* to *Kiow* is but 112 leagues; from whence they conclude, that Moscow is not a military position, or that Moscow possesses no longer political importance, since that town is burned and ruined for 100 years.—The enemy shewed many Cossacks, who annoyed our cavalry; the advanced guard of cavalry placed in advance of *Vinkovo*, were surprised by a horde of Cossacks. They were in the camp before they could mount on horseback. They took a park of Gen.

Sebastiani's of 100 baggage waggons, and made about 100 prisoners. The King of Naples mounted on horseback, with the cuirassiers and carabineers, and pursuing a column of light infantry of four battalions, which the Enemy sent to support the Cossacks, he charged it, broke it, and cut it in pieces. General *Dezi*, aid-de-camp to the King, a brave Officer, was killed in this charge, which honours the carabineers. The Viceroy has arrived at *Pomenskoi*. All the army is in march.—Marshal the Duke of Treviso has remained at Moscow with a garrison.—The weather is fine, like France during October, perhaps a little warmer; but in the first days of November we may expect cold weather. Every thing indicates that we must think of winter-quarters—our cavalry particularly requires it. The infantry refreshed themselves at Moscow, and are very well."

The above Bulletin cannot otherwise be considered than as a funeral oration pronounced over the grave of the Enemy's hopes. It is evident that Buonaparte has been completely frustrated in all his plans, and that his army is in full retreat from the territory of Russia, with the view of seeking shelter in Poland and in Prussia; but how they are to find their way thither it is not easy to conjecture.—The Russian armies at *Kalouga*, under *Kutusoff*, *Polotsk*, under *Wittgenstein*—and *Minsk*, under *Tormassow*, are computed in the aggregate at 240,000 men; and march in whatever direction Buonaparte may, he cannot avoid encountering his enterprising and formidable enemies. Under these circumstances we are not without sanguine hopes, that not one half of the Enemy's present reduced force will be suffered to pass the Polish and Prussian frontiers.

A letter from *St. Petersburg* states, that the defeat of *Murat* was attended with the capture of the French military chest, containing four millions of ducats, and the taking 15,000 of the Enemy prisoners. It is further stated, that the Russians have entered *Warsaw* in great force, and that Buonaparte is exposed to a situation of infinite peril; which is very likely, if it be true as the letter informs, that Gen. *Kutusoff* is 200,000 strong, and that all the peasants are armed.

TURKEY.

A fire broke out on the 24 September in the wealthy and commercial city of *Salonichi*, in Turkey, 400 houses were destroyed, besides warehouses filled with silks, drugs, &c. to an immense amount.

ASIA.

By the *Doris* frigate, Capt. *Lye*, arrived from India, we learn that she spoke *H. M. S. Malacca*, Capt. *Butterfield*, ten days from Java, bound to Madras; and from her learnt that the expedition fitted out from

* Lord Cathcart says, that the French left several thousand sick in Moscow, in the most miserable state.

from Batavia, against Palambang, had been completely successful; and that the army on its return to Java had again been employed against the Rajah, or Prince of Jacjoccatra, who had shewn symptoms of disaffection to the British Government during the absence of the troops. This force was commanded by Col. Gillespie, who stormed the fortress and town in which the Rajah had taken post, and had succeeded in gaining a complete victory. The Rajah was taken prisoner, and the whole of his property captured. The Rajah had 10,000 men in arms, and his loss in killed and wounded is said to have been very great. Colonel Gillespie was wounded in the arm, but was getting better, and our loss was inconsiderable. Palambang is the capital of a country of the same name, on the East part of the island of Java.

The Dutch islands of Macassar and Timour are also said to have been captured by the same force, consisting of the *Bucephalus*, *Cornelia*, and *Procris* frigates; the East India Company's cruisers *Teignmouth* and *Mary Ann*, and five transports. The 59th and 84th Regiments were the land forces employed on this expedition. The resources of the colony at Java not only enabled Government to provide for its own security, but were considered sufficiently ample to contribute to the general defence of the British Empire.

By an official dispatch from Lieut.-col. Smith, dated 24th of February, we learn that the fort of Nowanugger had fallen into our hands.

Canton, April 7.—I am happy to inform you, that my labours of Vaccination have now terminated; the general report being, that it is now universally known and confided in, and that the Chinese value it so much as to give money for it. There are, therefore, abundance of practitioners among their own countrymen, and no danger of its being lost.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

A Court Martial held at Halifax, Vice-admiral Sawyer, President, after mature consideration, came to the following opinion: "That the surrender of the *Guerriere* was proper, in order to preserve the lives of her remaining crew; and that her being in that lamentable situation was from the accident of her masts going, which was occasioned more by their defective state than from the fire of the Enemy, though so greatly superior in guns and men. The Court do, therefore, unanimously and honourably acquit the said Captain Dacres, the Officers, and crew of His Majesty's late ship *La Guerriere*, and they are hereby honourably acquitted accordingly."

A letter from Barbadoes, dated Sept. 20, says, "This island never saw so dis-

astrous a year as the present. The volcanic powder, which fell on us on the 1st of May, is supposed, in conjunction with the long drought, to have generated swarms of worms, which have spread devastation over the face of the island. In some parishes they have not left a vestige of the corn, nor a blade on the cane. Famine stares us in the face; and without speedy relief great numbers must perish. Flour is not to be had at any price. We import from the Dutch settlements in South America plantains in small craft, on which the garrison is chiefly fed. It has rained for two or three days; we therefore expect a favourable change; but the island will not make one-third of its usual crop of sugar."

By the last accounts from the River Plate, peace was about to be restored between the contending parties in that quarter.

The Slave Trade has been prohibited at Buenos Ayres, by an order of the Government of that place.

A newly-discovered island in the latitude of about 54 S. named *Macquarrie Island*, in compliment to the Governor of the British possessions of Austral Asia, have opened an additional fruitful field to adventurers in the Seal Fishery; and the enterprise of those individuals who prosecuted the fishing at *Macquarrie Island* have been abundantly rewarded.—Upwards of 80,000 seals had been caught at that island in 4 months.

IRELAND.

Government having ordered a lighthouse to be erected on *Tuscar Rock* near *Wexford*, Mr. Needham, an eminent architect, was sent thither in the course of the summer, with about 25 persons experienced in such works. For their accommodation they constructed near the place three small wooden houses: these habitations were at high water 40 feet above the level of the sea: on the morning of Oct. 19, it blew a perfect hurricane; the waves broke over them, and the unhappy inhabitants were obliged to leave their huts, of which in two minutes not a vestige remained, and fasten themselves by ropes to large stones preparing for the building, and weighing a ton, or a ton and a half each; which ponderous stones were, nevertheless, dashed about by the waves like so many pebbles. Some of the persons who had fastened themselves to the stones, were killed, and others forced from their hold into the ocean. The survivors, after continuing in this perilous situation during two tides, were at length discovered (the weather having become more mild) by the boat employed to attend the rock. They had remained from Sunday noon till Wed-

nesday

nesday morning, without any sustenance. In the evening ten of the unfortunate men were conveyed to Wexford; three were brought to the hospital, one of whom had his leg broken, and the others were much hurt. In short, all suffered in some manner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 6. A coal-pit at *Shiney row*, Durham, took fire, by explosion of the inflammable air, and one man and six boys were severely scorched, but are in a fair way of recovery.

Oct. 10. The *Harrington Mill Pit*, distant from the other about 200 yards, also took fire, and four men and nineteen boys were killed upon the spot, and many people severely wounded and burnt.

Oct. 12. In consequence of objections made to the election of Mr. Serjeant Frere to the Mastership of *Downing College* (see Part I. p. 484.) that gentleman was again elected, without prejudice to the validity of the former election.

In the night between the 17th and 18th, what was conceived to be the shock of an earthquake was felt a few miles up the *Nith*, Scotland. It was instantaneous, and unaccompanied with any noise, but like the percussion of two solid bodies that had come in contact.

Oct. 22. A man was examined at *Huddersfield*, and gave the most satisfactory evidence of the murder of Mr. Horsefall (see Part I. p. 479). The persons concerned have been committed to York Castle.

Oct. 26. The Leeds Mail, in coming to London, was robbed of 16 letter-bags, between Burton and Higham Ferrers. The guard rode from Kettering to Burton with the coachman, there being no outside passenger; during which time, it is supposed, the robbery was committed. Kendall, a farmer of tolls, who rented the gate at Bythorn bar, on the road from Huntingdon to Kettering, has been committed for trial as a principal in committing the robbery; and his sister, who kept the Bythorn bar-gate on the evening of the robbery, as an accessory after the fact. The property inclosed in the letters in the different bags is supposed to amount to 15,000*l.* (chiefly Country Bills), none of which has been discovered.

From the year 1750, the *North Esk*, in Kincardineshire, emptied itself into the sea upon the lands of Kirkside and Woodstone. About a twelvemonth ago, however, in consequence of an overflow in the river, and a very high tide, it excavated a new channel on the lands of Comieston, upon which, on an average, one half of its contents continued to run last fishing season. A new revolution has now taken place in the course of the river, which, Oct. 26, completely opened out its old

channel upon the lands of Kirkside and Woodstone, by which a valuable property is restored to its former proprietors.

Nov. 1. Last week, a man aged 70, and a boy 12 years old, servants of Mr. Northey, of *Haselbury farm*, near Box, Gloucestershire, went to fetch two bulls and a cow to drive to a neighbouring fair; one of them being of a very vicious disposition, immediately made at the lad, and gored him most dreadfully. On the old man running to his assistance, the bull set furiously at him, threw him to an amazing height, and afterwards mangled his head so shockingly, that he expired before any rescue could be afforded him. The bull was shot. Hopes are entertained of the boy's recovery.

Nov. 12. About nine o'clock at night, as a Folkestone boat, containing five persons, was leaving *Gravelines*, it was suddenly swamped in the surf, and three of the crew (Michael Boxer, his son Jacob, and Thomas Elgar) belonging to Folkestone, were drowned.

Nov. 13, the anniversary of the birthday of Edward Colston, esq. the Societies instituted at *Bristol* for the commemoration of it, and for imitating his exemplary munificence, met as usual, and contributed 791*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* towards the relief of their necessitous fellow-creatures.

Nov. 15. As Mr. S. Kirkby, of *Bridge-hill*, near Sheffield, was returning from Chapel, in his gig, accompanied by his son, the horse took fright at the drums of the S. Devon militia, and ran furiously down Wain-gate. Mr. Kirkby and his son were both thrown out, the skull of the former was so fractured, that he died in an hour. His son too was much hurt.—Mr. W. Darling, publican, was run over in attempting to stop the horse, and now lies dangerously ill.

