

General Miloradovitch had affairs, in which the Enemy lost 1,000 men killed, and 1,500 wounded, and 6 officers and 300 men were made prisoners. On the 18th, General Jelowski made prisoners a troop of lancers of the Dutch guard; and in the afternoon General Miloradovitch made a reconnaissance, in which the Enemy lost 100 killed, and 130 prisoners. Deserters come in daily from the Enemy, and he suffers considerably by our skirmishes.

*Head-quarters, Wurtzen, May 20.*

My Lord,—The Enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th, in the direction of Luckan and Lubben, on our right; the force was stated to be Regnier's corps. Intelligence being received that General Lauriston, with 9,000 men, would march to reinforce the troops above-mentioned on the 19th. General Barclay de Tolly and General d'York, with a strong corps, were sent to intercept and fall upon General Lauriston. General Barclay de Tolly fell in with the Enemy in the neighbourhood of Konigswerde, and a sharp contest ensued, which was put an end to only by night-fall, and in which the Allies were completely successful. They drove back the Enemy at all points, took upwards of fifteen hundred prisoners, a General of Division, and eleven pieces of cannon. The Enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the accounts came away. The loss on our side has not yet been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair. General D'York was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force, the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. He was engaged till 11 o'clock at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the allied corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'clock p. m. I am enabled, being just returned from General Miloradovitch's advanced guard, to report to your Lordship, that a very severe attack has been made to-day by the Enemy, to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen. They attempted a false attack on our left, but the real one was on Gen. Miloradovitch's right. General Kleist's corps was moved up to his support, and the attack was sustained by Generals Miloradovitch and Kleist with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two very gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Miloradovitch will be drawn tonight into the position. It would seem, from what has occurred this day, that the Enemy intend a great effort here.—I have the honour, &c.

CHARLES STEWART,  
Viscount Castlereagh, Lieut.-gen.

*Head-quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24.*

My Lord,—I hastily detailed to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the Enemy. The intention of the Enemy, in his attack on the right, and left of Bautzen on the 20th, was to force the Spree river, and to pass to some heights on our right; thus threatening General Miloradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, from which his artillery could sweep our main position, and under cover of whose fire he might with greater facility make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning. The action was bravely contested; a Russian battalion, and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced and contested alone the heights, in spite of the Enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kleist's corps. In the mean time, on the extreme right, the Enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York in their retrograde movement from their expedition against Gen. Lauriston. General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning. General Miloradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the Enemy that were vigorously made to force him on the left; and the columns of the Enemy that had attempted to pass into the mountains were kept in check. Finding, however, that General Kleist had fallen back into the main position, General Miloradovitch withdrew entirely from the Spree river and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line. The severe affairs of this day reflect the highest honour on Generals Miloradovitch and Kleist, and the brave troops under their command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.  
Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

*Goldberg, May 24.*

My Lord,—The allied army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the Enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st inst. It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.—The ground selected by the Allies to resist the Enemy's approach, on the great road to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separate Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch. Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries

had been constructed, near the village of Jackowitz, (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground) formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of the position, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry, on a ridge that projected into the low ground near the Spree river. It then extended to the right, through villages that were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch and Gorlitz; from thence in front of the village of Borschewitz to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these, with the high ground of Kreckwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line. The ground in the centre was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Flèches were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up, at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivalet, which extended round the right of the position. On the extreme right the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and the Oder. General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the Enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the Allies, than as immediately in position: the extent of the whole line might be between three and four English miles. The different corps occupying it were as follows: General Kleist's and General d'Yorck's corps, in echelon and in reserve, on the right; General Blucher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and General Miloradovitch's formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre. The Enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left, which favoured his species of warfare, but General Miloradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Garchikoff and Count Asterman, with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Colonel Davidoff, to occupy these hills. After a very strong tirillade in this quarter, and a distant canonading on our right, which commenced the action, the Enemy began to develop his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations. The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wurtemberg's and General St. Priest's division of General Milorado-

vitch's corps, were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the Enemy, one of which was taken. Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks. These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps, and our commanding cavalry, to meet it; but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the Enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right; and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney and General Lauriston; and notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz. Gen. Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannervitz and Priesnitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear: but the Enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied these heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered the object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, General Blucher was ordered to remove to his right, and attack the Enemy in flank. General Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'Yorck, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued. These attacks succeeded in checking the Enemy. That of General Blucher's corps exceeds all praise; and the Prussians in this eventful day, as at the battle of Lutzen, again evinced what their troops are capable of accomplishing, when headed by a King they love, and fighting for their country, their liberty, and independence. A charge of four thousand of their cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness under the most galling fire.

Still these gallant efforts were arrested by the Enemy's bringing up fresh troops; and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense. A momentary advantage being gained by the Enemy, in consequence of General Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on our left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter, and of one of our batteries, which gave him, in some degree, the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it. Still in every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict; but it soon became apparent that the Enemy had not only superior forces to fight us at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications and menacing our rear. Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, still the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the Enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered. It was only from considerations of such a nature as I have before detailed, that the Allies were induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening, having from day-break admirably contested every part of the field of battle. The superiority of numbers was with the Enemy, but the heroism and firmness displayed by the Allies must be respected even by their adversaries. The magnanimous conduct of his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia made the greatest impression on all around them; they never quitted the field of battle; and I witnessed in his Imperial Majesty the most ardent and anxious desire, by renewed attacks, to sustain the position, had not reasons of prudence, coupled with the most important considerations, decided otherwise. I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made. I have endeavoured to give your Lordships the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Wissenberg and Hochkirch. The Enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannowitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a

field day. The corps of Generals de Tolly, D'Yorck, Blucher, and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg; those of Wittgenstein and Miloradovitch from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry; the Enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted with the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear-guard to the corps moving on Weissenberg; and a battery of forty pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen, impeded the Enemy's advance. General Miloradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night. CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

P. S. From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the Allies did not exceed 65,000 men; that of the Enemy I estimate at least at 120,000. The loss on both sides was great. The Enemy's must have been tremendous; I am unable to state the numbers with any accuracy. C. S. Lieut.-gen.

*Head-quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24.*

My Lord,—The army continued to retire on the 22d in two columns on the great roads from Bautzen to Lowenberg. The Enemy made an attempt to interrupt the corps of General Miloradovitch, in which he completely failed. At Reichenbach the rear-guard took up a position which they defended in the most obstinate manner against the Enemy's advance, led by Buonaparte in person. The Enemy shewed a strong force in cavalry, and made several charges on that of the Allies, and one in the town of Reichenbach, which were successfully repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds in killed, wounded, and taken, and several officers. By bringing up a number of guns, and a great force, and by out-flanking our rear-guard, it was obliged to leave Reichenbach, but fell back on Gorkitz in the best order. The conduct of the troops on this day, after their long service and unequal combat of the 21st, has been beyond all praise.—Throughout the late movements there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind in the allied army. General Bulow's corps, joined by General Bender's in the neighbourhood of Relitz and Tebbin, finding that the Enemy had withdrawn the corps of Victor in that quarter, for the purpose of his general operations against the allied army, has renewed the offensive, and has pushed his patrols to Baruth and towards Wittenburg. The Enemy did not advance above half an English mile on the side of Gorkitz yesterday. This morning they have not pressed, and all retire in perfect order. The allied army are moving in the direction of Schweidnitz.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.  
ABSTRACT

## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

## SPAIN.

Dispatches from Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, Aug. 4, brought an account of a series of actions in the Pyrennees with the French army under the command of Marshal Soult\*, from the 25th ult. to the 2d inst. inclusive; the result of which has been the defeat and retreat of the Enemy from the Spanish frontiers into France, with a loss of fifteen thousand men, including about four thousand prisoners. The loss of the allied army is about six thousand.

The following letters from the army contain some additional interesting particulars:—

Extract from a letter, dated the 3d of August: "We never yet saw such desperate fighting, or experienced resistance so obstinate as on these days (the 28th and 30th). The manœuvres of the Enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack or defence, victory or defeat. He could assail us from most of his crowned points with great advantage; or he could re-inforce and protect his troops on these stations with celerity and effect. If successful, they were well calculated to ensure the fruits of victory; and, if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat. Yet from all these positions he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover, in any way, so as to prevent its being converted into a disorderly flight, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground, which in many places defied combined and extensive movements.

Lord Wellington was struck by a spent musquet bullet, which lodged in his sash, but, thank Heaven, did no harm to our beloved Commander. His Lordship says he never met with so daring and powerful an Enemy; but it seemed only to rouse the British lions more to vanquish him. Indeed nothing can describe the devotedness and ardour of our forces. The Portuguese acted nobly. The Marquis of Worcester was struck by a ball, and fell from his horse; but this brave young nobleman was only stunned, and was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades.—The defiles and passes, which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the foe. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage, &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in, and I do not think their total loss can be less than twenty thousand men."

\* Marshal Soult has taken the command of the dispersed French army lately under Jourdan.

Extract of another letter, dated Aug. 4: "On the retreat of the Enemy, we came up at Elezando with General Gautier, and 1,500 men, escorting the convoy of provisions (100 cars and 250 laden mules,) intended for Pamplona. We had only 400 men of General Byng's brigade. The Enemy was, however, attacked without hesitation, and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy and 500 prisoners in our hands: in fact, the spirit of the French army is broken, and I do not believe that the presence of Buonaparte himself would re-organise it. I consider this victory to be greater than that of Vittoria, and indeed the greatest ever gained by Lord Wellington. Soult had seven divisions of infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery; in all 45,000 men."

Soult, before he entered Spain, issued a proclamation to his army, in which he says—"That he has been sent by the Emperor to the command of his armies of Spain; and that his Imperial Majesty's instructions and his own intentions were to drive the British across the Ebro, and celebrate the Emperor's birth-day in the town of Vittoria."

A letter from an officer attached to the army besieging Sebastian, gives the following shocking particulars of the storming of that place: "As fast as our men came up, they were knocked down by the dreadful fire from the defences which bore upon the breaches; and when a few got into them, they were unable to effect any thing from their weakness. In short, the carnage was so great, that the French themselves called out to our officers to draw the men off, and actually ceased firing upon them. Never was witnessed such heroism as on the part of our soldiery on this occasion; particularly the Scots Royals, who, though almost cut to pieces, absolutely refused to retire till the third or fourth command was issued for them to do so."

The Regency of Spain, it is said, have lately carried into execution the unanimous vote of the Congress, which ordered a grant of land to be conferred on the Marquis of Wellington, as a solid and enduring monument of the gratitude of their nation. Three royal estates have accordingly been submitted to the British Field-Marshal for his choice; and with that disinterestedness and taste which are known to temper the splendour of his military fame, he gave the preference to that which was lowest in actual value, but which came recommended to his fancy by the beauty of its situation and the amenities of its scenery. It is situated on the river Xenil, in the kingdom of Granada, and its annual produce is estimated at 30,000 dollars. Some

Some late Cadiz Papers contained an Order, addressed by Marquis Wellington to his army; prescribing the conduct to be observed by the troops in the French villages on the frontier. He justly deprecates the idea of taking vengeance on the people of France for the atrocities committed by the troops of Buonaparte in Spain; and orders receipts to be given as usual for the supplies required of the French inhabitants, in order that they may be paid for by the Commissaries.

The Pope's Nuncio has been sent out of Spain, and his temporalities have been seized, for continuing to intrigue against the Spanish Government, on account of the Decree for abolishing the Inquisition.

A proposal has been made in a secret sitting of the Cortes, for removing that Assembly to Seville.

#### GERMANY.

A most sanguinary Decree was issued at Hamburg on the 24th ult. by Marshal Davoust, under the title of an Amnesty for the acts of rebellion, insurrection, and desertion, committed up to that date in the Thirty-second Military Division. From this are excepted certain persons by name, of whom the Act contains a list; also all persons guilty of acts of violence, attacks, and individual murders, plunders, thefts, and other excesses, even although originating in the insurrection, and all those who have absented themselves, and shall not return before the 5th of August—all which persons, thus excepted, are declared enemies of the State, and banished for ever, and their property is confiscated.—Now, the second class of offences, though it affects to relate to private crimes, is so vaguely described, that there is scarcely an act of violence or insurrection which may not be brought within it; and, as for the third, the time allowed for return is so short, that the parties, if at any considerable distance, could not avail themselves of it. As, for instance, those Hamburgers who may have sought refuge in England could not by possibility take the benefit of the Act, for it was not known here until two days after its expiration. It is, therefore, an insult to common sense, and a mockery of mercy, to call this an Act of Amnesty. It is, in fact, a cruel measure of proscription—an outlawry against all the loyal and patriotic people of Hamburg, and an expedient to raise money by the confiscation of their property. The most compulsory means have been resorted to for extending and strengthening the fortifications; neither age nor sex is spared. Neither rank nor character is respected; nor is it permitted to the weak and feeble to avail themselves of wealth to procure a substitute.—In this cruel and oppressive Decree, fathers, mothers, and guardians, are rendered responsible in penalties, for

the acts of their children and wards, though wholly out of their power:—for the want of males, women are dragged to work at the fortifications, at the rate of three women for two men, and twenty boys are made to supply the place of ten men.

