

artillery, were of a nature to render it quite impossible to take them, excepting by a regular attack; and it was obvious that the Enemy relied upon their strength, and upon their being sufficiently garrisoned and armed, as they had left in St. Vincente large depôts of clothing and military stores of every description. I was mistaken in my estimate of the extent of the means which would be necessary to subdue these forts; and I was obliged to send to the rear for a fresh supply of ammunition; this necessity occasioned a delay of six days. The Enemy withdrew their garrison from Alba de Tormes as soon as they heard of the fall of the forts of Salamanca. The operations against the forts of Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marshal Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cabeza Velloso and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th inst. when they broke up, and retired in three columns towards the river Douro; one of them directing its march upon Toro, and the others upon Tordesillas. The Allied Army broke up the following day, and are this day encamped upon the Guarena. By accounts from Estremadura of the 26th inst. it appears that the Enemy still continued in the position which they had occupied in Estremadura. I have not yet heard that Gen. Santocildes has commenced his attack upon Astorga. Gen. Cabrera is at Benevente with his division; and I understand there are Spanish troops in Leon. I have received no late intelligence from the South. Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing:

*Killed.*—Royal artillery: Capt. Elije,—2d foot: Capt. Sir G. Colquhoun, Lieut. Mathews.—36th foot, 1st batt: Lieut. M'Kenzie.

*Wounded.*—53d foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. Devonish, severely, since dead.—74th foot: Brevet-major Thompson, acting engineer, slightly.—British artillery: Lieut. Love, slightly.—Royal German artillery: Lieut. de Schamhorst, slightly.—9th Portuguese Cacadores: Ensign Balves Cailho, slightly.—Major-gen. Bowes, since dead.—36th foot: Brigadier-major Capt. Hobart, severely.—2d foot: Ensign Garrett, slightly.—11th foot, 1st batt. Capt. Teale, slightly; Lieut. Turnbull, severely.—53d foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. Hamilton, slightly.—61st foot, 1st batt.: Capt. Owen, arm amputated; Lieut. Givan, slightly.—8th Portuguese: Capt. Conner, slightly.—8th Portuguese line: Capt. A. Vancesião Clara, slightly.

*Missing.*—11th foot: Lieut. Prideman, ascertained to be a prisoner, and a leg amputated.

General Total British Loss from the 16th to the 27th June 1812, inclusive.

*Killed.*—2 captains, 3 lieuts. 1 ensign,

5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, 28 horses.—*Wounded:* 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-col. 1 major, 8 captains, 10 lieuts. 4 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 377 rank and file, 51 horses.—*Missing:* 2 lieuts. 11 rank and file, 5 horses.

General Total Portuguese Loss from the 16th to the 27th June inclusive.

*Killed:* 5 privates.—*Wounded:* 2 captains, 1 ensign, 16 privates.

General Total British and Portuguese Loss.

*Killed:* 2 captains, 3 lieuts. 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 103 rank and file, 28 horses.—*Wounded:* 1 gen. staff, 1 lieutenant-col. 1 major, 10 captains, 10 lieuts. 5 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 323 rank and file.—*Missing:* 2 lieuts. 11 rank and file, 5 horses.

\*\*\* We again deviate from the regular order of the Gazettes, to give place to the account of the important capture of Madrid.

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, Sept. 4.* Maj. Burch, Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Wellington, has arrived at Lord Bathurst's office with dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated Madrid, the 13th and 15th ult. of which the following are extracts:

*Madrid, Aug. 13.*

Having found that the Army under Marshal Marmont continued their retreat upon Burgos, in a state not likely to take the field again for some time, I determined to bring Joseph Buonaparte to a general action, or force him to quit Madrid. Accordingly I moved from Castell on the 6th inst. We arrived at Segovia on the 7th, and at St. Ildefonso on the 8th, where I halted one day, to allow the right of the Army more time to come up.—No opposition was made to the passage of the troops through the mountains; and Brig.-gen. D'Urban, with the Portuguese cavalry, and 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion, and Capt. McDonald's troop of horse artillery, had been through the Guadarama-pass since the 9th. He moved forward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Galapagos, and, supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion from Torrelodones, he drove in the French cavalry, about 2000 in number, and placed himself at Majalahonda, with the Portuguese cavalry and Capt. Macdonald's troop, and the cavalry and light infantry of the King's German Legion at Las Royas, about three-quarters of a mile distant.—The Enemy's cavalry, which had been driven off in the morning, and had moved towards Naval Carner, returned about five in the afternoon, and Brig.-gen. D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the horse artillery,

original

ordered the cavalry to charge the Enemy's leading squadrons, which appeared too far advanced to be supported by their main body. The Portuguese cavalry advanced to the attack, but unfortunately turned about before they reached the Enemy; and they fled through the village of Majalahonda, and back upon the German dragoons, leaving behind them, unprotected and unsupported, those guns of Capt. Macdonald's troop, which had been moved forward to co-operate with the cavalry. By the activity of the officers and soldiers of Capt. Macdonald's troop, the guns were, however, moved off; but, owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground over which they were moved, the carriage of one was broken, and the two others were overturned; and these three guns fell into the Enemy's hands.—The Portuguese dragoons having fled through Majalahonda, were rallied and re-formed upon the heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion, which were formed between that village and Las Royas. The German cavalry charged the Enemy, although under many disadvantages, and stopped their further progress; but I am sorry to say, they suffered considerable loss, and that Col. Jouquieres, who commanded the brigade, was taken prisoner. The left of the army was about two miles and a half distant, at the Puente de Ratar, on the Guadarama river; and Col. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry of the 7th division having moved forward to the support of the troops in advance, the Enemy retired upon Majalahonda as soon as they observed these troops, and night having come on, they retired upon Alcorcon, leaving our guns at Majalahonda.—I am happy to report that the officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved remarkably well, and shewed a good example to their men, particularly the Visconde de Barbacena, who was taken prisoner. The conduct of the brave German cavalry was, I understand, excellent; as was that of Capt. Macdonald's troop of horse artillery. The light infantry battalion was not engaged.—The army moved forward yesterday morning, and its left took possession of the city of Madrid, Joseph Buonaparte having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.—It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid on our arrival; and I hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independence of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the Usurper, will induce them to make exertions in the cause of their country, which will be more efficacious than those for-

merly made.—I have not yet heard that Astorga has fallen; but the garrison which the Enemy left in Tordesillas, about 260 in number, surrendered to Gen. Santocildes on the 5th inst. I have no farther reports of the situation of Gen. Ballasteros since the 21st of July. I have letters from Gen. J. O'Donnell and Gen. Roche of the 26th of July; and the Army of Murcia, under the command of the former, was defeated by Gen. D'Harispe on the 21st of July. It appears that the Spanish troops moved forward to attack Gen. D'Harispe's posts at Castilla and at Ybi: those which attacked the former were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men and two pieces of cannon; those who attacked the latter, under the command of Gen. Roche, conducted themselves remarkably well, and covered the retreat of the troops under Gen. O'Donnell, and afterwards effected their own retreat, in good order, to Alicante.

*Madrid, August 15.*

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered by capitulation yesterday; and I have now the honour to inclose a translation of the Capitulation.—We invested the place completely on the evening of the 13th; and in the night detachments of the 7th division of infantry, under the command of Major-gen. Hope, and of the third division of infantry, under Gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham, drove in the Enemy's posts from the Prado and the Botanical Garden, and the works which they had constructed outside of the park-wall; and having broken through the wall in different places, they were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the exterior of the Enemy's works, inclosing the building called La China.—The troops were preparing in the morning to attack those works, preparatory to the arrangements to be adopted for the attack of the interior line and building, when the Governor sent out an officer to desire to capitulate, and I granted him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. as specified in the inclosed agreement.—I inclose a return of the strength of the garrison, which marched out yesterday at four o'clock, on their road to Ciudad Rodrigo. We have found in this place 189 pieces of brass ordnance, in excellent condition; 900 barrels of powder; 20,000 stand of arms; and considerable magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition.—We have likewise found the eagles of the 13th and 51st regiments, which I forward to England, to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my aid-de-camp, Major Burgh.—I see, by a letter from Gen. Ballasteros to Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, of the 29th of July, that he had been in Malaga

on the 14th of that month, after an engagement with Gen. Laval, near Coin. Gen. Bullasteros was at Grazeleza on the 29th. I have a letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, of the 8th inst.; and although Gen. Drouet had been in movement for three days, it does not appear that his movements were of any importance.—I inclose returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair at Majalahonda, on the 11th inst. and of the loss in the attack of the works of the Retiro.—This dispatch will be delivered by my aide-de-camp Maj. Burgh, who will be able to explain any further circumstances relating to our situation; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.—P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received a letter of the 10th inst. from Gen. Maitland, from Alicante, in which that officer informs me that he had on that day landed at that place.

Capitulation proposed by Gen. the Earl of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the Allied Army, and accepted by Col. La Fond, Commandant of the Fort of La China, Aug. 14, 1812.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis.—II. The garrison, and persons of every description in the fort, shall be Prisoners of War.—III. The officers shall be allowed to retain their swords, their baggage, and their horses, according to the number allowed them by the regulations of the French army; and the soldiers shall keep their knapsacks.—IV. The magazines of the fort of every description shall be delivered to the officers of the respective departments; and the French Commandants of Artillery and of Engineers shall furnish lists of the contents of each depot. The plans of the fort shall also be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the British Engineers.—V. This capitulation shall take place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gates of the fort shall be occupied by the troops of the Allied Army as soon as this Capitulation is ratified.

Signed on the part of Gen. the Earl of Wellington,

FITZROY SOMERSET, Lt.-col. and Mil. Sec.  
Ratified, WELLINGTON.

Signed on the part of Col. La Fond,  
R. DE LA BRUNE.

This Capitulation is ratified by the Colonel commanding the Fort of La China,  
(Signed) LA FOND.

Return of Prisoners of War, taken at the Fort de la China, in the Retiro, and in the General Hospital in Atocha, Aug. 14.

*Total taken at the Fort,* 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 22 captains, 35 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 1982 serjeants, drummers; and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.—Staff, 12 civil officers,

1 rank and file; Sick and Convalescents, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 4 civil officers, 428 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file. *Total taken at the General Hospital,* 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 16 civil officers, 429 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.—*General Total taken,* 2506.

N. B. Besides the above number, 6 rank and file British, and 6 officers and 144 rank and file, Spaniards, were retaken in the fort of La China.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in front of the village of Majalahonda, the 11th of August.

*Total British Loss,* 1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 36 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieut.-col. 1 captain, 20 rank and file, 44 horses, missing.—*Total Portuguese Loss,* 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 30 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-cols. 1 captain, 49 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 lieut.-col. 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 21 rank and file, 37 horses, missing.—*General Total,* 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 48 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-cols. 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 85 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded; 2 lieut.-cols. 1 captain, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 41 rank and file, 81 horses, missing.

J. WATERS, Lt.-col. and A. A. G.  
Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, Aug. 11.

*British Killed:* 2d dragoons, King's German Legion, Cornet Kohlstedt.—*Portuguese Killed:* 12th dragoons, Capt. Antonio de Souza; Lieuts. Joaquim Perreira, and Alvara de Moraes.—*British Wounded:* 1st dragoons, King's German Legion, Capt. Uslar, slightly; Capt. Hamorf, Lieut. Witzendorf, severely. 2d ditto, Lieut. Poter, slightly; Kuhls, severely.—*Portuguese Wounded:* 11th dragoons, Lieut.-col. Domingo Bernardins; Capt. Ignatius Xavier. 12th ditto, Lieut.-col. Viscount Barbacena, severely, and taken prisoner, but has since joined his regiment.—*British Missing:* Royal horse artillery, Capt. Dynely. 2d dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieut.-col. de Jonquier.—*Portuguese:* 12th dragoons, Lieut.-col. Francisco Tuxeiro Lobo, wounded severely, and taken prisoner.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Retiro, Aug. 13.

*Total British Loss:* 1 rank and file killed, 9 rank and file wounded.—*Total Portuguese Loss:* 7 rank and file wounded.—*Grand Total:* 1 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded.—J. WATERS, &c.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Redoubt of La China.

*Total Pieces of Ordnance,* 181.—*Total Small Arms,* 23,254; besides an immense quantity of Stores of every description.

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

## FRANCE.

The defeats of the French armies in Spain produced a great sensation in Paris. The Conservative Senate held three extraordinary meetings, the object of whose assembling was believed to be the raising a new Conscription of 160,000 men; in order to supply the immense losses in Spain and Portugal, and to make a last desperate effort in the Peninsula.

The Twelfth Bulletin of the Grand Army, dated Witepsk, Aug. 7, says, "At the battle of the Drissa the Russian General Kaulnieu, a distinguished officer of the light troops, was killed; ten other Generals were wounded; four Colonels were killed. General Ricard, with his brigade, entered Dnabourg the 1st August. He found eight pieces of cannon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarente also arrived there on the 2d. Thus Dnabourg, that the Enemy has been fortifying for five years, where he has expended several millions, which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power, like the other works of the Enemy, and like the entrenched camp which he had on the Drissa."

The Thirteenth Bulletin, dated Smolensko, Aug. 21, states, that on that day there was a severe engagement at Inkovo, in which Sebastiani's division was defeated with loss. The French having crossed the Borysthenes, for the purpose of attacking Smolensko, which is seated on the left bank of that river, on the 14th, a partial battle took place at Krasnoi, in which the French claim the victory; and on the 16th they arrived within sight of Smolensko. The Russians had placed 30,000 troops in the city, while the main body of their forces lined the right bank of the Borysthenes; their communication with the city being kept up by means of bridges. On the 17th, the attack upon Smolensko commenced, and the principal efforts of Buonaparte were directed to carry the suburbs. The contest seems to have been most obstinate; Smolensko was involved in a conflagration, which, to use the exaggerated language of the Bulletin, resembled an eruption of Vesuvius. Ultimately, at one in the morning of the 18th, the city was evacuated by the Russian troops, who recrossed the river, and joined their main body. In this desperate conflict, the French acknowledge a loss of 700 killed, and 3,300 wounded; Gen. Grabouski being among the former, and Generals Grandeau and Dalton among the latter; while they assert, that on the side of their opponents, the loss amounted to five Generals and 4700 men killed, 7 or 8000 wounded, and 2000 prisoners.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Bulletins are made up of references to former battles. The loss of the Russians at Smolensko and Valentina, is now stretched from 25 to 30,000 men. Were this statement in any degree correct, and all their other losses added to this number, we might lay aside our hopes; for the French would have already killed and taken one-half of the army which the Emperor Alexander originally sent into the field. Both armies are on the road to Moscow. The Russians, to retard the Enemy's progress, are breaking up the roads, and destroying the bridges. The Duke of Belluno was advancing, with 30,000 men, from Tilsit to Wilna. The Enemy had made no progress in the siege of Riga—their heavy artillery had not arrived.

The Sixteenth Bulletin, dated Viasma, Aug. 31, states the progressive advance of Buonaparte's head-quarters on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. on which latter day the town of Viasma was taken possession of, by the Enemy; but not until the Russians had destroyed the magazines, and a considerable part of the town was in flames, while the population retired towards Moscow.

It is said, that the French head-quarters had been removed from Viasma, and that the army was advancing. The sum and substance of these Bulletins amounts to this, that the French have certainly gained ground, inasmuch as they approach Moscow; but their loss has been severe, and they are not able to break or dispirit the Russian army. The Russians retire unbroken; and Buonaparte, in spite of all his efforts, has gained none of those brilliant victories which distinguished his former wars, and enabled him to dictate peace and submission to the vanquished.