The tessellated pavement discovered last year at *Bignor*, in *Sussex* (see our Magazine for Dec. last, vol. LXXXI. p. 515.), was covered with earth, to preserve it during the winter. It has been lately opened again, and the surrounding land dug up, for the purpose of further discovery. A series of apartments are now exposed, all paved with beautiful Mosaic, the most part of it in the highest state of preservation, and exhibiting, perhaps, the best specimen of the kind in this country. The various figures are well defined and delineated; some of them very beautiful, particularly an Eagle with a Ganymede, a Pheasant, a Dolphin, and some others. Walls are erecting on the ancient foundations, the ruins furnishing materials, so that the plan of the building may be tolerably traced. It, no doubt, has been the villa of some of the Roman Generals, the chief city of the Regni, Chichester, where *Vespasian* fixed his head-quarters, being

being within a few miles, and the ancient Roman road, thence to London, crossing the South Downs directly in front of the edifice. The surrounding scenery is very romantic, and must have been always interesting. The destruction may, in all probability, be dated with that of many other monuments of the power and splendour of the Romans at one time in the same county, from the barbarous invasion of the Saxons under the ferocious Ælla, who, irritated with the formidable opposition he met at Chichester, ravaged it and the surrounding country, with fire and sword, with the most unrelenting fury. So completely had time effaced all appearance of former habitation, that the same family have ploughed the field every year for thirty years past, without the remotest suspicion of the treasure it contained, till last autumn the plough-share came in contact with one of the large stones of the building.

The manufacturers of *Norwich* have received orders from the East India Company for 25,000 pieces.

At the sale of Mr. Bayley's stock at *Wormsley Grange*, seven miles from Hereford, the following prices were obtained: 23 breeding cows and heifers, 733*l.*; six two-year-old heifers, 165*l.*; twelve yearling heifers, 237*l.*; nine late calves, 93*l.* 6*s.*; a young bull calf, 35*l.*; a pair of two-year-old bullocks, 50*l.*; three yearling bullocks, 42*l.* 15*s.* They were bred by Mr. T. A. Knight.

Eight French officers lately broke their parole of honour, from *Andover*. They were accompanied by two English conductors, and arrived near Christ-church, opposite the Needles, Oct. 2, where there was a smuggler's vessel waiting for them; the wind being contrary, and blowing a hurricane, they remained in a cottage till the night of the 5th, when they went on board, but had scarcely put to sea, when a storm arose, and they disembarked with the greatest difficulty. Two of them, having missed their way, wandered about till day-light, when, being interrogated, one of them confessed that himself and seven companions had broken their parole, and that six were concealed. The cottage was traced, and the officers apprehended. Their conductors have also been taken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, October 13.

A case of considerable importance to the agricultural interest was decided at Marlborough-street. It was brought by Mr. Shephard, a farmer in Hertfordshire, against Ramsden, a farmer of toll at Whetstone-gate, who had exacted 27*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* for over-weight in a waggon-load of dung, and detained two horses until the money was paid. The plaintiff pleaded that a clause

14 Geo. III. exempted dung from being weighed. For the defendant it was contended that it was enacted by the Act of last Session, that no waggon with wheels six inches in breadth should be allowed to carry more than three tons weight in the winter, and two and a half in the summer. Another objection was taken, that no other load but dung could be considered exempt, when, in this instance, a basket was part of the carriage. Mr. Byng, M.P. and the other magistrates, reprobated the Act of the last Session, which they were of opinion was neglectfully framed, and thought that dung was exempt from toll; but allowed the objection, as a basket did form a part of the load.

Wednesday, October 21.

This afternoon, about three, the inhabitants of Palace-Yard were thrown into confusion, from the Thames overflowing its banks. The houses of the Speaker, Mr. Warren, Mr. Rickman, Westminster-hall, and every dwelling-house contiguous, were completely inundated. Three boats were brought into Westminster-Hall to convey the passengers out at one shilling per fare. At Mill-bank, Chelsea, and several other places up the river, great damage was sustained, by the high tide washing away the fences of several shrubberies; and at one time the water was so high, as to cover the top of the first arch of Westminster-bridge. The warehouses below London-bridge were also inundated, and many articles washed away. The tide was equally high the next day.

Thursday, October 27.

One of the Hampstead stages was overset by a gust of wind, and a gentleman riding on the outside had his leg broken. — Three unfinished houses at Somers-town were blown down. — In town several buildings sustained material damage. — Seven persons were killed in the metropolis, by tiles falling, &c. — A lamplighter named Burke, while lighting the lamps on the East side of Blackfriars Bridge, was by a sudden gust blown into the river, in presence of his son, a child of ten years old, and sunk before assistance could be procured. — Part of the roof of a villa at Putney, inhabited by Mad. Chery, was unroofed by the wind. Several persons were in the ruins, but no lives were lost.

Friday, October 30.

On Friday, J. S. Winter, B. Allen, and W. Taylor, were indicted for stealing on the 18th July, from out of a hoy on the river Thames, ten bales of silk and two cases of ostrich feathers, valued at 2000*l.*; and G. Harris (clerk to an attorney), and R. Cooper, were indicted for receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. J. Knox and T. Joy were also indicted as accessories

accessaries before the fact. The cause occupied the attention of the court till the following Monday. At eleven o'clock on Friday night, not one quarter of the witnesses being examined, Mr. Baron Thompson informed the Jury that as they had now been sitting twelve hours, and as there was no probability of finishing the evidence (there being still 40 witnesses) if they were to sit through the night till the middle of to-morrow, he thought it better to adjourn the trial: since it would be utterly impossible, after an attention of so many hours, to give the proper consideration to the question; their faculties both of mind and body would be too much impaired to admit of steady deliberation. Every possible accommodation would be afforded them; but they could not be allowed to separate. A room was prepared for them, where they might all pass the night together. One of the Jury asked if they could not be allowed to go to their families. The Judge said the law was imperative: it could not be granted. The evidence against the prisoners concluded on Monday afternoon, when the prisoners were called on for their defence. They all declared their innocence. Mr. Baron Thompson's charge to the Jury occupied four hours.—The Jury withdrew about twenty minutes past nine, and remained enclosed till past twelve. They then returned a verdict of *Guilty* against J. Winter, B. Allen, and W. Taylor.—J. Ivey, of being accessory, and R. Cooper of receiving. J. Knox, and G. Harris, were found *Not Guilty*.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

The corner-stone of the Highgate Archway was laid by Mr. E. Smith, one of the directors. This arch (which is to be 35 feet high and 18 feet wide, surmounted by a bridge traversing the valley, over which the Hornsey road is to pass) is now dedicated to the Prince Regent, and is to have an inscription in brass letters to that effect.

Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A fire broke out at eight, in the Pack-thread Manufactory belonging to Mr. Nicholls, in the Greve, Guildford-street, Southwark, which raged with the utmost fury. The flames communicated to two adjoining houses, which were burnt.

Monday, Nov. 9.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated with much splendour. Three men in armour (two in steel, and one in brass) formed a part of the procession. At Guildhall the principal members of Government were present, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian Ambassadors. The men in armour remained in the Hall the whole of the evening. After the toast "The Emperor of Russia, and success to the Russian War," the Russian Ambassador made

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his bow, and Lord Castlereagh, in his name expressed his gratitude for the honour.

Friday, November 13.

A grand solemn Dirge took place in the Catholic Sardinian Chapel, Duke-street, at 10 this morning, in consequence of the death of his Excellency Count St. Martin de Front, the Sardinian Ambassador. At an early hour the Chapel was crowded in every part with persons of distinction, among whom were the Chevalier D'Aglié, Charge des Affaires from the Court of Sardinia, the Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Russian, and Sicilian Ambassadors. The Chapel, hung with black, had an elegant Cenotaphium placed in the middle of it, surrounded with large wax tapers. In the middle of the pulpit was placed the family arms of his Excellency. The High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Broderick, first Chaplain to the Sardinian Embassy. The music was composed by Mr. Webbe. The other singers were Messrs. Danby, Tyrrel, Grimshaw, Freeman, and Guichard.

Monday, Nov. 16.

The price of Porter has been advanced to 50s. per barrel; and the retail price from 5d. to 5½d. per pot.

Tuesday, November 17.

About three, a fire broke out at the Pantheon. The only parts burnt are the passages and the lobbies between the stone front and the theatre.

Court of King's Bench, Nov. 20.—"The King and the University of Cambridge v. Bryer. This was an action brought by the University of Cambridge against the Defendant, for having published a book without sending a copy for the aforementioned University, agreeably to the provisions of the 8th Anne.—The Plaintiffs obtained a verdict for 6l. 5s. that is, 5l. penalty, and 1l. 5s. the value of the book.—The action was, in fact, brought to try the right of the several Universities and Public Libraries (11 in number) to a copy of every book that comes from the press, whether entered at Stationers'-hall or not; for the publication in question had not been entered at Stationers'-hall, and on that ground the Defendant contended, that he had no right to give a copy, as by the non-entrance of the work, he did not take the benefits of the several Acts for the protection of literary property. The verdict, however, was entered for the Plaintiffs; but the Judge who presided at the trial, suffered this point to be reserved for argument before the Court, and it was this day argued, and the verdict confirmed.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom assembled this day; and on the motion of Sir John Nicholl, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, unanimously re-elected the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, as Speaker. The remainder

remainder of the week was occupied in swearing in their Members. The Parliamentary Proceedings will be regularly detailed in our next.

Friday, Nov. 27.

An Extraordinary Gazette, published this day, announced the defeat of the American forces, in a second attempt to invade Upper Canada. This brilliant victory, we regret to observe, was clouded by the death of Maj.-gen. Sir Isaac Brock, who fell gloriously in the field of battle. Nine hundred of the American army, and their commander, Brig.-gen. Wadsworth, surrendered themselves to Major-gen. Sheaffe.

Vauxhall Bridge is at last contracted for, and again begun upon. Col. Baynton, in conjunction with Mr. Grillier, has undertaken to complete it, in two years, for 75,000*l*. One pier is already laid. All the upper parts of the bridge are to be of cast-iron.

The Parish Registers (with which every parish and chapel in England will be furnished before the first of January next) consist of 36,000 volumes, and the paper employed in printing them amounts to 3000 reams.

An issue has been made from the Bank of new 3*s*. and 1*s*. 6*d*. pieces. They are much better executed than the other Bank Tokens in circulation. The head is more prominent, and will require considerable force and power to make the impression.