The Deputies who had been sent to intercede with Buonaparte, to reduce the demand made for military purposes on this oppressed city, were wholly unsuccessful. They were told by Napoleon, that their *disloyalty* during the absence of the French troops entitled them neither to favour nor compassion.

A late Hamburg paper contained an article, pretended to be dated from the baths of Toeplitz, which is chiefly remarkable for a malignant attack upon the Russian Plenipotentiary D'Ansletten, and a eulogium on the *moral qualities* of the French Minister Caulincourt.

The celebrated French General Moreau—a man once so dear to Frenchmen—arrived at Gottenburg from the United States on the 26th July, on board the Hannibal which was allowed by the British and American Governments to carry out and return with a cargo, on condition of taking Gen. Moreau and his suite as passengers. He is said to have come to Europe on the invitation of Bernadotte. The American papers say, that he is to be employed in raising a corps of his countrymen, from among the prisoners now in the hands of Russia and Prussia; with these to join the Crown Prince, and assist in forcing Buonaparte to accept of reasonable terms of peace. It is said with more probability, that he has accepted a command in the Russian and Prussian armies; and that he will serve with that part of the allied force under his countryman Bernadotte.

The long-intended meeting between the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, took place on the 10th ult. at Trachenberg, and their conferences were continued on the 11th and 12th; Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thornton assisted on the occasion.

A late letter from Stralsund contained the following passage:—"The Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince, in conjunction with Count Stadion, the Austrian Minister, and Lord Cathcart, have drawn up an ultimatum, which has been sent to Napoleon. It will decide the question of peace or war. Every one is prepared for the latter alternative. War frightens no one now; but it is rather wished for than a middling peace."

Buonaparte has had a meeting with his Empress at Mentz; after which he returned to Dresden, and she to St. Cloud.

Just as this sheet of our Magazine was about to be put to press, we received letters and papers from Gottenburg to the 25th

inst.; the contents of which, if correct, are of the highest importance; as they announce THE ACCESSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE ALLIED CAUSE. This most desirable event, we understand, took place on the 10th inst. On the 13th, the head-quarters of the Austrian army were removed to Prague; to which capital the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Lord Cathcart, had proceeded. The whole forces of Austria were in motion.—General Moreau sailed from Ystadt on the 4th, for Stralsund, where the Crown Prince was expected from Berlin to meet him. From a Bulletin of the army under the command of the Crown Prince, issued at Oranienburgh on the 15th, it appears, that his Royal Highness has under his immediate command a force of 30,000 men, which, in the course of a day and a half, can be concentrated for any operation; independent of powerful detached corps acting under his orders.

Intelligence brought by a Heligoland Mail sets the question of Peace or War at rest. By this opportunity we have received Hamburgh and Altona Papers to the 21st, which prove that HOSTILITIES HAVE RECOMMENCED. We are as yet only in possession of some trifling military occurrences on the Lower Elbe. On the 18th Davoust attacked, with French and Danish troops, the entrenchments which covered Lanenburgh, and carried them with the bayonet. The allied force, stationed there, is computed at 1300 infantry and some cavalry. The Enemy estimate their own loss at 100 men wounded; and that of their opponents they, of course, represent as more considerable.

Private letters from Gottenburgh contain the following estimate of the force of the Allies:—

Austrian Army in Bohemia .....	150,000
Russian and Prussian Army in Silesia .....	200,000
Army of the North of Germany, consisting chiefly of Swedes and Russians .....	127,000

477,000

This, however, is probably an exaggerated statement.

Major Gibbs is said to have landed at Stralsund with three thousand British Troops. The bombardment of Stettin has been resumed.

#### RUSSIA.

The Merchants of St. Petersburg have presented Count Wittgenstein with the sum of 150,000 rubles, for his meritorious conduct during the late invasion. The Count has declared his intention of laying out this sum, in the purchase of an estate in the Government of St. Petersburg, to be entailed upon his posterity, without liberty to alienate or mortgage.

The Commander in Chief of the armies, the General of Infantry, Barclay de Tolly, has addressed to the Minister of the Interior a letter, dated Reichenbach, June 20, in which, among others, we remark the following passage:—"I do not consider it superfluous to inform your Excellency, that our armies, as well as those of our ally, the King of Prussia, notwithstanding the rapid and painful movements and operations which they have had to follow, are in the best possible state, and quite ready to re-appear upon the field of honour. If the Armistice does not bring about a solid peace, we hope, with God's assistance, to put an end, by the force of our arms, to the war, and by that to the calamities which overwhelm the Universe."

#### FRANCE.

The Journal de l'Empire of the 15th August, contained a decree from Joachim Napoleon, dated Naples, August 2, stating, that forced by considerations of high importance, he is obliged for a time to be absent from his states, and appointing his Queen Regent during his absence. He has perhaps again made his peace with Buonaparte; and we shall probably ere long hear of his being once more placed in a high and important command in the French army.

The Paris papers have not yet made the slightest mention of the battle of Vittoria.

The famous Barrere is attached to the police of Paris, with a pension of 12,000 livres, and writes the political articles and strictures which appear in the *Moniteur*. Barras, the Ex-director, lives on his estate in Burgundy. Carnot lives privately, and Count Sieyes in much splendour, in Paris.

#### ASIA.

A letter from a respectable Clergyman in India, mentions that the Inquisition at Goa was abolished in October last, and all its cells, secret chambers, &c. thrown open to public inspection.

#### AFRICA.

Mr. A'Court, the British envoy at Algiers, has succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace and amity on the most satisfactory terms, between the Prince Regent of Portugal and the Dey of Algiers. This treaty was signed at Algiers on the 19th June.

#### AMERICA.

The American Papers state, that the Committee of Ways and Means have opened their budget of taxation to Congress, and have proposed taxes upon salt, wine and spirit licences, carriages, sales by auction, refined sugar, foreign tonnage, bank notes, and notes of hand. These taxes are to meet the sum of 5,600,000*l*.

Among the first proceedings of the American Legislature was the election of Mr. Clay as Speaker of the Lower House. He was

was last session a violent supporter of the war. On the first meeting of the Senate, the Vice-President, Geary, delivered a furious Philippic against this country.

Information was received at Boston last month, "that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place in South Carolina, 190 miles from Charleston; and from 500 to 400 whites were massacred: a battle afterwards took place, in which 1000 blacks were killed. A draft of 7000 men was made throughout the State, to be immediately on duty. Charleston was in a state of great confusion.—A Bill had passed Congress, allowing the use of torpedoes and submarine instruments to destroy British vessels—half the value of such vessels to be paid to the destroyer.

It appears, that the expedition under Sir J. B. Warren, which sailed lately from Bermuda, made an attack on the morning of the 22d of June upon Craney Island, near Norfolk. A landing was effected at one point; but the other attack having proved unsuccessful, the detachment which had effected the debarkation was withdrawn. On the 25th a descent was made by the same forces at Hampton. The Enemy at this place made an ineffectual resistance, and the town was taken. After remaining some time in it, and destroying the public stores, &c. our troops retired. The next visit by our troops was expected to be paid to the town of Richmond. The greatest consternation has been spread along the whole of the American coast. The New York Papers confirm the farther defeat of the Enemy's army in Canada. It appears, that a Colonel Boerstler had marched from Fort George with nearly 600 men, who were attacked by our troops, and all of them taken. Gen. Dearborn says, the British and Indian force did not exceed 510 men. He blames Col. Boerstler highly, in a dispatch dated Fort George, June 25. He adds, that the British fleet had again arrived in his neighbourhood.

By New York Papers it would appear, that Gen. Dearborn had carried into immediate effect the orders of the Secretary of War, under the act which empowered the President to have recourse to a system of retaliation, in case the *naturalised* citizens of America should be subjected, when made prisoners, to the laws of a State which had exiled them, or which they had voluntarily abandoned for ever. Gen. Dearborn had committed, in pursuance of those orders, *twenty-seven British subjects* to close custody; on whom it was provisionally determined to inflict the severest retaliation.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, July 17.* At a meeting of the Catholic Board, Mr. O'Gorman brought forward his motion for addressing the Spanish Cortes, requesting their interference in favour of the Catholics of Ire-

land: and after labouring, by a quotation of various precedents, to justify it, moved, "That the Resolution of the Aggregate Meeting, respecting an application to the Spanish Cortes, entreating their mediation with the British Government, on behalf of their suffering Brethren the Catholics of Ireland, be now referred to a Committee of Twenty-one to consider of the same, and report their opinion and advice upon the best mode of carrying it into effect." The motion, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, was carried.

*Dublin, July 20.* At a Meeting of several Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of Ireland, held at the Rotunda, the Earl of Roden in the Chair, it was resolved to record, by some Public National Testimonial to be erected in the Metropolis of Ireland, the exploits achieved by the Marquis of Wellington; and a Subscription was opened.

*Dublin, July 24.* The Catholic Board presented an Address to Mr. Grattan; and the following is a copy of his Answer:—"I have the honour to return you my thanks with great truth and sincerity. If I have laboured in your cause, I have done no more than my duty; and though I cannot arrogate to myself the praise which your partiality bestows, I do acknowledge, at least, the merit of having persevered in your service. For the past disappointments attending my efforts in the cause of that perseverance, I now find some consolation, when I perceive the truth of what you yourselves so justly remark, 'that prejudices have abated, and that a comprehensive policy has made its way to the understanding of England.' I found, in the last Session of Parliament, the spirit of the House of Commons, on the Catholic subject, to be conciliating: I availed myself of that auspicious disposition; and I yet trust that the justice of your cause, the number of your friends, the ascendancy of common sense, accompanied by a spirit of conciliation, will lead to a conclusion which shall be the attainment of your liberties, and the harmony and strength of the Empire. HENRY GRATTAN."

*July 25.* A murder was committed in the vicinity of *Lisburn*, in Ireland, on the body of an itinerant horse-dealer, who had incautiously exhibited a handful of Bank-notes, at a public-house in *Lisburn*,

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*July 27.* Two young ladies, insulated by the tide while seated and reading on *Ninehead* rock, were most providentially rescued by John Sperrree, the master, and crew, of the brig *Delight*, of *Bridgewater*. The boat of the brig with difficulty effected a landing, and a seaman lashed a rope round himself and one of

the ladies, and in this manner dragged both through the surf almost lifeless.

Aug. 1. A decently dressed woman, about 30 years' old, was found murdered in a field at *Charston Ferrers*, near Brixham, covered with fern, and a large stone of 50lbs. weight on her breast; she must have lain there several days. It appears that she was the wife of one Good, a private, just sent to Spain; that she was turned out of the garrison for some misdemeanour; and fell into the hands of a ruffian, some of whose clothes were discovered tied up in a bundle with the woman's. The man is in custody.

Aug. 2. At the *Lincoln Assizes*, *Azubah Fountain* and *George Turner Rowell* were found guilty of the wilful murder of *Robert Fountain*. *Rowell*, it appeared, purchased laudanum at two several times, which the woman administered to her husband, in elder-wine. They have since been executed.

*Chelmsford*, Aug. 6. This day came on the trial of *William Cornwall*, for the murder of *Mrs. Stevens*, of *Woodford* (See Part I. p. 584); when, after a very laborious and patient investigation, which occupied the Court nearly six hours, he was found guilty. The prisoner exhibited the same unbecoming levity and hardness during the progress of his trial, which he had shewn during his previous examinations, and since he has been in custody. He was executed on the 9th.

Aug. 13. Six powder-mills at *Faversham*, belonging to *Mr. Hall*, of *Dartford*, blew up; and one man, severely burnt, is not expected to recover.

