

and the roads communicating with them, so completely, that we could not pass the river till the 19th, when we effected that operation in two columns, the 5th division and Brig.-gen. Bradford's brigade above, and the 1st division and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, and Major-gen. Anson's cavalry, below the town. Burgos is situated in that division of Spain allotted to the army of the North, and Gen. Caffarelli, who had been here on the 17th, had placed in the castle a garrison of the troops of that army, consisting, as is reported, of 2500 men. The Enemy had taken considerable pains to fortify the castle of Burgos, and had occupied with a hornwork, the hill of St. Michael's, which has a considerable command over some of the works of the castle, at the distance of 300 yards. They had likewise occupied other parts of that hill with fleches and other works for the protection of their picquets and out-posts.—As soon as the 1st division crossed the Arlanzon on the 19th, the Enemy's out-posts were driven in by the light infantry battalion of Col. Sterling's brigade, under the command of the Honourable Major Cocks, supported by Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade; and the Enemy's outworks on the hill of St. Michael's, with the exception of the horn-work, were occupied by our troops, which were posted close to the hornwork. As soon as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the hornwork which the Enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation Brig.-gen. Pack, Lieut.-col. Hill of the 1st Portuguese regiment, Col. Campbell of the 16th, Major Williams of the 4th Caçadores, Major Dick of the 42d regiment, and the Hon. Major Cocks of the 79th regiment, commanding the light infantry battalion, distinguished themselves; the latter in particular, led the attack of the Enemy's posts in the morning, and entered the hornwork by its gorge at night. We took three pieces of cannon and one captain, and 62 prisoners; but I am sorry to add that our own loss was severe, as appears by the enclosed return. It was impossible to ascertain the exact state of the works of the castle of Burgos, till we had obtained possession of the hill of St. Michael's. Since the 19th, we have been employed in establishing ourselves on the hill of St. Michael's, and in constructing those works which are best calculated to forward our future operations. The whole of the army have crossed the Arlanzon, with the exception of the 6th division, and one division of Spanish infantry.

I have accounts from Sir Rowland Hill of the 14th; he was then at Truxillo, and had received my orders, and was to be at Oropesa on the 18th.—I have not heard that Marshal Soult has yet left Granada;

he was still there on the 8th. General Ballasteros had followed the Enemy's movements from the Guadalete, and had been very successful; he was at Loxa on the 6th. The Enemy had abandoned Andujar and Jaen.—The last accounts I have from Alicante are of the 10th inst. Joseph Buonaparte's army, and that of Suchet, were still in Valencia. I have no late accounts from Cadiz.

[Here follows a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.—Total loss: Killed: 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 60 rank and file.—Wounded: 5 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 21 serjeants, and 297 rank and file.—Missing: 16 rank and file.

Names of the British Officers Killed and Wounded.—Killed: Permanent Staff, Major Pierrepoint, Assist. Q. M. General.—1st batt. 42d foot, Lieuts. Gregorson and Mitne.—Wounded: 1st batt. 42d foot, Capt. McKenzie, Lieut. Fraser, and Volunteer J. Lane, severely; Captains Williamson and Davidson, Lieut. J. Stewart, slightly.—2d batt. 58th foot, Captain Dudgeon, slightly; Lieut. Carter, severely.—5th batt. 60th foot, Lieut. O'Heber, severely.—1st bat. 79th foot, Lieut. M'Donald, severely, since dead.]

Downing-street, Oct. 6. Capt. Coore, Aide-de-camp to Sir G. Prevost, arrived this morning with dispatches, of which the following is an extract, and a copy.

[Gen. Prevost's dispatch is dated Montreal, Aug. 16, and gives a summary of the invasion of Upper Canada by the United States' troops, under Gen. Hull, which has already been laid before the public. After the latter had been defeated three times in his attempt to cross the Canard, and form the siege of Amherstburg (Fort Malden), by Colonel St. George, its commandant, his supplies from the opposite side of the Detroit were cut off, his dispatches intercepted, and both flanks menaced by parties of Indians of the Wyandot tribe, under Capt. Chambers. The situation of the Americans, the losses they had sustained, and the harassing mode of warfare the Indians had adopted, induced a spirit of despondency throughout their army, which was increased by the conviction that without great reinforcements, and a battering train no attempt could be made upon Fort Malden or Amherstburg. At this period, when the Enemy were beginning to entrench themselves, Gen. Brock, whose conduct and services are praised in the highest terms by Gen. Prevost, entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, and took those measures which (see the subjoined Dispatch) finally led to the surrender of Fort Detroit, and the whole of Gen. Hull's army, amounting to 2500

men, as prisoners of war, and 33 pieces of ordnance, "without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood." Gen. Brock says, that his good fortune will astonish! and well it may, when it is considered that his force, to which the American General surrendered, consisted of only 700 men, including militia, and about 600 Indians.]

Head Quarters, Detroit, Aug. 17.

I have had the honour of informing your Excellency, that the Enemy effected his passage across the Detroit river on the 12th ult. without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieut.-col. St. George and the Enemy, upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the River Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, but Capt. Chambers, whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Col. Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with 60 rank and file of the 41st regt. In the mean time, the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil-disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, Gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from J. McDonnell, esq. his majesty's attorney-general, who, from the beginning of the war, has honoured me with his services as my provincial aide-de-camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of 300 men, the embarkation took place on the 8th inst. and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Col. Proctor, had compelled the Enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the Enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and the 9th inst. in both of which the Enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed and 13 wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Capt. Muir and

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Lieut. Sutherland, of the 41st regt. the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in his Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Fort Detroit, for one 18-pounder, two 12-pounders, and two 5 and a half-inch mortars, all of which opened on the evening of the 15th, (having previously summoned Brig.-gen. Hull to surrender), and although opposed by a well-directed fire from seven 24-pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Capt. Dixon, of the royal engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect. The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after day-light on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieut. Dewar, of the Quarter-master-general's department, the whole was in a short time landed without the smallest confusion, at Spring Well, a good position three miles west of Detroit. The Indians who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forward, and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left. The force which I instantly directed to march against the Enemy, consisted of 30 royal artillery, 250 of the 41st regt.; 50 royal Newfoundland regt. 400 militia, and about 600 Indians, to which were attached three 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders. The services of Lieut. Troughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Capt. Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of their conduct on this occasion. I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the Enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Col. M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of 500 men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly, the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land side, I resolved on an assault, whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brig.-gen. Hull, however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieut.-col. John McDonnell and Capt. Glegg, were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honour herewith to transmit. Certain considerations

considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles. — The force thus surrendered to his Majesty's arms, cannot be estimated at less than 2500 men. In this estimate, Col. M^rArthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of 200 men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation. The Enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States regt.; detachments of the 1st and 3d United States regt. Volunteers; three regts. of the Ohio militia; one regt. of the Michigan territory; 33 pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured. When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instructions of Sir J. Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency. From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion; they were led yesterday by Col. Elliott and Capt. M^rKee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity; and it affords me much plea-

sure in assuring your excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the Enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries. The highest sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieut.-col. Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara; it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient; his duties as head of the Quarter-master-general's department, were performed to my satisfaction by Lieut.-col. Nicholls, Quarter-master-gen. of the militia.—Capt. Glegg, my aide-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency: he is charged with the colours taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States regt. Capt. Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this Province, and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection, to which his merit and length of service give him a powerful claim.

ISAAC BROCK, Major-Gen.

[By the articles of capitulation, the American army surrender prisoners of war, and the territory of Michigan is ceded to his Britannic Majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property. Public property to be given up. The Michigan and Ohio militias, who have not joined the army, to be permitted to return home, but not to serve during the war. A ship called the Adams, was taken on the lake.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The War in

RUSSIA

has, we are happy to say, taken a turn which was certainly never foreseen by the Corsican, whose unmeasurable insolence and ambition provoked it. He is believed to have carried with him to Russia an army, composed of various nations, comprising nearly 400,000 men, with artillery and stores equal to so imposing a body. He has since sustained a series of defeats and losses of such immense magnitude, as to have scarcely a parallel in history. Seeing, in the ruined Moscow, no bidding-place, Buonaparte, after a few days possession, commenced a retreat with the view of seeking winter-quarters in Prussia and in Poland. With consummate skill, however, the Russian Generals had completely intercepted the intended return; so that, wherever the French divisions marched, a Russian force presented itself; and thus had they to fight their way

at every step. In this retreat, the French had sustained prodigious losses by the sword; when, to complete their misery, the weather suddenly became so inclement, as to render them actually powerless against troops inured to the climate, and glowing with a sense of their national injuries. At length, a general engagement took place near Krasnoi, which lasted three days, in the presence of Buonaparte; who, having witnessed the destruction or defection of the greater part of his troops, and seen that the day was lost, fled from the field with a chosen few, leaving Murat to command the wreck of his army; and himself, travelling incog. with the execrable Caulincourt (Duke of Vicenza) arrived at Paris, at half-past eleven at night of the 18th of December: a flight infinitely more disgraceful to him, and more injurious to his followers, than when he formerly left his wretched army in Egypt to its fate.

As the Russian official accounts of the campaign

campaign will be from time to time transcribed by us from the *London Gazette*, it seems quite unnecessary to take up room with less authentic details on that side of the question; but, that the French Ruler may have fair play, we shall continue the series of Bulletins, which are generally understood to be of his own manufacture; and our Readers will see even from them, from his own shewing, that the misery which he has brought on his army stands in no need of exaggeration from us, were we so uncandidly disposed.

TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETINS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The 26th Bulletin is dated Borowsk, Oct. 23; and the 27th from Vereya, Oct. 27; both which places are to the South of the grand road to Smolensko, but at a great distance from it. The 26th Bulletin sets out with referring to the battle of Borodino. Something strange, to be sure, it seems to be talking, on the 23d of October, about the occurrences of the 7th of September;—but there were various reasons for this. It served to call off public attention from the then state of the army; and it was meant to correct some impressions created by former Bulletins, which were now found to be false. Moscow, we are now told, was so nearly destroyed, that out of 12,000 houses only 700 remain. It is now found to be “a truly unhealthy and impure sink.” The inhabitants, instead of rebuilding their own houses, and supplying the markets with abundance, only stole occasionally into the town to support life, by the refuse of what was to be found in the gardens; and, surprising to relate, the 3 or 400 malefactors prove to have been “ten thousand old and good Russian soldiers,” who had the audacity to “venture into the head-quarters of the French army “for plunder!” Now, too, for the first time, it is officially recorded, that on the 5th of October, Gen. Lauriston was sent to the Russian head-quarters. He was employed to persuade the Russians to let his master escape in safety, under the flimsy pretence of negotiating a peace. The bait would not take. It became therefore necessary for the French to fight their way. The battle of the 18th ult. accordingly occurred at Viukovo, about 30 miles from Moscow, on the Kaluga road. The French were shamefully beaten, with a loss of 3500 men, which they would now sink to 800: they lost 38 pieces of cannon, which they would reduce to 12; and in the 25th bulletin they admitted a loss of 100 baggage-waggons, which they now pretend to have been only 65. The next day Buonaparte quitted Moscow. It appears to have been his design to have advanced to Kalouga and Koula; but learning that it was the intention of the Russians to intercept his advance,

he moved to Malordavitsch. Here an engagement took place on the 24th of October, in which the Russians, though they were advantageously posted on the heights, were defeated. The details are extremely scanty; and, from the confused manner in which they are related, we indulge the belief that the contrary was the fact. The Enemy admit a loss of 1500 in killed and wounded, while the Russians are said to have lost from 6 to 7000 men. Another affair occurred on the 25th, when 6000 Cossacks appear to have attempted to surprise the column understood to be commanded by Buonaparte in person. In part the attack was successful, the rear of his position being assaulted, and six pieces of artillery carried off; but Buonaparte, unfortunately, had previously removed his head-quarters to the village of Ghorodnia. The Kremlin is said to have been blown up, and the garrison to have joined the main army. The Bulletins shew in a strong light the difficulties under which Buonaparte laboured in conducting his retreat.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Smolensko, Nov. 11.