## RUSSIA.

From the St. Petersburg Gazette, Aug. 5th (16th).—"Important intelligence has been just received here from our armies. Bagration, in spite of the utmost efforts of the French army, has effected his junction with the main body, under Gen. Barclay de Tolly. There have been several important actions, in one of which the Viceroy of Italy, Beauharnois, was wounded, and his first aid-de-camp taken."

Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—"To day peace is formally announced with England; and express orders are given at all the out-ports, that ships bearing the British flag shall be openly and amicably received, with their cargoes.

*Petersburg, Aug. 7.* Lieut.-gen. Wittgenstein, under date 21st July (2d Aug.) transmits the following:—"Having thrown several bridges over the river Dwina, I sent my cavalry, which took one General of Brigade

Brigade prisoner (De St. Genies), eight officers, and about 1000 men, and destroyed almost four of the regiments of the Enemy's cavalry. On the evening of the 29th July, I received news that Marshal Oudinot, having crossed the Dwina, with his corps, went to Sabash; and from Dunaburg I received intelligence, that M'Donald, having crossed the river at Jacobstadt, directed his march to Dutzin, to cut me off. I resolved to march to the village of Klastitz, to attack him. On the 30th, when I reached within about 4 miles, I discovered Oudinot's corps, which came from Klastitz to meet me. My troops attacked him with much spirit, and after an obstinate and bloody battle, which lasted three days without interruption, victory is obtained over the deceitful and powerful Enemy of our country. The corps of Marshal Oudinot, consisting of three of the best infantry divisions, is completely defeated; and, being thrown into the greatest confusion, sought refuge in the woods; and having crossed the small streams, they burnt and destroyed the bridges, by which means they stopped us at every step, and prevented us from pursuing them. The Generals of division Le Grand and Verdier were both wounded. I followed them to the Dwina and Polotz. All the territory through which we passed was covered with dead bodies. About 5000 men are taken prisoners, together with 25 officers, two pieces of artillery, and their ammunition. On our side the loss is not inconsiderable; particularly I lament Major-gen. Koulnew, who yesterday lost both his legs by a cannon-ball, and died on the spot. I am myself also wounded in the cheek, below the temple, with a musket-ball; but the wound is not dangerous."

"I have the honour to congratulate your Imperial Majesty on the total defeat and taking of the whole Saxon corps prisoners, who had occupied Kobrim, and defended it nine hours on the 15th (27th) of July. The trophies of this victory are 8 pieces of cannon, and a great number of arms. Among the prisoners are the Commander of the corps, Gen. M. Kleugel, 3 colonels, 6 staff officers, 57 officers, and 2254 men; above 1000 men left dead on the field. The loss on our side is inconsiderable. The Saxon corps, under the French Gen. Rognier, marches from Slonim. The first corps was here. Prince Schwartzberg marches through Siatzk to Minzk."

After the affair of the French cavalry, in which they were so completely cut up by the Cossacks, Buonaparte became so enraged with his brother Jerome, who commanded the division, that he dismissed him; and he is now at Cassel on pretence of being unwell, and not able to stand the fatigues of the campaign.

Gen. Kutusoff has taken the chief command of the Russian army, which he joined on the 28th ult. probably with his numerous division of veterans from the Danube. He is a most able and accomplished General, and in the excellence of his dispositions, in caution, and, above all, in that happy presence of mind, which, by a sudden effort and masterly manoeuvre, decides the fate of a general battle, is considered as inferior to no officer of the present day.

The Russians have an immense military force assembled at Moscow, and the population are devoted to their Sovereign; nevertheless, it is problematical whether a general battle will be hazarded in its defence.

A physician of Moscow, named Rheman, has discovered that the rind of the Pomegranate may supply the place of the Quinquina in many cases, especially in intermittent fevers. He has published at Moscow a memoir, in which he endeavours to prove the efficacy of his new remedy.

#### SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The interview between Bernadotte (the Crown Prince of Sweden) and the Emperor Alexander, took place at Abo in Finland, Aug. 28. The Emperor, who had been waiting some days, visited him the moment he arrived. All ceremony was banished; and, at the first interview, a conference took place, which lasted nearly four hours, and from which all their attendants were excluded. Lord Cathcart was present. The Crown Prince quitted Abo Aug. 31, and has since arrived at Stockholm. The letters from Gottenburgh and Stockholm both concur in stating that the Emperor Alexander had agreed to restore Finland to Sweden within six months, as the price of the assistance which the latter should afford him. This assistance was stipulated to consist in a military force of at least 90,000 men. They would be joined by a very considerable body of Russians.

Extract of a Letter written on board a British frigate in the Gulph of Finland:—"Abo, Aug. 29. The Swedes are going to send an immense expedition to Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania, to attack the French army in the rear, and it is said Bernadotte will lead them."

The Swedish papers contain an extract from the speech of the King, on closing the Diet at Orebro, Aug. 18. It notices, that the ratification of peace between Great Britain and Sweden had been exchanged on the 16th; but throws no light on the terms, nor on the part to be taken by Sweden in the present war in the North, farther than by exhorting the Swedish people to unanimity, and stating that an augmentation of the military force of the kingdom had taken place, but without having

any other object than the preservation of the national honour and independence.

## GERMANY.

The King of Prussia has been for some time considered a prisoner in his own capital (Berlin), and may now be said to be virtually deposed: he is gone to the waters of Toplitz, leaving Baron Hardenberg to act in his name; as he "does not desire to be troubled with business while taking the baths."—The government of Berlin is under the sole direction of the French.

## SICILY.

The Parliament of Sicily has consented to abolish vassalage, villanage, and all feudal rights on that island, and to form a new Constitution on the model of the British. This determination has diffused general joy among the natives of Sicily, who look forward with eager hope to the benefits to be derived from these measures, under the protection of the British Government.

## SPAIN.

The Regency Gazette of the 8th August contains a decree of the Cortes for the erection, in the fields of Salamanca, of "a grateful monument," which shall constantly call to the recollection of latest generations, the memorable and glorious battle of the 23d July, and of the union and valour of the Allied army under the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

The insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece has been sent by the Spanish Regency to the Marquis of Wellington: it is magnificently set with brilliants, and is the same as had belonged to the Infant Don Louis.

According to the Enemy's account of the battle of Salamanca, Marmont forced the Allies to Salamanca; when being resolved on battle, and occupied in the final arrangements, he was struck by a shell, which broke his right arm. Clauzel, who succeeded him, it is said, had determined on retreating when this accident took place, which he effected after some hours' fighting, followed by the English cavalry. This is certainly "lying like truth." The unofficial account of this battle in the French papers says, that "the wound the Duke of Ragusa received on the field of battle caused a moment of indecision, which alone saved the Enemy from a total defeat. The English sustained too great a loss to pursue; and the French regained their former position, with all their artillery and baggage, where they are awaiting reinforcements."

The siege of Cadiz by the French commenced on the 6th of February, 1810, and was raised on the 25th of last month; a period of two years, six months, and 19 days of attack and resistance.

The Enemy, on breaking up the siege  
GENT. MAG. September, 1812.

of Cadiz, issued the following Order of the Day;—"Soldiers: It is indispensably necessary to march, in order to revenge the misfortunes which have befallen the imperial eagles in another province; getting rid of what can be sold, and calling in the different corps."

A letter from Bilbao, dated the 9th inst. contains the following particulars:—"Since the 11th of August, when the French evacuated this place, they have made two attempts to enter it again, but were repulsed on both occasions by the Spanish troops. On the 27th ult. the General in Chief, Count Caffarelli, advanced at the head of 9000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and several pieces of artillery, and entered the town without any opposition, the Spanish forces withdrawing on his approach. The Enemy remained here until yesterday, the 8th, when they finally quitted us at two o'clock, p. m. and immediately afterwards the town was entered by the troops of Gen. Renovales."

## ASIA.

The occupation of the fortress of Kallinjur, in Bundelcund, by Col. Martindell's force, is now confirmed: the assault was made on the 2d Feb. The three columns employed were led by Lieut.-col. Mawbey, Lieut.-col. R. Fraser, and Major Cumberlege. On arriving under the walls, the party was surprised to find the ascent impracticable: a precipice 20 feet high, and for the last six feet nearly perpendicular, was to be surmounted before they could gain the breach. After an ineffectual struggle of two hours, the retreat was sounded. Our loss was considerable. The killed and wounded of the 33d reg. amounts, we understand, to 122 men; among whom are included all the officers present, except Col. Mawbey and another. This loss fell principally on the grenadier company, who led the storm, and who are said to have been 70 strong when they advanced to the breach, having returned only 17. The native part of the column suffered comparatively little, having only 58 killed and wounded in all. Capt. J. Fraser, and Lieut. and Adjutant Nice, of the 33d, lost their lives by musket-shots. Capt. Capping, of that corps, is mentioned as dangerously wounded; as were also Capt. Courtman and Andrews, and Lieuts. Stuart, Stone, Young, Booth, Davies, and Cruise. The only officer of the Company's service who is said to have suffered is Lieut. R. C. Faithful, of the pioneers, who received a severe contusion from a stone in the side.—The Kelledar of the fort then renewed his negotiations, and surrendered by capitulation.

A letter from Serampore, dated March the 12th, gives an account of a fire which broke out in the printing-office, at the Mission-house, on the evening of the 11th

of March, destroying 2000 reams of English paper, worth 5600*l.* and founts of type in 14 languages, besides English. The loss could not be less than 12,000*l.* and all the literary labours of the Missionaries were interrupted at once.

Accounts have lately been received by Government, announcing that a definitive treaty of alliance has been concluded between this country and Persia, by Sir Gore Ouseley. The terms of the treaty are represented as highly favourable to British interests, and as well calculated to unite the two countries in the bonds of a lasting and advantageous connection.

#### AFRICA.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 5th ult. notice the arrival, in the Bay, of Colonel Lear, United States Consul at Algiers, in the Allegany. The Dey, it appears, refused to receive the cargo of naval and military stores sent him by the United States, as different in quantity and quality from what he expected, and ordered all Americans to leave Algiers in the Allegany. This conduct of the Dey is equivalent to a declaration of war, and it is supposed that his squadron has orders to capture all American vessels they may meet with.

#### AMERICA.

The American Executive has ordered a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the Union.

The tone of the government prints is very hostile; and it is directly stated by their Editors, that the Orders in Council have merged in questions of greater importance.

We are concerned to find, that the private accounts, both from New York and Washington, although supplied by persons extremely anxious for conciliation, give us no prospects more favourable. Mr. Monroe was absent in Virginia; but the opinion of persons in the confidence of the Republican Government was, that if the revocation of the Orders were indeed received by the Gleaner, it was now too late for such a measure to restore tranquillity, and nothing could be done but by negotiation; "that is, I suppose," says one of these letters, "that Great Britain must sue for peace."

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 6th July. They are to meet on the 2d of November. During next Session they will consist of the same members. The election of new members for the House of Representatives comes on in November next; the election of President in December. Neither of them will be in office till March next; but these elections will have a considerable influence on the character and duration of the war.

From the short period of the declaration of war, the Americans have fitted out 220

privateers, which have been very successful in capturing English vessels. Most of their merchantmen will be converted into this species of force.

Hostilities have already commenced on the borders of Canada; and an American force, composed of 2000 of the neighbouring militia, passed the river on the night of the 11th of July, and took possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit. On the 13th, the standard of the United States was erected in Canada, and a proclamation published, inviting the Canadian militia to retire to their homes, and promising peaceable and friendly treatment to the inhabitants on condition of neutrality. Considerable fear seems to be entertained of the junction of the Indians with the British; and the Proclamation declares, that if they are once brought forward, no quarter is to be given. The next operation was to be an attack on Fort Malden, a work represented as of considerable strength.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Boston was held on the 18th ult.; at which a number of Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, signifying "the late unnecessary and ruinous declaration of war against Great Britain, and the consequent connection with France, as fatal to the American Union, and destructive of the independence and liberty of the American people."

At a meeting held at Plymouth (Massachusetts) a Resolution was passed, that the war with Great Britain was unnecessary, and that they would not be concerned in fitting out privateers.

An exchange of prisoners has been established between the United States and Great Britain.

In Edenton, a district of North Carolina, U. S. a hail-storm was experienced in June, which extended its ravages to the distance of four miles, destroying the crops, levelling the houses, and killing some hundreds of cattle. The ordinary size of some of the hail-stones was a turkey's egg; but one was taken up which measured 11 inches in circumference. Two days subsequently, a whirlwind attacked the woods in the neighbourhood, and destroyed what had escaped the ravages of the hail-storm. Next day the inhabitants of a district, about 25 miles distant, were surprised by the appearance of a cloud, from which descended a quantity of bushes, large branches of trees, and other vegetable matter, which was, no doubt, a part of the foliage from the woods at Edenton.

#### DREADFUL RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Federal Republican, a journal of some celebrity, published in Baltimore, had rendered itself noxious by its opposition to the war measures of the popular party.

party. Summary extinction was the only expedient that suggested itself to the mob of Baltimore; and an attack was made on the house of Mr. Hauson, the editor, in South Charles-street. The attack began at midnight of the 27th July, and was resisted from the inside by a number of his friends, who had assembled with fire-arms. Each time the mob attempted to break in they were repulsed, and driven back. In this contest, a Dr. Gale was shot, and three or four others wounded. The mob at length planted a field-piece against the house; when about 60 of the military, with the Mayor at their head, interposed. In the morning the house was evacuated, and its defenders consented to go into the town gaol for security, under the guarantee of a Gen. Striker and the Mayor. In the afternoon the mob, on the suggestion of a public journal, which declared, that "every man who was in Hauson's house ought to be put to death by the people," re-assembled, attacked the gaol, and fell upon the prisoners with clubs and knives. Some of them rushed out and escaped; the others were wounded, and left for dead outside the prison. Gen. Lingan, a man 70 years old, was killed on the spot; Gen. Lee, the celebrated partizan in the American war, was stabbed, and had his skull fractured: he was not expected to survive. Mr. J. Thompson was beaten with clubs, and afterwards tarred and feathered. The civil authority, though apprized of the outrage, stood aloof. The Mayor, it is believed, purposely absented himself. The militia refused to turn out, and the mob were left to execute the full measure of their premeditated vengeance. So much for the freedom of the press, and of public opinion, in the United States!—The sufferers were mostly volunteers from Alexandria and Montgomery county to defend the Federal Republican.

The war has created the greatest possible irritation and animosity in the United States; and part of the militia of the latter, it is said, has refused to march. Gen. Lingan's murder at Baltimore has excited a universal cry of disgust and indignation against the French party. The General was formerly collector of the customs at George-town, and was a great favourite of Gen. Washington, to whom he owed his appointment.

#### WEST INDIES.

Another revolution has taken place in St. Domingo. Pétion, after his late advantage over Christophe, obtained possession of St. Mark's, Cape Nicholas Mole, and Gonaives, and was advancing to take possession of Cape François, Port Dauphin, and all the North. Christophe himself fled into the mountains with only a handful of men—his staff-officers had abandoned him to join Pétion.

Letters from Jamaica mention that Pétion had advanced to Cape François with 12,000 men, and that that seat of his late rival's power had quietly submitted to his authority. The garrison consisted only of 200 men.