Aug. 14. Early in the morning, the body of the *Rev. Nicholas Westcombe* was found in a lane adjoining to the city of *Winchester* inhumanly murdered, and robbed. A Soldier of the 102d regiment, from some suspicious circumstances in his conduct, was apprehended; and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against him. *Mr. Westcombe* was rector of *Barton Stacey*, near *Winchester*, vicar of *Collingbourne*, and one of the minor canons of *Winchester* cathedral.

Aug. 15. *Mr. Sowler*, of *Doncaster*, watchmaker, was drowned while bathing in the river.

Aug. 17. The undermined works of a colliery at *Bradley*, *Staffordshire*, fell in, and buried seven men and three boys; three others escaped.

Aug. 17. Several men were supposed to be lost in a mine at *Wolverhampton*, by the falling-in of earth. The miners exerted themselves to relieve the sufferers for several days, and on the 16th, eight men and a boy were found alive. *John Keeling* was the only one missing; and it is supposed the sand, &c. fell upon and instantly buried him. They had

been nearly seven days without food, shut up in the earth, with only the droppings of water from the roofings of the cavity in which they were confined, which they caught in an iron pot, accidentally left in the pit.

Aug. 20. *Philip Nicholson* was tried at *Maidstone*, for the murder of *Mr. and Mrs. Bonar*. On being arraigned and asked for his plea, he said, that he had already made a full confession, which he was ready to confirm; but, as it appeared to be the general wish that he should take his trial, he would plead "Not Guilty." After the case had been stated, and the evidence for the prosecution examined, the confession of the prisoner was read, which stated that he had no accomplice, nor did he meditate the crime ten minutes before it was committed. [The circumstances of the murder were then minutely related.] As to any motive for the murder, he could state none: indeed he knew of none. He drank nothing but beer the night before the murder. The case for the prosecution being closed, *Mr. Justice Heath* addressed the Jury with some observations on the strength of the circumstantial evidence; his guilt, however, he thought placed beyond the possibility of a doubt, by his own confession. The Jury found him guilty; and the sentence of the law was immediately passed upon him, which he suffered Aug. 23, at *Pinenden Heath*, amidst an immense throng of spectators.

Aug. 21. Two powder-mills on *Hounslow Heath* blew up; and three persons were killed.

A mineral spring, possessing valuable properties, has lately been discovered, near *Henley*, in *Oxfordshire*.

At the *Hampshire assizes*, *Ensigns M'Guire* and *Gilchrist*, *Lieuts. Dillon* and *O'Brien*, principals and accessories in a duel at *Netport* between *M'Guire* and *Blundell* of the 100th regiment were tried for the murder of *Blundell*, (*Lieut. Hemmings*, who acted as second to *Blundell*, did not surrender himself.) The variance originated in *M'Guire* supposing that *Blundell* had reported that he had supplied *M'Guire* with clothes. The deceased, it appeared, would not have fought had he not been influenced by the sentiments of his brother-officers. They were all sentenced to suffer death, but reprieved till the 21st instant; and have been since further reprieved.

At *Wiltshire assizes*, an action was brought by *Mr. J. Gooden, jun.* against the proprietors of the auxiliary mail. The Plaintiff's leg had been fractured very badly in consequence of the coach accidentally overturning at *Salisbury*. It was agreed that, if the Jury found the defendants liable, the verdict should pass



for all such expences as the plaintiff had reasonably incurred, to be ascertained by a reference.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; and the referee has since assessed the damages at 600*l*.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Windsor Castle, July 5.* "His Majesty has in general passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort."

*Windsor Castle, Aug. 7.* "His Majesty's state has varied in the course of the last month; but, upon the whole, has not been uncomfortable, and is at present very composed."

*Monday, July 26.*

This morning, the body of Edward Clifford, an Irishman, was found murdered in a pool of water in a brick-field near Gray's-inn-lane. At the Coronor's Inquest, the evidence of Mary Clifford, his wife, far advanced in pregnancy, tended to criminate James Leary, an Irishman, with whom they had lodged some time before, and with whom Clifford had been drinking the preceding evening. A hammer was found in Leary's room, which seemed likely to have been used in committing the murder; and on Leary's being taken into custody, before any thing was said to him, he observed, "This is on account of the murder of Edward Clifford." The remains of Clifford were *waked* on the 29th; and Leary, on being brought to the house, persisted in his innocence; but was much agitated, and continued so afterwards. On Sunday the 1st August, he made a particular Declaration, relating the circumstances of the murder, and accusing Mary Clifford of perpetrating it in his presence. He also stated that Mary Clifford came to his room the next morning, and he supposed left the hammer there. Leary, however, in a former confession laid no charge against Mrs. Clifford. On the morning when the murder was discovered she gave Michael Lawrence *6*l**. to keep for her. Mrs. Clifford has been placed in a convenient room in Cold Bath fields prison; and several examinations have been taken there, but nothing material has elapsed. She and her husband appear to have had angry words together.

*Tuesday, July 27.*

The Prince Regent held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter at Carleton-house, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was elected a Member of the Order.

*Wednesday, July 28.*

The Prince Regent visited the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. This edifice has lately been rebuilt in consequence of a parliamentary grant, and forms a fine

ornament to the square. The Prince Regent remained in the Museum about an hour and an half, viewing the various articles in the collection, and, upon his departure, expressed the high gratification he had experienced.

*Friday, July 30.*

As the workmen employed at the Regent's Canal, close to Chalk Farm, were preparing to fill some waggons, twelve men, who were lately taken on, ventured too close in undermining the bank, at a depth of 25 feet, when suddenly the bank fell in, and completely buried them; eight of them were dug out alive, but four with their legs and arms broke, and the other four much bruised and cut; six of the eight are in such a state, that their recovery is not expected. After a length of time, four more were dug up quite dead.

*Saturday, July 31.*

The house of Mr. Dadderige, button-maker, Gutter-lane, was discovered to be on fire. Only a young man who conducted the business, was in the house. He endeavoured to escape by the street-door, but found his way completely barred by fire; he then strove, without success, to save his master's books and papers in the shop. By great exertion he got to the staircase, dreadfully scorched, and then reached a trap-door at the top of the house, and was taken off the roof by the people of the adjoining house. He lingered seven hours in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and then expired.

*Sunday, Aug. 1.*

The following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the repeated successes obtained over the French Army in Spain by the Allied Forces, and especially for the signal Victory of the 21st of June, was read in all Churches and Chapels:—

"O Lord God of Hosts, who chiefly declarest thy Almighty power, by protecting the oppressed, and smiting to the ground the proud oppressor, and who, in the defence of injured nations, teachest thy servants to war, and girdest them with strength for battle, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for the continued successes in Spain, with which Thou hast been pleased to crown the conduct of our General, and the valour of our soldiers; but more especially for the signal and decisive victory which, under the same Commander, Thou hast recently vouchsafed to the allied armies in the battle of Vittoria. Continue, we pray Thee, thy blessing upon the counsels of our General; maintain and support the courage and strength of the allied armies; sanctify the cause in which they are united; and as it hath pleased Thee to put back, with confusion of face,

the proud invader of Spain and Portugal, let the allied armies and allied kingdoms prostrate themselves with one consent before Thee, and acknowledge with humility of heart the victory to be thine. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly offer to thy Divine Majesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Barton's Patent Engine Manufactory, in Tufton-street, Westminster, which burnt with great fury to the coach-yard in Marsham-street, and threatened devastation to the whole neighbourhood. The valuable steam-engine, which occasioned the catastrophe, was destroyed.

*Monday, Aug. 2.*

A fire broke out at ten o'clock at night, at a grocer's, the corner of Houghton and Stanhope-streets, near Claremarket, occasioned by the carelessness of a boy, who was left employed in making paper bags. The premises were entirely destroyed.

*Tuesday, Aug. 3.*

The drying-warehouses belonging to Messrs. Gallard and Co. in Auvil-lane, were accidentally fired, and, with two contiguous houses, entirely consumed. A servant-girl, in attempting to rescue a child, was very dangerously burnt.

*Friday, Aug. 6.*

This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Gillies, cheesemonger, opposite Whitechapel Church, which consumed it, and four houses adjoining.

*Wednesday, Aug. 11.*

The Earl of Aberdeen and suite sailed from Yarmouth in the *Cydnus* frigate, on a special mission to the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Morier is his Lordship's private Secretary, and the Hon. F. Lambe public Secretary to the Embassy.

As some soldiers were conducting a deserter a little to the Northward of Finebley, Thomas Moon, a private in the 9th light dragoons, incautiously discharged his musket across the fields, and killed Joseph Lemon, a youth employed in husbandry, more than 200 yards off. A Coroner's verdict of Wilful Murder has been found against the soldier.

*Thursday, August 12.*

The house of Mrs. Morgan, fishmonger, near Vauxhall Turnpike, the cheesemonger's adjoining, and Vauxhall Chapel, at the back of both, were destroyed by an accidental fire. The Chapel was formerly Vauxhall Assembly Rooms.

On the same morning, the cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Gillows, George-street, Oxford-street, was laid in ashes. The fire threatened the whole of the West

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side of George-street, but was prevented by prompt exertions. Messrs. Gillows were insured. The carman of the Westminster engine was killed, in Swallow-street, by the engine driving over him.

A report had been wickedly circulated, that the Plague had made its appearance in Wapping, and that many had fallen victims to it. The consequent uneasiness and alarm was increased by its being understood next day that the Magistrates of the Thames Police-office had been employed all the morning in making inquiries to ascertain the truth, in order that, if well founded, they might have taken precautions to prevent the disease being extended. The result proved the rumour to be groundless; and, to quiet the public alarm, notice to that effect was published in the newspapers, attested by Mr. Harriott the Magistrate, Dr. J. Parsons the rector, churchwardens, &c. There had been but one burial in the parish since the 31st July.

*Sunday, Aug. 15.*

The son and daughter of Mr. Hales, pin-maker, in the Borough, the son and two daughters of Mr. Bates, sadler, in the Borough, and the nephew of Mr. Bates, on returning from Gravesend in a small boat, the sail being up, were upset when opposite Erith by a sudden squall; and all the party perished, except the nephew of Mr. Bates.

The following has appeared in several Newspapers, as a copy of the Prince Regent's late letter to Lord Wellington:

*Carlton-house, July 3, 1813.*

"My Dear Lord—Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward; I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has in its omnipotent bounty blessed my country and myself with such a General. You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Marshal; and I send you in return that of England. The British army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it. That uninterrupted health, and still increasing laurels, may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never-ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord, your very sincere and faithful friend,  
"The Marg. of Wellington." G. P. R."

By the Curates Act all non-resident Incumbents, however privileged, are within six months to nominate Curates to be licensed, under penalty of forfeiting their privileges.

Ecclt-

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to order a *Congé d'elire* to pass the great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, to elect a Bishop of that See; and to recommend the Rev. Wm. Howley, D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ-Church, to be by them chosen.—*Gazette*.

Rev. J. Footitt, B. A. master of the Free Grammar-school, and vicar-choral of the collegiate church of Southwell, Bigsby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Messiter, chaplain to the Royal Artillery, Roman's Leigh R. Devon, vice Partridge resigned.

Rev. N. Bridges, Henstridge V. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Farmer, Downham R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Latey, a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. T. Myers, Preston V. Dorset.

Rev. H. C. Cotton, Penn V. Bucks.

Rev. T. H. Chamberlayne, Broughton R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. R. S. Stevens, Denham Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Snow, WinterborneStoke V. Wilts.

Rev. Henry Cresswell, Creech-Saint-Michael V. near Taunton.

Rev. William Partridge, rector of Stourton, Wilts, Caundle-Morse R. Dorset.

Rev. Henry Howard, M. A. Stoke-ferry Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

## BIRTHS.

June 28. At Horow-house, Lady Caroline Capel, her third son, and twelfth child.

July 26. At her father's, Clapham-road, the wife of Colonel Cookson, R. A. a dau.

27. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Viscountess Hamilton, a son.

30. At Brixton-place, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Samuel Prout, a daughter.

Lately, In Wimpole-street, Lady Charlotte Hood, a daughter.

At Connaught-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Robt. Wigam, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

At Streatham, the wife of T. Harrison, esq. a son and heir.

At Cannons, Middlesex, the wife of the Vice-chancellor of England, a son.

The wife of W. Frere, esq. serjeant-at-law, a son.