The Commissioners for his Majesty's Land Revenue have at length given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament this Session for an Act to enable them to make the new street from Carlton-house to Portland-place. The street is to be 100 feet wide, and its middle in a right line from the entrance to the Grand Hall of Carlton-house to Piccadilly, where there is to be a small Circus; from thence it goes Northward into a square on the site of Mary-le-bone-street, Brewer-street, &c.; it then leads on North-westward to the top of King-street and Swallow-street, and then in a right line to Portland-place. The improvement likewise embraces a street from the East end of Pall-mall to St. Martin's Church, a square in the King's Mews, the opening of Jermyn-street at each end, Charles-street into the Haymarket, and King-st. into St. James's-st.

The Building Committee of the City of London have marked out the ground for the new square intended to be built in Moorfields; and this extensive work is ordered to be carried into immediate execution.

The Crown Leases having fallen in throughout the city of Westminster, renewals are now granting by the Lords of the Treasury, so as to increase the revenue of these Crown Estates more than 100,000*l*,

per annum, exclusive of the customary fines on renewal.

A magnificent monument, in honour of Lord Nelson, has been erected in one of the squares of Greenwich Hospital. The statue of the hero is in a recumbent position, and surrounded by emblematic figures of the United Countries mourning his loss, and a great number of rich corresponding ornaments and devices.

The Committee appointed to conduct the subscription for the relief of the British Prisoners in France have published a Report, by which it appears, that the number of those unfortunate persons amounts to above 15,000.

The Twelfth Report of the Committee of Public Expenditure presents no new speculation or default of enormous amount, but it explains the existing conditions of some of the old ones.—It appears that there remains due on Goldsmid's account 233,329*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*.; on Mr. Barrow's 5000*l*.; on Mr. Hunt's, 89,877*l*.; and on Mr. Chinnery's, nearly 80,000*l*.; Mr. Steele's remains as before.—In the outstanding accounts of the Barracks and Board of Works in Ireland, under the direction of Lord Tyravley, there is a deficiency of 1,835,234*l*. from 1796 to 1803; since which period, notwithstanding the most urgent representations, his Lordship had not brought the account to audit. It was however promised by the 1st of July, 1812.

NATIONAL DEBT.

An account of the reduction of the National Debt from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of August, 1812:

Redeemed by Sinking Fund	£199,763,400
Transferred by Land Tax	
redeemed	24,143,407
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,802,008
On Account of Gr. Britain	£225,708,835
Ditto of Ireland	9,840,308
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,296,627
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	147,567

Total £236,993,857

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 3,000,513*l*. 2*s*. 1*d*.

SCALE.—showing the average rate which may be obtained by investing 100*l*. sterling in Government Life Annuities, when the 5 per cents. are at the two following prices:

On a single Life of	At 56 and under 60	60 and under 61
35	7 17 6	7 12 1
45	8 15 2	8 10 3
55	10 7 0	10 1 8
65	13 0 1	12 14 7
75	19 7 7	19 1 10

Tables of the Rates for all ages above 35, adapted to prices of Stock between 30 and 60, are delivering, gratis.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 20. *Love, Law, and Physic*, a Farce; from the pen of Mr. Kenney.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Oct. 21. Sir Rupert George, bart. James Bowen, esq. Hon. John Douglas, John Harness, Doctor in Physic, Hon. Courtenay Boyle, and Wm. Boothby, esq. Commissioners for Transport Service, &c.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following gentlemen respectively, and the heirs male of their body lawfully begotten, viz.

—William Congreve, of Walton, Staffordshire, esq. Lieut.-gen. in the army, and Col. in the Royal Regiment of Artillery —William Payne, esq. Lieut.-gen. in the army, and Col. of the 23d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Albemarle Bertie, esq. Vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet—Sir Henry Russell, knt. Chief Justice of Bengal—Sir Ewen Baillie, of Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, knt. Major-gen. in the army, and late Provisional Commander of the Forces at Bengal—Barry Close, esq. Major-gen. in the service of the East India Company —Right Hon. Claudius Stephen Hunter, Lord Mayor of London—Frederick John Falkner, of Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin, esq. with remainder to his nephew, John Crosbie, of Killarney, esq. —Benjamin Hobhouse, of Chantry-house, in the county of Wilts, and Westbury-college, in the county of Gloucester, esq. —Stewart Bruce, of the city of Dublin, esq.—John Owen, of Orleton, in the county of Pembroke, esq.—Jahleel Brenton, esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy—Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, of Sloane Street, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, and of Kilsoran-house, in the county of Wexford, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ferns—Gilbert Blane, of Blanefield, in the county of Ayr, and of Culverlands, in the county of Berks, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent—John Lister Kaye, of Grange, in the county of York, esq.—Sir Charles Ormsbie, of the City of Dublin, knt.—Eneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh in the shire of Inverness, esq.—George William Leeds, of Crexton Park, in the county of Cambridge, esq.—William Knighton, of Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent —George Jackson, of Forkhillan, in the county of Armagh, esq.—Everard Home,

of Well Manor Farm, in the county of Southampton, esq. Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty—Edward Kennedy, of Johnstown Mount Kennedy, in the county of Waterford, esq.—Richard Nagle, of Jamestown House, and Castle Donore, in the county of Westmeath, esq.—James Caleb Anderson, of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, esq.—James Galbraith, of Shanemulvey, in the county of Donegal, esq.

Carlton-house, Nov. 3. Pickstan James, esq. M. D. one of the Physicians Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

Whitehall, Nov. 10. Sir Richard Fletcher, knt. Lt.-col. in the Royal Engineers, and chief engineer with the Army in Spain and Portugal, a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. John Davie, D. D. Master of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

James Boswell, M. A. of Brasenose College, and barrister of law, Fellow of Common Law, on the foundation of Charles Viner, esq.

Messrs. Henry Raeburn, Edward Bird, William Westall, and Alfred Edward Chalon, Associates of the Royal Academy.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Preston, Bilton prebend, in York Cathedral, *vice* Dr. Law, Bp. of Chester.

Rev. Mr. Randolph (son of the Bishop of London), Much Hadham R. Herts, *vice* Hamilton, deceased.

Rev. C. Fewtrell, Middleton Scriven R. *vice* Rowley, deceased.

Rev. B. Davies, vicar of Stalesfield, Kent, to the Living of Newchurch, *vice* Stoddart, deceased.

Rev. Joseph Langley Mills, Chaplain to the Forces in the Peninsula.

Rev. Sheldon Jodrell, B. A. Saxlingham with Sharnington R. Norfolk.

Rev. Bernard Smith, Great Ponton R. Linc.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Wm. Walter, vicar of Abbotsham, to hold the Rectory of Bideford, Devon.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Palermo, the Right Hon. Lady Montigomerie, a son.

Oct. 16. At Muncaster Castle, Scotland, Lady Lindsay, a son.

Oct. 18. At Guernsey, the wife of Major Young, of the 97th, or Queen's own regiment, a son.

Oct. 28. At Wanstead, the wife of T. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

Oct. 29. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Dalby House, co. Leicester, a son.

At Whitchurch, co. Hereford, the wife of A. G. Hesilrige, esq. of Noseley-hall, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

Lately,

Lately, In Hertford-street, Lady H. Fitzroy, a daughter.

In Berkeley-square, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, a son.

In Soho-square, the wife of M. White, esq. M. P. a son, being her 15th child.

The wife of Dr. Dickson, Physician to the Fleet, a daughter.

At Montreal, Kent, the seat of her brother, Lord Amherst, the wife of John Hale, esq. deputy paymaster-general at Quebec, a son.

At Grove-place, Hants, the wife of Major-general Oswald, a daughter.

At Banskfee-house, co. Gloucester, the wife of M. B. Hicks Beach, esq. a dau.

At Brighton, the lady of General Sir Robert Wilson, a son.

At Killerton, the lady of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. a son.

At Castlemartyr, Ireland, the Countess of Shannon, a daughter.

Nov. 6. In Hertford-street, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

The wife of John Simpson, esq. of Fairlawn, Kent, a son and heir.

Nov. 8. At Viscount Curzon's, Davies-street, the lady of the Hon. Robert Curzon, a son.

Nov. 9. Mrs. Joseph Buckler, of New-man-street, a son and heir.

Nov. 13. In Little Stanhope-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Edwards, a son.

In King's Arms-yard, the wife of John Thornton, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. At Paris (according to the forms of the Churches of England and Rome), the Baron Mourin, general of brigade, to the daughter of the late Martin Martin, esq. of Locksog, N. B.

Oct. 20. At Gibraltar, Viscount Malpas, eldest son of the Earl of Cholmondeley, to Caroline, second daughter of his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Campbell, Lieutenant-governor.

Oct. 22. At Bonnington Lodge, Scotland, Lieut.-col. Napier, 52d reg. to Margaret, daughter of J. Craig, esq.

At Templemore, Antrim, D. J. Webb, esq. to the Hon. Miss Monck, sister of Viscount Monck.

Francis Magan, esq. of Streamstown, Westmeath, eldest son of T. M. esq. of Emo, to Margaret Strong Hussey, eldest daughter of Gerald Strong H. esq. of Westown, co. Dublin.

Oct. 24. At Chelsea, S. Wall, esq. Lieut.-colonel of the Worcester local militia, to Eliza, youngest daughter and coheir of the late J. Binns, esq. banker, Leeds.

Rev. G. Wheeler, of Staple Ashton, Wilts, to Margaret, second daughter of the late C. Domville, esq. of Santry-house, co. Dublin.

Oct. 30. James Davison, esq. of Chiswick, to Miss Duncan, of Drury-lane Theatre,

Lately, Dr. Robinson, of Finsbury-place, to Eliza, daughter of the late Benj. Good, esq. of Worcester.

Capt. Welby, 2d Life guards, son of Sir Wm. W. bart. to Mrs. Penton, widow of the late Henry P. esq. formerly M. P. for Winchester, &c.

Capt. J. Pitts, 43d reg. to the eldest daughter of J. Phillips, esq. vice-consul at Belom.

Rev. J. C. Townshend, rector of Alkerton, Oxon. to Miss Young.

Rev. T. Belgrave, rector of North Kilworth, co. Leicester, to Maria, widow of the late J. H. Holmes, esq. and daughter of Rev. Chas. Chambers, rector of South Kilworth.

Geo. Keene, esq. of Stafford, to Sarah, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, esq. M. D.

T. Waring, esq. of Edwardstone grove, to the only daughter of J. Hammer, esq. of Holbrook-hall, Suffolk.

At Dublin, Sir Harcourt Lees, bart. to Sophia, daughter of the late Col. Lyster, of Grange, co. Roscommon.

Nov. 2. At Gibraltar, A. W. Court, of Mogadore, to Mrs. Spence, widow of the late T. S. esq. of H. M. S. San Juan.

At Hastings, T. E. M. Turton, esq. only son of Sir T. T. bart. to Louisa, second daughter of Major-gen. Browne, of the Sussex district.