Several slaves have lately been tried at Dominica for practising the art of witchcraft, or what is, in the colonial phraseology, called *Obeah*. They were found guilty and received sentence of death, but were reprieved at the place of execution.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 18. At *Leeds*, owing to the high price of corn, that of a farmer was seized by the populace, and about two sacks scattered in the market-place. At night the premises of Mr. Shackleton, a miller at *Holbeck*, were damaged to the amount of 40*l.* At *King's-mills*, and the neighbouring towns and villages, similar outrages were committed.

Aug. 19. A newly-built farm-house, at *Willesley*, near *Ashby de la Zouch*, belonging to Sir C. Hastings, was set on fire by the lightning, when the whole, with the furniture, was consumed.

A remarkable circumstance took place at *Folkestone*: after the tide had ebbed in the usual way for three hours, it suddenly rose three feet perpendicular, and as suddenly ebbed, which was repeated three times in less than a quarter of an hour. This phenomenon is generally thought to have been caused by some great convulsion of Nature.

Aug. 22. Six sheep were killed by lightning in a field at *Wrawley*, Lincolnshire; and, on the same day, at *Roxley*, near *Brigg*, a ball of electric fire came in contact with a hay-rick, which was burnt.

Aug. 29. As Mr. Wm. Paine, of *Stanton St. John's*, Oxfordshire, aged near 70, was walking near his own door, he was knocked down by the horses in a team belonging to Mr. Gosling, of *St. Clement's*, near *Oxford*. Both wheels of the waggon went over his body, and killed him. The driver was in the waggon, and the boy on the shafts. We hope that drivers will, in future, be more cautious, as accidents are continually happening from their negligence, by riding in the waggons instead of attending to their horses.

Aug. 31. At the bull-baiting at *Oldbury Wake*, as W. Franks, a boatman, was placing a head-cord round the horns of the bull, he was gored so badly, that he died at the hospital Sept. 6. The coroner's jury, to mark their abhorrence of such cruel pastime, put the value of the bull (12*l.*), as a dead-end on the owners of it.

A letter from *Halifax*, of Sept. 5, says, "The Luddites get very active again. They have been seizing arms all up the

*Calden*



*Calder Valley*, and on Thursday night broke a gig of Mr. W's. They also plundered arms at Mr. P's, at Greenroyd, and we are in nightly expectation of a visit at the mill."

The troops having been removed from *Nottingham* into Yorkshire, there were several riotous assemblages in the marketplace of the former town, in order to lower the price of bread. On the 7th, the mob paraded the streets, headed by two women, dignified by the titles of *Madam and Lady Ludd*, and broke the windows of most of the bakers and flour-sellers, and compelled them to drop flour 6d. per stone. At length tranquillity was restored by the military. At night the mob re-assembled, and proceeded to Alderman Bat's farm, about two miles from town; and, having regaled themselves, plundered that and Lord Chesterfield's game-keeper's house, of some hams and fire-arms. On the 8th the tumult was renewed in the town; carts loaded with potatoes, were stopped in the streets, and sold at reduced prices; a corn warehouse was attacked, and many windows broken. The people being at length dispersed, a peace-officer and a party of the West Kent militia, were stationed in every house considered in danger; while parties of hussars paraded the streets.

The *Leeds Mercury* mentions, that the houses of Mr. Haigh, of *Skircoats*, Mr. Waddington, of *Brighouse*, and three inhabitants of *Thornhill*, have been plundered, by the Luddites, of guns; these miscreants discharged duck-shot into the parlour of Mr. W's house, without, however, doing any injury. On the 3d, a mill at *Southowram*, where woollen cloth was dressed by machinery, belonging to Messrs. Waterhouse, was attacked by about 100 men, who, after securing the watchmen, destroyed two gig mills, with their furniture, and shattered the windows of Mr. Broadbent, the superintendent.

A man, named Crabtree, was found near *Stockport*, disfigured by wounds. Suspicion was general that he had been murdered; but the *Chester Chronicle* has stated, that he assembled with some other Luddites, on *Newton-heath*, to concert measures for assassinating a man, when, in loading a gun for that purpose with three musket balls, it went off, and killed Crabtree, one of the conspirators.

In the morning of *Sept. 14*, the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Richard Ludsey and Sons, of *Gildersome*, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was attacked by a number of men, who destroyed 17 pair of shears, and greatly injured the machinery used in raising and dressing the cloth. This depredation was completed without lights, and did not exceed 12 minutes.

As a pleasing contrast to the above outrages, we are happy to state, on the au-

thority of letters from the disturbed districts, that the Proclamation of Government, offering pardon to such of the Luddites as should surrender themselves, and take the Oath of Allegiance within a certain period, has been attended with good effects. Nearly 1000 of these deluded men had been reclaimed in the vicinity of *Leeds, Huddersfield, &c.* A private letter from *Wakefield* states, that not fewer than 200 Luddites came in per day.

*Sept. 8.* This night, at *Margate*, a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the heavens. A large ball of fire made its appearance from the South, and flew towards the North: it had a long tail, and *Margate* was as light as if the sun had shone during the time it passed over it, which was about half a minute, when it fell towards the sea.

*Sept. 10.* An atrocious assault was committed by four privates of the *Carlou militia* at *Leeds*. They were drinking in the *Union inn*; but, becoming very noisy, the quartermaster took their ale from them, and one of the men drawing his bayonet upon him, he went out to procure a guard of soldiers; in the mean while their ale was returned them; but, not satisfied, they all advanced to the bar, and knocking down *Fitzgerald*, the landlord, with the tankard, they afterwards stabbed him with their bayonets, and left him weltering in his blood. They then stabbed a by-stander; and, upon the alarm being given, were driven from the house by Quartermaster Greazley of the 15th hussars. Only one of them is in custody. Mr. *Fitzgerald*, though much lacerated, is pronounced out of danger; but the wife of a neighbour, who witnessed the scene, took to her bed, and died the following day.

*Sept. 13.* This night an express arrived at *Plymouth* from *Dartmoor*, informing Gen. Stephens that a serious riot had broken out among the prisoners at the depot. Government had lately reduced their allowance of biscuit from a pound and a half each man to one pound, being the ordinary allowance; caused by the conflagration of the bakehouse in which the prisoners' bread was baked. The prisoners, amounting to 7000, resented this order so violently, that it was apprehended they would fire the prison, seize the depot of arms at *Tavistock*, and attempt to escape; but the *Cheshire militia* being called out, and three field-pieces, with 30 gunners and artillery-drivers, arriving from *Plymouth*, they were restored to order.

*Sept. 20.* As *James Adamson*, of *Porter Gate*, near *Hull*, was fishing in the *Humber*, he put his hand under water, when he was stung or bitten under the thumbnail by a venomous fish. A violent inflammation took place in his hand and

arm, when he was copiously bled, but notwithstanding died of a mortification.

The weather has continued so very favourable, that no interruption has taken place in the sowing of the harvest. There is still, however, a considerable quantity of barley and oats standing on cold soils. Innumerable accounts of weighty crops have been received from various quarters. What infinite reason have we to be grateful to that Divine Providence, which, while so large a portion of the world is groaning under war and other afflictions, still preserves us in peace and plenty!

Twenty opulent graziers of Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, who occasionally attend Smithfield market, dined together about a fortnight ago, in honour of the victory gained over the Enemy at Salamanca; when each gentleman resolved to send one of his fattest oxen to the Marquis of Wellington and his brave army in Spain, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his and their exertions.

A *Cheshire* farmer states, that from his experiments on a lime-stone rocky soil, he found, that by laying out at the rate of 15*l.* an acre in manure, with lime, he is able to obtain two white crops following.

One thousand pounds have been contributed to raise a fund for assisting the industrious poor at *Edinburgh* and its neighbourhood, with provisions.

**CHURCH ADVOWNSONS.**—The Rev. Mr. Helps, rector of Wharton, Notts, worth 900*l.* a year, was opposed in his intention of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, at the Surrey Sessions, on the ground of fraud, in not inserting in his schedule the living, for the benefit of his creditors, and the furnished house he lived in at Bath at the time of his arrest. Mr. Barrow argued, that such livings were by law liable to debts, after the Bishop had, as in this instance, carved out a provision for the Curate of 80*l. per ann.* Mr. Nolan, for the prisoner, contended, that only in cases of bonds, or judgments recovered in the Bishop's own Court, could he sue out his writ of *levari facias*, and that there was no power under acts of insolvency, to touch this church living; for nothing should be inserted in a schedule but what could pass, and by the present schedule all the right of the prisoner in this living will pass without any insertion, since the law did not require it; he should, even in respect for the prisoner's cloth, forbid his drawing such a cloak over himself as such an insertion in the schedule. The living is under sequestration, except the 80*l.* a year for the curate, for a debt of 3000*l.* and the prisoner, by good advice, refuses to insert it in his schedule. The motion is adjourned.

*Ld. Byron*, it is said, has completed his sale of *Newstead Abbey*, in Nottinghamshire, by which he will receive 140,000*l.* for a property, previously valued at only

60,000*l.* His principal estates are in Lancashire.

The trial of J. Lomas, aged 20, for the murder of his master, G. Morrey, farmer, from Hankelow, and Edith Morrey, wife of the deceased, for aiding and assisting him in the said murder, came on at the *Chester Assizes*. There had been a criminal correspondence between Lomas and his mistress, which induced the latter to urge him to kill her husband. The deceased, while asleep in bed, was attacked by Lomas, who fractured his skull with an axe, and afterwards cut his throat: his mistress then gave an alarm, pretending that the deed had been perpetrated by ruffians, who had broken into the house. Lomas feigned to be asleep in bed when informed of what had happened, but his guilt was manifest from his shirt, coat, &c. being bathed in blood: he confessed his guilt. Edith Morrey, when apprehended, cut her throat with a razor, but the wound was sewed, and she recovered: she has several children. After a long trial, both were found guilty. Lomas has been executed, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence; but Edith Morrey pleading pregnancy, her execution is deferred.

At the *Lancaster Assizes*, two causes were tried, brought by Cooke, a turnkey at Lancaster Castle, against Wardell and Unthank, debtors confined therein. The cause of action arose upon a charge made by the defendants, of improper coercion on a lunatic, which had caused his death, the same that was presented by Sir F. Burdett to the House of Commons in July last, on the authority of Wardell. The defendants did not justify their conduct. The jury, under the direction of the Learned Judge, awarded 20*l.* with costs, in the former action; and in the latter, the plaintiff having cleared his character of the censure cast upon it, took a verdict of 40*s.* which gives costs.

At the *Lancaster Assizes*, in an action brought by Messrs. Wroe and Duncuft against the Hundred of Salford, for the recovery of the amount of their loss sustained by the destruction of their weaving-mill at Westhoughton, a short time ago, by a mob, who set it on fire, a verdict was given for the plaintiffs in the full amount of damages, upwards of 7000*l.*

The *Worcester Music-meeting* has this year proved uncommonly successful: the company being very numerous, and highly respectable. The collections at the church doors, on the three days, exceeded those of former years (except in 1788, when his Majesty was present), amounting to 812*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Gazette of Aug. 23 announced that the Prince Regent had granted to the Marquis of Wellington a royal augmentation in the dexter quarter of the arms of Wel-

lesley,

lesley, to consist of an escutcheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, being the Union badge of the United Kingdom.

*Tuesday, August 25.*

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Holland's, tallow-chandler, in South Audley-street.—It began in the back melting-warehouse, in Reeves's Mews, and three of the adjoining stables were soon burnt to the ground. There were nearly 400 tons of tallow on the premises, all of which were consumed: Fifty chaldrons of coals, belonging to a retail-dealer in that article, were also consumed. Several houses were destroyed or damaged: that of Messrs. Stodart and Bolton, coach-makers, the carriages all saved; the house of Madame Jaymond, milliner, has sustained much damage; that of Mr. Parsons, baker, Mount-street, burnt, and a quantity of flour; Mr. Teby's stables, and Mr. Butcher's slaughter-houses, in Reeves's Mews, totally consumed; the house of Mr. Owen, tinsman, much damaged. The 3d Guards, from Portman barracks, and the members of various volunteer associations, attended with great alacrity, and greatly assisted the firemen.

*Wednesday, August 26.*—This day a powder-mill blew up at Hounslow.

*Windsor Castle, Sept. 5.*—"His Majesty has continued nearly in the same state since the time of the last monthly report."—Signed as usual.—His Majesty, we are concerned to state, has experienced another severe paroxysm since the last quarterly report of the Queen's Council, which was of more than 36 hours duration.

*Monday, September 7.*

The Duke of York inspected the 1st batt. of the 1st Foot-guards, in Hyde-park, preparatory to their leaving town for Portugal. At the close of the inspection, they formed in line, and saluted. His Royal Highness then advanced in front, and bid them farewell. The men returned this attention by giving him three hearty cheers. His R. Highness allowed 1s. to each man, to drink the Marquis of Wellington's health. On the following morning, at five, 800 of the first batt. 1st Foot-guards, were marched, in two divisions, at six, with drums beating and colours flying, for Putney, and from thence to Portsmouth. Four women (having no children) in each company, were allowed to accompany them.

*Monday, Sept. 14.*

Mr. Corbett, of Lewisham, while breakfasting at a house near Spring-gardens, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and being removed to the Lord Cochrane public-house, where he was known, died there the same evening. In his pockets were 1100*l.* in bank notes.

*Wednesday, September 30.*

The French eagles captured at Salamanca were deposited, with military and appropriate ceremony, in the Royal Chapel at Whitehall.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for foreign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—10,000 of which have been sent to Port Mahon, 10,000 to Corunna—50,000 for the Baltic, and 20,000 more remain at the disposal of Lord Castlereagh.

A handsome provision has been made for the family of the gallant General Le Marchant, who died with 36 balls in his body, while advancing and cheering at the head of his men. To the eldest son a pension is given of 300*l.* a year, to each of the four daughters 120*l.* a year, and to each of the three younger sons 100*l.* making in all 1200*l.* a year.

By order of the Lords of the Admiralty, a distribution of the Scriptures is immediately to take place in the Royal Navy, as follows: one copy of the New Testament, two Common Prayers, with two Psalters, for every eight men, and one Bible to every two messes.

The scaffolding before Drury-lane Theatre has been taken down, and the public have now a full view of the principal front. The architecture is simple and elegant, and its uniformity must strike every beholder. The front in Brydges-street is the only part which is succeeded at present; but it is intended that the whole shall be done as soon as the finances will allow. The house was lighted up on Thursday night, to judge of the effect. The audience part of the house forms three-fourths of a circle, which, making some little allowance for the deviation in the drop within the proscenium, may be said to be completed by the circular sweep which connects the outer wall of the boxes with the proscenium. The view of the stage is relieved by the appearance on either side of two magnificent Herculean columns, representing *verde antique* marble. Columns of a similar description ornament the grand saloon. The lustres by which the house is to be lighted, are made from designs formed by the architect. On the staircases at each pillar, are to be placed antique lamps. *Melpomene* and *Thalia* are to be placed in the niches on either side of the proscenium, above the cornice, and the royal arms are to be painted on the semicircular pannel formed by the arch which appears to surmount the two pillars over the proscenium. The uniform shape of the back wall of the boxes gives an unobstructed range to the sound, at the same time that its thickness (three feet) is an effectual security against the spreading of flames. In the corridors which sur-

round and lead to the boxes, the floors are formed of stone, and rest upon brick arches without any intermixture of timber. Another wall, three feet thick, surrounds these corridors. By an invention of Col. Congreve, water is laid on to all parts of the building, and the reservoir will contain 900 hogsheads, which will supply the pipes for half an hour; and the Directors of the York Buildings Waterworks are engaged, by means of steam engines, to replenish the reservoir. The scenes will move on an iron railway. The whole building will be completed for 112,000*l.* The expence, including lamps, lustres, stoves, grates, furniture of the most tasteful and costly description, and Architect's commission, will not exceed 125,000*l.*; and the whole amount of expenditure, including scenery, wardrobe, and all the other property necessary to be provided for opening the Theatre for theatrical performances, will not exceed 150,000*l.*

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### LYCEUM THEATRE.