The Imperial head-quarters were, on the 1st of November at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolensko. The weather was very fine up to the 6th; but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bivouacings are very injurious to them. Since the battle of Maloiaroslavitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy than the Cossacks, who, like the Arabs, hover upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy. On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication a league's distance from Viasma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy marched upon this column, drove it from the road, and overthrew it in the wood, took a Major-general, with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon; since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks. Since the bad weather, from the 6th*, we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 of our caissons have been destroyed. Gen. Wittgenstein having been reinforced by the Russian divisions from Finlaud, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th of October, Marshal Gouviou St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and Gen. Wrede, who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field

* Five days!

of battle with his dead. On the 20th inst. Marshal Gourvion St. Cyr having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina, and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina*. Marshal Gourvion St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops†. The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Col. Gueheue, of the 26th regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded. Marshal St. Cyr received a ball in the foot. Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and retaken the command of the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor has never been better.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN ! !

"*Molodetschno, Dec. 3.*"

"To the 6th of November the weather was fine, and the movements of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th; from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, that died in consequence of bivouaching. Arrived at Smolensk, we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th, the Emperor was informed at Smolensk, of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the Enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or, at least, upon the Beresina, before the Enemy. On the 13th he quitted Smolensk. On the 16th he slept at Krasnoi. The cold, which began on the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses perished every night, not only by hundreds but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses. *In a few days more than 30,000 horses perished*‡; our cavalry were on foot; our artillery and our baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions. This army, so fine on the

6th, was very different on the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports. Without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league distance; without artillery we could not risk a battle, and firmly await it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation miserable. These men, whom Nature had not sufficiently formed to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted. The Enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only makes noise, and is not capable of penetrating through a company of voligeurs, rendered themselves formidable, by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless, the Enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they were overthrown by the Viceroys, before whom they were placed, and lost many men. The Duke of Elchingen, with 3,000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position; but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity with which he is distinguished. After having kept the Enemy at a distance from him, during the whole day of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him; at night he made a movement on the right, passed the Borysthènes, and deceived all the calculations of the Enemy. On the 19th the army passed the Borysthènes at Orza; and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts.

The army of Volhynia had inclined on the 16th, upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisow with 3000 men. On the 23d he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position. The Enemy then passed the Beresina, marching upon Boar; the division Lambert formed the advanced guard.—The second corps, com-

* The object stated.

† The result suppressed.

‡ If more than 30,000 horses perished in a few days by the severity of weather, in what proportion to this number did the poor soldiers expire? It suited the Tyrant's purpose to pass this subject over in silence.

* In plain English, he "cut and ran."
maded

manded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tachercin, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina. On the 24th, the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert four leagues from Borisow, attacked, and defeated it, took 2,000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 500 baggage-waggons of the army of Volhynia, and overthrew the Enemy. On the right bank of the Beresina, General Birkeim, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The Enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, the Enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina; this river is 40 toises wide, it had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 300 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The Enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debouches, where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass. On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor, after having deceived the Enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzianca, and caused, in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the Enemy, and led him fighting two hours; the Enemy retired upon the tete-du-pont of Borisow. General Legrand, an officer of the first-rate merit, was badly, but not dangerously wounded. During the whole days of the 26th and 27th the army passed. The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the rear-guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Partannaux's division formed the rear-guard of this corps. On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzianca. Partannaux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division, which formed the rear-guard, and which was charged with burning the bridges, marched at seven in the evening; it arrived between ten and eleven o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its general, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route. Its searches were in vain; some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have since been able to learn is, that this first brigade set out at five o'clock, missed its way at six, went to the right in place of the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction; that during the night, and beset with cold, it rallied at seeing the Enemy's fires, which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake

must have cost us a loss of 2000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. Reports state that the General of division was not with his column, and had marched alone. All the army having passed, on the morning of the 28th, the Duke of Belluno guarded the tete-du-pont upon the left bank; the Duke of Reggio, and behind him all the army, was upon the right bank. Borisow having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated; they planned an attack on the 28th, at break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked. Half an hour afterwards the Duke of Belluno was soon on the left bank; the Duke of Belluno immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Treviso, and the Duke of Elchingen. The battle became warm. The Enemy, wishing to turn our right, Gen. Doumère, commanding the fifth division of cuirassiers, which made part of the second corps that remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of cavalry, by the 4th and 5th regiments of cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods, to pierce the centre of the Enemy, who was defeated, and put to the rout. With the Enemy's cavalry, which came to the assistance of its infantry, 6000 prisoners, two standards, and six pieces of cannon fell into our hands. On his side, the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the Enemy, defeated him, took from 5 to 600 prisoners, and did not suffer him to advance within the reach of the cannon of the bridge. Gen. Fournier made a fine charge of cavalry. In the battle of Beresina, the army of Volhynia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous; he received a ball in his side. The next day, the 29th, we remained on the field of battle. We had to make our choice between two routes, that to Minsk, and that to Wilna. The road to Minsk led through the middle of a forest, and of uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself. On the contrary, the road to Wilna leads through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient of ammunition, and horribly fatigued by 50 days march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles*, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines. On the 30th, the head-quarters were at Plecknitsi; on the 1st December, at Slaiki, and on the 3d, at Molodetschno, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna. All the wounded officers, soldiers, and whatever else could be of embarrass-

* Without horses, how did they manage this?

ment, with the baggage, &c. were sent off to Wilna. To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its discipline, of refreshing itself, of re-mounting its cavalry, completing its artillery and its materials—this is the result of the *Expose* which has just been made. Its repose is of the first necessity. The materials and the horses are coming in. Gen. Bourcier has already more than 20,000 remount horses in different depots. The artillery has already repaired its losses. The generals, officers, and soldiers have suffered greatly from want. Numbers have lost their baggage by the loss of their horses, and several by the effect of the Cossack ambushes. The Cossacks have taken numbers of isolated persons, of geographical engineers, who were taking positions, and of wounded officers, who were marching without precaution, preferring running the risk, to marching slowly, and going with the convoys. The reports of the general officers commanding the different corps, will make known what officers and soldiers have chiefly distinguished themselves, and the details of their memorable events. *In all these movements the Emperor has continually marched in the middle of his guards*; the cavalry commanded by Marshal Duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the Duke of Dantzic. His Majesty has been well satisfied with the fine spirit shewn by his guards, they have always been ready to shew themselves every where that their presence was needful; but circumstances have always been such, that their appearance alone was sufficient, and that they never were in a case which required them to charge. The Prince of Neufchatel, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Equerry, and all the Aides-de-Camp and military officers of the household, have always accompanied his Majesty. Our cavalry was dismounted to such a degree, that it was necessary to collect the officers who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each. The *Generals* there performed the functions of *Captains*, and the *Colonels* those of *Subalterns*. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, and under the orders of the King of Naples, did not lose sight of the Emperor in all these movements. The health of his Majesty was never better. (*Moniteur*, Dec. 17.)

We cannot quit this Bulletin without noticing the impudent comments of his hirelings on this most degrading and disgraceful of all his unjustifiable invasions: "The details contained in the last Bulletin of the Grand Army, cannot but add to the glory with which it has covered itself in this last campaign, and to the admiration which the heroic firmness and the puissant genius of his Majesty the

Emperor inspires; after having vanquished the Russians in twenty battles, and driven them from their ancient capital, reduced to ashes, our brave troops have had to bear up against the rigour of an excessive cold, and the severity of an unwholesome climate; and notwithstanding all the losses they have sustained during upwards of fifty days march, in provisions, horses, and artillery, they still have surmounted every obstacle, and find sufficient for their support in their numerous magazines. There are few pages either in ancient or modern history, that with respect to nobleness, elevation, and interest, can be compared to this memorable Bulletin. It is an historical piece of the first rank; it is thus that Xenophon recounts the retreat of the 10,000; and that Cæsar, who was at the same time a great captain and a great writer, digested the Commentaries."

From SPAIN
we have nothing to record, except what will be noticed in our Gazette Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The remaining conscripts of the year 1813, have been called out. Many are not more than 16 years old.

SWEDEN.

A treaty of Peace has been concluded at Stockholm, between Sweden and the Regency of Spain, acting on the part of Ferdinand VII. This is an acknowledgement by Sweden of that Prince, as the legal possessor of the Spanish monarchy.

AMERICA.

The Message; addressed by the President of the American States to Congress, as usual, at the commencement of the new Session, commences with congratulating the nation upon the healthy state of its inhabitants, and the great abundance with which the earth has rewarded their labours. It complains of being compelled to have recourse to war, in order to oppose a system of injustice and aggression, which had been long persevered in by Great Britain. It details the defeats and successes of the country since the commencement of hostilities. The reverses which have attended the American arms in their operations against Canada, are attributed in a great degree to the employment of the Indians as auxiliaries; and great indignation is expressed on the subject. The national spirit is said to have risen in proportion to the pressure on it, and the loss of their brave men to have inspired every where new ardour and determination. Anxious to abridge the evils of war, the President states, that he had conveyed to the British Government the terms on which its progress might be arrested; viz. That the Orders in Council should be repealed, as far as they

they affected the American States, without the revival of the blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressment from American ships, with an undertaking that an exclusion of seamen of each nation from the ships of the other should be stipulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies. The Message further notices the rejection of the propositions made by the British Government, through their authorities at Halifax, and Adm. Sir J. Warren. Their affairs with France are said to retain the posture which they held in his last communication; and that the only intervening occurrence meriting attention, was, the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; which proceeding, although made the ground of the repeal of the British Orders in Council, was rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections. It further appears from the Message, that there is no hearty co-operation between the different States in the prosecution of the war. Massachusetts and Connecticut have refused to furnish the required detachments of the militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier. With respect to the finances, the receipts of last year have been 16½ millions of dollars, or 4,200,000*l.*; but nearly nine millions of the 16 were loans, so that the produce of the customs and other parts of the regular revenue was below two millions sterling.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nottingham, Nov. 21. This night, about seven o'clock, when numbers had retired to Chapel, six armed men, in disguise, entered the house of Mr. Glue, in Earle-street, broke a lace-frame, and carried away the machine.

Nov. 23. Lieut. Gamage, for the murder of a serjeant of marines, on board the Griffin sloop of war, whose insolence and disobedience to his orders had irritated him, was executed, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, on board that ship, in the Downs. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, spoke shortly to the crew, warning them to beware of giving way to sudden passion, and was run up to the yard-arm amidst repeated exclamations from the seamen of "God bless and receive him!" Previous to the execution, a circular address, written in a very impressive manner, was sent by Admiral Foley to every ship in his fleet. It is a dissertation against passion and using insolent language, and adverts to the melancholy scene, as "a lesson to all who are to command—to all who are to obey."

Nov. 29. The Church at *Falmouth* being enlarging, part of the materials of the old wall were taken to form the new one. This probably weakened the old wall; and part of the plaster having fallen down, the congregation, alarmed, made a sudden effort to rush out: in the confusion many were trodden down, and taken up apparently lifeless; four have since died; and 15 persons were dangerously bruised.

We observe with regret the continuance of those nocturnal depredations by which the lives and property of the inhabitants of the West Riding of *Yorkshire* are so much endangered. Sunday night, *Nov. 29*, the houses of Mr. W. Walker, of New Hall, near *Huddersfield*, cloth-manufacturer; a shop-keeper at *Fartown*; a farmer at *Fixby*; Mr. James Brook, of *Bracken-hall*, in *Fartown*; Mr. John Wood; Mr. William Radcliffe, at *Woodside*; and Mr. Moses Ball, *Gilly Royd*; were successively entered and plundered of arms and money, by a gang of four men, supported by others on the outside.

Nov. 30. This morning, a fire broke out in the malt-kiln of Mr. John East, near *Lindsey Rise*, *Suffolk*, which consumed his dwelling-house, malt-house, brewhouse, nearly 70 combs of malt, and part of his furniture; the estimate of the loss is near 800*l.* and so part insured. It was with difficulty his mother escaped.

Dec. 1. This evening, a soldier belonging to the Staff Corps, stationed at *Hjthe*, owing to the darkness, fell into the canal, and was drowned.