At Cheltenham, Hon. Mrs. Brooks, a dau.

At Claybrook, co. Leic. the wife of John Clarke, esq. a son and heir.

At the seat of her father, Edw. Jer. Curteis, esq. Windmill-hill, Sussex, the wife of Stuart Boone Inglis, esq. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The wife of David Jennings, esq. of Fenchurch-street, a daughter.

4. At Heron's-court, Southampton, Viscountess Fitzharris, a son.

6. In Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a son.

13. At Coventry, the wife of Mr. Philip Perkins, surgeon, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 24. At Hildburghausen, the Hereditary Prince of Nassau Wedbourg, to the Princess Louisa, of Hildburghausen.

July 15. William, only son of Wm. Sutton, esq. of Bow-lane, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Richard Down, esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

At Upper-Deal, Capt. Alcock, R. N. to Miss Phillips, niece of Vice-adm. Foley.

20. At Edinburgh, James Dundas, esq. to the Hon. Mary Tafton Duncan, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Duncan.

22. At Bath, Charles Rees, esq. to H. S. Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Watts Horton, bart.

23. Major Gore, 9th Lt. Drag. to Miss Lydia Smith, of Great Duryard, near Exeter, youngest daughter of J. Smith, esq. of Peckham.

27. By special licence, the Earl of Darlington, of Cleveland-house, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, of Newton-house, near Bedale, co. York.

28. At Edinburgh, J. Cunningham, esq. advocate, to the eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Trotter.

29. Francis Forrester, esq. to Lady Louisa Vane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darlington.

31. Mr. George Byfield, of Charing-cross, to Mrs. Higden, of Bridge-road, Lambeth, relict of W. H. Higden, esq.

At Dublin, the Hon. F. C. Annesley, son of the Earl of A. to Mary, daughter of W. Radcliffe, esq.

Aug. 3. Thomas Champion, esq. of West-hatch-house, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Layton, vicar of Chigwell.

Capt. Carroll, R. N. to Martha Milligen Dacres, eldest daughter of Capt. Dacres, Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich.

4. Richard, eldest son of Thos. Pary, esq. of Banstead, Surrey, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late S. Gambier, esq.

5. At Highworth, Wilts, Lieut.-colonel Jones, of Tiny Coed, co. Denbigh, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. N. Wetherell, D. D. late dean of Hereford.

At Chester, George Cocks, esq. Post-captain, R. N. to Mrs. Robertson, daughter of the late Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, bart.

At Bramham-park, co. York, by special licence, the Hon. Edward Stourton, second son of Lord S. to Maria, only daughter of James Lane Fox, esq.

11. Rev. John King Martyn, of Pertenhall, co. Bedford, to Emma, fourth daughter of the late George Mackenzie Mackenzie, esq. alderman of London.

19. John David Norton, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Helen Barrington Bruce, daughter of Major-gen. B. of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

21. At Holwell-church, Edward Wign, jun. esq. of Falcon-square, to Elizabeth, only child of James Costar, esq. Oxford.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. JOHN RANDOLPH,  
BISHOP OF LONDON.

1813. July 28. Died, of apoplexy, whilst on a visit to his son, at Hadham, in Hertfordshire, aged 64, the Right Rev. John Randolph, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, a Governor of the Charter-house, an official Trustee of the British Museum, Dean of the Chapel-Royal, Visitor of Sion College, and Provincial Dean of Canterbury. The day before his death, his Lordship confirmed at Ware; and at the moment of the calamity, of which no previous symptoms had appeared, was taking his usual ride on horseback. In the interval between the first and second attack, he was indulged by a merciful Providence with such a return of his rational powers, as enabled him to signify that he was not reluctant to die; and although he manifestly felt for his afflicted family, his mind was composed, tranquil, and happy.

His Lordship was descended from a family of some standing and respectability in Kent. He was the younger son of Dr. Thomas Randolph\*, formerly President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, one of the ablest Divines of his time, every step of whose promotion was the honourable reward of some display of zeal and talent in defence of the doctrines of the Church: who died March 24, 1783, after presiding over the College for the long space of thirty-five years, and was buried in the cloister.—The President's father was Recorder of Canterbury, and had several other sons; among whom was Dr. Francis Randolph, principal of Alban-hall, Oxford, (of whom see our vol. LX. II. p. 254.) and other clergymen, all remarkable for their orthodox zeal.—The Bishop's elder brother (Rev. Thomas Randolph,) was a Kentish rector, of plain sense and quiet and unambitious habits, who closed in 1808 a life spent amid the love and respect of the neighbourhood where his ancestors had sprung. (See our vol. LXXVIII. p. 662.)

His Lordship was born July 6, 1749; became a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; M. A. 1774; B. D. 1782; D. D. by diploma, 1783: Praelector of Poetry, 1776; proctor, 1781; Regius professor of Greek, 1782, and in the same year, a prebendary of Salisbury; canon of Christ Church, Regius professor of divinity, and rector of Evelme, 1783; elevated to the bishoprick of Oxford in 1799; translated to that of Bangor in 1807; and thence to London in 1809. He was elected F. R. S. in 1811. He passed a great part of his life in the Uni-

versity of Oxford, and enjoyed a considerable reputation for learning and strong sense; and it is generally understood, that when he was elevated to the see of Oxford, the University was complimented with the nomination by the Crown, and that he owed his place on the Bench to their high opinion of him.—He was called to the see of London, as it were, by the general voice; and administered the affairs of it with unshaken firmness, impartiality, and fidelity. By some, however, it has been insinuated that his opinions partook a little too much of the cast of his family, to succeed so very mild and conciliating a Divine as Dr. Porteus.

He married, Sept. 20, 1785, Jane, dau. of Thomas Lambard, esq. of Sevenoaks, and has left several children.

On the 5th of August his remains were interred at Fulham, amongst his venerable predecessors, by the side of Bishop Gibson, whom he resembled in zeal for the Church, as well as in great talents for business and indefatigable industry. As his life had been marked by simplicity of character so was his funeral conducted without pomp or ostentation. From Hadham, where he died, his remains were brought to the palace at Fulham, attended by his secretary and other confidential persons. From thence to the grave he was followed by four of his sons; Multon Lambard, esq. (his brother-in-law), the Rev. Herbert Randolph (his nephew), some of his episcopal officers, and his chief servants, in three mourning coaches: the remainder of his servants, anxious to shew their attachment to their revered master, closed the procession on foot. The carriages of the late Bishop, the Lord Chief Baron, the Rev. Thomas Randolph (his eldest son), and Multon Lambard, esq. as being of the family, only attended; all other offers having been politely declined. The Rev. W. Wood, rector of Fulham, his Lordship's chaplain, performed the funeral service in a solemn and impressive manner; and although his feelings were evidently so much affected by the occasion as almost to overpower him, yet the reflection that a man so just, benevolent, and perfect, was only withdrawn from this world to receive his reward in a better, seemed at length to re-animate and enable him to impart consolation to the sorrowful hearts around the tomb of their father, friend, and benefactor.

His publications are: A Sermon preached at an Ordination at Christ Church, 1779. 1 Cor. xii. 31. Oxon. 1779, 4to.—A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Dr. Lewis Bagot, in 1782, to the Bishop-

\* The wife of Dr. Thomas Randolph was the sister of Sir John Honeywood, great-grandfather of the present Baronet.

rick of Bristol. Acts ii. 42. Oxon. 1782, 4to.—“De Græcæ Linguae Studio Prælectio habita in Scholâ Linguarum, Oxon. iii. Non. Dec. A. D. MDCCLXXXII.” 1785. 4to. (see our vol. LIII. p. 330).—“Cœcilio ad Clerum in Synodo Provinciali Cantuariensis Provinciæ, ad D. Pauli, die 26o Novembris, A. D. 1790.”—“A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, on Wednesday, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a general Fast.” (See vol. LXX. p. 758).—“A Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.” 1803.—“A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, at his primary Visitation in 1808, and published at the request of the Clergy.”—“A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at his primary Visitation, 1810.

Amongst the testimonies of respect justly due to the merits and talents of this venerable Prelate, who, during the short period in which he was permitted to preside over the See of London discharged the various and important duties of it with such distinguished honour to himself, and advantage to the Church; we are much gratified to be able to submit to our Readers the Minute framed on the 11th of August, at the first Meeting of the Committee of the National Society which took place since his death, when a copy of the second Annual Report of the Proceedings of that Society, the able

production of his Lordship's pen, was laid on the table. The Minute is as follows: “A copy of the second Annual Report, drawn up by the late Lord Bishop of London, having been this day submitted to the General Committee, on their first meeting after the lamented death of that distinguished Prelate, whose latest employment had been to state, for the information of the publick, the progress of a work to which he had contributed his time, his labour, and his counsels, the Committee could not fail to entertain a common sentiment of profound regret for the loss which they have sustained, and to cherish in their minds the liveliest recollection of the service which has been so successfully fulfilled by him in this second Report. They wish, therefore, to add to this document, designed for general circulation, their sense of what is due from the publick and themselves, to the memory of one who was a constant and assiduous promoter of this salutary Institution, from its first establishment to the last hour of his life.—The Committee trust, that this testimony, though limited to a single object in the large field of pastoral duty in which he was incessantly engaged, may serve to denote the benefits which have resulted from his prompt, unwearied, and effectual exertions.”

See a further character of his Lordship in our Review of this month, p. 153.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE REVEREND HUGH WORTHINGTON.

July 26. Died, at Worthing, Sussex, of a rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 61, the Rev. Hugh Worthington, forty years Minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting at Salters'-hall; a man whose value it is as difficult to appreciate as it will be to supply his loss. Mr. Worthington was highly respected by liberal men of all religious denominations, and has frequently attracted those to hear him who could not well be said to belong to any denomination. Nursed in the lap of Piety, he in early life imbibed the sentiments of rational religion from the instruction and example of a religious parent, who was upwards of fifty years minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Leicester\*. Having been some time placed at the academy at Daventry, he pursued his studies with such

assiduity, that at sixteen years of age he was found capable of being assistant-teacher at that academy, under Dr. Ashworth: here he continued his studies until 1773, when, being in London, he preached at Salters'-hall, where his abilities appeared so conspicuous, that he was invited by that congregation to be their afternoon preacher in the room of Mr. Farmer, who had resigned. At the decease of their pastor (Mr. Francis Spilsbury,) in 1782, he was unanimously chosen to succeed him in the pastoral office, in which situation he continued until his decease, beloved by his congregation, esteemed by his hearers, and respected by all denominations of rational Christians. He was a man of sound understanding, considerable learning, eloquent in his delivery, happy in his choice of language, and clear and perspicuous in his elucidations. The writer of this article has been one of his constant hearers during the whole of the forty years of his ministry, and for some years past a member of his congregation; the pleasure and instruction received in the attendance on his ministry has been the motive of the writer

\* During the life of the elder Hugh Worthington, there appeared one volume of his Sermons; and a second volume, sent to the press soon after his death, (which happened October 29, 1797, æt. 86.) was published by his son. A full account of the father may be seen in the “History of Leicestershire,” vol. I. p. 547.

thus to render his humble tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of a worthy friend, and one of the most sincere and eloquent Divines the City of London has long been able to boast.

His corpse was attended to the place of interment in Bunhill-fields, Aug. 6, by a numerous train of friends, in 18 mourning coaches, followed by the carriages of several of his congregation, besides many persons who had been only his occasional hearers. The oration at the place of interment was delivered by a venerable old minister, with whom he had long been in habits of friendship, the Rev. — Taylor, and was well adapted to the solemn service. The Rev. Dr. Lindsey preached a funeral sermon on the occasion at Salterns'-hall Meeting the following Sunday, when the tears of affection, and the sighs of humanity, for the loss of a man so universally respected, were not wanting throughout the whole of a large and respectable audience.—It is hoped this tribute of respect will excite some one of his learned friends and more intimate acquaintance to give the world, through the medium of this publication, a more comprehensive and circumstantial account of the life of this valuable and truly pious man.