July 30. *Jack and Gill, or The Clown's Distress*; a Pantomime.

Aug. 22. *The Privateer*; an Opera, professedly a mere alteration of Mr. Cumberland's Comedy of "The Brothers."

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 15. *Look at Home*; a Play, taken from Dr. Moore's *Zeluco*: the scene in Naples.

Sept. 23. *The Spanish Patriots a Thousand Years ago*, an Historical Opera; by Mr. Code. This piece, it is said, was originally acted with success as a Melodrame, at the Theatre in Peter-street, Dublin. The scene of action then lay in Switzerland; but it has been since altered, and rendered altogether Spanish. The music is by Sir J. Stevenson.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Carlton-house, Aug. 13.* Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of His Majesty's Household; Lord George Beresford, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household; Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson; Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland; and the Right hon. Robert Peel, sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Aug. 15. Viscount Jocelyn, Vice-chamberlain to his Majesty's Household; Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household; Lord George Beresford, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household; General Samuel Hulse, Master of his Majesty's Household; Major-gen. the Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, and Major-gen. T. H. Turner,—Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber. And the Earl of Yorkmouth, Lord Worden of the Stannaries, in Cornwall and Devon.

This Gazette announces the elevation of the Earl of Northampton to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Baron Wilmington, Earl Compton, Marquis of Northampton; likewise of Earl Camden to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Earl Brecknock, Marquis of Camden; of Lord Mulgrave, to the rank and titles of Viscount Normanby, and Earl of Mulgrave; and also of the elevation of Lord Harewood to the rank of Earl, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles, and Earl of Harewood.

*Whitehall, Aug. 21.*—Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, bart. Extra Knight of the Bath.

*Whitehall, Sept. 1.* Earl of Buckinghamshire, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, and Viscount Sidmouth (his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State); the Earl of Liverpool; Right hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Baron Teignmouth, Viscount Lowther, Right hon. J. Sullivan, and Lord Ashley, Commissioners for Affairs of India.

*War-office, Sept. 8.* His Serene Highness William Frederick Henry, Hereditary Prince of Orange, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Thomas Plomer, *kat.* his Majesty's Attorney-General.

William Garrow, esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General; since knighted.

R. Peel, esq. M. P. Chief Secretary of Ireland, *vice* Pole, resigned.

T. P. Courtenay, esq. Secretary to Commissioners for Affairs of India, *vice* Bruce, deceased.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Mackie, a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. Charles Holbech, Morchard Bishop R. Devon.

Rev. C. Hodgson, Torrington V. Devon.

Rev. Robert John Francis, M. A. Kirtley R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Hunt Holley, Hackwood R. with Whitwell, Norfolk.

Rev. George Burgess, B. A. Halvergate V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. P. Chambers, Hedenham R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Spurgeon, Mulbarton R. with Keningham, Norfolk.

Rev. William Kilner, M. A. Weyhill R. Hants, *vice* Donald, deceased.

Rev. G. Vanbrugh, LL.B. to the office of one of the King's Preachers, in Lancashire, *vice* Shuttleworth, deceased.

Rev. Isaac Dawson, to the Cure of Saltash, and the Free Grammar-school of that borough.

Rev. J. Beesly, to the Lectureship of Marazion.

Hon. and Rev. Anchtel Grey, son of the

the earl of Stamford and Warrington, and prebendary of Durham, Thornton R. Cra-  
wen, *vice* Fleming, deceased.

Rev. A. Brett Docker, M. A. Clench-  
war-ton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Tanner, King's Ash R.  
Doven.

Rev. Charles Shipley, Finmere R.

Rev. Matthew Browne, Hinckley V.  
with Stoke and Dadlington annexed, co.  
Leicester, *vice* Rev. Dr. Staunton, in ex-  
change for Ehon-Super-Montem R. Notts.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. At Nassau, New Providence,  
the wife of Hon. Alex. Murray, a daugh.

July 31. At Milan, the lady of Eugene  
Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, a daughter.

Aug. 12. At Aqualate Hall, near New-  
port, Lady Boughley, a daughter.

Aug. 21. At Hythe, the wife of Lieut-  
col. Wade, 2d batt. 95th rifle reg. a dau.

Aug. 23. At Stobo Castle, Lady Eliz.  
Montgomery, a daughter.

Aug. 26. In Woburn-place, the wife of  
Samuel Shaen, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.

Aug. 27. At Overdemfildling, co. Dum-  
fries, the Lady Auchterfardle, son and heir.

Aug. 28. At Dawlish, Lady Frances  
Ley, a son.

In Upper Harley-street, the wife of  
Geo. Smith, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lately, Countess of Romney, a daughter.  
Her Ladyship is since dead. See p. 501.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Otway, a son.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the  
wife of Col. Osborn, a daughter.

At Fulham, the wife of Col. Torrens,  
3d guards, a son.

At Little Aston, the Hon. Mrs. Tennant,  
a son.

At Chester, the wife of C. W. Wynne,  
esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Bath, the Lady of Sir J. Gore, a son.

Sept. 2. At Brompton, the wife of Col.  
Henry Edward Bunbury, a son.

At Culham-house, the wife of John Phil-  
lips, esq. a son and heir.

Sept. 6. At Skeffington-hall, co. Leic.  
Hon. Mrs. J. Palmer, a daughter.

Sept. 7. In Dover-street, Lady Dynevor,  
a son.

Sept. 9. At her father's, Commissioner  
Sir Robert Barlow, Chatham, the wife of  
Capt. Byng, of the Warrior, a son and  
daughter.

Sept. 11. At Sydenham, Kent, the wife  
of Major Hodge, 7th Hussars, a daughter.

Sept. 12. The lady of Sir H. Fitzher-  
bert, bart. a daughter.

Sept. 15. At Grove-place, Hants, Lady  
Amelia Sophia Drummond, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 17. John Walmsley, jun. esq. of  
Bath; to the daughter of R. Long, esq.  
M. P. for Wilts.

Aug. 20. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Henry  
Grey, of Fallo-den, Northumberland, to the  
only daughter of Sir Charles Des Voeux,  
bart. of Indiaville, Queen's County.

Aug. 25. Rev. John Venn, rector of  
Clapham, Surrey, to Frances, fifth daugh-  
ter of John Turton, esq. of Clapham.

Aug. 29. John Power, esq. of Hinckley,  
surgeon extraordinary to the Duke of Cam-  
bridge, to Martha, fifth daughter of Thos.  
Pickford, esq. of Islington.

Lieut.-col. Udny, to the youngest daugh-  
ter of the late Thomas Fitzhugh, esq.

Aug. 31. John Scandred Harford, esq.  
eldest son of J. S. H. esq. of Blaize Cas-  
tle, co. Gloucester, to Louisa, eldest dau.  
of Richard Hart Davis, esq. M. P.

Lately.—Rev. A. C. Ouslow, rector of  
Newington Butts, and second son of the  
Dean of Worcester, to Elizabeth, second  
daughter of the late Sir E. Winnington, bt.

Rev. John Whittenbury, youngest son  
of the late J. W. esq. of Manchester, to  
Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. E. Wil-  
liams, D. D. of Masbro'.  
At Tempsford, co. Bedford, Rev. L.

Calder, to Maria, eldest daughter of John  
Sharpe, esq. formerly attorney-general of  
Grenada.

Rev. R. Vavasour, of the county of  
Dublin, to Julia, youngest daughter of  
T. Hippam Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale.

Sept. 1. Sir James Eland Burgess, bart.  
to the Right-hon. Lady Margaret Fordyce,  
widow of Alexander F. esq. and sister of  
the Earl of Balcarras.

Sept. 6. At Clontarf, near Dublin, Maj.  
Grogan, Brigade-major of Dublin garri-  
son, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the  
late William Phipps, esq.

Sept. 12. Dr. Mayo, of Albany, to  
Frances Lavinia, youngest daughter of  
the late W. Fellowes, esq. of Ramsey  
Abbey, Hunts.

At York, Harry Bradburne, esq. 2d  
dragon guards, of Woodlands, Surrey,  
to Louisa Headly, fifth daughter of Rev.  
Hoadly Ashe, D. D.

Sept. 15. The Hon. J. Thornton Leslie  
Melville, second son of the Earl of Leven  
and Melville, to Harriet, youngest daugh-  
ter of S. Thornton, esq. M. P.

Mr. C. Bishop, solicitor, of Gray's-inn,  
to Maria, youngest daughter of G. Holton,  
esq. of Strand-on-the-green.

Sept. 17. At Islington, John Meyer, esq.  
to Margaret, second daughter of the late  
John Strother Ancrum, esq. of Canco-  
bury-grove.

Sept. 22. H. P. Boyce, esq. late of the  
3d foot, to the Right hon. Lady Amelia  
Sophia Spencer, youngest daughter of the  
Duke of Marlborough.

Sept. 22. At Overton, Hants, Robert  
Belt, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister  
at law, to Mary, eldest daughter of Bryn  
Troughton, esq. of Overton.

## MEMOIRS OF THE LATE GENERAL CHARLES VALLANCEY.

Aug. 8. Died at Dublin, in his 92d year, Charles Vallancey, esq. LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. &c. and (under the title of "Director") at the head of the "Officers of the late corps of Royal Engineers in Ireland, who have been allowed to retire on their full pay." He was eminently skilled in military tactics, and remarkable for his zealous attachment to antiquarian studies, for a philanthropic mind, and great suavity of manners. He had been advanced, by regular gradations, to the rank of Lieutenant-general in the Engineer Department of the Army in 1798; and in 1803 became a General. — He was one of the Vice-presidents of the Dublin Society, to which he devoted many years of zealous attention, and which owes to him its present utility and extensive establishment. By birth he was an Englishman; but, from long residence and patriotic attachment to her, Ireland may justly claim him as an adopted son. He had, indeed, made himself a complete master of the Irish language; and his literary productions are numerous and valuable. He published in 1759, at Dublin, "The Field Engineer; translated from the French of M. le Chevalier de Clairac, by Captain Charles Vallancey. To which are added, Remarks on M. Saxe's new System of Fortification, proposed in his *Reveries*, or *Memoirs of the Art of War*," 8vo. In 1770, appeared the first number of his "*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*;" which were afterwards continued occasionally to at least XIV Numbers; and forming, we believe, five octavo volumes. His next works were, "A Grammar of the *Iberno-Celtic*, or Irish Language, with an Essay on the Celtic Language, &c. Dublin, 1772," 8vo. (reprinted in 1782); "An Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language," 1773.—In the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, 1773, is a correspondence of Major Vallancey with Governor Pownall, on the subject of an old British Fort, or Irish Monument, at New Grange, near Drogheda; contending for its being an Archdruid's Tomb, the three cells three altars, and the characters the name of Aongus, the Arch-druid. In that year he was the active Secretary of a Society which had been formed at Dublin under the patronage of Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. for the illustration of the Antiquities of Ireland; "but so little," says Mr. Gough, "does this taste prevail in that Nation (which, if we may believe Mr. O'Halloran, is one of the oldest in the world), that Major Vallancey, the Secretary of this new Society, may be considered as the Society itself. In the year 1773 he prevailed on

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the Dublin Society to form themselves into a Committee, which might have been serviceable to the kingdom in general. The plan of that Committee may be collected from the queries they published. In four years' time they obtained only 40 answers to 4000 copies, many of them perfectly trifling. The Committee is therefore dropped, and with it all Mr. Vallancey's hopes of ever being useful to Ireland in the great scale they hoped to work on. He is now engaged in taking surveys of Ireland for Government. [Letter to Mr. Gough, Dublin, April 28, 1778.] He had resolved to publish whatever Antiquities had fallen in his way in some periodical work, and had actually begun in the *Hibernian Magazine*: but the proprietors executed the plates so miserably, that he desisted, and met with no encouragement to print his discoveries in England; so that his *Irish Grammar*, a short correspondence with Governor Pownall on the subject of the Drogheda barrow, and his "*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*," are all we have of this curious Antiquary." — In a letter to Mr. Gough, Oct. 5, 1783, Mr. Vallancey says, "I am glad to hear you are about a new edition of Camden. Much information of the antient state of Ireland may be had from Mr. O'Coner's letter to me, in the XIIth Number of my '*Collectanea*,' and in my former Numbers. No man could give you more help than Mr. O'Coner—I have prevailed on him to write a History of antient Ireland; but I am much afraid, his age and infirmities will not permit him to finish it. I am now proceeding with the XIIth Number, in which I shall give Ten Plates of the Antiquities of Ireland. Some of these monuments are evidently prior to Christianity—such is the Jodhan Morain of the Irish, the *דָּרְן מוֹרַיִן* or breast-plate of judgement of the Chaldeans; and such the Cloch Mashac of the Irish, or *מַשְׁחֵיט אֶבֶן* forbid by Moses in xxvi. of Levit. and v. 1. For the confused accounts of this stone, I refer you to the learned Spencer, '*De Legibus Hebræorum*,' and to the more learned Millius, '*Dissertationes selectæ variz S. Litterarum*;' yet all their conjectures, and those of the Rabbin's, must have still passed for such, had not these monuments been preserved in this wonderful country. These are now in my possession. I have ordered some impressions to be struck off, and shall forward them to you in a few posts. These plates cost me (a poor man with 15 shillings a day and 15 children) about 60 guineas; they are at your service for Camden on these terms: send to White as many copies as will pre-

produce 30l. and you may also insert my descriptions out of my next Number. I can also give you an account of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in the reign of Henry II. under Strongbow; and a map of their country surveyed by myself—they are seated in the county of Wexford, in the spot they first settled in—speak the language of that day—and never marry out of the Barony, or permit an Irishman to live in it. I have collected a short vocabulary of their language, and a long song on some game of ball—these are at your service to insert also. I found Strongbow's entrenched camp, very perfect. This country, the language, monuments, and history, are objects of great importance to Antiquaries. In the fables of their bards, there was truth disguised—but the living monuments of the day no man can be deceived in. I wish I could recover my drawing of what is called Cormac's Chapel—I have lost it,—it is the work of Etruscans: their monuments declare they sent colonies to Ogygia; and the Irish records declare they received some from Croton, the country of Tarcon!"—Mr. Gough having thankfully accepted the offer of the Plates, on the condition of being allowed to pay at least some part of their expence, Mr. Vallancey replies, Feb. 13, 1784, "In my last, I meant to say, that if it was agreeable to you to embellish Camden with the 14 plates of Irish Antiquities contained in that Number, you should have the plates for half the sum they should cost me. The estimate was made at about 60 Irish pounds; but, by lessening the scale, and throwing many objects into one plate, they have been executed for 35 guineas. I should be proud to dispose of them to you, for your edition of Camden, and offer them to you for 15 guineas. As there were but 300 run off from each plate, they are not worn. My labours, I believe, have hitherto been little known in England—it is but of late I could convince my countrymen, that the early history of this country was connected with Britain. I have good reason to believe they are now convinced that the inhabitants of the Britanic Isles, before the Walsh, were one and the same stock; and that many of the monuments of antiquity found in England are falsely attributed to the Romans."—The Plates were consequently sent to London, and form part of the embellishments of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden.—In 1784, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in 1786 he published "An Essay towards illustrating the antient History of the Britanic Isles," 8vo; intended as a Preface to a Vindication of the Antient History of Ireland; and (by establishing the authority of the antient Irish MSS. and exploring the