Dec. 3. This evening, Mr. Wiggin, a respectable miller, who resided about two miles from *Bridgnorth*, was murdered on his return from *Wolverhampton* market, by a footpad about a mile from home. It is supposed that, on making resistance, the villain shot him through the body. It seems, however, that, the assassin was alarmed by his cries, as he had made off without taking any of his property. The unfortunate man pursued his murderer for about 100 yards, and was found by some persons from a turnpike house, exhausted from the loss of blood, at a stile which he had in vain endeavoured to get over. He was carried to the house, where he expired in a few minutes.

Dec. 6. Between nine and ten o'clock at night a meteor appeared in the air in a Northern direction from *Exeter*, which created considerable alarm to numerous spectators, and was perceptible for nearly two minutes; to the eye it was apparently as large as a full moon, and very brilliant, resembling a ball of clear fire, and diffused a light that illumined the earth to a great distance, and emitted a sulphureous heat. At *Newton St. Cyre* the inhabitants feared it would burst on them, as it seemed to incline downwards, but it afterwards took its course upwards, and retired into a cloud.

Dec. 13.

Dec. 13. As one of the Manchester coaches was going into *Liverpool*, last week, it was overturned, owing to the inebriation of the coachman, by driving quite off the paved road, and a respectable gentleman of *Oldham* was killed, and several other passengers dreadfully bruised.

Dec. 15. At the mill of *Elrick*, near *Edinburgh*, Walker, a miller, his wife, and child, were suffocated by smoke, in consequence, it is supposed, of a quantity of wet shellings of oats being put on the fire in their sleeping-room for the purpose of preserving it during the night.

Dec. 18. A fire destroyed the extensive premises of the *Swan Inn*, *Wangford*, *Essex*, with the stock, furniture, &c. A poor woman 83 years old, who was an inmate, perished in the flames.

Bonar Bridge, executed at the joint expense of Government and the land-owners of the county of *Sutherland*, over the *Dornoch Firth*, on the great road through the Northern counties to *Wick* and *Thurso*, at the extremity of our Island, has been officially reported to the Bridge Committee, assembled at *Dornoch* on the 12th current, "finished and complete," and the bridge open for travellers. The bridge consists of one stupendous arch, constructed of cast iron, of 150 feet span, bending over the rapid and deepest part of the gulph, and two handsome stone arches at the South end, where the stream is not so rapid and deep. The small arches span one 60, and the other 50 feet. The road-way on the bridge is 15 feet wide, and its whole length is exactly 440 feet; the parapets are composed of cast iron ballustrades along the whole length of the bridge, with the hand-rail fixed into eight handsome stone pedestals, erected for that purpose. The embankment on the low shore at the South end of the bridge is 15 feet high, and declines with a gentle slope to the level ground, where a fine piece of new road, a mile in length, has been opened to join that now making from *Diagwall* to *Kincardine*. *Bonar-bridge* was built under very difficult circumstances, the whole of the foundations, except the North abutment, being sunk in caissons, in a rapid tide, 21 feet deep.

Further Courts of Inquiry have been held at the Moot-hall, *Ipswich*, for recovering suppressed duties, when one person compromised for the sum of 4707*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and another was fined 2790*l.*

A charitable society, for the gratuitous distribution of blankets, has been instituted at *Norwich*, which has met with the most benevolent patronage. Upwards of 2000 blankets have been distributed to the necessitous.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, to set aside a verdict given

at the last assizes for the County of *Hants*, at *Winchester*, and to recover the sum of 100 guineas, under the following circumstances. The Plaintiff, *Ann Fallick*, a Mantua-maker at *Gosport*, having heard of the loss of little *Thomas Dellow*, who was stolen from London on the 18th of Nov. 1811, acquainted *William Barber*, the Defendant, that she suspected the child was with a woman at *Gosport* (*Mrs. Magness*), but desired her name might not be mentioned in the transaction. In a few days it was ascertained that the child in question was the little boy who had been stolen. The Plaintiff, finding that the Parish Officers had paid the reward to the defendant, brought an action against him for the 100 guineas, and obtained a verdict of 50*l.* Mr. *Gazaloe* moved that the verdict should be set aside. Lord *Ellenborough* remarked, that the Plaintiff was entitled to half the reward; but, being of opinion that the Defendant would see the justice of the case, consented that the rule should go. *Rule nisi* granted.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Messrs. *Leigh Hunt* and *John Hunt*, proprietors of *The Examiner* newspaper, were tried in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel on the Prince Regent, which purported to be a reply to some fulsome praises of his Royal Highness that appeared in *The Morning Post*, in doggerel verse. Mr. *Brougham* urged in defence, that no reflection was intended on the Prince by his client, who wrote the article in reply to some extravagant praises which covered the object of them with ridicule. The Jury, after retiring a quarter of an hour, found both the defendants Guilty. — Judgment deferred till next Term.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to consider of affording relief to the suffering Russians, the Duke of *York* in the chair. After some humane and powerful observations by Mr. *S. Thornton*, Mr. *Serjeant Pell*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and others, a Committee was appointed to manage the subscriptions, and transmit them to *Russia*. The Duke of *York* stated that he was authorized by the Prince Regent to put his name at the head of the subscription for 2000*l.*

By the late Act for affording relief to Dissenters and Methodists, persons who disturb their licensed places of public worship, are liable to the penalty of 40*l.*

The amount of unclaimed Dividends, Oct. 10 last, was 1,055,992*l.* Of this there had been advanced to Government, at various periods, the sum of 876,739*l.*

A boy, 10 years of age, has lately created much astonishment among the frequenters of the Stock Exchange, by his wonderful adroitness at calculation. A wager was laid by a Merchant with a gentleman who is reputed to be the first accountant in that celebrated coffee-house, upon

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the point of figures and calculation, as abstracted, that it took him one hour to prepare the question, which the boy answered in one minute: an objection was taken as to the accuracy of the child's answer; but, after investigation, it was admitted that he was correct. A Lottery contractor, who was present, instantly gave the boy a guinea of William III. and demanded to know how many years, months, and days, had elapsed since its coinage; all of which he answered, promptly, to the admiration of the whole circle, who subscribed 50*l.* as a present to him. He is a native of Russia, and has been one voyage to the United States of America, whence he came, at the commencement of the present troubles, recommended to a gentleman at Oxford.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 2. *The Renegade*; a Melo-Drame, in three Acts, altered from Dryden's "Don Sebastian," by Mr. Reynolds.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin and the Red Dwarf*; or, *The Adamant Rock*; a Pantomime. The novelty of a real Stag, and a pack of Hounds, was introduced in a representation of the Epping Hunt in this pantomime, which disappointed expectation.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 12. *The Assignment*; or, *Right at Last*; a Farce, which was withdrawn after its first representation.

Dec. 26. *Harlequin Humpo*; or, *Columbine by Candlelight*; a Pantomime.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. Roger Hale Shenneff, esq. Major-general and Lieut.-col. in the 49th regiment, a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. Sir J. Shaw, of Kilmarnock, a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Carlton-house, Dec. 14. The honour of Knighthood conferred on S. Whitcombe, and C. Sweetland, esqrs.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl Moira, Governor-general of India. Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Nugent, Commander in Chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bengal Establishment, and to retain his seat as second in Council.

Lieut.-gen. the Hon. John Abercromby, Governor and Commander in Chief at Fort St. George.

Lieut.-col. Marck Wilks, of the Madras Establishment, Governor of St. Helena.

C. D. Smith, esq. [brother of Sir Sydney Smith] Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, vice Des Barres.

Rev. D. W. Davies, A. M. late vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar-school.

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Rev W. T. Ellis, B. A. Master of Wye Free Grammar School.

Dec. 3. Mr. Coleridge, probationer-fellow of Exeter college, Scholar on Viner's foundation in Law, vice Boswell, now Fellow on the same foundation.

Rev. J. Nance, A. M. Master of the Grammar-school at Ashford, Kent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir C. Anderson, bart. Thorngate Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, vice Middleton, resigned.

Rev. J. H. Michell, M. A. rector of Buckland, Herts, Waterbeach V. Cambridgeshire, vice Williams, deceased.

Rev. Tho. Johns, Bradstone R. Devon. Rev. J. Lilly, to a Prebendal stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. David Nicolls, Llanegwad V. Carmarthenshire.

Rev. William Morgan, Frethorne R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Stephen Williams, Lanvihangle-juxta-Raggitt, Monmouthshire.

Rev. James Longmore, to the Lectureship of Manningtree, Essex.

Rev. Bernard Smith, Great Ponton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. T. Ellis, B. A. Wye Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Dr. Pott, Archdeacon of Middlesex, St. Martin's in the Fields R. vice Hamilton deceased.

Rev. William Tremenheere, Madron V. with Penzance and Morva Chapels annexed, Cornwall.

Rev. Thomas Owen, Llanstadwell V. Pembrokehire.

Rev. Thomas H. Gale, Milton V. Hants.

Rev. Dr. Nott, Harrietsham R. Kent, vice Hayward, deceased.

Rev. George Turberville, vicar of Hanley Castle, Bomesberrow R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Robert Digby Sillingfleet, Cleeve Prior V. Worcestershire.

Rev. Richard George, St. Clement R. Worcester, and to a Minor Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. John Parsons, M. A. Rumpney V. Monmouthshire, vice Humfrey, deceased.

Rev. R. Bedford, to the Precentorship of Bristol Cathedral, and Marden V. Wilts.

Rev. Gaius Barry, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. E. Watkin, St. Giles V. Northampton, vice Rev. T. Watts, resigned; and Cooknoe R. Northamptonshire, vice Rev. W. Butlin, resigned.

Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, M. A. Deary of Wells, vice Lukin, deceased.

Rev. John Pridden, M. A. St. George Buttolph-lane, and St. Botolph Billingsgate, united Rectories, vice Parker, deceased.

REV.

Rev. Thomas Parfit, M. A. to the Perpetual Curse of Glastonbury, with the Chantry of West Pennard annexed.

Rev. Thomas Woodward, M. A. Strumpshaw R. with Braydeston annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Jefferson, rector of Wheeley, Essex, to the Archdeaconry of Colchester.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. At Ham, the Lady of Sir H. C. Montgomery, bart. a daughter.

Lately, in Upper Grosvenor-street, Viscountess Hawarden, a daughter.

At Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Col. Ogle, a daughter.

At Prospect-lodge, near Lymington, the wife of Lieut.-col. Shedden, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of G. H. Drummond, esq. M. P. a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-gen. A. Duff, a son.

In Dublin, the wife of Dr. Edw. Percival, a son and heir.

Dec. 2. At Theobalds park, Herts, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. a son.

10. The wife of Rev. R. Marriott, of Cottesbach, co. Leicester, a boy and two girls, who all died the same day.

15. At Gloucester-lodge, Brompton, the Lady of the Right hon. G. Canning, a son.

At Blithfield-house, co. Stafford, Lady Bagot, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16. At Bellevue-house, Guernsey, by special licence, Capt. Butler, of the Wilts Militia, to Eliza, only child of Capt. Dobree, R. N.

17. Nathaniel Robbins, esq. eldest son of G. R. esq. of Hymen's Town, co. Tipperary, to the daughter of the Hon. Geo. Eyre Massy, of Riversdale.

18. Major Chas. De Tempky, of the Duke of Brunswick's Hussars, to Maria Theresa, dau. of J. Hoare, esq. of Cork.

26. Rev. Joseph Turnbull, B. A. of Ottery St. Mary, to Miss Mary Anne Corbett, of Upper Thornhaugh-street.

29. Hon. Philip Cocks, second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Somers, to Miss Herbert, of Pershore.

Lately, at Fulham, Sir Richard Hankey, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Higgins, of Yarmouth.

At Glyde Farm (the seat of C. Fortescue, esq.) the Right hon. George Knox, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Tho. Fortescue, esq.

At Bath, W. S. Dolben, esq. of Finedon, to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Saunders.

Rev. N. Hinde, of Salop, to Miss E. Crumer, dau. of the late Sir J. Cughill.

Rev. James Tomkinson, of Dorfold, Cheshire, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late John Nesham, esq. of Houghton.

Rev. W. Kilner, A. M. of Dutton, to

the daughter of Capt. Robinson, of Battleborough, near Appleby.