Nov. 4. Tho. Chas. Hornoyld, esq. of Hanley Castle, son of Thomas H. esq. of Blackmore-park, co. Worcester, to Bridget Mary, youngest daughter of John Webb Weston, esq. Satton-place, Surrey.

Nov. 7. Wm. Irving, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Sarah, only daughter of Richard Burlton, esq. of Leominster, co. Hereford.

At Clapham, Major Fyers, R. A. to Frances, fourth daughter of J. Bolland, esq. of Clapham.

Major N. Cameron, 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, to Lætitia Pryce, only daughter of Rev. J. P. Curry, of St. Brides, co. Pembroke.

Nov. 9. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Adolphus Tournour, to Jessie, second daughter of F. Dewar, esq.

At Landilo, J. Hensleigh Allen, esq. of Cresselly, co. Pembroke, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of Lord Robert Seymour, of Jaltaris.

Nov. 10. J. M. Lloyd, esq. M. P. for Steyning, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Colston Carr, of Ealing.

At Daresbury, Cheshire, Rev. Peter Leigh, rector of a Medietty of Lymm, to Mary, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Blackburne, warden of the Collegiate church, Manchester.

Nov. 19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Warre, aid-de-camp to Sir W. C. Beresford, to Selina Anne, youngest daughter of the late C. T. Maling, esq.

DEATHS.

Mr. URBAN, *Toddenham, Oct. 15.*

It is a melancholy reflection, that "the righteous die, and few lay it to heart." I am led to this reflection by the recent death of the late Mrs. Ingram, of Little Welford, Warwickshire; a venerable and most respectable old lady. — I have no foodness for extravagant eulogies on the dead; nor have I any taste or talent for modern panegyrick. On the contrary, I have on some occasions been compelled to sigh—"Oh! how mis-stated on their flattering tombs!"—In justice, however, to Mrs. Ingram, whom I have had the honour of personally knowing, and in grateful remembrance of the kind and polite attentions which she has repeatedly shewn me, I feel inclined to offer my humble aid, in embalming her memory in your pages, by giving you a brief description of a few traits of her amiable character.—Mrs. Ingram was a woman of superior and refined understanding; polished by education and an intimate intercourse with the higher ranks. Her penetrating mind was stored with a general knowledge of men and books; and her manners were elegant and accomplished. She conversed with ease, good sense, and pleasantness, on various subjects. She was affable and condescending to her inferiors; kind and charitable to the poor; and a generous landlady to her tenants. She loved society to her very heart: and it evidently appeared to be her happy element. Nevertheless, although she was so well calculated for the happiness and duties of social life, yet a mysterious and inscrutable Providence appointed her a different station, namely, that of a single life. Mrs. Ingram was never married; but the propriety and rectitude of her conduct have made her a high honour to the vestal state. I have been informed, that, once in her youth, she was on the eve of marriage, and every preparation made for the blissful union—when the object of her affection was suddenly snatched from her; not by a rival beauty, but by the Tyrant Death! So that if she was not the happy, nor "the mourning bride," she was, doubtless, the mourning virgin. But I do not vouch for the authenticity of this anecdote: I give it as I received it; from no official source.—Mrs. Ingram died on the 5th inst. in the 75th year of her age, after a very short illness, while on a visit at her brother-in-law's, Michael Wodhull, esq. at Thunford; and on Monday last, she was buried in the chancel at Church or Great Welford, where a long race of her antient and highly-respectable family are interred. The corpse was conveyed in a hearse, attended by a mourning coach to her own door; where her tenants, &c. were waiting to follow, with affectionate regret, their beloved

friend and amiable Mistress to her last home! Eight poor men, cloathed in mourning by the direction of the deceased, had the mournful honour of carrying her from the church-yard to her silent grave!—The funeral service was read by the Rev. Gilbert Malcolm, the new rector of Toddenham, who, if I am not much mistaken, will prove a solid ornament to the Church of England, and a blessing to this village in particular. ANNE CLARKE.

Jan.... At Batavia, a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate, aged 27, Mr. T. Morley, youngest son of the late Mr. David Hutton Morley, of Cockspur-street.

Feb.... On board H. M. ship Samarang, in the East Indies, in his 22d year, Lieutenant G. Cunningham, R. N. son of the late Sir W. C. Bart. of Robertland.

March 12. At Samarang, in the Island of Java, Billington Loftie, esq. surgeon, son of the late Rev. J. L. of Canterbury.

April 30. Drowned whilst bathing, at Vizagapatam, in his 21st year, W. P. Larking, esq. having been two years in the East-India Company's civil service, on the Madras establishment.

Early in the spring, at Java, a sacrifice to the pernicious climate of that country, Capt. Thomas Englestone, R. N. commander of H. M. ship Procris, a deserving young officer.

May 8. At Calcutta, (at J. Palmer's, esq.) J. Barton, esq. of the East-India Company's service.

June 11. On his passage from Calcutta to Madras, Charles Whalley, esq.

June ... On the Madras establishment, Lieut. Thomas Ivie, 25th reg. Native infantry, youngest son of the late John I. esq. of Glastonbury, Somerset.

July 22. At the battle of Salamanca, Lieut.-col. Barlow. The Prince Regent, in addition to the usual pension, has settled 250*l.* per annum on his widow.

Sept. 16. At Salamanca, Lieut. A. Thompson, 27th foot.

Sept. 21. At Bologna, M. Zambeccari. He had, accompanied by a friend, ascended in a balloon, which on its descent became entangled in the branches of a high tree, and before it could be disengaged, caught fire. The two aeronauts leaped out, and M. Z. was killed on the spot. M. Bologna, his friend, survived, though some of his limbs were broken.

At Mannheim, Bittorf, the mechanician. He ascended in a balloon, and perceived, when too late, that it was damaged, and had no other resource than to open the valve. The balloon descended with extreme velocity; the inflammable matter took fire; the shreds of the balloon fell upon Bittorf's head and breast, which were much burnt. Suddenly the crazy vehicle

vehicle struck on the roof of a house, from which he was precipitated, and died the next day in great agony.

Sept. 23. At Arolsen, in his 68th year, the Prince of Waldeck.

Sept. 26. At New York, of a dropsy, in his 57th year, Mr. George Frederick Cooke, the celebrated Tragedian. Mr. Cooke was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and brought up as a printer; but, having been induced to play Horatio in Hamlet, the approbation he received induced him to give up his profession, and apply himself to the stage. His first appearance was at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the character of *Castello*, for the benefit of Mrs. Massey, the wife of Mr. M. who was one of the famous club of that period, called "Choice Spirits," an association with George Alexander Stevens, Ned Shuter, Harry Howard, Mr. Rooker, &c. In 1794, he was engaged by Mr. Daly, then the manager of the Dublin Theatre, to lead the business of the Theatre, at a very considerable salary. In 1797, he was re-engaged by Mr. Jones, the succeeding manager, for three years, at an advanced salary. On the termination of this treaty, he was invited to Covent-garden Theatre by Mr. Harris, sen. where he made his first appearance Oct. 31, 1800, in *Richard the Third*; and his reception by a London audience was so enthusiastically expressed, that Mr. Harris not only increased his arranged salary, but gave him a benefit free of all expence. Nor was this generosity upon the part of Mr. H. unduly appreciated by Mr. Cooke, as it was his habit to fill a bumper to the health and felicity of that respectable gentleman, in those moments of intemperance, when the cunning of the heart has no influence over the language of the tongue. Mr. Cooke married, a few years ago, a lady of respectable family; which terminated unhappily, as might be expected, from his dissolute habits. Not long afterwards, he accepted an invitation to America, where he married a second time; and exhibited his theatrical talents at the principal theatres, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston. — His remains were followed to the grave not only by his theatrical brethren, but by many respectable inhabitants of the city. — As an actor, his merits and defects are too well known to require any particular comment. It may, however, be observed, that altogether his talents were confined, and such as hardly justified the popularity which attended him. He was very deficient in taste, and wholly devoid of grace. In characters drawn with energy, and which required bitter sarcasm in the detail, he was very successful, as was evident in his *Sir Archy* and *Sir Pertinax*, in which he displayed

strong humour, as well as precision in the dialect. Indeed, it is hardly enough to say that he was devoid of grace, as his action was remarkable for peculiarity, and a rough disregard of all elegance and dignity of demeanour. However, he was an original performer. The merit he possessed was founded on observation and experience, and his acting displayed, in parts suitable to his abilities and habits, a vigorous spirit and accuracy that gave the energy of nature to his performances. Altogether, he possessed a considerable share of merit; and it will be a very difficult matter to fill the space which he has left in the theatrical world.

Oct. 2. Miss Sarah Withycombe, of Marshwood, Somerset; and on the same day her nephew, the only son of Mr. Gibbs, of West Bagborough.

At Ludlow, Edward Holland Hamilton, youngest son of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H.

At St. Helier's, Isle of Jersey, James Amice Lempriere, esq.

At Burgos, in consequence of wounds received at the siege of the castle of Burgos, Capt. Donald Williamson, 42d reg. foot, eldest son of Lieut.-col. W. of Banniskirk, inspecting field-officer of volunteers for the Northern district. A few days before his death, by the recommendation of Marquis Wellington, the Prince Regent conferred upon him the brevet rank of major. He did not survive long enough to be informed of this gratifying proof of the estimation in which his conduct and services were held. The Colonel's only other son, Capt. W. of the 94th, fell at the head of the grenadiers of that regiment, in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 19th of January last.

Killed by a grape-shot, in attempting to save one of the last Baltic convoy that had been driven ashore on the Island of Langland, in the Great Belt, Mr. Wm. Neales, midshipman of H. M. ship *Crescent*, son of Mr. W. N. of Plymouth. He had handsomely volunteered on this service; and finding it impossible to get the ship off, had succeeded in setting her on fire; but, as he was pushing off with his brave comrades, the Enemy brought down several field-pieces, by the fire of which he and four others lost their lives.

Oct. 3. Aged 46, Catharine, wife of Mr. R. H. Kendall, formerly of Ludgate-street.

In Kennington-lane, Surrey, in his 71st year, Mr. Isaac Grigg, father of Mr. F. H. G. Bristol: a man whose strict integrity, general benevolence and affability, ensured him very general esteem.

At Stratton Park, Hants, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, bart. and niece of Alexander Baring M. P.

At Froyle, Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late Rev. Geo. W.

At Bath, suddenly, Mrs. Dowdeswell.

Oct. 4. In her 93d year, Mrs. Cradock, aunt of Sir Joseph Scott, bart. of Great Barr.