origin of the people. This was followed by "A Vindication of the antient History of Ireland; wherein is shown, I. The descent of its old Inhabitants from the Phæno-Scythians of the East. II. The early Skill of the Phæno-Scythians in Navigation, Arts, and Letters. III. Several Accounts of the antient Irish Bards, authenticated from parallel History, sacred and profane, &c. &c. The whole illustrated by Notes and Remarks, and Remarks on each Chapter. By Colonel Charles Vallancey, LL.D. F. R. S. and of the Societies of Antiquaries of London, Edinburgh, and Perth; and member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, &c. Dublin, 1786, 8vo, (being the XIVth Number of "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis;") of which see a very ample account by Mr. Gough in the Gent. Mag. volume LVII. page 252; and the spontaneous effusions of Mr. Burke in page 253. In 1797 he published "The Antient History of Ireland, proved from the Sanscrit Books of the Bramins of India; dedicated to the President and Members of the Royal Academy." In the "Oriental Collection," for 1797 and 1798, is General Vallancey's "Memoir on the Oriental Emigration of the Hibernian Druids," with all the inventive imagination of Stukeley applied to the Indians (see vol. LXXIV. p. 1036.) In the *Archæologia*, vol. VII. p. 276, are his "Observations on the Alphabet of the Pagan Irish, and of the Age in which Finn and Ossin lived," 1784; and in vol. VIII. p. 302, his "Observations on the American Inscription," 1786.—In the Preface to his *Collectanea Hibernica*, page iv. speaking of Sir James Ware, "the Camden of Ireland," he observes that, considering his ignorance of the Irish language, he did much. His works are the outlines and materials of a great plan, which he enjoyed neither life nor abilities to finish; and it is much to be lamented that he had not the good fortune to meet with so experienced and intelligent an amanuensis as Mac Terbiss sooner.—"Sir James Ware," Mr. Gough informs us, "collected and preserved the scattered monuments and antiquities of his native country. His pursuit of these studies began after he left the University, by the encouragement of Bishop Usher. When he was just turned of thirty, he published *Lives of the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam*, and of the bishops of Dublin: about twelve years after [1639] an account of the Irish writers, 4to; and 1654, when he was sixty-five, *Disquisitions on the Antiquities of Ireland*, and a second edition augmented 1658, both in 8vo, together with *Annals of Ireland under Henry VII.* which were succeeded by several historical and other pieces. Many of these came out in dif-

ferent volumes, and translated from the original Latin by his son Robert and others, 1765. A completer and far better edition of all Ware's works, except the Annals of Ireland, was published at different times by Walter Harris, esq.; in three volumes, fol. The first contains the ecclesiastical affairs of this kingdom, adorned with prints of the cathedrals, seals, &c. Dublin, 1739. The second is a translation of his Disquisitions, with eight additional chapters, and other improvements from his own and other papers, distinguished from the rest of the work; with prints of antiquities, coins, and religious orders. Dublin, 1745. The third volume comprehends the Irish writers, with the addition of near 400 new articles, many from a copy intercalated by the author. These were reprinted in two volumes folio, Dublin, 1764. Sir James found time for these studies, notwithstanding his engagements as Auditor-general at the Council-board, and in the Parliament for the Uni-

versity, and the negociations he conducted for Charles I. with the Irish Catholics. When the Parliament were masters of Ireland, he retired first to France, and then to England, till the Restoration re-instated him in these and other public charges. He died 1666, aged 73. His MS collections relative to Ireland were purchased of his heir by Lord Clarendon when lieutenant, 1696, and after his death by the late Duke of Chandos, whom the public-spirited Dean of St. Patrick's in vain solicited to deposit them in the Public Library at Dublin. These underwent a second dispersion by public auction. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, whose uncle had large property in that kingdom, purchased a large part, and deposited them in the British Museum; Dr. Rawlinson others, and bequeathed them to the Library of St. John's College, Oxford. Some part fell into the hands of Lord Newport, late Chancellor of Ireland." *Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. II. pp. 749, 750, 759-61.*

## MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. PHILIP PARSONS, M. A.

(See Part I. p. 671.)

The Rev. Philip Parsons, M. A. Rector of Snave and Eastwell, and minister of Wye, in the county of Kent, and domestic chaplain to Lewis Lord Sondes, was born at Dedham in Essex, in 1729. His family was ancient, and settled at Hadleigh in Suffolk as early as the reign of Henry the Seventh, and some of their descendants still reside there. He lost his father when very young, and was placed by the care of his grandmother, whose memory he most gratefully cherished, under the tuition of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Thomas Smythies, master of the grammar school at Lavenham in Suffolk. With this pious man and excellent scholar, he continued till he went to Cambridge, where he was entered of Sidney Sussex college, and took his degrees there of B. A. in 1752, and M. A. in 1776. After he had taken orders, he was appointed to the free-school of Oakham in Rutlandshire, where he remained till the year 1761, when he was presented to the school and curacy of Wye by Daniel-Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. In the sedulous discharge of the twofold duties of this preferment, he was engaged upwards of half a century. Of his urbanity, diligence, and classical talents as master of the school, there are many most respectable living witnesses, gentlemen of the first families in the county of Kent, who received their education under him. How well he exercised his sacred functions as their minister, the constant attendance of his parishioners at the house of God while he lived, and the voluntary tribute

of their tears over his grave at the hour of his interment, will best testify: Those who have heard and felt his strong and powerful eloquence in the pulpit, will not fail to apply to him the animated description of Cowper, of the genuine preacher of the Gospel of Christ:

“ There stands the messenger of truth ;  
there stands [vine !  
The legate of the skies ! His theme di-  
His office sacred, his credentials clear ;  
By him the violated law speaks out  
His thunders ; and by him in strains as  
sweet  
As Angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.  
He ‘stablishes the strong, restores the  
weak, [heart,  
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken  
And arm’d himself in panoply complete  
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms  
Bright as his own, and trains by ev’ry rule  
OF holy discipline, to glorious war  
The Sacramental host of God’s elect !  
Are all such teachers ? would to Heav’n  
they were !”

Task.

Mr. Parsons was also presented to the Rectory of Eastwell in 1767 by the same Earl of Winchelsea who gave him Wye, and to the small rectory of Snave in 1775, by Archbishop Cornwallis, who enhanced the value of this preferment by a very kind letter, written in his own hand, equally honourable to him who wrote as to him who received it, testifying his high respect for the character and talents of the new incumbent.

Mr.



Mr. Parsons was the author of several publications, a correct list of which, with their respective dates, is subjoined.

1750. The nine first papers in the second volume of the Student.

1756. On advertising for Curates; in the World.

1766. The Inefficacy of Satire, a poem, 4to.

1774. Newmarket, or an Essay on the Turf, 2 vols.

1774. Astronomic Doubts, a pamphlet.

1775. A volume of Essays.

1782. Dialogues of the Dead with the Living.

1784. Simplicity, a poem.

1794. Monuments, &c. in Kent, 4to.

Of the merit of these works the writer of this article does not presume to speak. Many of them are in the hands of men much more competent than himself to decide upon their value; but he can with truth say, that the perusal of the greater part of them has afforded him both pleasure and instruction, particularly the Monuments, interspersed with judicious remarks and interesting Anecdotes by the Compiler. This work is become scarce and valuable to the Antiquary and lover of such researches. He also established a Sunday School at Wye; and recommended and contributed much to their establishment in the County of Kent by a Sermon and some letters which he published on this occasion: and he testified his admiration of the public and private virtues of Alderman Sawbridge, by an excellent Sermon preached at the funeral of that upright Magistrate in the Parish Church of Wye, and afterwards published.

The last years of his life were passed by Mr. Parsons in great retirement; alternately engaged in the discharge of his ministerial functions, and in literary pursuits and correspondence. It pleased God to deprive him of his sight about a year before his death, and at the same time to afflict him with a very painful disorder. He bore these trials with exemplary patience and resignation. It was his frequent practice, when on his bed, and free from the more excruciating pains of his disorder, to compose moral, lively, and religious pieces, which he afterwards dictated to a faithful Amanuensis, who wrote them down. The writer of this article thinks he cannot present the reader with a happier specimen of the serenity of mind, the piety, resignation, and Christian fortitude of his departed friend, than is contained in the following Hymn to the Trinity, composed a short time before his death, with which he shall close this brief account of the amiable and venerable author of it. He survived only a few months; and died at the college at Wye, June 12, 1812, in the 83d year of his age.

#### A PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

THE FATHER!

Father of light! Eternity is thine!  
And this short space of being only mine;  
Into thy hands my spirit I commend,  
O thou my God! my Father! and my  
Friend!

With ardent hope, and with celestial fires,  
Resting on Christ, my soul to Heav'n  
aspires.

Hear thou my prayer, O God! in mercy  
see

My weak condition, while I call on Thee;  
Heal my disease, or mitigate my pain,  
For without thee the help of man is vain;  
But oh! however thou wilt deal with me,  
While tost on life's tempestuous troubled  
sea,

Let me not fail of Heav'n, through thy  
dear Son,

Accept me there, when this short life is  
[done;  
And land, oh land me on that happy shore,  
Where tears, and pain, and sorrow, are no  
more.

THE SON!

Jesus! Redeemer of mankind! who came  
From heaven, despising sorrow, death, and  
shame;

Who left the glories of th' Almighty throne,  
And heavenly joys to mortal sense un-  
known,

To save mankind — Redemption was thy  
care,

Oh, love divine! redemption is my prayer,  
Saviour! Redeemer! while I call on Thee,  
Oh! cast an eye of pitying love on me.

Heal, for 'Thou canst, since thus it is re-  
veal'd;

Speak, Lord! the word — thy Servant shall  
But I forbear, submissive to thy will,

I bid my plaintive sorrows all be still:  
Yet give me strength my sufferings to en-  
dure,

Oh wash my sins away, and make me  
Pure thro' thy blood; on this may I rely,  
Firm in this faith, and steadfast till I die.

THE HOLY GHOST.

O Holy Spirit! hear my humble voice,  
And in thy comforts let my soul rejoice.

Pure unexhausted source of love divine!  
The name of Comforter is justly thine;

Hear thou, my God! Oh! let thy grace be  
shed

In show'rs abundant on my wearied head;  
Oh! never from my erring soul depart,  
But guide my thoughts, and sanctify my  
heart.

Such are the comforts I implore from Thee;  
Oh! may these blessings be bestow'd on  
me;

Blessings like these will soothe my latter  
days;

Mine be the blessing! but be Thine the  
My feeble voice shall join the Heavenly  
host,

To praise Thee, Father! Son! and Holy  
[Ghost!

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE FRANCIS HARDY, Esq.  
(See p. 188.)

Died, at Cookstown, in the county of Wicklow, in his 61st year, July 24, 1812, Francis Hardy, Esq. who represented in Parliament the town of Mullingar, for the space of 18 years, from the year 1782 to the year 1800; during which time he voted, on every constitutional question which occurred in that important period, for what he considered to be the real interest of his country, to which he was for his whole life sincerely attached; and his conduct in the House of Commons was always such as acquired the fullest approbation, not only of his noble patron, the earl of Granard, by whose interest he was returned to Parliament, but that of every honest man in the kingdom. Such disinterested conduct in Parliament cannot be soon forgotten; and though Mr. Hardy might have obtained most lucrative situations, not only in the administration of the Duke of Rutland, but in that of Lord Camden, and particularly at the time of the Union, he rejected with dignity and firmness every overture made to him, and preferred a situation, amidst numberless inconveniences and distractions, to an abandonment of those political principles which he judged to be founded on the basis of morality, and the interests of Ireland. The political principles which guided his whole life, both in and out of Parliament, were those which the names of Fox and Grattan have stamped with the *fiat* of the soundest wisdom. His speeches in Parliament were only on important occasions, and were such as will be always read with pleasure and advantage, because they are the productions of an honest mind, adorned with classical and parliamentary information. During his whole life (the latter part of which was mostly spent in providing for the morrow, and even that amidst various vexations and sorrows, known only to a few) he never neglected the cultivation of his mind, that was enriched with every kind of elegant and polite literature, in which his knowledge was almost universal, and his communications of it so copious, that no one who lived in habits of social intercourse with him ever left his company without regret; nor was there ever one of a mind susceptible of improvement, who did not derive from it some advantage. As a companion, indeed, he was unrivalled; his information on all subjects was extensive; his anecdotes, with which he abounded, were always the anecdotes of a gentleman and a scholar; and the pleasantry of his wit, of which he had an

inexhaustible fund, was such as would have been relished by a Swift or an Addison.

To such as knew him in domestic life, and in the happier hours of uninterrupted health and social gaiety, he was always gentle, always polite, always amiable, always instructive; and from the hour he appeared in the morning till late at night, his stream of wit and innocent pleasantry never had an ebb, and never ceased flowing, to the improvement of the listener; and in his company, who was there that was not of that description? If ever there was a man to whom the character of being what is called, a man *omnium horarum*, might be applied, it was to him whose death we are now lamenting, and which will be long and deeply lamented by all who knew him. For the last 20 years of his life, he lived in the very vicinity of the amiable family of Tinahinch, whose constant attention and friendly cares were never for a moment interrupted in soothing many an hour of his life, which, from domestic malady, would have proved irksome and unpleasant. His Life of Lord Charlemont, as a perfect model of elegant biography, will be prized as long as good sense, good taste, and genuine principles of government, are prized by mankind. He has left a wife and three children to bewail his loss, whose situation, without the cheering consolation and timely assistance of such a father, will be deeply and sorely felt by them. By his death, a place at the *Board of Appeals* becomes vacant, which, *late in life, and the addition to it too late for his enjoyment*, was all the recompence he ever received for his unsullied patriotism, and which was solely obtained by the interest of his early and unaltered friends, the present earl of Granard and his inestimable Countess, whose kindness for him through life, never suffered an abatement.—They will long regret his loss, together with every man who is a friend to his country or to literature. His remains were conveyed to Kilkenny, in the county of Wicklow, on Wednesday morning, the family burial-place of the late Rev. Jeremiah Symes, of Ballybeg, whose daughter he married, and who survives him.—Ballybeg was the place where Mr. Hardy spent some of the most delightful days of his life, in a society of chosen friends, many of whom still remain to lament his loss, and many are gone before him to that world, for which they were all well prepared in this.