J. C. Lynch, M. D. of Liverpool, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Eccles, esq. of Ashton, Lancashire.

Dr. Mossman, of Bradford, physician, to Mrs. Ram-bottom, of Barwick-in-Elmet.

At Sunderland, Lieut. S. G. Carter, 16th foot, to Miss Browne, daughter-in-law of Lieut.-col. Vernon, of the same regiment.

At Sterling, Capt. R. Greepe, 70th foot, to Margaret, daughter of D. Stephenson, esq. of Newcastle.

Capt. Hay, aid-de-camp to Major-gen. Roberts, to Louisa Margaret, only dau. of J. Thomson, esq. deputy commissary general of the Eastern district.

At Warminster, Rev. C. T. Griffith, of Blandford, to Anna, youngest daughter of Wm. Bayly, esq. of Boreham.

Dec. 1. Mr. Nathanael Blas, printer, to Miss Tuckwell, sister of Mr. T. of Oxford.

8. Rev. T. H. Mapleton, rector of Christchurch, Surrey, and vicar of Whaddon, Bucks, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev. W. Bree, rector of Allesley, co. Warwick.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. H. Percy Davison, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Welborn Ellis Doyle.

10. At Edmonton, by the Rev. T. A. Warren, Rev. W. Wise, B. D. vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Henlock, esq.

14. W. Kenrick, esq. M. P. to Frances Anne, daughter of Robert Mascall, esq. of Peasmarsh-place, Sussex.

16. At Burton-upon-Trent, Rev. Henry Des Voeux, son of Sir Charles Des V. bart. of India Ville, Queen's County, to Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Daniel Dalrymple, esq.

17. Rev. Wm. Curwen, son of John Christian C. esq. of Workington-hall, Cumberland, to Miss Margaret Ewing, niece of Robert E. esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

19. At Bishop's-hall, near Taunton, Henry Lark, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, to Mary, only daughter of St. Albya Gravenor, esq. of Taunton Castle.

At Alderley, Cheshire, Charles Gibson, esq. of Quermore-park, near Lancaster, to Miss Stanley, sister to Sir Tho. S. bart.

At Southampton, Capt. Roberts, R. A. to Caroline, daughter of the late Charles Maitland, esq.

21. E. J. Littleton, esq. of Teddesley-park, co. Stafford, to Hycynthe Mary, youngest daughter of Marquess Wellesley.

25. Jacob Manger, esq. of Christchurch, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of Harwood, esq. of Hemington, near Salisbury.

MEMOIRS OF REV. DR. PURDY, AND REV. THOMAS BUTLER.

Dr. Purdy, though gifted with good natural talents, assisted by a competent share of such learning as his profession required, did not, 'till late in life, appear as an author. It is to be regretted that he did not; for though the profits of Authorship are very seldom sufficient to produce affluence, yet the frequent recurrence even of small emoluments, obtained by literary exertions, might have prevented or moderated those embarrassments, which arose from an income disproportioned to the expences of a family; and which, though borne with fortitude, could not but be deeply felt. When, at the suggestion of the Writer of this account, he undertook the office of a translator, and gave to the English publick the notes of the learned Seigneux de Correvon of Lausanne, on the justly popular Essay of their favourite Addison, with a new edition of the Essay "On the Evidences of the Christian Religion *," he acquitted himself with credit, and produced a book which must always deserve an honourable place in the collections of British Divines. From the period of this publication, Dr. Purdy continued to derive some assistance from his labours for the press. His aid was gladly sought in such literary tasks as required attention and accuracy; and he was happy to be so employed, being thus enabled, by personal exertion, to add something to the comforts of his family. This prospect, pleasing in itself, would probably have continued brightening, had not some unforeseen failure of his constitution produced the melancholy event which will be related in its proper place, and occasioned the necessity of the measure now at length completed †.—In the life of Dr. Purdy, there is not much for biography to record; but, as this short account will probably be the only monument raised to his memory, except the work which it accompanies, and his former publication, it seems a duty here to collect the few particulars which such a memorial may be expected to contain.

Dr. Richard Purdy was born at Greenwich, Feb. 27, 1753; and received the earlier part of his education at Mr. Bracken's school, in that place; where he had the advantage of being for some time, the private and favoured pupil of the afterwards emi-

nent Paley. His destination for the church was the result of his own earnest wish; and, in pursuance of that design, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, in 1768. At the University, if not deeply studious, he was by no means an idler, and proceeded in his exercises without difficulty. His degrees appear to have been conferred nearly at the regular times: when he took his degree of A. B. does not appear, but he proceeded M. A. Nov. 14, 1781; B. D. Dec. 7, 1782; D. D. July 10, 1800. His master's degree was probably delayed by absence, as he was admitted into orders at the canonical age, soon after which he quitted the society of his College for the curacy of Wadhurst in Sussex. Whatever might be the success of his studies at the University, his friendships were still more innumerable. They were numerous, sincere, and lasting. They were even more lasting than his life; since they continued to produce an active exertion for his family, when he was taken from them.

A short account of these friends would be honourable to him and to them; but, as the greater part still survive, it cannot in delicacy be undertaken. One of them, however, and one of the most active and affectionate, among many who are excellent, is now no more, and is too remarkable to be passed by in silence. This friend was the Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, afterwards rector of Ockford Fitz-paine, near Blandford, Dorset, at which place he resided till his death. Mr. Butler was one of the favoured few whom Providence had so gifted with shining talents, and attractive qualities of mind and disposition, that it is not easy to fix on the one by which he was most remarkably distinguished. An easy sociability of manner smoothed the approach to his conversation, and rendered him pleasing to persons of either sex, and of every age; yet, his attachments were neither weakened by diffusion, nor ever liable to change. Where he saw reason to fix his regard, there he continued firm, under every possible variation of outward circumstances. His conversation, which at first seemed only lively and full of anecdote, was soon found by the intelligent to be enriched with deep and very various knowledge. There were, in fact, but few subjects, either in nature or art, on which he was not qualified to give information, at once extensive and correct. But the occupation of mind in which he most delighted, was the pursuit of philosophical and mechanical inquiries and inventions. In mechanics he was not only theoretically but practically skilled. When he had contrived an instrument, whether mechanical or mathematical, he was so excellent a workman, that he could make it in the nicest and most accurate manner, in brass, iron,

* Published in 1807, with this title, "The Evidences of the Christian Religion, by the Right Honourable Joseph Addison. With the notes of the learned Gabriel Seigneux de Correvon, Counsellor of Lausanne, &c. now first translated into English, by the Rev. Richard Purdy, D. D. of Queen's College, Oxford, Vicar of Cricklade, Wilts," &c.

† His "Lectures on the Catechism, Liturgy," &c.

wood, or any proper substance. The Writer of this memoir, to whom it is no small alleviation of regret to bear this testimony to the merit of a long-tryed friend, has now in his possession an instrument, in the form of a small clock, which Mr. Butler invented and constructed, for the purpose of marking the time to musical movements of all kinds. It may, perhaps, most properly be called a *Rhythmometer*. It is finished in the most perfect manner; with pendulum, wheel-work, dial, stand, and case, all of his own work. In musick, indeed, his talent was as remarkable, and his knowledge almost as extensive, as in mechanics; and in both these sciences his pursuits went hand in hand with those of that acute and elevated genius Lawson Hudleston, esq. of Shaftesbury; whose congeniality of talents produced a friendship which can hardly be said to have been interrupted by death, since they died within a few hours of each other*. With so many occupations for his active mind, Mr. Butler was strictly attentive to his duties, as a resident and useful parish-priest. Benevolent to others, he was so disinterested with respect to himself, being a single man, as to be contented with an early valuation of his living, to the very end of his life; when it might, without difficulty or injustice, have been nearly doubled. The steady and unalterable friendship of such a man, cannot but reflect credit on the objects of it, which is asserted, perhaps, by the person who now writes it, with some degree of pride. Dr. Purdy, however, was always distinguished among those friends; and to the exertions of Mr. Butler, after the death of the former, his family is indebted for an important part of the noble subscription which this volume testifies.

The name of Mr. Hudleston, above-mentioned, is better known to the publick than that of Mr. Butler, from his having established one or two of his inventions by patent; particularly that of a balance-lock for the improvement of canal navigation; which, though it has not been adopted in this country, is said to have been copied in France, with a pretended claim to the invention. Suffice it to say farther of him, that his talents were of the highest order; and his intimacy with Dr. Purdy, as well as Mr. Butler, so strict that they have often been called, in social jocularity, the brothers.

* The circumstances are remarkable. Mr. Butler died first, having been long declining under an attack of hydrothorax, or dropsy in the chest. Mr. Hudleston, who was some years older, but not particularly ill at the time, was observed to be deeply affected by the intelligence, and he died in the very night ensuing. See vol. LXXXI. pp. 403, 405.

Let not what has been here said of these friends be considered as a digression. It forms a very material part of the account of Dr. Purdy.

The curacy of Wadhurst, which Mr. Purdy first obtained, he soon after exchanged for that of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, for the sake of being near his friend Butler, and at his express desire. But in process of time, and from the kindness of Mr. Hume, now dean of Derry, under whom this curacy had been held, he obtained a more independent preferment, the living of Broad-Hinton, in Wiltshire. This living he afterwards exchanged with Mr. Hume, canon of Salisbury, for the vicarage of St. Sampson in Cricklade, under the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. He had also the rectory of Ashley in Wilts, through the interest of Mr. Estcourt, M. P. for Cricklade; and was chaplain to the late Earl of Stratford.

In the year 1788, Dr. Purdy married Jane, daughter of Matthew Spencer, esq. of Horsington in the county of Somerset, and of Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Freke, esq. of Hinton, Dorset; a family of high antiquity and consideration in that county. This match, dictated on both sides by strong attachment, rather than by worldly prudence, was productive, as such marriages usually are, of mixed effects: of the highest happiness, if the mutual affection of the parties, to the very end of his life, be alone considered; of suffering, merely when misfortunes intervened; under which, if grief be sometimes alleviated by sympathy, it is also very frequently augmented, in a thousand ways, by mutual solitude.

The offspring of this marriage was only one son, now a lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

When Dr. Purdy turned his mind to literary employment, he produced the work on Addison, which has already been mentioned with due commendation. A new resource seemed now to be opened to him. Having first composed the very useful index to that work, it was suggested to him that constant employment might be had in that way, from publishers who were always in want of such assistance. He tried his hand successfully, in aid of a particular friend; and, being very willing to proceed in the same line, was engaged under the Commissioners of Public Records, to compile the very elaborate index, which was projected for the new edition of the Catalogue of the Harleim MSS. in the British Museum*. But a melancholy and unexpected interruption of his labours was now impending. In the beginning of the year 1808, he was suddenly seized by a stroke of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of one side;

* Since executed by Mr. Horne. and

and from that time he languished, with some, but no effectual progress towards recovery, till the middle of October in the same year [See our vol. LXXVIII. p. 1041.]; when the solemn change took place, which put a final period to the joys, the sorrows, the labours, and the trials of this world.

To expatiate on the character of Dr. Purdy, would be to delineate all that is amiable in the nearest connexions of life.

Of his talents, some, though inadequate memorials, are now before the publick; and his attention to the instruction of his parish is proved, in part, by the volume of his Lectures. Other testimonies might be added to his various merits, but all that could be said would hardly satisfy his friends; while it may be doubted whether it would proportionably interest the publick. It is necessary therefore to desist.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE THOMAS EAGLES, Esq. (See p. 498.)

MR. Eagles was one of the politest scholars of the present age. In that branch of elegant literature, where Addison and Johnson have derived their greatest fame as periodical essayists, Mr. Eagles was eminently successful. The paper entitled *The Crier*, which appeared in *The Bristol Journal*, some years since, was the offspring of his pen*. The style is purely Addisonian. This elegant and accomplished scholar is known to have left behind MSS. of distinguished value, which his retired and singular modesty would not permit the publication of in his life time. One learned work in particular had been under his translation and most studious care for several years. *The Deipnosophiste of Athenæus*, a work little read, but which contains many valuable subjects connected with the private life and manners of the Ancients, and of numerous fragments of dramatic authors whose works no longer exist. Mr. Eagles also excelled in painting, poetry, and music. So variously gifted was this classical scholar, and so honoured was the man by the first characters in the kingdom, that the space he filled with such dignity, is, alas! very long likely to remain a void in society. In his religion, he was sincerely and devoutly attached to the Church of England; constant and faithful in the discharge of every duty enjoined by her sacred laws. Winchester College claims the sole education of Mr. Eagles, and no man ever possessed a greater reverence for this ancient and dignified seminary. It was there he cultivated a fellowship of study with such scholars as the Wartons and the present excellent and learned Prelate of Gloucester. Departed spirit, hail, and farewell!