Oct. 5. Miss Judith Timbrell, of Cheltenham, and of Laudewill-park, co. Gloucester, one of the coheirresses of the late Mrs. Tracy, whose amiable qualities and private acts of charity and worth have rendered her loss irreparable to her friends.

Aged 23, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Winter, Bristol. She was taken ill in a place of public worship on the 20th ult.

Oct. 6. The wife of Mr. James Comerford, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

In Grosvenor-square, in her 85th year, Mrs. Eliz. Baldwin, heretofore relict of B. Palmer, esq. of Oulton, co. Warwick, and afterwards of C. Baldwin, esq. late of Salop.

Aged 76, Mr. A. Brundrett, of Altrincham, Cheshire.

At Aranjuez, T. Gray, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London and Edinburgh, and deputy inspector of hospitals.

Oct. 7. In Bury-street, St. James's, in his 56th year, Lieut.-gen. Donald Macdonald, colonel of the 55th reg.

At Turnford, of an inflammation in his bowels, Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Wilson, esq.

At Kettering, while on a visit to his friends, after a few days illness, in his 59th year, Capt. Edward Tomlin. He had served His Majesty 42 years.

Oct. 8. Aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Hedger, of West-square, Southwark.

At Edmouton, Middlesex, aged 77, Mrs. Susanna Abell.

Oct. 9. At his house, Southgate, aged 70, Mr. David Ogilvy, late bookseller in Holborn.

Of the hooping-cough, Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Calton, esq. of Chesterfield, solicitor.

In France, the Duchess of Otranto.

Oct. 10. At Chelsea, in his 83d year, Jonathan Fearnside, esq.

Louisa-Elizabeth-Charlotte, wife of Mr. Charles Frederick Hennings, of Dulwich-common.

At Bristol, the wife of James King, esq. of Walbrook, and Wykham-park, Oxon.

Aged 71, Mr. James Eden, of Morton, co. York.

At Bonington, near Edinburgh, R. Lawson, esq. only son of the late Dr. R. L. surgeon, of Edinburgh.

Oct. 11. In Upper Charlotte-str. Fitzroy-sq. in his 50th year, Robert Hernon, esq.

At Highgate, aged 78, Mrs. Mendham.

At Weymouth, David John Ackerley, esq. commoner of Trinity-college, Oxford, second son of John Hawksey A. esq. barrister-at-law, Bath.

At Lisbon (where he had arrived from Spain, in the hope of recovering his health), Capt. F. Livingstone, 90th reg. son of the late Sir A. L. bart. of West Quarter and Bedlemine.

Oct. 12. W. J. Cooke, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At the house of her brother, Z. Foxall, esq. Ashford, Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Howe.

In the Isle of Wight, aged 24, W. Frazierley, esq.

Oct. 13. Found dead by his wife, on awaking in the morning, after having retired to bed the preceding night in apparent good health, Mr. A. Mandey, master of Sabloniere's hotel, Leicester-square.

Aged 45, Mr. Joseph Fisher, of Leicester-square.

At Halybury, near Hertford, much regretted by a large circle of European friends, after a lingering illness, Moolvy Meer Abdool Ali, a native of Lucknow, East Indies, and a professor of Oriental literature in the East-India College, Halybury.

At Worthing, Wm. Cook, esq. of Hackney.

At Chesterfield, suddenly, aged 80, Wm. Robinson, gent.

Oct. 14. At her residence, the White Friars, Canterbury, aged 59, much esteemed and lamented, Mrs. Knight, daughter of the late Dr. Wadham Knatchbull, Prebendary of Durham, brother to the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. and relict of Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham-park, Kent. Her benevolence to the sick, the poor, and the friendless, was universally experienced: their sufferings she was ever prompt to relieve, with a disposition so sympathising in her amiable attentions, that her kindnesses could never be encumbered with the yoke of obligation. Her Christian piety supported her with tranquillity and fortitude through a very long and painful illness, till the close of life; when her death, unarm'd of its sting, relieved her from her sufferings, and removed her from this transitory life, in the full hope of a better to come.

Oct. 15. At her father's (T. Allingham, esq. Islington), in her 34th year, Frances, wife of Thomas Willson, esq. jun. of Knightsland, near Barnet.

Oct. 16. Mr. Harris, timber-merchant, Lambeth.

At Carlsrhue, the Hereditary Prince of Baden, born on the 9th of Sept.

At Budock Vean, Constantine, R. Pender, esq. many years agent for H. M. packets at Falmouth.

Oct. 17. In Grosvenor-place, in her 63d year, Miss Whitworth, sister to the Lord Whitworth.

Mr. Robert Jameson, merchant, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

In Guildford-place, Geo. Whiteside, esq.
At Chelsea-college, after a few hours illness, J. Wilson, esq. deputy treasurer.

Mary, wife of Rev. R. Webb, minor canon of St. Paul's, Westminster-abbey, &c.

At Heston-house, Middlesex, in his 70th year, James Fraser, esq.

At Blackmore, Essex, Mrs. Franklyn, of Upper Norton-street.

In his 75th year, Mr. Francis Hodson, many years proprietor and printer of "The Cambridge Chronicle," who had brought up a family of nearly 20 children. In his private life he was a bright example of conjugal love and parental affection; and by the most assiduous attention to a fatiguing and harassing business for more than half a century, he was enabled to provide for a very large family, ten of whom survive to lament the loss of a kind and indulgent father. Blessed with a firm and strong mind, he bore the afflictions of Providence with composure; and conscious that he was entering into the presence of his Redeemer, he surrendered his life with pious resignation.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 53, J. English, esq.

Oct. 18. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Shiffner, relict of the late J. S. esq.

At Battersea-rise, in her 77th year, Susannah Jane Delaraud, relict of the late James D. esq.

At West Ham, Mrs. Essex Southall, spinster.

Oct. 19. Mr. Nicholas Mercer, of West Drayton, Middlesex. Zealous in the prosecution of his concerns, he was inspecting his premises, when a sudden gust of wind forcing open a door, he fell against a railing, which giving way, precipitated him a height of 12 feet. He lingered three hours, and then expired.

Oct. 20. Mr. Massingham, pastry-cook, Newgate-street.

At Stockwell, James Arthur, esq.

Oct. 21. At his father's, Rev. Geo. Jerment, Kentish-town, aged 24, Mr. Richard Jerment, a young man of genuine piety, superior talents, and most amiable disposition.

At Hincley, aged 74, Thomas Perkins, formerly a Baker. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. William Appelbee of that place. [From the Pedigree of Bacon in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 711.]

Oct. 22. At Auberries, near Sudbury, (the seat of his brother-in-law, C. Greenwood, esq.) in his 65th year, Thomas Hammersley, esq. banker, of London.—Of obtaining wealth and consequence in society the means are various. How often are they attended with disgrace, and pregnant with remorse! This was not the case in the instance of the late lamented Mr. Hammersley; for, if a life, devoted

from a very early period to industrious exertion, blended with generosity, which ever kept pace with increasing ability; if, with enlarged opportunities of acquiring wealth, proportionably expanded the honest ambition of deserving fame, and the noble ardour of diffusing happiness among those around and below us; if independence among the great, and uncorrupted virtue among the dissipated; if cultivation of the elegant arts in himself, and liberal patronage of scientific excellence in others; if these distinguished traits of exalted worth and of an upright heart can confer happiness and celebrity in life, or consolation in death; to this happiness, this fame, this consolation, no body was ever better entitled than the deserving subject of these strictures. They come from no base and mercenary pen, but are the result of grateful zeal and affection, springing up in a mind, that, amidst accumulated misfortune, in early life, was gladdened with the stream of his munificence*, and shared the sympathy of that compassion, which is ever most feelingly awake to unmerited distress! —It was the peculiar honour of this gentleman to "have done good by stealth," especially where the most rigid inquiry into the sufferer's character (a most essential requisite in the exertion of true benevolence) has stamped his title to its exertions. Many living testimonies to the truth of this assertion can be adduced, if necessary; many others cannot be adduced, because the efforts of the obliged, to pierce through the designed obscurity of concealed beneficence, have not availed to discover the unknown hand that, in almost innumerable instances, has raised the head of drooping worth, and smoothed the brow of desponding sorrow; that has restored the bankrupt tradesman to his former occupation and afflicted family; that has renovated the hopes of toiling science; and rekindled the fire of genius, struggling with oppression and groaning under penury.—To those who roll in affluence, and who, without the incumbrance of a large family, do extensive good in society, and make the compassionate human race at large the heir of their wealth, much deserved praise is due; but to accomplish all this under that pleasing incumbrance demands a strain of no common pauegyric, and affects the mind in proportion to the admiration which such a character naturally excites.—If ever the flame of genuine unaffected piety inspired the breast of man, it glowed in

* Gratefully refunded afterwards, the writer is proud to add, to the last shilling: this, it is to be feared, did not always happen in cases where Mr. H. advanced very considerable sums, for the purposes of promoting literary and other beneficial projects.

that

that of Mr. Hammersley. He was not almost, but altogether, a Christian. Early and happily united with the object of his tenderest regards, he was, through life, the most affectionate of husbands, and, during all its vicissitudes, as well as in the lingering and painful illness that marked its close, experienced from his afflicted consort all the tender assiduities which the most exalted affection, heightened by veneration for transcendent virtue, could bestow. The inexpressible anguish, for his loss, of a numerous and devoted progeny, will best proclaim his merit as a parent. In the characters of a son and a brother he was also most exemplary; and, as a friend, it was his distinguished praise, that, as his attachments were founded in virtue, they were indissoluble, except by death. It may truly be said of Mr. Hammersley, that he went about doing good; some pious or beneficent plan was ever forming in his indefatigable mind, or maturing under his friendly auspices. Among others, of the highest moment to society, that of the establishment of the society of Schoolmasters, was promoted by him with an ardour that marked his sense of the importance of the Institution. The rising generation have, indeed, the most abundant reason to bless the exertions and to revere the memory of Thomas Hammersley!—Too long restrained by that delicacy which feared to give offence, the period has at length arrived, when confidential friendship and affectionate gratitude may burst those bonds of silence to which they have long reluctantly submitted, and when the laurel of virtuous fame may be justly placed on the brow, which has been so long and so deservedly entitled to its honourable shade. That brow is, alas! cold, and the heart, thus benevolent, has ceased to vibrate; but the authentic detail of virtues, like these, cannot fail to diffuse a flame, that shall impart a ray of virtuous animation to the most frozen heart, and kindle emulation in the latest posterity.

T. M. *British Museum*, Oct.

Aged 70, John Bunce, esq. of Fritford, Abingdon.

Oct. 23. The wife of Mr. Deane, solicitor, Westminster-road.