## MEMOIRS OF THE LATE WILLIAM POYNTELL, ESQ. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 10, 1811. Died at his house in Philadelphia, in his 56th year, universally lamented, William Poyntell, esq. late Merchant, and one of the Select Council of that city. He had retired from business several years, having acquired an ample fortune, of which he merited the enjoyment by the most inflexible integrity in all his dealings and transactions with whomsoever he was engaged. Mr. Poyntell was an Englishman, and his character holds forth so bright an example of usefulness and private worth, that we are persuaded we shall stand excused for entering upon it more at large. He was born at Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire, and baptized in the parish church there April 9, 1756. His father had a place in the Excise; but, having a small income, and an increasing family, could give his children no other education than that of a common country school. Notwithstanding these early disadvantages, his son William, through his own natural talents and energy, sought every opportunity of acquiring knowledge; and to whomsoever he engaged himself, while yet a boy, he gave evidence of a youth of superior mind. He was first taken into the service of Mr. Barber, an respectable yeoman, at Claypoole, near Newark, who perceived his merit, and was so attracted by his ingenuous and amiable deportment, that he put him again to school, and treated him with the kindness of a Father. From Claypoole he removed to Lincoln, where he entered into the service of Mr. Forster, an eminent Proctor, in whose service he remained some time, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. From Mr. Forster's service he came to London, and shortly after went over to Philadelphia, where he was soon taken into the service of a respectable Stone-keeper of that City, to whom he gave so much satisfaction by his industry and integrity, that at his death, a few years afterwards, he left him his successor in his business, in which he made such rapid progress, that he soon laid the foundation of his future prosperity. In 1802 (after an absence of near 30 years) Mr. Poyntell visited his native country; and, during his stay in Europe, made a tour over Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Flanders, the countries upon the Rhine, Switzerland, and France. Of this tour he has left a journal, replete with many observations which evince the strength and penetration of his mind. During his travels he also collected many relics of antiquity, and specimens of the fine Arts. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1803, he engaged in a work

of great public utility, namely, the establishment of a printing-office for the sole purpose of printing the Greek and Roman classicks, and from this press have issued the first American editions of Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cæsar, &c. &c.; all of them handsomely and correctly printed on superior type and paper, after that most useful form, the Delphin editions in 8vo; together with the necessary lexicons, dictionaries, and grammars, for the use of the American Universities and schools. About this time Mr. Poyntell having become the proprietor of several considerable estates in the back lands of the province of Pennsylvania, undertook a journey over them, with a view of increasing the number of settlers. Here, with a judgment and foresight which characterised all his actions, he laid the plan of a village, to which (as a mark of grateful remembrance to a revered relative) he gave the name of Taylorsville, and placing about 20 families there, he marked out and gave them, by deed of gift, a piece of ground of 20 acres, for a church, burying-place, and minister's house; together with six acres for a school. This settlement seems to have been a favourite object of his life; for it was after a second journey to the Eastern states, in order to obtain settlers from among the best and most industrious classes, that he was seized with a complaint, which proved afterwards to be the stone, and for which (after a long period of suffering) he underwent the chirological operation of extraction. Under these painful and trying circumstances, his eminent character shewed itself in another point of view, and Christian patience and fortitude were now most strongly exemplified. Although the operation was skilfully and successfully performed, he did not survive it many months; a weakness of frame succeeded, bringing on a gradual decay, which terminated his useful life, to the unspeakable grief of a most extensive circle of friends now mourning their loss; for it may be truly said, he was a blessing and ornament to the society in which he lived. With a mind uncommonly active and intelligent, always under the guidance of the soundest morality, he discharged with integrity and honour the various duties of social life. His public services were of the really useful and philanthropic description, totally abstracted from all interested or ambitious views. As director of several important public institutions for a series of years, the accuracy of his views, the clearness of his judgment, and the ardour of his industry, were most conspicuously displayed in promoting

promoting their solid and permanent advancement; and it may safely be said, that the present flourishing conditions of most of those institutions is to be attributed in no small degree to the influence of his suggestions and advice. His opinions, also, on subjects of the greatest importance, were continually sought after by persons of the first talents and consequence. But, amiable as he was in private life, and useful in public, there was one trait in his character and conduct, which, while it surpassed, also illuminated all his other virtues—Mr. Poyntell was a sincere Christian. His was a religion both vital and practical, not ostentatious, or austere. He practised, as well as professed, all the Christian duties; and by his example, in the bosom of his family, amid the circle of his friends, and throughout all his public avocations, he forcibly impressed a veneration for the name and attributes of the Most High. It was these principles, early imbibed, and scrupulously cultivated, that, in the trying and awful moments of mortal dissolution, imparted calmness and equanimity to his mind. It was such a faith, and such a conduct, that robbed Death of his sting, and the Grave of her victory. Few men have lived with more usefulness, and less reproach; and few, very few, have had their transition from this fleeting world, hallowed with deeper and more general regrets. He had directed that his funeral should be private, but this was not permitted. The whole City of Philadelphia united in expressing their desire to the contrary, with an importunity which the family could not resist. A public procession accordingly took place; and a more solemn, respectable, and large funeral was never seen in Philadelphia. The following was the order of attendance:

Four Citizens to bear the Body.

The Bishop.

The Rev. Drs. Abercrombie—Blackwell—Kemp—Hutchinson—and Pilmore.

The President and Directors of the North American Insurance Company.

The Mutual Insurance Company.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The President and Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Drs. Kuhn—and Barton, Physicians.

Judges, Peters—Pierce—and Butler.

His Excellency, The Governor,

followed by a long train of Citizens

who closed the procession.

A gloom seemed to overspread the whole city—never departed a man more generally or sincerely lamented. May his example be taken as a pattern by the

rising generation. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of the Episcopal church of St. Peter.

#### MR. SAMUEL DANIELL.

In December last, died, in Ceylon, after an illness of a few days, Mr. Sam. Daniell, the nephew and brother, respectively, of the members of the Royal Academy in London of that name. At a period like the present, when the labours of circumnavigators and travellers are, in all countries, viewed with a degree of interest proportionate to the indisputable importance of those exertions to mankind, we are confident, that a short notice of the gentleman whose death we record, cannot fail being acceptable to our readers. Early in life Mr. Daniell embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, whence, after some stay, he passed into the interior of Africa, collecting much valuable information on his way, and making drawings of all the objects worthy of attention, even while continually assailed by hardships, and exposed to danger in very various shapes. In this journey Mr. Daniell was accompanied by two other scientific travellers; and this small party succeeded in penetrating farther to the North-East than any Europeans had previously reached in the same direction. Of these drawings many have been engraved and given to the world in his publication entitled "African Scenery," a work which, for design and execution, as well as novelty and variety of materials, has obtained very distinguished approbation. By all those who are capable of duly appreciating such labours, this volume alone would have been regarded as a testimonial not less honourable to Mr. Daniell's zeal and industry as a lover of natural history, than to the spirit and fidelity of his pencil as an artist; but, during a residence in Africa of more than four years, he was so eager in the pursuit of this his favourite study, that he amassed another very large collection of drawings, also illustrative of the scenery, animals, and native inhabitants of that interesting quarter of the globe. These, which have not yet been published, he brought with him to England in the year 1804. Actuated by the desire of adding to his knowledge in this department of science, Mr. Daniell, in the year 1806, embraced the opportunity which presented itself of visiting the Island of Ceylon, which, though fruitful in every species of curiosity, was at that time very little known to the European world. Here, during a residence of nearly six years, he found abundant means of gratifying his favourite inclination, and of increasing his graphic stores. One volume of the "Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon," has

been

been already submitted to the public; in addition to which, he has left in trust a most extensive collection of drawings, particularly of natural-history of the Island, all executed with exquisite taste and fidelity. Aware of the inaccuracies which frequently pervade embellished works of natural history, sometimes from the traveller trusting implicitly to the accounts of his predecessors, but more frequently from an inability to draw with correctness, Mr. Daniell was ever anxious with his own eye to explore every object worthy of research, and with his own hand to convey to the world a faithful representation of what he saw. Unhappily, while traversing and occasionally taking up his abode in swamps and forests, the strength of his constitution, which he too much confided in, did not enable him to resist the approaches of disease, nor to triumph over its malignity; and at the early age of 36 years, his friends have to mourn the death of one who was endeared to them by every social amiable quality; and the publick to regret the loss of a traveller, equally intrepid and indefatigable, from whose exertions much both of instruction and entertainment will have been already derived, but from whose skillful eye and practised hand much more might reasonably have been expected, had the blessings of life and health been longer continued to him.

#### DEATHS.

1811. *May 11.* In Marshall-street, Carnaby-market, in his 76th year, after a long illness, (dropsy of the chest,) Mr. John Mayhew, long known as a very respectable upholsterer, of the firm of Mayhew and Ince.

*May . .* At Paris, aged 83, John Charles Desessarts, M. D. member of the National Institute.

*July 19.* Aged 78, Raphael Bienvenu Sabatier, Surgeon in Chief of the Hospital of Invalids at Paris, and author of a much-esteemed System of Anatomy.

*Feb. 3.* At Calcutta, Bengal, in her 87th year, Mrs. Frances Johnson, the oldest British resident in Asia. She was grandmother of the Earl of Liverpool, and mother of Edw. Watts, esq. of Handslope-park, Berks, and of Mrs. Poyntz Ricketts. Having returned to India upon the decease of her husband, Mr. Watts, about the year 1789, she had resided there without interruption from that time, beloved and respected. From respect to her memory, her funeral was attended by the Governor-general in state, the Chief-Justice, the Members of the Council, and a very large concourse of private friends.

*Feb. 5.* At Margate, aged 62, Mrs. Anne Brown.

*Feb. 19.* At Madras, aged 84, Mrs. Debris.  
*March 2.* At Paris, in his 69th year, James Agathange Le Roy, M. D.

*March 9.* At the Presidency, two days after completing her 24th year, the wife of C. J. Davidson, esq. of the Civil Service.

*March 26.* At Islington, of a decline, aged 28, Mr. James Dornford.

*June 3.* At Hinckley, in his 21st year, Charles Durnford, son of the late Charles D. esq. barrister at law.

*June 14.* At Jamaica, in his 25th year, Capt. E. Rushworth, of H. M. ship Barbadoes, eldest son of Edward and the Hon. Catherine R. daughter of the late Lord Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, and grandson of Capt. R. R. N. who died in 1780.

*June 30.* In his 20th year, Simeon, eldest son of Mr. William Broadhurst, of Macclesfield, co. Chester. At the moment of giving an answer to a question, he fell down and expired, before medical aid could be procured: but, whether in consequence of a fit, or the rupture of a blood-vessel on the brain, has not been ascertained. His remains were interred in Bishopsgate church-yard, under a plain monumental stone, on which is engraven a short but impressive inscription, the tribute of an affectionate clerical friend. Distinguished as was this invaluable youth for piety and filial affection, suavity of manners, a strong bias for intellectual improvement, and an imperious sense of the duty of filling the station assigned him by Providence with industry and integrity, his friends had reckoned too fondly upon the benefits they and society had yet to derive from these characteristics. To his parents and family his sudden removal has been a source of excessive grief and sorrow: in their estimation it may have been premature; but He who cannot err, and who ordereth all things according to the counsel of his own will, judged otherwise, and selected so early a period of his earthly existence, as the fittest for taking him from this state of trial and solicitude. To a dispensation replete, unquestionably, with infinite goodness as with infinite wisdom, they humbly and silently bow. They have not been visited with this irreparable calamity, but for the accomplishment of some truly important purpose. Whether that particular purpose be their preservation from some formidable evil, or a preparation for some inestimable good, they devoutly pray that the gracious design of him who inflicted it may be fully answered upon them.

*July 22.* Fell nobly at the battle of Salamanca, Capt. G. Prescott, of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers. Mrs. P. had followed her husband's marches with the regiment from their embarkation at Cork. When the tidings of his death reached her, in an

agency of grief, she braved all dangers, and sought the body of her husband on the field of battle. Capt. P. was a meritorious officer, a tender husband, beloved by all who knew him. Mrs. P. is the daughter of Col. Skinner, late of the Newfoundland regiment, whose family have served the Crown nearly 100 years. Capt. P. served in the East Indies in the 71st reg. Some provision, it is hoped, will be made for this family.

At the battle of Salamanca, Captain Dickens, 12th Light Dragoons, second son of F. D. esq. of Wobaston-house, co. Northampton, and nephew to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

With the army in Spain, in his 24th year, Mr. John Mylne F. Page, of the Commissariat, last surviving son of J. P. esq. of Great Smyth-street, Westminster, being the fourth son he has lost in the service during the war.

Aug. 2. At Tavistock, Miss Elizabeth Thorne, youngest sister of Mr. Joseph T. Bristol.

At Elvas, of a violent fever, brought on by fatigue and exertion, Capt. Leatham, 4th dragoons, eldest son of Lieut.-col. L. of Edinburgh.

Aug. 4. At Boydston, co. Ayr, in her 84th year, Jean Crawford, spouse of Archibald Alexander, esq.

Aug. 5. At Salamanca, of excessive fatigue, in the Commissariat, aged 28, W. G. Gullifer, esq.

Aug. 7. At Shirley, Surrey, aged 66, the wife of Joseph Cooper, esq.

Aug. 13. At the Lodge, near Ludlow, Salop, aged 40, Anna Maria, wife of Theophilus Richard Salway, esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Hill, esq. of Court of Hill, in the same county. Her life was a pattern of excellence.

Aug. 14. At Preston, aged 76, Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, vicar of Kirkham, Lancashire, and prebendary of York.

Aug. 15. In North Audley-street, Lieut.-col. James Armstrong, aid-de-camp to the Duke of York. He had been employed in situations of great importance in India; and acted under Lord Wellesley as military secretary during the whole of the Mahratta War. After the Marquis of Wellesley's departure from India, Lieut.-col. A. was employed by Lord Lake, as quarter-master-general to the King's Forces in India. He also acted in Spain, in 1809, as a military agent, for some time, and was treated in the most confidential manner, both by Lords Wellesley and Wellington. He returned to England with Lord Wellesley in 1809, and in 1811 was sent on a mission of importance to Cadiz. Soon after Col. A. was appointed aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

GENL. MAG. September, 1812.

Aged 32, Mary, the wife of Rev. Francis Jones, rector of Rockingham and Luton, co. Northampton, eldest daughter of Rich. Carter, esq. of Foxley, Wilts, and sister of Rev. Thomas Carter, of Eton collegé. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of Samuel Isted, esq. at Ecton, near Northampton, where she had been passing a few days in apparent enjoyment of entire health; when Providence thought fit to remove her to a better world after little more than twenty-four hours' most excruciating pain, and the short union of less than three months with an afflicted husband, whose distress of mind may be more easily conceived than described.

Aug. 17. In his 73d year, Mr. Edward Meeson, formerly supervisor of excise at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Gateshead, aged 114, Isabella Sharpe, widow of J. S. pitman. It appears by the baptismal register of the parish, that she was christened the 17th of August, 1698.

At Limerick, Ireland, in his 19th year, F. Ryves, esq. eldest son of W. R. esq. of Ryves Castle.

Aug. 18. At Donington, in his 43d year, Rev. T. W. Paterson, many years minister of the Independent congregations of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Bardon. The Gospel which he had faithfully preached was his support under a long and painful affliction; to his numerous family the loss is irreparable, and his virtues will long remain in the recollection of all who have been honoured with his friendship.

Aug. 19. Aged 93, Mrs. Lucy Lowder, relict of the late Samuel L. esq. formerly of the Customs, Bristol.

At Jersey, of the scarlet fever, Charles Le Mesurier Pipon, only son of Charles Pipon, esq. of Weymouth.

Aug. 20. At Chelsea, Miss Leekey, daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Leekey, of Basinghall-street.

Mr. Edward Lee, of the White Hart, Bocking, Essex.

Aug. 21. At Bath, Capt. Pierce Dalton, late of the 11th foot.

Aug. 22. In his 53th year, Major-gen. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the East India Company's service, who had long filled high and important public stations in India, and was alike distinguished by literary attainments, political knowledge, and private virtue.

At her grandfather's, Little Bardfield-hall, Essex, Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Walford, esq. of Highbéech.

At Tidenham, co. Gloucester, Anna, wife of Joseph Camplin, M. D. In the practice of the social and moral duties of life, she was virtuous, affectionate, upright, and humane; in that of religion, rational, devout, unassuming, and sincere.