We subjoin some extracts from an elegant tribute to the memory of this very amiable man, from the respectable *Journal* already alluded to.

Mr. Eagles was born in Bristol; and descended, on his father's side, from a very respectable family, which till these

few years had resided in Temple parish for nearly two centuries.—On his mother's side, he sprung from a very ancient family in Monmouthshire, of the name of Perkins: and he died seised of estates in that county, which have belonged to his maternal ancestors for many hundred years. He was educated at Winchester, and designed for orders; but the death of a nobleman, who would have been a valuable patron to him in the church, at a time when there was little prospect of the inheritance which afterwards devolved to him, threw him into a sphere of life, less necessarily connected with literature. With mercantile interests he still maintained and improved an early attachment to every intellectual accomplishment; and in a constant intercourse with commercial men acquired a reputation as a polite scholar, which would have highly distinguished him in a learned profession. His natural abilities were very considerable; but they never carried him beyond the most delicate retirements of modesty. He was utterly disinclined to those intrusions, and unacquainted with those contrivances, by which little minds make the utmost of their meagre endowments.

His style, upon whatever subject his thoughts were expressed, was singularly chaste and correct. Its resemblance to that of an universally-admired Writer has been frequently noticed. This propriety of expression seemed rather the result of in-bred purity of taste, than of study and attention; for it characterised every thing that flowed from his pen,—not merely literary composition,—that which was the result of meditation and research; but whatever it fell in his way to express upon paper.

As a Poet, more of him, in all probability, will soon be known. His translation of *Athenæus* comprises the beautiful Fragments of Menander, and they are rendered so exquisitely well that it will not remain merely for the learned to regret, that so much has been lost of this fine Greek Comedian. This translation Mr. Eagles has modestly entitled "Selections" only. The truth is, *Athenæus* is a very valuable writer, but indelicate

* Mr. Eagles was also a frequent correspondent on other occasions in the same *Journal*.

as well as varied. We have from him, however, and from him only, many lively fragments of the old Greek Play writers, and as chaste as they are enchanting. But it is not every one that will give us the honey without the poison.—Athenæus is really for infinite sources of information too interesting to remain any longer unknown in our own language; yet it required judgment as well as delicacy to strip him of his obscenities without destroying the unity and arrangement of his work, and it is fortunate for morality as well as for literature that Mr. Eagles has surmounted this difficulty, and left Athenæus as proper for a father's fire-side, as a scholar's closet.

It would transgress the limits of the medium through which these slender intimations are offered, to enter into the several results of Mr. Eagles's industry within the writer's knowledge. In addition to the *CRIZA* (of which, it is hoped, the publick will soon know more, and for the promotion of a most benevolent purpose contemplated by Mr. Eagles) he has left a very curious and amusing narrative similar to that of *Robinson Crusoe*, and which came into his possession in a manner, which, from an uncommon act of charity it gave rise to in Mr. Eagles, renders him an amiable party in the history of a very extraordinary character.

Upon the Rowleian controversy he has also left many valuable documents, and has supported his own opinion upon that

still disputed question, with matter which has not yet reached the publick. With Shakespeare, perhaps, no man living was better acquainted. His literary friends will well remember the enthusiasm with which he would sustain that great man's pre-eminence in the power of imagination, above all other human beings of whose genius we have any testimony.

Mr. Eagles had been for some few years past in habits of friendship and correspondence with Mr. Roscoe. In the elegance and the variety of their literary pursuits; in their talents for poetical composition; in their taste for painting and the whole circle of the imitative arts; in their hospitality and politeness as gentlemen; in their domestic virtues as fathers; they added to that resemblance which was accidental between the Scholar and the Merchant.

Mr. Eagles's personal appearance was much in his favour; his stature was neither above nor below the ordinary size of men; but his countenance carried with it considerable energy of mind, though there was at times some indication of what is called reserve; which in him was modesty, not arrogance; a dread of intrusive forwardness, not the result of self opinion, or a contempt of others. In a word, he had strikingly the look of a gentleman, and it was impossible to be an hour in his company without discovering the purity of his taste, and the delicacy of his feelings.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE COUNT DE FRONT. (See p. 500.)

PHILIP Count St. MARTIN DE FRONT was a younger son of the Marquis St. Martin de St. Germain, one of the most ancient and noble families of Italy; his mother was sister to the Prince de Masserano, who resided many years at this Court as Ambassador from Spain, respected by all who knew him, and much esteemed by the King and Queen*.

Count de Front, agreeably to the practice of Piedmont, took one of the titles of his family by courtesy; in like manner as the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises in this country assume by courtesy the title of Lord. He went early into the army, in which, though absent from his native country, his promotion continued, and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. But soon after embracing

the military career, his pleasing address, general knowledge and talents, peculiarly adapted for negotiation and diplomacy, induced the King of Sardinia, his Sovereign, to select him for his Envoy at the Court of Lisbon. After residing there about three years, he was appointed to fill the same situation at this Court, where he arrived at the beginning of 1788; and has lived here ever since. In all the various changes of Administration that have happened during that period, the Count de Front has conducted himself with such moderation and judgment, as to conciliate to himself the regard of all parties; while at the same time his zeal for the interest of his Sovereign was indefatigable, under the most trying circumstances, when the French Revolution had spread its horrors over Savoy and Piedmont; and the calamities of his country added to personal privations jointly assailed his mind. It was then he exhibited that dignity of character which will ever render his memory to be revered as a Statesman; neglecting his own individual advantage, convenience, and comfort, he was ever vigilant, ardent,

* Their Majesties did him the honour to dine with him, at his Villa at Hampton Court; and the Queen having remarked that it was a very fine day, the Prince's answer was, "Yes, Madam, it is a very fine day, and I shall always remember it as one of the happiest and most glorious days of my life."

and exemplary in his attention to his public duty, in which he steadily persevered till the day of his death. But the misfortunes of his country had long preyed so much upon his mind, as to engender a lingering disorder, which has terminated fatally.

This is the public character of the Count de Front; but his private virtues, his mild and gentle disposition, his affability, his steady attachment to his friends, his charity, and, above all, his piety and patient resignation during many years under severe afflictions of mind and body, can better be felt than expressed; but the recollection of them will ever remain engraved on the hearts of those whom he honoured with his confidence.

In 1804, he was married to Lady Fletewood, widow of Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart. so well known and so much respected in the higher circles of society, as to require no other encomium here, than to mention that her tender and unremitting attention to the Count, the cheerfulness and activity of her disposition, and the facility with which she executed every domestic duty, have been as conspicuous, as her benevolence and goodness of heart.

DEATHS.

1812. **A**GED 26, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Oct. 18. Edwards, of Saffron Walden; an amiable woman and affectionate friend. Since January last, she had been bereft of her father, mother, and child.

At Winkfield-place, Berks, in his 85th year, Staulake Datson, esq.

Aged 58, Samuel Rawson, esq. of Halifax.

Oct. 19. At Exmouth, Mrs. Baring. Suddenly, aged 79, the wife of Mr. R. Edwards, parish-clerk of St. Michael's, Bristol.

Oct. 20. At Brighton, in his 81st year, J. Croft, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, and of Sempting-house, Sussex.

Capt. R. Rhode, formerly commandant of the East India Company's ship *Sir William Bensley*.

Thomas Pierce, esq. of King's Parade, near Bristol; an example of Christian meekness and benevolence.

Oct. 21. At Edinburgh, Lady Jane Mackenzie, last surviving daughter of the late George Earl of Cromarty.

Oct. 22. At Laytonstone, Elizabeth Jesse, second daughter of the late John Coope, esq.

Oct. 23. At Bugbroke rectory, near Northampton, Mr. Henry Harrison.

At Dublin, in her 84th year, Grace Dowager Countess of Meath. She was the daughter of John Leigh, of Ross Garland, esq.

Oct. 24. At Exeter, W. Brabazon Wye, esq. captain of one of H. M. packets. The chief part of his early life had been spent in the service of the East India Company, during which he contracted a liver complaint, which principally conduced to hasten his end.

Scipio Cornack, esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Joseph Green, brass-founder, Birmingham. He had spent the preceding evening at the dinner given on the appointment of the officers for the town; and was found insensible, having fallen down and received a severe wound on his head; and although surgical assistance was immediately procured, he expired. He has left an affectionate wife, and five young children.

At Worcester, aged 60, in consequence of too great exertion during the late Election, Mr. Edwin Davis.

At Dingwall, in consequence of her clothes taking fire on the 21st inst., Miss Ross, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Tain.

Oct. 25. At Froyle, Hants (the seat of his grandfather Sir T. Miller, bart.) in his 19th year, J. St. Leger Giffman, esq. only son of Sir John St. Leger G. bart.

Oct. 26. At Boreham Wood, Herts, in his 86th year, Charles Mason, esq. late Commissary of Accounts to the Combined Army, serving on the Continent, under the command of his R. H. the Duke of York, in the years 1793, 4, and 5, and also when the command devolved to the late Gen. Count Walmoden, and continued there till 1797, in the laborious and arduous duty of examining and checking the vast demands brought against this country for the supply of that army. He commenced his career as Commissary of Stores, &c. in the expedition against Guadaloupe, in the years 1758 and 59; and, upon his return from thence, proceeded to the Continent, where he was employed as Commissary General of Controul to the allied army in the German war (generally denominated the "Seven Years' war") under the command of Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby. When not employed in the public service, he acted as a Magistrate in his neighbourhood for near forty years, much beloved and esteemed for his integrity and upright conduct. Perhaps, if any thing could be added to the high respectability of Mr. M.'s character, it is, that, after so many years employment in a most important, and what is generally esteemed a very lucrative situation, he has died with scarcely any accumulation of fortune.

Oct. 27. In her 21st year, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. James Ram, Monkwick, Essex.

In Dublin, Mrs. Gardiner, mother of the late Viscount Mountjoy.

Oct. 28. Mr. S. P. Toosey, many years apothecary to his Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

Suddenly, aged 55, G. Welch, esq. of Leck, near Kirkby Lonsdale. He was found lying in one of the fields, with his gun loaded with powder, the ramrod out, and his two dogs at a short distance from him.

Oct. 30. In her 80th year, Mrs. Gibbon, of Balham-hill, Surrey.

At Lee, Kent, in her 28th year, the wife of Mr. Hilton Docker, of Jewry-street, Aldgate.

At Ashted, aged 74, Mr. Miles Swinney, proprietor of "Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle," a worthy, obliging man, who was particularly pleasing in his manners, and much respected. We hope to receive some further account of him.

At Aston, suddenly, the wife of Mr. John Cooper Harris, daughter of Mr. Twycross, jeweller, London.

At Bristol, of an apoplectic seizure, aged 31, Mr. Ralph Henshall, musician, formerly of Liverpool.

Oct. 31. At Uckfield, aged 80, Mrs. Streetfield, relict of the late Henry S., esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent.

At South Kilworth, Leic. aged 16, Jos. Thomas Chambers, midshipman in the Royal Navy, and youngest son of Rev. Charles C. of South Kilworth.