Oct. 24. In consequence of breaking a blood-vessel, in a fit of coughing whilst in the street Mr. Taylor, butcher, of Aldersgate-street. He was conveyed to the General Dispensary, where every attention was promptly paid, but died within two hours.

At Knightsbridge, Miss Jane Lidderdale, eldest daughter of T. Hutton, esq.

Oct. 25. At the parsonage, Bromeborough, of which parish, and that of Fretherne, co. Gloucester, he had been rector many years, aged 55, Henry Gorges Dobyons Yate, LL.D. prebendary of Hertford, and

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in the commission of the peace for the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. He was uncle to Mr. Honeywood Yate, well known by his political writings; and the descendant of a very ancient and respectable family.

At his brother's, London, Samuel Harper, esq.

Oct. 26. At Esher, aged 88, Edward Hore, esq.

Oct. 27. Sarah, wife of Mr. Moss, of the Navy-office, and second daughter of Mr. Leave, surveyor, Featherstone-buildings.

In York-street, Portman-square, Jessy, eldest daughter of the late Sir G. Dunbar, bart. of Mochrum.

Oct. 28. In West Smithfield, after a long and painful illness, aged 67, Mr. John Camp, leaving a widow and six children to lament the loss of an affectionate and indulgent husband and parent. Mr. C. had for many years supported, with integrity, the character of a tradesman; and his cheerful and social disposition, when in health, had gained him the esteem of many individuals.

At the Grange, Southwark, J. Warne, esq.

At her house in the Precincts at Canterbury, Mrs. Susanna Duncombe, the widow of the late Rev. John D. rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew in that City, and vicar of Herne in Kent, and a six preacher of the Cathedral. She was the only daughter of Joseph Highmore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, portrait-painter, from whom she inherited much of his taste for the Fine Arts, and of his genius for letters, softened by a refined judgment and feminine delicacy. Her union with Mr. Duncombe (the translator jointly with his father of the works of Horace, and author of several other works which the public have justly appreciated, and who may well be said to have been "in bonis literis præclarissimus") tended to expand her natural talents, and to exemplify her education: which enabled her to justly venerate the eminent circle in which she was born to shine, Young, Harris, Hawkesworth, Richardson, I. H. Browne, Chapone, Carter, and others equally dear to Literature. Mr. D.'s preference at and near Canterbury, which he received from three succeeding Archbishops, led them to fix their residence there, where her father soon after joined them, and continued with them until his death. After the decease of Mr. D. about 26 years since (see volume LVI. pages 187, 451), she adopted a more retired life, accompanied by her only and surviving daughter; and although her advancing years cast their autumnal tints over her once brilliant mind, yet they sufficiently marked the beauty of the days that

that had passed, and rendered perhaps more eminent the "light that now shines more and more in the perfect day." She has not left any literary work to perpetuate her fame; but her story of *Fidelia* and *Honorina* in the *Adventurer*, and some small contributions in the *Poetical Calendar*, and *Nichols's Poems*, and a few transient effusions of genius that never met the public eye, have assisted to cheer her friends with the remembrance of her with respect and delight. — She was interred in the same vault with her husband, in the church of St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury. — One who subscribes to the above just tribute to the respected memory of the venerable Mrs. Duncombe, and who loved her with filial affection, though she was not her daughter, who admired her talents, and revered her virtues, passes over the painful period of aged imbecility and suffering, and dwells with grateful pleasure on the maternal tenderness, partial love, and sincere friendship, which she enjoyed for many years, and esteemed them among the choicest blessings of her life, looking up to her as a mourner and guide; sure of meeting the kindest sympathy, and best and most faithful advice, for she was truth itself! and feels consolation in adding this humble testimony to her domestic excellence; who, as a wife was exemplary, as a mother most indulgent, as a mistress generous and kind, as a relative and friend affectionate and valuable! truly benevolent in thought, word, and deed, she fulfilled all the Christian charities, regulating her temper and conduct by the divine precepts of the Gospel! These amiable and respectable qualities endeared her to her family and friends, and gained the deserved esteem and love of all who knew her. "Let us not therefore sorrow as those without hope;" but trust, and believe, that such a character will receive its reward, at the Resurrection of the Just, through the mediation of our blessed Redeemer!

At Clifton, universally regretted, Thomas Eagles, esq. collector of the Customs, Bristol; of whom we shall give some memoirs in our next.

Oct. 29. At Windsor, Thos Peacock, esq.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Anna Maria Moore, of Smithesby, near Ashby de la Zouch.

At Exeter, aged 97, Elizabeth Pierce, who had for some time maintained herself by selling water-cresses; she also received a small pension from her present Majesty, to whom her mother was nurse. — Five half guineas, which she said were given her by the Queen, were in her possession at the time of her death.

At Wexford, the Hon. Mrs. Crosbie, widow of the Hon. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick. She was the sixth and youngest daughter of the Right hon.

Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. of Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire, teller of the Exchequer, and member for Lismore in the parliament of Ireland, by Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Tyne (only son of Sir Richard Tyne, of Waterpark, co. Cork, and of Codham Hall, Essex, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland), by Anne sister of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, ancestor of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Mrs. Crosbie had issue by the Hon. Maurice Crosbie, to whom she was united August 13, 1768, one son and three daughters, viz. 1. William Crosbie, rector of Castle Island, co. Kerry, born Nov. 1, 1771, presumptive heir to the barony of Brandon, in default of issue male of the present Earl of Glandore. 2. Anne Crosbie, married Charles Woodcock, esq. 3. Tyne Crosbie, married, first, Jan. 9, 1798, Sir John Gordon, bart. which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and she married July 24, 1806, the Hon. Henry Brand, second son of Gertrude, in her own right Baroness Dacre. 4. Dorothea, married Edward Harvey, esq. of Temple Hill, co. Oxford.

Oct. 30. P. Telfer, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and formerly of Trelawney, Jamaica.

At Kennington, Mrs. Cookes, widow of John C. esq.

Much regretted by all who knew her, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Colledge, of the Harrow Inn, on the Watling-street road, Hinxley.

Aged 65, James Vann, esq. of Belgrave, co. Leicester. This gentleman, who was the youngest and last of four brothers, is supposed to have died worth more than 100,000*l.* principally acquired in the hosiery business at Leicester; and the bulk of it, with the exception of a few legacies, is bequeathed to a distant relation. William, the elder brother, was high-sheriff of the County in 1785, and died April 20, 1794, æt. 66. Mr. James Vann served that office in 1803. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Clayton, rector of Belgrave 1779—1796, who survives him, but has no issue. The three elder brothers died unmarried. — The residence of the Vann family is thus described by Mr. Throsby, in his "*Leicestershire Excursions* 1790," p. 13: "Belgrave is to Leicester as many pleasing villas are to London. It stands upon the bank of the river Soar is about a mile from Leicester, and has long been the abode of opulent families. Here resides William Vann, esq. lately high-sheriff of this County, in a newly erected dwelling. His house and pleasure-grounds have a corresponding neatness; but the style of each is in contrast; the gardens retain the old formally-trimmed yew-trees. Near to him resides this gentleman's brothers, Mr. Richard and Mr. James

James Vann, in a neat little box, in the midst of Flora's pleasures. In the gardens belonging to this house are some statues brought from Italy by Colonel Hewit, who formerly resided at Stretton-hall, in this County, where they were sold, for an inconsiderable sum, at Sir George Robinson's sale, who retired thence some years since. — Among some others, I believe sixteen in all, large as life, are, Pomona, Diana, Flora, Ceres, Hercules, Venus, a Satyr, a Turk and his Consort; two Emperors, and a Pope. Here are also two spirited casts in lead, of Fame and Mercury, bought at the late Alderman Dickinson's sale in Leicester. — In an apartment in this house is an excellent likeness of a brother of these gentlemen, the late Mr. Charles Vann."

Oct. 31. At Stoke Newington, aged 21, Mr. A. M. Markow, a native of Berlin.

At Woodford, in his 17th year, Mr. W. Bullock, only son of W. B. esq. of Jamaica.

ately, in Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, the wife of E. Wilson, esq.

In Harcourt-street, Carrett Tyrell, esq. of Ballinderry, Kildare, late a major in the Kildare militia, and one of the magistrates of that county.

In Keppel-street, Russell-square, aged 70, Mr. Samuel Straton.

After a short illness, Mr. Dean, jun. of Fore-street, Cripplegate, a person of mild, unassuming manners, and the greatest assiduity and integrity in business.

In St. George's-row, Mr. Spilsbury: he survived his wife (the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chapman) only seven months.

In London, in consequence of a hurt received on his last voyage from Surinam, Capt. Isaac Tucker, of the ship *Severn*, of Bristol.

In London, Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Dursley, co. Gloucester.

Aged 11, the youngest daughter of Sir W. Clayton.

At Bermondsey, Mrs. Gopsill, relict of the late John G. esq.

Rev. David Morgan, minister of the Welsh chapels at Deptford and Woolwich, and formerly of Morriston, near Swansea.

At Harrow on the Hill, in his 70th year, Charles Brand, esq. of Staples Inn, Holborn, Barrister at Law.

At Stanwell-house, Middlesex, the eldest daughter of Adm. Sir H. Stanhope, bart.

At Grove-cottage, Fulham road, aged about 40, M. H. Lynch, esq. late of the Guards, which he quitted in consequence of the well-known dispute between him and Capt. M. of the Navy.

At Chertsey, by a fall from a scaffold, Mr. J. Brown, builder.

On board the *Amethyst* in Stangate Creek, on his return from Malta, where he had been for the recovery of his health,

Samuel Edward Lloyd, esq. of Bristol, eldest son of Samuel Andrews Lloyd, esq. of Newbery, in the county of Berks. Few young men have been more distinguished for excellence of heart and amiability of manners; and his loss will be long and severely felt by his numerous relations and friends.

At Woking, Surrey, aged 38, Rev. H. J. Sydenham.