At Windlestone, Durham, in his 72d year;

year, Sir John Eden, bart. elder brother of Lords Auckland and Henley. He represented the county of Durham from 1774 to 1790 in Parliament, and was nearly 50 years an active magistrate and chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1755; and married, first, Catherine, daughter of John Thompson, of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, esq. who died without issue in 1766. He married, secondly, Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. recorder of York, by whom he had issue three sons and nine daughters. One of his daughters married Viscount Aghrim, afterwards Earl of Athlone. (See vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 596.)

At Northfleet, aged 71, Rev. William Crakelt, who had lived among his parishioners nearly 50 years.

Very suddenly, at Brighton, Mrs. Goldingham.

At Southampton, J. Standerwick, esq. late of Orvington-house, near Alresford, in the commission of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for Hampshire.

Aug. 24. At Leamington, of an apoplexy, Mr. Bradley, of Hether, co. Leicester. They only who knew him well can possibly appreciate the loss sustained by his death in his family and neighbourhood. Possessing great knowledge and experience in business, as well as a most benevolent disposition, he was the referee in numberless cases of dispute and misunderstanding, and the frequent umpire of arbitrators. As a religious man, he appeared peculiarly amiable; he was cheerful in company, loved society, and his society was much sought after; yet he was so modest and unobtrusive of his opinions, that persons of much discernment have been acquainted and transacted business with him for 30 years, without discovering that he was a *professor*, although he was a local preacher of the Wesleyan connexion, possessing the most unbounded confidence and esteem of that society.

Aug. 25. At Tooting, in his 60th year, Richard Iles Dimsdale, esq.

At Ramsgate, in her 16th year, Gaven, youngest daughter of Rev. Lynch Burroughs, of Offley-place, Herts.

Anne, only daughter of Mr. George Needle, postmaster of Hinckley.

At Mrs. Ormston's, Whitehaven, aged 49, J. Cameron, esq. He was a native of Paisley, and had arrived in Whitehaven on the 22d instant from Antigua, where he had been a resident planter nearly 30 years.

Janet Skinner, the poor insane woman who lived 25 days, in the poor-house at Berwick, without eating any victuals: she afterwards began to eat, but grew worse daily. She belonged to Leith.

Aug. 26. At Deptford, after a few hours illness, Mary, wife of Capt. Henry Garrett, R. N. and daughter of the late R.

Raikes, esq. who, with nine children, are left to deplore the loss of a wife and parent, whose exemplary virtues and many amiable qualities justly endeared her to her family and friends.

At Minehead, co. Somerset, aged 11, Robert, second son of R. Gardiner, esq. of Wellsford. He went with a companion to bathe in the sea; and is supposed to have been seized with the cramp, as, after his first plunge under the waves, he screamed, made two unavailing struggles, and sunk.

Aged 40, Mr. T. Cutter, printer and proprietor of "The Chester Herald."

Aug. 27. At Shirehampton, Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of the late A. Colings, esq.

At Bath, William Wardlaw, esq.

At Bray, in the county of Wicklow, in his 81st year, John Blaquiere, Lord de Blaquiere, and a Baronet, K. B. a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, F. S. A. His Lordship was born May 15, 1732, and was, for some time, in the counting-house of a London merchant. In 1771 he was appointed secretary to his Majesty's embassy at the Court of France; principal secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Oct. 24, 1772; and sworn of the Privy Council; invested with the military Order of the Bath, August 3, 1774; created a Baronet in 1787, and raised to the dignity of Baron de Blaquiere, of Ardkill, in the county of Londonderry, by letters patent, dated July 30, 1800. His Lordship married Dec. 31, 1775, Eleanor, only daughter of Robert Dobson, esq. of Aungrove, co. Cork, by whom he had issue: 1. John, born Nov. 5, 1776, now Lord de Blaquiere, a prisoner in France; 2. William, born in Paris, 1778, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married, Sept. 16, 1811, the Lady Hesteria Townshend, daughter of George Marquis Townshend, Knight of the Garter; 3. Edmund, died young; 4. George, born July 27, 1782; 5. Peter Boyle, born April 26, 1783, in the Royal Navy, married Sept. 13, 1804, Eliza, third daughter of Denis O'Brien, esq. of Newcastle, co. Limerick, and has issue, Peter Townshend, born Sept. 15, 1805, George, born Oct. 20, 1806, Eliza Cecilia, and Anna Maria; 6. Anna Maria, born Nov. 17, 1780, married, August 18, 1802, John Viscount Kirkwall, only son of Mary Countess of Orkney in her own right; 7. Elizabeth, born July 17, 1785, married, June 9, 1807, John-Bernard Harkney, esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey; 8. Eleanor, born June 1st, 1789.

Aug. 28. At Mr. Benson's, Chigwell, Essex, aged 31, John Richardson, esq. of Whitby, major in the 5th reg. N. Y. L. Militia.

At Colchester, John Birch, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

The wife of Shildon Cradock, esq. of Harleford, near Richmond, co. York.

At the Town-hall liquor warehouse, Hincley, Mrs. Watts.

Aug. 29. In his 84th year, Thomas Burne, esq. of Bedford-square, a true primitive Christian, and sincere friend.

In his 71st year, Mr. William Winter, apothecary, Conduit-street, Hanover-squa.

At Chelsea, T. Adams, esq. of the East India House.

At West Ham, Essex, of an apoplectic fit, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Carpenter.

At Heavtree, Clarissa, wife of Capt. J. Sharpe, of the Bengal Establishment, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, bart. of Richmond-hill, Surrey.

Aug. 30. At Brixton, Amelia, wife of Mr. James Dubois.

At Eggington House, co. Derby, Penelope, wife of Sir Henry Every, bart. and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, bart.

At Park Fields, Allesley, aged 56, Edward Haycock, esq. silk-man.

At his house in Burntisland, Fife, North Britain, Robert Boog, esq. a partner in the Edinburgh Bank: a gentleman of plain habits, of engaging manners, and of a most amiable disposition. His death was awful. He had attended at church both in the morning and in the afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Wemys was assisted by two strangers, who preached. The morning sermon treated of the mercies of God, and enforced the doctrine of acceptance even at the eleventh hour; the afternoon sermon depicted forcibly the uncertainty of human life, and pressed the doctrine of immediate repentance and amendment. Mr. B. was struck and delighted with both. After he had quitted the church, he was observed to falter in his steps, and confessed himself not well: at six o'clock in the evening, he died; leaving a wife, four fine children, and a very extensive circle of friends, to lament his sudden decease.

Aug. 31. Mrs. Fanny Bubb, relict of the late Mr. J. B. of the Strand.

At Hampton, Andrew Nixon, esq.

At his father's, aged 92, John Hobday Gray, second son of Mr. John G. of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet.

At Streetley, Berks, in his 72d year, Robert Baker, esq. His many Christian virtues, and especially his extensive and unostentatious charity, deserve to be had in remembrance.

At Clifton, aged 72, Richard Fezard Mansfield, esq. brother to Sir James M. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was many years steward to the extensive manor of Abbots Leigh, where his honourable conduct will be long remembered with gratitude by the tenants.

Agnes, wife of John Pares, esq. of the New Works, Leicester, and of Grooby Pool, Leicestershire.

*Lately.* Aged 85, Mr. William Antony de Luc, in whom Natural Philosophy has lost a distinguished Professor. He was brother of the Author of "Researches on the Modification of the Atmosphere." &c. &c. His passion for musick was so predominant in his latter days, that a piano was placed by his bed-side, on which his daughter played great part of the day. The evening of his death, seeing her father ready to sink into a slumber, she asked him, "Shall I play any more?" "Keep playing," said he, "keep playing." He slept; but awoke no more! Mr. W. A. de Luc had explored many volcanic countries, whence he had brought choice specimens of their productions, in which his cabinet was the richest in Europe. In Manchester-street, Henry, son of Rev. Joseph Williams, late of Wickwar, co. Gloucester.

Ralph Paine, esq. formerly storekeeper of Deptford Dock-yard. He has bequeathed money to endow an hospital, to be erected on the New-road, Chatham, for the Widows of Shipwrights; the ground for which he purchased some years ago.

Aged 16, the second daughter of A. Mackay, esq. of Queen-sq. Westminster.

*Cambridge.*—At Cambridge, the lady of the Marquis de Spineto.

*Cornwall.*—At Mevagessey, Mrs. Baron, widow of Jasper B. esq. late of Tregar-house.

*Devon.*—Thos. B. Troyte, esq. of Huntsham.

Mrs. Eliz. Wilcocks, of Exeter.

The wife of Mr. Farrant, surgeon, of the East Devon Militia.

Drowned, in fording the river Taw, between Fremington and Ashford, aged 82, Mr. John Vellacott, of Heanton Punchardon. He has left a numerous family.

*Dorset.*—At Whitecliff, Isle of Purbeck, E. Ogden, esq. late of Shaftesbury.

*Durham.*—At Sunderland, whilst at a tea-party, aged 54, Mrs. Jane Dixon.

*Essex.*—Rev. John Meadowcroft, vicar of Boxted and Steeple cum Stangate.

*Gloucester.*—At Freythorne, aged 91, G. Reynolds, esq. formerly lieutenant in the royal artillery.

William Phelps, esq. of Dursley.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Mr. Thos. S. of Kemerton.

In the bloom of youth, Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Griffith, esq. of Glouc.

At Shotenger-house, near Tewkesbury, Sarah, daughter of Rev. George Foxtow, vicar of Twynning.

*Hereford.*—At Hereford, aged 22, the second daughter of the late B. Wentworth, esq.

At Homend, Mrs. Poole, relict of J. P. esq.

Catherine, relict of J. Lechmere, esq. of Fownhope-court.



*Kent*.—Of inflammation in the brain, caused by being put, in a frolick, into a corn-chest, the heavy lid of which fell on his head, aged 6 years, the youngest son of John Harvey, esq. of Folkstone.

In her 14th year, Maria Frances, second daughter of Rev. Charles Philpot, rector of Ripple.

At Margate, J. Covell, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, in her 29th year, Mary Anne, daughter of Rev. Martin Benson.

Mrs. Finch, relict of the late Mr. E. F. who was drowned, with his three sons, in the Medway, near Rochester. Mrs. F. may be said to have died broken-hearted. Four children are left to bewail the loss of their parents.

*Lancashire*.—Suddenly, at Hornby Castle, near Lancaster, aged 42, Rev. T. Clarkson, M. A. rector of Heysham, and in the commission of the peace.

Aged 68, Rev. J. Hodgkinson, 53 years minister of the dissenting congregation at Hindley.

At Lancaster, aged 79, Mrs. Grace Jackson, late of Poulton-by-the-Sands.

At Liverpool, aged 65, the wife of Mr. Thomas Green. She brought up a family of sixteen children, nine only of whom survive.

Aged 77, Mr. R. Ridgway, of Preston, whose daughter lay dead at Blackburn at the same time.

At Muckwardine, aged 75, Mr. J. Lane; and three hours after, aged 67, his wife.

*Lincoln*.—At Stamford, aged 34, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Hen. O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick, co. Northampton.

At Boston, very suddenly, Geo. York, esq. merchant.

*Norfolk*.—Aged 75, Rev. P. Foster, more than 50 years rector of Hedenham, and, nearly for as long a term, of Mulbarton.

At East Dereham, in her 79th year, Mrs. F. Claxton, daughter of R. C. esq. formerly of Boston.

*Northumberland*.—At Cairnhouse, near Dissington, aged 27, the wife of Rev. Geo. Atkin, of Morpeth, and daughter of Mr. Robert Grey, of Newcastle.

At Backworth, aged 66, Cha. Grey, esq.

At Birtley, aged 90, Barbara, relict of Mr. R. Milburn.

Aged 24, Jane, only surviving daughter of Rev. T. Bland, vicar of Alwinton.

Of an hydropic complaint, aged 52, the wife of Mr. G. Grieson, of Willington, and formerly of the Assembly Rooms, and Crown and Thistle Inn, Newcastle; a pious, industrious, and very amiable woman.

*Notts*.—Aged 85, Rev. L. Grace, rector of Widmorepole.

G. Thomas, esq. of Brackley.

*Oxon*.—In his 73d year, Mr. Dewsnapp, of Old Woodstock House.

*Salop*.—Suddenly, the wife of M gen. Broadhurst, of Drayton-lodge, Market Drayton.

Aged 86, Mrs. Hotchkiss, relict of H. bookseller, Oswestry.

*Somerset*.—At Bath, Miss Furnel, daughter of the late W. P. esq. of Froome-bridge, co. Gloucester.

The wife of R. Clement, esq. of Bath.

In his 24th year, Mr. J. Wilson, eldest son of J. Wilson, esq. of Martock, Bath.

Mary, daughter of the late Thos. Youcher, esq. of Ford, near Wivelscombe.

At Preston, Somerset, Ensign W. J. Genge, 46th reg.

Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Tyrwhitt, esq. of Netherday, Bishopscote.

At Bristol, Mrs. Timmins, relict of J. esq. late of Birmingham.

Capt. Pritchard, formerly of the 3d West-Indiaman, Bristol.

*Stafford*.—At Stafford, Rev. Richd. Minifie.

At Little Charwall, parish of Sheriffhales, in his 82d year, Mr. George Jellicoe, greatly respected for his integrity and benevolence.

*Suffolk*.—Suddenly, whilst in cheerful conversation with his reapers, in a wheat-field, Mr. Heifer, a respectable farmer at Parham, Hacheston.

In consequence of a kick by a horse the preceding day, in his 20th year, Thomas, fourth son of — Petyman, esq. of Stoke, near Ipswich.

*Sussex*.—At Breeding Priory, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson.

*Warwick*.—At Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Newman, relict of the late J. N. esq.

Aged 17, Maria, third daughter of J. Lapworth, esq. of Coventry.

At Edgehill, M. Antoine Cizos, professor of the French and Italian languages.

Aged 97, Mr. R. Masters, of Sawbridge.

*Wills*.—The wife of Mr. Dallamere, of Chippenham.

*York*.—Aged 79, Rev. J. Pigott, rector of Gilling and Oswaldkirk.

Aged 58, Rev. John Willoughby, several years pastor of the Independent congregation at Pickering, and formerly of Leeds.

At Pontefract, aged 92, Jas. Lakeland.

*WALES*.—Rev. Hugh Griffith, of Doly-Penrhyn, co. Carnarvon.

At Nesney, near Wrexham, R. Benjamin, esq.

At Llanma, co. Cardigan, Capt. Edward Longcroft, R. N.

At Great Frampton, the only child of Wm. Humphreys, esq. an amiable young lady.

Mrs. Llewellyn, widow of John L. esq. of Coedriglan-house, and sister of the late Edmund Traberne, esq. of Castella.

*SCOTLAND*.—At Strathmartin-house, Rear Admiral Laird.

At Stirling, aged 23, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late John Brand, esq. of Hemington-hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 1. At Teignmouth, J. Holland, esq. in the Minster-yard, Lincoln, after a few days' illness, aged 37, R. Shepherd, esq. son of the late Archdeacon of Bedford, and formerly Secretary to the British minister at the Court of Munich.

Sept. 2. At Marden-park, near Godstone, of an apoplectic fit, in his 74th year, James Hatsell, esq. of Spring-Garden Terrace; — formerly well known, and very generally respected, as a tradesman in the Strand; but always a gentleman. He had retired from business, many years, to the quiet enjoyment of an independence most honourably acquired. From principle, he was a devout Christian; and by a peculiar mildness of temper, a facetious, yet timid and unassuming tenor of conversation, and unbounded benevolence of heart, he continued through life to be the comfort and delight of a numerous circle of old and long-tried friends.