At Brighton, in consequence of being rode against and struck down by a person on horseback during the races, on the Brighton Course, a few weeks since, in his 83d year, Mr. Perkins, of the firm of Barclay and Perkins, porter-brewers, Southwark.—Mr. Perkins was once the superintendent of Mr. Thrale's brewery, and, by his integrity and ability in that station, made himself a way to the ample wealth and great respectability in which he passed the last 30 years of his life. It is no small testimony to his worth, that he was honoured by the regard of the ever-venerable Samuel Johnson, some of whose letters to him are preserved. Boswell relates an anecdote of him. Mrs. Thrale mentioned a person who had acquired a fortune of 4000*l.* a-year in trade, but was absolutely miserable because he could not talk in company. Dr. Johnson said, "he could not be successful in different ways; he had gotten 4000*l.* during the time in which he might have learned to talk." Mr. Perkins made a shrewd and droll remark, "If he had got his 4000*l.* a-year as a mountebank, he might have learnt to talk at the same time that he was getting his fortune."—During the memorable Riots of 1780, Mr. Perkins, by great presence of mind, saved the Brewery from demolition. A lawless banditti, who were dragging in triumph the heavy chains torn from the front of New-

gate, approached the premises of Mr. Thrale with dreadful threats. Addressing them with great mildness, Mr. Perkins said, "It were a shame that men should be degraded by so heavy a load; and he would furnish them with a horse for that purpose." The bait succeeded. He gave them some porter, and they departed with loud *Hourah!*

Nov. 1. At Messing, Essex, Mrs. Rapd. At Cockrup, Coin St. Aldwings, near Fairford, Mr. J. Tombes, formerly surgeon on board the Hillsborough East Indiaman.

Nov. 2. Accidentally drowned in the river Perret, nigh to Borough-Bridge, on the Bath road, nine miles from Taunton, Mr. John Kiddle, a very respectable farmer. He was returning on Monday night to his own house, situated near the river; and in a narrow and dangerous part of the road, his horse is supposed to have stumbled over a heap of limestone on the edge of the river. He has left a widow, and an only child, a son, seven years of age, to deplore his loss.

At the village of Scotland Wells, parish of Portmoak, Fife, aged 102 years, 6 months, and 17 days, Marjory Moray.—After her 50th year she was delivered of three children, two of whom are alive. She retained her faculties to the last.

Nov. 3. The wife of Rev. H. Davies, of Great Wigston, co. Leic.

Nov. 5. The wife of Rev. Dr. Nicoll, of Boddicot, Oxon.

At Clifton, aged 64, Mrs. Salvador, of Belmont, Bath. She possessed an unusual strength of natural and cultivated understanding; and by a strict and uniform observance of all religious, moral, and social duties, acquired a dignity and complacency of mind, and conciliated the regard of a numerous acquaintance.

At Drayton Lodge, near Market Drayton, Major gen. Broadhurst, who had been nearly 40 years in the service of the East India Company.

Nov. 6. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Waits, partner in the house of Messrs. Wm. Bushell & Co. Bristol.

At Edinburgh, Phineas Hall, esq. late solicitor to the East India Company, at Bombay.

Nov. 7. At Abbot's Leigh, in his 50th year, Henry Ford Jermy, esq. only son of the late Mr. Thos. J. surgeon, Bristol.

Aged 63, Mrs. Nursey, of St. Martin's at Palace; and on the 9th, aged 26, her son Mr. R. N. formerly of the Norwich Theatre.

Nov. 8. At Southampton, in his 75th year, John Burdett, esq.

Near Bristol, aged 55, the wife of Thos. Pannell, esq.

Nov. 9. At Bath, in his 62d year, Geo. Monkland, esq.

At Cardigan, O. Lloyd, esq. of Aberant, Lieut.-col.-commandant of the Royal Clarence local militia of Cardiganshire.

At Stuttgart, Prince Frederick Alexander, youngest son of Duke William, brother of the King of Wirtemberg.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, M. David Sintzheim, Grand Rabbi and President of the Central Consistory of the Jews of the French Empire, &c.

Nov. 10. Rev. John Townsend, M. A. vicar of Glastonbury: a truly Christian minister.

At Bristol, Rev. George Homfray, preacher of Bristol cathedral.

Nov. 12. At Witham-grove, Essex, Mrs. Mary Du Cane, daughter of the late Peter Du Cane, esq. of Braxted-lodge.

Nov. 13. Wm. Boyes, gent. of Brandon, co. Warwick, only brother of the late Mrs. Marshall, of Leicester.

Charlotte, wife of Mr. Wm. Parker, of Millswood, Chalford, clothier.

At Cowley, near Oxford, in her 70th year, Mrs. Wetherell, relict of Nathan W. D. D. dean of Hereford, and master of University college. Her exemplary discharge of relative and social duties entitled her to the highest esteem as a wife and parent, and her uniform attendance upon religious ordinances, and practical display of their consequent obligations, ranked her among the most truly valuable of all characters, that of a sincere Christian.

Nov. 14. At Bualleigh Salterton, near Exmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 55, E. K. Jones, esq. of Mark-lane.

Nov. 15. At Ansley-hall, Warwickshire, (the seat of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L.,) in her 57th year, sincerely lamented by all who knew her, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Nixon, steward there; in which family she had resided upwards of forty years, serving them with unexampled fidelity and attachment, and possessing their highest confidence and regard. Their sincere regret for her loss (not inferior to that of her own family) is a tribute due to the worth and excellence of her character, which in every duty of life was most exemplary.

Nov. 17. In her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah Andrews, mother of T. A., esq. of Serjeants Inn, Fleet-street.

At Odstone-hill, co. Leicester, the eldest daughter of the late Robert Green, esq. of Normanton.

Nov. 18. In Dorsetshire, in his 45d year, Charles Newell, esq. late of the Duke of York's office, Horse-guards.

Nov. 19. At Camberwell, in his 68th year, Nicholas Wanostrocht, LL.D. many years Master of Alfred-house Academy. He was author of the following grammatical pieces, some of which have been particularly approved. 1. "A Grammar of

the French Language, with Practical Exercises," 1780, 12mo; which has passed through many editions. To this he prefixed a Dedication to the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, in which he says: "On my arrival in England, I considered it as a fortunate circumstance to be first introduced to the honour of being appointed your French master. I now feel myself peculiarly happy, in having this opportunity of making my acknowledgements known to your illustrious family, for the civilities I received when I was but little known in this country." 2. "A Latin Grammar with Practical Exercises (upon the plan of the French Grammar)." 3. "A Classical Vocabulary, in French and English." 4. "Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux, avec la Signification des Mots en Anglois au bas de chaque page; à l'usage des Jeunes Gens, de l'un et de l'autre Sexe, qui veulent apprendre le François." 5. "Petite Encyclopédie des Jeunes Gens, ou Définition abrégée des Nations relatives aux Arts et aux Sciences, à l'Astronomie, au Blason, à la Chronologie, à la Géographie, à l'Iconologie, à la Mythologie, à la Physique, et généralement à tout ce dont il est nécessaire et agréable d'avoir quelques Idées nettes et précises. Le tout rangé suivant l'ordre alphabétique. Avec figures." 6. "Livres des Enfants, ou Syllabaire François; auquel on a ajouté des Définitions abrégées des Choses dont les Enfants doivent être instruits; servant d'Introduction au Recueil." 7. "Elementary Introduction to the Latin Tongue; with Practical Exercises adapted to the capacities of young Beginners." 8. "Easy and Familiar Dialogues, in French and English; on those Subjects best adapted for Schools." 9. "A short, easy, concise, and systematical Introduction to English Grammar."

Nov. 19. Katherine, wife of M. Mitchell, esq. of Hemysey.

Miss Mercer, daughter of the late Mr. M. teacher of Mathematicks in Dumfries. She was conversing cheerfully with a friend previous to attending afternoon service, who was congratulating her on her high health and spirits, when she suddenly dropped down, and expired.

Nov. 20. W. Willmott, esq. of Stockwell, formerly of Sundridge, Kent.

At Chichester Barracks, Lieut. Fairclough, 59th reg.

At Hereford, in his 63d year, C. Papps Price, esq. captain R. N. He was born at Hay, co. Brecon, and at a very early age entered the service. In May 1778, he was made lieutenant. He continued actively employed, with honour to himself and benefit to his country, and was appointed to command the island of Marçou, in 1798, which was threatened with

an attack by the French from La Hogue; on the night of the 6th of May of that year, the Enemy attempted to carry the island by storm; but its gallant defender, with a handful of men, drove them back with immense loss; and so complete was the defeat, that they did not again repeat the attack! For his brave and skilful conduct in this affair, he was made master and commander, and subsequently post-captain. The infirmities that too often visit the decline of a life passed in the honourable perils and trying vicissitudes of a service which warfare and the elements equally encircle with danger, obliged Capt. Price to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and retire on half-pay. He has left a widow, two daughters, and three sons—all the latter are in the Navy; the elder being a post-captain, the second a lieutenant, and the third a midshipman.

Mr. John Ratliff, an eminent silkman, of Coventry.

Aged 76, Sir Cuthbert Shatto, bart. of Bavington.

Nov. 21. In Orchard-street, Portman-square, on his way to Devon, for the recovery of his health, in his 66th year, deservedly regretted, Rev. Thos. Wilson Morley, of Easby-house, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Portsmouth, from fatigue in the campaign in Spain, Lieut. Harkness, 79th reg.

At Ravenhead, Lancashire, Sophia, wife of Robert Sherbourne, esq. and one of the co-heiresses of the late John Cater, esq. of Kempstebury, co. Bedford.

Nov. 22. At Reading, Robert Brak-spear, esq. an eminent brewer at Henley-upon-Thames.

Nov. 25. Aged 73, the wife of Wm. Oddy, esq. of Mount-place, Mile-end-road.

Nov. 24. At Islington, aged 74, Mr. James Burton, bricklayer, who had passed a long life with an irreproachable character. He died in the house in which he was born, and in which his father (who died in 1760) had for many years carried on the business, to which he succeeded, and from which, for the last four years, severe illness had compelled him to retire.

Aged 63, Christopher Wightman, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Mr. J. R. Jowett, of Bell's-buildings, Salisbury square.

Nov. 25. At Hampstead, aged 71, Mr. Bell, of Coventry-street.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired apparently in perfect health, after a hearty supper, Mr. Gosset, of Foley-st.

Nov. 27. At the Deanery, Wells, Rev. George Wm. Lukin, LL. D. Dean of that cathedral, and rector of Felbrig and Ayl-serton, Norfolk. He was half-brother

to the late Right honourable William Windham.

At Bath, aged 92, Mrs. Newdigate, relict of the late Francis N. esq. of Kirk Hallam, co. Derby, and daughter of the late Lieut.-general Edward Pole.

Nov. 28. In her 46th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. I. J. Smith, Watford, Herts.

Nov. 29. At Shacklewell, aged 74, Mrs. Beliza Oldham, widow of Mr. John O. late of Lombard-street.

At Pentonville, aged 79, Mrs. Biggs.

Aged 38, Mr. Wm. Gill, maniple and cook of Merton-college, Oxford, leaving a wife and six children. He possessed great suavity of manner and integrity of heart; and displayed promptness and assiduity in business.

In the village of Flax Bourton, after a few days' severe suffering, in consequence of a fall, Mary, wife of Edmund Nalib, one of the Society of Friends. To no one could this appellation be more justly applied in its fullest sense, than to this excellent Christian, "who went about doing good," administering assistance to the poor and sick of all descriptions with unwearyed activity, simplicity, and benevolence; exhibiting a bright assemblage of virtues and graces, which diverged over an extensive circle; whilst in the domestic relations of wife and mother, her example was not less conspicuous.

At Butterton-hill, Bradninch, Devon, in her 104th year, Mrs. Scott, a widow lady, of considerable property, who enjoyed uninterrupted health all her life, and could read and work without spectacles some time after having completed her 100th year.

Nov. 30. In Wimpole-street, Henry Shirley, esq.

Lately, At the house of Mr. T. Bevington, Camberwell, Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Bevington, Worcester.

The wife of Mr. Beauchamp, surgeon and apothecary, Twickenham.

Aged 38, Rev. Wm. Steele, of Lower Peover, Cheshire.

Rev. Wm. Borlase, rector of Madron, Cornwall.

At Hollins, Cumberland, aged 30, Rev. Isaac Clark, late of Clithero, Lancashire.

Rev. Edward Jacob, rector of Shillingstone, Dorset.

Rev. John Morse, curate of Tewkesbury.

Rev. John Colborne, M. A. rector of Side, Gloucestershire.