S. S.

From a long personal knowledge of Mr. Worthington, we can testify the fidelity of the preceding character; and shall add to it an extract from "The Pulpit:"

"The duties of the Dissenting Clergyman are comprehensive and arduous. He generally combines the offices of priest and preacher; his prayers are entirely extemporaneous, and originate purely in himself; and he has to read and expound, as well as to teach. He commonly discharges at once, and without intermission or relief, the services of the altar and the desk and the pulpit. He ought, therefore, to possess qualifications of no ordinary description. If he would competently acquit himself, if he is 'a workman who need not to be ashamed,' he must be able, conscientious, intelligent, fervent, indefatigable, 'fearing God,' seriously and deeply sollicitous for the success of his instructions, 'hating covetousness, and eschewing evil.' His individual welfare depends on the integrity of his conduct, and the energy of his exertions. Let us bear these things in mind as they ought to be borne at this time.—It is in prayer, in his sublimely-affecting addresses to the Divinity, that Hugh Worthington is more than great. Whether I consider the suitable solemnity of his deportment, or his scrupulous selection of phraseology; whether I reflect on the devotional magnificence of his sentiments, or the unbounded liberality of his views, I confess myself perplexed between my unfeigned admiration of the individual,

and my profound veneration for the character that he sustains. Loftily as this may sound, it is not the language of exaggeration. His manner of scriptural-elucidation still demands praise. It is his custom, during the first part of worship, to read the portion of scripture from which he means to take his text; commenting, as he reads, on doubtful and obscure passages. Laudable in itself, this practice proves, in such hands as his, highly beneficial. Persons whose attention would not be attracted by having portions of Holy Writ commonly read to them, (and who certainly, though unhappily, abound in the Church on Earth,) feel their curiosity awakened by the striking comments of an able reader; and their minds thus caught, become gradually riveted to his wishes. It is thus that men must be, if so I may say, allured into seriousness of heart.—Mr. Worthington's system of preaching, for it is system with him, is the most eligible one. Premeditated, yet spontaneous, written partly, yet partly spoken, while his discourses evince all the regularity of prepared compositions, they possess all the fluency of the extempore eloquence. Why should preachers not avail themselves of the admonitory assistance of head-notes; or, on the other hand, why do they doomit themselves never to raise their eyes above the cushion to which their manuscripts seem to cling? If numbers of the clergy must content themselves with still 'reading sermons,' let them do this as it ought to be done. Holding their sermons boldly up, undisguised and manfully, let them so read their sermons. This would give to their pulpit-efforts at least an air of ease. Monstrous is it to see a public speaker, in one of the most august stations in the world, nearly as motionless as statues, muttering, instead of preaching, the noble precepts and sublime doctrines that were revealed by Omnipotence to mankind! Reasoning, exhorting, consoling, animating, not of such, who teach but preach not, is Hugh Worthington. What is said of one transcendent orator, may be said, at his best times, of the present preacher: 'his intellect is all feeling—his feeling is all intellect.' While he enlightens and convinces the understanding, he attaches and captivates the affection. While he seizes the strong-holds of the head, he finds the passes to the heart. Both are within his grasp. He can make the head his road to the heart, or the heart his road to the head.—Cheerfulness is one characteristic of his religion; it is the religion of gratitude—of thanksgiving, not less than of supplication. Never does he fail to thank God for 'his goodness.' Were the prayers of some preachers to be the test of our national piety, it should seem, that religious complaining

plaining is far more in use with us than religious gratefulness. Forgetting the benefits by which 'we live and move,' we are not, there is reason to think, sufficiently sensible of the various blessings with which we are surrounded. Gratitude is inseparably connected with piety.— Among the adventitious circumstances which heighten the effect of Mr. Worthington's preaching, the primitive simplicity of his personal appearance ought to be marked. Plainness of person is in him greatly becoming; as, besides its being now proper, it aids the impression of his delivery. He did not formerly dress so plain. I heard him some years since; when the white powder clothed his dark hair, and he yet wore the band. The intelligence of his countenance shines. Age, for he is in his fifty-sixth year, does not dim the fire of his eyes, which are still quick and keen. When once his spirit kindles, when his own soul is on flame, his glance seems to pierce the souls of those who hear him. It seems needless to talk of action in him. Feeling is the main spring of his action. Whether his hand be laid on his heart, or raised upwards, or his finger pointed to the word, it is the effect of nature; and it affects by nature. Emphasis forms one of his chief excellences. His best discourses owe much to his delivery of them. He seems to know this fact; for he does not print much. The closing of his sermons, rhe-

torically called peroration, is always able. It is here that his strength lies. Perhaps it is not too much to affirm of him, so powerful is his eloquence, that he never ended the sermon which his hearers did not wish he was then about to begin."

His publications are: "An Essay on the Resolution of Plain Triangles by Common Arithmetic." "A good Name better than great Riches;" a sermon preached soon after his coming to Salters' Hall. "Christianity an easy and liberal system; that of Popery absurd and burdensome;" a sermon preached Nov. 5, 1778. "A Sermon preached on Wednesday, May 5, 1789, at the Old Jewry, to the Supporters of a new Academical Institution among Protestant Dissenters at Hackney." "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, his predecessor at Salters'-Hall, March 17th, 1802, with the Oration delivered at his Interment." "A Sermon at Salters'-Hall, on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1800, being the Day appointed for Public Thanksgiving for Lord Nelson's Victory." "A Discourse preached before the Correspondent Board in London of the Society in Scotland for erecting Schools and propagating the Gospel in the Highlands, &c." He was also the author of a Sermon (dated Highbury-Place, and signed with the initials H. W.) in the 2d volume of the Dissenters' Magazine, July 1795, p. 268; and the Editor of Crabb's Sermons, in two volumes, 8vo.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

Of this extraordinary personage, we cannot give a better account than what has already been presented to the public in the first volume of "The Pulpit," 1809, formed principally from the late eminent Preacher's own words:—

"Excepting the circumstance of enlarging his name from *Hunt* to *Huntington*, which is stated as one of the inevitable consequences of 'the follies of his youth,' Mr. Huntington has already written, with tolerable truth, the greater portion of the history of himself. He was born, he says, in the Weald of Kent; and 'suffered much from his parents' poverty, when young.' He long felt other disadvantages attending his birth. Being born in 'none of the most polite parts of the world,' he 'retained a good deal of' his 'provincial dialect;' so that many of his 'expressions sounded very harsh and uncouth.' Of this he complains, with some cause, as it afterwards occasioned numbers of 'unsanctified critics to laugh and cavil at' him. He was first an errand boy, then a daily labourer, then a cobbler; and, though he 'worked by day' and 'cobbled by night,' he, at one time, 'lived upon barley.' His

first ministerial preparation is thus told: 'I had now,' says Mr. H., 'five times a week to preach, constantly: on which account I was forced to lay the Bible in a chair by me, and now and then read a little, in order to furnish myself with matter for the pulpit. It sometimes happened that I was under sore temptations and desersions; the Bible, too, appeared a sealed book, inasmuch that I could not furnish myself with a text; nor durst I leave my work in order to study or read the Bible; if I did, my little ones would soon want bread: my business would also run very cross at those times.' His earnings did not then amount to more than eight shillings each week. Even when his state grew better, when he got his first 'parsonic livery' on his back, he could not study at his ease. 'My little cot,' he says, 'was placed in a very vulgar neighbourhood, and the windows were so very low, that I could not study at any of them without being exposed to the view of my enemies; who often threw stones through the glass, or saluted me with a volley of oaths or imprecations.' This must have been painful enough to one whose 'memory was natu-

rally bad.' Providence has long furnished him with very superior accommodations. After many years of itinerant and irregular preaching, William Huntington, 'weary of living at Thames Ditton, secretly longed to leave it, fully persuaded that he 'should end' his 'ministry in London.' Having unsuccessfully laboured in the vineyard of the country, and as he 'did not see that God had any thing more for him to do there,' he, like one Durant of late, 'saw the Lord himself open the door' for his removal. He had resolved to be off, and he contrived to get off. He was now, as himself saith, to perch 'upon the thick boughs.' Ditton was to be left for London. Yet had poor Ditton not been so unkind to him. 'Some few years before I was married,' says Mr. H. 'all my personal effects used to be carried in my hand, or on my shoulders, in one or two large handkerchiefs; but after marriage, for some few years, I used to carry all the goods that we had gotten, on my shoulders, in a large sack: but, when we moved from Thames Ditton to London, we loaded two large carts with furniture and other necessaries; besides a post-chaise, well filled with children and cats.'

"Being viewed as ludicrous while in the country, he was fearful of being considered as ridiculous elsewhere. I here transcribe his words: 'At this,' says Mr. H. having been advertised to preach in Margaret-street Chapel, 'I was sorely offended, being very much averse to preaching in London, for several reasons. First, because I had been told it abounded so much with all sorts of errors, that I was afraid of falling into them, there were so many that lay in wait to deceive. Secondly, because I had no learning, and therefore feared I should not be able to deliver myself with any degree of propriety: and, as I knew nothing of Greek or Hebrew, nor even of the English grammar, that I should be exposed to the scourging tongue of every critic in London. During many weeks,' he adds, 'I laboured under much distress of mind respecting my want of abilities to preach in this great metropolis.' I think this one of the few rational passages to be found in the 'Bank of Faith.' Mr. Huntington here candidly confesses his own conviction of his then ministerial incompetency, and expresses his apprehension as to the probable nullity of his divine mission. His call seems to fail him now. He feels just as most men would feel in the same state, fears just as they would fear, and takes the same chance as to the great end he had in view.

"During the space of three years,' says Mr. Huntington, 'I secretly wished in my soul that God would favour me with a Chapel of my own, being sick of the errors that were perpetually broached by some

one or other in Margaret-street Chapel, where I then preached. But, though I so much desired this, yet I could not ask God for such a favour, thinking it was not to be brought about by one so very mean, low, and poor as myself. However, God sent a person, unknown to me, to look at a certain spot, who afterwards took me to look at it; but I trembled at the very thought of such an immense undertaking. Then God stirred up a wise man to offer to build a Chapel, and to manage the whole work without fee or reward. God drew the pattern on his imagination while he was hearing me preach a sermon. I then took the ground; this person executed the plan; and the Chapel sprung up like a mushroom. As soon as it was finished, this precious scripture came sweet to my soul, *He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: Psal. cxlv. 19.* Thus the Chapel appeared as an answer to the earnest desire which God had kindled in my heart; and which he intended to fulfil in his own good time, to the honour of his own good name, the good of many souls, and to the encouragement of my poor, weak, tottering faith. It is confessed in the Church of England service, that *all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works, proceed from God; and I believe they do.*—"I will now inform my reader of the kind providence of my God at the time of building the Chapel, which I named Providence Chapel [1788]; and also mention a few free-will offerings which the people brought. They first offered about eleven pounds, and laid it on the foundation at the beginning of the building. A good gentleman, with whom I had but little acquaintance, and of whom I bought a load of timber, sent it in with a bill and receipt in full, as a present to the Chapel of Providence. Another good man came with tears in his eyes and blessed me, and desired to paint my pulpit, desk, &c. as a present to the chapel. Another person gave half a dozen chairs for the vestry; and my friends Mr. and Mrs. Lyons furnished me with a tea-chest well stored, and a set of china. My good friends Mr. and Mrs. Smith furnished me with a very handsome bed, bedstead, and all its furniture and necessaries, that I might not be under the necessity of walking home in the cold winter nights. A daughter of mine in the faith gave me a looking-glass for my chapel-study. Another friend gave me my pulpit-cushion and a book-case for my study. Another gave me a book-case for the vestry. And my good friend Mr. E. seemed to level all his displeasure at the devil; for he was in hopes I should be enabled, through the gracious arm of the Lord, to cut Rahab in pieces; therefore he furnished me with a sword of the Spirit—a new Bible, with Morocco binding



and silver clasps.'—'The congregation began greatly to increase, and the heat of the place in times of service began to be almost unbearable; it was of course thought necessary to enlarge the Chapel. Now there was a spare bit of ground, which lay about the middle of the Chapel against the East wall, the dimensions of which were thirty feet by twenty-five, and this spare morsel of ground had nothing upon it but a shed: this ground we endeavoured to get, and intended to break through on that side the Chapel, and so to throw the Chapel into a triangular form, and to move the pulpit to the centre of the gallery on the West side, that so it might face the new intended erection. The gentleman who held this ground by lease was applied to; and he, in company with a builder, met with me and a few friends of mine, and intimated that he was willing to accommodate us: of course we wished to know his terms, or what he expected for ground-rent, and he told us his price was one hundred guineas *per annum*. *The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's; but the earth hath he given to the children of men: Psalm cxv. 16.* And so I found it, and they are determined to make the most of it. I have been informed, but I cannot avouch it, that all the ground on which that oblong pile of buildings stands within the compass of the four streets, of which my Chapel is a part, pays no more to his Grace the Duke of Portland than fourteen pounds a year; but, if it was all to be let in the same proportion as was demanded of me, it could not, I think, bring in less than ten thousand pounds *per annum*. But, as Canaan was to be a servant of servants, so I must have been a tenant of tenants. Finding nothing could be done with the earth-holders, I turned my eyes another way, and determined to build my stories in the heaven: *Amos ix. 6;* where I should find more room and less rent: and to this my friends agreed; namely, to raise the Chapel one story higher, and to carry a flight of galleries all round it.'