At the vicarage-house, North Molton, Devon, Rev. Charles Chilcott.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, co. Gloucester, after a day of cheerful enjoyment, whilst reading, suddenly expired, on the anniversary of his marriage, in his 55th year, Rev. Wm. Wilkins. Originally designed for the medical profession, he received a learned and liberal education, for the completion of which he was sent to Aberdeen University. But, from the study of medicine, his views were soon directed to that of theology; and he afterwards engaged in the office of Christian minister, among the Society of Baptists, first at Bourton, then at Cirencester, and finally at Stow-on-the-Wolds, and the neighbouring village of Naunton. As a pastor, his attention to the religious improvements of those committed to his charge was faithful, zealous, and unremitted. As a preacher, his discourses were serious, judicious, and chiefly directed to all the great objects of practical religion. As a member of society, he disinterestedly and ardently devoted the leisure, which a retired situation and an ample fortune afforded, to the service of his friends and of the publick. His medical science, his knowledge of the laws of his country, his intimate acquaintance with the common affairs of life, the activity of his mind, the strength of his judgment, and the benevolence of his heart, were such as to qualify him to appear with great and extensive usefulness, as the friendly physician, the safe and prudent counsellor in cases of legal or other difficulties, the composer of strife, the soother of sorrow, the director and encourager of rising merit, and the helper of sinking or indigent worth, to the whole neighbourhood in which he resided. In the discharge of the many important trusts, both of a civil and religious nature, committed to him, and in his more public duty as a commissioner of taxes, he was diligently attentive and impartially just. In his private capacity, as a husband, a father, and a master, fervor of conjugal and parental affection, and kind interest in the welfare of his servants, united to crown and complete a character — of no common excellence in itself, and of no trivial or confined importance to society. His theological, medical, and general knowledge was very considerable; and, to its whole extent,

very

very exact. His religious sentiments were those of the great Genevan Reformer; but he respected and loved good men of all persuasions. His faith and his piety were sincere and deep-felt, without the least taint of sanctimonious affectation; and his morals were correct and exemplary, without the smallest tincture of unpleasing austerity. His temper was affectionate and social; his conversation animated and instructive; his manners sprightly and amiable. — On the Tuesday following, his remains were conveyed to the place of interment, in the burying-ground of the Baptist Meeting-house, Bourton, amidst the tears of the whole attending village, accompanied by the two clergymen of the parish, and by many divines of his own persuasion. — "*Multis flebilis — nulli flebilior quam mihi* — by whom this small tribute to the memory of a much-beloved relative and friend, with acutest anguish, is offered — *sed me ipse consolator, existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et decessum fore.*"

Aged 26, Rev. John Beck, master of the Free Grammar school, Penrith, Cumberland, and curate of Newbiggin.

Rev. Job David, of Swansea.

Rev. J. Griffith, rector of Festiniog, and Maentwrog, Merioneth.

Nov. 1. At Camden-town, Mrs. Mary Read, relict of the late Nicholas R. esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

Aged 64, the wife of John Newsom, esq. of Islington.

At Kennington, aged 62, Mr. Watson, of the Borough.

Rev. E. Morgan, rector of Reresby, near Leicester, eldest son of the late Rev. N. M. master of the grammar-school, Bath.

Nov. 2. At the Hay, Herts, aged 31, T. Ryder, esq.

In his 56th year, Rev. George Talbot, rector of Ingestrey, co. Stafford; uncle to Earl Talbot.

At Invergordon house, North Britain, Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Bruce Aenes Macleod, of Cadboll, esq. late Representative for the county of Cromarty.

Nov. 3. At Chelsea, John Meakins, esq. solicitor, of the Temple.

In her 68th year, Henrietta, wife of Wm. Orme, esq. of Dulwich-common.

At his son's, Stockwell, in his 71st year, Joseph Rickman, esq. of Staines.

At Brighton, Sir Charles Talbot, bart. of Chart Park, and of Mickleham, Surrey, and member in the new Parliament for Blechingley.

Nov. 4. In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, after a very long illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation, aged 64, his Excellency Philip St. Martin, Count de Front, who had been ambassador from the Court of Sardinia to

his Britannic Majesty above 30 years. His remains were deposited on the 11th inst. in a vault erected for that purpose in St. Pancras Church-yard, attended by the carriages of the French Princes, and several others of the Bourbon family; those of Lords Castlereagh, Liverpool, Bathurst, Camden, and several other Noblemen; those of the Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, and upwards of 20 other carriages. An elegant monument is to be erected to his memory. — [See p. 489. Further particulars of him in our next.]

Nov. 5. At Hampstead, Mr. J. Leedi, of Elbow-lane.

At Woodford, Mr. Edmund Godsell, of Lower Thames-street.

Nov. 7. In Baker-street, Lieut.-gen. Richard England, late in command of the Western district, Lieut.-governor of Plymouth, and colonel of the 3th reg. infantry.

At the Ram inn, Castle-street, Hinkley, Mrs. Metham.

Aged 34, John Sparkes, esq. of Godden, near Guildford. There was a mildness in the nature of this most interesting young man, which eminently qualified him for every virtue; he was a most indulgent and kind husband, an affectionate father, and a most sincere friend to all his relatives; to the poor he was munificent and kind: and to all who had the happiness of knowing him, his memory will be ever dear.

Nov. 8. In Edward-street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Robert Curry, esq. R. N.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-in-fields, in his 66th year, John-Thomas Pope, esq.

Margaret, wife of Capt. George Lawson, of Kensington Gore, and daughter of the late Wm. Lawson, esq. of Cairnmuir, co. Tweedle; and on the 16th, Marian Elizabeth, their eldest daughter.

At Kennington, aged 76, Peter Brett, esq. late a stationer in the Strand.

Aged 67, Mrs. Burder, of Lambeth.

At Edgeware, Middlesex, aged 76, Francis Aickin, esq.

Nov. 9. At his lodgings at Turnham-green, in his 70th year, Mr. William Otridge, many years a respectable bookseller in the Strand. He was for about 40 years a deacon, and occasionally a preacher, in a society of General Baptists, at the chapel formerly Dr. Andrew Gifford's.

In Finsbury-square, in her 61st year, Mrs. Pughe.

Nov. 11. Mrs. Ridley, of Jemys-street, St. James's.

At Mr. W. Cole's, Mincing-lane, Elizabeth, daughter of George Godwin, esq. of Clapham-common.

Nov. 12. Suddenly, aged 63, John Dale, esq. surgeon, of Hatton-garden.

In Wellclose-square, aged 80, John Balthasar Knies, esq. of Hesse Cassel.

At the seat of the Earl of St. Vincent, Essex, Rev. John Parker, rector of Cold Norton, Essex, and of the united parishes of St. George, Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate.

Nov. 13. In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 71st year, Mrs. Brown, relict of the author of the "Elements of Medicine."

In Nicholas-lane, aged 66, Mr. Henry Haswell, distinguished by his universal benevolence and extensive private charity. He was a zealous Freemason, and his loss will be long felt by the necessitous of that fraternity.

At Kentish-town, Sarah, relict of Mr. J. Edmonds, late of Gray's-inn-lane.

At Clapham-common, in his 75th year, John Cunningham, esq.

At his father's, in his 21st year, and after a lingering illness, Richard, fourth son of R. Harrison, esq. of South Warborough, near Odiham, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Nov. 15. At Islington, aged 74, Mr. William Palmer, many years an eminent Writing engraver. He had resided in Islington about 40 years; and was highly respected by every individual who had even the slightest knowledge of him. To the habits of an industrious and intelligent Artist, he united the manners and the conversation of a Gentleman, and the practice of a true Christian. In the month of June last, he was present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Chapel now building at Islington; and on that occasion presented to each of the Trustees, an impression from a Plate there deposited, with this inscription:

"St. Mary Islington.

The Corner-stone of this Chapel, erected by Trustees, under the authority of an Act of Parliament

was laid by

Edward Flower, Treasurer,
the 16th day of June, 1812, in the 52d
year of the reign

of King George the III.

the Rev. George Strahan, D. D. Vicar.

William Heath,

Thomas Griffin,

John Tibbatts,

John Knight,

Richard Winkles,

William Wickins, Architect.

Robert Oldershaw, Vestry-clerk.

Joseph Griffiths, Builder.

This plate, engraved and presented by Mr. Wm. Palmer, many years Treasurer to the Charity-schools of this Parish. He attended this ceremony in the 74th year of his age, accompanied by several other respectable Inhabitants."

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Whittam.

Nov. 16. In Charles-street, Soho, Mrs. Farquharson, widow of the late Dr. F. first commissioner to the Sick and Hurt Board.

At Teddington, in his 74th year, John Walter, esq. late principal proprietor of "The Times" newspaper.

Nov. 17. In Green street, Grosvenor-square, in his 75th year, Edward Jerningham, esq. brother to the late Sir Wm. and uncle to the present Sir Geo. Jerningham, bart. of Costessy, Norfolk. Of this gentleman we hope to receive some memoirs.

At Mr. Griffith's, Glas-house-street, St. James's, Mr. Horace Billington, brother-in-law of the celebrated singer, and well known for his abilities as an artist.

Mr. F. Moon, of Salter's-hall, Attorney.

Nov. 18. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Mr. Ross, one of H. M. messengers. Whilst conveying a letter in the afternoon, from the Colonial Office to the Admiralty, he was seized, in Downing-street, with a fit of apoplexy, and expired the same night.

In Highbury-grove, in her 38th year, Sophia, wife of George Kilgour, esq.

Nov. 19. In Park-street, aged 56, Mrs. Elizabeth Hehl.

Found dead in his chair, Capt. Johnson, of Wellclose-square.

At Kensington, in his 46th year, Mr. Alex. Malcolm, of Stockwell, Surrey.

At Charlton in Kent, after lingering in great pain for five or six days, Mrs. Chamberlayne, wife of the Rev. Thomas C. Rector of that parish. Her exemplary life, and her particular attention to her children, had gained her the general esteem and admiration of every one who knew her. She has left a disconsolate husband and seven children to lament her untimely death.

Nov. 20. At Stratford, near Salisbury, in her 79th year, Mrs. Susan Ekins, last surviving sister of the late Deans of Carlisle and Salisbury.

At Walworth, Mr. James Barber, of the Bank of England.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 402, a. For wife of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. read daughter, and wife of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley-park, bart. Lady I. A. having, on the death of her mother, superadded the name of Amcotts to that of Ingilby. See vol. LXXVII. 984.