At the vicarage-house, Wilmington, Kent, Rev. J. Wall.

Rev. Thos. Hornsley, of Kirby Bellairs, co. Leicester.

Aged 85, Rev. W. Nelson, 48 years rector of Strumpshaw cum Bradiston, Norfolk.

At Shrewsbury, aged 64, Mr. Lancelot Sheppard, formerly a respectable tanner there.

there. He was a younger branch of the antient and respectable family of that name at Wilson, in Shropshire, of whom he was a most worthy descendant. He had retired from business some years, and resided in the beautiful suburbs of Shrewsbury, called East or Monk Foregate. His memory will be always respected by those who had the happiness of knowing him. His example will be worthy of emulation by the successors in his family and name, by whom, and by all his friends, their loss of him will ever be sincerely lamented.

Rev. John Phillips, rector of Stoke Milborough, Salop.

At Worcester, aged 54, Rev. G. Osborn, upwards of 20 years pastor of the Protestant Dissenters at Angel-street Chapel. He became pastor to the Dissenting church at West Bromwich, in 1785, whence he removed to Worcester January 1792. He was highly esteemed as a preacher; and as a tutor, distinguished by his classical attainments and general knowledge.

Rev. Wm. Wood, 34 years minister of the Society of Protestant Dissenters in Dudley.

At Haverfordwest, Rev. Benj. Gibbon.

Dec. 1. In Bloomsbury-square, John Reynolds, esq.

In Golden-sq. Mrs. Mary Anne Arnold, relict of the late Dr. Arnold.

At Stratton-park, Hants, the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Baring, bart. See p. 495.

Aged 59, Rev. Edward Honywood, LL. D. rector of Honiton, and a prebendary of Exeter cathedral. As a general preacher, he was perhaps never excelled either in the soundness of his doctrines, or in the impressive and fascinating manner in which they were delivered. He was uncle of Sir J. H. and of Lord Courteney.

At Market Harborough, aged 83, Rev. Henry Knapp, rector of Stoke Albany, and vicar of Wilberston, both in Northamptonshire. He was educated first at Eton and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1755; M. A. 1757; and had for several years presided as head master in each of the Grammar Schools of Uppingham and of Stamford.—His son, Henry-Rider Knapp, now living, was also educated at Eton and King's College; B. A. 1778; M. A. 1781; in which latter year he vacated his fellowship by marriage.

At Barton, the wife of C. Dundas, esq. M. P. for Berks.

Dec. 2. At her sister's, Mrs. Hurley, Golden-square, Miss Wright, late of Fimlico.

At Hammersmith, in his 81st year, R. Loveday, esq.

Aged 76, Wm. Spicer, gent. of Baston, near Market Deeping. He had been afflicted with blindness for many years;

but, before this visitation, was one of the three persons who had the particular care of his Majesty during his illness in 1789.

At the rectory, Mrs. W. H. Colston, wife of Rev. Dr. C. rector of West Lydford and Clapton, Somerset.

Dec. 3. In West-square, Charles J. Clarke, late his Majesty's first deputy attorney-general in the island of St. Domingo.

At Ball's-Pond, near Newington-green, aged 53, Thos. Golding, esq. of Cornhill.

Dec. 5. At Camberwell, aged 59, Wm. Brounger, esq. many years a respectable slopseller in Houndsditch.

Dec. 6. In Falcon-square, after two days' indisposition, James Chetham, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 8. The wife of R. Meux, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Stroud, co. Gloucester, suddenly, Edward Mason, esq. formerly of Enfield, one of the magistrates and deputy lieutenants for the county of Middlesex.

At Hall-place, near Charing, Kent, Rev. J. Cecil Tattersall, B. A. of Christchurch, Oxford.

Dec. 9. At Kentish-town, aged 80, John Wood, esq. formerly of Mayfield, Sussex.

At Slaughter's-court, Powick, co. Worcester, in his 63d year, Wm. Russell, esq. in the commission of the peace for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and Somerset.

Dec. 10. Aged 41, Mr. Henry Dench, an honest, industrious, and intelligent Composer. He was employed for nearly his whole life in the Printing-office of Mr. Nichols; as his Father (who died Dec. 8, 1788, see vol. LVIII. p. 1129.) had been before him. See the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. II. p. 702.—He possessed a strong mind, cultivated by a tolerable share of learning. He was never married; but for the last 24 years has supplied the place of a Husband and a Father to an aged Mother and two very worthy Sisters. He had naturally somewhat too lofty an opinion of the *Rights of Man*; but this was checked by a delicate constitution and the reflections arising from good sense. On the whole, few men in his station have passed more blameless through life, or have died more regretted.

At Lambeth, much lamented, in her 72d year, Mrs. Glover, relict of Mr. David Glover.

At Hazlewood, Herts, (the seat of her son-in-law, H. Bothams, esq.) Mrs. Matthew, late of Upper Berkeley-street.

At Brampton, Hunts, Rev. John Oakley, M. A. vicar of Tottenhoe, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 11. In Leman-street, in his 70th year, George Goldsmid, esq. well known in the mercantile world for at least half a century.

At Pentonville, aged 70, T. Osborne, esq.
At Walthamstow, aged 87, Simon Holbrook, esq.

At Sion-hill, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter of his Grace, and wife of John Spencer, esq. his Grace's nephew.

After a few hours illness, Henry King, esq. of Bristol, whose loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him. His journey through life was uniformly marked by a conduct inflexibly honourable—a disposition remarkable for its unassuming suavity and meekness—whilst his beneficence to the poor, which was most extensive, was entirely free from vanity and ostentation.

Dec. 12. In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Milbanke, widow of the late Admiral Mark Milbanke.

Aged 70, Wm. Fry, esq. of Blackheath.
At Colehill-house, Fulham, in his 86th year, J. Madden, esq.

Dec. 13. In his 70th year, F. Mourgue, esq. of Fleet-street.

At Bromley, aged 85, Tho. Preston, esq.
At Testwood, near Southampton, Sarah, relict of Thomas Hooker, esq. late of Tunbridge, Kent.

At Bath, Francis Baronneau, esq. of New-lodge, Middlesex, in the commission of the Peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for that county.

Dec. 14. Philip Gibbes, esq. eldest son of Sir P. Gibbes, bart. and brother-in-law to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Francis Gibbs, esq. of Orcheston, Wilts.

Rev. George Mortimer Clissold, eldest son of Stephen C. esq. of Ebley, co. Glouce.

At Fitzroy-farm, Highgate, Edward Simeon, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England; formerly of Catherine-hall, Cambridge.

Dec. 15. In his 68th year, Wm. Morse, esq. of Drayton-green, Middlesex.

Dec. 16. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, suddenly, aged 75, Wadham Wyndham, esq.

At Islington, aged 81, Mrs. Hardcastle, relict of the late Nathaniel Hardcastle, esq. merchant, of Old Swan-Stairs.

Suddenly, in Newman-street, in his 68th year, the Rev. Isaac Gusset, D. D. F. R. S. As a Book-collector he was well known, and known not for frivolous pretensions and superficial acquirements, but for his unrivalled acuteness, and for extensive and solid information. In the earlier part of his life he had formed habits of close application, and had been inspired with a zeal for literature by an intimacy with the Kennicotts and Wheelers of Oxford, where he received his education. Nor did this zeal ever subside in his maturer years; and there are doubtless many who will recollect his readiness of communication to all who sought from him direction, and the

eagerness with which he encouraged literary and studious propensities in the younger part of his acquaintance. There are instances which might attest his efforts to have been successful. To theological learning his attention during his latter years had been principally directed, and in the department of Biblical criticism his erudition was accurate and profound. Of his opinions upon contested points of policy in Church and State, it may be enough to affirm, that they were uniformly favourable to freedom, civil and religious: and on doctrinal points, that he had thought deeply; that fully convinced by inquiry of the truth of revelation, he took Scripture for his guide; and, possessed of an enlightened understanding, and competent to the decision, he decided for himself. Preferment he never courted, and never acquired. Prevented by his feebleness of frame from much professional exertion, he had yet been eminent as a Preacher. His discourses were sound; and marked with a peculiar terseness and brevity of style; his voice full and harmonious, his enunciation distinct, his emphasis accurate, and his manner impressive. Nor is this species of excellence extinct in his family. In his private habits he was temperate; and though latterly much secluded from society, there were few endowed with finer qualities and better suited to adorn it. It was well observed of him by the learned Translator of Epictetus, that in his happier hours of social intercourse the disadvantages of his person were forgotten in the graces of his conversation. It was various, fluent, and animated; sometimes serious and argumentative, and sometimes playful and humorous; he could by turns convince or exhilarate; instruct by his knowledge, or charm by his gaiety. There was indeed discernible in him at all times a buoyancy of spirits, which, joined to his literary enthusiasm, operated as the sustaining principle against the various bodily infirmities which would have embittered his existence. This charmed gift of life, and antidote to all its evils, never deserted him; he experienced no mental decay, but died in the full vigour of his intellectual faculties. The most distinguishing characteristics of his mind were great liveliness of imagination, rapidity of association, and an uncommon versatility. It may be added, that his feelings were easily excited, and his disposition charitable and humane. The present writer is not aware that (except in the solitary instance of a small contribution to *Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament"*) he ever either openly or anonymously

* See p. 556.

submitted any composition to the public eye. It is probable that a fastidiousness respecting his productions withheld him; or else that, by deferring continually the completion of his designs, they finally failed of execution. It is certain, that he had made considerable progress in a work of "Annotations on the Greek Testament," which, as it is thought that posthumous publications, when not enjoined, are injudicious, and especially unauthorized, when left unfinished, will not be subjected to the test of criticism. Their claims, therefore, whether to ingenuity of conjecture, depth of research, or happiness of illustration, will not now be attempted to be enforced. Yet, although, having left behind him no recorded proof in attestation of his talents and his learning, and surviving only in the partial recollection of his friends; they will find no reason to disparage the cultivation of literary habits, however unobtrusive, and however little exerted for the attainment of a lasting reputation. To their possessor they seldom fail to be productive of happiness and comfort, in the hours even of languor and solitude; in society they give dignity and elevation to the character; and they surely are the result of an inclination of which the indulgence is not only blameless but instructive, and has an obvious tendency to exalt the understanding and improve the heart.

Dec. 16. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 80th year, after a residence in this country of near 49 years, his Excellency Gustavus Adam, Baron Nolcken, his Swedish Majesty's Chamberlain and Minister Plenipotentiary for the affairs of Pomerania at the Court of Great Britain, Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. &c. &c. This venerable diplomatist was the second son of a nobleman, of a very antient and honourable family in the province of Livonia, who had filled the office of Secretary of State and other high political stations in the Government of Sweden. The lamented subject of this article first displayed his talents as a speaker in the House of Nobles, during the prevalence of those strong party feuds, which at that time divided the Diet. He began his diplomatic career, as Secretary of Legation and *Chargé des Affaires*, at the Court of Berlin; but was soon removed to the higher and important post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden in this country. He arrived in that capacity soon after the accession of George III. whose gracious protection and favourable opinion he early obtained, and continued uninterruptedly to enjoy through the long career of his political life; and which he may with justice be said to have deserved, by his con-

stant, anxious, and successful endeavours to preserve unbroken the ties of harmony, which united the country which he represented and that where he resided.—His merits as a public man, united to his good sense, extensive knowledge, high honour, and polished manners, in private society, were passports, which procured him the intimacy of the highest characters in this country, by whom he never ceased to be esteemed and respected, and who will doubtless pay to his memory the tribute of regret. After having discharged the duties of Swedish Minister at this court, with acknowledged zeal and ability, for more than 30 years, and after having repeatedly received the approbation of both Governments, he was suddenly recalled by the present King of Sweden, when he assumed the Regency on the death of Gustavus III. of whom Baron Nolcken was an old and favourite servant. He was at the same time named to an office of high rank in Sweden, as President of a Tribunal of Justice; which he refused to accept, partly on account of his attachment to this country, and partly from conscientious motives; not conceiving himself qualified, from his former habits to assume the functions of a judge. On this occasion our gracious Sovereign, with his usual benignity, interposed, unknown to Baron Nolcken; and through Mr. Wellesley (at that time British *Chargé des Affaires* at Stockholm) asked as a favour, that the Minister at this Court might not be changed. The request was politely refused; and the Baron, having declined the situation offered him in his own country, continued to reside in London in a private capacity. When Gustavus IV. took the government into his own hands, the respectable subject of this article was restored to the rank, but not to the emoluments, of a Foreign Minister, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Swedish Majesty to the Court of Great Britain for the affairs of Pomerania; a nominal office, which he still possessed at the time of his death. When that virtuous Monarch, whom a late Revolution drove from the Throne of his Ancestors, came to England; he honoured this veteran Minister with a visit at his Villa at Richmond; and in a subsequent conversation with Louis XVIII. at Hartwell, he said, "You, Sir, have the comfort to be surrounded with numerous loyal subjects; alas! I have but one, and that one is the old and faithful Servant of my Ancestors Baron Nolcken. Baron Nolcken married, in the year 1779, the widow of the Hon. S. C. Lemaistre, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the East Indies. By this lady, the daughter of James Roche, esq. of

Abystrowry (lineally descended from the ancient Viscounts Fermoy) of the county of Cork, and who still lives to deplore his loss, he has left two sons, the elder, Gustavus, Baron Nolcken, resided with his father; and the younger, George Henry, received at an early age from his Britannic Majesty (of whom he was the godson) a commission in the third regiment of Guards. He afterwards became a Captain in the 83d foot, with which he shared the dangers and the honours of the battle of Talavera.—We shall only add, that as no man ever filled a public situation with more honour and ability, so very few have passed through the scenes of private life, as universally and deservedly esteemed, as the venerable Nobleman, whose death we announce with sentiments of the deepest regret.