"'I had got one old cart-horse,' says W. H. 'that I had bought with the rest of the stock on the farm, and I wanted two more, but money ran short; and I determined also to have a large tilted cart to take my family to Chapel, and the man should drive it on the Sunday, and on lecture nights, and I would ride my little horse. This was the most eligible plan that I could adopt; and on this I determined as soon as God should send money to procure them. I came to this conclusion on a Friday, and on the next day, toward evening, came two or three friends from town to see me. I wondered not a little at their coming, as they know that on a Saturday I never like to see any body; and therefore I conceived that they must

be come with some heavy tidings; some friend was dead, or something had had happened. But they came to inform me that some friends had agreed among themselves and bought me a coach and a pair of horses, which they intended to make me a present of. I informed them that the assessed taxes ran so high, that I should not be able to keep it. But they stopped my mouth by informing me, that the money for paying the taxes for the coach and horses was subscribed also; so that nothing lay upon me but the keep of the horses. Thus, instead of being at the expence of a tilted cart, God sent me a coach without cost, and two horses without my purchasing them; and which, with my other old horse, would do the work of the farm, as well as the work of the coach; and my bailiff informed me that he could drive it, having formerly drove one. Thus was I set up. But at this time the pocket was bare, and many things were wanting, both in the house and on the farm, and a place to fit up for my bailiff and dairy woman to live in. And it was but a few days afterward before a gentleman out of the country called upon me; and, being up in my study with me, he said, 'My friend, I often told you that you would keep your coach before you died, and I always promised that whenever you had a coach I would give you a pair of horses, and I will not be worse than my word. I have enquired of Father Green, and he tells me that the horses cost forty-five pounds; and there is the money.' In a day or two after, the coach, horses, and harness, came: and, having now a little money, I wrote to a friend in the country to send me twelve ewes, and a male with them; and they sent me twelve excellent ones, and the male with them, but would not be paid for them; they were a present to the farm. *Who is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord: Psalm cvii. 43.*

"Much does Mr. Huntington owe to the singularity of his ways. Singular is his outset and career, singular in his opinions, singular in his own appearance, singular in his Chapel, singular in his style of preaching, he seems to know, as well as most men, the value of singularity. Nature has endowed him with a vigorous originality of mind; and he wisely employs this faculty in all his pursuits. His great colloquial vulgarity is also in his favour. Survey him as you will, publicly or privately, he seems to have rubbed off nothing of the rudeness of his native blackness. He eminently condescends to those of low estate. It is he who can mix with their minds, amuse their fancies, or twine round their hearts. Strange as the position may to some minds appear, William Huntington

It strikes me, chiefly indebted to the ignorance in which he was bred. He has not been led by men; and, with all his faults, instead of his aspiring to teach the Bible, he has left the Bible to teach him. Error itself has in him something striking. All his notions are his own, as well as the manner in which he imparts them. Religion has not been discovered by him through the telescopes of commentators. I would not disparage the worth of human learning; but Sacred Scripture is still found to be its own interpreter. He who runs may still read.—William Huntington begins to impair. Once he was lean, but now he is fat: once he had teeth, but now he has lost his teeth: once he brought a bulky Bible with him into his pulpit, but now he brings a lesser Bible with him into it; and once he could read his text without glasses, but now he reads his text with glasses. Now, too, he has effaced the S. S. from the harness of his horses, and from the panels of his carriage; and his black wig is now surmounted with the slouched beaver of the clerk. His pulpit prayers are remarkable for nothing so curious as his omitting to intercede either for his King or his land. Ought he not to be rather thankful for both—that he lives in a land which permits his preaching, and has a protestant tolerating King? William Huntington not only excels in extempore eloquence, but his peculiarities distinguish him from most other preachers. Having formally announced his text, he lays his Bible at once aside, and never refers to it again. Here is one cause, trifling though it may appear, why he is what we now see him. Whether it arise from due reverence to the Sacred Scriptures, from the undoubted necessity of being correct in quotations from them, or from anxiety to impress their congregations, by immediately referring them to chapter and verse, with the accuracy and propriety of such quotations, the Clergy, of every denomination, consider it incumbent on them to give to biblical citations the sanction of authenticity, by grounding them either on transcribed or printed documents. Mr. Huntington, however, has all this at his 'fingers' ends.' Having laid on one side the volume of inspiration, and disdaining the trammels of transcription, he proceeds directly to his object; and, excepting incidental digressions, as 'Take care of your pockets!' 'Wake that sleeping sinner!' 'Silence that noisy nunsull!' 'Turn out that drunken dog!'—excepting such occasional digressions, which, like the episodes of poetry, must, when skillfully introduced, be understood to heighten the effect of the whole, our Orator never deviates from the course in which he set out. He has other advan-

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tages over many of his pulpit compeers. Being of the metaphorical and allegorical school, as well as possessing his citations by rote, there is seldom to be found the passage, from the Book of Genesis to the Revelation of St. John, that may not have, remotely or allusively, some connexion with the subject immediately under his investigation. Hence the variety, as well as fertility, of his eloquence. Hence the novelty of his commentaries; his truly astonishing talent of reconciling texts, else undoubtedly incongruous; and of discovering dissimilarities, and asserting difficulties, where none were believed to exist. Nothing can exceed the dictatorial dogmatism of this famous Preacher. Believe him, none but him, and that is enough. If he aims thus to pin the faith of those who hear him, he will say over and over, 'As sure as I am born 'tis,' &c.; or 'I believe this,' or 'I know this,' 'I am sure of it,' or 'I believe the plain English of it (some difficult text) to be,' &c. When he adds, as he is wont, by way of fixing his point, 'Now, you can't help it,' or 'so it is,' or 'it must be so in spite of you;' he does this with a most significant shake of his head, with a sort of beldam *hanteur*, with all the dignity of defiance. It is then he will sometimes observe, softening his deportment, 'I don't know whether I make you understand these things, but I understand them well!' He is quite as fanciful in his applications of Sacred Scripture as ever was commentator in his supposed illustrations of it; and he derives much of his success from this trait. He puts his own sense on all he quotes, and gives it as such. Intermingling with his commentaries his experience, or making his experience his commentary, no sooner does he thus begin, during his sermon, to elucidate the mysteries of Faith, than the majority of his auditors, all eye and all ear, will rise from their seats, eager to learn what the Preacher has still to say of himself. His is the pleasant style of preaching; for in his speaking, as in his writing, he seems to laugh in his heart. Sadly does he ramble. So much does he stray from his text, that you at times lose all sight of it; and such is the multiplicity of his heads, so does he run to and fro, that any one of his sermons might make three. He is also too long. Attentively as I have considered the present Preacher, I cannot discern his high oratorical pretensions. Preaching is with him talking; his discourses are as story-telling. Action he seems to have none; except that of shifting his handkerchief from hand to hand, and hugging his cushion as though it were his boister. He therefore owes his distinction to the absence of those qualities by which most men rise. Self has done

great

great things for him. Self-taught, self-raised, all of self. If he fails of friends, still he does not want friends: if he finds foes, foes do not vex him. God is both to provide for him, and punish for him. So he says, and so he seems to feel. Here is the rock on which he firms.—He has written much. 'God,' says Mr. H. 'enabled me to put out several little books, which were almost universally exclaimed against both by preachers and professors, and by these means God sent them into all wicks; so that I soon rubbed off one hundred, and soon after another, so that in a short time I had reduced my thousand pounds (debt) down to seven hundred.' Of his works, he adds, that 'they are calculated,' as he thinks, 'to suit the earnest inquirer; the soul in bondage, in the furnace, in the path of tribulation, or in the strong-hold of Satan; and,' says he, 'I have heard of them from Wales, from Scotland, from Ireland, from various parts of America, from Cadiz in Spain, from Alexandria in Egypt, and, I believe, from both the East and West Indies.' Human success is explicable by human causes. Astonishing as is the fate of the present Preacher, originally and eventually, it is not to be thought miraculous. Genius will, sooner or later, force its passage. He who thinks that he is great, and can feel himself to be so, will at last teach men to think with him. It is also the lot of superior beings, of those few among mankind who look high, to have fortune or providence on their side. William Huntington seems favoured in this respect. Like many other exalted personages, the destinies, it seems, are for him. His 'Bank of Faith' has proved a Bank of Gold! When he wrote so much of what came to him as gifts, was it not due to cause more to give? The man who says he lives by gifts, will, as he gets his friends, find gifts by which he may live. With this fact I must leave him."

[*The Memoirs of Mr. Huntington will be continued in our next.*]

#### DEATHS.

1812. AT SAIRAZ, in Persia, Tho. Henry Sept. 6. Sheridan, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay. He was the son of the late Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. formerly Secretary at War in Ireland, the elder brother of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who has long shone one of the greatest ornaments of the British Senate. Like his father and his uncle, young Mr. Sheridan was endowed with those brilliant talents which rendered him the favourite both of public and of private circles; and his goodness of heart, his high sense of honour, and his integrity, were, if possible, superior to his talents. Mr. Sheridan proceeded to Persia with his

Excellency Sir Haiford Jones, with whom he remained, as private and public Secretary, until the termination of that mission, and was returning to the Presidency, after having filled these important situations to the utmost satisfaction, not only of the Envoy, but of the various characters with whom he became acquainted.

Dec. 30. At Vizagapatam, about three months after the birth of her son and only child, who survives her, Mary, wife of Rev. E. Pritchett, daughter of John Parkhouse, esq. secretary to the Carnatic Commissioners.

1813. Jan. 30. In India, of a fever caught on service, Ralph Robert Gore, esq. 3d Native Infantry, Madras Establishment, second son of W. G. esq. and Lady Morves G.

Feb. 13. At Bangalore, Lieut. F. M. Goble, 2d batt. 3d Native Infantry, second son of J. H. G. esq. of Burpham, Sussex.

Feb. 14. On his passage from Java to this country, Thos. Sword, esq. late captain and paymaster of the 14th reg.

Feb. ... At Bangalore, aged 25, Lieut. Thos. Watmore Scoones, 1st batt. 17th reg. Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment.

April 13. Near Alicant, of wounds received in the action of the preceding day, Lieut. Niel M'Dougal, 75th regt. and assistant-adjutant-general of the allied Army in that place, son of the late Capt. M'Dougal, of Ardenrive.

April 26. Of a typhus fever, the celebrated American physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush; whose eminent skill and humanity had gained him high reputation and esteem.

May 21. At Barbados, Lieut. Stewart, of H. M. ship *Cressy*, son-in-law of D. Onion, esq. of Priddy's Hard. When going off to the *Cressy*, a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, and he, with two men, instantly sunk.

May ... Major-gen. Carmichael, commander of the Forces at Detaterra.

June 6. Killed instantaneously, by a shot through his head, at the midnight attack upon the American Camp at Stoney Creek, near Burlington Heights, Canada, while advancing with a company of which he had the command, aged 32, Lieut. Hooker, of the 8th or King's regt. eldest and only surviving son of Mr. Sam. Hooker, of Chestnut (late of Hertford.) He had recently been promoted to the rank of Captain (Gazetted 27th June last). After nearly ten years' service in different parts of the globe, it is a consolation for his friends to know that he was beloved, esteemed, and respected.

June 8. In the Island of Montserrat, West Indies, at an advanced age, Nicholas Hill, esq.

June 9. At York, in Upper Canada, of a wound he received in the head on the 6th, in the action at Stoney Creek, Lieut. Dury, 49th reg. youngest son of Alex. Dury, esq.

of Hadley, Middlesex. How great a loss his family has sustained will appear, by an extract from a letter from the Commanding officer of the regt. Lieut.-col. Penderleath (who was himself wounded) to the Hon. Gen. Maitland, Col. of the reg.

York, 18th June 1813.