P. 404. a. Valentine Browne, Earl of Kenmare, was a baronet, and trustee of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth; born Jan. 1734, married first, July 7, 1777, the Hon. Charlotte Dillon, fourth daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, by the lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter of George Henry, second Earl of Lichfield,

field, and heiress of her brother, George Henry, third and last Earl, and by her (who died Aug. 15, 1792) had issue, an only child, the lady Charlotte, born June 15, 1780, married May 15, 1802, Geo. Gould, esq. of Old Court, co. Cork, nephew of Sir Francis Gould, bart. The Earl married secondly, Aug. 24, 1783, Mary Aylmer, eldest daughter of Michael Aylmer of Lyons, co. Kildare (descended from an elder branch of the Lords Aylmer), and had issue by her (who died Sept. 4, 1808.) 1. Valentine, Viscount Castlerosse, born Jan. 15, 1788. 2. Thomas, born Jan. 15, 1789. 3. William, born Nov. 1, 1791. 4. Michael, born May 18, 1793. 5. Marianne, born Dec. 15, 1786, married Jan. 9, 1809, Sir Tho. Gage, bart. of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. 6. Margaret, born July 9, 1790, died an infant. 7. Frances, born May 13, 1794. The Earl of Kenmare was a Catholic nobleman, the representative of a very ancient family on whom the titles of Viscount Kenmare, and Baron of Castlerosse, were conferred by the unfortunate James II. by patent, dated at Dublin, May 20, 1689, in the person of Sir Valentine Browne, bart. who was a Colonel of horse, and a privy counsellor under that monarch. These honours being granted after King James's abdication, were never admitted by the House of Lords, though constantly borne by the family; and his present Majesty was pleased to confer the same titles on the late Earl in 1798, viz. Viscount Kenmare, and Baron of Castlerosse, and to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Kenmare in 1800. In the patent of 1798, the Earl is styled Sir Valentine Browne, bart. though he was the sixth Viscount Kenmare, under the patent of James II. which, as before observed, was never admitted by the House of Peers.—Sir Valentine, who was created Viscount Kenmare in 1689, for his services to the unfortunate James, was the third baronet in succession from Sir Valentine Browne of Castle Rosse, created a baronet by King James I. by privy seal dated at Westminster Dec. 21, 1621; and by patent, 16th of February following.—The lady of the first baronet, was lady

Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, tenth Earl of Desmond, who was beheaded in 1583. Sir Valentine, first baronet, was the son and heir of Sir Nicholas Browne, knt. of Castlerosse, co. Kerry, and of Tottaridge, in Hertfordshire, grandson of Sir Valentine Browne, knt. privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth in 1584, member for the county of Sligo in 1585 (who by grant and purchase from the Earl of Glencare, obtained the large estates in Kerry, now enjoyed by his descendants) and great grandson of Sir Valentine Browne, knt. of Crofts, in Lincolnshire, and of Hoggenden, in Middlesex; treasurer of the town of Berwick, a commissioner in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary in divers weighty causes in England and Ireland, auditor of the exchequer in England, and auditor-general of Ireland.—The lady of Sir Valentine Browne, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, as before mentioned, was Thomazine, sister of Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal, and aunt of Sir Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, Baron Verulam, lord chancellor of England. The late Earl of Kenmare was the principal landed proprietor in the county of Kerry; and all the islands in the celebrated lake of Killarney (with, it is believed, one exception) belonged to his lordship, together with the fisheries, royalties, &c. The Kenmare family have been always much beloved, and have distinguished themselves by their liberality in the encouragement of Protestant tenants on their estates, though themselves attached to the tenets of the Church of Rome.

P. 404. a. Dr. Anthony Hamilton was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1773; and was for several years a very efficient Vice-president. He communicated to the Society, in 1794, "A short Account of several Gardens near London, with remarks on some particulars wherein they excel, or are deficient, upon a view of them in December 1691;" and in 1804, "Account of the Discovery and Interment of the Heart of Arthur Lord Capel." He was of Bene't College, Cambridge, B. A. 1760; M. A. 1763; S. T. P. 1775.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in November 1812 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 805*l.* to 808*l.* dividing 44*l.* clear.—Swansea, 190*l.* with dividend 10*l.* per share clear.—Monmouth, 110*l.* ex half-year's dividend 3*l.* clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 204*l.* with 4*l.* half-yearly dividend clear.—Grand Junction, 205*l.* 208*l.* 210*l.* 206*l.* with 3*l.* 10*s.* half-year's dividend.—Old Union, 90*l.* 96*l.*—River Dee, 110*l.* ex Dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 22*l.*—Huddersfield, 18*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.*—Lancaster, 24*l.*—Wilts and Berks old shares, 19*l.* ex Dividend 7*s.*—West India Dock Stock, 148*l.*—London Dock ditto, 105*l.* 103*l.*—Globe Assurance, 165*l.*—Rock Assurance, 7*s.* Premium.—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—English Copper Shares, 7*l.* British ditto, 38*l.* to 36*l.*—Strand Bridge, 45*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 47*l.* Discount.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 40*l.*—London Institution, 55*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 27, to November 24, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 3	181	50 and 60	146
Males	758	Males	855		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	126
Females	729	Females	827		10 and 20	53	70 and 80	119
Whereof have died under 2 years old		562			20 and 30	108	80 and 90	36
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d.					30 and 40	137	90 and 100	7
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	148		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending November 14.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	135	6 66	163	5 31	5 97	8				
Surrey	132	4 65	4 67	8 52	0 92	0				
Hertford	125	4 69	0 63	10 52	2 87	0				
Bedford	124	8 76	0 59	6 47	2 81	6				
Buntingd.	126	10 00	0 64	4 44	8 80	6				
Northam.	123	4 90	0 69	10 51	4 99	0				
Rutland	129	9 00	0 75	9 00	0 110	0				
Leicester	124	4 00	0 72	3 51	6 000	0				
Nottingh.	128	2 77	9 78	6 57	0 102	0				
Derby	134	0 00	0 68	9 56	6 107	8				
Stafford	134	3 00	0 69	11 53	0 11210					
Salop	130	11 94	2 68	0 42	5 87	1				
Hereford	125	7 70	3 64	6 35	1 71	5				
Worcester	136	11 65	8 71	11 54	10 93	4				
Warwick	136	4 00	0 77	1 55	6 104	9				
Wilts	125	0 00	0 71	4 51	10 124	8				
Berks	139	5 80	0 56	5 51	2 87	7				
Oxford	122	6 00	0 67	9 51	5 10010					
Bucks	130	8 00	0 62	0 52	4 96	8				
Brecon	111	5 88	6 63	5 32	0 00	0				
Montgom.	108	0 00	0 59	2 39	8 00	0				
Radnor	118	11 00	0 61	7 56	1 00	0				

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	131	6 00	0 67	6 19	6 14	6				
Kent	123	8 07	3 63	8 49	4 79	4				
Sussex	121	8 00	0 59	6 13	4 00	0				
Suffolk	121	9 64	0 61	2 44	5 03	0				
Camb.	127	1 00	0 60	9 42	9 31	5				
Norfolk	117	5 53	6 62	0 46	3 60	0				
Lincoln	123	5 73	5 72	8 44	8 114	0				
York	123	7 94	7 70	0 50	1 108	7				
Durham	117	5 40	0 00	6 32	10 10	0				
Northum.	100	4 88	0 53	2 43	1 00	0				
Cumberl.	113	1 102	0 62	1 42	1 00	0				
Westmor.	122	0 100	0 60	9 51	2 00	0				
Lancaster	123	11 00	0 40	0 46	8 00	0				
Chester	122	8 00	0 69	9 45	8 00	0				
Flint	137	8 00	0 82	3 43	10 00	0				
Denbigh	132	10 00	0 74	10 44	9 00	0				
Anglesea	000	0 00	0 56	0 35	6 00	0				
Carnarv.	106	8 00	0 56	8 35	0 00	0				
Merionet.	120	5 00	0 60	0 41	6 00	0				
Cardigan	103	11 00	0 51	2 24	0 00	0				
Pembroke	87	11 00	0 50	5 24	4 00	0				
Carmarth	103	5 00	0 55	10 25	7 00	0				
Glamorg.	106	10 00	0 53	0 28	0 00	0				
Gloucester	126	8 00	0 72	0 52	6 89	7				
Somerset	130	4 00	0 64	10 41	6 94	8				
Monmo.	131	11 00	0 64	0 00	0 00	0				
Devon	119	10 00	0 59	1 00	0 00	0				
Cornwall	107	2 00	0 54	9 32	10 00	0				
Dorset	126	6 00	0 52	7 40	0 79	3				
Hants	125	10 00	0 62	5 15	3 95	0				
	119	4 78	4 62	9 42	6 89	0				

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

122 8 78 8 64 7 44 5 91 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

000 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 23:

Fine per Sack 105s. to 110s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 18s. to 20s. Pollard 28s. to 32s. New Rape Seed 74d. to 78d. per last.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Nov. 9 to Nov. 14: Total 3889 Quarters. Average 130s. 1½d.—5s. 6½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, November 14, 48s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, November 18, 47s. 0½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, in THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 23:

Kent Bags	11l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	10l.	0s. to 16l.	16s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	10s. to 12l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto	9l.	0s. to 13l.	0s.
Essex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	16l.	0s. to 24l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 23:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 7l. 14s.—Smithfield, Old Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, November 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts about 2,840.
Veal	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Calves 130.
Pork	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 12,350.
		Pigs 270.

COALS, November 25: Newcastle 44s. 0d. to 55s.—Sunderland 44s. 6d. SOAP, Yellow, 100s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Dozen. Moulds 16s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 0d. Clare 5s. 1d. Whitechapel 5s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1812.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Omnium.
1	Sunday															
2		58	59	73½	90½	15½			4½				1 pr.	6 pr.	2 dis.	5½ pr.
3	215	58	59½	74	91	15½			4½				2 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	5½ pr.
4	Holiday															
5	Holiday															
6	215½	58½	59½	74½	91½	15½		56½	4½		62½		par	5 pr.	2 pr.	6 pr.
7		58½	59½	74½	91½	15½						57½	par	6 pr.	3 pr.	5½ pr.
8	Sunday															
9	Holiday															
10	215½	58½	59½	74½	91½	15½	88½	56½		163½			par	6 pr.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
11	216½	58½	59½	74½	91½	15½							par	6 pr.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
12	216½	58½	59½	74½	91½	15½							par	6 pr.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
13	216½	58½	59½	74½	91½	15½							par	4 pr.	1 pr.	5½ pr.
14		58	59½	74½	91½	15½							1 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	
15	Sunday															
16	216	58	59½	74½	91½	15½							1 dis.	5 pr.		
17	215½	58	59½	74	91	15						58½	1 dis.	5 pr.	3 pr.	5½ pr.
18	215½	57½	59	73½	90½	15					62½		1 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	5½ pr.
19	215	58	59	73½	90½	15							2 dis.	6 pr.	3 pr.	5½ pr.
20		58	59	73½	90½	15							2 dis.	6 pr.	2 pr.	
21	216	58	59	73½	90½	15							2 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	5½ pr.
22	Sunday															
23		57½	59	73½	90½	15							2 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	5½ pr.
24	216	58	59	73½	90½	15							3 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	5½ pr.
25	216	57½	59	73½	90½	15							4 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	
26	216½	58	59½	73½	90½	15							3 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	5½ pr.
27	217½	57½	59½	73½	90½	15 14½							2-3 dis.	3/6 pr.		5½ pr.
28		57½	58½	73½	90½	14½							1-3 dis.	4-5 pr.		
29	Sunday															
30																

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