Dec. 17. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in his 54th year, S. Webster, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 18. At the house of her brother J. C. Mellish, esq. Teddington, in her 27th year, Eliza, wife of Alex. Donovan, esq. Dublin.

At Stapleton, in her 67th year, Mrs. Sheppard, mother of Mr. Sheppard, bookseller, Bristol.

At Norton Conyers, co. York, the seat of her son-in-law, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. Mrs. Anne Clark, widow of the late George C. esq.

In consequence of the Exeter mail-coach being overturned at North Pether-ton, between Bridgewater and Taunton, by which he was killed on the spot, Mr. R. Carpenter, an eminent grazier, near Wellington.

Dec. 19. At Hampstead, of an inflammation on the lungs, the wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Sir H. Rivers, bart.

At the house of her niece, Mrs. Go-lightly, on Ham-common, aged 93, Mrs. Frances Belchier, widow of William Belchier, esq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. Mrs. Belchier was in perfect possession of her faculties till within a week of her death, sincerely grateful for the blessings so seldom extended to her length of years. She had been a great lover of reading from

her youth, and was conversant, not only with English, but with French, Italian, and Spanish authors. She possessed strong natural sense, and retained in memory much of the information which she had collected from the numerous books that had fallen under her notice. Her conversation, therefore, was very engaging; and while this procured her respect and attention, her evenness of temper, and kindness of manners, gained her the love and esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She died in the arms of her excellent niece; arms which had long affectionately administered to her earthly comforts, and tenderly rocked the cradle of her declining years.

In Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, Chas. May, esq. of the Custom-house.

At Lambeth, the wife of B. Cobbe, esq. Dec. 20. At Reigate, in his 80th year, Rich. Barnes, esq.

At Bristol, aged 85, Mr. John Besson, upwards of 60 years in the Excise; and supposed to be the oldest officer under the Crown.

Dec. 21. In Cowley-street, Westminster, aged 84, Mary, widow of William Ginger, esq. late of College-street, Westminster.

Dec. 22. In St. Mary Axe, after a long and painful illness, in his 45th year, Mr. Joseph Jeffries Evans, merchant. With a vigorous, comprehensive, and enlightened mind, he possessed a liberal and benevolent heart. The various duties of domestic, social, and public life, he discharged with an affection, a generosity, and an integrity, which will ever endear his memory. He was a son of the late Rev. Caleb E., D. D. of Bristol; and exemplified, in his own conduct, all the active and benevolent virtues of his venerated parent.

In Hornsey-lane, Isabella, third dau. of James Belland, esq.

Dec. 23. In St. John's-square, in his 79th year, Uriah Bristow, esq.

Dec. 24. In Clarges-street, in his 50th year, Rich. Acklom, esq. of Wiston, Notts.

Dec. 25. In Chancery-lane, in his 55th year, Richard Haighton, esq. of Toft, co. Cambridge.

Dec. 26. Aged 79, Herman Schroder, esq. of College-hill, and Clapham, Surrey.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in December 1812 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey Canal, 1110*l.* dividing 50*l.* per share clear.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 808*l.* dividing 44*l.*—Coventry, 812*l.* dividend 40*l.*—Swansea, 180*l.* 178*l.* ex dividend 10*l.* per share.—Moumouth, 110*l.* ex half-year's dividend 3*l.*—Grand Junction, 198*l.* 200*l.* ex half-year's dividend 3*l.* 10*l.*—Old Union, 95*l.* ex dividend 2*l.*—Thames Navigation Bonds, 92*l.* per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 22*l.*—Huddersfield, 18*l.*—Chelmer, 86*l.* 13*s.*—Ashby, 18*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 18*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 148*l.*—London Dock ditto, 101*l.* 104*l.*—Globe Assurance, 105*l.*—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—Strand Bridge, 45*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, 47*l.* 50*l.* Discount.—West Middlesex Water Works, 40*l.*—London Institution, 55*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 14*l.* 14*s.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 27, to December 22, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 750	} 1498	Males - 957	} 1943	2 and 5	265		
Females 748		Females 986		5 and 10	84	50 and 60	156
Whereof have died under 2 years old				10 and 20	64	60 and 70	147
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 3d.				20 and 30	109	70 and 80	126
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				30 and 40	158	80 and 90	50
				40 and 50	175	90 and 100	8

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending December 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 130 4 73	0 62	5 53	8 83	10	Essex 128 6 00	0 62	0 50	4 66	0					
Surrey 128 0 72	0 62	8 53	0 76	0	Kent 119 0 65	3 62	4 46	8 80	0					
Hertford 121 4 69	0 62	0 53	0 87	0	Sussex 120 0 40	0 61	6 45	6 00	0					
Bedford 119 11 76	0 59	4 48	0 80	0	Suffolk 119 8 70	8 59	6 46	8 59	2					
Huntingd. 121 10 00	0 63	8 48	4 84	7	Camb. 121 5 67	6 59	8 39	10 75	6					
Northam. 121 8 92	0 64	6 44	8 100	0	Norfolk 116 3 70	6 58	4 48	3 69	5					
Rutland 121 0 00	0 70	0 53	0 82	0	Lincoln 116 5 94	0 66	8 48	9 117	3					
Leicester 121 3 84	8 68	0 46	10 100	6	York 120 7 97	8 59	2 44	2 121	3					
Nottingh. 119 4 82	0 69	10 49	8 106	0	Durham 107 6 00	0 65	0 44	8 00	0					
Derby 121 4 00	0 70	10 52	10 105	4	Northum. 101 8 79	4 57	2 43	1 00	0					
Stafford 126 1 00	0 69	8 49	6 115	7	Cumberl. 111 4 95	0 58	11 40	5 00	0					
Salop 127 4 97	8 69	6 41	10 00	0	Westmor. 126 2 108	0 60	9 46	6 00	0					
Hereford 113 7 73	7 63	9 37	3 69	3	Lancaster 117 5 00	0 00	0 48	6 00	0					
Worcester 127 11 00	0 66	7 48	11 85	9	Chester 120 0 00	0 81	4 48	4 00	0					
Warwick 134 2 00	0 73	8 53	4 105	7	Flint 139 4 00	0 81	11 00	0 00	0					
Wilts 116 0 00	0 66	4 47	6 109	4	Denbigh 136 1 00	0 79	10 46	11 00	0					
Berks 131 1 00	0 59	9 45	1 75	11	Anglesea 000 0 00	0 00	0 40	0 00	0					
Oxford 122 6 00	0 58	6 48	2 90	0	Carnarv. 116 8 00	0 61	4 40	4 00	0					
Bucks 131 4 00	0 58	8 46	6 88	7	Merionet. 121 4 00	0 70	6 44	8 00	0					
Brecon 117 9 32	0 65	7 32	0 00	0	Cardigan 110 6 00	0 48	0 24	6 00	0					
Montgom. 120 9 00	0 64	0 40	9 00	0	Pembroke 90 2 00	0 54	9 30	0 00	0					
Radnor 116 6 00	0 64	0 38	6 00	0	Carmarth 103 10 00	0 54	1 28	3 00	0					
Average of England and Wales, per quarter:					Glamorg. 121 8 00					0 65	0 30	8 00	0	
121 0 81					Gloucester. 124 6 00					0 70	11 00	0 88	5	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					Somerset 132 11 00					0 69	4 40	8 82	0	
106 10 64					Monmo. 126 2 00					0 68	2 00	0 00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....					Devon 127 2 00					0 63	6 00	0 00	0	
					Cornwall 114 8 00					0 58	7 33	4 00	0	
					Dorset 127 11 00					0 66	4 39	6 72	0	
					Hants 123 5 00					0 61	3 46	6 90	11	
										0 81	4 64	1 42	4 83	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 25 :

Fine per Sack 105s. to 110s. Seconds 100s. to 105s. Bran per Q. 18s. to 21s. Pollard 28s. to 32s. New Rape Seed 60l. to 65l. per last.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Dec. 14 to Dec. 19 :
Total 5534 Quarters. Average 126s. 5½d.—5s. 2½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 19, 48s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 23, 51s. 2½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 28 :

Kent Bags 10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Kent Pockets 11l. 11s. to 16l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto 10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto 10l. 10s. to 14l. 0s.
Essex Ditto 10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto 24l. 0s. to 30l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 28 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 2s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 1l. 19s.
Clover 7l.—Smithfield, Old Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, December 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day :
Mutton 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts about 1,900. Calves 120.
Veal 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 11,000. Pigs 240.
Pork 5s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.	

COALS, December 28 : Newcastle 52s. to 55s. 9d.—Sunderland 52s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 96s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Dozen. Moulds 15s.

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

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

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	E. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Omnium.
1		57½	58½	73	89½	14½							4 dis.	5 pr.		
2	216	57½	58½	73	89½	14½							5 dis.	5 pr.		4½ pr.
3	216½	57½	58½	72½	shut	14½							7 dis.	5 pr.		9½ pr.
4	216	57½	58½	73	shut	14½							7 dis.	5 pr.		5 pr.
5	216	57½	shut	73½	shut	14½								5 pr.		5 pr.
6	Sunday															
7		58	shut	73½	shut	15							8 dis.	5 pr.		5½ pr.
8	218	58½	shut	75½	shut	15½							9 dis.	5 pr.	par	6½ pr.
9		59½	shut	75½	shut	15½		57½					8 dis.	5 pr.	par	7½ pr.
10	218	59½	shut	75	shut	15½		57½					7 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	7½ pr.
11	218	59½	shut	75½	shut	15½							6 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	8½ pr.
12		59½	shut	75½	shut	15½							5 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	
13	Sunday															
14		59½	shut	75½	shut	15½		57½				59½	5 dis.	5 pr.		
15	219	59½	shut	75½	shut	15½							6 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	7½ pr.
16		60½	shut	76½	shut	15½		58½					7 dis.	5 pr.		10 pr.
17	222	61½	shut	77½	shut	15½							7 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	10½ pr.
18	223	60½	shut	77½	shut			58½					8 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	10½ pr.
19	223½	61½	shut	77½	shut	15½							7 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	10½ pr.
20	Sunday															
21	Holiday															
22	223	61½	shut	77½	shut	15½							7 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	10½ pr.
23		60½	shut	76½	shut	15½							9 dis.	4 pr.	par	
24		59½	shut	76½	shut	15½							10 dis.	4 pr.	par	7½ pr.
25	Holiday															
26	Holiday															
27	Sunday															
28	Holiday															
29		60½	shut	76½	shut	15½							6 dis.	6 pr.	2 pr.	