Sept. 2. At Upper Easton, aged 80, Mr. Joshua Springer, optician, late of Bristol.

Sept. 3. Mr. Dahmen, the celebrated composer and violoncellist. He has left a widow with nine children totally destitute.

Sept. 4. In Wimpole-street, in his 92d year, R. Hale, esq. of Codicote, Herts.

Sept. 5. In Hill-street; Berkeley-square, Louisa, wife of Frederick T. Pigou, esq.

Sept. 6. In Upper Fitzroy-street, in his 68th year, Major-gen. Robert Bowles, late on the Bombay Establishment. He served the East India-Company with honour and integrity for 35 years, and lived universally esteemed.

At Chelsea, Lieut.-col. George Williamson, late Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, on the 11th instant. He directed, by his last will, that he should be buried as privately as possible; but, in consequence of the respect in which his memory was held by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, Founder of the Royal Military Asylum, and several of the Commissioners, it was determined that he should be honoured with a military funeral; and his body was followed to the grave by the above mentioned royal and illustrious personages. The procession set out at one o'clock through the principal gate of the Asylum, and was received at the front entrance of the Royal Hospital by the Officers of the establishment; the Chaplains conducted it into the chapel, where the funeral-service was read by the Rev. G. Clark: several Psalms were also sung by the children. The service being ended, the body was conducted from the chapel to the burial-ground, in the same order in which it en-

tered; and there the remaining part of the ceremony was performed; the Duke of York, the Commissioners, Officers, Servants, and Children of the Institution, with the friends of the deceased, surrounding the grave. The whole was conducted with the greatest order and solemnity, and presented an awful and impressive scene.

At Bromley, Middlesex, John Reynolds-son, esq. brewer.

Sept. 7. At Camberwell, Geo. Lyon, esq.

At Brighton, the wife of Ellis Ellis, esq. Kennington.

Sept. 8. At Penfields, in the parish of Keel, co. Stafford, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Breck, gent. For upwards of 32 years he served the Sneyd family, at Keel Hall, in the capacity of Steward; by whom he was justly and highly respected, as a man of sound judgment, honest principle, and unshaken fidelity and attachment to their interests, in the discharge of the duties of that respectable office. In testimony of esteem and friendly regard for his services to his late father and to himself, Walter Sneyd, esq. attended his funeral, a mourner; which circumstance could not fail of being highly gratifying to the relatives and friends of the deceased: and, on the part of Mr. Sneyd, such respectful behaviour was passing a silent but eloquent eulogy on the character of his old steward: For a considerable time, the deceased served the office of high constable for the North Division of the Hundred of Pirehill, in the county of Stafford. He was also clerk to the Commissioners of Land Tax, of Assessed Taxes, and Property Tax; and a subdivision clerk in the same hundred. In the discharge of his various public duties, which were important and extensive, his punctuality, fidelity, and integrity, gained him considerable public esteem. Being possessed of a good memory, and well versed in the details of his offices, his knowledge of Common Law was very respectable; and he was ever ready to befriend his neighbours and acquaintance by his counsel, which proved beneficial to many. Great deference was paid to his judgment even by his superiors, and his opinions regarded as the result of sound reflection and good understanding. After having arrived to a good old age, and spent a life useful to his country, as well as profitable to his relatives, amongst whom he has left considerable property of his own procuring, he departed this world, leaving impressed on the minds of many a respectful remembrance of his virtues, both public and private; and the Christian hope, that his soul is now numbered amongst "the spirits of just men made perfect."

Sept. 9. Rev. W. Mannin, curate of St. Margaret's, Louthbury, and vicar of Orby, co. Lincoln.

At the Moté, near Maidstone, of a fever, Harriet Countess of Romney. She was sole daughter and heiress of William-Morton Pitt, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire; was married Sept. 9, 1806, and has left issue one son and three daughters.

At Downham Market, in his 60th year, W. Rawling, esq. some time since a captain in the 10th Norfolk Volunteer Infantry. His death was occasioned by a slight wound in his thumb a few days previous, from cutting a rotten cheese, which caused an immediate inflammation in the hand and arm.

Sept. 10. At Kensington, in his 52d year, George Cloake, esq. architect.

Sept. 11. At Chatham, Kent, aged 57, George Conquest, M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, George Stackpole, esq. of Cragbrien Castle, co. Clare.

Sept. 17. At her house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 83 years, Mrs. Paulin, relict of Thomas P. esq. Few women in her respectable station have passed through life with more uniform cheerfulness and suavity of temper; none with more unambitious excellence of domestic conduct. In every successive department of honourable female duty from youth to age, it was her only pride, as it was her manifest delight, to administer all in her power (and, owing to her strong native sense and well-cultivated mind, that power was great) to the comfort and happiness of her family. But not to relatives only were the liberal attentions of this truly good woman confined. With a warm but unobtrusive generosity, she always met the wants and wishes of the deserving poor in her immediate vicinity half-way: she seldom, perhaps, stepped out of her own sequestered path to seek for objects of distress; but, then, she certainly never turned aside to avoid any petition, however importunate, that her prudence whispered to her she could consistently and conscientiously grant. As a friend, she was pleasant, sincere, confidential, and affectionate: as a mistress of a family, she was kind, gentle, and considerate towards her servants. Her lot was cast in a fair ground; and she improved the talents entrusted to her charge. She was convinced of the grand truths of the Christian religion; she

reversed its doctrines; she obeyed its precepts. Like a shock of corn fully ripe, she has, at length, come to her end in due season in this short state of being, possessing all her mental faculties to the last gasp of breath. Behind her she has left a very large family of children and children's children. She is gone: but her memory shall not soon perish; it will be embalmed by the tears of grateful indigence often relieved by her secret bounty; it will live recorded in the breasts of all her relatives and acquaintance; and even these lines may serve to exhibit some faint representation of her worth. The hand of gratitude has here written a character of a valuable woman; and truth sanctions the eulogy in every particular.—*His saltem accumulæ donis, et fungenani munere.*—VIRG. VI. 885.

At Funtington, Sussex, aged 72, Mrs. Hurry, of Wandsworth, relict of W. F. H. esq. of Howden Dock, Northumberland.

At Aberystwith, in his 56th year, T. Meredith, esq. of Knighton, co. Radnor.

At Landoverly, South Wales, M. Pepper, esq. of Bigod, Dunmow; Essex.

Sept. 18. Aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Gill, of Bruton-place, Berkeley-square.

At Clifton, the wife of Jos. Haythorne, esq. Bristol.

Sept. 19. Of a decline, at his father's house, in the Bridge-yard, Tooley-street, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. Septimus Barry Galabin, stationer and bookbinder, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, being the last of eight sons.

At Paddington, in her 85th year, Mrs. Bentley, relict of the late Rev. R. B. vicar of Camberwell, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Conyers, rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.

At Sunning-hill, J. Sackville Lloyd Wheate, esq. of Glympton-park, high sheriff for the county of Oxford.

Sept. 20. At Lynn, the Hon. Mrs. Vane, relict of the late Hon. Charles V. of Mount Ida, Norfolk.

Sept. 25. At Walgrave, Northamptonshire, much respected and esteemed, Mr. Timothy Smith, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

\* \* \* *Memoirs of ROBERT HUNTER, Esq. in our next.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, on September 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Lond.  
 —Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1047*l.* 10*s.* ex half-yearly dividend, 29*l.* 10*s.* clear.  
 —Swansea, 185*l.* 10*s.* dividend, 10*l.* per share clear.—Monmouth, 105*l.* 106*l.*—Montgomery, 80*l.* with 5*l.* dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 207*l.* 204*l.* with approaching dividend.—Grand Junction, 200*l.* 202*l.* 210*l.*—Old Union, 95*l.* 90*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 25*l.* 10*s.* 23*l.*—Huddersfield, 20*l.* 20*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 70*l.*—Lancaster, 22*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 20*l.*—Wilts. and Berks Old Shares, 19*l.* ex dividend 7*s.*—London Dock Stock, 110*l.* 108½*l.*—Globe Assurance, 109*l.*—Rock Assurance, 7*s.* Premium.—Sun Fire Assurance, 160*l.*—Sun Life, 5*l.* Premium.—Scotch Mines Stock, 109*l.* per cent. ex dividend.—English Copper Shares, 7*l.*—Strand Bridge, 43*l.* 10*s.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 45*l.* 10*s.* Discount.

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 15 to September 22, 1812.**

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	686	Males	608	} 1199	Between		
Females	660	Females	591				
Whereof have died under 2 years old				392			
Peck Loaf 6s. 8d.							
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.							
				2 and 5	130	50 and 60	99
				5 and 10	39	60 and 70	81
				10 and 20	40	70 and 80	70
				20 and 30	84	80 and 90	25
				30 and 40	118	90 and 100	4
				40 and 50	118	102	1

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending September 19.**

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.								
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans.				
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Middlesex	140	0 71	10 66	3 62	0 90	9	Essex	140	0 78	0 75	6 37	2 80	0
Surrey	144	0 66	4 64	0 61	4 96	0	Kent	137	0 65	0 69	0 60	6 77	10
Hertford	130	0 75	0 57	0 57	8 75	0	Sussex	124	0 00	0 00	0 56	0 00	0
Bedford	133	10 80	0 62	6 60	0 79	2	Suffolk	124	7 68	1 56	0 51	7 85	2
Huntingd.	132	2 00	0 65	6 55	0 74	11	Camb.	130	0 75	4 38	1 56	6 76	7
Northam.	122	8 82	0 71	0 58	2 76	0	Norfolk	123	7 75	0 59	9 34	4 74	3
Rutland	142	0 00	0 73	6 60	0 78	0	Lincoln	122	5 78	1 67	10 46	11 75	0
Leicester	129	5 00	0 69	6 51	10 74	5	York	142	5 113	2 69	9 62	1 88	10
Nottingh.	135	0 00	0 70	10 54	10 83	8	Durham	152	2 96	0 84	2 59	6 00	0
Derby	137	0 00	0 00	0 60	8 84	0	Northum.	144	3 114	0 68	10 62	1 00	0
Stafford	132	1 00	0 90	0 53	3 92	0	Cumberl.	137	1 116	0 67	10 53	1 00	0
Salop	119	3 90	10 69	4 54	7 00	0	Westmor.	137	2 112	0 67	2 62	4 00	0
Hereford	122	7 83	2 65	0 43	8 67	8	Lancaster	125	0 00	0 00	0 61	7 00	0
Worcester	126	2 67	6 65	9 55	6 73	0	Chester	122	7 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Warwick	158	8 00	0 74	10 58	0 82	10	Flint	152	5 00	0 92	10 00	0 00	0
Wilts	127	2 64	6 70	6 58	2 90	8	Denbigh	142	10 00	0 90	5 46	4 00	0
Berks	135	8 75	0 64	0 60	8 89	3	Anglesea	000	0 00	0 77	0 40	0 00	0
Oxford	129	2 00	0 72	0 34	5 72	10	Carnarv.	126	8 00	0 58	4 40	0 00	0
Bucks	139	8 00	0 72	6 39	8 82	2	Merionet.	130	1 00	0 81	0 54	0 00	0
Beecon	144	0 00	0 76	9 56	0 00	0	Cardigan	120	0 00	0 60	0 00	0 00	0
Montgom.	147	2 00	0 00	0 57	7 00	0	Pembroke	114	2 00	0 77	4 00	0 00	0
Radnor	147	9 00	0 74	9 46	8 00	0	Carmarth	109	0 00	0 72	10 00	0 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.													
132 9 83					1 69 8 54 10 81 9								
Average of Scotland, per quarter:													
128 1 68					0 61 4 57 4 82 10								
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....					130 4 85 3 66 11 53 0 83 1								

**PRICES OF FLOUR, September 21 :**

Fine per Sack —s. to 120s. Seconds 110s. to 115s. Bran per Q. 22s. to 23s. Pollard 35s. to 40s.

**RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Sept. 7 to Sept. 12 :**

Total 7782 Quarters. Average 130s. 7½d.—5s. 7½d. lower than last Return.

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 19, 56s. 4d.**

**AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 23, 46s. 9½d.**

**PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 28 :**

Kent Bags .....	4l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.	Kent Pockets .....	6l. 6s. to 1l. 11s.
Sussex Ditto .....	4l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto .....	5l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.
Essex Ditto .....	4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto .....	11l. 11s. to 14l. 0s.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 25 :**

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 8s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 7l. 10s.—Smithfield, Old Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 1s. Clover 7l. 10s.

**SMITHFIELD, September 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.**

Beef .....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb .....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton .....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day :	
Veal .....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 86l.	Calves 220.
Pork .....	6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 6190.	Pigs 240.

**COALS, September 25 :** Newcastle 40s. to 51s. 3d.—Sunderland 43s. to 43s. 3d.

**SOAP, Yellow, 94s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 13s. per Dozen. Moulds 14s. 6d.**

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

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

Days	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.	Omanium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½.)	Ex. Bills. (3½.)
1		60½	59½	76½	91½	15½			5½	7½ pr.			59½	6 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
2	Holiday															
3	226	60½	60	76½	91½	15½				8½ pr.				7 dis.	5 pr.	par
4		59½	59½	76	91½	15½		58½		7½ pr.	171			7 dis.	5 pr.	par
5	shut	shut	59½	shut	91½	shut			5½	7½ pr.				6 dis.	5 pr.	par
6	Sunday															
7	shut	shut	60½	shut	92	shut				8½ pr.				7 dis.	5 pr.	par
8	shut	shut	60½	shut	91½	shut			5½	8½ pr.		64½	60½	6 dis.	5 pr.	par
9	shut	shut	60	shut	91½	shut		58½	5½	7½ pr.	172		59½	5 dis.	5 pr.	par
10	shut	shut	59½	shut	91½	shut				7½ pr.			60	5 dis.	4 pr.	par
11	shut	shut	59½	shut	91½	shut		58½		7½ pr.				5 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.
12	shut	shut	59½	shut	91	shut			5½	7½ pr.				5 dis.	6 pr.	1 pr.
13	Sunday															
14	shut	shut	59½	shut	90½	shut		58½		7½ pr.			59½	5 dis.	4 pr.	par
15	shut	shut	59½	shut	90½	shut				6½ pr.	170		59½	6 dis.	2 pr.	1 dis.
16	shut	shut	59½	shut	90½	shut		58½		7½ pr.	170½			6 dis.	5 pr.	par
17	shut	shut	59½	shut	90½	shut				6½ pr.			59½	7 dis.	3 pr.	2 dis.
18	shut	shut	59½	shut	90½	shut		58½		6½ pr.				8 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
19	shut	shut	59½	shut	89½	shut				6½ pr.				8 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
20	Sunday															
21	shut	shut														
22	shut	shut														
23	shut	shut	58½	shut	88½	shut		57½		4½ pr.				8 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
24	shut	shut	58½	shut	88½	shut				4½ pr.				9 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
25	shut	shut	58	shut	88½	shut		57½		4½ pr.				9 dis.	5 pr.	2 dis.
26	shut	shut	57½	shut	88½	shut				3½ pr.				6 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.
27	Sunday															
28	shut	shut	56½	shut	87½	shut				3 pr.				7 dis.	5 pr.	
29	Holiday															
30	shut	shut		shut		shut										