"Sir,—It is with the deepest concern I have to inform you of the death of Mr. Dury. The loss of this young man, Sir, is most deeply to be lamented; he was a gallant youth, who promised to become one of the ornaments of his profession. His military career has been short, but it was closed honourably. The first object of his solicitude I was told, after he was wounded, was, to deposit the King's colours, which he carried, safely into the hands of another officer. This must be a severe blow to his father and family."

June 14. At Jamaica, drowned whilst bathing, in his 20th year, George, eldest son of Capt. G. Clatsam.

June 15. At the house of John Vaux, esq. Lisbon, on her return from the Island of St. Michael, where she had been for the recovery of her health, Olivia, fifth daughter of the late John Robley, esq. Stoke Newington.

July 1. At Bermuda, Lady Beresford, wife of Commodore Sir John Beresford, of H. M. ship *Poictiers*.

July 2. Whilst on his return from Malta, where he had been for the recovery of his health, James, son of Richard Cavendish, esq. of Great Coram-street.

July 6. In her 38th year, Jane, wife of John North, esq. of East Acton, Middlesex. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Clark, esq. of Bilside, Northumberland: his family of children was numerous, and most of those who possessed extraordinary traits of genius died shortly after arriving to years of maturity. Although Mrs. Jane North might literally be said not to have enjoyed a perfect day of health for these last ten years, yet her intellectual attainments were unabated; her general reading was very extensive; her memory was strong; her compositions were correct, and had all the advantage of beautiful penmanship. She possessed a fund of knowledge in Natural History, having at her command her disconsolate husband's library, one of the most splendid in the kingdom. But, beyond all the qualifications above recited, she could speak peace to her own afflicted mind; and was confident of the consummation of the great Hope. Why it pleases God to afflict us, he only knows: all his dispensations serve the end of his providences, and they are beautiful, and must be good, and good to every one of us, if we, as she did, can bear evidence to our own souls, that we are the better for his afflictions.—And on the 23d of this same month, died at her bro-

ther's house in Stamford-street, and was buried in the same grave, aged 29, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Mr. Johnson of Newcastle on Tyne, and fourth daughter of the late John Clark, esq. of Bilside, Northumberland. Her merits were the virtues of private life, and she possessed them in a great degree; her whole desire was to discharge the duties of wife, mother, and friend; and it may truly be said she lived beloved, and died lamented.

At Verdun, aged 65, the Princess Clementina, of Hesse-Rothembourg.

M. Duvoisin, Bishop of Mentz, France.

July 7. At Chiswick, aged 65, Jos. Fletcher, gent. steward to the late Duke of Portland at Welbeck, 20 years; to the late Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, 12 years; and to the late and present Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, 16 years.

July 12. At Killileagh, Ireland, in his 74th year, Rev. Jos. Little, M. D. 45 years Presbyterian minister of that congregation. He was ordained in Killileagh in 1768; and a few years after, his active mind was directed to the study of medicine. With the full approbation of his people, he went to the college of Edinburgh from Session to Session, till he obtained his degree in 1780. As a Physician, he ranked high; as a Divine, he was instructive and entertaining, and will long be remembered by the synod of Ulster, of which he was a most respectable member.

At Dublin, in his 25th year, T. Throckmorton Plunket, esq. of Rooksavage, Monaghan.

July 13. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Mr. T. Robson, King's tax collector, and one of the original proprietors and sole managers of the *Margate* theatre.

Susannah, wife of T. Bolton, esq. of Bradenham, Norfolk, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edm. Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe, and sister to the great Nelson.

July 16. At Clifton, the fourth daughter of John Williams, esq. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery.

July 17. Aged 84, J. Yarker, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At Field-place, near Stroud, co. Gloucester, Anne, wife of Jas. Tyers, esq.

At Bryn-y-Gwallie, co. Denbigh, the residence of John Bonnor, after a few weeks illness, aged 14, Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Bonnor, esq. Spring-garden, London.

At Dublin, aged 73, Oliver Nugent, esq. of Bob-grove, Cavan.

July 18. In Spital-square, aged 80, Peter Isaac Galhie, esq.

At Mountmellick, from excessive fatigue, and incautious exposure of his person in the line of his profession, in his 28th year, Jos. Brownlow, M. D. one of the Society of Friends.

July 19. At Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 81, Mrs. Windsor, daughter of the late

late Henry Hand, esq. of Worcester, and niece of D. Gastrell, late Bp. of Chester.

At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Bishop, widow of F. B. esq. of Brackley, co. Warwick.

Mrs. Fliz. Knight, of Henley-hall, Salop. She is succeeded in her estates by Rev. Sam. Johns, youngest son of the late T. J. esq. of Croft Castle, co. Hereford.

At Whitehorn, John Jorie, esq. of Wards.

July 20. At Clapham-common, aged 24, H. Fowles Luttrell, esq. of the Middle Temple, and student of Christ Church, Oxford, and secretary to the Vice-Chancellor of England.

Much and deservedly lamented by a wide circle of friends and relations, Miss Elizabeth Freer, third daughter of Mr. James Freer, of the Brockens, Ross, Herefordshire; formerly of King's College.

At Rotherhithe, of consumption, aged 21, Richard Maddox Hill, third son of Mr. John H. merchant.

The wife of Rev. T. W. Champnes, of Eton college.

At Mount Juliet, Kilkenny, the Right hon. Henry Thomas Butler, Earl of Carrick, Viscount Ikerrin, and Baron Butler of Linnullen. His Lordship was born May 19, 1746; and succeeded his father Somerset Hamilton, the first Earl, April 15, 1774. He married, Aug. 7, 1774, Sarah daughter and coheirress (with her sister Lady Massay, of Col. Edward Taylor, of Askeating in Ireland; by whom he had issue, 1. Somerset Richard, Viscount Ikerrin, (now third Earl of Carrick); 2. Henry Edward; 3. Rev. Pierce Butler, who died in 1808 (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 561.) having married, May 17, 1806, Maria Sophia third daughter of John Vernon of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, esq.; 4. James; and four daughters, 1. Anne, married Sept. 5, 1798, Rev. Henry Maxwell, second son of Henry Maxwell Bp. of Meath, brother to the Earl of Farnham; 2. Juliana, married, Oct. 20, 1800, Somerset Earl of Belmore; 3. Harriet, married May 19, 1806, Francis Savage, e-q.; 4. Sarah.

July 21. Sarah Amy, wife of John Miller, esq. Receiver-general of the county of Bedford.

At South End, of a typhus fever, aged 11, Francis Shree Gambier, sixth son of the late Samuel G. esq. commissioner of the Navy.

Mrs. Robson, relict of Col. R. late governor of St. Helena.

July 22. Suddenly, aged 46, Mr. Wm. Bremridge, a partner in the house of Whittier and Bremridge, New Bond-street.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Fenfall, relict of J. F. esq. late of Great Portland-street.

At Dodingham, Mrs. Stephen Williams, widow of the late S. W. esq. and daughter of Rev. Sir Hadley D'Owley, bart.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, the Hon.

Capt. Michael De Courcy, R. N. third son of Lord Kinsale.

At Coln Bridge, near Huddersfield, aged 62, Atherton Rawstorne, esq. second brother to Dowager Lady Pilkington. He served as a volunteer in the American war, and had the command of the second battalion of Leeds volunteers for many years.

At Edinburgh, Martin Eccles Lindesay, esq. jun. of Kilconquhar, deputy commissary-gen. of the forces for North Britain.

July 23. At Hackney, in her 78th year, Mrs. Eliz. Mary Forbes, widow of Thos. F. esq. jun. of Watertown, co. Aberdeen.

Aged 60, Jos. Farmer, esq. of Leicester. At Gortnar Abbey, co. Mayo, John Ormsby, esq.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Geo. Laing, e-q. near Alnwick, Northumberland, in the maturity of manhood, George Lamson Dyer, esq. formerly captain in H. M.'s 65th reg. of foot. Had life been spared till the 23th July, the deceased would have completed his fortieth year. In 1786, he was apprenticed to Mr. James Neild, of St. James's-street, jeweller and goldsmith, and that gentleman (yet living in honourable and wealthy retirement, but well-known as the philanthropic visitor of Prisons) can amply attest the youth's talents for regular business. But, how frequently are talents rendered nugatory by wayward inclinations! A military profession presented irresistible attractions to Mr. D.'s ardent spirit, as he approached the age of virility; and, in an unlucky hour, with the consent slow and reluctant of his friends, an ensigny of foot was purchased. In the 65th regiment promotion was dilatory; and in the anxieties of recruiting and drilling, relieved occasionally by short-lived relaxation, passed the prime and vigour of a man, whose mental and corporeal powers were excessive. A lieutenantcy, at length, after a toilsome service of many years, became the humble compensation for time, talents, and property, ingloriously wasted. Mr. D. now married the lady whom he had long address-ed, Miss Grace Laing, daughter to his grace the Duke of Northumberland's steward. A captain's commission was soon obtained; and Mr. D. solicited and gained permission to accompany a detachment of his regiment abroad. It happened to be sent to the East Indies.—To be brief, a *coup de soleil* struck Capt. D. to the earth as he was riding to garrison with a brother officer; and he returned to England in consequence, (with a shattered constitution and defeated hopes,) having been advised and allowed to exchange with a captain of the 82d regiment for that purpose.—In person, Capt. Dyer stood nearly six feet high; he was stout and active, could undergo much fatigue, and never spared himself when duty called for action.

action. He has left a young widow and one child.

At Doddington-hall, Cheshire, in his 69th year, Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. He succeeded his brother Sir Brian, Jan. 16, 1766; married in 1776, Mary, daughter of John Wicker, esq. of Hasnam, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living; amongst whom are Lieut.-gen. John Delves Broughton, who succeeds to the title and estates, and who married the eldest daughter of Philip Egerton, of Oulton Park, in Cheshire, esq. Maria, the eldest daughter, is wife of Thomas Langford Brookes, of Mere, in Cheshire, esq. The second daughter is the wife of — Trafford, esq.; Elizabeth is the wife of John William Clough, of Norton Couvers, in Yorkshire, esq.

July 25. In consequence of an apoplectic fit, the wife of Rev. Geo. Wakeman, of Babington, Wilts.

July 26. At Oxford, in his 61st year, Rev. Henry Ford, Doctor of Civil Law, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic in that University; Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral; rector of Cradley, and vicar of Woolhope and Fowehope, in the diocese and county of Hereford. He was formerly of Christ Church; M. A. 1783; afterwards of Magdalen Hall, D. C. L. 1788. To great and varied acquirements in general science, he added a profound knowledge of Oriental Literature. In his professional and public character, he was an eminent example of unaffected piety, gentleness, and benevolence; and in his private life, he was no less amiable for his communicative and friendly disposition, than excellent as an affectionate husband and tender father.

At Milton of Rannoch, co. Perth, the wife of Alex. Stewart, esq.

At Ballinamona, near Neagh, J. Cox, esq. barrister-at-law.

July 27. At Great Marlborough-street, in the prime of life, Mr. Huet Villiers, an artist, who arrived in England during the reign of terror in France, of which country he was a native. He possessed a versatile genius, being a respectable painter in oil and water colours; he exercised his pencil with success in representing animal nature, landscape, and in portraying the human figure, in which last branch he displayed very high talents. He moreover drew architectural subjects with great correctness, and made some of the best drawings for the work of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Villiers painted miniatures on ivory, and on marble, with equal felicity. His chalk drawings of portraits, which he designed in the characters described by the ancient classic poets, &c. were of unrivalled excellence. Huet Villiers was much esteemed by the English

professors of painting, and had the felicity to meet with patronage commensurate to his talents. This worthy foreigner held the English character in high respect; and admired the British constitution.

Aug. 1. Sir Henry Vane Tempest, bart. of Winyard, co. Durham, M. P. for the county of Durham. He was the son of the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, prebendary of Durham, who married Frances, daughter and heiress of John Tempest, esq.; and succeeded his father in June 1795; and in Jan. 1796 succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, John Tempest, esq. and adopted that additional surname. He married Anne-Catherine Macdonnell, Countess of Antrim, in Ireland, in her own right, (having succeeded her father, Randall-William, late Marquis of Antrim, in the Earldom, by virtue of a patent granted in 1785) by whom he has issue, a daughter, born Jan. 16, 1800.

At Soke, near Shrewsbury, in the flower of her age, and greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Miss Elizabeth Snee. This accomplished young lady, to virtues the most eminent, and all the acquirements that adorn her sex, added a knowledge of Botany scarcely to be surpassed by the most distinguished professors, who have indeed borne frequent testimony to the correctness of her researches, and the accuracy and elegance of her delineations. But, alas! like Rousseau, she may be said to have fallen a sacrifice to an immoderate indulgence in vegetable tastes, as her death is ascribed by both the medical gentlemen who attended her, to eating a quantity of goosberries at a season when the juices of that fruit are in a state of fermentation.

Aug. 2. In Spain, fell gloriously in the battle of this day, Capt. Brownlow, 6th foot, son of the late Right hon. W. B. and brother of the Countess of Dornley, Isabella Viscountess Powerscourt, and Viscountess De Vespi.

Aug. 4. At Louth, co. Lincoln, the Hon. R. H. Mounckton, second son of the late, and brother of the present Viscount Gaiway.

Aug. 10. Much regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Christopher Johnson, esq. of Queen-square, London; who was unfortunately drowned when bathing in the river Earn, near Perth, in Scotland; and upon the Executor examining his papers, it appears, that from his extreme anxiety to be buried by his late wife wherever he might die, he had for many years carried with him a paper containing a similar direction to what was expressed in that which was found at his death, ordering his body to be conveyed to and buried at Cookham in Berkshire.

Aug. 11. At Pinner, in his 69th year, Henry James Pye, esq. Poet Laureat, formerly M. P. for the county of Berks. [Of

*this*

this kind-hearted and highly respected gentleman we shall give some memoirs in our next.]

In his 80th year, the Rev. John Freese, B. D. F. S. A.—[Of this admirable Guardian of the rich stores of the Bodleian Library we hope to give a full account in our next.]

Aug. 15. Aged 77, the Right Rev. Dr. Jos. Stock, Bp. of Waterford, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was an excellent scholar, and much esteemed for his urbanity of manners. He was bishop of Killybegs at the time the French landed there under Gen. Humbert, who immediately established his head-quarters in the palace, and took some of his Lordship's family as hostages. His Lordship wrote a little narrative of the proceedings of the enemy while in that quarter, the language and sentiment of which display great philanthropy, candour, and liberality.

Aug. 16. Suddenly, aged 46, Lydia, wife of Mr. William Rosser, solicitor, of Bartlett's-buildings Holborn, and of Westons-street, Penrynshire.

Aug. 17. Seventeen days after the birth of her first child, at her father's seat, Woodmill-hill, Sussex, Mary Barrett, wife of Stuart Boone Inglis, esq. and eldest daughter of John Jeremish Curteis, esq.

Aug. 18. In Lansdown Crescent, Bath, in his 67th year, Rev. John Simpson. He was educated at the academy at Warrington, in Lancashire, and formerly he was successively minister of a Protestant Dissenting congregation at Nottingham and Walshamstow, though for many years he declined settling with any particular congregation. He was a true Christian, and if not altogether, he was almost, a perfect Christian. He was learned in the scriptures; in which he was a distinguished critical scholar, and at the same time eminently diffident of his own judgment. He was pious, with all purity and simplicity of soul; benevolent in spirit and in deed. His fortune was easy, and he was ever employed in doing or meditating good. The literary inhabitants and occasional residents at Bath will sensibly regret his removal, and deeply lament the loss of his example.

††† *Memoirs of Dr. Shaw in our next.*

P. 92. Mr. Dyott, of Freeford (not Fairfield) Hall, was Recorder of Lichfield. Of his Father, who died Jan. 2, 1787, and of his brave and loyal Ancestors, see vol. LVII. p. 90.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, Aug. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 23, New Bridge-street, London.—Swansea, 175*l.* ex Dividend 10*l.* per Annum clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 200*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 4*l.* clear.—Shropshire, 75*l.* ex Half Year's Dividend 2*l.*—Monmouth, 119*l.* with Dividend 5*l.* 10*s.* Half Year.—Grand Junction, 209*l.*—Old Union, 100*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 1*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 30*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 70*l.*—Kerret and Avon, Old Shares, 20*l.*—New Ditto, 2*l.* Discount.—Wilts and Berks, 212*l.*—Regent's, 102*l.* Discount.—Clothier, 82*l.*—West-India Dock, 154*l.*—London Dock Stock, 101*l.*—Globe Insurance, 10*l.*—Albion Ditto, 46*l.*—Atlas 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ex Dividend.—Rock Life Ditto, 2*s.* Premium.—Imperial Ditto, 40*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 38*l.*—Strand Bridge, 43*l.* Discount.—Vaughall Ditto, 57*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 4*l.* 15*s.* ex Dividend 8*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1815. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1815.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1815.
July 27	62	73	60	29,92	fair	11	69	77	64	30,18	fair
28	65	77	62	30,26	fair	12	66	85	65	,03	fair
29	63	77	66	,02	fair	19	69	68	67	,01	fair
30	66	78	66	29,95	fair	14	69	69	60	29,56	fair
31	64	74	66	30,02	fair	15	63	70	59	,95	air
A. 1	69	75	62	,09	cloudy	16	60	69	60	,80	fair
2	62	73	61	29,96	cloudy	17	61	70	53	,89	cloudy
3	66	70	62	,97	showery	18	60	69	55	,95	fair
4	60	69	58	,86	showery	19	58	68	54	30,27	fair
5	59	68	55	,55	showery	20	56	65	52	,26	fair
6	60	67	61	,80	cloudy	21	52	60	54	,10	cloudy
7	60	74	60	30,01	fair	22	53	57	50	29,70	stormy
8	61	71	61	29,99	cloudy	23	56	65	54	30,10	fair
9	60	73	62	30,03	fair	24	54	66	53	,52	fair
10	62	77	65	,18	fair	25	54	65	54	,32	fair
						26	56	65	55	,50	fair

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 27 to August 24, 1813.**

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 877	} 1746	Males - 625	} 1198	2 and 5	136		
Females 869		Females 573		5 and 10	37	50 and 60	100
Who have died		under 2 years old		10 and 20	53	60 and 70	92
Peck Load 6s. 2d.		6s. 2d.		20 and 30	58	70 and 80	69
Salt £1. per bushel;		4½d. per pound.		30 and 40	110	80 and 90	22
				40 and 50	113	90 and 100	3

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 27.**

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.	s. d.					
Middlesex 113 6 00	0 51	11 40	1 72	11	Essex 112 8 57	0 47	3 43	0 64	0							
Surrey 121 0 56	0 50	0 45	4 77	0	Kent 116 8 00	0 52	4 45	0 72	4							
Hertford 105 4 74	0 45	0 41	0 81	6	Sussex 121 0 00	0 50	0 42	0 00	0							
Bedford 109 0 00	0 53	0 48	0 77	7	Suffolk 105 4 49	2 49	6 40	7 72	1							
Huntingd. 102 10 00	0 70	0 36	8 65	9	Camb. 102 7 00	0 44	0 30	2 74	4							
Northamp. 109 8 00	0 43	5 51	6 83	0	Norfolk 95 8 17	0 46	5 42	0 00	0							
Rutland 110 6 00	0 53	0 00	0 32	3	Lincoln 101 6 76	6 36	3 34	10 78	0							
Leicester 107 10 00	0 55	5 45	11 99	0	York 100 1 68	0 48	11 35	7 79	8							
Nottingham. 112 8 69	6 59	0 44	4 86	2	Durham 95 8 00	0 00	0 39	3 00	0							
Derby 110 8 00	0 00	0 16	6 90	0	Northam. 94 11 68	6 36	10 39	4 00	0							
Stafford 120 9 00	0 67	4 45	2 82	8	Cumberl. 106 6 74	0 36	11 41	0 00	0							
Salop 112 0 37	4 00	0 47	1 00	0	Westmor. 110 4 84	0 57	7 41	1 00	0							
Hereford 110 2 67	2 60	2 41	5 72	6	Lancaster 112 3 00	0 58	9 39	1 00	0							
Worcester 114 8 00	0 64	0 47	4 79	7	Chester 109 9 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0							
Warwick 120 10 00	0 61	8 31	7 93	9	Flint 128 0 00	0 79	2 45	10 00	0							
Wilts 105 0 00	0 48	10 41	8 76	6	Denbigh 122 6 00	0 57	6 37	3 09	0							
Becks 118 2 00	0 47	0 38	10 73	3	Anglesea 000 0 00	0 58	6 35	0 00	0							
Oxford 117 6 00	0 48	6 44	6 72	9	Carnarv. 116 4 00	0 60	0 36	0 00	0							
Becks 116 6 00	0 57	6 41	3 72	6	Merionet. 118 4 00	0 71	0 43	6 00	0							
Brecon 117 10 00	0 61	2 32	0 00	0	Cardigan 106 8 00	0 56	0 26	0 00	0							
Montgom. 111 2 00	0 00	0 47	5 00	0	Pembroke 92 8 00	0 53	7 25	4 00	0							
Radnor 114 11 00	0 60	0 36	11 00	0	Carnarth 98 0 00	0 60	1 29	0 00	0							
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorg. 119 5 00						0 60	10 37	8 00	0	
112 0 67						Gloucester. 122 2 00						0 59	7 41	6 72	0	
Average of Scotland, per quarter :						Somerset 120 9 00						0 36	0 00	0 74	8	
100 5 72						Monmo. 123 5 00						0 00	0 00	0 00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....						Devon 120 8 00						0 57	3 00	0 00	0	
103 10 54						Cornwall 116 5 00						0 55	0 32	5 00	0	
						Dorset 119 2 00						0 56	6 38	0 00	0	
						Hants 121 4 00						0 47	8 43	10 00	0	
												103 10 54	10 54	4 37	9 76	1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 27: 95s. 100s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from August 9 to August 14: Total 12,900 Quarters. Average 105s. 6½d.—2s. 2½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 21, 41s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 25. 54s. 2½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 27:

Kent Bags ..... 10l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.	Kent Pockets ..... 11l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto ..... 9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.	Sussex Ditto ..... 10l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.
Essex Ditto ..... 9l. 9s. to 12l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto ..... 16l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 27:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 13s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef ..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb ..... 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton ..... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Venison ..... 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts about 871
Pork ..... 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Calves 260.
	Sheep and Lambs 7,720.
	Pigs 290.

COALS, Aug. 27: Newcastle 56s. 0d. Sunderland 53s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 102s. Bottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz Moulds 15s. 6d. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 4d. Clare Market 5s. 4d. Whitechapel 5s. 3d.



## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1813.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills	Omnium.
1	Sunday														
2	219½	58½	57½	73½	87½	14½							1 dis.	2 pr.	7½ pr.
3	219½	58½	57½	73½	87½	14½						57½	1 dis.	2 pr.	7½ pr.
4		58	57½	73½	87½	14½				169½			1 dis.	2 pr.	7 pr.
5	219½	58	57½	73½	87½	14½			4½	169			par	1 pr.	6½ pr.
6		57½	57½	73	87½	14½				169½	61½	57	par	1 pr.	6½ pr.
7	220	58½	57½	73½	87½	14½							par	3 pr.	7½ pr.
8	Sunday														
9	220	58	57½	73½	87½	14½				169½			par	3 pr.	7½ pr.
10		58½	57½	73½	87½	14½							par	3 pr.	7½ pr.
11		58	57½	73	87½	14½				169½			par	3 pr.	6½ pr.
12	Holiday														
13	219½	57½	57½	73	87½	14½		56½				57½	par	3 pr.	6½ pr.
14	219½	57½	57½		87½	14½		4½					1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
15	Sunday														
16	219½	57½	57½	73	87½	14½				168½		57½	1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
17	219	57½	57½	72½	87½	14½			4½				3 dis.	2 pr.	6½ pr.
18		57½	57½	72½	87½	14½		56½					3 dis.	2 pr.	6½ pr.
19	219	57½	57	72½	8	14½							2 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
20		58	57½	72½	87½	14½							1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
21		58	57½	72½	87½	14½							1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
22	Sunday														
23	219½	58	57½	72½	87½	14½			4½				1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
24	Holiday														
25		58	57½	72½	87½	14½							2 dis.	1 pr.	6½ pr.
26	219	57½	57½	72½	87½	14½							2 dis.	2 pr.	6½ pr.
27		57½	57½	72½	87½	14½							1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
28		57½	57½	72½	87½	14½		88	56½	4½			1 dis.	3 pr.	6½ pr.
29	Sunday														

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